English



主编 陈渊

第三册

高中英语阅读与测试

第三册等三册。

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前言

在历史跨入新世纪的今天,经济全球化进程日益加速,其影响 已深入到全社会各个方面。作为世界性语言的英语已成为国际间 沟通、交流必不可少的工具。随着我国经济的快速持续发展,综合 国力不断增强,我国各领域各个层面涉外活动日益频繁。在这种 形势下,全国范围内的"外语热"便悄然兴起。尤其是英语教育,如 今已受到举国上下从未有过的重视。对于广大青年学生来说,这 无疑是绝好的客观环境。通过良好的学校教育,近二十年来,已经 涌现了一批又一批学有成就的优秀外语人才。不过,就在学青年 而论,在英语学习过程中,长期存在这样或那样困难,或学习上事 倍功半的问题却不在少数。例如,不少勤奋青年废寝忘食地死记 硬背大量单词释义,过于迷信商业运作介入后的某些所谓的英语 速成法,造成了不少学习上的误区,以致不少学生误以为只要精造 课本,熟记大量生词,不断扩大词汇量,便可精通英语,运用自如。 殊不知,忽视英语泛读,不保持精读,泛读的适当比例并持之以恒、 英语学习效果必然大打折扣。其实,历来英语教学大纲均有明确 规定:中学英语教学目的是对学生进行听说读写的综合训练,培养 他们在口头上和书面文字上运用英语的基本能力,其中十分侧重 培养阅读能力。现行大纲也着重指出,提高学生英语阅读能力,单 纯通过课文教学是不易达到的,必须指导学生在课外阅读相当数 量的原文读物,而绝不是突击记忆大量单词能够毕其功于一役的。 这充分表明,英语精读与泛读是相辅相成,不可偏废的,而且要保 持适当的阅读量比例,并持之以恒。

然而,教育系统调查材料显示,上海、华东地区以及内地,一般普通中学生读到高中毕业,除教材课文外,从未看过任何英文原著,也未读过经压缩简写的阅读材料的学生,绝非少数。有些条件较差的学校,甚至连教材规定的课文也未读完。至于偏远地区或经济发展相对滞后地区,连英语教师也难得见到,不读英文原著更是不足为怪了。

近年来,上述情况有所转变。各地区不少学校均加强了英语阅读能力的培养,其中沿海发达地区有些学校还进行了阅读能力强化训练的实验。结果表明,凡参加英语阅读强化训练的学生,课内英语知识、技能的巩固和熟练程度、综合运用英语的能力,以及阅读速度,均高于没有参加阅读训练的学生。因此,坚持精读、泛读并举,使精读、泛读量始终保持适当比例是十分必要的。

目前,中学生课本精读量与课外泛读量的比例,在发达地区一般为1:1~1:1.5。重点中学二者之比充其量不过1:2 左右,这与数学大纲的要求仍有相当距离。按要求,初中一般应不少于1:3;高中应不少于1:4,以适应高校新生泛读量保持在高于精读量4~5倍左右的要求。为达到这一基本要求,就必须从中学抓起,抓得越早越好。

有鉴于此,编者根据英语教学目的和要求,综合考察了各地区的情况,有针对性地编写了这套《英语阅读与测试》丛书。这套丛书共分初中和高中两个阶段,每阶段三册,分别适应初一至初三和高一至高三学生的需要。为了照顾到不同地区、不同学校英语水平各异的实际情况,我们有意识地在以上两个阶段的每册书中,选编了难度有所差别、具有一定跨度的阅读材料。广大师生可视自身情况和教学实际需要加以使用。

全套书的编写均与现行英语教材精读课文密切融合。无论在原文题材、体裁上,抑或语法内容上,均为求做到与课内教材同步,以期达到事半功倍的效果。此外,为了适应学生迎考需要,初、高中之第三册,均分别编列了英语中考和高考仿真模拟试卷各两套,供广大师生使用。

