

新课标 英语阅读练习

《新课标英语阅读练习》编委会

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编写说明

英语阅读能力是构成英语语言交际能力的最重要的组成部分,在各种英语考试中逾70%的成绩取决于英语阅读水平。新的国家《英语课程标准》(即"新课标")对中学生的阅读目标和阅读量都提出了更高的要求,这是必然的。为此,我们紧密结合"新课标"的要求,编写了《新课标英语阅读练习》系列从书,以求适合各阶段学生的阅读要求,帮助学生在语言技能、语言知识、学习策略和文化意识等方面达到"新课标"的培养目标。

在编写过程中,我们力求突出如下特点;1.符合各阶段学生的学习需求。在初三和高三阶段,应试的要求比较高,书中阅读素材的选取与测试题型的设置尽量做到具有实战性。而对于其他年级,学生更需注重学习过程,通过书中较长的经典原文阅读,有利于扎实地训练泛读的策略与技巧。2.注重系统地培养学生良好的阅读习惯。阅读材料按照词汇、语法现象和题材等进行了科学的分级,使学生能够循序渐进,拾级而上。练习题中除了传统题型之外,还纳入了一些趣味题,甚至开放式的讨论题。丛书的这些举措旨在启发读者培养持久的、积极的阅读习惯,而不是单纯为了应付测试。

本书在编写过程中得到了诸多著名英语教育专家和有经验的一线教师的支持,在此表示感谢。限于时间等原因,书中难免有不足之处,欢迎批评指正。

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■響 Try to achieve the goals 能读懂故事内容。 能根据故事的信息回答问题。 注意文章细节。

任务 Try to fulfill the tasks





College Dormitory

The female dormitory will be out-of-bounds for all male students, so too the male dormitory to the female students. Anybody caught breaking this rule will be fined \$20 the first time. Anybody caught breaking this rule the second time will be fined \$60. Being caught a third time will incur a befty fine of \$180. Are there any questions? At this time, a male student in the crowd inquires, "Er... How much for a season pass?"

3





阅读理解



导读:本文介绍的是居里夫人。她和她的丈夫居里先生在1902年发现了元素——镛,并于次年双双获诺贝尔物理奖。尽管居里先生于1906年死于车祸,但居里夫人却忍痛继续从事研究工作,并再次获诺贝尔化学奖。

Words	Minutes	Total	
38 757 7455	Militarios	A-AZEGEL	



I got married in 1895 with a French physicist named Pierre Curie. One year after my marriage, I began to make a research on radioactive elements. After several years of hard work, in 1902, he and I succeeded in discovering radium. I received my doctor's degree for my study on radioactive matter in 1903. Pierre and I were given the Nobel Prize in the field of physics the next year.

My husband died in a road accident in 1906. In spite of my deep sorrow, I went on studying and working even harder after his death. Five years later, I won another Nobel Prize, this time in chemistry, But my doctor had warned me of the danger of using radium. Before long I knew it would kill me someday.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- () 1 Who is the speaker of this story?
 - A. Pierre Curie.

B. The Curies.

C. Marie Curie.

D. Mr Curie's doctor.

2 When was the discoverer of the element radium given the

Nobel Prize?

A. In 1902.

B. In 1903 and 1906.

C. In 1906.

D. In 1904 and 1911.

() 3. What killed Mr Curie?

A. His hard work.

B. Radium.

C. A traffic accident.

D. The using of radioactivity.

() 4 The sentence "In spite of my deep sorrow..." means that Madame Curie ____.

A. was greatly discouraged

B. was very sorrowful for her husband's death

C. was encouraged

D. was very sad at a time but managed to work hard again

() 5 Who succeeded in finding the radioactive element radium?

A. Marie Curie.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Pierre Curie.

D. The two Curies.



🚶 阅读理解

导读:放射能无论在现代科学、医药还是现代工业都起着重要的作用。 起初, 人们并不知道如何去控制和利用它。 到本世纪初, 人们发现了元素——镭,人们开始多方面探索放射能去开发其多种用途,这使得它广泛地应用于现代科学、医药和工业。 这一切都应归功于镭元素的发现者—— 一个叫玛丽·居里的女人。

Words	Minutes	Total
-------	---------	-------

Radioactivity is a very important part of modern science, medicine and industry. But until the end of the 19th century, we did not know about radioactivity or what caused it. We did not know how it could be controlled and used. At the beginning of the



20th century, a new metal, called radium was discovered. Radium is one of the most radioactive metals. After it has been discovered, scientists began to find out much more about radioactivity and could develop ways of using it. So the discovery of radium was a very important part of the scientific knowledge of the modern world, and we owe a great deal to the scientist who first discovered radium — a woman called Marie Curie.



