

English

高中英语

必修 3

同步阅读

《高中英语同步阅读》编写组 编



山西出版传媒集团  
山西教育出版社

# English

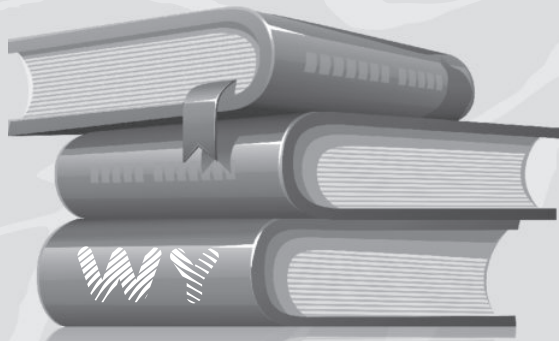
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# 前 言

阅读理解是高考英语中重点考查的项目,也是学生得分的难点。为了帮助学生提高阅读能力,我们精心编写了《高中英语同步阅读》系列。这套书根据外语教学与研究出版社出版的《英语》(新标准)编写,根据教材每个模块的话题编排内容,考查项目及题目设置与高考试题考查形式和目标一致,要求学生在熟练掌握《新课程标准》要求的语言知识及其用法的同时,能够迅速理解文章的主旨大意、篇章结构及作者的观点等。本套书的具体特色如下:

## 1. 配合教材,话题同步

《英语》(新标准)中的话题是《新课程标准》中要求学生熟悉的话题,也是高考中常考的话题。本套书与教材中每个模块的话题一致,既有助于学生熟悉教材、拓展阅读,又能帮助学生熟悉高考话题、提高阅读能力。

## 2. 难度合理,梯度排列

本套书中每个模块的练习分为基础篇和提高篇。基础篇的阅读理解试题较为简单,帮助学生巩固基础;提高篇的阅读理解稍难,有助于提高阅读能力。

## 3. 系统讲解,辅导技能

“画龙点睛”栏目以近年高考试题为例,分步骤系统讲解阅读理解的解题方法和技巧,帮助学生全面提高阅读能力。

## 4. 内容新颖,贴近生活

本套书中所选文章原汁原味,紧跟时代热点、贴近学生生活,有助于开拓视野、激发阅读兴趣。

## 5. 答案精准,解析详尽

本套书中的“答案与解析”部分提供准确的答案和详尽的解析,让学生在错误中总结经验、积累知识,从而提高阅读能力。

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# Module 1 Europe

## 话题关键词

此类话题选材主要包括欧洲的国家(英国、法国、意大利、西班牙)和著名城市(巴黎、巴塞罗那、佛罗伦萨、雅典),欧盟(欧盟的建立、成员国、包括国家)等。

## 关键词

1. countries (capital, government, centre, culture, politics, size, population, geography)
2. cities (position, history, civilization, characters, landmarks, buildings)
3. travel (scenery, popularity, tickets, hotel, traffic, tourists, sightseeing)
4. the EU (organization, control, members, countries, representatives)

## 基础篇

## 阅读理解

题材	社会正能量				
体裁	记叙文	难度	★★★	词数	283
建议用时	7'	实际用时		正确比例	/4

It was a winter morning, just a couple of weeks before Christmas. While most people were warming up their cars, Trevor, my husband, had to get up early to ride his bike four kilometers away from home to work. On arrival, he parked his bike outside the back door as he usually does. After putting in 10 hours of labor, he returned to find his bike gone.

The bike, a black Kona 18 speed, was our only transport. Trevor used it to get to work, putting in 60-hour weeks to support his young family. And the bike was also used to get groceries, saving us from having to walk long distances from where we live.

I was so sad that someone would steal our bike that I wrote to the newspaper and told them our story. Shortly after that, several people in our area offered to help. One wonderful stranger

even bought a bike, then called my husband to pick it up. Once again my husband had a way to get to and from his job. It really is an honor that those complete strangers would go out of their way for someone they have never met before.

People say that a smile can be passed from one person to another, but acts of kindness from strangers are even more so. This experience has had a spreading effect in our lives because it strengthened our faith in humanity (人性) as a whole. And it has influenced us to be more mindful of ways we, too, can share with others. No matter how big or how small, an act of kindness shows that someone cares. And the results can be everlasting.

