



高中英语

随课阅读

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阅读此书事半功倍



前 言

阅读理解题是考查、巩固学生英语知识的有效途径。国家教委制定的中学英语教学大纲中明确指出：“在高中英语教学中，听、说、读、写要进行综合训练，在进一步提高听说能力的同时侧重培养阅读能力。”这一点在高考题中得到了充分体现。为了满足新的高考的需求，我们约请了一些有多年高中英语教学经验的教师编写了本书。相信本书对于指导高三学生系统复习并进行自我检测，迅速提高阅读理解能力，以及帮助教师指导学生提高应试能力会有很大帮助。

本书是根据最新的英语高考考纲，按照多样化的设计思路和设计风格编写的。全书共包括100篇英语阅读材料，每篇材料后配有几个阅读理解选择题并附有参考答案。对一些难度较大的题目作了必要的解析。所选材料内容新颖，难度适中。内容包括社会、生活、历史、地理、政治、经济、科普知识、人物传记、趣味故事等。体裁多样，包括议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等，还有近几年部分全国高考英语试题，体现了现代英语的特点，反映了素质教育的要求，既注重了表

层理解,也注重了深层理解。本书所收集的读物注意了趣味性和知识性。

该书难度和选用的词汇基本上与高中课程相吻合,教师和学生可根据精读课内容和难度,从本书中选择相适应的课文,进行阅读训练,以达到既有效地巩固所学课程,又轻松地提高英语阅读水平的目的。

在本书编写过程中,得到了全国各地许多专家学者和老师的支持和帮助,在此一并表示谢意。

编 者

... 看完这本书，英语
单词都复习过了...



... 读完这本书，
感觉高考更有把握了...



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1

Our surroundings are being polluted faster than nature and man's present effort cannot prevent it. Time is bringing us more people, and more people will bring us more industry, more cars, larger cities, and the growing use of man-made materials.

What can solve this problem? The fact is that pollution is caused by humans—by our desire for a modern way of life. We make “increasing industrialization”(工业化) our chief aim. So we are often ready to offer everything: clean air, pure water, good food, our health and the future of our children. There is constant flow of people from the countryside into the cities, eager for the benefits of modern society. As our technological achievements have grown in the last twenty years, pollution has become a serious problem.

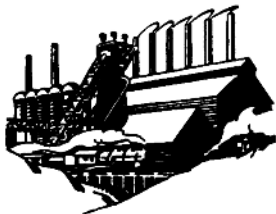
Isn't it time we stopped to ask ourselves where we are going—and why? It makes one think of the story about the airline pilot who told his passengers over the loudspeaker: “I've some good news and some bad news. The good news is that we're making rapid progress at 540 miles per hour. The bad news is that we're lost and don't know where we're going.” The sad fact is that this becomes a true story when

we speak of modern society.

1. Man cannot prevent the world from being polluted because _____.
 - A. we have more and more industry
 - B. we are producing more cars, trucks and buses
 - C. people use too many man-made materials
 - D. the population of the earth is increasing fast
2. People crowd into the cities, for _____.
 - A. they have become tired of their homeland
 - B. they are anxious to enjoy the achievements of our society
 - C. they have a strong wish to become industrial workers
 - D. they want very much to find well-paid jobs
3. According to the passage, what does man value most among the following? _____.
 - A. Health
 - B. The future of the children
 - C. Industry
 - D. Clean air
4. The story about the airline pilot tells us that _____.
 - A. people do not welcome the rapid development of modern society
 - B. man can do little about problem of pollution
 - C. man knows where the society is going
 - D. the speaker is worried about the future of our

society

5. What does the writer really want to say in this passage? ____.
- A. It's time that we did something to reduce pollution
 - B. As industry is growing fast , pollution is the natural result
 - C. With the development of technology, pollution has become a serious problem
 - D. Lower the speed of development to stop pollution



2

Fish have ears. Really, they are quite small and have no opening to the outside world carrying sound through the body. For the past seven years, Simon Thorrold, a university professor, has been examining fish ears, small round ear bones called otoliths(耳石).

As fish grow, so do their otoliths. Each day, their otoliths gain a ring of calcium carbonate(碳酸钙). By looking through a microscope(显微镜) and counting these rings, Thorrold can determine the exact age of a young fish. As a fish gets older, its otoliths no longer get daily rings. Instead, they get yearly rings, which can also be counted, giving information about the fish's age, just like the growth rings of a tree.

Ring counting is nothing new to fish scientists, but Thorrold has turned to a new direction. They're examining the chemical elements(元素) of each otolith ring.

The daily ring gives us the time, but chemistry tells us about the environment in which the fish swam on any given day. These elements tell us about the chemistry of the water that the fish was in. It also says something about water temperature, which determines how much of these elements will

gather within each otolith ring.

Thorrold can tell, for example, if a fish spent time in the open ocean before entering the less salty water of coastal areas. He can basically tell where fish are spending their time at any given stage of history.

In the case of the Atlantic croaker, a popular saltwater food fish, Thorrold and his assistant have successfully followed the travelling of young fish from mid-ocean to the coast, a journey of many hundreds of miles.

