

新编牛津英语

学习目标  
与测试

S3B

高中三年级第二学期

上海教育出版社  
海文音像出版社



世纪出版

一年级第二学期  
二年级第二学期  
三年级第二学期  
四年级第二学期  
五年级第二学期  
六年级第二学期  
七年级第二学期  
八年级第二学期  
九年级第二学期  
高中一年级第二学期  
高中二年级第二学期  
高中三年级第二学期

新编牛津英语学习目标与测试 S3B

高中三年级第二学期

本书编写组 编

上海世纪出版股份有限公司

上海教育出版社出版发行

海文音像出版社

易文网: [www.ewen.cc](http://www.ewen.cc)

上海世纪出版股份有限公司外语教育图书分公司 出品

(邮编: 200235 上海钦州南路 81 号 8 楼 64378133)

各地新华书店经销 上海市印刷四厂印刷

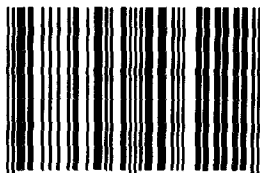
开本 787 × 1092 1/8 印张 9.5

2006 年 2 月第 1 版 2006 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5444-0622-9/G · 0491 定价: 23.70 元 (含磁带 2 盒)

(如发生质量问题, 读者可向工厂调换)

ISBN 7-5444-0622-9



9 787544 406222 >

易文网: [www.ewen.cc](http://www.ewen.cc)

定价: 23.70 元 (含磁带 2 盒)

# Preface

## 前言

随着二期课改的不断深入,中、小学英语的教学理念和实践发生了很大变化。牛津英语教材作为教育部义务教育课程标准实践教科书用书之一和上海市二期课改新教材,以其语言的原汁原味、先进科学的编写理念和版式的活泼精美深受广大一线教师和学生的欢迎。

为了更好地帮助教师和学生用好这套教材,使它的先进编写理念得到实质性的贯彻以及语言目标得到具体实现,我们组织编写了《新编牛津英语学习目标与测试》,按年级分册出版。

参加编写的人员都是来自课改第一线的教师,具有丰富的牛津英语教学实践经验。他们不仅熟悉牛津英语教材,明确新教材的教学要求,而且对学生的实际状况非常了解。他们根据学生学习的实际需要,围绕每个单元的语言点和语法知识精心编写了针对性强、形式多样的练习,其目的是帮助教师和学生检查阶段性的学习效果,及时发现自己在相应学习阶段学习上的缺漏和语言运用能力方面的不足。

本系列丛书的所有试题均着眼于基础知识,落实交际能力,有利于学生巩固教材所学知识,提高听说读写能力。题型新颖,符合各级考试的要求,是学生提高自身英语素质的好帮手。在答案及录音文本部分特别编写了学习目标,既便于学生掌握每课学习重点,也便于教师、家长了解每课教学目标,进行有的放矢的检测。

由于初次尝试,缺点和不足在所难免。热忱盼望本书的使用者及时指正,以便再版时修订。

本书编写组

2006年1月

# Contents

新编牛津英语学习目标与测试 S3B  
OXFORD ENGLISH

---

● Chapter 1 Transforming Mars .....	1
● Chapter 2 A Woman's Place Is in the Home .....	13
● Mid-term Examination .....	21
● Chapter 3 Find out about Your Future .....	33
● Chapter 4 The Wonders of Dolphins .....	41
● 高考模拟试卷(一) .....	49
● 高考模拟试卷(二) .....	65
● 高考模拟试卷(三) .....	77
● 高考模拟试卷(四) .....	89
● 高考模拟试卷(五) .....	101
● Tapescripts and Keys(learning focus included) .....	113

# C 新编牛津英语学习目标与测试 S3B

## Chapter 1 Transforming Mars

分数 \_\_\_\_\_

### I Listening Comprehension (15%)

#### Part A Short Conversations (5%)

**Directions:** In Part A, you will hear five short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. Because he became a great astronaut.  
B. Because China succeeded in sending astronauts to the moon.  
C. Because China has set up the international space station.  
D. Because Chinese manned space shuttle has been sent to the space.
2. A. Geology.                      B. Biology.                      C. Geography.                      D. Sociology.
3. A. Making an appointment.                      B. Deciding what to do.  
C. Checking the time.                      D. Going to class.
4. A. 10.                      B. 12.                      C. 7.                      D. 14.
5. A. The woman can photocopy her application form in the post office.  
B. The woman can photocopy her application form in the office building.  
C. He will help the woman photocopy her application form.  
D. The woman can't have the copies in the post office.

