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主 编 孝文豪

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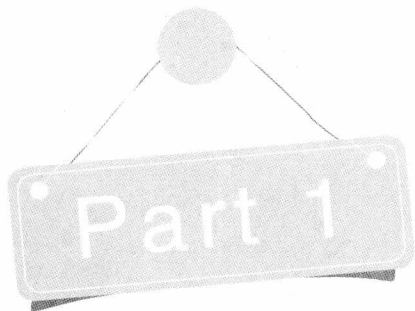
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《英语课程标准》对高三阅读的要求是

能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度;能识别不同文体的特征;能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句;能在教师的帮助下欣赏浅显的文学作品;能根据学习任务的需要从电子读物或网络中获取信息并进行加工处理;课外阅读量应累计达到 36 万词以上。

本学期,我们的目标是

在英语阅读量、阅读理解能力上,达到高三年级应该具备的水平;做好梳理、归纳工作,为高考作好准备。

怎样借助本书,实现我们的目标?

本部分我们安排了 16 个单元,共 80 篇文章。每单元部分文章为精读,题目设置分三个层面:首先是词汇障碍突破,包括生词与释义搭配题、短语解释题;其次是对文章的理解,包括细节理解题与深层理解题,其中细节理解题的题型有判断正误、回答问题等,深层理解题主要是选择;最后是根据本文进行的写作练习。部分文章设选择题,旨在训练阅读理解答题能力。文章前点明阅读时间,便于训练阅读速度;后设“长难句理解”,帮助大家更好地理解文章,并积累语言知识。每单元设“周末盘点”,对各篇文章里面的重要词汇、短语进行归纳,帮助大家积累各种话题的常用词语。

A

话题:航天

体裁:记叙文

字数:430

建议阅读时间:5.4'

BEIJING, Sept. 25—China carried out a textbook-perfect launch Thursday night with the liftoff of three astronauts into space for the country's third manned spaceflight and first spacewalk.

Underscoring the political implications of the mission, a beaming President Hu Jintao congratulated the astronauts on live television and called the voyage “another milestone in the Chinese people's march towards aerospace science”.

The mission is a sign of China's growing ambition and an indication of the importance it gives to space exploration for commercial and military purposes. While NASA officials complain that decreasing budgets threaten the U. S. dominance in space, China has joined Europe, India and other nations in announcing new developments in their aerospace programs.

“After the Olympics, it's the most exciting thing that enhances our national pride this year.” said He Haihong, 25, a sales manager at an electronics company who founded a web site for Chinese aerospace fans. “Not only is the rocket launched but also our hopes for a better life.”

Astronaut Zhai Zhigang is scheduled to attempt the spacewalk over the weekend, according to the state-run **New China News Agency** (新华社) and CCTV. The spacewalk is aimed at helping China learn to create a space station over the next few years.

Hours before the launch, the astronauts—three 42-year-old fighter pilots—sat inside the spacecraft, appearing relaxed as they read from a checklist and waved to a TV camera. At the launching station, rows of ground control staff in brown caps led the **countdown** (倒计时) while the country's top leaders watched. There was a burst of flame, then liftoff and applause.

The smooth takeoff allowed the country to focus on something other than the food scandals and economic troubles that have dominated news this month.

“Although the Chinese society has a lot of problems...the launch of Shenzhou 7 can improve the confidence of ordinary people because it shows China is getting stronger and stronger.” said a library worker Song Liangchun, 43. “I watched the launch on TV, and my heart almost jumped out of my throat when they ejected the rocket. I'm so glad that China is closer to the U. S. and Russia. Our astronaut's steps in space might be small, but it is a big step for us Chinese.”

At the China Aerospace Museum in South Beijing, 500 sixth-graders from the city of Tianjin lined up quietly, until they saw the three-story models of rockets. Then they chatted in excitement.

“On TV, the rockets don't look so big!” said Chen Lu, a 12-year-old girl. “I worship the astronauts because they can see the whole earth from space.”

I. Vocabulary

For each word in List A find the corresponding meaning according to the text in List B.

A

B

_____ beaming (Para 2)

1. bad news which causes people to shock or be angry

_____ underscore (Para 2)

2. plan of money available of how it will be spent

_____ budget (Para 3)
_____ enhance (Para 4)
_____ scandal (Para 7)
_____ eject (Para 8)

3. to increase or improve
4. to emphasize or show that sth is important or true
5. to have a big happy smile on your face
6. push out suddenly

II. Reading Comprehension

A) Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. China is the third country which can send people to space. ()
2. The three astronauts will have a space work for a space station in the future. ()
3. The mission encouraged Chinese to be proud of our country. ()
4. The astronauts felt a bit nervous before being lifted up. ()
5. This mission is more significant in military than in commerce. ()

B) Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
A. An Astronomy Hero in China—Zhai Zhigang
B. A Perfect Launch for the Space Station of China
C. Astronauts Head for First China Walk in Space
D. Chinese Are Hoping For a Better Life in the Future
2. From the third paragraph we know that _____.
A. there is severe competition in space among countries
B. NASA is an organization in charge of space affairs in the world
C. China sent the spaceship only for commercial purpose
D. Americans are very glad to see the successful mission of China
3. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
A. There is some bad news in the media these days.
B. The aim of the launch is to set up a space station.
C. It has not been decided who will have a space walk.
D. People watching the mission and the astronauts were nervous.