1. Why was the bike so important to the couple?
 

A. The man's job was bike racing.	B. It was their only possession.
C. It was a nice Kona 18 speed.	D. They used it for work and daily life.
2. We can infer from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. the couple worked 60 hours a week	B. people were busy before Christmas
C. the stranger brought over the bike	D. life was hard for the young family
3. How did people get to know the couple's problem?
 

A. From radio broadcasts.	B. From a newspaper.
C. From TV news.	D. From a stranger.
4. What do the couple learn from their experience?
 

A. Strangers are usually of little help.	B. One should take care of their bike.
C. News reports make people famous.	D. An act of kindness can mean a lot.

## 提高篇

### 阅读理解

题材	关注社会老龄化				
体裁	说明文	难度	★★★★	词数	319
建议用时	8'	实际用时		正确比例	/4

A serious problem for today's society is who should be responsible for our elderly and how to improve their lives. It is not only a financial problem but also a question of the system we want for

our society. I would like to suggest several possible solutions to this problem.

First, employers should take the responsibility for their retired employees. To make this possible, a percentage of profits should be set aside for this purpose. But when a company must take life-long responsibility for its employees, it may suffer from a commercial disadvantage due to higher employee costs.

Another way of solving the problem is to return the responsibility to the individual. This means each person must save during his working years to pay for his years of retirement. This does not seem a very fair model since some people have enough trouble paying for their daily life without trying to earn extra to cover their retirement years. This means the government might have to step in to care for the poor.

In addition, the government could take responsibility for the care of the elderly. This could be financed through government taxes to increase the level of pensions (养老金). Furthermore, some institutions should be created for senior citizens, which can help provide a comfortable life for them. Unfortunately, as the present situation in our country shows, this is not a truly viable answer. The government can seldom afford to care for the elderly, particularly when it is busy trying to care for the young.

One further solution is that the government or social organizations establish some working places especially for the elderly where they are independent.

To sum up, all these options (选择) have advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that some combination of these options may be needed to provide the care we hope to give to our elderly generations.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
  - A. The problems faced by the old in society.
  - B. Why we should take responsibility for the old.
  - C. How we can improve the lives of the old.
  - D. Where the old can go to get their pensions.
2. According to the passage, how can the government help to improve the lives of retired people?
  - A. Set aside some profits to help people with problems after they retire.
  - B. Increase savings levels of people during their working years.
  - C. Increase the discounts for food and transport for the old.
  - D. Make available pensions for those who have retired.
3. The underlined word “viable” most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - A. impossible
  - B. practical
  - C. useful
  - D. successful

4. What can be concluded from the passage?
- A. Taking care of the old is mainly an issue of money.
  - B. Employers should allow their workers to retire at a later age.
  - C. Becoming independent should be the goal of most old people.
  - D. There is no single solution to the problems of the old.

## 画龙点睛

### 阅读技能指导

#### 细节理解题

**定义:**细节理解题,顾名思义,就是指针对文章的某个细节而设置的试题。细节理解题的命题方法很多,可能是对某个细节用同义结构转换后进行考查,也可能是将文章中的几个细节(通常是四个)放在一起要求考生判断是非(选出正确的一项或选出错误的一项)或对几个细节进行排序等。

**设题特点:**以原文中某一句话或某一个短语为切入点,考查学生对细节的理解。很多同学在做这种题目时比较喜欢在选项中寻找原文中的句子,但往往照抄原文的句子并不一定是正确选项。做这类题目时,应关注选项和原句的细微差别,选择与原文意思和所问问题都相符的答案。

**解题方法:**解答这类试题时,一个常用的方法就是运用定位法,即根据题干或选项中的线索词从原文中找到相关的句子,与选项进行比较从而确定答案(此时要特别注意一些常见的同义转换)。

#### 【典题示例】

1. Why was the bike so important to the couple? (基础篇)
- A. The man's job was bike racing.
  - B. It was their only possession.
  - C. It was a nice Kona 18 speed.
  - D. They used it for work and daily life.

