

配合全日制义务教育新课程标准



# 英语阅读步步高

初中三年级



提高

同步

趣味

浙江少年儿童出版社

希望英语丛书



# 前言

随着新一轮的课程改革,英语教学越来越强调对英语实际运用能力的培养,其中阅读是重点训练内容,而它又是学生最为薄弱的环节之一,为此我们组织了具有丰富教学经验的特级、高级教师编写了这套《希望英语丛书·英语阅读步步高》。

丛书以全日制义务教育新课程标准和最新初中英语教材为依据,每年级一册,每册分若干个单元,每单元分“趣味入门”“同步阅读”“提高阅读”三部分。“趣味入门”以浅显易懂、有趣好玩的阅读题为主,如趣味问答、脑筋转弯、猜谜语等,以激发和培养学生的学习兴趣;“同步阅读”精选与课文难度相当的同类文章,以帮助学生进行基础性的阅读训练;“提高阅读”是对课文的延伸和拓展,文章难度略高于课文,以帮助学生拓展视野,丰富词汇量。三部分内容均注重任务型阅读,且由浅入深,由易到难,步步提高。选文新颖独特,内容丰富、题材广泛,具有很强的时代感,并配以形式多样的阅读练习,注意读写结合,以全面训练学生的综合阅读能力。本册还可供参加中考的学生进行考前演练。

本册编写人员有周仕生、盛开、王婷、高缨缨、狄晓丽等。

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# Unit 1



## 趣味入门

I. 脑筋转转弯:你能回答下面这些有趣的问题吗?

1. What goes over the floor and then stands in the corner?
2. What belongs only to you, but others use it more than you do?
3. What goes all over the house, but touches nothing?
4. Why is the letter "t" like an island?
5. Why do you think B comes before C?
6. My uncle has a brother, and he is not my uncle. Who is he?



## 同步阅读

II. 根据课文内容,选择正确的单词并用其适当形式填空(每个单词限用一次)。


who, quick, worry, take, late, so, read, forget,  
with, library, for, return, how, encourage, borrow

Grandma's hobby is (1) \_\_\_\_\_. She likes to borrow books from the library and reads outside. But she is a little (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Last week, she forgot (3) \_\_\_\_\_ books when she left (4) \_\_\_\_\_ home. She was (5) \_\_\_\_\_, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ was the librarian. One day the librarian came up (7) \_\_\_\_\_ an idea. She asked Grandma to put a bookmark in each of the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ books. (9) \_\_\_\_\_, many of Grandma's lost books (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to the library. I didn't understand (11) \_\_\_\_\_ they got the books back so (12) \_\_\_\_\_ until I picked up a book Grandma had lost one day. It said,

(13) \_\_\_\_\_ found and returned the book could get a nice present from the (14) \_\_\_\_\_. I think it is a pleasant way (15) \_\_\_\_\_ people to return books.

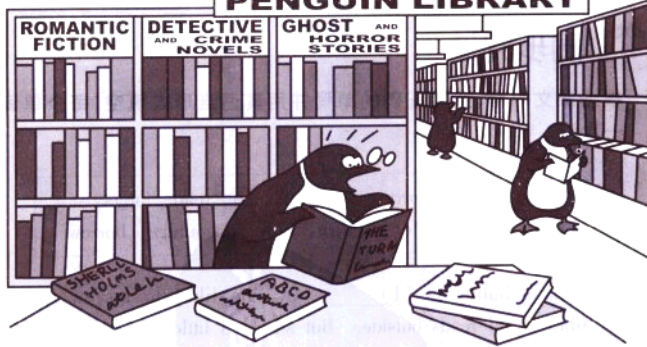
## 提高阅读

III. 学生卡通比赛揭晓了,我们来看看获胜者是谁。请根据画面情景填空。



# STUDENT CARTOON COMPETITION WINNERS

## PENGUIN LIBRARY



The winners of the new pre-intermediate *Penguin Readers Collected Classics Book* and a set of *Penguin English Instant Lessons Books* in our November 2000 student cartoon competition are as follows:

**1st prize:** Steven Van Veen, Marnex College, PO Box 803767100AA, Ede, Netherlands

**2nd prize:** Yoko Watanabi, East Sussex School of English, 92 Portland Road, Hove BN35DN.

1. The competition is held by \_\_\_\_\_. The first prize goes to \_\_\_\_\_. He is from \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The second prize goes to \_\_\_\_\_. He is from \_\_\_\_\_ and is studying at \_\_\_\_\_.

