最新版

extracurricular English

课外英语

王瑜伟◆丛书主编

高三 English Extracurricular

世界图书出版公司

最新版

extracurricular English

课外英语

高三

策　　划：李晓风
丛书主编：王瑜伟
分册主编：史昭化
编　　者：刘少兵　周　钰
　　李　敏　刘喜兰

世界图书出版公司
西安　北京　广州　上海

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

课外英语．高三/王瑜伟主编．—西安:世界图书出版西安公司，2002.9
ISBN 7-5062-5419-0

Ⅰ．课… Ⅱ．王… Ⅲ．英语课—高中—课外读物
Ⅳ．G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 069109 号

课外英语·高三

丛书主编 王瑜伟
责任编辑 郭 静

出 版 世界图书出版西安公司
地 址 西安市南大街 17 号 邮 编 710001
电 话 029-7279676 7233647(发行部)
传 真 029-7279675
E-mail wmcrxian@public.xa.sn.cn
发 行 重庆新华书店集团新华出版公司
地 址 重庆九龙坡区滩子口 76 号
邮 编 400050
印 刷 北京朝阳燕华印刷厂
开 本 880×1230 1/32
印 张 8.75
字 数 207 千字

版 次 2002 年 12 月第 1 版 第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-5062-5419-0/H·394
定 价 11.80 元

前 言

学生要学好英语，就要大量的接触语言，而习得语言，必然离不开在英文方面的阅读。阅读能力在英语听、说、读、写、译五种综合能力中始终占有重要的地位。通过阅读，学生可从中学习生词、短语，并获取相关文化知识。阅读是提高听、说、读、写、译能力的基础，如果不从阅读活动中获取语言和文化知识，那么其他能力的提高也就无从谈起。

尽快、尽好地掌握英语，是广大青少年学生的迫切愿望。大量阅读是学习外语的一种重要方法。但总的来说，目前适合青少年学生阅读的英文出版物还不够多。为此，我们特意邀请全国各地有多年教学实践经验的学者和教师，参与编写此书。在选材上，我们精心挑选了具有时代特征、信息量大、健康向上、文化内涵丰富、语言地道等特征的最新语言材料。这样的读物具有很强的知识性和趣味性。青少年学生不仅能获得大量有关世界各国的社会文化知识、有关英语语言的知识、最新的信息，学会不少书本中所得不到的知识，同时也必将提高自己的英语水平。同时为了减少阅读过程中的阻力，我们对材料中的部分生词、难点和难句作了一一注释。可以说是一种“轻轻松松学英语”的好方式。

本书是根据新大纲要求而编写的英语阅读教材。本着“选材新颖、题材广泛以及知识多样化”的原则，阅读内容不仅与现行新教材同步，而且对英语教材在学生阅

读能力训练方面的不足做了有针对性的补充。结合中国学生语言学习的特点，我们还试图在训练学生阅读能力方面摸索新路，并激发学生学习英语的兴趣，帮助他们全方面了解英语语言文化，最终达到提高他们英语阅读能力和自如运用英语语言的目的。

我们相信我们所作的工作是有意义的，广大青少年读者一定可以从这套书中获益。对他们英语阅读能力的提高有着很大的帮助。

目录

Unit 1

Unit 2

Unit 3

Unit 4

Unit 5

Unit 6

Unit 7

Unit 8

Unit 9

Unit 10

Unit 11

Unit 12

Unit 13

Unit 14

Unit 15

Unit 16

Unit 17

Unit 18

Unit 19

Unit 20

Unit 21

Unit 22

Unit 23

Unit 24

Unit 1

Passage 1

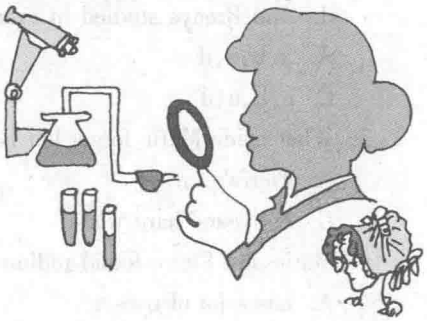
Marie and her elder sister, Bronya, dreamed of studying in France. But their father did not have enough money to send them there. Then Marie thought of a plan: she would teach at home and send her money to Bronya. After her sister finished studying in Paris, she could get work and send Marie the money to study there.

With tears in their eyes the girls said goodbye to each other, and Marie worked very hard for six years to pay for her sister's studies. At last it was Marie's turn, but by the time she got to France, her sister was married and could not give her much help.

Again Marie worked. She studied in a small room without heat or light. She lived on bread and tea most of the time, but all she ever thought of was her science.

This was her world, and she liked her experiments most.

In Paris she met and married Pierre Curie, a young and famous scientist. Together they made their expriments in an old house without heat. They knew that some elements in the world gave off a strange power. The power could go through other objects. They found more of this power in some elements than in other elements. It made them believe that it must be a



new element itself.

For four years they tried experiments to separate this powerful new elements. Then they found something which they called radium. Its power was very much greater than the power of other elements.

