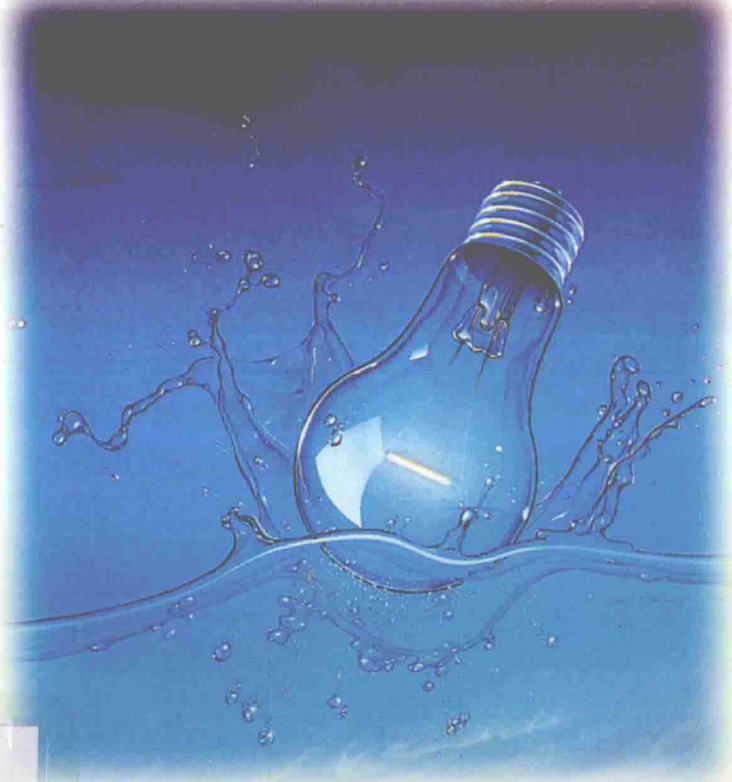


高中三年级英语 同步目标自测



中国致公出版社

高三英语

同步目标自测

朱 麟

主编

凌 慎

朱锡文

谢菊香

葛慧琴

编著

中国致公出版社

(京)新登字 196 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高三英语同步目标自测/凌慎等编著:北京—中国致公出版社:1996年6月

ISBN 7-80096-220-2

I. 高… II. 朱… III. 英语课—高中—习题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(96)第 10750 号

高三英语同步目标自测

朱 麟 主编

凌 慎 朱锡文 编著
谢菊香 葛慧琴

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中国致公出版社出版发行

(北京市西城区太平桥大街 4 号 邮编:100034)

新华书店经销

首都师范大学印刷厂印刷

*

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:6.75 字数:190 千

1996 年 6 月第 1 版 1996 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—10 010 册

ISBN 7-80096-220-2/G · 136

定价:6.50 元

说 明

全日制中学英语教学大纲对初中和高中的英语教学目标提出了明确的要求,然而总体的教学目标必须通过各学段的教学才能逐步实现,好比一盒大蛋糕,必须一块一块地切开,分而食之,才能吃掉。中学英语教学总目标是通过各年级、各单元、各课的学习,才能逐步实现的。再说英语这门学科连贯性很强,需要循序渐进,由少到多,由浅入深,由简单到复杂的教学,没有前者就没有后者。

基于以上考虑,我们编写了这套《中学英语同步目标自测》。此套书按单元(或课)编写,先提出各单元(或课)的教学目标,实际上也是教学中的重点,然后围绕上述目标编写成套练习,每套练习中均含单项和综合性的,每套练习分值为150分。学生做完每套练习后,可以自行评分,将得分和失分分别填入练习前的表格中,并且分析失分的原因。通过分析、总结达到提高的目的。

本书按高三英语教学计划,编入现行高二英语课本9—12课和高三课本1—8课全部内容,高二9—12课由朱锡文编写、高三1—4课由谢菊香编写,高三5—8课由葛慧琴编写。凌慎审阅了部分书稿。朱麟担任此套丛书主编,负责总体设计。

参加此套书编写工作的是长期工作在教学第一线上的一些特级教师、高级教师以及部分出色的骨干教师,对于书中的缺点和错误,请读者批评指正。

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SB I Lesson 9

Sports and Games

教 学 目 标

1. 学会下列单词和词组的用法:

relax, popular, at times, instead of, pass ...on to, have effect on sb./sth, for the good of, take one's place, of great value to sb, of great importance.