**思路点拨:**D 细节理解题。由第二段的 The bike, a black Kona 18 speed, was our only transport. Trevor used it to get to work, putting in 60-hour weeks to support his young family. 可知 D 项正确。

#### 【真题验证】

Samuel Osmond is a 19-year-old law student from Cornwall, England. He never studied the piano. However, he can play very difficult musical pieces by musicians such as Chopin and Bee-

thoven just a few minutes after he hears them. He learns a piece of music by listening to it in parts. Then he thinks about the notes in his head. Two years ago, he played his first piece *Moonlight Sonata* (奏鸣曲) by Beethoven. He surprised everyone around him. (2014 · 广东 A 篇)

26. What is special about Samuel Osmond?

- A. He has a gift for writing music.
- B. He can write down the note he hears.
- C. He is a top student at the law school.
- D. He can play the musical piece he hears.

思路点拨:D 细节理解题。根据本段第三句 However, he can play very difficult musical pieces by musicians such as Chopin and Beethoven just a few minutes after he hears them. 得知他在听完一首乐曲几分钟以后就可以立刻演奏这些很难学的乐曲。说明他的记忆力和音乐才能很突出。故 D 正确。

## 主题阅读

### A



Europe is surely among the most popular tourist destinations (目的地) around the world. However, one problem that anyone talks about is how to plan a trip with enough time to the various destinations in Europe. Johnson is one of the travelers extremely interested in Europe. Here he uses his experience to tell you about the various Europe tour packages (旅游套票).

The Europe tour packages are designed to offer much more than a simple trip around Europe. Usually, a Europe tour package includes all kinds of things for tourists to enjoy their trips to Europe. First, the packages offer air tickets for the best flights from the best airlines to tourists and let them fly to Europe from anywhere. Different Europe tour packages also offer chances to stay in the best hotels. Besides, when it comes to sightseeing, Europe tour packages provide a visit to some of the most popular tourist spots around Europe. For example, one day you will be at the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and the very next day you will be in the Swiss Alps. These Europe tour packages are designed to pack all the beautiful destinations and put them in front of you for a wonderful holiday. This is the most important thing.

Now you must be thinking, how to get one of these Europe tour packages. The best way is to go on the Internet, and look for the right one for you. There are many Europe tour packages to choose from, and the key is to simply go for the ones that suit your budget (预算).

- The passage is written to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - attract more tourists to European countries
  - tell us something to pay attention to during traveling
  - stress the importance of preparations before traveling
  - introduce something about Europe tour packages
- What is many tourists' problem when they plan to visit Europe?
  - How to book air tickets in time.
  - How to fix time reasonably.
  - How to choose famous attractions.
  - How to save some time to travel.
- A Europe tour package will make you enjoy the trip by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - providing best flights, hotels and sightseeing spots
  - letting one visit many places of interest in the world

- C. saving a great deal of money for you
  - D. offering excellent online service to you
4. The key point of the Europe tour package design is to let tourists \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. travel to another place in a short time
  - B. visit all the beautiful destinations
  - C. share the best flights in Europe
  - D. stay in the best hotels for free

**B**

Boston College is a state-supported college on the east coast of England which has been recruiting overseas students for over 20 years and now has almost 200 international students from more than 20 different countries. You and your parents can be sure you will receive the care and support you need to succeed at our college.

We have excellent teaching staff, with time and patience to help you learn in a stimulating but relaxed atmosphere. We are accredited by the British Council for the quality of our English language teaching so you can be sure your learning experience will be good.

Our new modular English course is flexible and enables you to choose the best time to join us. Not only will you cover all aspects of the English language but you will have the choice of option subjects such as IELTS Preparation, British Culture, Literature, Business English or Study Skills. We will assess your level of English when you arrive so you can be sure you will study with students of the same ability. Classes are small; usually 12 ~ 16 students so you will receive the individual attention you need to help you succeed.

Boston College is based on two main campuses with English courses being taught in our state-of-the-art language building convenient for our Hall of Residence on the Rochford Campus. A-Level and International Foundation classes are taught on both Rochford and De Montfort Campuses. Classrooms are modern and well equipped with a number of specialist facilities for photography and video, computer suites, art and music studios and an all-weather sports pitch. Both campuses have large Learning Resource Centres, well equipped with computers for student use, also available for research or assignment work. Our diploma courses include catering, hairdressing, computing and engineering, each with its own specialist facilities. We also have a Music Centre providing teaching rooms, recording studio and concert hall.

