

全日制普通高级中学教科书（试验修订本·必修）

英语 阅读 教程

第三册（全一册）

（供高中三年级使用）

高考英语阅读专项训练

人民教育出版社英语室审定 中国少年儿童出版社

ENGLISH READING COURSE

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前 言

阅读是英语学习的重要内容。初中和高中英语教学大纲都对学生的阅读量作出了规定。大量阅读确有裨益：

1、增加语言的认知感。语言是交流的工具，大量阅读能够帮助学生了解各类表达方式、组词结构，能把语言从枯燥的字、词、语法变成生动的表达手段。

2、了解语言产生的不同文化背景。不同的文化背景产生不同的语言。在语言学习中了解文化背景对于迅速掌握语言具有重要作用。

3、提供更为丰富的学习资源。用不同的语言了解新信息，对于开拓学生视野、丰富知识、促进成长都具有一定的意义。

在现阶段，阅读仍然是学生在语言学习中遇到的最大困难。许多老师都在不厌其烦地向学生传授科学的阅读技巧、方法，鼓励学生根据上下文去猜测词义等，但效果似乎并不明显。这里的一个关键原因在于缺少适合初、高中学生的阅读材料。

《英语阅读教程》正是为了满足广大教师、学生对阅读的要求而推出的一套丛书。在编辑过程中，我们遵循了以下原则：

1、篇幅适中。初、高中学生的词汇、知识有限，篇幅适当的阅读材料既能培养学生的阅读能力，又能培养他们的阅读兴趣。

2、分级阅读。每个阅读材料的难度不同，总体呈递增的趋势，按循序渐进的原则不断扩充学生的知识，提高其阅读技巧。

3、教材同步。在每一个阅读单元中，第一篇文章都与人民教育出版社最新英语教材所涉及的课文有关，是课文的延伸。这样，既有利于教师、学生的阅读导入，又能丰富教材内容。

4、题材丰富。阅读材料不仅包括人物介绍、故事、社会文化、科普知识，还包括广告、图表使用等内容。

5、原汁原味。阅读材料多采用国外原版文章，并加以修改，使其符合国内中学生的阅读要求，可以使学生更好地理解、领会。

6、时代性强。阅读材料跟踪时代特点，符合当代中学生的兴趣、要求，保持与时代同步的特色。

当然，本套丛书虽尽力满足读者要求，但也存在某些不足之处，希望广大教师、同学多提宝贵意见。

编 者
2002年5月

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Test One

Part 1

Many years ago, when I worked as a volunteer at Stanford Hospital, I got to know a little girl named Liz who was suffering from a rare and serious disease. Her only chance of recovery appeared to be a blood transfusion^① from her 5-year-old brother, who had miraculously^② survived the same disease and had developed the antibodies needed to combat^③ the illness. The doctor explained the situation to her little brother, and asked the boy if he would be willing to give his blood to his sister. I saw him hesitate for only a moment before taking a deep breath and saying, "Yes, I'll do it if it will save Liz." As the transfusion progressed, he lay in bed next to her sister and smiled, as we all did, seeing the color returning to her cheeks. Then his face grew pale and his smile faded. He looked up at the doctor and asked with a trembling voice, "Will I start to die right away?" Being young, the boy had misunderstood the doctor; he thought he was going to have to give his sister all of his blood. Attitude, after all, is everything.

注释:

1. transfusion [træns'fju:ʒn] *n.* 输血
2. miraculously [mi'rækjuləsli] *adv.* 不可思议地
3. combat ['kɒmbæt] *v.* 抗击

- () 1. The little girl would die _____.
A. because she had a 5-year-old brother
B. if she had given up the only chance of recovery
C. if she had a blood transfusion
D. as she was suffered a lot
- () 2. The underlined words "survived the same disease" in the passage mean _____.
A. suffered from the same disease
B. appeared to have the same disease
C. continued to live after the same disease
D. fought against the same disease

- () 3. The boy smiled because _____.
- A. he lay in bed next to his sister
 - B. he saw his sister was getting better
 - C. he was very glad that he would soon die
 - D. he misunderstood the doctor

Part 2

Where on earth is the Internet?

