

新感觉

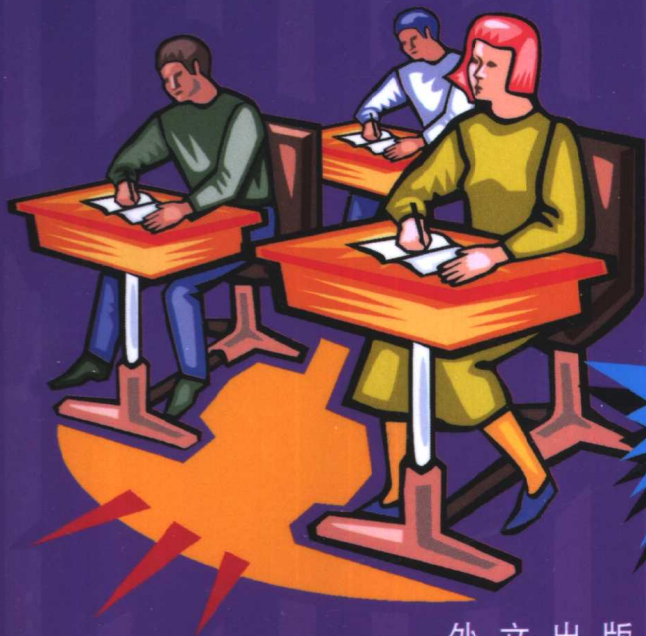
XIN GAN JUE TONG BU XUN LIAN

同步训练

高中英语 阅读与技能测试

ENGLISH

北师大附属实验中学 隆重推出



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新感觉同步训练

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~~~~~ 编者的话 ~~~~~

随着目前教育改革的深入发展,中学在逐步实行新的课程标准,英语教学面临着量与质的重大变化。高考的命题思路也更加贴近时代的要求,更加注重考查学生实际运用语言知识的能力,因而高考题中阅读理解题所占的比重越来越大,题目涉及的深度和广度以及词汇量都在逐年递增。因此广大的中学生在英语学习中也不断地树立新的理念和思维方式,尽可能地多听、多看、多阅读。通过接触大量的英语文章来扩大知识面、扩充词汇量,才能真正学好英语,而绝不要在题海中痛苦地漫游,最后误入歧途。

正是在这样的思想指导下,我们编写了这套高中英语同步阅读训练。全套书分为三册,共一百二十几篇文章,内容涉及科技、人文、政治、历史、动植物、文学以及婚姻家庭等,充满了崭新的文化内涵和思想信息。文章后面精心编写的测试题,有助于学生提高阅读理解文章的能力以及扩大词汇量,掌握一些词语的正确用法,从而有利于今后更加顺利地进行英语的听、说、读和写。

我们衷心希望同学们能喜欢这套书,并能够在阅读后提高学习英语的兴趣,在未来的各项考试中取得更加优异的成绩。同时也希望广大读者能给我们的书提出宝贵的意见和建议。

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Unit 1

The Power of Words

文字的力量



Tyrone was different.

Like the others, it was obvious he was from a home **laced with poverty**¹. He often came to school wearing the same clothes every day of the week.

But, unlike the others, his destitute (贫困的) life filled him with hatred. In his mind, he was **destined** (注定的) **to spend eternity** (一生) **in an employment line like his father**², and he didn't like it.

It filled him with a silent rage (愤怒).

As a new English teacher full of energy and hope, I promised Tyrone that reading and writing could transport him to a different "world". It was obvious he didn't like the one he was in.

I offered him a variety of worlds through reading. He was skeptical at first, but he

1. 一贫如洗

2. 一辈子要子承父业。

trusted me. I presented him with a cornucopia (富饶) of literary classics. After a small taste, he politely let me know that they were dull and he wasn't interested. I was crushed (沮丧的).

But I didn't give up hope. I figured maybe he didn't like literary choices because they weren't relevant to his life experiences. Anxious to **instill in**³ him my love of literature, **I went back to the drawing board**⁴.

From my own personal library, I grabbed entire collections of books by James Baldwin, and Paul Laurence Dunbar. Reluctantly, Tyrone read them, and raised one eyebrow.

"These books are a little better," he said. "But books aren't for me because they aren't about real times. None of this literature stuff is for me. You don't know how I live. You don't know what it's like."

Fed up⁵, I said, "Well, why don't you tell me! If you think you face more injustices (不公正) than what these men have experienced, write about them. Tell the world your feelings. Let it out."

