

英语

新课标

English Reading
Comprehensive Improving

多项提升

阅读
高三

主 编 李宝忱
副主编 杨岷生 许文龙



30天

落实一学年!

以阅读为途径
从夯实基础着手
迅速提升英语成绩

天



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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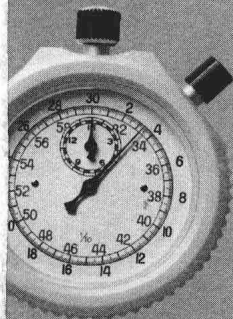
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本书以阅读理解为途径,狠抓基础,讲练结合,将高三学段应知应会的单词、短语、语法等知识合理安排在30天的学习任务中。学生可借助英语多项提升阅读系列对各学年的知识进行回顾强化,为进一步学习扫清障碍;有余力者也可选学高年级分册,提前学习下一学年的知识,且不会因为二次阅读对教材失去兴趣。学生可利用寒暑假集中强化,也可利用学期中的周末循序学习。

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前言 >>>>

一、看准课程改革和考试改革的风向标。

随着《新课标》的深入贯彻,新理念、新教材、新教法和新高考都在不断创新和发展,第一批进入高中新课改的广东、山东、海南、宁夏等实验省,率先实施了高考试题改革。2009年安徽、辽宁、福建、浙江、江苏和天津等省市也相继进入新课改,进行高考试题改革,紧跟其后,河北、湖北、云南、内蒙古、北京等省、市使用了新教材,并也要在2010年加入进行高考试题改革的行列。这样到2013年全国各省市将均在使用新教材的基础上,进行高考试题改革。

由此而来,新教材改革、高考改革的风向标指向,新教材改革、高考试题改革的变化特点,无疑是广大师生最关注的热点。

1. 新教材充分凸显《新课标》的新理念,具有时代性、思想性和真知性的特点,原汁原味的选材增多,难句子、复合句增多,词汇量由2000个词(全日制高级中学英语教学大纲1998人教版)提高到3500个词(全日制普通高级中学英语课程标准北师大版)。

2. 新高考命题难度要按《新课标》八级评估,要与新教材接轨,阅读理解测试材料中长句明显增多,把阅读和听、说、写、译融合在一起的新型阅读题将成为发展趋势。

3. 考试从内容到形式都进行了有力度的改革。

(1) 试卷设计力争把听、说、读、写、译,特别是读与写的能力结合起来进行评估。主、客观题匹配合理,赋分比例恰当。全面考查学生的语用能力,人际交往能力和综合运用能力。

(2) 卷面赋分比例最多的仍是阅读理解题,阅读材料多选自外文报刊、网络;题材广泛,体裁多样;内容时尚,形式新颖,大约占到卷面的三分之一,甚至到五分之三。

(3) 从2007年起,在实验省对阅读理解题进行了改革,除了把原有客观题型加大命题难度外,还出现了不少新的主观题型,到目前为止出现的新题型有:广东的语法填空题、信息匹配题,福建的短文填词题,浙江的人物活动内容搭配题,山东的阅读表达题,湖南的阅读填空题,江苏的对话填空题和安徽的任务型阅读题、任务型读写题。

二、准确把握高考动向,全面提高学习成绩与备考能力。

高考对英语阅读的考查力度正在逐步加大。英语的阅读理解能力体现的是“综合实力”,提高它确实有难度。因为它是一项综合能力,它的提高是在扩大词汇、建立语感、掌握语法、并改进学习策略、促进文化意识养成的基础上得以实现的。同时,单词和短语只有在句子中才有生命力,才能显示其内涵和色彩。而语法结构只有在上下连贯的意义中才能显示其存在的理由和作用。



三、如何在 30 天内提高阅读理解能力,达到多项提升的效果呢?