IV. 文中讲的是生活中一个有趣的数学问题,你能猜出其中的奥妙吗? 阅读短文,选择正确答案填空。

Maths is rather fun, you know. The problems and puzzles are often very 1. Would you 2 to have a try? Now here is a 3 for you. Three men had a 4 in a small restaurant. After the meal, the 5 brought them a bill for thirty dollars. Each man 6 the waiter a ten-dollar note. The waiter then took the 7 dollars to the cash-desk (收款台). At the cash-desk, however, he 8 that there was a mistake. The 9 was only twenty-five dollars, so he 10 five dollars back to the three men. But the three 11 could not divide the five dollars 12 them.

"Let's give the 13 two of the five dollars," 14 one of the men. "Then he can give us one dollar 15."

The 16 two men agreed to this, and so each man received only 17 dollar from the waiter. This means that each man 18 nine dollars for his meal. The waiter kept two dollars. Three times nine is 19, plus two is twenty-nine.

Where is 20 other dollar then?

- |                |           |                |             |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. dull     | B. boring | C. interesting | D. nice     |
| 2. A. love     | B. feel   | C. want        | D. like     |
| 3. A. question | B. game   | C. answer      | D. reply    |
| 4. A. talk     | B. stay   | C. meal        | D. chat     |
| 5. A. worker   | B. waiter | C. maid        | D. man      |
| 6. A. took     | B. gave   | C. brought     | D. bought   |
| 7. A. ten      | B. twenty | C. thirty      | D. forty    |
| 8. A. saw      | B. found  | C. thought     | D. wondered |
| 9. A. note     | B. cash   | C. bill        | D. value    |
| 10. A. took    | B. kept   | C. got         | D. paid     |

- |                    |               |                 |              |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 11. A. waiters     | B. workers    | C. man          | D. men       |
| 12. A. in          | B. between    | C. among        | D. within    |
| 13. A. worker      | B. waiter     | C. problems     | D. customers |
| 14. A. asked       | B. answered   | C. said         | D. cried     |
| 15. A. every       | B. one        | C. each         | D. only      |
| 16. A. another     | B. some       | C. other        | D. others    |
| 17. A. half        | B. one        | C. each         | D. a         |
| 18. A. received    | B. got        | C. paid         | D. took      |
| 19. A. twenty-nine | B. twenty-one | C. twenty-seven | D. twenty    |
| 20. A. one         | B. all        | C. the          | D. an        |

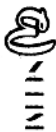
V. 在著名作家欧·亨利眼中,一片叶子也有感人的故事。你想知道这个故事吗? 阅读短文,选择正确答案回答问题。

It was a cold winter morning. The wind was blowing hard and there were only a few people in the street.

There was a young girl in hospital. She was ill. She lay in bed and looked out of the window. She could see the people clearly. They were all walking or running, and most of them were happy. The girl cried, "Why am I in hospital? I know I will die, my God!" Her mother sat beside her. She knew the girl was getting worse and worse and the doctor thought the girl might die.

Her mother wanted to speak, but suddenly the girl shouted, "Look, Mum, there are some leaves!" Her mother looked out. There were some green leaves on a tree. The tree was in front of the wall. The girl said, "Mum, if there were no leaves on that tree, I will die." "No, you won't," her mother was too sad to say a word. The wind was blowing harder and harder, and two leaves fell down. There were two big tears in her mother's eyes.

The next morning there were no leaves on the tree. A man in hospital had heard the girl's words. He quickly got up before the girl woke up and drew one leaf on the wall, so it looked like a real leaf. When the girl woke up, she laughed and laughed. She didn't think she would die. But the man died that morning because



he went outside.

The girl was saved, but no one thanked the man. There was still a "leaf" on the "tree".

1. The mother sat sadly beside the girl because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the girl was dying  
B. the girl was telling her a sad story  
C. the girl was seriously sick and she was thought to die  
D. all the leaves fell down from the tree
2. The girl was surprised to find \_\_\_\_\_ outside.  
A. a kind-hearted man                      B. a tree with some leaves on  
C. a tree with no leaves on                D. her mother
3. What did the man do after he heard the girl's words?  
A. He planted another tree.  
B. He put some leaves on the tree.  
C. He drew some leaves on the wall.  
D. He painted a leaf on the wall.
4. Which of the following is true?  
A. The man died because he had an accident outside.  
B. The leaf on the wall gave the girl a hope to live on.  
C. The girl felt happy because there was a real leaf on the tree.  
D. Many people thanked the man because he saved the girl.
5. What's the best title of this story?  
A. A Kind Man.                              B. A Man Saved a Girl.  
C. The Last Leaf.                            D. Helping Others is Important.

