

王焯 刘红艳 等 编

# 新概念英语 3

## 快速阅读步步为赢

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

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中国水利水电出版社

[www.waterpub.com.cn](http://www.waterpub.com.cn)

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## 内 容 提 要

本书与《新概念英语》(第3册)同步,对课文进行了精讲,同时为了弥补教材阅读资料不足、强化学生对课程知识的理解、拓展学生的知识面,又配有同步阅读练习题,并且对试题进行了准确归纳和精确剖析,引导学生熟悉解题要领,逐渐掌握解题技巧,从而提高学生的解题能力和答题速度。书中还精选了题材广泛的小短篇,内容编排完全与原教材的结构设计同步,非常适合学生背诵。通过学习本书,希望能使读者在今后英语考试中正确的运用到所学的知识,从而真正的从中受益。

本书适用于学习《新概念英语》(第3册)的读者。

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## 前言 Preface

《新概念英语》在当今的英语培训市场影响很大,成为一套风靡全球的经典英语教程,同时受到了世界各地英语学习者的青睐,也在中国的英语学习者中赢得了无可比拟的盛誉。1997年推出的《新概念英语》(新版)教程,更加注重对学生英语听、说、读、写四项基本技能的培养,更加符合中国英语学习者的特点和学习习惯。

阅读理解能力在整个英语学习的过程中占有特别重要的位置,阅读理解是测试学生英语水平的主要标志之一。而英语阅读能力的提高离不开大量广泛的阅读。很多人在学习新概念英语的同时,也期待能有一套同步辅导书帮助他们更好地理解掌握新概念英语书中的内容。

本套书正是基于这种理念,根据《新概念英语》课文的难易程度编排相应的阅读材料,所选材料涉及各个领域,同时提供大量精选短文和配套练习。它的最大特点是能够把课文精讲、阅读练习与强化阅读融合在一起,使学习者在提高阅读能力的同时掌握更多更全面的知识。

本套书采用符合学习者心理特点和逻辑思维方式的知识性材料,题材广泛,篇幅适中,极富启发性,它的核心点为强化训练,具体来说。本套书有以下几方面的特色。

**课文精讲:**罗列出每篇课文出现的重点词汇与短语,并一一剖析,举出有说服力的例句,做到从课文到课外,更全面、更具体地掌握所学到的知识点。

**同步阅读:**本部分是以练习为中心,全面拓展学生的知识面,提供与课文相对应的练习题,并配有相应的答案与讲解。让学生在掌握知识之余,及时检验自己的学习效果,真正做到知己知彼。

**强化阅读:**精选了与教材难易程度相近且题材广泛的文章,非常

适合学生背诵,不仅能拓展更多的词汇,更能培养学生的语感。

希望学习者通过大量的阅读,不仅可以扩大知识面、开阔视野,而且可以提高阅读速度,在循序渐进中增强对文章的理解能力,提高获取信息的准确度。也希望学习者学完本书后,能掌握正确的阅读方法和解题技巧,培养英语语言的综合运用能力和对英语阅读的信心,期盼本书能使学习者真正的从中受益。

本书由王焱、刘红艳编写、梁媛、马云秀、王建军、王海娜、王越、白云飞、刘梅、张世华、张红燕、张娟娟、张静、李光全、李良、李翔、李楚、陈仕奇、罗勇军、姜文琪、董敏、蒋卫华等同志也参加了本书的编写工作,在此一并向他们表示感谢。

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## Lesson

# 1

## A puma at large

## 逃遁的美洲狮

### Part 1 课文精讲

#### 1. Pumas are large, cat-like animals which are found in America.

美洲狮是一种体形似猫的动物，产于美洲。

- (1) 该句中修饰名词的部分称为定语，一般用形容词作定语置于相应的名词之前，用形容词性从句（定语从句）作定语置于名词之后。
- (2) large, cat-like 作为前置定语修饰名词 animal，而 which are found in America 是一个定语从句，作后置定语，修饰名词 animal。本句用的是 animal 的复数形式 animals。

#### 2 in the possession of 为……所有。

例如：The keys are in the possession of the caretaker.

那些钥匙由管理员持有。

### Part 2 同步阅读

Although man has known asbestos for many hundreds of years, it was not until 160 years ago that it was mined for the first time on the North American continent. H. W. Johns, owner of a New York City Supply Shop for roofers, was responsible for the opening of that first mine.