1. What is Boston College famous for?
  - A. Its long educational history in Britain.

- B. Its good location in the country.  
 C. Its good education conditions for overseas students.  
 D. Its way of living for overseas visitors.
2. The underlined word “accredited” in Paragraph 2 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. helped                      B. recognized                      C. forbidden                      D. measured
3. If you decide to go to Boston College in Britain, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. should at first pass some English language tests  
 B. can major in English as well as some other courses  
 C. have to live and study with students at different levels  
 D. should have achieved a high level of English proficiency
4. From the above passage, we can know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Boston College is owned by the British government  
 B. the campuses in Boston College are far away from downtown  
 C. there’s no better college for overseas students in Britain  
 D. many of the classrooms in Boston College have modern equipment
5. What is the purpose of the passage?  
 A. To introduce the British education system.  
 B. To invite more overseas students to study in Boston College.  
 C. To show the modernization of British society.  
 D. To tell new students the rules in Boston College.

C

London—A morning train rides away, across the channel. English kids discuss the Liverpool’s football team in a Paris pub.

Some Parisians have started to travel to work in London.

In the 19th century, Charles Dickens compared the two cities, London and Paris, in *A Tale of Two Cities*. These days, it might be “A Tale of One City”.

As there are few jobs at home over recent years, perhaps 250,000 Frenchmen moved across the channel. With an undersea tunnel, they could travel between cities in three hours. The European Union freed them from immigration and customs.

Paris, rich in beauty, is more stylish. But London feels more full of life, and more fun until the pubs shut down.

“For me, the difference is that London is real, alive,” said Trevor Wheeler, a financial expert.

Chantal Jaouen, a professional designer, agrees. “I am French, but I’ll stay in London,” she said.

There is, of course, the other view. Julie Lenoux is a student who moved to London two years ago. “I think people laugh more in Paris,” she said.

“Both cities have changed beyond recognition,” said Larry Collions, an author and sometimes a Londoner.

Like most people who know both cities well, he finds the two now fit together comfortably.

“I first fell in love with Paris in the 1950s. Things are so much more ordered, and life is better.”

But certainly not cheaper.

In some parts of London, rents can be twice those on Avenue Foch in Paris.

Deciding between London and Paris requires a lifestyle choice.

Like Daphen Benoit, a French journalism student with perfect English, many young people are happy to be close enough so they don’t have to choose.

“I love Paris, my little neighbourhood, the way I can walk around a centre, but life is too organized,” she said. “In London, you can be whoever you want. No one cares.”

1. It can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Paris and London are the two biggest cities in the world
  - B. Liverpool is a big city as well as a port in France
  - C. London and Paris used to be separated
  - D. in the 19th century, Dickens told his stories in the two cities
2. According to this passage, which of the following is TRUE?
  - A. People feel it difficult to find a job in Paris.
  - B. People can find any job in London.
  - C. People can’t travel to London without a passport.
  - D. People can travel to London without a passport.
3. According to this passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Londoners seldom travel to Paris on holidays
  - B. Parisians enjoy English food more than their own
  - C. both cities have their advantages
  - D. young people prefer to live in London
4. Which city is better to live in according to the passage?
 

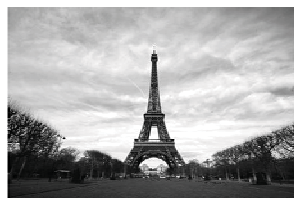
A. London.	B. Paris.	C. Both cities.	D. It just depends.
------------	-----------	-----------------	---------------------
5. What’s the meaning of the underlined sentence?
  - A. People in London enjoy a lawless life.
  - B. People can do everything in London.

- C. People in London enjoy living in different ways.  
 D. People will feel lonely in London.

D

**Eiffel Tower!**

Until New York's Chrysler Building was completed in 1930, the Eiffel Tower was the tallest structure in the world. Located by the river Seine, on an avenue named after its designer, this 985-foot (300-meter) tower is the most famous edifice (大建筑物) in the city of Paris. Gustave Eiffel's idea was certainly chosen from among 700 proposals (提议) to represent the city in the International Exhibition of Paris in 1889. It commemorated (纪念) the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution.



