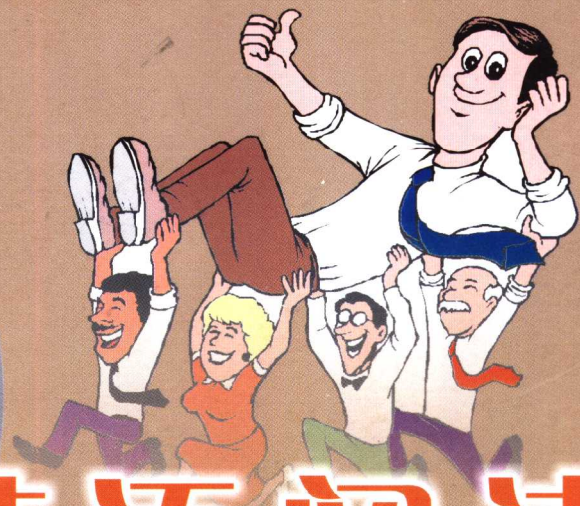


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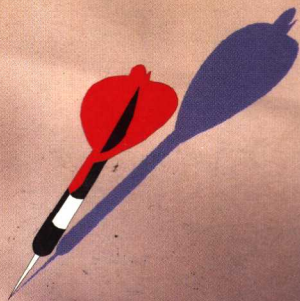
高中三年级·下册

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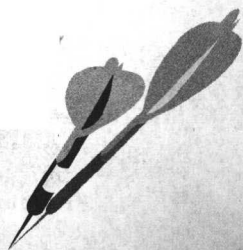
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高中三年级·下册

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前 言

国家教育部颁布的《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“试听风景线”、“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,丛书每一分册均配有录音磁带 1—2 盒,以方便教学。

我们希望这套丛书能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 2 月 1 日

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第一部分 单元阅读训练

Unit 11 Popular science and inventions

I want to bring out the secrets of nature and apply them for the happiness of man. I don't know of any better service to offer for the short time we are in the world.

—Thomas Edison, an American inventor

A. 试听风景线

(A)

The next great land area that man hopes to colonize is the moon. In size it is nearly equal to the area of North and South America. However, it presents hostile environment. Temperatures range from + 120 to -150 degrees centigrade. There is no air, no water.

Today there is considerable scientific speculation about living on the moon. When man will begin life on the lunar surface is still not determined. But experts believe that colonization

第一部分 单元阅读训练

will take place in three steps. First, there will be increasing periods of exploration with temporary shelters. These periods will be followed by longer stays with housing under the surface of the moon and daily necessities brought by the colonizers themselves. Finally, colonies that are self-supporting will be established.

The main job of the early settlers will be able to stay alive. They will have to plant crops to produce food and oxygen and find water sources. After this is done, the settlers will have time to explore the possibilities of commercial development and to make discoveries important to science.

The characteristics of the moon that make it bad for human may make it ideal for certain kinds of manufacturing. For example, operations requiring a vacuum, extremely cold or sterility. Industrial diamond may be produced on the moon.

1. The area of the moon is _____.
 - A. about the same as that of the North and South America
 - B. larger than that of North and South America
 - C. equal to that of North and South America
 - D. far smaller than that of North and South America
2. According to the passage, the colonization of the moon _____.
 - A. will be realized soon
 - B. can be done under lunar surface
 - C. is being considered by many scientists
 - D. sounds entirely impossible
3. To stay alive on the moon, the early settlers must first of all be able to _____.
 - A. explore the possibilities of commerce
 - B. get enough food, oxygen and water
 - C. make discoveries important to science

- D. set up industries
4. Though the environment on the moon is bad for human survival, it is very good for _____.
A. making such things as industrial diamond
B. making important discoveries
C. producing food and oxygen
D. planting crops

(B)

When an invention is made, the inventor has three possible courses of action open to him: he can give the invention to the world by publishing it, keep the idea secret, or patent (申请专利) it.

A granted patent is the result of a bargain struck between an inventor and the state, by which the inventor gets a limited period of monopoly (垄断) and publishes full details of his invention to the public after that period terminates. Only in the most exceptional circumstances is the lifespan of a patent extended to alter this normal process of events.

The longest extension ever granted was to Georges Valensi; his 1939 patent for color TV receiver circuitry was extended until 1971 because for most of the patent's normal life there was no colour TV to receive and thus no hope of reward for the invention.