Mr. Johns was given a piece of asbestos which had been found in Italy. He experimented with the material and then showed its



surprising powers to his customers. After putting on a pair of asbestos gloves, which looked much like ordinary work gloves, he took red-hot coals from the fireplace and played with them in his hands. How astonished the customers were to discover that he was not burned at all. You can well imagine that he had increasing business in asbestos roofing materials. However, because it was very expensive to transport (carry) them from Italy to the United States, Mr. Johns sent out a young scientist to seek a source nearer home. This young man found great vein, in the province of Quebec in Canada.

Ever since 1881 Quebec has led the world in the production of this unusual mineral, which is made up of magnesium, silicon, iron, and oxygen. When it is mined, the asbestos is heavy, just as you would expect a mineral to be. When it is separated, a strange thing happens; the rock breaks down into fine, soft, soapy fibres.

Scientists do not know why the rock can be separated easily into threads, but they have found thousands of uses of this fireproof material, of the so-called "cloth of stone".

### ■ 词汇注释

1. responsible /ri'spɒnsəbl/ *adj.* 需对……负责
2. fibre /'faɪbə/ *n.* 纤维

### 根据短文内容, 选择正确答案

1. Which title best expresses the main idea of this passage?
  - A. Asbestos mined in Canada.
  - B. Fireproof matter.
  - C. A "wonder" mineral.
  - D. A new roofing material.
2. Johns proved his ability as a salesman by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. going into roofing business
  - B. carrying asbestos from Italy
  - C. sending a trained scientist
  - D. showing the use of asbestos gloves
3. Which is the most important character of asbestos that the author wants to show us?
  - A. It is like thread.
  - B. It feels soapy.





afford foreign travel, expensive hobbies, and college education for the children; yet the hostess probably will cook the dinner herself, will serve it herself and will wash dishes afterward, furthermore the dinner will not consist merely of something quickly and easily assembled from contents of various cans and a cake or a pie bought at the nearby bakery. On the contrary, the hostess usually takes pride in careful preparation of special dishes. A professional man may talk about washing the car, digging in his flowerbeds, painting the house. His wife may even help with these things, just as he often helps her with the dishwashing. The son who is away at college may wait on table and wash dishes for his living, or during the summer he may work with a construction gang on a highway in order to pay for his education.

### 词汇注释

1. manual /'mænjʊəl/ *adj.* 体力的
2. luxuriously /lʌg'zʊəriəsli/ *adv.* 豪华地

## Lesson

# 2

## Thirteen equals one

## 十三等于一

### Part 1 课文精讲

**1. equal** /'i:kwəl/ *v.* 等于, 比得上

例句: Two plus two equals four.

二加二等于四。

**2. raise** /reiz/ *v.* 筹(款); 募集

例句: They are going to raise funds for the school buildings.

他们将为盖校舍筹集资金。

### Part 2 同步阅读

People living on parts of the south coast of England face a serious problem. In 1993, the owners of a large hotel and of several houses discovered, to their horror, that their gardens had disappeared overnight. The sea had eaten into the soft limestone cliffs on which they had been built. While experts were studying the problem, the hotel and several houses disappeared altogether, sliding down the cliff and into the sea.

Erosion of the white cliffs along the south coast of England has always been a problem but it has become more serious in recent years. Dozens of homes have had to be abandoned as the sea has crept farther and farther inland. Experts have studied the areas most affected and have drawn up a map for local people, forecasting the



year in which their homes will be swallowed up by the hungry sea.

Angry owners have called on the Government to erect sea defenses to protect their homes. Government surveyors have pointed out that in most cases, this is impossible. New sea walls would cost hundreds of millions of pounds and would merely make the waves and currents go further along the coast, shifting the problem from one area to another. The danger is likely to continue, they say, until the waves reach an inland area of hard rock which will not be eaten as limestone is. Meanwhile, if you want to buy a cheap house with an uncertain future, apply to a house agent in one of the threatened areas on the south coast of England. You can get a house for a knockdown price but it may turn out to be a knockdown home.

