

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH 第三册

真题题源阅读

新概念英语学习中心 编

梅雪 主编

260 Topics

紧扣教材内容

核心内容真题链接

52 周量化学习

成就完美英语人生

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心



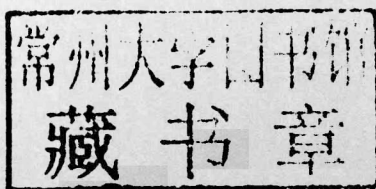
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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新概念英语真题题源阅读. 第3册 / 新概念英语学习中心编.
—北京: 中国石化出版社, 2010. 3
ISBN 978-7-5114-0309-4

I. ①新… II. ①新… III. ①英语-阅读教学-自学参考资料
IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 029133 号

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中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010) 84271850

读者服务部电话: (010) 84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com.cn

北京科信印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

700 × 1000 毫米 16 开本 17 印张 359 千字
2010 年 4 月第 1 版 2010 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 30.00 元

(购买时请认准封面防伪标识)

所谓“罗马不是一天建成的”，英语学习也并非一日之功。阅读在英语学习中占有重要位置。从学英语的第一天开始，认识了 26 个英文字母，学习了简单的英语单词，逐渐掌握了由词组句，由句组成文章，再到后来的专业文章、专业书籍。伴随着英语学习的全过程，阅读始终贯穿其中。

阅读能力的提高，不是一蹴而就的，需要点滴积累，持之以恒，不可一味寻求捷径。本书深入《新概念英语》第三册教材本身，匹配该册学习目标要求，将内容精编为 260 Topics，分成 52 周量化学习，通过科学合理的计划，引导读者每周拿出时间专门用于阅读训练，从而每周都会有新的收获。

本书题目设置从易到难、循序渐进，使读者既得到了全面的提高，又激发了对英语学习的积极性。另外，本书题目均选自历年大学英语六级、考研真题，加以精心整合，紧扣考试重点难点，为广大读者的英语学习指明了方向，并起到了事半功倍的效果。以下是我们为大家精心准备的《新概念英语真题题源阅读》的精彩内容：

“阅读理解”板块内容新颖，题材多样，涵盖知识面广。在真题阅读中，读者朋友们不仅能提高自己的英语阅读水平，还能够拓宽知识面，同时对英美文化和风俗有多方面了解，可谓一举多得。

“完型填空”板块是本书的一大亮点，真题练兵，形式多样，综合考查读者的英语基本功和应试能力。

“课文填空”板块将本书的习题内容与《新概念英语》第三册课文的内容紧密联接，及时帮助读者巩固课文知识，保证学习效果。

“英汉互译”板块是对阅读能力的一个拔高。翻译能力是英语技能的实践环节，其水平的高低直接反映语言学习者的语言功底。本书精选了一部分作为阅读训练的一个补充和调剂。希望读者能有所收获。

“改错”板块是让读者从一个纠错的角度来审视文章，有利于巩固基础语法知识、提高逻辑思考能力。

本书是为读者精心准备的一顿大餐，也可以说是不乏美丽风景的一次旅程。从第一周开始，从你拿到这本书的那一刻开始，让自己每一周都充实和丰富起来吧！连接不断的惊喜在前面等待你！加油吧！

由于编者水平有限，疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者指正。

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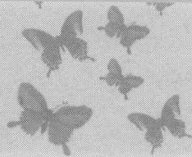
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Black Bears 黑熊

阅读理解

Two hours from the tall buildings of Manhattan and Philadelphia live some of the world's largest black bears. They are in northern Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, a home they share with an abundance of other wildlife.

The streams, lakes, meadows (草地), mountain ridges and forests that make the Poconos an ideal place for black bears have also attracted more people to the region. Open spaces are threatened by plans for housing estates and important habitats (栖息地) are endangered by highway construction. To protect the Pocono's natural beauty from irresponsible development, The Nature Conservancy (大自然保护协会) named the area one of America's "Last Great Places."