Because a patent remains permanently public after it has terminated, the shelves of the library attached to the patent office contain details of literally millions of ideas that are free for anyone to use and, if older than half a century, sometimes even repatent. Indeed, patent experts often advise anyone wishing to avoid the high cost of conducting a search through live patents that the one sure way of avoiding violation of any other

第一部分 单元阅读训练

inventor's right is to plagiarize a dead patent.

Likewise, because publication of an idea in any other form permanently invalidates further patents on that idea, it is traditionally safe to take ideas from other areas of print. Much modern technological advance is based on these presumptions of legal security.

Anyone closely involved in patents and inventions soon learns that most "new" ideas are, in fact, as old as the hills. It is their reduction to commercial practice, either through necessity or dedication, or through the availability of new technology, that makes news and money. The basic patent for the theory of magnetic recording dates back to 1886. Many of the original ideas behind television originate from the late 19th and early 20th century. Even the Volkswagen rear engine car was anticipated by a 1904 patent for a cart with the horse at the rear.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. an approach to patents
 - B. the application for patents
 - C. the use of patents
 - D. the access to patents
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. When a patent becomes out of effect, it can be re-patented or extended if necessary.
 - B. It is necessary for an inventor to apply for a patent before he makes his invention public.
 - C. A patent holder must publicize the details of his invention when its legal period is over.
 - D. One can get all the details of a patented invention from a library attached to the patent office.
3. George Valensi's patent lasted until 1971 because _____.
 - A. nobody would offer any reward for his patent prior (在

- 前的) to that time
- B. his patent could not be put to use for an unusually long time
- C. there were not enough TV stations to provide colour programmes
- D. the colour TV receiver was not available until that time
4. The underlined word plagiarize most probably means _____.
- A. steal and use B. give reward to
- C. make public D. take and change
5. From the passage we learn that _____.
- A. an invention will not benefit the inventor unless it is reduced to commercial practice
- B. products are actually inventions which were made a long time ago
- C. it is much cheaper to buy an old patent than a new one
- D. patent experts often recommend patents to others by conducting a search through dead patents

B. 阅读步行街

(A)

We used to go into different chat rooms on different websites. If you wanted to meet someone on the Internet, you had to go into some chat room. But now more and more regular Internet surfers chat on OICQ.

OICQ is an online chat software which was invented by Tencent Computer System Company of Shenzhen in February, 2002. Since then it has swept the country. Its symbol is a penguin wearing a red scarf.

第一部分 单元阅读训练

Net friends can be divided into a buddy list (for good friends), a stranger list (for people you don't want to talk with at once), or an ignorance list (for people you want to avoid on the Internet). You can also build up family list, co-worker list, etc.

You can know whether listed friends are online as long as you use it. The cartoon portrait (画像) of the person turns bright if he is online. And the portrait turns dim if he is not there.

Traditional public chat rooms are often chaotic. It is difficult to focus on a conversation. OICQ can conduct a talk without interruptions by other people.

OICQ is now a regular daily communication tool. "What is your OICQ number?" has become a modern topic.

1. OICQ is _____.
 - A. a special chat room for all net citizens
 - B. a cartoon portrait used to recognize friends on the Internet
 - C. an online chat software that helps you talk on the Internet more freely
 - D. a modern chat phone number used by more and more people
2. If you don't want to chat with someone on OICQ, you can put him in _____.
 - A. a buddy list
 - B. a stranger list
 - C. an ignorance list
 - D. a co-worker list
3. In the fifth paragraph, the underlined word chaotic means _____.
 - A. crowded
 - B. dark
 - C. dirty
 - D. disorderly
4. The passage mainly tells us _____.

- A. how to chat with the people on the Internet
- B. how to use OICQ
- C. how to choose a regular daily communication tool
- D. some advantages about OICQ

(B)

Have you ever seen some movies about American western cowboys? Would you like to know how the cowboys lived their life and what they are doing now? Read the following passage, and you'll find the answer.

In history, a real cowboy was a simple farm worker on horseback. He spent a long time a day outdoors working with cows. The work was dirty, tiring and not very well paid.

People in the western states had to 1 cattle at low cost and send them by railway to the eastern 2. But someone had to 3 the cattle and get them to the nearest railroad. This was the job of a cowboy. Sometimes the 4 was more than a thousand kilometers away and it could take as 5 as six months to move the cattle. The 6 was long but the cattle were driven 7 as not to lose 8. Then they could be sold at a good price.