根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- () 1 Radioactivity was unknown to us _____.
 - A. before the 19th century
 - B. before Marie Curie discovered radium
 - C. as it could be controlled and used
 - D. many years ago
- () 2 After radium had been discovered, scientists began to find out much more about radioactivity and could develop ways of using it, because ______.
 - A, they found it important in modern science, medicine and industry
 - B. Marie Curie discovered it
 - C. it was a new metal
 - D. they could do experiments with it
- () 3 From the passage, we can conclude that the discovery of radium
 - A. might cause great changes to the world
 - B. was made by Marie Curie
 - C. would mean the birth of another radioactive metal

		D. had interested all the scientists
() 4	According to the passage, "owe a great deal to" is used
		to
		A. give somebody a lot of thanks
		B. develop ways
		C. discover a very important part
		D. stress(强调) the importance
() .5	From the passage, we know that radium is one of the most
		radioactive metals, so
		A. any radioactive metals contain radium
		B. radioactivity will not exist without radium
		C. only Marie Curie could find radium
		D. there are many radioactive metals including radium



. 阅读理解

导读:本文讲述了萨克斯乐器的由来。1840年一个名叫萨克斯的人发明了萨克斯管。1910年人们开始使用萨克斯管,但在1920年,人们用萨克斯湾奏还比较糟糕。

Words	Minutes	Total	
WOLGS	mmutes	Total	

From the beginning of jazz, the trumpet(喇叭) was the king. The trumpet players were often the leaders and in any case they played the leading role in the music. It was trumpet players like Bolden, Oliver, Armstrong, and Beiderbecke who got the glory, but by the early years of the 1930s a relatively new instrument was beginning to push the trumpet aside. This was the saxophone.

The saxophone was invented by a Belgian, Adolph Sax, in



1840. Sax was trying to create an instrument which combined the carrying power of a brass (铜管乐器) instrument with the speed and facility of a clarinet (单簧管). What he got was something quite different, an instrument that indeed could be played with speed, but which had a rather muted sound. It has never been much used in symphony orchestras, and during the early days of jazz was rarely used. But by 1910 dance orchestras were beginning to use the saxophone as a new instrument; it looked funny, especially when the saxophonist had several different sizes of them lined up in front of him. And about 1920 jazz musicians were beginning to take an interest in the instrument. For the most part, they played it very badly; early jazz saxophone playing is sometimes quite painful to hear. But very quickly some players



began to master the instrument. Three who did so were Bud Freeman, tenor saxophonist, who was part of the group around Beiderbecke; Adrian Rollinit who played the heavy bass saxophone and made it swing (强烈的节奏); and of course Beiderbecke's sidekick, Frankia Trumpeter. But it was yet another player who was to really demonstrate(示范) the possibilities of the instrument. This was

Coleman Hawking.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

() 1 In this passage, the author discusses the saxophone mainly in terms of its relation to _____.

A, other inventions

B. the clarinet

		C. Jazz	D. the symp	hony
() {2	According to the passage,		-
		important in early jazz?		
		A. The trumpet.	B. The saxo	phone.
		C. The clarinet.	D. The pian	0.
() 3	The saxophone was named	for the	
		A. person who invented it		
		B. place where it was first	made	
		C. type of sound it produce	$_{ m ed}$	
		D. materials used to make	it	
() :4	According to the passage,	which of the follow	ing played
		the bass saxophone?		
		A. Freeman.	B. Hawkins.	ı
		C. Beiderbecke.	D. Rollinit.	
() -5	What is the author's opini	on of jazz saxophone	playing in
		the 1920s?		
		A. It was superior to the tr	umpet playing of the	times.
B. Much of it was terrible.				
		C. It has been praised.		
		D. It was better than the p.	laying of the 1930s.	
Task 5				
阅读理解				
导读:本篇介绍一种咖啡消费形式(coffee to go) 随着社会生活节奏加				
快而风靡欧洲大陆,同时也介绍了咖啡文化的部分特征。				
	TI		Minutes '	
	In	e days of Europeans relaxi	ng in a cale with a	newspaper

and a seemingly endless cup of coffee appear to be numbered. A new English expression is popular in Europe these days: "coffee to go".

"Five or ten years ago it was much more normal to sit in a cafe for several hours than it is nowadays," says Joan, who works in a central Berlin coffee bar owned by the Canadian coffee and bakery chain Tim's.

"There is a trend towards a more fast-paced life. But people still act surprised when you ask if the coffee is to go. 'You mean I can take it with me?' they ask." "The German Coffee Association says the number of coffee bars in Germany offering



take-away coffee has mushroomed to more than 400 in the past few years."

"Europe is often five or eight years behind trends in America." says Joan. "In the States, 'coffee to go' is part of everyday life." Owing in part to Starbucks, it appears to be very much part of everyday life in many other countries too.

The Seattle based group competes with a growing number of global chains in attempting to reshape coffee drinking cultures in regions including Asia and the Middle East.

The US is the model for continental Europe's new "coffee to go" culture: each of the new cafe bars offers bagels, muffins, brownies and cookies to go with the coffee.

But then "coffee to go" might sound a little odd to English ears used to the words "take-away" or "take-out".

