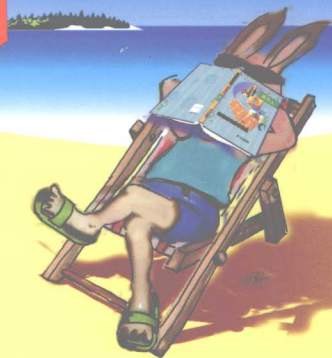


◆总主编 衍霞 邹世仁

# 新课标培优专项通

本册主编 陈黎峰 曹雅娟 张静燕



## 英语随身读

高考英语阅读、改错复习专辑

(高三下)



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS  
浙江大学出版社

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## Preface

## 前 言

《新课标培优专项通·英语随身读》系列丛书是面向中学生的一套阅读辅助教材。初中每年级一册，共3册；高中每学期一册，共6册。入选的文章体裁多样，有叙述文、小故事、新闻、论说文、广告、说明文等，具有趣味性、时代性、可思性，与学生的学习、生活密切相关。每篇阅读配有少量形式多样的练习，以增进英语的习得。既可提高学生英语素养，又能增强学生的应试能力。

本册是《新课标培优专项通·英语随身读》系列丛书的最后一本，主要面向高中三年级的学生。全书包含三个部分：第一部分为阅读试题；第二部分为高考自选模块试题；第三部分为短文改错试题。与前面八册不同，本册由试题构成。毫无疑问，试题用于测试，但是，答题也是学习的一种极为有效的手段：试题中学习焦点集中、明确，常常给学习者留下深刻的印象。所以，建议学习本册的读者切不可做了试题、对了答案就完事，而是要学会思考，善于从答对的题中学习，更要善于从答错的题中学习！

本书的第一部分和第二部分与阅读相关。第一部分题型是传统的多项选择题，这是大规模考试通常采用的题型。第二部分中的高考自选模块试题在题型上分别为：(1) 要求考生阅读一篇留有四个空缺的短文和短文后的五段文字选项，然后依据短文内容，从这五个选项中选出能够填入短文空缺的四个最佳选项。补全后的短文意义连贯、结构完整。接着，依据同一篇短文回答一个问题。

(2) 要求考生阅读一篇带有十个空白的短文，依据文章的意义，在文章的空白处填入一个单词的正确形式。补全后的短文意义连贯、结构完整。这部分考题主要考查学生对英语的综合运用的能力，包括对篇章整体意义和结构的理解、

对语法的运用以及书面表达能力。总体而言，阅读理解能力包含以下几个方面：

(1) 理解文章的主旨和要义；(2) 理解文章的具体信息；(3) 根据上下文推断生词的词义；(4) 依据文章做出简单的判断和推理；(5) 理解文章的基本结构；(6) 理解作者的意图、观点和态度。在做多项选择题时，要注意以上能力的运用。另外，必须注意的是：答题总是以文章为依据，这就是说，答案要在文章找到根据。

在一般的试卷中，第三部分中的短文改错题通常作为写作题。但是真实的语言技能运用总是综合的，与传统的短文改错题不同，本书提供的短文改错题开放度大，更接近日常生活中的改错，学生必须在理解全文的基础上对文章进行修改，从而更好地体现了语言在语境中的运用。

《新课标培优专项通·英语随身读》的编委有（以姓氏笔画为序）：杜兴馨、陈国清、陈黎峰、张静燕、余霞、周建林、姜发兵、倪耀辉、曹雅娟。他们都是长期从事重点大学或重点中学英语教学的骨干教师，教学经验丰富，对英语阅读与测试在理论和实践两方面都很有研究。书中的大部分试题在教学中使用过，有关语言问题由英语文教专家审阅把关，保证了本书的质量。

欢迎教师和学生在使用本套书过程中提出问题，不吝指教，以便于我们在重印或再版时修正提高。

编 者

2009 年春



# *How to Read English Effectively*

## 英语阅读技巧突破

阅读是语言运用中最频繁的一种活动。可以说，一个人在具备了基本的文化素质后，主要是通过阅读来汲取信息，陶冶文化情操的。大量的阅读还能促进其他语言技能的提高，譬如说，你要提高口语水平，就不能满足于简单的会话，你的谈吐要有深度，对问题有自己的见解就必须有大量阅读的“输入”，只读不写也是远远不够的。要写出地道的英文，得先从阅读入手。