Operating out of a century-old schoolhouse in the village of Long Pond, Pennsylvania, the Conservancy's Bud Cook is working with local people and business leaders to balance economic growth with environmental protection. By forging partnerships with people like Francis Altemose, the Conservancy has been able to protect more than 14,000 acres of environmentally important land in the area.

Altemose's family has farmed in the Pocono area for generations. Two years ago Francis worked with the Conservancy to include his farm in a county farmland protection program. As a result, his family's land can be protected from development and the Altemoses will be better able to provide a secure financial future for their 7-year-old grandson.

Cook attributes the Conservancy's success in the Poconos to having a local presence and a commitment to working with local residents.


"The key to protect these remarkable lands is connecting with the local community," Cook said. "The people who live there respect the land. They value quiet forests, clear streams and abundant wildlife. They are eager to help with conservation efforts."

For more information on how you can help The Nature Conservancy protect the Poconos and the world's other "Last Great Places," please call 1-888-564 6864, or visit us on the World Wide Web at www.tnc.org. (四级真题)

- The purpose in naming the Poconos as one of America's "Last Great Places" is to _____.
 - gain support from the local community
 - protect it from irresponsible development
 - make it a better home for black bears
 - provide financial security for future generations
- We learn from the passage that _____.
 - the population in the Pocono area is growing
 - wildlife in the Pocono area is dying out rapidly
 - the security of the Pocono residents is being threatened




- D. farmlands in the Pocono area are shrinking fast
3. What is important in protecting the Poconos according to Cook?
- A. The setting up of an environmental protection website.
B. Support from organizations like The Nature Conservancy.
C. Cooperation with the local residents and business leaders.
D. Inclusion of farmlands in the region's protection program.

 参考答案

1. B 本题问将 Poconos 地区命名为美国“最后的好地方”之一的目的是什么? 很明显, 答案在第二段最后一句话。仔细研读这句话, 我们可以看出句首的动词不定式结构在句中充当目的状语, 故全句的意思是“为了保护 Poconos 的自然秀丽风光免遭随意的破坏, 大自然保护协会将该地区命名为美国‘最后的好地方’之一。”据此, 我们可以确定 B 为正确答案。
2. A 根据第二段第一句可推断 A. the population in the Pocono area is growing 是正确答案。本题的主要干扰项来自 B, 但第二段最后一句只是说明“野生生物受到威胁”, 并没有交代“野生生命在很快的消亡”, 所以不能作为正确答案。
3. C 本题问“根据 Cook 的说法, 保护 Pocono 环境的关键是什么?” 答题依据在文章第三段。第一句说环保人士与商界人士讨论兼顾经济发展与环境保护的问题; 第二句说与当地建立伙伴关系的问题。将二者综合起来即为: 跟当地人和商界领导者合作对环境保护来说是重要的。故正确答案为 C。


The Difference between Human and Animals 人与动物嗅觉的差别

 完型填空

Since 1895 the National Trust (国家文物信托基金会) has worked for the preservation of places of historic interest and natural beauty in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Today the Trust — 1 is not a government department but a charity depending on the voluntary support of the public and its own members — is the largest landowner and conservation society in Britain.

Wherever you go, you are close to land that is protected and 2 by the National Trust. Over 350 miles of unspoilt coastline; 90,000 acres of land, lakes and forests in one area of natural beauty 3; prehistoric and Roman ruins; moorlands and farmland, woods and islands; lengths of inland waterways; even seventeen whole villages — all are open to the public at all times subject only 4 the needs of farming, forestry and the protection of wildlife. But the Trust's protection extends further than this. It has in its possession a hundred gardens and 5 two hundred historic buildings which it opens to paying visitors. Castles and churches, houses of architectural or historic importance, gardens and parks 6 to the Trust by their former owners. Many houses retain their original contents of fine furniture, pictures, and other treasures accumulated over 7, and often the donor himself continues to live in part of the house as a housekeeper of the National Trust. The walking-sticks in the hall, the flowers, silver-framed photographs, books and papers in the rooms are signs that the house is still loved and 8 and that visitors are welcomed as private individuals just as much as tourists. (专四真题)