VI. 学习音乐对理解空间和抽象概念有很大帮助,你相信吗? 阅读短文, 回答问题。

No one can disagree that the study of music—and other arts, as well—helps develop a well-rounded individual. New research(研究) is finding that music training—especially from a young age—activates brain activity that helps spatial(空间的) intelligence(智力;理解力) and abstract(抽象的) reasoning which helps us understand mathematical concepts(概念).

By experimenting(试验) on three groups of children, the first receiving piano lessons, the second receiving computer lessons, the third receiving no training, researchers find interesting results. The children who received piano lessons perform 34 percent higher than the others on tests measuring spatial ability. Spatial ability is one of the brain functions required(要求) for mathematics, chess, science and engineering.

Even though the study related to music instruction, children should be encouraged not only to play, but also to listen to and sing music, researchers say. They even encourage playing music for babies before they are born because their research shows the earlier, the better.

**Questions:**

1. What can music do to help develop in a new research?

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2. How many groups of children have been experimented?

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3. Which group of children gets the highest points on tests measuring spatial ability?

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4. According to this passage, what should the children be encouraged to do besides playing?

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5. What else is mentioned in the research?

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VII. 林涛怎么了? 仔细观察图片, 然后用所给的词语写一篇短文。

提供的词语供参考:

1. Lin Tao, the library, last week
2. return, book, Miss Gao, find, broken
3. tell, he, have to, mend
4. take, home, mend



## Unit 2



### 趣味入门

I. 脑筋转转弯:你能回答下面这些有趣的问题吗?

1. I know a word of three letters. Add two, it will be fewer. What is it?
2. The more you take, the more you leave behind. What are they?
3. When can you add two to eleven and get one as the correct answer?
4. Where is the only place that yesterday always follows today?
5. What has four fingers and one thumb, but is not alive?
6. You must keep this, and its loss will affect your friends.  
For once yours is lost, it will soon be lost by others.



### 同步阅读

II. 根据课文内容,选择正确的单词并用其适当形式填空(每个单词限用一次)。

especial, as, beach, good, surf, leave, different,  
enjoy, be, world, number, start, ride, have, time

Surfing is one of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ most popular water sports. It first (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on the islands of Hawaii. Now it (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by people all over the world. Hawaii is famous for its beautiful (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Every year, water sports, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ swimming and surfing, attract large (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of tourists to the islands.

Waikiki is one of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ beaches for surfing in Honolulu. No matter what the weather is like, you can always find surfers out



**Questions:**

1. Name three things that we may find underwater.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why do we need air tanks for diving?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why do we need special cameras if we want to take photos underwater?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What do we need to wear for diving?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How can divers talk to one another underwater?  
\_\_\_\_\_

IV. 潜水除了作为一项运动外,还有什么用途呢? 阅读短文,选择最佳答案回答问题。

Skin-diving is a new sport today. This sport takes you into a wonderful new world. It is like a visit to the moon! When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks, because you are no longer heavy.

Here, under water, everything is blue and green. During the day, there is plenty of light. When fish swim nearby, you can catch them with your hands.

When you have tanks of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time. But you must be careful when you dive in deep water.

To catch fish is one of the most interesting parts of this sport. Besides, there are more uses for skin-diving. You can clean ships without taking them out of the water. You can get many things from the deep sea.

Now you see that skin-diving is both useful and interesting.

1. Skin-diving is a new sport that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. will take you to the moon
  - B. will take you to a new world of land
  - C. will take you to the mountains



- D. will take you to the depth of the sea
2. You can climb big rocks under water easily because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you are very heavy  
B. you are as heavy as on the land  
C. you are not as heavy as on the land  
D. you have no weight at all
3. With a tank of air on your back, you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. catch fish very easily      B. stay under water for a long time  
C. climb big rocks      D. have more fun
4. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?  
A. Skin-diving is a new sport.  
B. Skin-diving is like visiting the moon.  
C. The only use of skin-diving is to have fun.  
D. Skin-diving is not only interesting but useful.
5. Skin-diving is a useful and interesting sport because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you can catch fish with your hands  
B. you can clean the ship in the water  
C. you can get many things from the deep sea  
D. all of the above

V. 牛津、剑桥,浪花飞溅的泰晤士河可见证其百年名校的青春英姿。阅读短文,选择最佳答案回答问题。

Oxford and Cambridge, these two old, world-famous universities have been competing against each other in many different fields for hundreds of years. One of them is the competition between the two universities' boat clubs. This year, the 149th boat race took place on the River Thames(泰晤士河) in London on April 6.