如何进行成功的阅读呢？当然，这是一个日积月累的过程。从材料的角度来说，难度要适当，主要是控制生词量。国外对母语为英语的读者的研究表明：对一个学生来说，阅读材料的生词平均不宜超过总词数的 1%，即使学生阅读高于其三个年级的材料时，生词也保持在 2% 左右。那么，对将英语作为外语的中国学生来说，阅读材料的生词以不超过总词数的 5% 为宜。此外，成功的阅读必须保持一定的速度。一般来说，与母语读者比，外语学习者的词汇量及阅读量有限，但却有较强的语言意识。这个因素往往造成短时记忆中的认知负担过重而影响阅读处理速度，在这种情况下，生词过多将进一步影响阅读理解效率。要提高阅读能力，应提倡广泛阅读难度适中，并能让读者保持一定速度的“浅英语”。

要进行卓有成效的阅读，首先应有一个明确的目的，也就是说要主动地读，你得问问自己：我为什么读这篇文章或这本书呢？在阅读中我想得到什么？显然，这两个问题与材料有关。如果是精读材料，那你不仅要理解全文的意义，还要弄清篇章结构、遣词造句、修辞手段等等。如果是报纸、百科全书、专业参考书等，那你就要根据上面的两个问题，通篇细读，而其他更多的则是通过略读(skimming)来有选择地读。略读又分为两类：跳读(surveying)和查读(scanning)。跳读是对一篇文章或一个章节，可以通过只读每一段落的第一句或

文章的第一段和最后一段来把握全文的中心思想；查读则是利用材料的信息结构来迅速查找某一具体事实或特定信息的技能。篇章的编排结构各不相同，例如：词典、百科全书一般按照字母顺序编排；电视节目表、体育赛事一般按照时间顺序编排；议论文有论点、论据、论证；故事、传记则有五个带 w 词的要點——何事(what)、何因(why)、何地(where)、何时(when)、如何(how)。在很多情况下，利用篇章结构，根据你的阅读目的，查读就可以达到你的阅读目的。

阅读过程中遇到生词是读者常感头痛的事，这时一般不应停下来查词典。我们必须懂得：认识一篇文章的所有单词并不等于能理解这篇文章，而透彻理解一篇文章并不一定要认识文章的所有单词。英语单词是可以分析的，所以我们可以用构词法来猜测、确定词义。除此之外，我们还可以根据生词所处的句子或段落从上下文来推断该词的含义。请看以下例子，你能推断出画线词的含义吗？

(1)同义：

When the officer surrendered, the others gave up too.

(2)对照：

At the beach, some parts are deep, and others are shallow.

(3)比喻：

Rhythmic speech or writing is like waves of the sea, moving onward with alternating rise and fall.

(4)定义：

Linguistics is the study of the way in which language works.

(5)重述：

Professor Wilson's approach to research is eclectic. He learns all the currently relevant theories and then tries to combine the best features of each theory.

(6)逻辑推理：

I gripped the wheel as hard as I could with both hands and began to turn it.

逻辑连接词也能帮助我们推断词义。请看例证，你能确定画线词的含义吗？

(1)重述关系。这类连接词主要有 similarly, that is, in other words, for example, likewise 等。

They seemed to have problem with directionality. In other words, they got lost.

(2)对照关系。这类连接词主要有 but, in spite of, on the contrary, whereas 等。

The questions were civil enough in form, but Ms Taylor thought she could detect a hidden malice.



(3)因果关系。这类连接词主要有 so, therefore, hence 等。

Ian had not cleaned his car for over two months so it was filthy.

有时，标点符号也起着解释词义的作用。请看下例：

The disease is not contagious: you can't catch it by touching somebody.

冒号后的分句注释画线词的含义：接触传染性的。

以上主要谈了阅读技能之一，即生词意思的推断问题，但这并不意味着掌握词汇不重要。恰恰相反，词汇量是中国学生提高阅读能力的“瓶颈”，尤其是在阅读的初、中级阶段。所以，中学生或同等水平的英语学习者应通过大量阅读或其他手段尽可能地扩大词汇量。

要真正学好英语，一是不要局限于学“课本英语”。只学课本，学不好英语。由于教学上的需要，“课本英语”多是一种“理想化”的语言材料，它与现实生活中以交流为目的的真实语言材料有一定的距离。二是不要学“考试英语”，大量做各类考题也许能帮助你在考试中提高分数，但这绝对不是提高英语水平的明智之举！大量的阅读是学好英语的一个主要途径，而阅读本身也是学习外语的目的之一。





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## 第一部分 阅读试卷

### 试卷一

There is no such thing as a great talent  
without great will-power.

— Balzac

没有伟大的意志力，便没有雄才大略。

——巴尔扎克

第一节：阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

#### A

High in dense bamboo forests in the misty, rainy mountains of southwestern China lives one of the world's rarest mammals: the giant panda, also called the panda. Giant pandas weigh between 75 and 136 kilograms. Newly-born pandas weigh only 85 to 113 grams, about 1/900th of what their mothers weigh. Baby pandas stay with their mothers for a year or so before they're ready to live on their own.