We often hear or read about people using the Internet, or the “net” as it is often called. You may even have used it yourself, perhaps at home or at school. If you have, you will know it has something to do with computers, for you will have used your PC (personal computer) to have access to the Internet. But what exactly is the Internet?

Computers can be linked together in networks which allow them to share information. The Internet is a super-network of networks. It joins millions of computers all over the world. There is no single master computer “running the Internet”. No one is in charge of this world-wide network.

We could say that the Internet is an endless flow of information from place to place and from person to person. Whenever you access the Internet you can be linked to tens of millions of other computer users. Some of them will have things of interest to share with you and will want to hear what you have to say.

Most of the Internet is about people. It is a world-wide, twenty-four-hour-a-day meeting place where anyone can join in. It does not matter who you are, what you look like, what you wear or where you are. Most often you will find that people are friendly and helpful on the Internet. So you should also be kind and polite to them.

- () 1. Computers can be linked together in networks and the Internet is _____.
- A. the biggest computer working in the world
 - B. a combination of master computers
 - C. a super-network joining millions of computers all over the world
 - D. a company which is in charge of the world-wide network
- () 2. Whenever you access the Internet, _____.
- A. you can be connected to tens of millions of other computer users
 - B. you can get whatever information you need

- C. you get in touch with a master computer running the Internet
 - D. you will find that all the people are polite and kind
- () 3. The word “server” in this passage means _____.
- A. computer that gives orders to other computers
 - B. computer that gives information
 - C. computer that receives information
 - D. computer that serves a collection of computers connected to it

Part 3

How did computing machines begin and develop? The answer to this question is fairly clear. The first computing machine, in use more than 5000 years ago, was the fingers and hands of people. But this useful and natural computing machine was not equal to keeping track of all the numbers that people needed from time to time. People needed bigger numbers than hands could show; and they needed to be able to store and remember numbers, without always keeping their fingers in certain positions. So other ideas and devices appeared.

The next idea was to use small stones or shells, seeds or beads, to count with. Then a person could talk about some large number (of chickens in a flock or sheep in a herd) as “the number of beads on his string,” even if he had no simple name of the number.

However, people found it troublesome to count only in units, one by one. So, very early, in ancient Egypt, another idea appeared. This was the idea of choosing a new units equal to 10 of the old units. Clearly, this idea comes from the fact that a man has 10 fingers; and so a person could talk about the number 76 by referring to all the fingers of seven men and six more fingers on one more man.

In order to handle numbers in the form of a set of counted things, it is helpful to have a fixed place in which to lay them out. Such a place may be a smooth piece of ground, a flat piece of stone, or a board. It is helpful to arrange lines to mark off places—one place for units, another place for tens, a third place for tens of tens (or hundreds), and so on.

But it is not very convenient to use a board: among other reasons, often when you move the board, the counters fall off. So why not use a frame with little sticks, put holes through the counters, and string them as beads on the sticks in the frame? This simple invention makes a wildly useful machine for figuring, the abacus. It is still the most

common computing machine and is used all over the world.

In ancient times another really important idea was noticed—the idea of zero, the number of none, or nothing. It names a place on the board of counters that is empty of counters. Without this idea, no good computing machine can be made.

- () 1. According to the author, the first computing machine was in use _____ years ago.
- A. 500
 - B. 1, 000
 - C. 5, 000
 - D. 10, 000
- () 2. In order to store and remember numbers people in earlier times might count with all the following except _____.
- A. stones or shells
 - B. human hands and fingers
 - C. seeds or beats
 - D. sheep
- () 3. The idea of choosing a new unit equal to 10 of the old units appeared very early in _____.
- A. India
 - B. Egypt
 - C. Britain
 - D. American
- () 4. The last important idea mentioned in the passage is _____.
- A. the invention of the abacus
 - B. the birth of a good computing machine
 - C. the idea of zero
 - D. the idea of tens of hundreds

Part 4

In 1996, Europe suffered extremely bad weather when gales and storms lashed France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy. Strong winds brought enormous ^① amounts of rain along the whole length of Italy and in Florence, on 3rd and 4th November, they had

more than a third of their average annual rainfall in just two days. The River Arno burst its banks, rising over 5 meters in the city. Water began cascading^② through the city making 5000 families homeless and swamping^③ many of the famous buildings. Six hundred paintings were under water for hours at the Uffizi Gallery and over six million books were damaged or destroyed. Thousands of priceless art treasures were lost or irreparably^④ damaged as hundreds of thousands of tons of mud were deposited within the city.