1. 丛书注重阅读材料题材与体裁的选取

英语多项提升阅读系列所提供的阅读材料内容时尚、话题鲜活、语言地道,与学生的现实生活相关,与社会上的热点问题相系,是紧扣教材的时文阅读材料,也是紧跟高考改革命题动向的评价测试材料。丛书中的阅读材料题材广泛,包括社会风尚、科技成果、历史地理、人物故事、新闻广告、风土人情等,它既可帮助学生提高英语水平,又可使学生受到教育,引导他们关注各种知识的横向联系。阅读材料体裁新颖,形式多样,有说明文、叙述文、应用文。设题不一般化,有一定深度,要求学生在阅读时既要理解具体字面的意思,又要推断其内在含义;既要理解某段、某句的具体意义,又要掌握通篇的主题;既要理解材料本身的内容,又要捕捉、挖掘其内涵及引伸意义。

2. 丛书注重对考试中阅读理解新题型的选取

英语多项提升阅读系列中的阅读材料题型新颖,包括问答题、任务记实题、信息配对题、综合归纳题、看表填充题等,主观题、客观题搭配,与高考新题型吻合,从而使考生通过多变式的信息传导,在智力上、心理上迅速地进行综合性的反馈活动。

3. 丛书重点打造了“词汇、语法加油站”这一特色栏目

本套丛书根据每一天的阅读理解测试题,特增设“词汇、语法加油站”栏目。编者们在多年研究高考出题动向的基础上,根据新课标、新考纲对各学段的学习要求和考查要求,有针对性地进行编写。针对词汇,多采用例句、辨析的方式,以加深学生对词汇一词多义、一词多类的记忆,以及对中文意思相同的短语在英语用法上的甄别;针对语法,则以条目形式进行讲解和梳理,使学生不仅对语法有完整而清晰的认识,同时熟悉每个语法考点下出题者的设题角度。在阅读中加强学生对词汇及语法的掌握,在此基础上扎实提高学生的阅读理解能力。

4. 时间“双限”阅读,全面提高学生阅读能力

新课标的出台,对学生的英语能力提出了新的衡量标准。阅读题型多样、阅读题量增大、阅读题赋分增多,这些都对于学生的阅读速度提出了更高要求。丛书对图书的整体学习时间及单篇阅读的学习时间进行了科学的控制,督促学生在阅读的准确率与效率两方面同时提高,以达到最终的阅读能力的真正提高。

此次修订,我们除保持丛书的原有特色外,还力求与时俱进,及时吸收各课改省、市实验区高考英语的新阅读题型补充到我们的丛书之中,从而让这套英语多项提升阅读系列高中三册能更好地、更直接地助考生一臂之力,帮助考生提高能力,在高考中取得优异成绩。

编者

Contents

目录

前 言

Day 1	火星上的成功着陆	(1)
Day 2	日本大地震	(7)
Day 3	去美国留学应考虑的因素	(13)
Day 4	如何做好预算	(19)
Day 5	美国家庭结构的变化	(28)
Day 6	使观众甚为惊奇的马术表演	(36)
Day 7	为何从事业余工作	(42)
Day 8	安全、干净的水和卫生环境与人类健康	(49)
Day 9	Carlson 的专利产品——复印机的推销及投资研究	(56)
Day 10	技术激发了历史的变革	(63)
Day 11	新闻三则	(70)
Day 12	介绍几种使时间变得更有效的方法	(80)
Day 13	世贸中心双子楼设计的质量问题	(89)
Day 14	全世界人民庆祝新千年	(96)
Day 15	通过基因技术实验研究使盐碱土地生长农作物	(103)
Day 16	平衡饮食对人体健康的重要性	(109)
Day 17	日本对孩子的早期教育	(116)
Day 18	态度的本质、形成和发展	(123)
Day 19	不快乐的原因及其怎样改变这种心态	(129)
Day 20	创新是增加课堂参与和提高语言流利程度的方法	(136)
Day 21	欢迎享受未来的生活	(142)
Day 22	招聘与求职	(147)
Day 23	一种用欧洲语言出版的有声杂志	(154)
Day 24	关于小睡	(160)
Day 25	美国人近年来阅读文学作品的一个趋势调查	(170)
Day 26	慢跑有益于人们的身心健康	(177)
Day 27	高质量的课外活动	(186)
Day 28	正在热销中的英语原版图书介绍	(193)
Day 29	越来越多的美国人上网看病	(203)
Day 30	几则新闻介绍	(210)
	参考答案	(219)