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. it | B. which | C. this | D. whether it |
| 2. A. maintained | B. watched | C. renewed | D. repaired |
| 3. A. besides | B. nearby | C. alone | D. beyond |
| 4. A. by | B. at | C. to | D. on |
| 5. A. some | B. nearby | C. on average | D. more |
| 6. A. are giving | B. have given | C. been given | D. have been given |
| 7. A. times | B. generations | C. years | D. age groups |
| 8. A. lived in | B. kept over | C. resided with | D. taken up |


 参考答案

1. B B. which 在句中引导一个非限制性定语从句,而指物的先行词只能用 which 来表示。A、C 不能引导从句;D 不能引导或修饰定语从句,而且在句中与上下文连不起来。
2. A 由上文可知 National Trust 的职责是 preserve,即“维持,保护”,而不是 renew“更新”或 repair“修缮”。B. watched 从句意上明显错误。
3. C A. besides 而且,还有,该词使前后两句具有递进意味,但从随后的内容可知,该句与前后句子为平行关系,若选 A 就使得结构不当,语意不清。beyond 在远处,不符合该句的意思;nearby 邻近的,从上下文的关系看,联系不紧密,语意不清,不宜作答案。C. 单独的,与句中 in one area of natural beauty 里的 one 相呼应,起强调作用,使句子联系紧密,语意贴切,应为答案。
4. C subject to 是固定搭配,具有“受支配的”意思。
5. A some 大约,与 two hundred 构成一个整体。
6. D 此处需要一个被动语态结构 C 项不符合语法,只能选 D。
7. B over generations 意为“经多少代人”(积累起来的珍宝)。years 若要与 over 搭配,前面应有定冠词 the,即 over the years,不说 over years;但可以说 for years。
8. A A 是“人生活在此”的意思,符合题意。B、D 的意思与上下文联系不起来,而 C 又多了 with,故不能作答案。

A Puma at Large 逃遁的美洲狮

 课文填空

The hunt 1 the puma began in a small village where a woman 2 blackberries saw a large cat only five yards 3 from her. It 4 ran away when she saw it, and experts 5 that a puma will not attack a human being 6 it is cornered. The search proved 7 for the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and at 8 place twenty miles away in the evening. 9 it went, it left behind it a 10 of dead deer and small animals like rabbits. . .

 参考答案

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. for | 2. picking | 3. away | 4. immediately | 5. confirmed |
| 6. unless | 7. difficult | 8. another | 9. Wherever | 10. trail |



英汉互译

英汉互译

1. However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.
2. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.
3. 专家证实,美洲狮除非被逼得走投无路,否则是决不会伤人的。
4. 美洲狮是一种体形似猫的大动物,产于美洲。

参考答案

1. 可是,随着证据越来越多,动物园的专家们感到有必要进行一番调查,因为凡是声称见到过美洲狮的人们所描述的情况竟是出奇地相似。
2. 想到在宁静的乡村里有一头危险的野兽继续逍遥流窜,真令人担心。
3. Experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.
4. Pumas are large, cat-like animals which are found in America.

改 错

改 错

1. Even though Sedat has been studying English for three years before he came to the United States, it is still difficult for him to express himself.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. He was standing quietly when presently a young woman, who had been combing her hair and watched him, approached and asked him for directions.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
3. He can't hardly remember the accident because he was only a four-year-old boy when it occurred.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
4. We gave him back his lost money. He thanked us and gave us no reward.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
5. Being a college student, a good library is of primary importance to her.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

参考答案

1. (b) has been studying → had been studying
2. (c) watched → watching
3. (a) can't → can
4. (c) and → but
5. (a) Being → As she is



Dams 水 坝

 阅读理解

Three centuries ago, a Dutch mathematician named Christian Huygens invented a new religion. He didn't mean to. All he did was to build a pendulum clock that allowed people, for the first time in history, to keep track of hours and minutes accurately. But over the decades, this power attracted millions of followers.