This is important to managers in the fish industry, who know nearly nothing about the whereabouts of the young fish for most food fish in the ocean. Eager to learn about his technology, fish scientists are now lending Thorrold their ears.

1. What can we learn about fish ears from the text?

_____.

- A. They are small soft rings
- B. They are not seen from the outside
- C. They are openings only on food fish
- D. They are not used to receive sound

2. Why does the writer compare the fish to trees?

_____.

- A. Trees gain a growth ring each day
- B. Trees also have otoliths
- C. Their growth rings are very small

- D. They both have growth rings
3. Why is it important to study the chemistry of otolith rings? ____.
- A. The elements of the otoliths can tell the history of the sea
- B. Chemical contents of otoliths can tell how fast fish can swim
- C. We can know more about fish and their living environment
- D. Scientists can know exactly how old a fish is
4. How would you understand "fish scientists are now lending their ears"? ____.
- A. They are very interested in Thorrold's research findings
- B. They want to know where they can find fish
- C. They lend their fish for chemical studies
- D. They wonder if Thorrold can find growth rings from their ears



3

Time talks. It speaks more plainly than words. Time communicates in many ways.

Consider the different parts of the day, for example. The time of the day when something is done can give a special meaning to the event. Factory managers in the United States fully realize the importance of an announcement made during the middle of the morning or afternoon that takes everyone away from his work.

In the United States, it is not customary (通常的, 习惯的) to telephone someone very early in the morning. If you telephone him early in the day, while he is shaving (刮脸) or having breakfast, the time of the call shows that the matter is very urgent (紧急的) and requires immediate attention. It is the same with telephone calls made after 11:30 p. m. If someone receives a call during sleeping hours, he probably thinks it is a matter of life or death. The time chosen for the call communicates its importance.

The meanings of time differ in different parts of the world. Thus, misunderstanding arises (出现) between people from cultures that treat time differently. In the United States, people tend to think of time as something fixed in

nature, something from which one can not escape. As a rule, Americans think of time as a road into the future, along which one progresses. The road has many sections (段), which are to be kept separate? "One thing at a time." Thus, an American may feel angry when he has made an appointment with someone and then finds a lot of other things happening at the same time.

Americans look ahead and are concerned almost entirely with the future. The American idea of the future is limited, however. It is the foreseeable future and not the future of involving (牵连) many centuries.

Since time has much different meanings in different cultures, communication is often difficult. We will understand each other a little better if we can keep this fact in mind.

1. According to the passage, an announcement made during the day in a factory must be very important because _____.
 - A. it interrupts the work of all employees
 - B. it is made by the manager
 - C. it makes everyone lose his job
 - D. it communicates in many ways
2. In the United States, a phone call made after 11:30 p. m. is considered _____, in the view of the writer.
 - A. as important as one made in the morning

- B. impolite since it disturbs the receiver's sleep
 - C. to be a threat(恐吓) to the receiver's life
 - D. even more urgent than one made early in the morning
3. An American may feel angry if _____.
A. he is to deal with many things at one appointed time
B. people from different cultures misunderstand him
C. he cannot escape from something fixed in nature
D. others do not keep things separate
4. The expression "the foreseeable future" could be most suitably replaced by _____.
A. the future that will not be far away
B. the future that one looks forward to
C. the future towards which one makes progress
D. the future which involves centuries
5. The writer concludes that people of different countries will understand each other better if _____.
A. they know how to communicate with each other
B. they are concerned with the future
C. they learn the way time communicates
D. they keep in mind that different cultures treat time differently

4

GETTING A GRANT(补助)

Who pays?

The local education authority (LEA) for the area in which the student is living.

Who can get the money?

Anyone who gets a place on a first degree course, although a student who has already attended(已修过) a course of advanced further education may not. Students must also have been resident(常住的) in the UK for at least three years, which can exclude(排除) some students from overseas.

SPECIAL CLASSES

If a student has studied in a college:

A student who is 26 or more before the course starts and who has worked for at least three of the previous(早先的) six years will get extra money—£155 a year if 26, increasing to a maximum(最多的) of £615 at 29 or more.

If a student is handicapped(残疾的):

LEAs will give up to £500 to help meet extra expenses—such as buying a tape recorder for blind students, extra heating or special food.

Banking:

Most of the big banks offer special services to students who open accounts (账户) (in the hope that they will stay with the bank when they become rich officials). A student won't usually have to pay bank charges as long as the account stays in credit (信用). Some banks allow students to overdraw by £100 or so, and still don't make charges (though they do charge interest).

1. A student from Japan who has been staying in England for a year and intends to go to college in a few months will _____.
A. get money if he is taking a first degree course
B. be unable to get money from any LEA
C. get money from any LEA when he has finished his course
D. have to open a bank account before he gets any money
2. A 31-year-old nurse wishes to qualify (适合) as a doctor at a university. She has worked since she was 25. How much extra money will she get a year? _____.
A. none B. £155 C. £615 D. £ 515
3. A student who can not walk has to buy a wheelchair costing £750 to go to classes. How much of the cost will he have to pay himself? _____.