全套丛书,每册均附列了各单元阅读理解答案和练习答案;初 中第三册和高中第三册还附列了模拟试卷的全套答案,供师生检 索参考。

在这套丛书的编写过程中,参与编写工作的各位经验丰富的 重点中学英语高级教师,密切配合主编,做了不少工作,尤其在练 习的编写上,提高了针对性;编写过程中还蒙退休老教师程敏芳女 士参与了部分具体工作,上海远东出版社领导和编辑给予了热情 的支持和帮助,特在此一并表示由衷的感谢。相信这套丛书的出 版,必将有利于英语教学工作,并有助于广大初、高中学生提高英 语阅读能力。

这套《英语阅读与测试》共六册,工作量较大。尽管已有前期资料准备,但实际编写过程中伤感时间紧、任务重,其中难免不足之处。希望广大师生多提宝贵意见和建议,以便今后修订。

主編 陈 渊 于上海外国语大学

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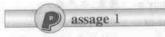
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Unit One Man and Earth



The Resources of the Sea Are Seriously Endangered

During the nineteenth century, when little was known about protection of environment, it was common to hear people in Europe and America say that the resources of the sea were unlimited. They believed the world and nature would continuously reproduce all the resources they would need. For example, a noted scientific writing in the midnineteenth century commented that none of the great sea fisheries were to be exhausted. Today, though, there is evidence that the resources of the sea are seriously endangered.

For a long time, scientists have focused their attention on the land and air. Recently, however, they are beginning to discover that the resources of the sea are in as much danger. The list of endangered species now includes fish like carp as well as the African elephant, Indian tiger and the American eagle.

Furthermore, the threats to fish are more alarming in some ways than the threats to animals and birds. This is because fish are a much more needed food source, and people throughout the world depend on fish as an important part of their diet. Hence, a decrease in the fish supply could have extensive effects on people. Fishermen in North Atlantic alone annually harvest 20 billion pounds of fish to satisfy food demand, but the world needs to recognize that these practices cannot continue without reducing fish reserves within the next few years.

Because of rapidly decreasing sea resources in many parts of the world, we now know that food supplies in the sea cannot last forever.

New Words & Expressions

resource n. 资源

fishery n. 渔业,水产业

unlimited adj.

无限的,无边无 exhaust v. 用尽,耗尽

际的

species n. (植物或动物的)种类

reproduce v. 繁殖,再生

繁殖,再生 grap n. 鲤鱼

noted adj. 著名的

著名的 reserve n。 储备(物),储藏量

Main Points for Reading

1. They believed the world and nature would continuously reproduce all the resources they would need. 他们相信地球和自然界会不断地再生他们所需的所有自然资源。

continuously 表示"连续不断地",而 continually 与之稍有区别,表示"一段时间内多次发生"、"时断时续"或"中断时间很短而又接连发生"的意思。如:

The telephone rang continuously for five minutes.

The telephone has been ringing continually in his office all morning.

resources 常用复数,用于表示"资源"、"物力"或"财力"。

- 2. ... there is evidence that the resources of the sea are seriously endangered. 有证据表明海洋资源正面临着灭绝的严重危险。 evidence 是不可数名词,前面不能用不定冠词修饰。如:

 The broken window was evidence that a robber had all
- The broken window was evidence that a robbery had taken place.
- 3. This is because fish are a much more needed food source, and people... depend on fish as an important part of their diet 这是因为鱼是更为需要的食物源,全世界的人都以鱼作为日常饮食当中非常重要的一部分。

fish 单、复数均可以 fish 来表示。复数当然也可以 fishes 来表

示。就传统意义而言, fish 表复数时, 常指同类型的鱼, fishes 指不同类型的鱼。在现代英语中,一般用 fish 表示复数意义, 而不用 fishes。另外, fish 也可用作不可数名词,表示"鱼肉"。 句中的 depend on 或 upon 为惯用的短语动词,相当于 rely on for support,表示"靠,依靠"或"依赖"。

Comprehension Questions ,

1.	What	was	the	common	belief	of	people	about	the	resources	of	sea	7
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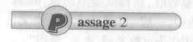
- A. They were unlimited.
- B. They were to be exhausted.
- C. They could reproduce themselves.
 - D. They were endangered.
- 2. What field have the scientists pay less attention to for quite a long period of time?