#### Part B Passage (6%)

**Directions:** In Part B, you will hear one short passage, and you will be asked three questions on the passage. The passage will be read twice but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 6 through 8 are based on the following passage.

6. A. An American astronaut.                      B. A space shuttle.  
C. American space agency.                      D. The new space vehicle design.
7. A. International Space Station.                      B. Mars.  
C. Moon.                      D. Jupiter.

8. A. The astronauts of the Apollo missions stayed on the moon for about five days.  
B. The landing on the moon in 1969 is a significant event for human beings.  
C. In 1986, the Columbia shuttle explosion is a great disaster.  
D. In the future, astronauts can stay and work for a week in the permanent station on the moon.

### Part C Longer Conversation (4%)

**Directions:** In Part C, you will hear one longer conversation. The conversation will be read twice. After you hear the conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 9 through 12 are based on the following conversation.

Which company does the woman work for?	(9) _____.
When will Mr Price be free?	At (10) _____ this afternoon.
What's the man's telephone number?	(11) _____.
How can the man leave a message for Mr Price?	By the (12) _____.

Complete the form. Write **No More Than Three Words** for each answer.

## II

### Grammar and Vocabulary (15%)

**Directions:** Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

13. I believe the Chinese's dream of landing on the moon will soon \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be come true      B. became true      C. come true      D. realize
14. The lunar station would be similar \_\_\_\_\_ operation \_\_\_\_\_ the International Space Station.  
A. to ... in      B. to ... to      C. in ... in      D. in ... to
15. \_\_\_\_\_ what to do next, she turned to her guide for help.  
A. Knowing not      B. Not to know      C. Not knowing      D. Known
16. \_\_\_\_\_ more means have been tried to see if there are any lives on the Mars.  
A. So      B. Much      C. Too      D. Many
17. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_ all the people in the world \_\_\_\_\_ the first \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon.  
A. is known to ... as ... traveling      B. knows ... as ... to travel  
C. is known as ... to ... traveling      D. is known to ... as ... to travel
18. The chemicals in the test tube began to burn, \_\_\_\_\_ much colorless and harmless gas.

A. and released

B. releasing

C. released

D. having released

19. How to melt the ice caps on the Mars, \_\_\_\_\_ puzzled \_\_\_\_\_ scientists, is a great handicap to human beings.

A. what ... masses of

B. which ... masses of

C. that ... a large amount of

D. which ... a good many of

20. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ that there were other planets besides the earth in the ancient time.

A. will anyone believe

B. did anyone believe

C. anybody believed

D. does anyone believe

21. Within an hour, the word \_\_\_\_\_ to all of us, so you \_\_\_\_\_ about it.

A. will have been sent ... needn't worry

B. will be sent ... needn't have worried

C. has been sent ... didn't need to worry

D. will be sent ... didn't need to worry

22. The shape of Italy on a map has often been compared \_\_\_\_\_ a long Wellington boot.

A. as

B. to

C. against

D. with

23. That we won so many gold medals in the Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ that we are powerful in athletics.

A. releases

B. relieves

C. reflects

D. refreshes

24. Mike knows that this job \_\_\_\_\_ long periods of working in foreign countries, away from the home.

A. contains

B. composes

C. consists

D. involves

25. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ of her improvement in her job, so you'd better encourage her more.

A. signs

B. sights

C. scenes

D. views

26. The \_\_\_\_\_ number of people who go to see the matches of Manchester United is 54,000.

A. total

B. exact

C. accurate

D. correct

27. The launch was a disaster \_\_\_\_\_ a technical fault in the launching tower. Which of the following phrases is NOT suitable for the blank?

A. as a result of

B. due to

C. owing to

D. because



### Cloze ( 20% )

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

(A)

'What day is it?' We ask that all the time without any 28 of amazement, but this

29 question can trace its roots 5,000 years into the past.

Ancient Babylonians first created the week, 30 it into seven days. Each day was

named for one of the seven 31 moving bodies in the sky: the sun, the moon, Mars, Mercury, Venus, Jupiter and Saturn. The Babylonians believed that each of these heavenly objects influenced people's lives on the days named for them. 'Mars Day' was Tuesday. 32 the planet's red color, the Babylonians 33 Mars with Aggression and performed special 34 on Tuesdays to avoid the fearsome influence of this warlike planet.