Day

1

课题引导:火星上的成功着陆

体裁说明:记叙文

单词量:345 生词量:14 难度:**

建议时间:7 分钟

起始时间: :

Successful Landing on Mars

Thrilled by the successful landing of the rover(天体登陆车) on Mars, scientists from NASA [the US National Aeronautics(航空学) and Space Administration(管理部门)] have spent the last few days studying data(数据) from the robot and working on getting it ready to roll. The Spirit(勇气号) made a landing on Mars. (1) Spirit made a nerve-racking(伤脑筋的), but safe, landing on Mars on Sunday on what scientists believe is the rocky bed of an ancient lake that once may have contained life. Just three hours later, the six-wheeled rover began sending black-and-white photos of its surroundings back 170 million kilometres to Earth. The rover sent back a few colour photos on Monday. The scientists were overjoyed(极度高兴的) by the success. Two of every three past missions(任务) to Mars have failed. "It's a big step forward for all humanity(人类). Now we have another rover on another planet, exploring a new world. What more could you ask for?" said Charles Elachi, director of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The first images from Spirit show a flat, wind-damaged surface dotted(点缀) with small rocks. (2) The scene made scientists eager to send the rover around the planet in search of evidence(证据) that the landing site was once covered with water. The US \$ 820 million project also includes a twin golf cart-sized rover called Opportunity(机遇号), set to land on Mars' other side on January 24. (3) The dozens of initial(最初的), low-resolution(低清晰度的) photos show Spirit landed upright(垂直地), level and facing south on a flat stretch(延伸) of the hole the scientists believe once contained a lake. It will be about a week before the six-wheeled robot is ready to roll off its lander and move around Mars. Spirit's successful landing has ended the trend of failed missions to Mars. NASA's last attempt to land on Mars, in 1999, ended in failure. Its last successful landing was in 1997, when Pathfinder(探险者) carried the tiny Sojourner(旅居者) rover to the surface of Mars.

1

阅读能力||英语综合能力, 提升从基础开始

注:文中凡有“~~~~~”标记的句子在文后“词汇语法加油站”中均有相应的译文及解析。(全书同)



Over the next three months, the robot will use a range of instruments to look for evidence of past water activity in the rocks and soil of the planet.

- 1 How many successful lands has NASA made on Mars so far?
A. Five. B. Two. C. Four D. Three.
- 2 We can infer that the main purpose of this mission to Mars is _____.
A. to find out if there exists life on the Mars
B. to find out if we can live on the Mars
C. to find out if we can get enough water from the Mars
D. to find out if we can get enough solar energy from the Mars
- 3 Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The Spirit will stay where it landed on the Mars for about 7 days.
B. It cost \$ 820 million dollars to send the Opportunity to the Mars.
C. The Spirit will walk about on the Mars.
D. Sojourner was a smaller rover than Spirit.
- 4 The underlined word "Thrilled" can be replaced by _____.
A. Moved B. Watched C. Excited D. Praised

结束时间: 11:15

词汇 语法加油站



(一) 单词

1. overjoyed *adj.* 万分高兴的; 欣喜若狂的

I was overjoyed to see you last night. 我昨晚见到你非常高兴。

She was overjoyed when the doctor told her that her newborn baby is healthy and normal. 当从医生那里得知她的新生儿健康、正常时, 她万分高兴。

2. surroundings *n.* 环境; 周围的事物

Our new surroundings are a lot more friendly than we expected. 我们的新环境比预计的要好得多。

She lives in a pleasant neighborhood and enjoys her surroundings. 她住在一个舒适的街区里, 而且很喜爱那里的环境。

3. mission *n.* 使命; 任务

The president leaves for a trade mission to the

Middle East. 总统肩负着贸易使命出访中东。

The ambassador's mission is to work for peace with other countries. 大使的使命是和其他国家一道为和平而工作。

4. dot [课标]

- 1) *n.* 点; 小点; 圆点

The female fish is yellow, with tiny orange dots on the tail. 雌鱼是黄色的, 尾巴上有橙色的小点。

On the map towns were marked by a red dot. 地图上城镇都用红点标出。

- 2) *v.* 遍布; 布满; 点缀

Small villages dot the sides of the mountain. 山坡上星星点点地散落着不少小村落。

The company has more than thirty branches dotted around Spain. 这家公司有 30 多家分公司遍布在西班牙各地。

