



教育改变人生

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说 明

2003年秋季开始,我省使用根据《全日制普通高级中学课程计划(试验修订稿)》和各科新教学大纲编写的新教材。新教材进一步体现了新的课程理念,突出对高中学生创新意识和实践能力的培养。为了帮助教师更好地指导学生学学习新教材,我室组织各学科教学经验丰富的骨干教师编写了本套供高中各年级使用的《目标测试》。

本套《目标测试》紧扣教学大纲和新教材,结合我省高中教学实际,既有学习目标要求,又有基础知识、基本技能和基本方法的训练,着重加强学生的综合运用能力,激发学习兴趣,倡导探究性学习。同时面向全体学生,练习题编排难易适当,分量适中,可与新教材配套使用。

因我们接触新教材的时间有限,本套《目标测试》若有考虑不周的地方,欢迎广大师生提出意见,以便我们今后做好修订完善工作。

本册由彭娟、王欣芳、徐唐发、李健宇、李德志、劳伟、蔡银保、张东江、付莉玲编写,李建宇、谢卫星修改,周传联统稿。

听力部分由Dxlan,Arial朗读。

江西省教育厅教学教材研究室

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Unit 1 That must be a record!

Studying aims

- 1.通过本单元的学习,让学生学会用丰富的语言来描述并谈论:记录、冒险和嗜好。
- 2.复习并掌握句子成分——主语。
- 3.掌握下列表达方式:

Instead, the editors of the book set down the records and keep track of them in other ways.

Impressive as the record is, it fades next to the story of Armstrong's struggle against disease.

Whether we are out to set a new record ourselves or simply enjoy reading about champions, the Guinness Book of World Records makes for interesting reading.

Olympic Games for sports that are less familiar to us than sports like football and basketball.

Once you are Xperienced, your life will truly change!

Listening Part

I. Listen to five short dialogues and choose the right answers.

1. How much will the woman pay if she buys two pounds of tomatoes?
A. \$ 0.80. B. \$ 2.20. C. \$ 0.30.
2. How long does it take the woman to drive home when it isn't rush hour?
A. Twenty minutes. B. Twenty-five minutes. C. Fifty minutes.
3. Where can the woman write to the man?
A. At his summer school. B. In New York.
C. At his brother's address.
4. Why does the man want the woman to give up smoking?
A. It's a bad example to the children. B. It's bad for her cough.
C. It makes her cough.
5. What's the woman going to do?
A. Attend a party. B. Make a silk dress. C. Go shopping.

II. Listen to the following dialogue and choose the right answers.

1. What can the woman be?
A. She is a waitress at a hotel. B. She is the secretary of Mr Li.
C. She works at the Blackwood Hotel.
2. How could the man get in touch with Mr Green?
A. Dial 411 to find a proper phone number. B. Dial 707. C. Find the hotel.

III. Listen to the passage and choose the right answers.

1. Which car was badly damaged?
A. Paul's car. B. The sports car. C. A car outside the supermarket.

2. Where was the driver of the sports car when the accident happened?
 A. At the foot of the hill. B. Inside the car. C. In the supermarket.
3. Who was injured in the accident?
 A. Paul. B. Nobody. C. The two girls.

Written Part

I. Multiple choice.

1. _____ he actually does is quite different _____ he says.
 A. That, with what B. What, to what
 C. What, from that D. What, from what
2. —What did you think of _____ president?
 —I didn't care for him at first, but after _____ time I got to like him.
 A. the, a B. /, the C. the, the D. /, a
3. Since you have no jobs for some time, you should _____ another one by checking on the Internet.
 A. apply for B. need C. want D. desire for
4. Since the lecture given by the traffic-police officer the number of people taking driving lessons _____ 20%.
 A. has increased to B. increases by
 C. has increased by D. have increased by
5. Please remember to put the book where it _____, it's a rule.
 A. is belonged B. is belonged to C. belongs D. belongs to
6. With the fast development of agriculture, the people _____ village I taught before had lived a happy life.
 A. who B. whose C. in whose D. in which
7. Scientists say it may be five or six years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.
 A. since B. after C. before D. when
8. The Chinese led a boycott because of Japan's _____ for a permanent seat in the U.N. Security Council.
 A. bet B. bid C. pay D. send
9. She fell in love with a boy who had feeling about her, so he couldn't _____ on her studies and job.
 A. look B. concentrate C. concern D. pay attention
10. We still can't go camping this weekend, for it has rained for four days _____.
 A. continuous B. going on C. in a row D. without delay
11. What surprised me was not what he said but _____ he said it.
 A. the way B. in the way that
 C. in the way D. the way which
12. —Which of those electronic dictionaries do you like most?