Some years ago, around 1,300 of these black-and-white relatives of bears survived in the wild. But now the figure has decreased by 300.

Pandas eat almost nothing but bamboo shoots and leaves. Occasionally they eat other plants, fish, or small animals, but bamboo amounts to 99 percent of their diets.

Pandas eat fast. They eat a lot, and they spend about 12 hours a day eating. The reason is very simple. They digest only about a fifth of what they eat. Moreover, bamboo is not very nutritious. The shoots and leaves are the most valuable parts of the plants, so that's what a well-fed panda likes to eat. To stay healthy, they have to eat a lot — up to 15 percent of their body weight in 12 hours — so they eat fast.

There are many species of bamboo. Only a few of these grow at the place where pandas live today. A panda should have at least two bamboo species where it lives, or it will starve.

Giant pandas used to be able to move quite easily from one mountaintop to another in search of food. Now people live in most of the valleys. Pandas are shy. They are afraid to go into areas where people live. This limits pandas to very small areas. As people continue to farm, cut trees, and develop land higher and higher up the mountain slopes, the pandas' habitat (栖息地) continues to become smaller.

And sometimes, when all the bamboo in their area dies off naturally, pandas starve because they're unable to move to new areas where other bamboo species grow well.

Conservation organizations and Chinese government officials and scientists are continuing to work toward solving the pandas' isolation problems. Maintaining "bamboo corridors" — strips of peaceful land through which pandas can travel from mountain to mountain freely — is one of the many ideas that may help save the giant panda.

1. How many pandas are still living in the wild?
  - A. About 900.
  - B. About 1,000.
  - C. About 1,300.
  - D. About 1,600.
2. Why do pandas starve?
  - A. They cannot find enough small animals to eat.
  - B. There aren't enough fish to eat in their habitat.
  - C. Their food is not nutritious and they digest slowly.
  - D. Only a few species of bamboo can grow in their habitat.



3. How much does a panda eat per day?  
A. 99% of their body weight.      B. 85% of their body weight.  
C. 30% of their body weight.      D. 15% of their body weight.
4. According to the text, one way to save pandas is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. feed pandas      B. isolate pandas  
C. repair bamboo houses      D. build special bamboo areas

**B**

What is your favorite color? If you like yellow, orange or red, you must be an optimist, an active person who enjoys life, people and excitement. If you prefer gray and blue, then you're probably quiet, shy, and you would rather follow than lead. You tend to be a pessimist (悲观主义者). At least, this is what psychologists (心理学家) tell us, and they should know because they have been seriously studying the meaning of color preferences as well as the effects that colors have on human beings. They tell us, among other facts, that we do not choose our favorite color as we grow up since we were born with our favorite. If you happen to love brown, you did so, as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see clearly.

Colors do influence our moods. Light and bright colors make people happier and more energetic. A black bridge over the Thames River, near London, used to be the scene of more suicides (自杀) than any other bridge in the area until it was repainted green. The number of suicide immediately fell sharply. Perhaps it would have fallen even more if the bridge had been done in pink or baby blue.

It's a fact that factory workers work better, harder and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or gray.

Remember, then, that if you feel low, you can always brighten your day — or your life — with a new shirt or a few cans of paint. Remember also that you will know your friends and your enemies better when you find out what colors they like and dislike. And don't forget that anyone can guess a lot about your personality when you choose a pair of socks or a table lamp.

5. What is the main subject discussed in the text?
  - A. The roles of colors.
  - B. The effects of colors on people.
  - C. The best way to make use of colors.
  - D. The findings of psychologists on colors.
6. What do psychologists say about people's color preference?
  - A. People are born with the preference.
  - B. People get the preference by chance.
  - C. People choose the preference as they grow up.
  - D. People select the preference with their parents.
7. What may happen to the workers if the machines are painted gray?
  - A. There is no difference at all.
  - B. They will make more mistakes.
  - C. They may be more active and curious.
  - D. They may be more cheerful and energetic.
8. The underlined words "feel low" in the last paragraph probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. are curious	B. are unhappy
C. want to buy socks	D. want to paint something
9. The author suggests that others know our mood when we \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. turn on lamps	B. open our eyes
C. talk about enemies	D. choose some colors

## C

Rattolica is the last pearl of the Romagna, the last edge of the beach before the hills of the Marches. Looking at the Adriatic Sea, Rattolica has developed itself and grown with the sea into an ideal place for your holidays with your families and children at European level.