5. evidence *n.* 证据;迹象

Evidence shows that global warming is definitely occurring. 有迹象表明全球变暖确实正在发生。

There's some evidence that the economy is improving. 有一些迹象表明经济正在改善。

6. stretch

1) *n.* 伸展;延伸

First, let's do some warm-up stretches. 首先, 让我们做一些伸展动作来热身。

2) *v.* 伸展;延伸

The empire stretched all the way from Scotland to the Pyrenees. 这个帝国从苏格兰一直延伸到比利牛斯山脉。

The traffic stretched as far as the eye can see. 车流长得看不到尽头。

(二) 短语

1. work on 从事于;致力于;努力做

He is busy working on a new novel. 他正忙于写一本新小说。

When I entered his room, I found him working on a financial report. 我走进他的房间时,发现他正在写一份财务报告。

2. get ready 做好准备

At this time of every year, farmers get ready for the autumn harvest. 每年的这个时候,农民们都准备秋收了。

They're getting things ready for this year's tree-planting. 他们正在为今年的植树做好准备。

3. in search of 寻找;寻求

The birds are flying south in search of winter sun. 鸟儿南飞寻求冬季阳光。

The last few years of his life were spent in traveling from place to place in search of health. 他生命的最后几年时间全部花在了为寻求健康而到处旅游上面。

That night I was in search of Peter at the

party when I saw Joe standing by the window. 那天晚上,我正在舞会上寻找皮特,却看见乔站在窗子旁边。

4. a range of 一系列的

We stock a wide range of office furniture. 我们备有各种各样的办公设备。

My friend and I talked about a wide range of topics, our families, our jobs, politics and so on. 我和朋友谈论各种话题,如家庭、工作、政治等等。

(三) 辨析

may, might

may 可以表示“请求”。

May I trouble you with a question?

我能问你一个问题吗?

May I come in? 我可以进来吗?

might 表示更为委婉的语气。

Might I use your dictionary?

借你的词典用一下好吗?

Thank you. I might ring later.

谢谢,我可能迟一些再打电话来。

may 可以用来表示祝愿,might 则不能。

May you succeed. 祝你成功。

May the day come soon. 希望这一天早日到来。

(四) 难句解析

1. 句(1)译文:勇气号于周日令人担忧但很安全地着陆在火星上的科学家们认为曾经可能有过生命的古湖的岩石床上。

这是一个含有宾语从句和定语从句的主从复合句。介词 on 后的宾语从句中,scientists believe 是一个插入语;连词 what 既引导宾语从句又在从句中作主语。在这个宾语从句中又含有一个定语从句,lake 是其后定语从句所修饰的先行词,关系代词 that 既引导定语从句又在定语从句中作主语。该定语从句谓语“may have done”表示对已发生事情的不肯定推测,相当于“可能,大概”。



He may have been hurt. 他可能也曾经受过伤。

Don't worry. Your baby may not have been hurt seriously. 别着急,你的孩子也许伤得不严重。

2. 句(2)译文:这种景象使科学家们急于使登陆车围绕行星寻找着陆地点曾经被水覆盖的证据。

这是一个含有同位语从句的主从复合句。主句中使役动词 made 后跟复合宾语,形容词短语 eager... 作宾语补足语。evidence 是其后连词 that 所引导的同位语从句所修饰的先行词。

3. 句(3)译文:几十张最初的、低清晰度的照片显示出,勇气号垂直平稳并朝南着陆在洞的平坦的一段地带,科学家们认为这里曾经有一个湖。

这是一个含有宾语从句的主从复合句,show 后为一个宾语从句, the scientists believe 在从句中作插入语。

(五)语法考点解析

过去将来时

(1) was/were to + 不定式

这一形式通常指按过去的计划、安排将在某个过去将来时间发生的事态。如:

She said that they were to see their English teacher the next week. 她说下个星期她们要去看她们的英语老师。

We were to finish the work in three days. 我们将在三天内完成任务。

As I was to leave the next day, I went to bed early on Thursday evening. 由于第二天就要走,我周四晚上很早就睡觉了。