- _____. They are both expensive and of little use.
 A. None B. Neither C. All D. Both
- 13.—Was he present at the meeting?
 —He _____ not have attended it, for he was busy repairing his computer all the time.
 A. can B. might C. should D. must
14. A man is being questioned in relation to the _____ murder last night.
 A. advised B. attended C. attempted D. admitted
15. Maybe going on a trip with his wife is what the middle-aged man wants to do _____, for his beloved is diagnosed _____ cancer.
 A. at first, for B. above all, to
 C. afterwards, in D. in the first place, with

II. Cloze test.

I take the firm position that parents do not owe their children a college education. If they can 1 it, fine; they can certainly send them to the best universities. But they must not feel guilty 2 they can't. If the children really want to go, they'll find a 3. There are plenty of loans and scholarships for the bright and 4 who can't afford to pay.

After children 5, their parents do not owe them a down payment on a house or money for the future. They do not have an obligation to baby-sit or to 6 their grandchildren in their home when the parents are on vacation. If they want to do it, it must be considered a 7, not an obligation.

Do parents owe their children anything? Yes, they owe them a great deal.

One of their obligations is to 8 their children a sense of personal worth. A youngster who is constantly made to feel stupid and unworthy, constantly 9 to brighter brothers, sisters, or cousins will become so 10, so afraid of failing, that he (or she) won't try at all. Of course they should be 11 when they do wrong; this is the way children learn. But the criticisms should be 12 with praises, with a smile and a kiss.

Parents owe their children firm guidance. It is frightening for a youngster to feel that he is in 13 of himself; it's like being in a car without brakes. The parent who says "No" when other parent says "Yes" 14 a double messages. He is also saying, "I love you, and I am 15 to risk your anger, because I don't want you to get into trouble."

Parents owe their children a set of solid values around 16 to build their lives. This means teaching them to 17 the rights and opinions of others; it means being respectful to elders, to teachers, and to the law. The best way to teach such values is by 18. A child who is lied to will lie. A youngster who sees no laughter and no love in the home will have 19 time laughing and loving.

No child asks to be 20. If you bring a life into the world, you owe the child something.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. find | B. get | C. afford | D. receive |
| 2. A. whether | B. if | C. because | D. although |

3.A.suggestion	B.opinion	C.plan	D.way
4.A.handsome	B.rich	C.eager	D.dull
5.A.graduate	B.marry	C.work	D.grow
6.A.teach	B.take	C.settle	D.feed
7.A.favor	B.love	C.habit	D.rule
8.A.allow	B.direct	C.enter	D.give
9.A.brought	B.expressed	C.forced	D.compared
10.A.unsure	B.unusual	C.unknown	D.unfair
11.A.corrected	B.punished	C.scolded	D.blamed
12.A.balanced	B.mixed	C.satisfied	D.shared
13.A.search	B.charge	C.front	D.spite
14.A.sends	B.writes	C.describes	D.remembers
15.A.glad	B.anxious	C.ready	D.sorry
16.A.it	B.which	C.whom	D.what
17.A.trust	B.refuse	C.respect	D.consider
18.A.example	B.speech	C.appearance	D.deed
19.A.good	B.difficult	C.spare	D.free
20.A.praised	B.alone	C.born	D.unhappy

III. Reading comprehension.

Bungee jumping is an activity in which a person jumps off from a high place (generally of several hundred feet/meters) with one end of an elastic cord attached to his/her body or ankles and the other end tied to the jumping-off point. When the person jumps, the cord will stretch to take up the energy of the fall, then the jumpers will fly upwards as the cord snaps back. The jumper oscillates (swing) up and down until the initial (of the beginning) energy of the jump disappeared. In the 1950s David Attenborough and a BBC film crew had brought back footage of the "land divers" of Pentecost Island in Vanuatu, young men who jumped from tall wooden platforms with vines tied to their ankles as a test of courage. This film inspired Chris Baker of Bristol to use elastic ropes in a kind of urban vine jumping. The first modern bungee jump was made on 1 April, 1979 from the 250ft Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol, and was made by four members of the Dangerous Sports Club. The jumpers, led by David Kirke, were arrested shortly after, but continued with jumps in the US from the Golden Gate and Royal Gorge bridges, spreading the concept worldwide. By 1982 they were jumping from mobile cranes and hot air balloons, and putting on commercial displays. The first operator of a commercial bungee jumping concern was a New Zealander, A·J·Hackett, who made his first jump from Auckland's Greenhithe Bridge in 1986. During the following years Hackett performed a number of jumps from bridges and other structures (including the Eiffel Tower), building public interest in the sport. Hackett remains one of the largest commercial operators, with concerns in several countries. A relatively common mistake is to use too long a cord. The cord should be substantially shorter than the height of the bridge to allow it room to

stretch.