We think of New Year's Day as January 1st, but it hasn't always been that way. The Roman 35 of war was known as Mars, a name we still use today for our neighboring red planet. From Roman times until recent centuries, March 36 beginning the new year because it was seen as a time of renewal, when the cold gave way to spring. Roman warriors set on expanding their empire couldn't help naming this month for their god of war because warmer temperatures and melting snow 37 them to start up their battles in full force again.

- |                               |                |                      |                         |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 28. A. feeling                | B. sense       | C. emotion           | D. intelligence         |
| 29. A. common                 | B. average     | C. usual             | D. ordinary             |
| 30. A. separating             | B. splitting   | C. splashing         | D. dividing             |
| 31. A. known                  | B. unknown     | C. true              | D. similar              |
| 32. A. In spite of            | B. During      | C. Because of        | D. Like                 |
| 33. A. combined               | B. referred    | C. provided          | D. associated           |
| 34. A. duties                 | B. ceremonies  | C. dramas            | D. tasks                |
| 35. A. god                    | B. king        | C. emperor           | D. winner               |
| 36. A. are looking forward to | B. was keen on | C. had the honour of | D. had the intention of |
| 37. A. asked                  | B. wanted      | C. expected          | D. allowed              |

(B)

Eileen Marie Collins was born in 1956 in New York. When she was a child, Collins 38 an interest both in 39 and in being a pilot. And, she made it.

Collins was a US Air Force Colonel. She had a flying record of more than 6,000 hours in 30 different types of aircraft. She was 40 for NASA's astronaut program while attending the well-known US Air Force Test Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base, from which she graduated in 1990.

During the 41 mission, Collins became the first astronaut to fly the Space Shuttle Discovery through a 360-degree maneuver (a controlled 42 in direction of a moving vehicle). This was necessary so astronauts aboard the International Space Station (ISS) could 43 the shuttle's belly, to ensure there was no threat from debris-related (跟碎片有关的) damage to the shuttle when it was launched. By the nice job, Collins 44 another title to her string of 'firsts'.

Her debut (初次登场) as a shuttle commander in 1999 drew the then First Lady Hillary Clinton to the 45 to see her fly.

Collins became the first female shuttle pilot in 1995, which earned her a place in the US National Women's Hall of Fame. There was one interesting thing about Collins and her first



child, Bridget. Bridget was born several months after Collins' 1995 flight, which makes Collins possibly the first and the last person to be 46 in space.

The flight last month is her fourth shuttle mission and probably her last. But her success story will keep encouraging people, especially females, who 47 be astronauts or take up a space career.

- |                      |                                |                      |                 |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 38. A. gave          | B. announced                   | C. showed            | D. asked        |
| 39. A. car engine    | B. space flight                | C. spacecraft design | D. plane repair |
| 40. A. sent          | B. elected                     | C. made              | D. selected     |
| 41. A. newest        | B. first                       | C. last              | D. latest       |
| 42. A. program       | B. change                      | C. fly               | D. experiment   |
| 43. A. take photo of | B. search for                  | C. get into          | D. bring out    |
| 44. A. applied       | B. limited                     | C. increased         | D. added        |
| 45. A. launch site   |                                | B. space shuttle     |                 |
|                      | C. international space station | D. Air Force School  |                 |
| 46. A. active        | B. commanded                   | C. pregnant          | D. born         |
| 47. A. are going     | B. aim to                      | C. are reluctant to  | D. are asked to |



## Reading Comprehension ( 30 % )

**Directions:** Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

( A )

The northern and southern polar regions are different in many ways. The most important difference concerns the distribution of land and water. The northern Arctic regions are ice-covered sea, almost completely surrounded by land. The pole itself is in deep water. In the south, Antarctic is a huge continent which is surrounded by a great ocean. Because of this, other differences occur. The Arctic has a varied climate, while the Antarctic climate varies little; the Arctic has much plant life, but the Antarctic is an empty desert. And whereas the Arctic has been exploited economically for centuries, trade has never really touched Antarctic.

Interest in the Arctic began when American was discovered and explorers tried to find a western sea route to India and China. In their search to find 'the North West Passage' the main problem facing the explorers was how to avoid the ice. One explorer, Nansen, found a unique answer to this problem. He intentionally became stuck in the ice and traveled with it across the Arctic Ocean! But although many explorers tried, it was not until 1903 that the Arctic polar region was crossed by sea. Antarctic exploration begins with Ptolemy. He believed that all the

oceans were surrounded by land, and again trade played its part. The real discoverers of Antarctic were the hunters who traveled far south to catch seals.