2. 学会运用下列句型:

as 引导的定语从句;

Whether...or 引导的让步状语从句。

3. 复习感叹句和引导词 it 代替作主语的动词不定式。

What fun it is to jump into ...!

How joyful and relaxing it is to
have a game of ...!

同 步 自 测

满分	得 分			失 分		失分原因
	单项	综合	合计	单项	综合	
150 分						

I. 单项填空 (共 40 小题, 计 40 分)

A) 单词辨音: 观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>virtue</u> | A. <u>popular</u> | B. <u>amusement</u> |
| | C. <u>true</u> | D. <u>product</u> |
| 2. <u>relax</u> | A. <u>relaxation</u> | B. <u>value</u> |
| | C. <u>affect</u> | D. <u>character</u> |
| 3. <u>affected</u> | A. <u>skilled</u> | B. <u>prevented</u> |
| | C. <u>managed</u> | D. <u>died</u> |
| 4. <u>direction</u> | A. <u>muscle</u> | B. <u>practical</u> |
| | C. <u>scientist</u> | D. <u>circle</u> |
| 5. <u>field</u> | A. <u>seize</u> | B. <u>society</u> |
| | C. <u>idea</u> | D. <u>socialist</u> |

B) 语法和习语

6. The _____ are going to take part in the _____ to be held.
 A. sportsman...sportmeet B. sportsmen...sportsmeet
 C. sportmen...sportmeet D. sports...sportsmeeting
7. You should be out playing instead of _____ indoors.
 A. work B. to work C. working D. should work
8. This dictionary is not _____ to the students.
 A. of great useful B. great useful
 C. of great use D. of very much use
9. _____ to go outing in _____.
 A. What pleasant...such a good weather
 B. How pleasant...so a good weather
 C. What pleasant it is ...so good weather
 D. How pleasant it is ...such good weather
10. This folk song is _____ than that one.
 A. popular B. much popularer
 C. popularer D. much more popular
11. His report is very _____ and of great _____.
 A. importance...value B. importance...valuable
 C. important...valuable D. important...value

12. He found much _____ in _____ the violin.
 A. amuse...practise playing
 B. amusing...practice to play
 C. amusement...practising playing
 D. amusement...practicing playing
13. I came here _____ to tell you that your father is seriously ill on his way home.
 A. generally B. particularly
 C. especially D. specially
14. Which verb shouldn't be used in the following sentence? We shouldn't _____ sports and games only as amusements.
 A. treat B. regard C. get D. consider
15. I've passed _____ quickly _____ all those who are concerned.
 A. information...on to B. an information...onto
 C. the information...on to D. informations...on to
16. If you want to be a sportsman, you must have _____ practice.
 A. a large number of B. a great many
 C. a good many of D. a great deal of
17. We're going to wait for you where three roads _____.
 A. joins B. connect C. meet D. cross
18. Hard work can _____, one's _____.
 A. set up...character
 B. found up...characters
 C. keep up...characters
 D. build up...character
19. Don't read _____ books _____ you can't understand.
 A. the...as B. as...as
 C. same...as D. such...as
20. Boy _____ he was, he could tell _____ from vice, _____ from ugly.
 A. as...good...beautiful B. though...virtue...beautiful

