

新感觉

XIN GAN JUE TONG BU XUN LIAN
同步训练

高中英语 阅读与技能测试

ENGLISH

北师大附属实验中学 隆重推出



高一版

外文出版社

新感觉同步训练

高中英语阅读与技能测试

(高一版)

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外文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语阅读与技能测试. 高一版/朱湘君主编.

—北京:外文出版社,2002.8

ISBN 7-119-03095-7

I. 高… II. 朱… III. 英语—阅读教学—高中—
教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 051087 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

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高中英语阅读与技能测试(高一版)

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封面设计 吴 涛

印刷监制: 张国祥

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010)68995963(编辑部)

(010)68329514/68327211(推广发行部)

印 刷 北京顺义振华印刷厂印刷

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 大 32 开 字 数 150 千字

印 数 0001-5000 册 印 张 6.125

版 次 2002 年 8 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-03095-7/G·467(外)

定 价 9.60 元

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編者的話

随着目前教育改革的深入发展,中学在逐步实行新的课程标准,英语教学面临着量与质的重大变化。高考的命题思路也更加贴近时代的要求,更加注重考查学生实际运用语言知识的能力,因而高考题中阅读理解题所占的比重越来越大,题目涉及的深度和广度以及词汇量都在逐年递增。因此广大的中学生在英语学习中也需要不断地树立新的理念和思维方式,尽可能地多听、多看、多阅读。通过接触大量的英语文章来扩大知识面、扩充词汇量,才能真正学好英语,而绝不要在题海中痛苦地漫游,最后误入歧途。

正是在这样的思想指导下,我们编写了这套高中英语同步阅读训练。全套书分为三册,共一百二十几篇文章,内容涉及科技、人文、政治、历史、动植物、文学以及婚姻家庭等,充满了崭新的文化内涵和思想信息。文章后面精心编写的测试题,有助于学生提高阅读理解文章的能力以及扩大词汇量,掌握一些词语的正确用法,从而有利于今后更加顺利地进行英语的听、说、读和写。

我们衷心希望同学们能喜欢这套书,并能够在阅读后提高学习英语的兴趣,在未来的各项考试中取得更加优异的成绩。同时也希望广大读者能给我们的书提出宝贵的意见和建议。

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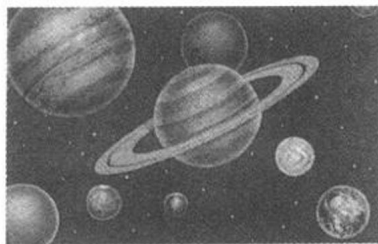
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Unit 1

The Planets

行 星



We live on a planet, the planet Earth. Our planet is one of a group of nine planets which travel round the Sun. The planets, their moons and the Sun are called the Solar System (太阳系). When you look at the night sky, you can see thousands of stars. Stars are suns which shine brightly. You can also see planets. Planets don't shine themselves. They are **lit up**¹ by the Sun.

1. 照亮

Mercury (水星) is the planet nearest to the Sun. In the daytime, the temperature is 427°C — hot enough to melt lead (铅)! Because Mercury is so close to the Sun, it is difficult to see from the Earth.

Venus (金星) is the brightest object in the sky, after the Sun and the Moon. Venus spins (自转) in the opposite direction to all the other planets. It also spins so slowly that

its day is longer than its year!

The planet Earth is a beautiful globe, covered by cloud. Our planet provides just the right conditions for many forms of life to exist. Earth has water, moderate temperatures and oxygen(氧气). Its closest neighbour in space is the Moon.

Mars(火星), the fourth planet from the Sun, is known as the Red Planet. Its surface is covered with red dust. For a long time people thought there could be a simple form of life on Mars.

Jupiter(木星) is the largest planet in the Solar System. But Jupiter is not solid. It is **made up of**² liquid gases, covered by clouds. Jupiter has a Red Spot on its surface.

2. 由……组成

Saturn(土星), the sixth planet **in line**³ from the Sun, is a beautiful planet surrounded by thousands of rings. You could not land on Saturn. Saturn is a giant planet made up of gases. The material it is made of is not very densely packed. This means that if Saturn could be put in water, it would float!

3. 成一直线

Uranus(天王星) and Neptune(海王星) are dark worlds far away from the Sun. They are both large planets made of gas. The two planets were thought to be very alike until people discovered that Neptune is a much stormier planet.

Pluto(冥王星) is the most mysterious of

all the planets. It is a small, frozen planet, smaller than our Moon. It is so far from the Sun that it was only discovered in 1930. Some scientists think that there may be a tenth planet beyond Pluto.

Using What You've Learned

1. Write T next to each sentence that is true and F next to each sentence that is false.

- _____ 1) Our planet Earth is one of a group of nine planets which travel round the Sun.
- _____ 2) Venus is the planet nearest to the Sun.
- _____ 3) Mars is known as the Red Planet.
- _____ 4) Saturn has water, moderate temperatures and oxygen.
- _____ 5) Venus spins in the opposite direction to all the other planets.
- _____ 6) Pluto is smaller than our Moon.