III. Reading and Writing

Summarize the passage in no more than 80 words.

/ B //

话题: 励志故事

体裁: 记叙文

字数: 682

建议阅读时间: 8.5'

I cannot remember a point in my life when I desired nothing other than becoming a teacher. As a child, I played school with my little cousins and friends just so I could practice for my future career. But what I didn't realize as a child was how expensive my dream was. I came from a middle-class family, and it seemed as though we'd always struggled to make ends meet. My dream of attending the University of Connecticut seemed so out of reach, but I wasn't willing to settle for anything else.

At the beginning of my senior year in high school, I began applying to colleges, but in my heart I

had already made my decision. The University of Connecticut was the one. But a huge hurdle stood between me and my dream—lack of financial resources.

At first, I was ready to give up. I mean, who was going to give me, an average high-school girl, that kind of money? I wasn't the smartest person in my class, not even close; but my heart was in the right place, and I was determined. I knew that scholarships were only given to the really smart kids, or so I thought. I applied for every scholarship I could get my hands on. What did I have to lose? And then my guidance counselor told me about the financial aid system. I applied, but I didn't think I would qualify for that either.

After the holidays, my friends started receiving their acceptance letters from colleges, and I eagerly anticipated mine. Finally, a letter arrived from the University of Connecticut. Feelings of fear and joy overwhelmed me, but I was ready. I opened the envelope with trembling hands as tears **engulfed**(吞没) my eyes. I had done it! I had been accepted to the University of Connecticut! I cried for a while, feeling both extremely excited and afraid. I had worked so hard to get accepted; what if I was denied admission because of my financial status?

I had been working a full-time job, but that was barely enough to pay for tuition. My parents couldn't afford that kind of money, and I wasn't going to pretend that they could. I was the first person in my family who would attend a university, and I knew how proud my parents were; but it was impossible for them to finance my education. However, my parents are incredible people, and they taught me never to give up on my dreams, regardless of the difficulties that I encounter, and never to lose sight of what I truly want out of life. My parents were right, and I continued to believe in both myself and my dreams.

Months went by before I heard anything from the financial aid office. I assumed that I didn't qualify for aid, but I wasn't ready to lose hope yet. At last, a letter arrived. I opened it eagerly, but it was a false alarm. The letter requested more information in order to process my application.

This happened over and over, and my hopes kept getting shot down. Finally, an envelope arrived. I knew this was the one that would determine whether or not I could attend college. I opened the envelope and could hardly understand what any of the documents inside meant.

The following day, I brought the documents to school and asked my guidance counselor to take a look at them. He looked up at me with a huge smile on his face and told me that not only was financial aid going to help me out with my expenses, but I had also won two of the scholarships I had applied for! I was in shock at first, then I cried. I had actually made my dream come true.

I am now a junior at the University of Connecticut, pursuing a degree in English. My dream has become a reality. I will be a teacher.

I live by this quote: "Reach for the sky because if you should happen to miss, you'll still be among the stars."

Reading Comprehension

A) Answer the following question according to the passage.

1. What is the writer's dream?

2. What may prevent her from realizing her dream?

3. How did she feel when she received the acceptance of the University of Connecticut? Why?

4. Who taught her never to give up despite any difficulty?

5. Did she succeed in applying finance aid? What did she get in the end?

B) Choose the best answers.

1. From the passage, we learn that the writer considers herself _____.
A. a smart girl B. a silly girl C. an ordinary girl D. a pretty girl
2. Which of the following words can describe the writer?
A. intelligent B. determined C. negative D. warm-hearted
3. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. it is the guidance counselor who helped her get the financial aid
B. she once intended to give up when receiving a false alarm
C. she was influenced by her parents who taught her never to give up
D. she was going to be a chemistry teacher in the future

C

话题:教育 体裁:议论文 字数:307 题数:5 建议阅读时间:3.8'

Compared with their continental counterparts, children in the UK start school at a very early age. Our correspondent is not convinced that it gives them any academic advantage.

My three-year-old son and I went shopping for his school uniform. As he stood in the changing room, swamped by even the smallest trousers, several people commented that he looked too young to start school. I couldn't agree more. Scarcely will he have blown out the candles on his fourth birthday cake than I'll be waving him off at the school gates. The poor little man still puts his pants on back to front and thinks baby pigs come out of eggs. How is he going to cope with literacy and numeracy hours, let alone the horrors of school toilets?