1. When people play Bungee, one end of the cord is attached to their bodies or ankles, the other end should be tied to _____.
A. hands B. feet C. from head to feet D. the jumping-off point
2. After the fall of the body to the certain point, what will happen to the human body next?
A. The cord will take up the energy.
B. The body will fall to the ground.
C. The cord will be attached to the jumper's ankles, or any other part of the body.
D. The body will oscillate up and down until the initial energy of the jumper disappeared.
3. Who made the first modern bungee jump?
A. David Attenborough.
B. Chris Baker of Bristol.
C. Four members of the Dangerous Sports Club.
D. The passage does not tell us.
4. After the first modern bungee was made, the jumpers were arrested. What can we conclude from this?
A. The government didn't accept it as a lawful sport.
B. The policemen weren't able to do that.
C. People there couldn't accept this.
D. Few people enjoyed the sport.
5. Which spots below weren't used as bungee sites at that time?
A. Clifton Suspension Bridge & Auckland's Greenhithe Bridge.
B. Golden Gate and Royal Gorge bridges & the Eiffel Tower.
C. Royal Gorge Bridge & Auckland's Greenhithe Bridge.
D. Royal Gorge Bridge & the Great Wall.

IV. Correct the mistakes where necessary in the passage.

The main purpose of newspapers are to provide news. If you examine newspapers closely, you find that there are all sort of news: accidents, floods, fires, wars, sports, books, etc.. The news cover everything that happens to people and their surroundings. Sometimes there are news items which are very interested.

A fire report is usually very short, except when it is very important, it has a lot of information. It is also writing in short paragraphs. The first paragraph is in the fact a summary of the news items. It gives all the necessary information, what, when, where, how, and why. The other paragraphs give full details of the subject.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

V. Writing.

根据以下提示, 以 *A Better Understanding between Parent and Child* 为题, 写一篇

100个词左右的短文。

1. 父母与孩子间的交流。
2. 不同的爱好。
3. 误解。
4. 其他。
5. 你的建议。

Unit 2 Crossing limits

Studying aims

- 1.通过本单元的学习,让学生学会用丰富的语言来描述并谈论探索世界。
- 2.复习并掌握句子成分——谓语。
- 3.掌握下列表达方式:

Instead of sending people, we can send robots equipped with cameras and other tools to do observations for us.

It is well known that Africa had contacts with India and the Red Sea civilizations from the earliest times.

The Arabic contacts to the African coast led to the next meeting between black people and a Chinese.

Listening Part

I. Listen to five short dialogues and choose the right answers.

1. What does the man mean?

- A. He enjoys painting.
- B. He not only loves flowers, but also likes to draw flowers.
- C. He likes painting but dislikes flowers.

2. How much does one pillow cost?

- A. \$ 8.
- B. \$ 7.
- C. \$ 4.

3. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman had a photo shop of her own.
- B. The woman developed her photos all by herself.
- C. The woman developed part of her own film.

4. How will the woman get to Shanghai?

- A. By car.
- B. By plane.
- C. By train.

5. Who is an excellent dancer?

- A. Kevin.
- B. The man.
- C. The woman.

II. Listen to the following dialogue and choose the right answers.

1. Why did the woman stop her car suddenly?

- A. The man's car hit her car.
- B. A small child ran in front of her car.
- C. The red light was on.

2. What would happen if the man got another ticket?

- A. He would pay a lot of money for the damage.
- B. He would lose his job.
- C. He would lose his driver's license.

III. Listen to the passage and choose the right answers.

1. What were the students going to do?
 A. To read their articles before a video camera.
 B. To read news on TV.
 C. To celebrate the writer's sister's birthday.
2. Why was the writer so nervous?
 A. He had never stood before a video camera.
 B. He had never read his own article before a video camera.
 C. This camera was different from the one he had once faced.
3. What was the writer's feelings to his class teacher?
 A. Nervous. B. Afraid. C. Thankful.