One reason for the present interest in both polar regions is that the world may soon be short of fresh water. In fact, over 85% of the earth's entire fresh water is found in the polar ice. If we could find a way of carrying ice to other parts of the world, this would solve all our fresh water problems.

48. In the middle of the second paragraph the word 'intentionally' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. purposely                      B. dangerously                      C. carefully                      D. carelessly
49. Trade, according to the passage, has never really touched Antarctic, because Antarctic is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a land surrounded by a great ocean                      B. not open to the public  
C. an empty desert and has no plant life                      D. different from the Arctic
50. The Arctic polar was crossed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by ice                      B. by land  
C. by water                      D. through the North West Passage
51. What does the word 'seals' mean in the second paragraph?  
A. A hunter.                      B. A bird.  
C. A sea animal.                      D. A tropical animal.
52. Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?  
A. The Arctic will be more favorably explored than Antarctic.  
B. The world will never suffer from fresh water shortage.  
C. The Arctic and Antarctic are promising for future fresh water supply.  
D. It is not difficult to carry ice from the Arctic and Antarctic to other parts of the world.

(B)

This page lists upcoming events hosted by Solar System Ambassadors. For details about a specific event, contact the Ambassador directly.

Name of Ambassador	Venue Name	Location of Event	Date of Event	Event Topic
James Moore	Oak Mountain State Park	Pelham, Alabama	10/29/2005 5:45 p. m. to 11 p. m.	Mars Unveiled/October Star Party
Edmond Wilson	Tuscaloosa Public Library	Tuscaloosa, Alabama	12/13/2005	Kid Connections
Veronica Zabala-Aliberto	Space Display	Avondale, Arizona	10/19/2005 — 11/19/2005	Space Display
Veronica Zabala-Aliberto	Teacher Workshop	Litchfield Park, Arizona	10/17/2005 3:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.	Teacher Workshop
Veronica Zabala-Aliberto	Arizona State University Earth Science Day Event	Tempe, Arizona	10/22/2005 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.	Arizona State University Earth Science Day 2005

(续表)

Name of Ambassador	Venue Name	Location of Event	Date of Event	Event Topic
Pamela Whiffen	Anaheim Convention Center	Anaheim, California	4/7/2006 — 4/11/2006	National Science Teachers Association National Convention
Cliff DeLacy	Girl Scout Troop 44	Napa, California	10/14/2005 8 p. m. to 10 p. m.	Star Gazing (rain date)
Cliff DeLacy	Napa TV Channel 28	Napa, California	10/15/2005 12:30 p. m. to 12:45 p. m.	The Night Sky Around Us (Oct/Nov)
Cliff DeLacy	Skyline Park	Napa, California	10/22/2005 8 p. m. to 11:45 p. m.	Public Star Gazing
Cliff DeLacy	Skyline Park	Napa, California	11/19/2005 7 p. m. to 10 p. m.	Star Gazing for the Public
Jay Lavine	Reuben H Fleet Science Center	San Diego, California	10/15/2005 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.	Things You Never Knew about NASA
Bonnie Walters	VCAS	Somis, California	10/21/2005 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.	The Three Great Observatories: Hubble, Chandra, & Spitzer
Ray Warren		Longmont, Colorado	12/15/2005 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.	Star Dust Return
Thomas Sarko	Educator Resource Center	Kennedy Space Center, Florida	12/17/2005 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.	Observing Earth from Space
Jimmy Thomas	The Saunders Planetarium at the Museum of Science and Industry (MOSI)	Tampa, Florida	11/3/2005 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.	Comets, Asteroids, Kuiper Belt Objects, and Other Small Stuff!

53. The underline word 'venue' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a star                      B. a space shuttle                      C. place                      D. ambassador
54. Which state holds the most events?  
 A. California.                      B. Florida.                      C. Alabama.                      D. Arizona.
55. Which event lasts the least time?  
 A. Teacher Workshop.                      B. Things You Never Knew about NASA.  
 C. The Night Sky Around Us.                      D. Star Dust Return.
56. If you are free on 22 October, where would you like to go to learn something about space?  
 A. Avondale, Arizona.                      B. Napa, California.  
 C. Both A and B.                      D. Anaheim, California.
57. If you want to learn something about NASA, whom should you contact?

- A. Jay Lavine.      B. Jimmy Thomas.      C. Cliff DeLacy.      D. James Moore.

