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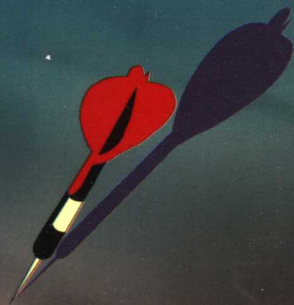
英语阅读

高中三年级·上册

《新课标英语阅读》编写组编

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《新课标英语阅读》编写组 编

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XIN KEBIAO YINGYU YUEDU

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前 言

教育部颁布的《英语课程标准》(简称“新课标”)要求中小学阶段加强英语阅读训练,培养学生的综合阅读能力,提高阅读速度,扩大词汇量,拓宽知识面,并且明确规定各年级的学生必须完成一定字数的英语课外阅读。

为配合教育部《英语课程标准》的实施,促进中小学英语教育事业的发展,我们组织有关高校的英语专家、英美等国来华任教的优秀教师和全国重点中小学的骨干教师,联合编写了这套《新课标英语阅读》丛书。

本丛书以强化英语阅读训练为主,选材新颖,题材广泛,将情感态度、学习策略、语言知识、语言技能有机地融合于综合英语阅读之中,并且根据最新教考动态,提供阅读理解习题,力求具备以下特点:

1. 前瞻性。坚持以素质教育为主导,强调以学生为主体,充分激发其阅读兴趣,全面提高其阅读能力。

2. 新颖性。密切关注新课改信息,积极反映最新教研成果,促进学生人文素质的提高。

3. 时代性。所选阅读材料关注社会,关注生活,富有时代气息,有利于拓宽学生的文化视野。

这套丛书包括从小学五年级(上、下册)至高中三年级(上、下册)共15册(初中三年级为全一册),要求依据新课标,以最新教学理念编写,并适当与现行小学、初中、高中英语教材衔接,配合实际教学,同时又有适当提高。

在小学分册,我们请美籍英语教师编写了一系列反映国外儿童生活的小故事和小对话,内容生动,语言活泼,充满情趣,并且根据课文特点,讲解一些重要的语言点,弥补现行教材只有课文没有讲解的缺陷。

在初中分册,我们侧重选择各种短小精悍的文章,设有“阅读起跑线”、“阅读加油站”、“阅读大舞台”、“阅读新境界”四个栏目,配有多种形式的练习,增强学生的阅读兴趣,扩大知识视野。

在高中分册,我们设有“阅读起跑线”、“阅读步行街”、“经典加油站”和“阅读大舞台”四个栏目,进一步强化阅读推理能力。在高三下册,我们附有 2001—2004 年全国高考英语阅读试题,以便学生了解高考实际要求,争取好的成绩。

为了让小学生在提高阅读能力的同时,增强英语听力与朗读技能,丛书小学分册配有录音磁带,每册一盒,以方便教学。

我们希望这套丛书能为促进中小学英语教学改革作出积极贡献,并且盼望广大教师和学生提出改进意见,使之成为适应新世纪英语学习需要的优秀读本。

《新课标英语阅读》丛书编委会

2005 年 7 月 1 日

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第一部分 单元阅读训练

Unit 1

It is no use doing what you like ; you have got to like what you do . 不能爱哪行才干哪行 , 要干哪行爱哪行。

—— Winston Churchill, British prime minister

Those who serve the greater cause may make the cause serve them . 为伟大事业服务的人也许会让伟大事业为他自己服务。

—— T. S. Eliot, British poet

A. 阅读起跑线

阅读下列短文, 然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳答案。

(A)

The other day in school, we were discussing jobs. Our teacher, Mrs. Bolt, said that career was very important and

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that it was never too early to think about your life's work. Most of the young boys really were not too sure about what they wanted to be. But I knew exactly what I wanted to be, and when Mrs. Bolt asked me, I replied "A truck driver."

"A truck driver?" repeated Mrs. Bolt. "Why do you want to be one, Tom?"

"Because truck drivers are always on the move. They do not have to sit at desks all day. They are out on the road and they see a lot of the country. The pay is good, too. And you never have any homework."

The class laughed.

"Well, Tom," answered Mrs. Bolt. "You certainly sound quite enthusiastic (热情的). I guess that you don't like sitting at a desk or doing homework. Is that correct, Tom?"

"Yes, I guess so," I said.

"Well, since you are so interested in becoming a truck driver, I think you should look into the field a little further. I want you to go to the library and take out a book on truck driving. And I want you to write a paper on it and hand it in at the end of the month."

That's the last time I'll never tell anybody my secret ambition (雄心).

1. Mrs. Bolt suggested Tom write a book report because _____.

- A. she was not satisfied with his reply
- B. she wanted him to learn about the other side of truck driving
- C. she meant to punish him
- D. she wanted the whole class to follow him

2. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Truck drivers are well paid.

