

高中英语

同步阅读能力训练

适用于高中三年级

主编 刘兆义



希望出版社

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致高中学生的话

高中时期是同学们思考并规划人生走向的重要阶段,在此阶段的英语学习,大家应该为步入社会、走向人生,奠定坚实的基础。

21 世纪,人类进入以信息技术为基础的知识经济时代。英语的基本能力和信息能力已经成为当代公民的必备素质。

IT 是现代社会人们交流信息的“高速公路”,英语则是他们获取信息、分析和处理信息、整合信息和发布信息最为快捷的载体。同学们学习英语的重要目标就是不断提高自己收集和处理英语信息的能力,运用英语这一载体去获取新知识、分析和解决问题以及交流与合作,即运用英语去接受和表达的能力。

阅读是同学们现实英语学习和未来终身英语学习和获取信息、分析处理信息的最基本手段,也是提高自己英语表达能力、获得终身英语学习本领的重要能力基础。为此,大家高中阶段必须侧重自己阅读能力的提高。

《高中英语同步阅读能力训练》旨在配合高中各年级的英语学习内容,增加同学们的阅读训练量和阅读实践,通过“读”的训练,帮助大家稳固地提高英语阅读能力;逐步提高英语阅读策略的应用能力;形成良好的阅读习惯。通过大量的训练,不断拓展自己的英语视野,培养英语的思维和想像能力。

《高中英语同步阅读能力训练》丛书共有 3 册,分别供高中一、二、三年级学生同步使用。

本套丛书由国家《英语课程标准》研制专家核心组成员、著名

英语特级教师刘兆义主编。参加编写的还有多年从事阅读课研究和教学的大学教授、副教授和中学特级教师、英语学科带头人和高级教师等。

衷心祝愿大家英语学习不断进步,获得成功!

编 者

2002 年 8 月

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Unit 1 Madame Curie

【目标】

1. 能理解所给短文和故事,归纳中心思想。
2. 能获得有关知识,扩大词汇量。

【实践】

Read the following passage as fast as you can and finish three tasks

Madame Curie's early life

Madame Curie(1867—1934)was a great Polish woman scientist. She was the youngest of the five children of her parents. Her father was a teacher of physics in a middle school;her mother,once a lady principal(校长) of a private primary school,died when Marie was only eleven years old.From her early childhood Marie loved to study and was anxious to become a scientist. Her father encouraged her interest in science. In 1883,the 16-year-old Marie graduated from a middle school with an award of a gold medal for her excellence in study. How eager she was to go to college! But at that time,Poland was under the dark rule of the old Russia,and women were not allowed to enter its colleges. So Marie was forced to stop her study. She had to begin raising money so as to attend college in France. By day,Marie worked as governess giving private lessons,and at night,when everybody else was in bed,she began to study. She did the job a little now and a little then for more than five years. By the summer of 1891,she had saved enough money to continue her study. So she

left for Paris and entered the Sorbonne Science College of Paris University.

In her college days, she lived a very simple life and spent every possible minute in her studying. All she cared about was science. Every evening, she would go to study in the university library. When the library closed, she would go back to her tiny room and went on working under the faint light of the oil lamp until early morning hours. In 1893, on account of her hard work, she passed her examination with the highest grade in her class, and was awarded a master degree of physics. The following year she received the degree of master of mathematics. After graduation she stayed in Paris University, devoting herself to scientific research work.

Task 1. Fill in the blanks

- (1) Madame Curie was _____ of the five children.
(2) Her mother was once _____ of a private primary school.

Task 2. True or false

- (1) Her father was a teacher of physics in a middle school.
()

(2) She had to begin raising money so as to attend college in France. ()

(3) So she left for Poland and entered the Sorbonne Science College. ()

Task 3. Think of the following questions

- (1) How old was Marie when her mother died?
(2) Why did Marie have to stop her studies when she was 16 years old?
(3) When did Marie receive the degree of master of mathe-

metics?