C. as...goodness...beauty D. although...virtue...beauty

21. He drove the car _____ great speed _____ the direction of the little town.

A. with...to B. at...in C. at...to D. with...in

22. He was a good player so he _____ all actions _____ and won the first prize.

A. succeeded to do...successfully

B. could do...successful

C. might do...succeeded

D. was able to do...successfully

23. How _____ it will be to go swimming in a swimming-pool in summer.

A. fun

B. a fun

C. funny

D. funny

24. We _____ last night, but we went to the concert _____.

A. must have studied...too

B. might study...instead

C. should have studied...instead

D. should study...either

25. He insisted that he _____ instead of _____.

A. praise...being punished

B. be praised...punishment

C. should be praised...punishing

D. be praised...being punished

26. He likes to live in the house _____ windows facing to the south.

A. that

B. its

C. whose

D. with

27. Tom isn't _____ bad man _____ he used to be.

A. such a...as

B. so...as

C. such a...who

D. so...who

28. If you can't do the job yourself _____ someone who can.

A. pass on it to

B. pass it onto

C. pass it on

D. pass it on to

29. The college I want to enter prepares students _____ engineers.
A. become B. became C. becoming D. to become
30. You must go back _____ you came from.
A. which B. that C. where D. to which
31. We have deep love _____ our country.
A. at B. to C. of D. by
32. _____ he reads, at other times he writes.
A. At times B. In time C. Some times D. On time
33. Both of them are _____.
A. same age B. of age
C. of an age D. the same old years
34. Taking exercise can _____ our bodies.
A. make B. build C. build up D. keep
35. What is learned through experience has a great _____ a child's character.
A. effect on B. affect in
C. afford on D. effort on
36. Everything in the world is _____.
A. in motion B. in action
C. at action D. in movement
37. The street is no longer _____ used to be.
A. what it B. what
C. what it was D. what it is
38. Dinner is ready. Please _____.
A. take your place B. take you places
C. take the place D. take place
39. We all work _____ of the people.
A. to a good B. for the goods
C. to the good D. for the good
40. Morning training will _____ you good.

A. do B. make C. keep D. give

II. 完形填空 (共25小题, 计25分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握大意, 然后从每四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案, 使文章通顺。

A great 41 of middle school students take the entrance examination every year, but only a small number of them have 42 to go to universities. Why do we go to universities? Different people hold 43 opinions.

A 44 young student may be very imaginative (富有想象力); he may have a lot of colorful dreams. He wants to go to university simply because he always regards universities 45 the most interesting places and he expects to 46 a romantic (浪漫色彩的) life during the year of university education. In fact, 47 are not always like that. Sometimes the university life turns out to be so 48 that young students may feel very disappointed.

Then is it 49 university graduates can make big money? No. A lot of young people suppose that better jobs 50 higher pay will certainly result 51 a college education and therefore, it is 52 to gain high social status (社会地位) if they can go to universities, yet, after 53 of hard study at university, the young person — if he is 54 enough to be admitted into 55 university — may find 56 graduation that the job 57 is not the one he likes and the pay is much less 58 than he expected.

Why are 59 still so attractive (有吸引力的) to young persons? There are many 60. A university is a place of higher learning that 61 develop one's mind and 62 good chances to those who are 63 to learn 64 to achieve a better understanding of the society and a harmonious (和谐的) relationship with 65.

41. A. many B. part C. number D. group

42. A. right B. time C. the chance D. lucks
43. A. different B. same C. good D. bad
44. A. stupid B. clever C. careful D. simple-minded
45. A. as B. like C. with D. to be
46. A. take B. make C. lead D. meet
47. A. things B. dreams C. they D. people
48. A. pleasant B. dry C. happy D. exciting
49. A. right B. wrong C. why D. because
50. A. without B. with C. against D. having
51. A. in B. to C. from D. with
52. A. easier B. hard C. harder D. difficult
53. A. months B. days C. weeks D. years
54. A. lucky B. happy C. hard D. hard-working
55. A. such B. an C. a D. that
56. A. before B. upon C. since D. till
57. A. offering B. gives C. taken D. offered
58. A. well B. high C. higher D. bigger
59. A. universities B. schools C. factories D. hotels
60. A. things B. reasons C. causes D. answers
61. A. help B. helps C. make D. lets
62. A. offers B. has C. takes D. gets
63. A. eager B. like C. likely D. going
64. A. because B. and C. simply D. for
65. A. the others B. others C. other countries D. another country

III. 阅读理解(共20小题,计40分)

阅读下面短文,并做每篇后面的题目,从四个选项中,选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

(A)

The first true piece of sports equipment that man invented was the ball.

In ancient Egypt, as everywhere, pitching stones was a favorite children's game. But a badly thrown rock could hurt a child. Looking for something less dangerous to throw, the Egyptians made what were probably the first balls.

At first, balls were made of grass or leaves held together by vines. Later they were made of pieces of animal skin sewed together and stuffed with feathers or hay.

Even though the Egyptians were warlike(好战的)they found time for peaceful games. Before long they have developed a number of ball games, each with its own set of rules. Perhaps they played ball more for instruction than for fun. Ball playing was thought of mainly as a way to teach young men the speed and skill they would need for war.

