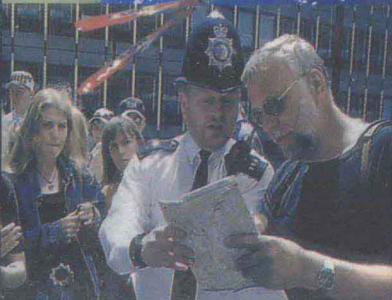
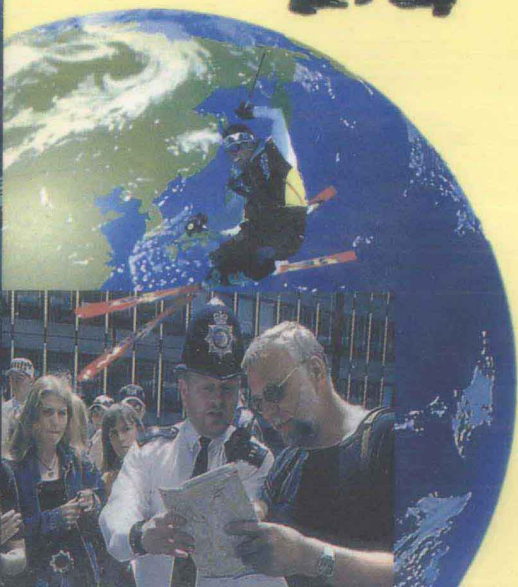


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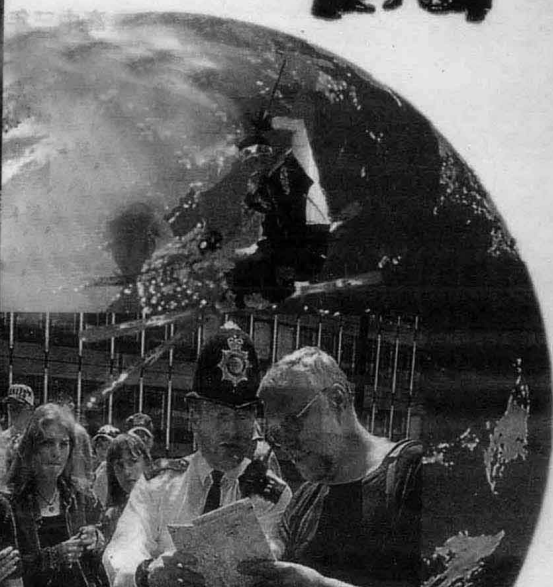


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东北师范大学出版社·长春

(吉)新登字 12 号

编 者 陈 佳 吴 迪 赵和平

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YUEDU YINGYU

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东北师范大学出版社出版

东北师范大学出版社发行

(长春市人民大街 138 号)

东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版

(邮政编码:130024)

延边新华印刷有限公司印刷

开本:880×1230 1/32

2000 年 6 月第 1 版

印张:6.125

2000 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

字数:202 千

印数:0 001 - 5 000 册

ISBN 7 - 5602 - 2633 - 7/G·1538

定价:6.20 元

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第一主题

I. 补全对话。

A: Mr Brown, I've just come back from Mr Lin with a message that he won't be able to see you this afternoon. He He feels sorry and will let you know as soon as he is free.

B: Oh, that's all right, Mr Wang. It can't be helped, I suppose.

A: He also told me to ask you whether you'd like to see his deputy(代理人) Mr Zhang, and have a preliminary(预先的)discussion first.

B: A I will wait till Mr Lin is free.

A: Whatever you say, Mr Brown. _____.

B: Well, I've always wanted to see something of the daily life of the Chinese people. I think I'll take the opportunity to wander about the streets of Beijing.

A: Would you like me to come along with you? I can show you around.

B: Oh, no Please don't trouble yourself. I can find my own way.

A: _____

B: I'm thinking of taking of taking dinner out. I want to see how ordinary people eat.

A: _____ Mr Lin might Want to meet you.

A. No, there's no hurry.

B. He's going to meet you.

C. Could you be back by six?

D. Have a good time this afternoon.

E. He's just been called away to an important meeting.

F. What time will you be back?

G. Is there anything particular you'd like to do this afternoon instead?

II. 完形填空。

The sun was shining when I got on No. 151 bus. We passengers sat jammed

together in heavy clothes. No one spoke. That's one of the 1 rules. 2 we see the same faces every day, we prefer to 3 behind our newspapers. People who sit so close together are using those thin 4 of newsprint to keep their 5.