It does sum up the brisker pace of life here since the city resumed

its status as the German capital following the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989. As one more sigh of the changing times, one of Berlin's most venerable coffee houses, Cafe Einstein, has followed the trend by opening a small chain of coffee shop across the city.

Taking coffee, slowly and in decorous surroundings, has been a feature of European coffee houses, particularly in German speaking countries, for decades. For the elderly residents of Vienna it amounts almost to a ritual when they gather in coffee houses around the city for a cup of their favorites beverage and a piece of rich, creamy cake.

根据镇立内容选择最佳答案。

	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
į) 1 8	from the passage, we can learn that
	1	A. the fall of the Berlin wall let out "coffee to go" in Europe
	F	B."coffee to go" booms(风行) across Europe nowadays
	(2. the States often follows Europe's "coffee to go" culture
	1), it's easy to reshape coffee drinking cultures in Asia and
	t	he Middle East
() ‡2	Each of new cafe bars offers some to go with the
		coffee.
		A. newspaper
		B. drink
		C. music
		D. food
() 3	Why do more and more Europeans have take-away coffee
		because
		A. they aren't real coffee society
		B. it is much cheaper
		C. there is a trend towards a more fast-paced life
		D. it all depends on the feature of "coffee to go" culture

- () 4 What's the feature of European coffee houses?
 - A. It is the fact that "coffee to go" is part of every day life.
 - B. Sitting in a cafe for several hours.
 - C. Taking coffee slowly in a pleasant atmosphere.
 - D. A new English expression popular in Europe: "coffee to go".



阅读理解

导读。本篇讲述了一个梦与现实的故事。一个人曾做过一个关于在德 国黑森林里遇难并获救的梦。20年后,这个梦救了他的命。

Words Minntes Total

A man once had a dream about the Black Forest in Germany. In this dream he was walking in the forest when two men ran out and tried to throw him to the

ground.

He ran off as fast as he could, but they followed him. He reached a place where he saw two separate roads in front of him, one to the right and the other to the left. Which road



ought he to take? He heard the two men behind him, getting nearer, and at the same time he heard a voice in his ear. It told him to go to the right, and he did so. He ran on and soon came to a small hotel. He was received there kindly and given a room, and so he was saved from the two man. That was the dream.

Twenty years later he was really in the Black Forest and, as happened in the dream long ago, two men ran out and tried to throw him down. He ran off, and came to a place with two roads, as in the dream. He remembered the dream and took the road to the right. He soon reached a small hotel, was taken in, and so was safe. His dream of twenty years before had saved his life.

	根据知	2文内容选择最佳答案。	. *
(I , (The story tells us that	
		A, a dream may come true son	ne time later
		B. dream is always dream	
		C. people should not believe to	heir dreams
		D. dream is always believable	
() (2	The Black Forest is	
		A. a place in Britain	B. a false place
		C. invented by the writer	D. a place in Germany
() -,3	Reaching the two roads,	_•
		A, the man thought it wise to t	ake the right one
		B. the man thought it wise to ta	ake the left one
		C. someone else told him to tal	ke the right one
		D. someone else told him to tal	ke the left one
() {4	It was that had saved the	he man's life.
		A. a voice	B. the dream
		C. someone else	D. God
() :5	The main idea of the story is t	hat
		A. it is wise to believe others's	s advice
		B. one should always take the	right road before two
		C. right road can save man's l	ife
		D. dreams sometimes are belie	





■ Try to achieve the goals

能读懂故事内容。

能根据故事的信息回答问题。

注意文章细节。

任务 Try to fulfill the tasks



趣味阅读

Tech Support: "I need you to right-click on the Open Desktop.

Customer: "OK."

Tech Support: "Did you get a pop-up menu?"

Customer: "No."

Tech Support "OK Right click again Doyou see a popup menu?"

Customer: "No."

Tech Support: "OK, sir. Can you tell me what you have

done up until this point?"

Customer: "Sure, you told me to write 'click' and I wrote

'click'."







导读。本文考查了对谚语的理解与应用,是一种新颖的考法。

Words Minutes Total ____

Proverbs are quite common in spoken English. We do not normally put them in a composition or letter. Sometimes it is helpful if you know what common proverbs mean. Here are a few examples:

- "Once a dog bites me, I shall be twice as careful in future when I see it." This proverb is also used to apply to many things and not only to dogs. If you have been cheated at a shop, you will not go to the same shop again.
- 2) "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." If I am a hunter, trying to catch birds, it is better to catch one bird than to see two birds in a bush but not be able to catch them. Thus this means that what you have already got is better than the chance of being able to get something higger in future.
- 3) "Too many cooks spoil the broth (soup)." When too many people do something, they get in each other's way and do a job worse.
- 4) "To pour oil on troubled waters" is to try to calm things down. Oil is lighter than water. If a ship is in trouble at sea, another ship may come to help it. The second ship can send small