In 1887, three hundred steel workers spent two years constructing the 7,000-ton tower. Yet, it was almost torn down two decades after its completion. Luckily, its antenna (天线), used for telegraphy at the time, saved it. Last July, it looked to observers as though the tower might be destroyed after all, as ominous (不吉利的) black clouds of smoke encircled the structure. Luck was again smiling upon the tower: the fire turned out to be a small one that was quickly put out by attendants on duty.

To date, more than 200 million people have visited the Eiffel Tower. However, it has not always been a beloved tourist attraction. At first, Parisians despised it. Its architectural style and metallic composition were not considered pleasing. Today, the Eiffel Tower is adorned (装饰) with special lights that sparkle for ten minutes each hour, from sunset until 1 a. m. If you happen to be passing by, look up at this breathtaking monument for an astonishing sight. The Eiffel Tower, composed of iron and steel, is greater than the sum of its parts.

- If you wanted to see the Eiffel Tower sparkle, when might you stop by?  
 A. 1:15 a. m.                      B. 3:30 p. m.                      C. 9:10 p. m.                      D. 0:00 a. m.
- When was the Eiffel Tower almost torn down?  
 A. 1907.                              B. 1909.                              C. 1889.                              D. 2003.
- At first, what did Parisians think about the tower?  
 A. The steel and iron parts were unimpressive.  
 B. The awe-inspiring design was attracting.  
 C. Both A and B are correct.  
 D. Neither A nor B is correct.

## E

Does this situation seem familiar to you? Your English is progressing well, the grammar is now familiar, the reading comprehension is no problem, and you are speaking quite fluently.

1

First of all, remember that you are not alone. Listening is probably the most difficult job for almost all learners of English as a foreign language. 2 What you need to do is to find listening resources. The Internet is really a useful tool for English students. You can download The RealPlayer from RealMedia.com. The RealPlayer allows you to use the Internet like a radio station.

Once you have begun to listen on a regular basis, you might still be frustrated (受阻) by limited understanding. 3

Here is some of the advice I give my students:

- Accept the fact that you are not going to understand everything.
- Stay relaxed when you do not understand, and try listening to the material for more times.
- Do not translate everything into your native language.
- 4 Don't concentrate on detail until you have understood the main ideas.
- Listen to something you enjoy.

I remember the problems I had in understanding spoken German when I first went to Germany. In the beginning, when I didn't understand a word, I insisted on translating it in my mind.

5 Then, after the first six months, I discovered two extremely important facts; Firstly, translating creates a barrier between the listener and the speaker. Secondly, most people repeat themselves constantly. By remaining calm, I noticed that even if I didn't pay much attention I could usually understand what the speaker had said.

- A. What should you do?
- B. But listening is a problem for most of the beginners!
- C. However, after several weeks, I got used to the grammar rules.
- D. The most important thing is to listen as often as possible.
- E. This method usually resulted in confusion.
- F. Listen for the general idea of the conversation.
- G. But you can't follow a native English speaker at all!

## Module 2 Developing and Developed Countries

### 话题关键词

此类话题选材主要包括人类社会的发展(人类发展报告、国家之间的对比)和人们生活水平(人们的衣食住行、日常消费)等。

### 关键词

1. human development (increase, production, life expectancy, politics)
2. life (education, income, cost, enjoyment, standard, progress)
3. comparison (countries, cities, people, life, travel)
4. improvement (similarities, differences, advanced)

## 基础篇

### 阅读理解

题材	夏威夷风光				
体裁	说明文	难度	★★★	词数	261
建议用时	7'	实际用时		正确比例	/4

For many years, Hawaii has been a magic name to people who like to travel. People on both sides of the Pacific Ocean, in Japan and in America, dream of seeing these beautiful islands in the middle of the ocean. Their dreams always include at least one scene of a sunset over the ocean. In the tropical(热带的) lands, the sun drops, like a ball of golden fire, into the sea, and it drops so quickly that you can almost see it move. The sun leaves behind a glow that lights the skies and shines in the quiet water.

People often have a quiet, peaceful perfect time—perfect for a leisurely(悠闲的) walk along the water. This scene is not too different from the beauty that greeted the first strangers to