

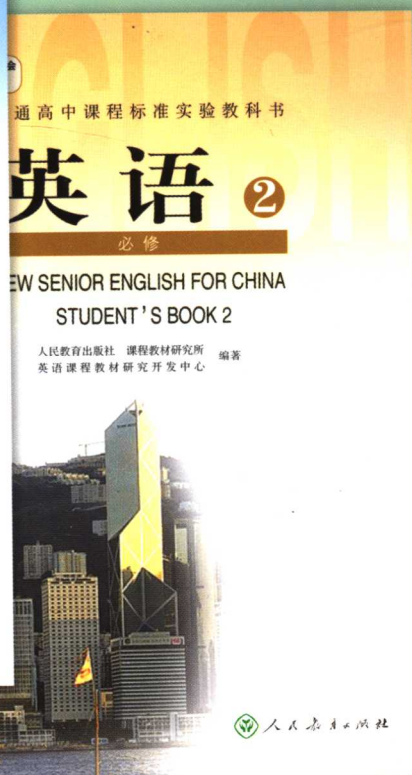
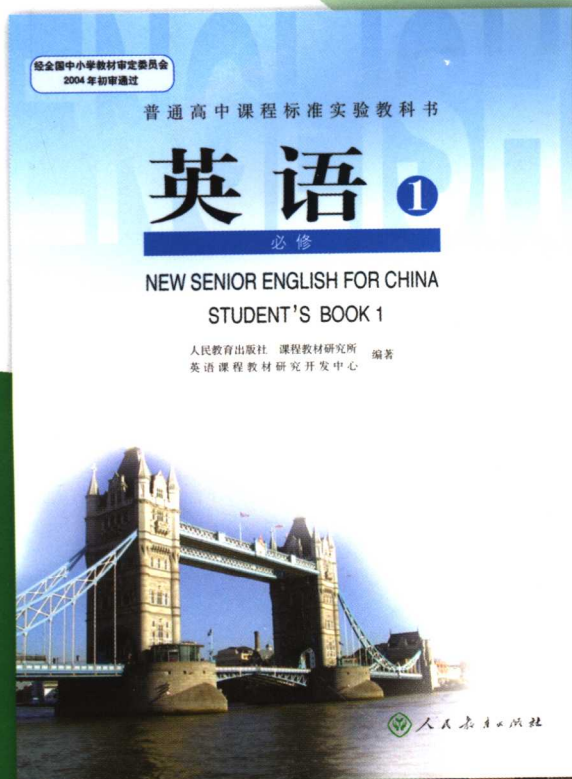


普通高中课程标准实验教科书

# 英语 ①②

## 同步阅读

人民教育出版社教学资源分社 策划组编



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高中英语跟我学

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## 编写说明

为配合人民教育出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语》的推广使用,使学生的英语水平和听、说、读、写技能达到课程标准规定的要求,形成一定的综合语言运用能力,我们组织北京市人大附中和北大附中的教师编写了《高中英语跟我学》丛书。丛书紧密配合教材,包括:《同步听力》、《同步阅读》、《同步写作》和《同步词汇语法》。

丛书编排形式新颖,体现一定的指导和辅导作用;训练题型多样、有新意,体现能力的培养;选材语言地道、题材广泛、信息量大,体裁多样,具有知识性、欣赏性和趣味性,体现时代气息。

丛书突出综合语言运用能力的培养,坚持素质教育与适应应试教育相结合的原则,有以下特点:

1、权威性。丛书作者系长期从事教学第一线试验区的著名教师。既熟悉课程标准和教材,又有多年的研究成果、教学经验和最新的资料。同时,教科书的编者也给予指导并审阅了全部书稿。

2、实用性。丛书依据教育部新近颁布的英语课程标准,紧密配合最新出版的人教版课程标准实验教科书,注重语言知识的体系、规律和创新,使学生在知识、能力和智力等方面都得到提高和发展。

3、针对性。从学生认知心理和认识过程的实际出发,充分考虑学生理解能力和接受程度,培养学生听、说、读、写技能,发展他们综合运用语言的能力。

4、启发性。对语言知识的难点、重点和学习中易出现的错误,提出指导性意见,指出理解、掌握知识的学习思路和运用时的注意事项。注重综合语言运用能力的培养,启发学生积极思维,拓展学生的视野,丰富学生的知识面,调动学生的学习积极性。

新课程标准教材的实验刚刚开始,这套丛书的编写也是探索,欢迎广大一线教师提出建议和批评,并把你们有价值的实践成果提供给我们,以便再版修订时参考。

编者

2004年6月

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①

# Unit 1

## Friendship

### PASSAGE A

#### Friendship Saviour(救星)

Mark was walking home from school one day when he noticed the boy ahead of him had dropped all of the books he was carrying, along with two sweaters, a baseball bat, a glove and a small tape recorder. Mark knelt down and helped the boy pick up the scattered(散落的) articles.