As the bus came near the Mile, a 6 suddenly rang out: "7! This is your driver speaking." 8. We looked at the back of the driver's head. "Put your papers down. All of you." The 9 came down. "Now, turn and face the face the person next to you. Go 10."

Surprisingly we all did it. Still no one smiled. I faced an older woman, her head wrapped 11 a red scarf. I saw her 12 every day. Our eyes met. We waited for the next 13 from the driver. "Now repeat after me. Good morning, neighbor!"

Our voices were 14. For many of us, these were the 15 words we had spoken that day. But we said them together, like 16, to the strangers beside us. We couldn't help 17. There was feeling of relief (解脱), that we were not being 18. But more, there was the sense of ice being 19, "Good morning, neighbor". It was not so 20 after all. Some of us repeated it, others shook hand, many laughed.

The bus driver said nothing more. He didn't 21 to. Not a single newspaper went 22. I heard laughter, a warm sound I had never heard before in 23.

When I reached my stop, I said 24 to my seatmate, and then jumped off the bus. That day was 25 off better than most.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. unwritten | B. strict | C. bus | D. city |
| 2. A. As | B. Because | C. When | D. Although |
| 3. A. read | B. sit | C. talk | D. hide |
| 4. A. piece | B. sheet | C. maps | D. things |
| 5. A. ways | B. methods | C. respect | D. distance |
| 6. A. message | B. warning | C. suggestion | D. voice |
| 7. A. Attention | B. Minding | C. Help | D. Listen |
| 8. A. Freezing | B. Stillness | C. Satisfaction | D. Warmness |
| 9. A. paper | B. passengers | C. driver | D. tears |
| 10. A. on | B. round | C. ahead | D. down |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 11. A. in | B. on | C. off | D. with |
| 12. A. still | B. nearly | C. even | D. hardly |
| 13. A. turn | B. talk | C. order | D. remark |
| 14. A. loud | B. neat | C. slow | D. weak |
| 15. A. first | B. last | C. best | D. only |
| 16. A. passengers | B. citizens | C. patients | D. schoolchildren |
| 17. A. shouting | B. crying | C. smiling | D. wondering |
| 18. A. stolen | B. robbed | C. fought | D. commanded |
| 19. A. formed | B. heated | C. broken | D. frozen |
| 20. A. sad | B. hard | C. ordinary | D. shy |
| 21. A. need | B. want | C. like | D. being |
| 22. A. wrong | B. out | C. back up | D. along with |
| 23. A. my life | B. bus No. 151 | C. public | D. other words |
| 24. A. good morning | B. good - bye | C. hello | D. thanks |
| 25. A. starting | B. seeing | C. taking | D. turning |

III. 阅读理解。

(A)

An advertisement

A man once said how useless it was to put advertisements in the newspapers. "Last week," said he, "my umbrella was stolen from a London church. As it was a present, I spent twice its worth in advertising, but didn't get it back."

"How did you write your advertisement?" asked one of the listeners, a merchant.

"Here it is," said the man, taking out of his pocket a slip cut from a newspaper. The other man took it and read. "Lost from the City Church last Sunday evening, doesn't wish to get into trouble, a black silk umbrella. The gentleman who finds it will receive ten shillings on leaving it at No. 10 Broad Street."

"Now," said the merchant, "I often advertise, and find that it pays me well. But the way in which an advertisement is expressed is of extreme importance. Let us try for your umbrella again, and if it fails, I'll buy you a new one."

The merchant then took a slip of paper out of his pocket and wrote: "If the man who was seen to take an umbrella from the City Church last Sunday evening

doesn't wish to get into trouble, he will return the umbrella to No. 10 Broad Street. He is well known."

This appeared in the paper, and on the following morning, the man was astonished when he opened the front door. In the doorway lay at least twelve umbrellas of all sizes and colours that had been thrown in, and his own was among the number. Many of all them had notes fastened to them saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser not to say anything about the matter.