(2) was/were about to + 不定式

这种结构通常指最近的过去将来事态。如:

The train was about to leave. 火车马上就要开了。

注意:这一结构在一定语境中常指未曾实现的意图,表示即将或正想做某事时,突然发生了什么事。如:

She was just about to open the window and shout at the dog to frighten it, when she stopped and stood quite still. 她刚要打开窗户,大声吓唬一下那条狗,突然,她停了下来,站着一动也不动。

They were about to start when it rained. 他们正要出发,天就下起雨来了。

The young man was about to escape, but the policeman appeared before him. 那个年轻人刚想要跑,警察却出现在他面前了。

(3) 过去进行时和一般过去时表示过去将来

a) 用过去进行时表示过去将来通常指按过去的计划、安排即将在某一过去时间发生的事态。如:

They said they were leaving for America pretty soon. 他们说他们很快就要去美国了。
He didn't want to see the film, because he was playing tennis in the afternoon. 他不想看电影,因为他下午要打网球。

b) 用一般过去时表示过去将来通常用于某些条件状语和时间状语从句中。如:

We informed him that school began in September. 我们通知他学校将于九月份开学。
She told me that she would come to see me when she visited China again. 她告诉我说下次再来访问中国的时候,她会来看我。

If he had time, he would speak to her. 他如果有时间,就会跟她说的。

实践演练



(一) 阅读理解

单词量: 255

建议时间: 3.6 分钟

Many cities around the world today are heavily polluted. Careless methods of production and lack of consumers' demand for environment-friendly products have contributed of the pollution problem. One result is that millions of tons of glass, paper, plastic and metal containers are produced, and that these are difficult to get rid of.

However, today, more and more consumers are choosing "green" and demanding that the products they buy should be safe for the environment. Before they buy a product, they ask questions like these: "Will this shampoo damage the environment?" "Can this metal container only be used or can it only be used once?"

A recent study showed that two out of five adults now consider the environmental safety of a product before they buy it. This means that companies must now change the way they make and sell their products to make sure that they are "green", that is, friendly to the environment.

Only a few years ago it was impossible to find green products in supermarkets, but now there are hundreds. Some supermarket products carry labels(标签) to show that the product is green. Some companies have made the manufacturing(制造) of clean and safe products their main selling point and emphasize it in their advertising. The concern for a safer and cleaner environment is making companies rethink how they do business. No longer will the public accept the old attitude of "buy it, use it, throw it away, and forget it". The public pressure is on, and gradually business is cleaning up its act.

1. It becomes clear from the text that the driving force behind green products is _____.
A. public caring for the environment
B. companies' desire for bigger sales
C. new ways of doing business
D. rapid growth of supermarkets
2. What would be the best title for the text?
A. Business and People
B. Business Goes Green
C. Shopping Habits Are Changing
D. Supermarkets and Green Products
3. The underlined word "it" (in Paragraph 4) refers to _____.
A. a selling point
B. a company name
C. a great demand for healthy food
D. the manufacturing of green products

5

阅读能力——英语综合能力，提升从基础开始



(二)小作文

假设你是王平。时下,你校不少学生带手机上学。为此,你班组织了一次班会,讨论中学生上学是否有必要带手机。请你给英语笔友 Tom 写一封信,根据下表提供的信息,客观地介绍讨论的情况。可结合你校实际进行适当发挥,并发表自己的看法。

一些同学认为	一些同学认为	你的观点
方便、时尚	中学生自控能力较差;玩手机浪费时间	(请你实话实说)

注意:1. 信的开头已给出,不计入总词数。

2. 词数:100 个左右。

Dear Tom,

I'm so glad to hear from you.

Recently we've had a class meeting to discuss whether it is necessary for middle school students to carry mobile phones to school.

查漏补缺



(一)用方框中所给动词的非谓语形式填空,指出其在句中的语法功能,并译成汉语

follow deal joke express leave develop burn keep be protect

- A poem is a text _____ great power, beauty and imagination by the use of language.
- The castle, _____ down in 1864, was never rebuilt.
- There is no _____ about such matters.
- I am proud of _____ your friend for many years.
- It is of great importance _____ wild animals and plants.
- Advances in medical science also allow us _____ with new diseases, such as SARS.
- The Internet makes it easier for companies _____ in touch with customers and companies in other countries.
- Air pollution is also a big problem in very large cities, especially in _____ countries.
- _____ alone at home, Sam did not feel afraid at all.
- Your greatest weak point is not _____ others' advice.