Since they were going the same way, he helped to carry part of them for him. As they walked Mark discovered the boy's name was Bill, that he loved video games, baseball and history, and that he was having lots of trouble with his other subjects and that he had just broken up (分手) with his girlfriend.

They arrived at Bill's home first and Mark was invited in for a Coke and to watch some television. The afternoon passed pleasantly with a few laughs and some shared small talk, and then Mark went home.

They continued to see each other around school, had lunch together once or twice, and then both graduated from junior high school. They ended up in the same high school where they had brief contacts (联系) over the years.

Finally the long-awaited senior year came and three weeks before graduation, Bill asked Mark if they could talk. Bill reminded him of the day years ago when they had first met. "Do you ever wonder why I was carrying so many things home that day?" asked Bill. "You see, I cleaned out my locker because I didn't want to leave a mess (脏乱) for anyone else. I had stored away some of my mothers sleeping pills and I was going home to commit suicide (自杀). But after we spent some time together talking and laughing, I realized that if I had killed myself, I would have lost a new friend and missed all the fun we would have together. So you see, Mark, when you picked up those books that day, you did a lot more. You saved my life."

**Exercises:**

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. Did Mark know the boy when he helped the boy pick up the scattered articles?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What did Mark discover about the boy on their way home?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did they do at Bill's home that day?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why did Bill carry so many things home that day?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**PASSAGE B**

**Become a Better Listener**

I strongly believe that it is rather important to be a good listener. And although I have become a better listener than I was ten years ago, I have to admit that I'm still only an adequate(勉强的) listener.

Effective listening is more than simply avoiding the bad habit of interrupting(打断) others while they are speaking or finishing their sentences. It's being content to listen to the entire thought of someone rather than waiting impatiently(不耐烦地) for your chance to respond(反应). In some ways, the way we fail to listen is symbolic(作为象征的) of the way we live. We often treat communication as if it were a race. It's almost like our goal is to have no time gaps(间隙) between the conclusion of the sentence of the person we are speaking with and the beginning of our own. My wife and I were recently at a cafe having lunch, eavesdropping(偷偷听到) on the conversations around us. It seemed that no one was not really listening to one another, instead they were taking turns not listening to one another. I asked my wife if I still did the same thing. With a smile on her face she said, "Only sometimes."

Slowing down your responses and becoming a better listener aids you in becoming a more peaceful person. It takes pressure(压力) from you. If you think about it, you will notice that it takes an enormous(大量的) amount of energy and is very stressful to be sitting at the edge of your seat trying to guess what the person in front of you (or on the telephone) is going to say so that you can fire back(反击) your response. But as you



wait for the person you are communicating with to finish, as you simply listen more intently(专注地) to what is being said, you will notice that the pressure you feel is off. You will immediately feel more relaxed, and so will the people you are talking to. They will feel safe in slowing down their own responses because they won't feel in competition with you for "air time" (广播时间). ~~Not only will becoming a better listener make you a more patient person, it will also enhance~~(提高) the quality of your relationships. Everyone loves to talk to someone who truly listens to what they are saying.

### Exercises:

#### I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. According to the author, what is effective listening?
  - A. Never interrupting others.
  - B. Waiting for the speakers to finish their sentences.
  - C. Waiting for your turn to response.
  - D. Understanding the speaker's thought.
2. What does the sentence underlined mean?
  - A. Listeners want to learn the speaker's secret
  - B. Listeners interrupt the speaker all the time
  - C. Listeners are waiting for their turns to speak
  - D. Listeners are not listening to the speaker at all
3. If you listen to the speaker patiently and intently, you will probably feel \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. relaxed
  - B. nervous
  - C. stressed
  - D. peaceful
4. If you want to interrupt the speakers, they may \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. slow down their speed
  - B. speed up their speed
  - C. speak more
  - D. speak impatiently

#### II. Finish the following sentences with the given words or phrases in their proper forms.

avoid      interrupt      response      slow down      enhance

1. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the speed at the turning corner.
2. It's impolite to \_\_\_\_\_ others when they are speaking.



3. The two countries are working hard to \_\_\_\_\_ their cultural exchanges.
4. If you pay more attention, such simple mistakes can be \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Why haven't you \_\_\_\_\_ to my request?

III. Find a word in the passage that has the closest meaning with each of the following words.

1. talk: \_\_\_\_\_
2. race: \_\_\_\_\_
3. large: \_\_\_\_\_
4. feel comfortable: \_\_\_\_\_
5. overhear: \_\_\_\_\_

## PASSAGE C

### The Glass Star

My name is Rebecca Master. I have lived in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for almost all of my life. My best friend, Sara Thompson, died only a month ago in a car accident. We have been together since before I can remember and I can't imagine my life without her. She is part of me and I still miss her. Sometimes I wonder if the pain will ever go away.