Notes

1. dreamed of studying in France 梦想着在法国学习
   dreamed of 梦见;梦想;一心想做……
2. pay for her sister's studies 为她姐姐付学费
   pay for sth. 付……的钱(款)
   I've already paid for the car. 我已付车款
3. 她一心只想着她的科学研究。…"She ever thought of"是定语从句,前面省略了"that"
4. 她本身一定是一种新元素。element ['elimənt] c *n.* [化学] 元素;要素;成分

Reading Comprehension

1. Marie and her sister wished to _____.
   A. study in France B. work at home
   C. visit Paris D. travel around the world
2. Pick out the order for Maries plan.
   a. Bronya worked and earned money
   b. And Marie in France
   c. Marie worked and earned money
   d. And Bronya studied in France
   A. a,b,c,d B. c,d,a,b
   C. c,b,a,d D. a,d,c,b
3. What made Marie forget her hard life in Paris?
   A. Pierre's love. B. Her scientific research.
   C. Six years' hard work. D. Her sister's help.
4. Marie and Pierre found radium, which _____.
   A. has a lot of uses

B. is a strange element
C. sends out more and greater power than other elements
D. All the above

5. Which of the questions is not answered by the information from the passge?
A. Why couldn't the two sisters study in France together.
B. How long did the elder sister study in France?
C. What led the Curies to belive that there was a new element in the world?
D. What colour is radium?

Passage 2

Once a year, at a special ceremony, a few famous people are awarded Nobel Prizes. The founder of these prized was Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish chemist and inventor.

Nobel discovered dynamite, which was safer to us than earlier explosives. He made a large fortune form this and other discoveries and inventions. However it saddened him that his explosives were so widely used for warfare.

When Nobel died at the age of sixty three in 1986, he left all his money in a trust fund. This money is held by a group of people who run the Nobel Foundation which holds Nobels money and gives the prizes. The Nobel Prizes are awarded for outstanding services to physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. Each prize is given in the form of a gold medal, a diploma saying that the winner has been awarded the prize and a large amount of money. A prize is not always given to just one person as sometimes a prize is shared. It may be awarded to two or more people who have worked together to

reach a goal. If there is no outstanding achievement in one of the five areas, then no prize is given in that area. In 1972, for example, no Nobel Peace Prize was given.

In the 20th century, Nobel Prizes have been awarded to many people from countries all over the world. For example, in 1903 the Curies, who had discovered radium, shared the Nobel Prize for Physics with Antoine Becquere, who had discovered ratioactivity in the metal uranium.

A Nobel Prize is one of the highest honours that any scientist, diplomat or writer can ever receive.

Notes

1. at a special ceremony 在一个特殊的典礼上
   ceremony [ˈseriməni] c *n.* 仪式,典礼
2. dynamite [ˈdainəmait] u *n.* 炸药
3. explosive [ikˈspləusiv] *n.* 爆炸物
4. make a large fortune 发了一大笔财
   fortune [ˈfɔːtʃuːn] *n.* 财产,财富
5. …, he left all his money in a trust fund (基金). 他把他所有的钱交给了一个信托基金。
6. 诺贝尔奖用于奖励那些在物理、化学、生理学或医学、文学以及和平等方面做出杰出贡献的人。award sth. to sb. for sth. 因某事而给予某人某种奖励。
   diploma [diˈpləumə] c *n.* 毕业证书,资格证书

Reading Comprehension

1. A special ceremony is held _____ for a few famous people who are awarded the Nobel Prizes.
   A. every other year B. half a year
   C. once a year D. once a month
2. Dynamite was much _____ for us to use than earlier explosives.

A. safer B. dangerous
C. easier D. difficult

3. Each prize is given in the form of a _____ medal, a diploma saying that the winner has been awarded the prize and a large amount of money.
A. silver B. bronze(铜)
C. gold D. zinc(锌)

4. Prizes are awarded to _____ as sometimes a prize is shared.
A. just one person B. a lot of people
C. only European D. two or more people

5. In the 20th century, Nobel Prizes have been awarded to ____.
A. many people from countries all over the world
B. only people from Asian countries
C. people from European countries
D. African people

Passage 3

You see things move around you everywhere. And everything moves in accord with three simple scientific laws. These laws were thought out about 300 years ago by the English scientist Isaac Newton (1642 – 1727). Newton's three laws explain how things move and how motions change.

Newton's first law of motion says that an object in motion tends to stay in motion. An object at rest. You can prove the first law of motion with the following experiments. You will need a toy cart with a smooth, flat top. Put a brick or some other heavy object on the cart. If you pull the cart right out from under the brick, you can see that the

brick does not move along with the cart when you pull the cart away.

Now put the brick back on the cart and push on the cart. Let it run into a wall while it is moving quickly. The wall stops the cart, but the brick slides along the top of the cart until it also hits the wall. You have observed two facts about motion. First, when the brick was at rest, it tended to stay at rest. Second, when the brick was in motion, it tended to stay in motion.

Any change in the speed of an object is called acceleration. Pulling twice as hard on the cart made the cart move about twice as fast. If you pulled three times as hard on the cart, you would make it move three times as fast. Newton's second law of motion states the relationship between force and acceleration: The amount of acceleration depends on the strength of the aplied force. In other words, the speed of an object depends on how strong a force is aplied to move the object.

Another word for force is often used in science. The word is action. Newton found that every action is accompanied by a response to an action, or a reaction. The reaction is also a force, but it acts in a direction opposite to the action. The strength of the reaction is always equal to strength of the action. Newton's discovery—that for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction—is called the third law of motion.

Action and reaction are involved in every motion. You can observe action and reaction easily with a toy balloon. Blow up the balloon and release it. The balloon flutters around until most of the air has escaped from it.

The air escapes from the balloon with a certain amount of force. This is the action. The movement of the balloon around the room is the reaction to the force of the escaping air.

Notes

1. (be) in accord [əˈkɔːd] with 与……一致;符合……