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高三

新编双色版

主编 张亦平 葛永干



山西教育出版社



新课标 英语分类阅读 高三

新编双色版

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前 言

《新课标高中英语分类阅读》是根据中国教育部新颁《英语课程标准》和《英语教学大纲》编写的,目的在于帮助广大高中生开阔视野,了解英语国家文化,提高英语阅读速度和效率,达到高中教学要求,在高考中取得优异成绩,为持续提高打下坚实的基础。

《英语教学大纲》指出:高中英语教学的目标是在义务教育的基础上巩固、扩大学生的基础知识,发展听、说、读、写的基本技能,培养在口头上、书面上初步运用英语进行交际的能力,侧重培养阅读能力。要增加对英语国家的了解,激发学生的学习兴趣,发展学生的智力。《英语课程标准》要求除高中英语教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到36万词以上。因此,提高英语阅读能力是十分重要的和必要的。

阅读是理解和吸收书面信息的主要手段,它有助于扩大我们的词汇量,丰富我们语言和其他方面的知识,增加对英语国家的了解。阅读能力是由英语知识不断的积累和通过阅读训练发展而来的。阅读能力的提高主要涉及阅读速度 and 理解准确率的提高。阅读速度的提高需要经过科学方法的训练,要在阅读中有清晰的思路,始终掌握文章的脉络,无论从细节到主题,还是从概括到推理,都能在阅读过程中迅速把握。阅读速度和阅读理解正确率高低决定了英语阅读的质量。英语阅读不仅是中学课堂教学的重要组成部分,更是高考对学生英语运用能力的考查重点。从我国近年高中毕业会考和高考情况来看,试卷正从侧重语言知识向侧重语言能力转变,题型从单句向语篇过渡,阅读理解作为考察学生英语能力的主

要题型,阅读量和阅读速度以及设题难度持续增加。从某种意义上来说,英语阅读能力在高考英语成绩方面起着举足轻重的作用。

这套《新课标高中英语分类阅读》丛书是供高中学生进行阅读训练的系统组合,本着由浅入深、循序渐进的认知原则和语言习得规律,在编写过程中,特别注意了选材广泛、体裁多样,并根据高考阅读体裁,按照故事、科普文章、人物传记、社会文化和文史知识分类汇编。阅读训练材料主要选自国内外有关书籍、报刊及多媒体的信息资料,涉及了社会生活的各个方面,编者在英国、美国、加拿大和澳大利亚的同学、朋友以及在国外求学的学生都给予热情支持,提供了大量的文字材料。这些材料内容新颖、语言地道,极具趣味性,可读性强,有着鲜明的时代感。既可供班级集体进行英语阅读训练,也可供学生根据自己的时间安排来自读自测。每篇训练材料均设置了自测参考,标有该篇词数,根据大纲要求所需要的阅读时间(每分钟40词为良好,60词为一般,80词为优秀),可供读者根据阅读时间对照附表来计算阅读速度,同时设有专栏可供读者登记理解准确率,这有助于读者掌握自己阅读能力提高的情况。

《新课标高中英语分类阅读》由韩永千、张亦平主持编写,美国英语专家 Steven Smith 先生审订,部分中学优秀教师参加编撰。由于编者水平有限,谬误与不当之处恳请读者指正,我们表示衷心的感谢。

编者 2003年6月

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故事



Passage 1

① Madame Tussaud's is a waxwork museum in central London. It has wax¹ models of well-known people: living and dead, kings and queens, film stars and singing stars, government heads of some countries and even murderers. Over two million people visit the museum every year, making it Britain's number one spot of interest.

Madame Tussaud lived nearly 200 years ago. She started making models in wax when she was very young and came to London from Paris in 1802. After travelling around the country with her waxwork exhibition for many years, she set up the museum in 1835. Her grandsons moved it to its present home fifty years later.

The team of full-time artists at Madame Tussaud's can't work fast but they do their job well, and the models are surprisingly life-like. When a model of a particular celebrity² is to be made, he or she visits the museum first to meet the artist who takes hundreds of photos and measurements. The celebrity usually supplies the museum with clothes for the model to wear. Each model takes about six months to complete because the artists have to work slowly and carefully. They make the eyes separately and put real human hair into the wax one hair at a time. "It's important that people recognize the models. When celebrities are no longer popular, we take away their models quickly and put new ones instead," says a person in charge.