2. Draw a line from the name of the planet to the words that tell what the planet is like.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Earth | is the planet nearest to the Sun. |
| Mercury | is a beautiful globe, covered by clouds. |
| Saturn | is made up of liquid gases, covered by clouds. |
| Jupiter | is a beautiful planet surrounded by thousands of rings. |

3. Read each sentence below. Write an F next to each sentence that tells a fact. Write an O next to each sentence that tells an opinion.

- _____ 1) Earth provides just the right conditions for many

forms of life to exist.

- _____ 2) There couldn't be a single form of life on Mercury.
- _____ 3) Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are not solid,
people could not land on them.
- _____ 4) Pluto is a planet very far from the Sun.
- _____ 5) If Saturn could be put in water, it would float.

4. A table lists a group of facts. You can compare facts by reading tables. Look at the table below.

	CITY A	CITY B
Bank money	\$300,000,000	\$40,000,000
Number of factories and shops	120,000	23,000
Miles of railroad track	25,000	9,000

To learn facts about City A and City B, read the numbers listed beneath each heading. Read the chart from left to right to find out what the numbers in the table stand for. Then answer the questions.

- 1) How much money did the City A have?

- 2) How many factories and shops did the City B have?

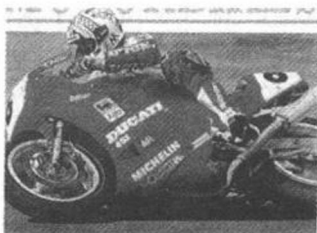
- 3) How many miles of railroad track did the City A have?

- 4) Which city had less money?

- 5) Which city had more factories and shops?

Unit 2 What is Energy

能量是什么



Energy is the ability to do things. Without it we couldn't get up in the morning, or turn on the lights, or drive the car. Plants wouldn't grow, the rain wouldn't fall, the Sun wouldn't shine. Everything we do needs a supply of energy, which is used to make things work. Energy comes in many forms, which can be stored and used in different ways.

The energy we need comes from foods. Some foods, like sugar or fat, contain more energy than others. An active person needs more food than somebody who sits down all day.

Nearly all the energy we use comes originally from the Sun. It radiates (放射热量) through space and reaches Earth, causing plants to grow. These plants provide us with

food energy **in the form of**¹ crops and feed the animals which we eat as meat. Rainwater fills the rivers and provides hydroelectric(水力发电的) power, while the wind is also produced by the Sun.

1. 以……的形式

Different foods provide different amounts of energy, measured in kilocalories (千卡路里) (or kcals). Each day we need 2,200-2,900 kcals from our food. A gram of fat contains nine calories (卡路里); a gram of flour or sugar just under four, a gram of fish between one and two. Just sitting still uses 1.1 kcals a minute, while walking uses 3-4 kcals a minute and running fast about 15 kcals a minute. Sports people have a special diet to give them enough energy to compete.

Electricity is the most convenient(方便的) form of energy, able to provide light, power and heat. It is generated (产生) mostly by huge machines. It is also produced by wind and water.

We use energy in the home for heating, lighting, cooking, cleaning, listening to music, watching TV, shaving and making telephone calls. There is hardly a single thing we do that doesn't **depend on**² energy. Yet until a century ago none of these devices(装置) existed. People got up with the sun, and went to bed when it set.

2. 依靠; 依赖

Using What You've Learned

1. Choose a word to finish each sentence. Write the word on the correct blank.

provide convenient stored kcals energy

- 1) Energy comes in many forms, which can be _____ and used in different ways.
- 2) Sugar and fat contain more _____ than others.
- 3) Different foods _____ different amounts of energy.
- 4) A walking man uses 3-4 _____ a minute and running fast about 15 _____ a minute.
- 5) Electricity is the most _____ form of energy, able to provide light, power and heat.

2. Finish each sentence in column A with words from column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on the blank line.

Column A

- 1) An active person needs more food than somebody who _____ all day.
- 2) Nearly all the energy we use comes _____ from the Sun.
- 3) Rainwater fills the rivers and provides _____ power, while the wind is also produced by the Sun.

Column B

- a. sits down
- b. contains
- c. originally

- 4) A gram of fat _____ nine calories. d. diet
- 5) Sports people have a special _____ to give them enough energy to compete. e. hydroelectric
- 6) There is hardly a single thing we do that doesn't _____ energy. f. depend on

3. Can you tell what energy is? What's the use of energy in your daily life? Can you imagine what life would be if you use no energy at all? Tell about that.

4. A line graph is used to show change over time. Study the graph about workers in a country. Then circle the choice that best finishes each sentence.



- 1) The graph shows the number of workers from 1930 to _____.
1970 1975 1985
- 2) The numbers on the left stand for _____ of workers.
millions hundreds thousands
- 3) The biggest number of workers was in _____.
1960 1970 1980
- 4) Between 1950 and 1980 the number of workers went _____.
up down up and down