Most cowboys were young, 9 men. A good horse 10 their job of moving cattle much easier. A good cowboy 11 cows and knew how to control them. At night, he 12 to the cows to keep them calm.

In the late 1800s, America was changing from a nation of farm to one of 13 and cities. The cowboy seemed 14 compared with other Americans doing ordinary jobs.

Today, the 15 of cowboys has 16 greatly. One change is the use of trucks. The job is not so hard 17 it used to be. And cowboys are better 18 now. They are

第一部分 单元阅读训练

19 to be married. Some of them are farmers or teachers or truck drivers. Some work for big companies. 20 at night and on weekends, they become cowboys. These part-time cowboys increase the total production of meat, keeping the beef price low.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. get | B. buy | C. sell | D. raise |
| 2. A. markets | B. countries | C. cities | D. stories |
| 3. A. deal with | B. find out | C. look after | D. pay off |
| 4. A. highway | B. railroad | C. state | D. farm |
| 5. A. good | B. much | C. long | D. far |
| 6. A. journey | B. trip | C. tour | D. travel |
| 7. A. hurriedly | B. smoothly | C. slowly | D. carefully |
| 8. A. mind | B. direction | C. way | D. weight |
| 9. A. unmarried | B. proud | C. strong | D. educated |
| 10. A. had | B. made | C. found | D. helped |
| 11. A. recognized | B. understood | C. owned | D. kept |
| 12. A. whispered | B. shouted | C. cried | D. sang |
| 13. A. towns | B. factories | C. companies | D. villages |
| 14. A. free | B. brave | C. easy | D. pleased |
| 15. A. manner | B. job | C. life | D. mind |
| 16. A. changed | B. developed | C. improved | D. realized |
| 17. A. that | B. as | C. which | D. what |
| 18. A. known | B. paid | C. treated | D. dressed |
| 19. A. afraid | B. eager | C. worried | D. likely |
| 20. A. Because | B. And | C. When | D. But |

(C)

Once President Roosevelt's house was broken and lots of things were stolen. Hearing this, one of Roosevelt's friend wrote to

1. _____

2. _____

him and advises him not to take it to his heart so much. Roosevelt 3. _____

wrote back immediately, saying: Dear friend, thank you for your 4. _____

letter to comfort me. I'm OK now. I think I should thank the God. 5. _____

This is because the following three reasons: firstly, the thief only 6. _____

stole things from me or did not hurt me at all; secondly, the thief 7. _____

has stolen none of my things instead of all my things; thirdly, most 8. _____

lucky for me, it was the man rather than me who became a thief. 9. _____

This story tells us what we can learn to be grateful in our life. 10. _____

C. 经典加油站

(A)

Holiday Inns and McDonald's both saw unmatched growth in the 1960s. Their growth opened another direct business operation — franchising (特许经营).

These operations have the same general pattern. The franchisor, the parent company, first establishes a successful retail (零售) business. As it expands, it sees a profit potential in offering others the right to open similar business under its name. The parent company's methods and means of identification with consumers are included in this right. The parent company supplies skill, and may build and rent stores to franchisees. For

第一部分 单元阅读训练

these advantages the franchisee pays the franchisor a considerable fee. However, some of the advantages and disadvantages are different.

By extending a proven marketing method, a parent can profit in several ways. First, the franchisee's purchase price gives the parent an immediate return on the plan. Then the sale of supplies to the franchisee provides a continuing source of profits. As new businesses are added and the company's reputation spreads, the value of the franchise increases and sales of franchises become easier. The snowballing effect can be dramatic. Such growth, too, brings into play the economies of scale (规模经济). Regional or national advertising that might be financially impossible for a franchisor with 20 franchises could be profitable for one with 40.

The parent, then, finds immediate gains from the opportunity to expand markets on the basis of reputation alone, without having to put up capital or take the risk of owning retail stores. Added to this advantage is a less obvious but material one. Skilled, responsible retail managers are rare. People who invest their capital in franchises, though, probably come closer to the ideal than do paid managers. In fact, the franchisee is an independent store operator working for the franchisor, but without an independent's freedom to drop supplies at will. Of course the factory's costs of selling supplies are less. But also certainly the franchisee buying goods that have had broad consumer acceptance will not casually change supplies, even when the contract permits. If the hamburger is not what the customer expected, they may not return. Having paid for the goodwill, the franchisee won't thoughtlessly destroy it.

Franchising may give you the idea that as a franchisor, you need only relax in the rocking chair. Franchising, however,