Queen, naturally, is the splendid golden beach wet by an almost calm sea. It is suitable for the bathing because there is shallow water and represents safety of your children. There are 366 hotels, 2,500 villas or apartments, 1



theatre, 8 cinemas, 1 library, 1 museum, 1 art gallery, 1 hospital, 1 taxi center and some underground parking lots and public and private garages.

Would you like to enjoy a break from the stress of the work or the daily life? Recently, the Group Ferretti has decided to offer you special and extremely cheap solutions to pass a short and relaxing stay in Rattolica. They are ready to surprise you with new ideas, new offers and most of all with special prices, you cannot miss it.

#### *Cooking Holiday 2008 in Rattolica*

Choose our hands-on cooking classes to create an unforgettable holiday that combines Italian food, art, culture, sun and beach.

Hotel: Ferretti Hotel e Beach

Period: March, April, May, June, September and October.

#### PROGRAM 3 DAYS & 4 NIGHTS

Sunday:	Arriving & Welcome Dinner
Monday:	1st Cooking Class and Wine Tasting Course
Tuesday:	2nd Cooking Class and Wine Tour to Tenuta Ottaviani
Wednesday:	3rd Cooking Class and Wine Tour to Tenuta del Tempio Antico
Thursday:	Departure
Program Prices:	Rate per person: Euro 800.00; Non-participating guest, per person: Euro 450.00

#### PROGRAM 5 DAYS & 6 NIGHTS

Sunday:	Arriving & Welcome Dinner
Monday:	1st Cooking Class and Wine Tasting Course.
Tuesday:	2nd Cooking Class and Wine Tour to Tenuta Ottaviani
Wednesday:	3rd Cooking Class and Wine Tour to Tenuta del Tempio Antico
Thursday:	Visit in San Marino
Friday:	Visit in Urbino and Rocca di San Leo
Saturday:	Departure
Program Prices:	Rate per person: Euro 1,100.00; Non-participating guest, per person: Euro 600.00.

10. What do we learn about Rattolica?

- A. It is a calm sea. B. It is a black pearl.  
C. It is a golden beach. D. It is the name of a queen.
11. Where can we have the cooking classes?  
A. Ferretti Hotel. B. Tenuta Ottaviani.  
C. Tenuta del Tempio Antico. D. Urbino and Rocca di San Leo.
12. How much is it if one spends five days with a friend as a guest only?  
A. Euro 1,100. B. Euro 1,250.  
C. Euro 1,700. D. Euro 2,200.

## D

Emily Dickinson, as one of the greatest American poets, was the second child of the family. She died in the same house fifty-six years later. During her lifetime, she never left her native land. She left her home state only once and left her village very few times. After 1872 she rarely left her house and yard. In the last years of her life, she retreated (退避) to a smaller and smaller circle of family and friends. In those later years, she dressed in white, avoided strangers, and communicated chiefly through notes and poems even with close friends and relatives. The doctor attending her illness was allowed to “examine” her in another room, seeing her walk by an open door. She’s thought of as a “strange” person in her home village. When she died in 1886, she was unknown to the rest of the world. Only seven of her poems had appeared in print.

But to think Emily Dickinson only as a strange person is a serious mistake. She lived simply and she had her own strong will. She was one of those on whom nothing was lost. Only by living that way could Dickinson manage to fulfill her obligations (职责) both as a daughter and a poet who wrote on the average one poem a day.

She read only a few books but knew them deeply. Her poems are simple but remarkably rich. Not until the 1950s was she recognized as one of the greatest American poets.

13. How long did Emily Dickinson live in the house where she was born?





- A. Until 1830.  
B. Before 1872.  
C. Almost all her life.  
D. Less than half her life.
14. Which of the following is true of Emily Dickinson?  
A. She was not a sociable person.  
B. She was not a productive poet.  
C. She saw many of her poems published.  
D. She communicated only with seven people.
15. Emily Dickinson was widely recognized after \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she had been dead for many years  
B. seven of her poems were published  
C. her poems became known to others  
D. her doctor cured her of her strange illness
16. What can we infer from the text?  
A. A poet should be left alone.  
B. Reading a lot is not helpful.  
C. We should follow Emily's example.  
D. Emily's life was different from others'.

### E

Most people want to know how things are made. They honestly admit, however, that they hardly know a thing when it comes to understanding how a piece of music is made. Where a composer begins, how he manages to keep going — in fact, how and where he learns his trade — all are covered in complete darkness. The composer, in short, is a man of mystery (神秘).

One of the first things the common man wants to know about is the part inspiration (灵感) plays in a composer's work. He finds it difficult to believe that composers are not much interested in that question. Writing music is as natural for the composer as eating or sleeping for all. Music is something that the composer happens to have been born for.