The clock, however, is not omnipotent. Yes, it will get a lot of attention around the globe on New Year's Eve, 1999, but that is the exception. Many cultures still march to different drummers. Time seems to move faster in Frankfurt than in San Salvador. Monks in Burma know it is time to get up when there is enough light to see the veins in their hands, and showing up on time is cause for ridicule in Mexico.

Robert Levine and his researchers visited cities around the world to measure the accuracy of public clocks and to time how long it takes downtown pedestrians to walk 60 feet and postal clerks to sell a stamp, in Switzerland, clocks are slow or fast by an average of just 19 seconds. In Brazil, one man was more than three hours off when he told Levine it was "exactly 2 : 14". At the central post office in Jakarta, Levine was sent outside to street vendors.

Much of the world lives on what Levine calls "event time". In Paris, you might set a business meeting for 3 p. m., but in Burundi, you ask how long it takes to get to the nearest market, you might get an answer like "the time it takes to cook rice."

If that sounds appealing, don't be too hasty to move abroad. Clock addiction is tough to break. Learning a new pace of life is like mastering a foreign language. And there are drawbacks to timeless living. You might be able to show up for work at your convenience. But you could spend a day or more waiting to make a telephone call. You feel slighted in the United States if your lunch date never shows; but in Kenya, a perfectly reasonable excuse is that on the way to meet you, he ran into a friend and decided to join him for lunch instead.

Levine seems to think that the West is becoming more devoted to the clock with each passing minute. A new atomic clock is so accurate that it won't be off by more than a second a million years from now. And clock worship appears to be spreading to the developing world, where vendors hawk watches on city streets. But often they are selling prestige rather than punctuality. On some of their watches, the hands don't move. (全国医学考博)

1. Which of the following assumptions about clock is expressed in the passage?
- A. It was invented in the sixteenth century.
 - B. In modern times, clock is indispensable to people's lives.
 - C. The prevalence of the clock was beyond the expectation of the inventor.
 - D. While moving abroad, people will give up clock and adapt themselves to timeless living.

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- People from the developing world begin to regard being on time as very important.
 - The pace of life in Jakarta is comparatively slow.
 - In Mexico, people will be laughed at if they are on time.
 - People in Burma do things according to the “event time”.

参考答案

1. C 根据首段末句 But over the decades, this power attracted millions of followers, 可知 C 正确。
2. A 末句提到 clock worship 在 developing world 正在迅速传播, 卖钟表的小贩也出现在街道上, 但是他们卖的是 prestige 而不是 punctuality, 因为他们卖的许多表, 表针是不动的, 故 A 正确。

A Wonderful Clock 精致的闹钟

完型填空

Do you wake up every day feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called SleepSmart, measures your sleep cycle, and waits 1 you to be in your lightest phase of sleep before rousing you. Its makers say that should 2 you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

As you sleep you pass through a sequence of sleep states—light sleep, deep sleep and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—that 3 approximately every 90 minutes. The point in that cycle at which you wake can affect how you feel later, and may 4 have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. Being roused during a light phase means you are more likely to wake up energetic.

SleepSmart 5 the distinct pattern of brain waves produced during each phase of sleep, via a headband equipped 6 electrodes (电极) and a microprocessor. This measures the electrical activity of the wearer's brain, in much the same way as some machines used for medical and research 7, and communicates wirelessly with a clock unit near the bed. You program the clock with the latest time at 8 you want to be wakened, and it then duly (适时地) wakes you during the last light sleep phase before that.

The 9 was invented by a group of students at Brown University in Rhode Island after a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test. “10 sleep-deprived people ourselves, we started thinking of what to do about it,” says Eric Shashoua, a recent college graduate and now chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories, a company created by the students to develop their idea. (四级真题)

1. A. beside B. near C. for D. around