(二)改错

- Astronauts have successfully climbed on the moon.
- The best news was the successfully progress of the Battle of Britain.
- When the surrounding changed, the plants and animals had to change, too.
- The company now has over 20 stores dotting around the country.
- The expedition ended in his death.

Day 2

课题引导:日本大地震

体裁说明:记叙文

单词量:335 生词量:21 难度:***

建议时间:4.8 分钟

起始时间: :

TOKYO, Japan—An earthquake measuring 8.0 hit the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido early Friday. The quake was the strongest anywhere in the world this year. Several million people live on the island. Japan's national broadcasting agency[(行政或职能)机构], NHK, reported 236 people had been hurt, but no deaths had been reported. Tsunami(海啸) waves measuring about 3 feet(1 meter) began hitting the eastern coast of Japan's northernmost(最北的) island, and officials warned all residents in the region to seek higher ground. A fire broke out at oil refinery(提炼厂) on the island after the earthquake, and television stations reported a train derailment(出轨) and a landslide(山崩) near a highway tunnel. The US Geological(地质的) Survey(测量) measured the quake at 8.0 but authorities(当局) in Japan initially(最初) gave it a magnitude(强度) of 7.8. (1) The USGS said the temblor(地震) was located 33 kilometers(20 miles) under the Earth's crust(地壳), about 796 miles north/northwest of Tokyo, and began at 4:50 am local time (1950 G. M. T.). The second quake occurred at 6:08 am(2108 G. M. T.).

On average, there is one magnitude-8, or greater, quake a year in the world. The amount of energy released(释放) in a magnitude-8 earthquake is equivalent(相当的) to that contained in 1.01 billion tons of TNT, according to the USGS. A tsunami watch has been issued for the US state of Hawaii. (2) "Based on all available data, a tsunami may have been generated(引起) by this earthquake that could be destructive(毁灭性的) on coastal areas even far from the epicenter(震中)," said the announcement from the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program. Only six days ago a 5.5-magnitude quake shook Japan. (3) The September 20 earthquake was centered nearly 870 kilometers(540 miles) south-southeast of Tokyo, near Japan's Bonin Islands, a remote(遥远的) volcanic island group in the Pacific Ocean. Earlier this month, Japan marked the 80th anniversary(周年) of a magnitude 8.3 quake that devastated(破坏) Tokyo and neighboring Yokohama, killing at least 140,000 people. In January 1995, a magnitude 7.2 temblor in Kobe killed more than 6,000 people.

1 An 8.0-magnitude earthquake happened in Japan _____.

A. in January 1995

B. on September 20, 2003



C. on September 26, 2003

D. in September, 1923

2 What is NOT the result of this earthquake?

- A. 236 people were hurt.
B. A fire broke out at oil refinery on the island.
C. A train was out of track.
D. Two people died.

3 We can infer that _____.

- A. this is the biggest earthquake in the world this year
B. this earthquake has no effect on the USA
C. Japan is a country where earthquakes frequently happen
D. the second quake occurred only half an hour after the first one

8

结束时间: _____

词汇 语法加油站



(一) 单词

1. measure[课标]

1) *n.* 措施; 步骤; 方法

Stronger measures will have to be taken to bring down unemployment. 更有力的措施将被采取以减少失业。

2) *v.* 量; 测量; 计量

We measured from the back of the house to the fence. 我们从房子的后墙测量到围墙。
The bed measured over six feet in width. 床的宽度超过了6英尺。

2. warn[课标] *v.* 警告; 预先通知

Police are warning all women in the area to be on their guard. 警方正在告诫这一地区的所有妇女要小心谨慎。

Scientists warned of the threat to beaches and rivers from pollution. 科学家对污染会给海滩和河流带来的威胁提出了警告。