Madame Tussaud's changes with the times. In the future, with the use of computer technology, the museum is planning to show fig-

ures that can walk and talk.

词汇量	所用时间	正确率	自测	6.5 分钟	4.5 分钟	3.5 分钟
265w	分	%	参考	Normal	Good	Excellent

1. *Which is the main purpose of the exhibition?*

- A. Madame Tussaud's Waxwork Exhibition
- B. Madame Tussaud's, Past, Present and Future
- C. Madame Tussaud's, the Works of Best Artists
- D. Madame Tussaud, Founder of the Waxwork Museum

2. *At what year did the first Madame Tussaud's Museum open in London?*

- A. 1798
- B. 1802
- C. 1835
- D. 1885

3. *Which of the following is NOT the work of the artist?*

- A. design new clothes for the model
- B. plant man-made hair into the wax
- C. make the eyes in different workshops
- D. examine closely the pictures of the celebrity

4. *What does Madame Tussaud's Museum do to make the wax figures more realistic?*

- A. It follows the general development of society.
- B. It manages to stay the way it has always been.
- C. It has planned to use the computer in the future.
- D. It can make models walk and talk like real people.

词汇扩展

① *wax* *n.* 蜡

② *celebrity* *n.* 名人



Passage

2

❶ I needed to get some money so, after Christmas, I took a job in the clothes department at Graham's for the first fortnight of the January sale. I can't say that I enjoyed it, but it was an experience I'll never forget.

I could never understand why there were so many things in the sales; where did they all come from? Now I know, the secret! Firstly, there is the special winter stock^① and the stock that people buy all the year round; some of these things are slightly reduced. Secondly, there are the summer clothes they couldn't sell last year; these are heavily reduced to clear them. Thirdly, there are cheap clothes bought in specially for the sales; these are put out at high prices ten days before the sale begins and then are reduced by 60% in the sale. Clever! Lastly, they buy in "seconds" (clothes not in perfect condition) for the sale and they are sold very cheaply.

When I arrived half an hour before opening on the first day of the sale, there was already a queue around three sides of the building. This made me very nervous.

When the big moment arrived to open the doors, the security guards, looking less confident than usual, came up to them, keys in hand. The moment they had unlocked the doors, they hid behind the doors for protection as the noisy crowd charged in. I couldn't believe my eyes; this wasn't shopping, it was a battlefield. One poor lady couldn't keep her feet and was knocked over by people pushing from behind.

Clothes were flying in all directions as people searched for the sizes, colours and styles they wanted. Quarrels broke out. Mothers were using their small children to crawl^② through people's legs and

get hold of things they couldn't get near themselves.

Within minutes I had half a dozen people pushing clothes under my nose, each wanting to be the first served. Where had the famous English queue gone? The whole day continued like that, but I kept my temper³! I was taking money hand over fist and began to realize why, twice a year, Graham's were happy to turn their expensive store into a battlefield like this.

In the sale fever, people were spending money like water without thinking whether they needed what they were buying. As long as it was a bargain it was OK.

You won't believe this but as soon as I got home I crashed out for four hours. Then I had dinner and went back to bed, fearing the sound of the alarm which would tell me to get ready for the second day of the sale.

词汇量	所用时间	正确率	自测	11 分钟	7.5 分钟	5.5 分钟
450w	分	%	参考	Normal	Good	Excellent

- [1] The store is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day except on Sundays and public holidays.
- A. Last summer's clothes.
B. Clothes not in perfect condition.
C. Clothes bought in specially for the sales.
D. Clothes for winter.
- [2] The customers were very nervous because they were afraid of the security guards.
- A. The customers gave up the queue, for which the English are famous.
B. The customers kept their temper while looking for clothes they wanted.
C. Small children enjoyed crawling through people's legs.
D. The security guards were fearless of the crowd.
- [3] The store is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day except on Sundays and public holidays.