### ■ 词汇注释

1. erosion /i'rəʊʒən/ *n.* 侵蚀
2. limestone /'laɪmstəʊn/ *n.* 石灰岩

### 根据短文内容，选择正确答案

1. What is the cause of the problem that people living on parts of the south coast of England face?
  - A. The disappearance of hotels, houses and gardens.
  - B. The experts' lack of knowledge.
  - C. The rising of the sea level.
  - D. The washing-away of limestone cliffs.
2. The erosion of the white cliffs in the south of England \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. will soon become a problem for people living in central England
  - B. has now become a threat to the local residents
  - C. is quickly changing the map of England
  - D. can be stopped if proper measures are taken
3. The experts' study on the problem of erosion can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. lead to its eventual solution
  - B. provide an effective way to slow it down
  - C. help to prevent it from worsening
  - D. warn people whose homes are in danger

4. It is not feasible to build sea defenses to protect against erosion because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is too costly and will endanger neighbouring areas  
B. the government is too slow in taking action  
C. they will be easily knocked down by waves and currents  
D. house agents along the coast do not support the idea
5. According to the author, when buying a house along the south coast of England, people should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. be aware of the potential danger involved  
B. guard against being cheated by the house agent  
C. take the quality of the house into consideration  
D. examine the house carefully before making a decision

### 答案与讲解

1. D 由“The sea had eaten into the soft limestone cliffs on which they had been built”可知答案为 D。eaten into 和 washing-away 属于是同义替换。
2. B 光看题目不知道题目问的是什么，所以看一下选项，定位在第二段。A: central England 还不至于。C: 第三段说了阻止侵蚀是不可能的。D: quickly changing 也没有那么夸张。所以答案为 B。
3. D 信息句是第二段最后一句：只是预测，故答案为 D。
4. A 由文章第三段内容可知 impossible 后面这一句就是答案。答案是 A，是对这句话的概括。
5. A 根据文章最后一句：你可用最低的价格买到一栋房子，但它可能是不堪一击的房子。所以推断答案是 A：要考虑潜在的危险。

## Part 3 强化阅读

TOKYO — Our kids, the Japanese government announced, have forgotten how to behave. They can't be bothered with housework. If they see someone being wronged, they probably look the other way.



Few countries have placed more importance on being well-behaved in public than Japan. The simplest requests for directions often result in guided tours. Smiling shopkeepers are still the rule. Lost wallets usually make their way to their owners.

But according to recent surveys, all that may be going the way of the ancient hairdo. And Japan's government has gone into something of a crisis mode.

A Japanese Education Ministry Survey formed late in 1999 and made public last month found that Japan moves behind other nations in teaching youngsters right from wrong.

It also reported that Japanese children are less helpful and do far less housework than their foreign peers in all classes. But they are better about taking dirty dishes to the kitchens after dinner.

In addition, Japanese kids are more likely to dry their hair and carry cell phones than American and Chinese kids, according to another survey, by a Tokyo-based tank.

Children in about 8 per cent of public school classrooms are so disorderly that teachers cannot hold lessons, further recent reports show. children refuse to sit, to listen or to stop talking.

Older and middle-aged Japanese continue to have a solid sense of good manners and social justice, says Professor Yoshina Hirano from Shinshu University, who was appointed to direct the ministry's survey.

Despite the knowledge of good manners among adults, the breakdown in manners may be spreading, he said.

### ■ 词汇注释

1. crisis /'kraisɪs/ *n.* 危急时刻
2. justice /'dʒʌstɪs/ *n.* 正义, 公正



## Lesson

# 3

## An unknown goddess

## 无名女神

### Part 1 课文精讲

- 1. The city at one time must have been prosperous, for it enjoyed a high level of civilization.**

这座古城肯定一度很繁荣，因为它曾享有高度的文明。

(1) at one time 一度，从前。注意和 at the time (在那时) 相区别  
例如：At one time they met frequently.

一度他们经常见面。

It seemed like a disaster at the time.

在当时那就像是一场灾难。

(2) must have been: must (情态动词) + have been (完成时态)  
表示对某事比较肯定的推测

- 2. The body of one statue was found among remains dating from the fifteenth century B. C. ...**

其中有一尊雕像，她的躯体是在公元前 15 世纪的历史文物中发现的……

(1) 该句中 date from 的意思是：追溯到

例如：The origins of gunpowder in China also date from the 9th century AD.

火药在中国也是起源于 9 世纪。

(2) 句中的 dating from 是用现在分词短语作定语，修饰 remains，相当于定语从句 that could date from the fifteenth century B. C.