- B. What Tom said made his classmates laugh.
 - C. Tom did not like doing homework.
 - D. Mrs. Bolt didn't want Tom to become a truck driver.
3. Tom wouldn't tell about his ambition any more because _____.
- A. he knew his ambition was too humble
 - B. he wanted to keep it a secret
 - C. he was once laughed at by the whole class
 - D. he was worried that Mrs. Bolt might not like his choice
4. What can we infer about Mrs. Bolt?
- A. She did not understand her students.
 - B. She did not like truck drivers.
 - C. She knew how to help her students.
 - D. She always had some strange ideas.

(B)

Frank Wright probably is the greatest architect that the United States has ever produced. He had a natural ability to design buildings. His buildings were not only beautiful, but also functional. They fit their purposes very well. Wright's churches, for example, make people feel like thinking and praying. His office buildings make people enjoy working, and his houses make people feel comfortable at home. However, Frank Wright's beautiful, functional buildings are not the only reason that he is famous. There is another reason.

Frank Wright is called the greatest American architect because he started an American style in architecture. Most of the architecture in the United States before Wright was really European, not American. Wright's buildings do not like old European buildings. They have their own style. Wright's ideas

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about style are still used in the United States and in other parts of the world.

The most important idea in Frank Wright's style of architecture is that a building must fit its purpose and the land around it. His houses are often called "grassland houses" because their lines are similar to the lines on the grassland. Both the lines of the grassland and the lines of Wright's house are parallel (平行) to the horizon (地平线), the place where earth and sky seem to meet. They are horizontal lines. Most European style houses, in contrast, have many vertical (垂直的) lines that form 90 angles with the horizon.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
 - A. The Influence of European Architecture on American Buildings
 - B. The Buildings Designed by the Greatest Architect Frank Wright
 - C. The Influence of Architect Frank Wright on American Architecture
 - D. Frank Wright's Contribution to the Improvement of Environment
2. What do you know about American Architecture before Wright's time?
 - A. It hadn't formed its own style yet.
 - B. It was a model of modern style.
 - C. Most of the houses were designed by Europeans.
 - D. Most of the houses were functional but not good-looking.
3. What is the most important idea in Wright's style?
 - A. Architecture should present a variety of designs.
 - B. A building must have a large grassland around it.
 - C. Architecture design should match natural surroundings.

- D. The function of a house is the most important in design.
4. Which of the following styles of architecture is TRUE of Wright's "grassland houses"?
- A. The houses appear to stand on the horizon.
- B. The houses are built mainly on the grassland.
- C. The houses have many lines that form a right angle with the horizon.
- D. The houses are special in style with lines similar to those on the grassland.

B. 阅读步行街

(A)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳答案。

A businessman must keep records of the money he takes in and the money he spends. The work of keeping such records is called bookkeeping. The work of deciding how the records should be set up is called accounting. An accountant also finds out, by studying the records, whether or not a business is doing well. The accountant must know many things about the business.

Suppose a man owns a small clothing store, he keeps records that show that he spent money for newspaper advertising, and for suits, shirts, shoes, and neckties to sell to his customers. He had to pay a young man to help him in the store. He also paid rent and had other expenses.

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At the end of the year, he must take an inventory (盘存报表). That is, he counts how many pieces of clothing he has on hand. Then he must find out exactly how many he sold, how much money he took in, and how much money he spent in running the business. If he took in more than he spent, he made a profit for the year. If he spent more than he took in, he suffered a loss. He depends on his store accounting records to get all this information.

The owner of a small clothing store can keep records without much trouble. But a big oil company, or a big bank has many difficult accounting problems. The company must know how much money is to be paid by its debtors and how much it owes other companies for supplies. It must know how much it has lost in depreciation (折旧), or wear and tear of its equipment. All of this information must be kept in the company's accounts. Big companies employ many accountants. After a company's accountants finish their yearly count, their work must be officially examined. Experts from outside company double-check the records to be sure the accounts are correct.

1. According to the passage, a clothing store owner needs to keep records of the money he spends for _____.
A. clothes to sell B. newspaper advertising
C. all necessary expenses D. housing and assistants
2. If the owner found that he had got more money than he had spent, he made _____.
A. a profit B. a fortune
C. an income D. an interest
3. A small store owner can usually keep records _____.
A. without an inventory
B. without much difficulty
C. with the help of a young man

- D. with the help of an accountant
4. In big companies, after the accountants finish the yearly count, _____.
- A. the work of keeping records will be done
- B. no one will check it
- C. the records will be locked in a safe
- D. experts will check the records

(B)

阅读下列短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—20 题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中选出最佳答案。

Coming home from school that dark winter day so long ago, I was filled with excitement of having the weekend off. But I was 1 into stillness by what I saw. Mother, seated at the far table end of the sofa, 2, with the second-hand green typewriter on the table. She told me that she couldn't type fast and then she was out of work. My shock and embarrassment (尴尬) at finding Mother in tears was a perfect proof of how 3 I understood the pressure on her. Sitting beside her on the sofa, I began very 4 to understand. "I guess we all have to 5 something," Mother said quietly. I could 6 her pain and the tension (压力) of 7 the strong feeling that were interrupted by my arrival. Suddenly, something inside me lit up. I reached 8 and put my arms around her. She broke then. She put her face 9 my shoulder and sobbed. I held her 10 and didn't try to talk. I knew I was doing what I should, what I could 11 was enough. I was, at that moment, feeling Mother's 12 with feelings, I understood for the first time her being easy to 13. She was still my mother, 14 she was something 15: a person

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like me, capable of fear and 16 and failure. I could feel her pain as she must have felt mine on a thousand occasions when I sought 17 in her arms.