- A. There were too many clothes and they wanted to clear them in the sales.
- B. They were eager to show that they were clever at doing business.
- C. They could take the chance to raise the prices of all their clothes.
- D. They wanted to make more money by having sales.

④ The expression "crackled and popped" means _____.

- A. chatted with her friends
- B. slept soundly
- C. broke down
- D. dined out

⑤ What would be the best title for this passage?

- A. The Best Bargain
- B. Hunting for a Job
- C. Sale Fever
- D. A Pleasant Fortnight

词汇扩展

- ① **stock** *n.* 货物
- ② **crawl** *vi.* 爬行
- ③ **temper** *n.* 脾气



Passage 3

① Every night for a year, Neil Simmons quietly went out of his house. He wanted to "talk" to an owl^① settling for the night at the end of his garden. He made owl cry like a real wild owl and was happy to hear the bird "hooting" back to him.

Last year Fred Cornes moved in next door. He heard an owl hoo-

ting and answered back. For 12 months the neighbours got into the back gardens of their homes, thinking they were talking with nature. Mr. Simmons kept a diary of all his talks with his bird friend. They would both be out again tonight if it weren't for a chance talk between their wives.

Mr. Simmons said, "My wife Kim was telling Fred's wife Wendy about my owl watching and described² how I got the birds to hoot back. She said, 'That's funny—that's just what Fred has been doing.' Then the penny dropped. I felt such a fool when I found out. The trouble is that owl calls aren't exactly the same and it's easy to make a mistake."

Mr. Comes said, "I'm really flattered³. I didn't know I sounded so real. I love nature and I couldn't resist hooting at the owls. I was very excited when they hooted back. I'm sorry that I was fooling my neighbour who was fooling me."

词汇量	所用时间	正确率	自测	6 分钟	4 分钟	3.5 分钟
266w	分	%	参考	Normal	Good	Excellent

1. After the talk between the wives, the two men were going to

- A. stop observing owls
- B. not stay up hooting again
- C. not enter the back garden again
- D. make no mistakes about wild owl cries

2. "Then the penny dropped" most probably means "Then

- A. I understood
- B. Everybody knew about it
- C. I heard the noise
- D. No money was paid

3. Mr. Simmons felt upset about the mistake being because

- A. all his efforts seemed to be meaningless
- B. his wife let out his secret by chance
- C. garden owls hooted so differently
- D. Fred had been doing the same

4 The owl watching had

- A. Neil seldom heard natural owl calls
- B. The owl never hooted back to Neil
- C. Fred was always good at pleasing owls
- D. owl watching is no longer interesting to Fred

词汇扩展

- ① owl n. 猫头鹰
- ② describe vt. 描述
- ③ honor vt. 奉承, 过奖



Pursuing

4

② As a traffic policeman, I have often heard all the excuses told by drivers whose driving speed is too fast. In a cold winter evening, I was carrying out my work in a patrol^① car when a complete new Blue Bird passed me by at an astonishing speed. I managed to catch up with it, and then got in the way. A young man got out of his car, saying that someone in his car was seriously ill, and that he was taking a patient to the hospital. I let the man go, but I decided to follow the driver to the hospital, for I had been taken in by some other drivers quite a few times.

At the parking lot in front of the hospital, I was really feeling foolish about not trusting the driver when the young man took great trouble to get an elderly lady out of his car. I was about to give the young man a hand when I overheard the struggling woman say in an angry voice, "Leave me alone. You told the policeman someone was

sick, so you be the patient."

On hearing this, I wrote the ticket without any hesitation.