66. The ball was probably invented because _____.

- A. throwing stones often caused injuries
- B. throwing stones was not fun
- C. games with stones was not fun
- D. rocks were too heavy to throw

67. The first balls were probably made of _____.

- A. animal skins stuffed with rocks
- B. twists of hay
- C. hides stuffed with hay or feathers
- D. grass and leaves tied with vines

68. This selection says that the Egyptians played _____.

- A. many different games with balls
- B. many different kinds of games

- C. only one ball game
D. different games with similar rules
69. The Egyptians thought that ball playing was _____.
A. childish
B. difficult
C. not enjoyable
D. worthwhile
70. The best title for this selection is _____.
A. The First Ball Games
B. How Egyptian Children Played Games
C. The Beginning of Sports
D. Egyptian Sports

(B)

The Olympic Games were first held at Olympia in ancient Greece as long ago as 776 B. C. They were held once every four years. The custom lasted for more than 1000 years but died out under the rules of Rome and stopped with the decline (衰落) of ancient Greek civilization. Then in 1896 the games were held again. In that year, a Frenchman, Baron de Coubertin, decided to try to start the games again. He wished to renew those thoughts of excellence of body, mind and spirit shown in the ancient Greek Olympics. He succeeded, and the modern Olympic Games began in Athens, Greece, in 1896. Since then the Olympics have grown steadily with more and more nations and sportsmen taking part in. Because of the world wars they were not held in 1916 nor in 1940 and 1944. They have been regularly held ever since then.

71. The Olympic Games have a history of _____ years.
A. 776 B. 1210 C. over 2700 D. about 2000
72. Before the Rome rulers stopped the custom of Olympics, about how

many times Olympic Games had been held? _____.

- A. More than 250 B. About 194
C. About 1000 D. Maybe less than one hundred

73. When were the Olympic Games stopped by the Rome rulers? _____.

- A. In 776 B. C
B. In about the second century
C. Before the second century
D. Perhaps in the third century

74. How long were the Olympic Games stopped by the Rome rulers? They were stopped for about _____ years.

- A. 1600 B. 1000 C. 2600 D. 224

75. How many times have the Olympic Games been held since Baron managed to start the Olympic Games again? _____.

- A. Over 40 B. 26 C. 22 D. 25

(C)

It was time for the first race. The race-horses were ready to start. Whish, (飕飕声) whoosh! (嘶嘶声) Away ran Dobbo to join them.

The race-horses were just starting. Farmer Smith shouted. All the people shouted. Some people laughed. Bill the Bull looked over the fence and laughed. Dobbo took no notice. He was a race-horse now.

The race-horses ran like the wind. How fast they ran! Poor Dobbo was left far behind. He could not catch them. He ran as fast as he could, but he could not catch them.

His heart went thump, thump (砰砰地跳). He was out of breath. His legs ached. Oh, how tired he was!

At last he came to a stop, a long way behind the other horses. He could hear people laughing at him.

"Just look at that cart-horse," they said. "He thinks he is a race-

horse. How silly he is!"

Then Dobbo knew he would never be a race-horse. He was too big and heavy. He was only a cart-horse. He would never be really important.

76. Dobbo was a _____.

- A. bull B. horse C. cart D. farmer

77. Why did Dobbo run after the race-horses? _____.

- A. Because his master told him to run
B. Because he wanted to be a race-horse
C. As he thought that he could run faster than the others
D. Because Dobbo took no notice

78. Why could Dobbo not run as fast as the race-horses? Because _____.

- A. he was too young and small
B. he was only a cart-horse
C. he was a bull
D. it was time for the first race

79. Who do you think Dobbo's owner? _____.

- A. A farmer B. Farmer Smith
C. Bill D. The writer did not tell readers

80. Who ran fast? _____

- A. Dobbo B. A cart-horse
C. A bull D. A race-horse

(D)

On October 12, 1989, some Chinese scientists were working at the computers to look for the information they needed. Suddenly they saw a lot of very bright spots crossing the computers' screens. At the same moment the computers were working slower. To find out what was happening they stopped their work to check some parts of the computers. To their horror, they found out that most of their stored information was got