A. Air, B. B. Land.

- C. Sea. D. Environment.
- 3. Why can a decrease in the fish supply have extensive effects on people?
 - A. Because the resources of the sea are seriously endangered.
- B. Because the resources of the sea are to be exhausted.
- C. Because the resources of the sea are in as much danger as air and the same and land. I be sentimed sent and little to make the property of the same of
- D. Because the resources of the sea are a much more needed part of people's diet.
- 4. What is the meaning of the underlined word "practice" in the passage?

A. exercise B. training

C. routine D. action



The Cause of Air Pollution

Wherever you go, whatever you do — inside, outside, on top of a mountain, deep in a coal mine — you are always surrounded by a sea of gases. This sea is called the air or the atmosphere.

The gases of the atmosphere cannot be seen, and we are rarely aware of them. But they are of the greatest importance. Without the atmosphere, people, animals, and plants could not live. Of almost equal importance is the quality of the atmosphere — whether it is pure or polluted.

The atmosphere is made up mainly of the gases — oxygen and nitrogen, together with water vapor and smaller amounts of carbon dioxide and other gases. But all air contains small quantities of impurities. In rural areas, far removed from factories and heavy traffic, the air may contain pollen from plants, dust from the soil, and even bacteria. These impurities are usually in such small amounts that they are not important.

Air is said to be polluted when it contains enough harmful impurities to affect the health, safety, or comfort of living things. The impurities, or pollutants, could be tiny particles of matter or gases not normally found in air.

When people breathe, pollutants in the air may be deposited in the lungs or absorbed into the body. Furthermore polluted air can harm animals and plants as well as people. For this reason, our air supply should be closely watched and managed to assure its good quality.

Most importantly, we must grasp the causes of air pollution. There are two main types of air pollution — natural pollution and pollution caused by people. Natural pollutants are windblown dust, pollen, fog

and the like. There have been instances when the ash from volcanic eruptions has been blown across large areas of the earth. Forest fires blanketed huge area with smoke, in some places, so intense that air flights had to be canceled. Acts of nature such as these are often beyond human control.

The chief concern is the second and perhaps more serious form of air pollution — the pollution caused by people.

The millions of people who live in cities need heat, hot water, light, electric power, and transportation. Burning coal and fuel oil to produce these essentials creates much of the pollution, from which cities suffer. City dwellers produce vast quantities of waste paper and other refuse, which are burned in incinerators. This also produces air pollution. Some of the pollutants, such as exhaust gasses from cars and trucks, are discharged into the air at street level. Others, such as smoke from power plants and factories, enter the atmosphere at higher levels; when smoke and other pollutants combine with fog, they form smog.

The amount of air pollution is affected by atmosphere conditions such as temperature and air pressure. Because the air near the earth's surface is normally warmer than the air at higher altitudes, air currents usually rise. The rising air currents carry pollutants to the upper atmosphere, where they are dispersed, or scattered. But sometimes, the air above the earth's surface is warmer than the air at the surface. When this happens, the warm air stops the flow of rising air currents. This condition is called a temperature inversion. The pollutants are trapped close to the surface, where they do the most harm.