【测试】

Reading comprehension

Passage 1

Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie, then already famous for their radium researches, went to London for a visit. Shortly after their arrival, they were invited to a grand banquet (宴会) given by the peer (贵族) in their honor. The most active in the hall were high society ladies all magnificently adorned (佩带) with jewels. While looking at their looks one by one, Marie, to her surprise, found Pierre was staring at their sparkling (闪烁) diamonds.

Back at home, Marie asked her husband how he came to behave so strangely at the banquet.

"On such an occasion I was really at a loss what I was supposed to do," said Pierre. "And so I try to find a way to amuse myself. I began to find out the value of the stones round the neck of each lady coming my way and figure out how many labs could be built with all that much money."



1. Marie Curie and Pierre Curie _____.

- A. were born in London
- B. were invited to London to visit some labs
- C. went to London for their radium researches
- D. attended a banquet in London

2. Marie Curie felt very surprised because she found her husband _____.
- A. fond of the ladies' adornments
 - B. enjoyed the banquet very much
 - C. fixing his eyes upon the ladies' diamonds strangely
 - D. behaved very politely at the party
3. In fact Pierre Curie _____.
- A. ate nothing at the banquet
 - B. enjoyed dancing with the ladies
 - C. felt very disappointed without being invited to dance
 - D. felt very bored(讨厌) at the party
4. According to what Pierre Curie said in the last paragraph he thought _____.
- A. the ladies looked beautiful with the diamonds around their necks
 - B. it's better to have jewels than to do research work
 - C. it's better to build labs with the money that was spent on the ladies' jewels
 - D. it's unnecessary for Marie Curie to wear jewels to attend the party
5. This passage suggests that Pierre _____.
- A. had more ways to amuse himself than his wife
 - B. was used to doing his research work
 - C. didn't care for money but for the labs
 - D. didn't seem to be a great scientist

Passage 2

When Bill was a child, sometimes his mother couldn't find

him. When she did, she asked him what he was doing. He simply replied that he was thinking.

At age 13, he began programming computers. He went to the prestigious Harvard University only to drop out his junior year when he was age 20. He had just started a company with Paul Allen called Microsoft.

He had the idea that a personal computer should be used widely as it would be a valuable tool in gathering information and communication. He knew that the key to the value of computers would be a computer program, which is called software. The actual machine and its components would be called hardware.

His dream was to create software technology that would be inexpensive and easy for people to use. In 1995, he wrote a book called *The Road Ahead*, which explained the value of technology in modern life. In 1999, he wrote *Business—The Speed of Thought*. In this book, he revealed how computers can solve business problems in a variety of ways. Both of these books were on best-seller lists of the New York Times for many weeks. This list reveals the best books in print based on how many of them are sold each week.

Microsoft has become the leading business in the world. This has made Bill and his wife billionaires even to the point of being the richest couple in the world. They have established a foundation with 17 billion dollars. They will use the interest from this money to give to people suffering from poor health and education in many poor countries. In addition, they have started the Gates Library Initiative to bring computers, internet access, and training to public libraries in low-income communities in Cana-

da and the United States.

Bill is also interested in biotechnology(生物工艺学). This is a scientific field interested in how the computer can be used in research to improve health by finding cures to some diseases that continue to cause much suffering. Computers can even be used in operations where tiny cameras can be inserted (插入) in the body and certain surgical operations can be performed with little invasion(创伤). The less cutting in a operation, the easier it is for an patient to recover and get well.

You will someday own your own computer, which will assist you in your work. You will be able to send e-mail messages throughout the world as easily as you can type a short assignment. Bill Gates has made life easier for all of us.

6. The sentence "He had just started a company with Paul Alien called Microsoft" means _____.

A. he had just started a company with his friend Alien. His friend was called Microsoft

B. he had just started a company with Paul. His wife Alien called Paul Microsoft

C. he had just started a company with Paul Alien. The company is called Microsoft

D. he had just started a company, Paul Alien, his friend, called it Microsoft

7. What is software in computer technology?

A. It is computer programming.

B. It is the actual machine of a computer itself.

C. It is the component parts that make up the computer.

D. It is the access to information and communication through a

computer.