(C)

Organizers of the celebrations were amazed to see how many people traveled to Milwaukee with their Harley-Davidson bikes. Like a small invading army, people drove into town to join the celebrations. People traveled from Asia, Australia, Africa and Europe. Three thousand British people joined the celebrations. Some of them had paid to travel with their motorbikes on board the QE2, the famous luxury liner on one of its last transatlantic journeys from Southampton in England to New York.

The Harley-Davidson was first created in Milwaukee in 1903. Brothers Willie Walter and Arthur Davidson together with their friend William Harley started the company in an old shed. The company survived the American great depression and two world wars.

Film classics such as Easy Rider and The Wild One made the Harley-Davidson fashionable during the 1960s. The bike was the epitome (缩影) of freedom and youth. It enjoyed a rebellious image. Sales of the bike soared worldwide on the back of these cult (时尚) films and the company *thrived*.

Nowadays, the majority of Harley-Davidson owners are middle-aged. The average age of a Harley-Davidson owner is 46. Participants were asked to raise money for charitable causes before taking part in the centenary parade. Young people do not buy Harley-Davidson bikes. They prefer cheaper bikes with a more youthful image. Company executives worry about the long-term future of the company if young motorbike owners do not soon start to choose a Harley-Davidson.

However, for the moment the celebrations continue. Lovers of these classic bikes say that there's simply nothing quite like a Harley-Davidson. As one owner explained 'It's hard to describe what a great experience it is to roll through a small town and have everyone wave and cheer as you go by — you feel like a hero.' If a ride on a Harley-Davidson makes people as happy as that owner, this famous bike will survive another hundred years.

58. From paragraph 1, we can know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there are few people participating in the celebration  
B. you needn't pay anything if you come to New York on the QE2  
C. Some soldiers traveled to join in the celebration with their bikes  
D. QE2 is a big ship across the Atlantic
59. What happened during the company producing Harley-Davidson bikes?  
A. American depression.  
B. The First and Second World Wars.  
C. Hardship during the early history of the company.  
D. Both A, B and C.
60. The word 'thrived' in paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. closed      B. began      C. developed quickly      D. was founded
61. What made the bike fashionable and popular all over the world?

- A. The survival of economic depression.
- B. The style of the bikes.
- C. The speed and price of the bikes.
- D. The fashionable films in the 1960's.

62. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. The one hundred anniversary celebration of Harley-Davidson bikes.
- B. The development of Harley-Davidson bikes in another one hundred years.
- C. The symbol of youth and freedom — Harley-Davidson bikes.
- D. Great changes of Harley-Davidson bikes.



## Translation ( 10% )

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given in the brackets.

1. 所有的工程师在过去的几年里都夜以继日地努力 working, 结果, 我们成功地发射了载人飞船。(as a result, manned)

---

---

2. 两年前, 在导师的指导下, 我被介绍进入软件设计这个领域。(introduce)

---

---

3. 他们觉得很幸运, 一年后他们房子的价格上涨了 40%。(go up)

---

---

4. 他母亲回来时, 发现放在桌上的食物没有动过。(remain)

---

---

5. 尽管演出的过程中有过一次停电, 但观众们的掌声还是持续了五分钟。(even though, last)

---

---



## Guided Writing( 10% )

**Directions:** Write an English composition in over 120 words according to the instructions given in Chinese.

如果你想当一个科学家,请阐明你的理由以及你准备如何实现这个理想。







# C 新编牛津英语学习目标与测试 S3B

## Chapter 2 A Woman's Place Is in the Home

分数\_\_\_\_\_



### I Listening Comprehension (15%)

#### Part A Short Conversations (5%)

**Directions:** In Part A, you will hear five short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. He is not going to cook.  
B. He doesn't like computer.  
C. The woman is welcome to use the computer.  
D. The woman can't use the computer.
2. A. Mother and son.  
C. Shop assistant and customer.
3. A. This Friday.  
C. Next Friday.
4. A. Teacher.  
C. Software engineer.
5. A. Banana.  
B. Apple.
- B. Wife and husband.  
D. Master and maid.
- B. Next Wednesday.  
D. Not mentioned.
- B. Student.  
D. Bowling player.
- C. Pear.  
D. Orange juice.

#### Part B Passage (6%)

**Directions:** In Part B, you will hear one short passage, and you will be asked three questions on the passage. The passage will be read twice but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 6 through 8 are based on the following passage.

6. A. Brothers.  
C. Friends.
7. A. He was very handsome.  
C. He was very thin.
8. A. Cooking.
- B. Cousins.  
D. Uncle and nephew.  
B. He was very ugly.  
D. He was very fat.  
B. Knitting.