Written Part

I. Multiple choice.

1. Helen always helps her mother even though going to school _____ most of her day.
 A. takes up B. makes up C. brings up D. puts up
2. — _____ three more days enough for the work to be finished?
 — I don't think it's enough and only after _____ go on with it.
 A. Is, does the rain stop we can B. Are, the rain stops can we
 C. Are, the rain stops we can D. Is, the rain stops can we
3. It was playing computer games that _____ the boy plenty of time that he _____ doing his lessons.
 A. spent, must have been B. cost, ought to have spent
 C. wasted, wouldn't have been D. took, can't have spent
4. A completely new situation will _____ when the examination system comes into existence.
 A. arise B. rise C. raise D. arouse
5. — Have we _____ food?
 — Yes, _____. We'd better buy some.
 A. run out of, we have run it out
 B. run out of, our food has run out
 C. run out of, our food has been run out
 D. run out, our food has run out
6. The leaders _____ us in the discussion, but owing to more important business they couldn't come.
 A. were to have joined B. would like to join
 C. were to join D. had joined
7. Since the foreigner came, we have been giving her Chinese lessons _____ her teaching us English.
 A. in return B. in the name of

C.in turn D.in exchange for

8.Parents are advised to take pressure _____ a child and give him some encouragement before an exam.

A.off B.out C.from D.away

9.—Mr Johnson,would you have some more ice cream?

—No,thanks.It's very good,but I have to _____ my weight,you know.

A.keep B.watch C.lose D.notice

10.—Look! Somebody has broken a glass.

—Oh,it _____ me.I _____ that.

A.wasn't,didn't do B.isn't,didn't do
C.isn't,haven't done D.wasn't,hadn't done

11.When he was captured by the enemy, he was _____ until the end of the war.

A.keeping prisoner B.taking a prisoner
C.held prisoner D.taken prisoner

12.—Did your uncle fly to Paris directly?

—No,he traveled form Hong Kong _____ London.

A.through B.by way of
C.across D.on way of

13._____ a few faults, he is a worthy teacher.

A.Beside B.Besides C.Apart from D.Except that

14.The project _____ by the end of 2007, will expanded the city's telephone network to cover 2,000,000 users.

A.being accomplished B.to be accomplished
C.accomplished D.having been accomplished

15.—Excuse me.What time is it now?

—Sorry,my watch _____.It _____ at the shop.

A.isn't working,is being repaired B.doesn't work,is being repaired
C.isn't working,is repaired D.doesn't work,is repaired

II.Cloze test.

After lunch,without permission from parents,the two boys set off to explore the part of the beach which lay beyond the headland.They had persuaded their young sister to 1 , saying that the long walk would be too 2 for her.Once they had got in the headland, the beach reached away endlessly before them.It was like 3 a new world.There were damp,dark caves to 4,there were many 5 among the rocks,full of sea creatures;and, here and there along the beach were those 6 objects,washed up and 7 by the tide.

The afternoon passed 8.The sun was already 9 when the boys reluctantly 10 to make their 11 homewards.But long before they reached the headland,they could see that the tide had come in so sudden that they were now 12 from either end of the beach.Their only chance of 13 was to find a way up the cliff(悬崖)nearby.

They soon find a narrow path 14 the cliff top.But half way up,their path was

15 by a large rock which they could not climb 16 .The two boys had to 17 at the top of their voices, 18 that someone might 19 over the top of the rock, and finally came their father with two policemen. 20 of them climbed down a rope which was lowered over the rock. The boys were then pulled to safety, and thus saved from spending a miserable night on the cliff.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1.A.keep quiet | B.stay behind | C.take a rest | D.join them |
| 2.A.tiring | B.exciting | C.uninteresting | D.impossible |
| 3.A.discovering | B.facing | C.enjoying | D.imagining |
| 4.A.look up | B.explore | C.hide in | D.search |
| 5.A.lakes | B.rivers | C.waterfalls | D.pools |
| 6.A.dirty | B.light | C.strange | D.clean |
| 7.A.moved | B.covered | C.beaten | D.left |
| 8.A.quickly | B.unexpectedly | C.finally | D.suddenly |
| 9.A.leaving | B.dropping | C.going | D.setting |
| 10.A.forgot | B.decided | C.succeeded | Dturned |
| 11.A.road | B.way | C.track | D.path |
| 12.A.cut off | B.left behind | C.held back | D.put away |
| 13.A.running off | B.keeping clear | C.getting away | D.turning back |
| 14.A.reaching | B.passing | C.going up | D.leading to |
| 15.A.blocked | B.covered | C.stopped | D.filled |
| 16.A.on | B.over | C.round | D.through |
| 17.A.shout | B.shoot | C.repeat | D.renew |
| 18.A.wanting | B.guessing | C.believing | D.hoping |
| 19.A.turn | B.appear | C.hide | D.climb |
| 20.A.Any | B.None | C.One | D.First |

III. Reading comprehension.

In the 19th century Americans from the eastern states moved out west to settle in the rich new lands along the Pacific Coast. The most difficult part of their trip was crossing the "Great American Desert" in the western part of the United States by horse and wagon.