注释:

1. enormous [i'nɔ:məs] *adj.* 极大的
2. cascade [kæ'skeid] *v.* 成瀑布落下
3. swamp [swɒmp] *v.* 淹没
4. irreparably [i'repərəbli] *adv.* 不可弥补的

- () 1. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. strong wind
 - B. rainfall
 - C. bad weather
 - D. floods
- () 2. According to the passage which of the following is wrong? _____
- A. Strong wind brought too much rain.
 - B. The river burst its bank and made 5000 families homeless.
 - C. Europe suffered bad weather except Italy.
 - D. A lot of paintings and books were damaged or destroyed.
- () 3. The underlined word "deposit" in this passage means _____.
- A. put away
 - B. set
 - C. leave
 - D. give

Part 5

"The oldest and hardest cow beef may be made as tender and tasty as young and choice meat." This declaration was made by the French physicist Denis Papin in his book published in 1681, which described "New Digester" or pressure cooker. It was a cast iron pot with airtight lid, which allowed liquids to boil at a higher temperature than usual, and

so it cooked food in a quarter of the time. the food was cooked by pressurized steam being forced through it at about 120°C. All pressure cookers were made of cast iron until 1905, when the first aluminum model was made in America. In 1938, Alfred Vischer, a man from Chicago, U. S. A., designed a simple interlocking pan and lid, and an improved pressure-tight seal—a replaceable rubber sealing ring. When Vischer’s patent expired in 1954, many companies entered the field, and the rapid pressure cooker became popular with people who had little time to cook or had to supply food for unexpected guests.

- () 1. From the passage we can learn pressure cooker made of cast iron lasted at least _____ years.
- A. 300
 - B. 200
 - C. 90
 - D. 60
- () 2. Which of the following shows the correct order? _____
- a. Denis Papin called his invention “New Digester”.
 - b. The pressure cooker began to be widely used by common families.
 - c. Instead of cast iron, the pressure cooker was first made of aluminum.
 - d. The first pressure cooker was invented in France.
 - e. Vischer greatly improved its design.
 - f. Vischer’s patent came to an end.
 - g. Many other companies began to produce the pressure cooker.
- A. d, a, e, c, g, f, b
 - B. a, d, c, b, e, f, g
 - C. d, a, c, e, f, g, b
 - D. g, c, a, e, d, f, b
- () 3. In the writer’s opinion, the best advantage of a pressure cooker is that _____.
- A. the oldest and hardest cow beef can be made tender and tasty
 - B. it allows liquids to boil at higher temperature than usual
 - C. it can help people to supply food for unexpected guests
 - D. It can help people to spend less time in cooking
- () 4. The best title of this passage may possibly be _____
- A. New Digester

- B. Pressure Cooker
- C. Favourite Cooker
- D. The History of Cooker

Test Two

Part 1

In 1859 a young Swiss businessman saw something which was to change his life and influence the course of history. The young man was Henry Dunant who witnesses the carnage^① following the Battle of Solferino, in Italy. He was deeply moved by the dreadful suffering of the wounded from both sides who were left largely uncared for. This appallings^② scene was the birthplace of a magnificent human idea. Henry saw every country creating a body of trained volunteers who would care impartially for the wounded of all sides, protected by international agreement. His vision led directly to the founding of the Red Cross, the signing of the First Geneva Convention, and the adoption^③ of the Red Cross, and later the Red Crescent, as an international Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is the world's largest voluntary organization, with a global membership close to 250,000,000 and a National Society in almost every country of the world.

注释:

1. carnage [ˈkɑːnɪdʒ] *n.* 大屠杀
2. appal [əˈpɔːl] *v.* 惊骇
3. adoption [əˈdɒpʃn] *n.* 采用

- () 1. Henry Dunant was a _____.
- A. Italian
 - B. Swiss
 - C. doctor
 - D. wounded soldier
- () 2. The “Red Cross” is the sign of _____.
- A. the wounded of all sides
 - B. every country
 - C. an organization
 - D. an agreement
- () 3. The best title of this passage is _____.
- A. The Birth of the Red Cross

- B. Training Volunteers
- C. The International Agreement
- D. The Magnificent Idea

Part 2

The first European stock exchange was established in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1531. There were no stock exchanges in England until the 1700's. A man wishing to buy or sell shares of stock had to find a broker (agents) to transact his business for him. In London, he usually went to a coffee house, because brokers often gathered there. In 1773, the brokers of London formed a stock exchange.