A week later Mother took a job selling dry goods at half the salary the radio station 18. "It's a job I can do, though." She said simply. But the evening practice on the green typewriter continued. I had a very 19 feeling now when I passed her door at night and heard her 20 away across the paper. I knew there was something more going on in there than a woman learning to type.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. tired | B. ashamed | C. puzzled | D. shocked |
| 2. A. crying | B. smiling | C. thinking | D. whispering |
| 3. A. eagerly | B. worriedly | C. little | D. much |
| 4. A. quickly | B. slowly | C. suddenly | D. proudly |
| 5. A. fail | B. win | C. think of | D. give in |
| 6. A. realize | B. watch | C. sense | D. recognize |
| 7. A. holding back | B. putting away | C. sitting up | D. stopping from |
| 8. A. for | B. up | C. out | D. over |
| 9. A. to | B. up | C. through | D. against |
| 10. A. tightly | B. thoughtfully | C. carefully | D. gently |
| 11. A. and that | B. now that | C. but that | D. so that |
| 12. A. hand | B. face | C. hair | D. back |
| 13. A. content | B. break | C. fall | D. understand |
| 14. A. therefore | B. although | C. yet | D. through |
| 15. A. more | B. much | C. little | D. huge |
| 16. A. wound | B. defeat | C. cut | D. hurt |
| 17. A. kindness | B. memory | C. comfort | D. support |
| 18. A. supplied | B. offered | C. paid for | D. contributed |
| 19. A. different | B. hard | C. pleasant | D. serious |
| 20. A. crying | B. laughing | C. tapping | D. sewing |

(C)

改正下列短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上划一勾(✓)；如有错误(每行只有一个错误)，则按下列情况改正：

若该行多一个词，把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，也用斜线划掉。

若该行缺一个词，在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

若该行错一个词，在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

The alarm was first gone off on the third floor.

1. _____

People left the building hurriedly but in a orderly manner.

2. _____

They came out carry their shopping bags and their parcels,

3. _____

some not properly wrapped and some not even paid.

4. _____

Most passer-by waited in the street to watch. Many of the

5. _____

shops and offices in the street had just closed. Mr. Clement,

6. _____

the officer in charge of, ordered all hoses (水龙带) to

7. _____

turned to the roof of the main building. People were pushed

8. _____

back from the area of their own safety. Seven officers

9. _____

entered the basement or were driven back within minutes.

10. _____

Hurriedly they put on their masks (防毒面具), ready to try again.

C. 经典加油站

(A)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳答案。

We believe that there is more to education than preparation for a job. Children must be prepared for all aspects of their adult life work, leisure, personal relationships, creative activities, dealing with money matters, independence, parenthood.

Nevertheless, it would be unrealistic to provide an education which took no account of the needs of employers.

What type of training does the business world regard as important?

Many young people applying for jobs were, in the employers' opinions, very weak in the basic skills of handwriting, grammar and spelling. Though additional education at university level improved the student's general ability, a report states, "in basic skills the standards remained stubbornly low."

It is doubtful whether standards have declined (降低) in recent years. What is certain is that employers do not believe the standard is now high enough. Do technological changes make greater demands upon the students' abilities?

We should also remember that the job expectations of

young people have increased. The girls who would have once become shop assistants or hairdressers now want to be secretaries. Boys who sought an apprenticeship (学徒) 20 years ago now desire to get an engineering degree. But it is still the same girls and boys with the same degree of ability. No wonder there are problems in reaching the “necessary standards” of the business world.

Many employers believed that it was important for teachers to have experience outside the world of college and school. They should work for a while at some other kind of job “to see how the world of business and commerce differs from their own.” The teaching profession and society in general needed a greater understanding of manpower needs and therefore of “the desired” direction of the education system.

1. The article mainly talks about _____.
 - A. additional education among young people
 - B. meeting the educational requirements of employment
 - C. the problem of employment
 - D. the weaker standards of education
2. In the writer's opinion, education should _____.
 - A. pay more attention to students' academic (学术的) ability
 - B. only meet the needs of employment
 - C. help children to learn all aspects of an adult life
 - D. focus on grammar
3. “The same girls and boys” in Paragraph 6 refer to _____.
 - A. those who are likely to be unemployed
 - B. those who have just left middle school
 - C. those who are looking for jobs far beyond their abilities
 - D. those who might have become shop assistants, hairdressers or apprentices in the past