8. What is a best-seller list?

A. It is a report in a newspaper listing the sales of books in very large numbers.

B. It is a list recommending the best books of current topics.

C. It is a list reporting on the most efficient salesmen of books.

D. It is a catalog (目录) of books newly published.

9. Surgeons use computers to _____.

A. help them operate on patients

B. record what they do

C. to find out where the pain is

D. help the patients recover their health

10. Which of the following is the best title?

A. Bill Gates, a Clever Man

B. Bill Gates, a Great Man

C. Bill Gates, a Billionaire

D. Bill Gates and Microsoft

Passage 3

A warm, dusty wind was blowing over from the south. Where it stopped, it left a thin layer of fine African sand. Clive stood with Dick, a racing driver, in the ship, watching the cars being taken from the land. Some of the cars were already in the ship.

"I hope this wind will have changed by the time we get there," the driver said, staring at the grey sky. "These conditions wouldn't be good for racing."

"Don't worry," Clive said with a smile. "It'll hardly trouble us, since Argentina (阿根廷) is about 7,000 miles away."

Surprise came over the driver's face, "Is that so? We should leave it behind then, shouldn't we?"



They talked for a while about the country. Clive was going there on business, but Dick was to take part in a motor-race. It was his first event outside Europe. He mentioned the date of the race—December 30, and added, "I've never raced in cold winter before."

Dick said he was an engineer, and Clive thought he must have had a good education. However, something seemed to have gone wrong—or was different these days. The young man had no map in his mind. He had plans to race in South Africa and in Japan. To him, they were places on the earth, and probably that was all. Clive was interested because the man seemed cheerfully unconscious (未发觉的) of his lack of knowledge. What was worse, he even thought everyone else was just as foolish.

Dust blew into their faces. To the young man, it might have been the same as a wind from China. Were there many people, he wondered, who did not know where they were going, or even where they were?

11. Clive and Dick were on the ship because they _____.

- A. were leaving for South America
- B. wanted to see a European motor-race
- C. tried to stay away from a dust storm

- D. had gone there to get the motor-cars
12. Clive was puzzled when the driver spoke about the weather conditions because _____.
A. the weather didn't look like changing
B. the driver couldn't race that day
C. the driver thought conditions would be the same in Argentina
D. the long distance to South America had surprised the man
13. _____ made Clive try to find out more of the driver.
A. It was his interest in people with exciting jobs that
B. The man's idea that the race would be run in winter
C. His wish to make a friend during a long trip
D. His wish to make the young man less worried
14. What seemed to have gone wrong was that _____.
A. an engineer should waste time racing
B. people made long journeys without any maps
C. the young man's education was far from perfect
D. the young man was on the wrong ship for Africa
15. Clive and Dick were not the same kind of people because _____.
A. the driver was much younger
B. they had different jobs
C. Clive knew his way around the world but Dick didn't
D. the wind worried Dick but it didn't trouble Clive

【拓展】

Read the following passage and answer some questions

A study of the pendulum(钟摆)

The man who came to be called the father of science, Galileo, lived in Italy over 300 years ago. At the time he lived, most people got their ideas about science from books written centuries before. Galileo wanted to find things out for himself. He began carrying on experiments.

When Galileo was only 17, so the story is told, he was standing one day in the cathedral(大教堂) of Pisa, the city in which he lived. Above his head a lamp hanging by a chain was swinging back and forth. As it swung, it sometimes moved only a little way, sometimes much farther. Galileo noticed that, no matter how far it moved, the swings always took the same time. He timed them by counting his pulse. Watching this lamp led Galileo to study the pendulum(钟摆), for a lamp on a chain is really an example of a pendulum. His work paved the way for making the first good clocks.

While he was teaching mathematics at the University of Pisa, Galileo performed one of his most famous experiments. He dropped two balls of different weights from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. To the surprise of most people, the balls hit the ground at the same time. The old idea was that heavy objects fell faster.

As soon as Galileo heard of a new invention called a telescope, he set about making telescopes for himself. With them he made many discoveries, he was the first person to see mountains