1. What is an advertisement?

A. A news item.

B. The public announcement in the press, on TV, etc.

C. One way to voice one's view.

D. Public opinions.

2. The result of the first advertisement was that _____.

A. the man got his umbrella back

B. the man wasted some money advertising nobody found the missing umbrella the umbrella was found somewhere near the church

3. The merchant suggested that the man should _____.

A. buy a new umbrella

B. go on looking for his umbrella

C. write another and better advertisement

D. report to the police

4. "If it fails, I'll buy you a new one" suggested that _____.

A. he was quite sure of success

B. he was not sure he would get the umbrella back

C. he was rich enough to afford a new umbrella

D. he did not know what to do

5. This is a story about _____.

A. a useless advertisement

B. how to make an effective advertisement

C. how the man lost and found his umbrella

D. what the merchant did for the umbrella owner

From Monday until Friday most people are busy working or studying, but in the evening and on weekends they are free to relax and enjoy themselves. Some watch television or go to the cinema; other take part in sports. It depends on individual(个人的) interests. There are many different ways to spend our spare time.

Almost everyone has some kind of hobby(业余爱好). It may be anything from collecting stamps to making model airplanes. Some hobbies are very expensive, but other are valuable only to their owners.

I know a man who has a coin collection worth several thousand dollars. A short time ago he bought a rare fifty-cent piece worth \$250! He was happy about his purchase and thought its price was reasonable. On the other hand, my youngest brother collects match boxes. He has almost 600 of them but I doubt(怀疑) if they are worth any money. However, to my brother they are extremely valuable. Nothing makes him happier than to find a new match box for his collection.

That's what a hobby means. I guess. It is something we like to do in our spare time simply for the fun of it. The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives is.

1. The underlined word "purchase" in the third sentence of the third paragraph probably means.

- A. some thing bought
- B. something interesting
- C. success in buying something
- D. high price

2. After reading the text we can know that _____.

- A. in holidays people often only TV at home.
- B. most people have their own hobbies in spare time.
- C. a lot of people are still busy working in spare time.
- D. a number of people like to take part in sports in sports in their holidays

3. What does the third paragraph discuss?

- A. Not all the hobbies are valuable.
- B. Everyone should have his valuable hobby.

C. All collections make people live expensive.

D. Some hobbies make people live better.

4. According to the text, the author thinks that _____.

A. hobbies are very important to people

B. the main purpose of hobbies is to make people happier

C. everybody should make money in spare time

D. hobbies are the best ways to make money

(C)

As they left Mr Penbury peacefully reading in the park, Bill talked to Tom about the wanted man whose picture they had seen outside the police station.

"Tall, thin and with little hair," he said.

"Mr Penbury!" shouted Tom. "It fits him perfectly."

"Exactly," said Bill with both joy and excitement.

"But we know that our teacher isn't the wanted man," rejected Tom.

"All the same," said Bill pretending to be serious. "I think I ought to have a word with the police about this."

Tom disagreed with his friend about the plan. But Bill made up his mind to revenge(报复)himself for all the punishments which Mr Penbury had given him – unjustly in his opinion. He stopped at the next phone box and went in. He was smiling when he came out.

"Well, what did you say to them?" Tom asked.

"Oh, I just said that there was a man in the park, who looked very much like the wanted man."

"But they must have known that it was a boy speaking," Tom said.

"I don't think so," Bill explained. "I changed my voice. I spoke like my father."

The boy never found out for certain whether Mr Penbury was actually caught that Sunday. He appeared at school the next morning as usual. All the same. Tom felt that Bill's trick must have worked because he often caught Mr Penbury studying their faces with even greater attention.

1. Mr Penbury, the schoolmaster, looked very much like the person _____.

A. Who worked in the police station

B. that had punished Bill several times

- C. whom Tom and Bill disliked
D. that was being looked for by the police
2. It seemed that Tom _____.
A. agreed with what Bill had suggested
B. had tried to stop Bill from playing such a trick on Penbury
C. was very much afraid of the wanted person
D. had the same plan as Bill
3. Bill was clever enough to speak in a different voice _____.
A. so as to make his words sound reasonable
B. in order to make his words believed by the police
C. to play a trick might on the policemen
D. so that his trick might not be found out by Mr Penbury
4. Mr Penbury appeared to _____ after Bill made the phone call to the police station.
A. be more strict with his students
B. have been questioned by the police
C. begin to like the naughty(顽皮的) boys
D. know nothing about the trick

(D)

Started in 1636, Harvard University is the oldest of all the colleges and universities in the United States. Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth were opened soon after Harvard. They were all started before the American Revolution made the thirteen colonies(殖民地)into states.