The western desert can be very dangerous. There is little water and there are few trees. But the desert also has scenery of great beauty. Tall towers of red and yellow stone rise sharply from the flat, sandy valley floor. The scene has been photographed many times and appears in movies and in TV.

In Arizona, man-made dams across the Colorado River have made two large lakes in the middle of the dry desert country. At Lake Powell, the red stone arch (弓形) of Rainbow Bridge rises high above the blue lake.

There are few roads. Many areas of Lake Powell's shore can only be reached by boat or on foot. But hikers (徒步旅行者) in this empty desert land sometimes find very old native American pictures, painted on the rocks.

Sanriku, 1896 More than 20,000 people died when this tsunami hit Japan's northeast coast with little warning. *National Geographic* reported on the disaster in September of that year.

Aleutian Islands, 1946 Beginning near Alaska, the tsunami reached Hawaiian shores within five hours. It spurred(促进) the development of the Pacific tsunami warning system.

Chile, 1960 A magnitude(震级) 9.5 quake — the largest on record — started waves that killed 2,200 people across the Pacific. Though warnings were posted in Hawaii, people came to the waterfront to watch.

Waves to Remember

Place and time	Result	Cause
1. _____	The waves sped up the Minoan Civilization's death.	A volcano
Lisbon, 1755	The Portuguese capital was destroyed.	2. _____
Sanriku, 1896	3. _____	Little warning
4. _____	The waves killed 2,200 people.	A magnitude 9.5 quake

V. Correct the mistakes where necessary in the passage.

A young man had new girlfriend, whom he wanted to impress. So he invited her to go to a restaurant with him on one evening. They have a good dinner and danced till midnight. The girl enjoyed the all evening, and was quite impressed by everything she saw, including several film stars. Then the waiter brought the bill in the end of the evening, and when the young man saw how much money he had to pay, he was too surprised by the total that his face went pale. Watched his face, the girl thought he might be going to faint because some illness, so she quickly picked up a glass of ice-cold water and emptied them over his head. Then the waiter took the bill back and added to it: "Iced water: 50 cents."

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

VI. Writing.

假设你是李华,最近你班举行了一次班会,班会的主题是:太空探险的意义。请结合以下表格中的内容,给你的笔友Tom写一封信,客观地介绍讨论的情况,并表达你自己的观点。

一些同学赞同	一些同学反对	你的观点
1. 获得新的知识。 2. 从太空取得新资源。 3. 扩大人类的生存空间。	1. 耗资巨大。 2. 宇航人员的安全问题。	

注意:

1.100个词左右。开头、结尾已写好,不计入总词数。

2.最后简要阐明自己的观点。

Dear Tom,

*I am writing to tell you that we had an argument over whether it was necessary to carry out outer space explorations at a class meeting the other day.*_____

What do you think? I am looking forward to your reply.

*Yours ,
Li Hua*

Unit 3 The land down under

Studying aims

- 1.掌握本单元所学词汇。
- 2.学习了解澳大利亚的历史、地理、自然风光、习俗和文化。
- 3.学会表达禁止、警告。
- 4.掌握以下表达方式：

I want to go bushwalking/cycling because...

Are there any snakes or other animals?

What do I need to bring?

When is the best time for me to go?

As a consequence of...

Listening Part

I. Listen to five short dialogues and choose the right answers.

1. Why won't they take a taxi?

A. It's too early.

B. It's too late.

C. The traffic is heavy.

2. Where did the woman think they were supposed to meet?

A. At the information desk.

B. On the platform.

C. In the train.

3. What does the woman mean?

A. It is typical December weather for that area.

B. So much snow is unusual for December.

C. It won't really snow until December.

4. Where do you think the dialogue take place?

A. In the post office.

B. In a hotel.

C. In a shop.

5. What do we learn about the man's age?

A. He is younger than 32.

B. He is much older than 32.

C. He is about 32.

II. Listen to the passage and choose the right answers.

1. What is the first thing all pupils do every morning in the free school?

A. They work out their plan for the day.

B. They greet and talk to the teachers.

C. They make breakfast themselves.

2. What do the children who go to the Carorome do?

A. Learn to draw.

B. Learn to drive.

C. Learn maths.

3. What do most children enjoy doing in the school?

A. Cooking.

B. Washing up.

C. Helping the teachers.

4. On which day is the school open for the longest hours?

A. Saturday.

B. Friday.

C. Thursday.