A couple of days ago, when I was doing my homework, I guess I must have drifted off. One minute I was sitting at my desk and the next I was in a dark alleyway with old and broken houses. I ran to one of them and opened the door. As I went in, I saw a beautiful and brightly lit room. There was a Christmas tree in the middle with presents all around it. That was very odd because it was nowhere near Christmas. There was also a train set going around the tree. Little children were playing around it. There were also grownups in the room with trays(托盘) of cookies, drinks, and other snacks(点心). I just stood there in amazement(惊奇). I knew that there was something very important about this place, but I could not tell what it was. Then, suddenly, I was back at my desk again.

At first I thought that it had all just been a dream, but the next day as I was stopping at a red light on my way home from school, it happened again. One moment I was standing by the familiar street and the next I was back in the same dark alley from my dream. Somehow, I knew which house to go to. As I looked around, it seemed like nothing had really changed about the place from the last time. There was



the same tree, the same presents, the same train set, and the same people. Then I realized something that I had not noticed before. I could not see the faces of any of the people. They just looked like blurs(模糊的点) to me. That's how I see without my lenses(镜片), but I could see every other detail of every other things in the room perfectly. Even upon recognizing this, I felt a sense of peace in the room. I don't know how long I spent just standing there and staring at everything and everyone before I was back by the familiar street where the light had just turned green and I hurried across.

When I got home, I went straight to my room and closed the door. I just could not get the picture of that room out of my head. For some reason, it was starting to remind me of Sara. The first time I had the "dream" I was willing to write it off, but I know that I didn't fall asleep by the street. I puzzled over this for the rest of the day.

I didn't have the "dream" again until two days later. I was reading a book in my bedroom and suddenly I was back in the dark alley. I went back to the same house and saw the same scene(场景). I also felt the same sense of peace that I had before. Suddenly, I saw someone in the corner. She looked very familiar. It couldn't be her, could it? I started to walk closer. She must have seen me, because she started to come nearer too. Then I saw her face, clearly, not like the other people. It was Sara. She smiled at me. "I have seen you here before," she said. "This is my favorite place. It is on Christmas morning and I am with my family. I don't know how you found it, but I'm glad you are here. I want to give you something and tell you not to worry about me because I'm fine." She placed a beautiful glass star in my hand.

Then, suddenly, I was back in my room again. The star was still in my hand. I'm not sure why, but I smiled. I still missed Sara, but I felt much better now. I felt the sense of peace that I had in that room. I knew that I would never have the "dream" again, but I also knew that everything was going to be okay.

### Exercises:

#### I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. How many times did Rebecca dream of the odd room?
  - A. One time.
  - B. Two times.



- C. Three times.  
D. Four times.
2. What happened to Sara, Rebecca's best friend?  
A. She was in her favorite place on Christmas morning with her family.  
B. She wanted to give Rebecca something and tell her not to worry about her.  
C. She gave a beautiful glass star to Rebecca.  
D. She died a month ago in a car accident.
3. What did Sara give Rebecca in the end?  
A. A glass star.  
B. A beautiful star.  
C. An odd room.  
D. A pair of glasses.

**II. Choose the correct answer.**

1. drift  
A. 漂流                      B. 钻孔
2. detail  
A. 分离                      B. 细节
3. starry  
A. 开始的                      B. 闪亮的
4. sense  
A. 感觉                      B. 服务

**III. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the following words.**

accident   couple   imagine   miss   pain   peace   remind   sense

1. This \_\_\_\_\_ me of what we did together during our holidays.  
2. He was killed in a road \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the word is not clear.  
4. Did man creat God in his own \_\_\_\_\_?  
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ was signed between the two countries.  
6. Ten \_\_\_\_\_ took the floor, went out into the middle of the room to dance.



7. That was a lucky \_\_\_\_\_, a fortunate escape.  
8. Doesn't your laziness \_\_\_\_\_ your parents?

## POEMS

### (A) Simple and Real Friendship

- A simple friend identifies himself when he calls.  
A real friend doesn't have to.  
A simple friend opens a conversation with a full news bulletin on his life.  
A real friend says, "What's new with you?"  
A simple friend thinks the problems you whine about are recent.  
A real friend says, "You've been whining about the same thing for 14 years. Get off your duff and do something about it."  
A simple friend has never seen you cry.  
A real friend has shoulders soggy from your tears.  
A simple friend doesn't know your parents' first names.  
A real friend has their phone numbers in his address book.  
A simple friend brings a bottle of wine to your party.  
A real friend comes early to help you cook and stays late to help you clean.  
A simple friend hates it when you call after he has gone to bed.  
A real friend asks you why you took so long to call.  
A simple friend seeks to talk with you about your problems.  
A real friend seeks to help you with your problems.  
A simple friend wonders about your romantic history.  
A real friend could blackmail you with it.  
A simple friend, when visiting, acts like a guest.  
A real friend opens your refrigerator and helps himself.  
A simple friend thinks the friendship is over when you have an argument.  
A real friend knows that it's not a friendship until after you've had a fight.  
A simple friend expects you to always be there for them.  
A real friend expects to always be there for you!