Yes, I am an over-anxious mother but I surely can't be the only person who feels that British children start school far too young. A research suggests that channeling children into formal learning structures at such a young age breeds a sense of failure and disaffection that will dog them throughout their school career.

The law states that the statutory school starting age for children in the UK is the term after a child's fifth birthday, but it is common practice in England and Wales to admit children to reception class at the beginning of the year in which they become 5, which means that most children start school at the age of 4. The latest government figures indicate that around 80 percent of children enter school before their fifth birthday.

By comparison, children in France, Portugal, Belgium start school at 6, while the school starting age in many Scandinavian countries is 7. This is the starting age in Finland, where students recently beat those from 39 other countries to come out tops in math, science and reading.

1. When her son is going to enter primary school, the writer feels very _____.
A. excited B. worried C. surprised D. puzzled
2. In the UK, it is stated in the law that children should start school at the age of _____.
A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
3. Which of the following is probably the best title of the passage?
A. Do our children start school too young?
B. Students starting school too young may cause problems
C. Young students may lead to failure.
D. The age of starting school in some countries.
4. What worries the writer is that her child _____.
A. can't even look after himself B. can't dress himself
C. has some childish thoughts D. has little ability in writing and reading
5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

- A. Starting school too young have many advantages.
- B. Students in Finland behave no better than those in the UK in math and reading.
- C. Starting school too young may have negative influence on children's later learning.
- D. The government of the UK encourages parents to send their children before 5.

长难句理解

1. As he stood in the changing room, swamped by even the smallest trousers, several people commented that he looked too young to start school.
此句含有 as 引导的时间状语从句;swamped 是过去分词作状语;主句的谓语动词 commented 后接 that 引导的宾语从句。
2. A research suggests that channeling children into formal learning structures at such a young age breeds a sense of failure and disaffection that will dog them throughout their school career.
suggest 后接 that 引导的宾语从句,disaffection 后接 that 引导的定语从句。
3. The law states that the statutory school starting age for children in the UK is the term after a child's fifth birthday, but it is common practice in England and Wales to admit children to reception class at the beginning of the year in which they become 5, which means that most children start school at the age of 4.

此句是 but 连接的并列复合句。前一分句中 states 后接 that 引导的宾语从句;后一分句含有 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,而且 the year 后有 in which 引导的定语从句。

D

话题:故事

体裁:记叙文

字数:354

题数:5

建议阅读时间:4.4'

Do you remember the first movie you ever saw? Most people do. We know from experience how incredibly influential movies can be on young minds. Each film is a Pandora's Box, offering a new glimpse of the world—sometimes offering too much—and we're suddenly fighting to preserve the beautiful **innocence** (天真) which makes our children...well, children.

Cinema Paradiso (1988) is the story of an unlikely friendship set in the heart of the sleepy Italian village, Giancaldo. The "heart" means the one thing Giancaldo possesses which makes its people come together—old and young, men and women—to the local cinema. Alfredo (played by Philippe Noiret) is the town projectionist. Having devoted his life to the upkeep and maintenance of the theater, he has never taken the time to make a family. To add to his responsibilities, he dutifully reports to the town priest whenever a new print comes.

Of the town's greatest movie fans, none is more devoted than the young Toto (played by Salvatore Casio). He spends his milk money on tickets. He makes it his duty to **pester** (纠缠) Alfredo into teaching him the secrets behind the magic of film—for nothing mystifies him more than the movies. At first cold and removed, Alfredo does whatever he can to rid himself of this kid. But upon learning unfortunate details of the boy's home life, he begins to let the young man in on the secrets of his trade.

Filmmaker Giuseppe Tornatore does a masterful job of laying out a friendship that lasts for a lifetime. When Toto becomes a young man, he falls for the beautiful and unapproachable Elena. Alfredo, sensing the young man's heartache, **coaches** (指导) him as Toto's innocence slowly disappears. And it is Alfredo who recognizes Toto's deep intelligence and decides, before anyone else, that Toto has outgrown Giancaldo.

It's everyone's guess if Tornatore wrote *Cinema Paradiso* from the memory of his own childhood, but the ends of this movie certainly make that suggestion. *Cinema Paradiso* is a must-see for anyone who has

loved the bright flicker in the eye of a child—the light which tells us they are possessed of the innocence of angels.