In the early years, these school were much alike. Only young men attended college. All the students studied the same subjects, and everyone learned Latin and Greek(希腊语). Little was known about science then, and one kind of school could teach everything that was known about the world. When the students graduated, most of them became ministers or teachers.

In 1782, Harvard started a medical school for young men who wanted to become doctors. Later, lawyers could receive their training in Harvard law school. In 1825, Harvard began teaching modern languages, such as French and German, as well as Latin and Greek. Soon it began teaching American history.

As knowledge increased, Harvard and other colleges began to teach many

new subjects. Students were allowed to choose the subjects that interested them.

Special colleges for women were started. New state universities began to teach such subjects as farming, engineering and business. Today, there are many different kinds of colleges and universities. Most of them are divided into smaller schools that deal with special fields of learning. There is so much to learn that one kind of school cannot offer it all.

1. On the whole the text is about _____.
 - A. how to start a university
 - B. how colleges have changed
 - C. the American Revolution
 - D. the world-famous colleges in America
2. As knowledge increased began to teach _____.
 - A. everything that was known
 - B. French and German
 - C. Latin and Greek
 - D. Many new subjects
3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text ?
 - A. There is more to learn today than in 1636.
 - B. They began teaching foreign languages in 1825.
 - C. Now every student learns Latin and Greek.
 - D. the early schools are still much alike.
4. It can be inferred from the text that _____.
 - A. today all students study to become teachers or ministers
 - B. various kinds of colleges and universities have been set up to Meet the need of the students
 - C. all the colleges and universities are the same
 - D. all the colleges and universities have become smaller than before

参考答案

I. 1.E 2.A 3.G 4.C 5.F

II. 1.A 2.D 3.D 4.B 5.D 6.D 7.A 8.B 9.A 10.C 11.A 12.B 13.C

14.D 15.A 16.D 17.C 18.B 19.C 20.B 21.A 22.C 23.B 24.B 25.A

III. (A) 1.B 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.B

(B) 1.A 2.B 3.A 4.B

(C) 1.D 2.B 3.B 4.D

(D) 1.B 2.D 3.A 4.B

第 二 主 题

I. 补全对话。

A: 1

B: Only once. I went to see my uncle who lives in Guangzhou. I found it very interesting and so different from Hong Kong.

A: 2

B: No. Nearly everyone rides a bicycle. There are more cars in Guangzhou than in most other Chinese cities, but still far fewer than here.

A: Riding bicycle must keep people healthy.

B: 3 It's certainly better exercise than sitting in a car or a bus.

A: They must have buses in Guangzhou, too, don't they?

B: 4 It's very noisy in the rush hour when people are coming and going from work. The ringing of bicycle bells and the buses blowing their horns make a terrible noise.

A: 5

A How often do you go to China?

B. I was told there aren't many cars.

C. Have you ever been to China?

D. It can't be much noisier than Hong Kong!

E. Of course they do.

F. I don't think so.

G. I suppose it does.

II. 完形填空。

In May 1927, at least four different people were planning to fly between New York and Paris. On the morning of 20 May, 1 of them had done so yet. Lindbergh 2 off from New York in his small plane. It was 3 with fuel(汽油) and it seemed it would never get off the ground. Linbergh hit several

wet spots on the airfield and the plane moved up and down dangerously. He got into the air just 4 time to avoid(keep or get away from)some telegraph wire at the end of the field.

For the first eleven hours he flew along the Atlantic coastline. When he turned towards the open 5, he had flown almost as far and as old as Alcock and Brown had in 1919. It was getting 6 and the worst part of the 7 was just beginning.