3. locate *v.* 找到; 查明; 使坐落于; 位于

The company wants to locate the factory on land near the railway. 该公司想把工厂

设在靠近铁路的地方。

Engineers are still trying to locate the fault. 工程师们仍在查找故障所在。

4. generate *v.* 引起; 引发; (发)电

They can be burned to generate electricity. 它们可以被燃烧用来发电。

This causes more heat to be generated. 这导致产生更多热量。

5. announcement[课标] *n.* 通告; 通知; 公布

The headmaster read an announcement to the pupils. 校长给学生们念了一份通知。

The announcement of Prince Charles' visit caused widespread media interest. 查尔斯王子访问的消息公布之后引起了媒体的广泛兴趣。

6. anniversary *n.* 周年; 周年纪念

There was a concert to mark the 10th anniversary of the hero's release from jail. 有一场纪念英雄出狱10周年的音乐会。

We're going to a wedding anniversary party. 我们将参加一个结婚纪念晚会。

(二) 短语

1. break out[课标](战争、火灾等)突然发生, 爆发

The plague broke out in London that summer, and hundreds died. 那年夏季伦敦发生了鼠疫, 死了许多人。

The First World War broke out in 1914. 第一次世界大战于 1914 年爆发。

2. on average[课标]平均, 按平均数计算

On average, they work for forty hours a week. 他们每周平均工作 40 小时。

On average, an adult drinks about 1.5 litres of liquid every day. 成年人平均每天约饮水 1.5 升。

3. far from[课标]远离; 根本没有; 一点儿都不

Her school is not far from the subway station. 她的学校离地铁站不远。

His homework is far from satisfactory. 他的作业让人一点儿也不满意。

(三) 辨析

under, below

这两个词都有“在……下面”的意思, 表示数量多少时, 两者可以通用。

The baby is below/under five months.

这个婴儿不到五个月大。

under 指在某物的正下方, 有“垂直在下”的意思, 其反义词是 over。

What's under the tree? 树下有什么东西?

Who hid the ball under the bed? 谁把球藏在床底下了?

under 还可以用作抽象意义, 意为“在……(领导、管辖、统治等)之下”。

Under the leadership of the Party, we go from victory to victory. 在党的领导下, 我们从胜利走向胜利。

below 指位置低于某物或在某物的下面,

但不一定是正下方, 其反义词是 above。

Where shall I write the number, above or below the line? 我把号码写在哪儿, 线上还是线下?

From the plane we could see the whole city below us. 从飞机上我们可以看到下面这座城市的全貌。

below 还可以指价值、地位、温度等“低于……”。

At night the temperature will fall below zero again. 晚上温度又会降到零度以下。

(四) 难句解析

1. 句(1)译文: 美国地质勘探局说, 地震位于地壳以下 33 千米(20 英里), 东京以北及西北大约 796 英里处, 开始于当地时间凌晨 4 点 50 分(格林尼治时间 19 点 50 分)。

这是一个含有宾语从句的主从复合句, 宾语从句中含有并列谓语。

2. 句(2)译文: “基于所有可利用的资料分析, 这次地震可能会引发一次海啸, 它甚至可能对离震中较远的海岸线地区造成破坏性影响。”

这是一个含有定语从句的主从复合句。tsunami 是其后定语从句所修饰的先行词, 关系代词 that 既引导定语从句又在从句中作主语。句首的过去分词短语作状语, 表示方式修饰主句。

3. 句(3)译文: 9 月 20 号地震集中在东京以南—东南将近 870 千米(540 英里), 靠近日本的 Bonin 群岛, 它是一个太平洋上的很远的火山群岛。

这是一个被动语态的简单句, 句末 a remote volcanic island group in the Pacific Ocean, 作前面 Japan's Bonin Islands 的同位语。



(五)语法考点解析

现在完成进行时

(1)构成: have/has been + 现在分词

(2)用法

a) 现在完成进行时表示在过去某一时刻开始一直持续到现在的动作, 这一动作可能刚完成, 也可能仍在进行, 它所表示的动作具有持续性、暂时性和未完成性。这个时态多用于延续性动词, 如: live, learn, lie, stay, sit, wait, stand, rest, study 等, 并常和 all this morning, these few days, all night, this month, recently 等状语以及 since(自从)和 for(经历)所引导的状语短语或从句连用(与 since 和 for 连用的, 动作常会继续下去)。如:

No matter which method you have been using, today you must do as I tell you. 不管你一直用的是哪种方法, 今天你必须按照我告诉你的去做。

It's been raining for about two hours. 雨下了大约两小时了。

The CCTV has been broadcasting English programmes ever since 1977. 中国中央电视台自 1977 年以来一直在播放英语节目。

b) 表重复。有时现在完成进行时所表示的动作并不是一直在不停地进行, 而是在断断续续地重复。这时现在完成进行时可用于终止性动词。如:

You have been saying that for five years.
这话你已经说了有五年了。

I have been telephoning you several times
in two days. 两天内我给你打过几次电话。

发生的动作, 往往暗示这个动作对现状的影响, 和现在的情况有联系, 常含有一种因果关系。如:

What have you been eating to get as fat as this? 你吃什么啦, 怎么这么胖?

She speaks English quite well because she has been staying in London for some years. 她英语讲得很好, 因为她呆在伦敦已经好几年了。

I feel a bit tired because I have been playing basketball. 我有些累, 我刚才一直在打篮球。

注意: 现在完成进行时与现在完成时的主要区别: 这两者都可以表示“从过去开始一直持续到现在”这一概念, 有时两者可以互相代用, 但前者多用于口语, 并着重表示动作的延续性, 而后者着重表示动作的结果。一般不能用于进行时的动词也不能用于现在完成进行时。试比较:

I have written six letters since breakfast.

从吃完早饭到现在我已经写了六封信。

I have been writing letters. 我一直在写信。

She has read this book. 她读过这本书了。

She has been reading this book. 她一直在读这本书。

The students have tried to improve their reading comprehension. 学生们试图提高阅读理解力。(动作已结束)

The students have been trying to improve their reading comprehension. 学生们一直在设法提高阅读理解力。(动作还在进行之中)

10

阅读能力英语综合能力, 提升从基础开始

实践演练



(一)阅读理解

单词量: 294

建议时间: 4.2 分钟

I'm usually fairly doubtful about any research that concludes that people are either happier or unhappier

or more or less certain of themselves than they were 50 years ago. While any of these statements might be true, they are practically impossible to prove scientifically. Still, I was struck by a report that concluded that today's children are far more anxious than children in the 1950s. In fact, the analysis(分析) showed that normal children aged 9 to 17 exhibit a higher level of anxiety today than children who were treated for mental illness 50 years ago.

Why are America's kids so stressed? The report gives two main causes: increasing physical isolation(孤立) and a growing feeling that the world is a more dangerous place.

Given that we can't turn the clock back, adults can still do plenty to help the next generation.

At the top of the list is helping develop a better understanding of the limits of individualism(个人主义). No child is an island. Strengthening social ties helps build communities(团体) and protect individuals against stress.

To help kids build stronger connections with others, you can pull the plug on TVs and computers. Your family will thank you later. They will have more time for face-to-face relationships and they will get more sleep.

Limit the amount of virtual(虚拟的) violence within the reach of your children. It's not just video games and movies; children see a lot of murder and crime on the local news.

Keep your expectations for your children reasonable. Many highly successful people never attended Harvard or Yale.

Make exercise part of your daily life. It will help you deal with your own anxieties and provide a good model for your kids. Sometimes anxiety is unavoidable. But it doesn't have to ruin your life.

1. The author thinks that the conclusions of any research about people's state of mind are _____.
A. surprising B. reasonable C. believable D. questionable
2. What does the author mean when he says "we can't turn the clock back"?
A. It's impossible to slow down the speed of change.
B. The social reality children are facing cannot be changed.
C. Lessons learned from the past should not be forgotten.
D. It's impossible to forget what happened in the past.
3. The first and most important thing parents should do to help their children is to _____.
A. provide them with a safer environment
B. lower their expectations for them
C. get them into more touch with other people
D. set a good model for them to follow
4. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
A. Anxiety, though unavoidable, can be dealt with.
B. Children's anxiety has been described to be far too serious.
C. Children's anxiety can be got rid of with more parental care.
D. Anxiety, if properly controlled, may help fit children for life.