In New York City, brokers met under an old button-wood tree on Wall Street. They organized the New York Stock Exchange in 1792. The American Stock Exchange, second largest in the United States, was formerly called the Curb Exchange because of its origin on the streets of New York City.

A stock exchange is a market place where member brokers buy and sell stocks and bonds of American and foreign businesses on behalf of the public. A stock exchange provides a market place for stocks and bonds in the same way a board of trade does for commodities. The stockbrokers receive a small commission on each transaction they make.

The stockholder may sell his stock wherever he wants to unless the corporation has some special rule to prevent it. Prices of stock change according to general business conditions and earnings and future prospects of the company. If the business is doing well, the stockholder may be able sell his stock for a profit. If it is not, he may have to take a loss.

- () 1. In the 1600's, if a man wanted to buy or sell shares of stock, he had to do it through _____.
- A. the government
 - B. himself
 - C. a broker
 - D. the stock exchange
- () 2. The second largest stock exchange in the U. S. used to be called _____.
- A. the Wall Street Exchange

- B. the New York Stock Exchange
 - C. the Curb Exchange
 - D. the U. S. Exchange
- () 3. In paragraph 3, the word “commodities” probably means _____.
A. goods
B. papers
C. shares
D. agreement
- () 4. Which of the statements is true? _____.
A. The stock holder can sell his stock to anywhere at anytime.
B. there were no stock exchange in England in the 1700's.
C. The price of stock is not stable.
D. The stockholders do the transaction without charging for the stockholders.
- () 5. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. the Wall Street
B. the stock exchange
C. the stock
D. the stockholder and the stock broker

Part 3

Hobbies^① are things people like to do in their spare time. When they are free, people raise pets, build model ships, weave baskets, or carve soap figures. They watch birds, hunt animals, climb mountains, raise flowers, fish, ski, skate, and swim. They also paint pictures, attend concerts and plays and perform on musical instruments. They collect everything from books to butterflies, and from stones to stamps.

People take up hobbies because these activities offer enjoyment, friendship, knowledge and relaxation. Sometimes they yield financial profits. Hobbies help people relax after periods of hard work, and provide a balance between work and play. Hobbies also offer interesting activities for people who have retired. Anyone, rich or poor, old or young, sick or well, can follow a satisfying hobby, regardless of his age, position, or income.

Hobbies can help a person's mental and physical health. Doctors have found that

hobbies are valuable in helping patients recover from physical or mental illness. Hobbies give patients something to do and provide interests that keep them from thinking about themselves. Many hospitals treat patients by having them take up interesting hobbies or pastimes^②.

注释:

1. hobby [ˈhɒbi] *n.* 爱好
2. pastime [ˈpɑːstaim] *n.* 消遣, 娱乐

- () 1. According to the passage, which of the following is true? _____
- A. A student's hobby must be collecting everything from books.
 - B. If you are a gardener, you'll raise flowers as a hobby.
 - C. Hobby is something that you get knowledge from.
 - D. Hobbies are things that people like to do in their spare time.
- () 2. The author want to tell us that hobbies _____.
- A. need little money
 - B. are good for retired people
 - C. are very interesting activities
 - D. can be helpful to every one
- () 3. Hobbies are valuable for _____.
- A. the job of the doctors
 - B. the health of the patients
 - C. the people who want to be rich
 - D. one's position

Part 4

In the United States today, nearly half of the people live in areas that we refer to as the suburbs. Any dictionary will define^① the suburbs as those areas that lie outside cities and towns. But, for millions of Americans in the last thirty years, the suburbs have come to mean much more than that.

For those who moved to the suburbs after the Second World War, it was an escape from crowded cities to a home of one's own on a piece of tree-shaded land. But it also meant daily travel to work by railroad or highway.

Nobody approves of life in the suburbs but the people who live there. The suburban