词正量	所用时间	正确率	自测	5 分钟	3 分钟	2.5 分钟
198w	分	%	参考	Normal	Good	Excellent

1. The young driver thought the old man was _____.

- A. he wanted to know who the driver was
- B. he knew the young driver was taking a patient to the hospital
- C. he thought the driver had broken the traffic regulations
- D. he wanted to make sure that there was a patient in the Blue Bird

2. The old man was _____.

- A. he was sure the driver had told a lie
- B. he was suspicious of the young man's words
- C. he didn't trust any drivers
- D. many drivers had cheated him before

3. The old man _____.

- A. concluded he had made a mistake
- B. realized the driver was an honest man
- C. was puzzled about his first decision
- D. felt sorry for not believing the driver at the beginning

4. The old man _____.

- A. gave the driver a fine
- B. gave the driver a film ticket
- C. invited the driver to see a movie
- D. decided to take the driver to the police station

词汇扩展

1. patrol n. 巡逻



Five years ago, David Smith wore an expensive suit to work every day. "I was a clothes addict," he jokes. "I used to carry a fresh suit to work with me so I could change if my clothes got wrinkled." Today David wears casual clothes — khaki pants and a sports shirt to the office. He hardly ever wears a necktie. "I'm working harder than ever," David says, "and I need to feel comfortable."

More and more companies are allowing their office workers to wear casual clothes to work. In the United States, the change from formal to casual office wear has been gradual. In the early 1990s, many companies allowed their employees to wear casual clothes on Friday (but only on Friday). This became known as "dress-down Friday" or "casual Friday." "What started out as an extra one-day-a-week benefit for employees has really become an everyday thing," said business consultant Maisly Jones.

Why have so many companies started allowing their employees to wear casual clothes? One reason is that it's easier for a company to attract new employees if it has a casual dress code. "A lot of young people don't want to dress up for work," says the owner of a software company, "so it's hard to hire people if you have a conservative dress code." Another reason is that people seem happier and more productive when they are wearing comfortable clothes. In a study conducted by Levi Strauss and Company, 85 percent of employers said that they believe that casual dress improves employees' morale. Only 4 percent of employers said that casual dress has a negative impact on productivity. Supporters of casual office wear also argue that a casual dress code helps them save money. "Suits are expensive, if you have to wear one every day," one person said. "For the same amount of money, you can buy a lot more casual clothes."

词汇量	所用时间	正确率	自测	8 分钟	5 分钟	4 分钟
315w	分	%	参考	Normal	Good	Excellent

1. *According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?*

- A. he often wore khaki pants and a sports shirt
- B. he couldn't stand a clean appearance
- C. he wanted his clothes to look neat all the time
- D. he didn't want to spend much money on clothes

2. *Which of the following is NOT the reason why he changed his clothes?*

- A. they make him feel at ease when working
- B. he cannot afford to buy expensive clothes
- C. he looks handsome in casual clothes
- D. he no longer works for any company

3. *According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?*

- A. Many employees don't like a conservative dress code.
- B. Comfortable clothes make employees more productive.
- C. A casual clothes code is welcomed by young employees.
- D. All the employers in the U. S. are for casual office wear.

4. *According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?*

- A. Company workers started to dress down about twenty years ago.
- B. Dress-down has become an everyday phenomenon since the early 90s.
- C. "Dress-down Friday" was first given as a favor from employers.
- D. Many workers want to wear casual clothes to impress people.

5 In this passage, the following advantages of casual office work are introduced EXCEPT

- A. saving employees' money
- B. making employees more attractive
- C. improving employees' motivation
- D. making employees happier



Passage 6

I was going to fetch my husband from town last Saturday afternoon. I supposed it was shortly after three, but I couldn't remember the exact time. I had plenty of time, so I certainly wasn't in a hurry, and I thought I was travelling at about 20 miles an hour. Well, 25 miles at the most, I'm a very careful driver.

I was going along North Street near the park and it was then that I noticed a man on a bicycle ahead of me. He must have been about 200 yards in front. Anyway, I could see that he had something under his arm, his left arm. What is more, he didn't seem to be able to manage his bicycle very well, obviously because he was only using one hand.

Well, I sounded my horn just to make sure he heard my coming, but then suddenly, without any warning at all, the man on the bicycle turned out into the center of the road. I supposed the best thing would have been to stop, but I didn't think he was going to turn, and in any case, I thought he had heard my horn. I decided to pass him on his right on the far side of the road, but as I was going past him the bicycle ran against the side of my car, and the man fell off.

词汇量	所用时间	正确率	自测	5.5 分钟	4 分钟	3 分钟
230w	分	%	参考	Normal	Good	Excellent

1 When did the story happen?