**(B) YOU'RE NEVER ALONE**

You're never alone, I'm always near,  
When you're troubled, down or blue.  
All you have to do is call me,  
I'm always here for you.  
It doesn't matter where I'm at,  
It doesn't matter when.  
When you need someone to talk to,  
I'm here to be your friend.  
If you need someone to hold your hand,  
or a hug to say I care.  
If you need a shoulder to cry on,  
for you I will be there.  
So never think you are a burden,  
when the weight gets to be too much.  
You might find if look hard enough,  
a good friend could be the right touch.  
You're never alone, I'm always here,  
through the good times and the bad.  
I'm always here to be your friend,  
I don't like to see you sad.



# Unit 2

## English around the world

### PASSAGE A

#### An International Language

English is the language that is spoken in more countries than any other languages. In places like India and Africa, where the native people speak many different languages, English is the language they will usually use to speak to each other.

However, many people think that this is not fair. As we all know, English is a difficult language to master. It has a complicated(复杂的) grammar system and a great many strange idioms (习语). English spelling often does not make any sense at all. Some people feel that this gives native speakers of English an unfair advantage. They feel that there should be one true international language which everyone would have to learn as a foreign language. That way everyone would be equal.

One person who believed this very strongly was Dr LL Zamenhof. In 1887, he invented an international language called Esperanto. The word “esperanto” means “one who hopes” in that language. Zamenhof hoped that if everyone in the world learned one language, it would help to encourage goodwill and friendship between nations.

Esperanto was designed to be easy to learn. Its rules of grammar and spelling are simple. There are 28 letters in the alphabet and each one corresponds(符合,相当于) to only one sound. Nouns end in “o”, adjectives end in “a” and adverbs end in “e”. Plurals are made by adding “j”. These rules have no exceptions, so there are no irregular verbs and strange endings for plurals in Esperanto (unlike English).

Esperanto is now spoken in 90 countries around the world and many newspapers and books are published in it. Some schools even offer courses in this language. However, until it is taught in schools everywhere, Esperanto will never become the means of international understanding that Dr Zamenhof had hoped.

**Exercises:****I. Match the headings with the correct paragraphs.**

- |             |     |                                      |
|-------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Paragraph 1 | ( ) | A The invention of Esperanto         |
| Paragraph 2 | ( ) | B The problems with English          |
| Paragraph 3 | ( ) | C Esperanto Today                    |
| Paragraph 4 | ( ) | D English is Spoken Around the World |
| Paragraph 5 | ( ) | E The rules of Esperanto             |

**II. Complete the following sentences. Circle the letters.**

- English is spoken \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only in England  
B. in England and America  
C. by everyone in the world  
D. in most countries in the world
- English is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. difficult to master  
B. easy to master  
C. full of simple grammar rules  
D. a fair language
- Dr LL.Zamenhof \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. invented English  
B. invented Esperanto  
C. hoped that everyone would learn English  
D. was a native English speaker
- Esperanto means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. an easy language  
B. a fair language  
C. one who hopes  
D. goodwill and friendship
- The grammar rules in Esperanto \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have many exceptions  
B. all end in a vowel

- C. are the same as in English
- D. are simple, with no exceptions
- 6. Now, Esperanto is used in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. many countries around the world
  - B. every country in the world
  - C. england
  - D. a few books and newspapers

**III. Complete the sentences with words from the passage.**

1. Our teacher was very \_\_\_\_\_. she gave the whole class bad marks for the test.
2. English spelling is not Easy. Even \_\_\_\_\_ English speakers find it very difficult.
3. His long legs give him an \_\_\_\_\_ when he is playing basketball because he can run fast and reach up high.
4. Most people take a long time to learn English, but Karl Marx was one of the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Nowadays men and women are treated as being \_\_\_\_\_ when they are at work.
6. We wanted to collect a lorry-load of clothes for people who had lost their belongings in the floods. With the \_\_\_\_\_ of the local people, we did it.

**PASSAGE B**

**English as an Asian Language**

It is important to identify(识别) and isolate (分离) an “English” culture that is common to all speakers of English. The culture represented (代表) by Nigerian, Singaporean, Indian, Scottish, Phillipino or Australian Aboriginal(土著的)English are all very different. So, while a language is not necessarily tied to one specific culture, specific identities can be represented by new varieties of English.

In East and Southeast Asia English plays a major role in the region as a lingua franca (混合语言) of the political elite(精英)and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.