1. What made Alfredo change his attitude towards Toto?
A. Toto is crazy about movie B. Toto spends his milk money on tickets
C. Toto has unfortunate home life D. Toto is intelligent and innocent
2. In the film “Cinema Paradiso” (1988), Alfredo _____.
A. is a man whose job is to show films B. has a big family to support
C. often goes to the priest to pray D. is warm and kind to Toto at the beginning
3. The reason why Tornatore wrote the film “Cinema Paradiso” may be that _____.
A. he wanted to show how friendship is very important
B. he experienced the same feeling as Toto in his boyhood
C. he found it a good story and wanted to tell it to people
D. he still remember the first film he ever saw
4. The only place that attracts everybody in Giancaldo is _____.
A. the middle of the village B. the town
C. Pandora’s Box D. the cinema
5. What may make us moved after seeing the film “Cinema Paradiso”?
A. The film may remind us our innocent childhood and we miss it.
B. We can learn much from the film, such as friendship and good heart.
C. Alfredo is such a warm-hearted man that we may be moved by him.
D. We also once loved movies so much, just as Toto does in the film.

长难句理解

1. Each film is a Pandora’s Box, offering a new glimpse of the world—sometimes offering too much—and we’re suddenly fighting to preserve the beautiful **innocence** (天真) which makes our children...well, children.
offering 是伴随状语; innocence 后接 which 引导的定语从句。
2. At first cold and removed, Alfredo does whatever he can to rid himself of this kid. But upon learning unfortunate details of the boy’s home life, he begins to let the young man in on the secrets of his trade.
cold and removed 是形容词和过去分词作状语; does 后接 whatever 引导的宾语从句; upon 是“一……就”之意。
3. “Cinema Paradiso” is a must-see for anyone who has loved the bright flicker in the eye of a child—the light which tells us they are possessed of the innocence of angels.
must-see 是名词,意为“一部必看的电影”; anyone 是先行词,后接 who 引导的定语从句; the light 后的 which 引导定语从句。

E

话题:文化

体裁:说明文

字数:293

题数:4

建议阅读时间:3.7'

The historic Belgian town of Dinant, a community of about 12,000 people on the River Meuse, is normally a pleasant day trip, an hour’s drive south of Brussels.

It’s at the base of a **precipitous** (险峻的), 100-metre cliff, on top of which is the **citadel** (城堡). The present was built in the early 1800s by the Dutch, to replace the one built in 1530, which had replaced the original structure of 1051.

In this part of the world, someone was always invading someone else, as Europe’s kings and dukes

struggled for power. Little wonder, then, that if you climb the 400-odd steps to the citadel (or take the cable car, it's easier!) you'll discover not only great views, but museums devoted to **arms**(武器) and war.

Below the citadel lies the **cathedral** (大教堂), parts of which date from the 13th century, and are certainly worth a look. Then you might explore the cave known as Grotte La Merveilleuse, with **stalactites** (钟乳石) and waterfalls, or the work of copper and brass **craftsmen**(技工).

Another touristy option, at normal times, is a quiet, 45-minute river cruise. Every August, the river goes mad as contestants attend the annual Bath Tub Regatta, one of these odd events that the local tourist authority freely admitted it created 20 years ago as an attraction.

Now the world is not without such events, but, for some reason, this one really caught on; not too many rules, except that there must be a bathtub in the vessel somewhere; without prizes for speed, technical endeavor, originality and the like. Well, it does give you an excuse to sit on the riverbank in the sun and taste some fine Belgian beer.

And here's something else about Dinant: it was the home town of Adolphe Sax, inventor of the saxophone.

1. According to the text, we know that _____.
A. Dinant is controlled by the Dutch
B. the River Meuse flows through Dinant
C. Dinant is a tourist city
D. Dinant lies in the north of Brussels
2. How many tourist spots does the text mention?
A. Three.
B. Four.
C. Five.
D. Six.
3. It can be inferred from the text that _____.
A. the Dutch once seized the citadel
B. Europe's kings often struggled for power in the past
C. Grotte La Merveilleuse lies in the cathedral
D. there is a museum about Adolphe Sax in Dinant
4. The underlined word "it" in the sixth paragraph refers to _____.
A. some fine Belgian beer
B. sitting on the riverbank in the sun
C. the bathtub in the vessel
D. the annual Bath Tub Regatta

长难句理解

1. The present was built in the early 1800s by the Dutch, to replace the one built in 1530, which had replaced the original structure of 1051.
动词不定式作目的状语;built 是后置定语;which 引导非限制性定语从句。
2. Every August, the river goes mad as contestants attend the annual Bath Tub Regatta, one of these odd events that the local tourist authority freely admitted it created 20 years ago as an attraction.
one of these...作同位语,是对前一句中 Bath Tub Regatta 的解释说明;主句中的 as 引导时间状语从句;在同位语中,that 引导定语从句。

周末盘点

focus on 聚焦	out of reach 不可及;够不到	make one's decision 作决定
apply for 申请	regardless of 尽管	a sense of failure 失败感
rid oneself of 摆脱	at the base of 在……的脚底	date from 追溯