First, there was freezing for(雾). For a time he avoided this by flying 8 over the water. But then the fog came down to the tops of the 9. Lindbergh flew higher 10 it was so cold that ice 11 on his wings. In the black darkness he 12 the ice off by diving and turning sharply. Twenty - four hours had passed now and he was terribly 13. He was still over the 14 in darkness. He ate nothing 15 he thought it would be 16 to stay awake with an empty 17. Then the day broke. He saw a few fishing boats below. He 18 down, turned off his engine and called out, "Which 19 is Ireland?" The fishermen were too 20 to answer. But a few minutes later he was over the Irish coast. He flew on over England and 21 to France. It was Dark again 22 he reached Paris. A huge, 23 crowd of 100,000 people were waiting for him when he 24. He had flown for thirty - three hours and a half. It is probably the most 25 flight in history.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| C 1. A. any | B. all | C. none | D. some |
| D 2. A. saw | B. put | C. paid | D. took |
| A 3. A. fast | B. heavy | C. light | D. strange |
| A 4. A. in | B. on | C. for | D. from |
| 5. A. air | B. city | C. space | D. ocean |
| 6. A. dark | B. late | C. warm | D. light |
| 7. A. work | B. night | C. flight | D. world |
| 8. A. high | B. low | C. back | D. about |
| 9. A. waves | B. trees | C. ships | D. mountains |
| 10. A. or | B. but | C. and | D. although |
| 11. A. formed | B. flowed | C. floated | D. disappeared |
| 12. A. took | B. shook | C. wiped | D. kicked |
| 13. A. calm | B. happy | C. tired | D. discouraged |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 14. A. sea | B. country | C. Pacific | D. Atlantic |
| 15. A. after | B. before | C. however | D. because |
| 16. A. easier | B. important | C. difficult | D. impossible |
| 17. A. room | B. seat | C. plane | D. stomach |
| 18. A. fell | B. dived | C. walked | D. jumped |
| 19. A. way | B. road | C. part | D. ocean |
| 20. A. pleased | B. anxious | C. surprised | D. disappointed |
| 21. A. led | B. crossed | C. pointed | D. stuck |
| 22. A. if | B. so | C. when | D. until |
| 23. A. bad | B. angry | C. excited | D. passing |
| 24. A. left | B. flew | C. stopped | D. landed |
| 25. A. pleasant | B. famous | C. straight | D. comfortable |

III. 阅读理解。

(A)

It is often said that differences between people can be caused by the different times when the people were born. For example, people who born between June 21 and July 22 are supposed to be active, daring, and strong. They like power and enjoy adventures. They think quickly and have strong wills.

On the other hand, those who were born between July 23 and August 22 are generally proud. They are interested in many subjects, and it is interesting to hear them talk. Those born between August 23 and September 22 are said to be calm and thoughtful. They like to read and often become successful scientists.

Those who were born between September 23 and October 22 seldom become excited. They love beauty and have a desire to learn. And those born between October 23 and November 21 are often admired because they learn quickly and can express their ideas easily.

These are some of the beliefs of astrologers, (天文学家) who thinks human differences are caused by the position of the sun, moon, and stars.

B 1. According to the writer's opinion, people are different from others depending on _____.

- A. the place where he was born
- B. the time when he was born
- C. the mother who gives birth to

D. the family where he lives in

2. People who were born between July 23 and August 22 are supposed to be _____.

A. interested in many subjects

B. calm and thoughtful

C. seldom excited

D. active daring and strong

3. People who enjoy reading and may become successful scientists was likely born _____.

A. between July 23 and August 22

B. between August 23 and September 22

C. between September 23 and October 22

D. between October 23 and November 21

(B)

For years, business people in Western Europe were worried. They knew they could not compete(竞争)against business from the U. S. The United States is much larger and had many resources than any Western European country.

Some European people realized that European nations need to join together to help each other. If they could forget their language differences and the differences in customs(风格), they might become strong competition against other countries.

In 1958, six of the European countries - Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Germany, and Italy got together and decided to cooperate(合作). They called their group the European Community, or the Common Market. These counties agreed to join their resources together.

Within a few years, the European Economic Community had worked so well that its members were more prosperous(繁荣)than many other European nations. Soon, other nations began to realize the advantages(好处)of the Common Market. Today the Common Market includes most of the important countries in Western Europe. It is helping Western Europe to again take its place as a leader among the industrial nations of the world.

1. From the passage we know the U. S. is much richer than _____ in resources.