The rowers(划船运动员) of Cambridge were stronger. But Oxford had the better rowing skills. They were neck and neck throughout. When both quickly passed the finishing line, almost at the same time, no one was sure who had won the race. The judges(裁判) had to replay the finish on video to decide the **champion**.

The victory was Oxford's 71st in the history of this race and

repeated success from last year. But, Cambridge still leads the series with 77 victories. One race finished in a draw(平局).

As if this close finish wasn't exciting enough, it also turned out to be the first time two sets of brothers rowed against each other. Oxford's David Livingston was up against his brother James and Oxford's Matt Smith rowed against his brother Ben. The personal competition between these two sets of brothers reminded(使……想起) people of 1829. This was when the yearly boat race was started by two friends who studied at Cambridge and Oxford. On March 12 of that year, Cambridge sent a challenge(挑战书) to Oxford and then the "fight" continued to now.

Today the race attracts thousands of onlookers and is broadcast all over the world. It also inspired China's two most famous universities, Beida and Tsinghua to start a similar boat race in 1999.

1. What does the word **champion** mean in paragraph two?

- A. 奋斗者      B. 冠军      C. 很好      D. 奋斗

2. Which university won the race last year?

- A. Oxford.      B. Cambridge.  
C. The race ended in a draw.      D. Tsinghua.

3. Who of them both study at Cambridge?

- A. Livingston brothers.      B. Smith brothers.  
C. David and Matt.      D. James and Ben.

4. How often is the boat race held?

- A. Every four years.      B. Every two years.  
C. Every year.      D. Every other year.

5. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. It was the teachers of the two universities that started the race.  
B. Oxford won more times in the history of the boat race.  
C. It was the first time that two brothers rowed against each other.  
D. There was also a boat race between China's two universities.

VI. 海上环球帆船比赛让水手们紧张体验生命与时间的赛跑。阅读短文, 选择最佳答案回答问题。

Waves of freezing water knocked against the boats, trying to sweep them away. Icy drops of water hurt the sailors' eyes. They have to deal with not only storms but whales and icebergs, too. Under such hard conditions, most people would have only the most basic thoughts: survival (生存). But for the 97 people competing (争斗) in the round-the-world Volvo Ocean Race (VOR, held every four years), victory is their strongest desire.

On September 23, 2001, eight boats left Southampton, England. The world-class racers competed against each other on the open seas. Sailors spent weeks driving their boats to the limit — 24 hours a day. They had little sleep and no fresh food. When they reached the next port (港口), the race didn't stop. However, tired sailors did get a chance to rest and prepare for the next part.

After weeks of struggling (搏斗) at sea, the first things these tired men and women wanted were the most basic of human needs. "The first things are a bottle of beer, followed by some nice fresh food, and then a hot shower," said one team captain, Katie Pettibone. Everyone was short on sleep, so sleep was also a first choice. But, Pettibone said, "It's not always easy to catch up." "You can't fall asleep because your body is still on the working system," she said.

Stopovers (中途停留) were two and a half weeks long, so most of the members had a chance to get some real rest before their hard work began again. Keeping healthy during the breaks was still important for the races. About a week before the start of the next part, they had to start getting ready again. They stored the boat with food and made race plans.

The race finally finished in Keil, Germany, in June 2002. After more than 52,000 kilometers, four oceans, nine countries, and 10 ports, the German boat returned home as the winner.

1. How long did the sailors work every day on the seas?  
A. 12 hours.      B. 24 hours.      C. 10 hours.      D. 8 hours.
2. What does the phrase "catch up" mean in this passage?

- A. 抓住                      B. 介入                      C. 了解                      D. 入睡

3. How long did the 2001—2002 race take?

- A. Seven months.                      B. Eight months.  
C. Nine months.                      D. Ten months.

4. What did the sailors do during the breaks?

- A. Have a rest.                      B. Keep healthy.  
C. Get ready.                      D. All of the above.

5. When will the next VOR event start?

- A. 2004.                      B. 2003.                      C. 2005.                      D. 2006.

VII. 假如你的名字是张力,你将参加市里举办的英语演讲比赛(English-speaking contest)。请你给你的外教 Mr Millar 写封信。

大意如下:

1. 你将参加下周市里举行的英语演讲比赛。
2. 虽然你一直在准备,但仍觉得没把握,想听听他的指导。
3. 如能得到他的帮助,将十分感激。