New Words & Expressions

be aware of 知道,意识到,觉察到 carbon dioxide 二氧化碳 vapor n. 水汽,水蒸气 impurity n. 杂质,混杂物

rural adj. 乡下的、田园的 refuse n. 废物、垃圾 deposit v. 沉淀 风吹的 windblown adj. volcanic eruption 掩盖,覆盖 blanket v. city dweller 城市居民

pollen n. 花粉 incinerator n. 焚化炉 pollutant n. 污染物质 exhaust gases 废气 particle n. 粒子, 微粒 discharge v. 排出 air current 气流 disperse v. 散布,传播 火山爆发 inversion n. 倒置 trap v. 使陷入……(困境)

Main Points for Reading

- 1. Wherever you go, whatever you do inside, outside, on top of a mountain, deep in a coal mine - you are always surrounded by a sea of gases. 无论你身在何处,在干什么,不管是在室内,还是 在室外,在山顶上还是深处于煤矿中,你总是置身于大气中。 on top of ... 是介词短语,表示"处于最高点或山峰"。注意, 在与介词 on 搭用时, top 前不加冠词, 试比较: He climbed to the top of the hill. 他爬到了小山顶。 He is on top of the world. 他极度地兴奋。
- 2. Of almost equal importance is the quality of the atmosphere whether it is pure or polluted. 空气的质量几乎同样重要,不管 空气是纯净的还是被污染的。 此句为倒装句, of almost equal importance 置于句首表示强调。

"of+(形容词)+(抽象)名词"结构起形容词作用。如: It is of vital importance. = It is very important. 这是至关重要的。

3. The atmosphere is made up mainly of the gases — oxygen and nitrogen, together with water vapor and smaller amounts of carbon dioxide and other gases. 大气层主要是由氧气、氮气、水蒸气、小 部分的二氧化碳和其他的气体组成的。

be made up of 为惯用词组,含义为"由……组成的"。类似的词

组有 be composed of 和 consist of。

amount 是量词,用来修饰不可数名词。但当 amount 以复数形式出现作主语时,其谓语动词也必须是复数,另外一个量词 quantity 除了修饰不可数名词外,也可以修饰可数名词,它的复数形式用法与 amount 相同。如:

A large amount of money is spent on kid's education.

Very large amounts of money are needed.

A large quantity of mushrooms is found in the woods.

Quantities of food are on the table.

- 4. Natural pollutants are windblown dust, pollen, fog and the like. 自 然污染物质为风沙、花粉、雾以及诸如此类的物质。 本句中的 like 是名词,表示"相似物",常和定冠词 the 连用。
- 5. Burning coal and fuel oil to produce these essentials creates much of the pollution, from which cities suffer. 燃烧煤炭和燃料油以创造人类赖以生存的条件的同时产生很多使城市遭殃的污染。suffer from 的意思为"因……受损害",介词 from 前置,放在关系代词 which 之前,引导定语从句,修饰前面的 pollution。

Comprehension Questions

- 1. Which of the following is not true of the atmosphere?
- A. The atmosphere is mainly made up of carbon dioxide and water vapor.
- B. Without the atmosphere, people, animals and plants could not live.
- C. The gases of the atmosphere cannot be seen and we're rarely aware of them.
 - D. All air contains small quantities of impurities.
- 2. When is air said to be polluted?
- A. When air smells bad.
- B. When it contains enough harmful impurities.

- C. When it cannot be recycled.
- D. When tiny particles of matter or gases are found.
- 3. What kind of pollution is beyond human control?
- A. Natural pollution.
 - B. Oxygen pollution.
 - C. Pollution caused by man.
 - D. Smog pollution.
- 4. When will the pollutants do the most harm?
 - A. When there's strong wind.
 - B. When the ground temperature is extremely high.
 - C. When the air above the earth's surface is warmer than that at the earth's surface.
 - D. When the air near the earth's surface is warmer than the air at higher altitudes.



The Balance of Nature

The balance of nature is a very elaborate and very delicate system of checks and counterchecks. It is continually being altered as elimates change, as new organisms evolve, as animals or plants permeate to new areas. But the alterations have in the past, for the most part, been slow, whereas with the arrival of civilized man, their speed has been multiplied many fold; from the evolutionary time-scale, where change is measured by periods of tens or hundreds of thousands of years, they have been transformed to the human time-scale in which centuries and even decades count.

Everywhere man is altering the balance of nature. He is facilitating the spread of plants and animals into new regions, sometimes deliberately, sometimes unconsciously. He is covering huge areas with

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