I was determined to get this troubled teen to love reading and writing.

After that day, Tyrone was absent for a week. When he returned, he sat silently in class as usual. After class, he lingered (逗留) at his desk for a while, then he ap-

3. 灌输

4. 我又一切从头开始。

5. (口语) 厌烦

proached me.

I asked how he was doing. Erupting (爆发) in a smile, he dropped a handful of tattered (褶皱的) papers on my desk. I picked them up and read them.

I was thrilled (激动的) with the effort — but shocked at the content.

Tyrone's collection of essays and poems illustrated (记述) the anguish (痛苦) and turmoil (不安) he had experienced in just 12 short years. His poems and essays were laced with **risqué images and sassy similes**⁶.

No matter. His work was as honest as a newborn and as solemn as death.

Anxious to show the world his talent, Tyrone wanted to publish his creative works.

Tyrone and I decided to submit (投送) his writing to various magazines, some of which published his work.

Ten years passed. Tyrone's an adult now. He enjoys reading and makes his living as a writer.

From my work with Tyrone, I learned a lesson that's stuck with me since: Young people write words loud enough to **move mountains, part seas, and change worlds**⁷.

I'm still not sure if the world is ready.

6. 淫秽的形象和粗俗的比喻

7. 迁移高山, 分离海水和改变命运

Using What You've Learned

1. Reading comprehension.

- 1) Which of the following statements about Tyrone is incorrect?
 - A. He was as poor as the others.
 - B. He never changed his clothes.
 - C. He was full of hatred about his life.
 - D. He thought he would live the same life as his father.
- 2) Which of the following can best replace the word "skeptical" in the sentence 'He was skeptical at first, but he trusted me'?
 - A. doubtful
 - B. uninterested
 - C. interested
 - D. satisfied
- 3) Why did Tyrone say none of the literature was fit for him?
 - A. Because he was still young
 - B. Because he was not interested in literature
 - C. Because the life in the literature was quite different from his life
 - D. Because the literature wasn't about real life
- 4) Which description about Tyrone's works is incorrect?
 - A. His works was better than the literature books.
 - B. His writing was published in some magazines.
 - C. Tyrone is now making a living by writing.
 - D. Words helped Tyrone to change his life.

2. Fill in the following blanks with the words or phrases given in their proper forms.

destine, figure, instill in, linger, submit

- 1) When are you going to _____ your work report to the committee?
- 2) He still _____ in the street, unwilling to go back home.

- 3) If you continue to behave in that way, you are _____ to end up in prison.
- 4) Have you _____ out the answer to the word puzzle?
- 5) Teachers usually _____ students the concept of care, love, responsibility and obligation.

3. Translate the following sentences into English with the word or phrase given.

- 1) 他整天公务缠身。(be laced with)
- 2) 他的发言一结束,听众顿时欢呼鼓掌。(erupt)
- 3) 中国加入世界贸易组织的消息让我们异常兴奋。(thrill)
- 4) 他在信中记述了童年的不幸遭遇。(illustrate)

Unit 2

English as an Asian Language

英语作为亚洲的一种语言



It is important to identify (识别) and isolate (分离) an “English” culture that is common to all speakers of English. The cultures represented (代表) by **Nigerian, Singaporean, Indian, Scottish, Filipino or Australian Aboriginal English**¹ are all very different. So, while a language is not necessarily tied to one specific culture. Specific **cultural identities**² 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**³ of the political elite (政治精英) and the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations**⁴. It is also used as a lingua franca between professionals (专业人士) and the business community.

But what variety of English will serve as

1. 尼日利亚人,新加坡人,印度人,苏格兰人,菲律宾人或澳大利亚土著的英语
2. 文化身份
3. 混合语言
4. 东南亚联盟

the region's lingua franca? I suggest that a variety which reflects local culture conventions (传统) and pragmatic norms (实用准则) is developing to serve this role. I further suggest that it is this regional variety that will be taught in schools rather than an external (外来的) native speaker variety.

The vast majority of people who are learning English are doing so to be able to use this lingua franca. They are not learning English with the express purpose of communicating with native speakers of English. English is being used by non-native speakers with other non-native speakers. The English that they use need not therefore reflect any Anglo (英国的) cultural values.

So regional users of English who are learning English in order to speak to **Thais**, **Koreans**, **Vietnamese**⁵ or Japanese do not need teaching materials that promote or discuss Anglo cultures. What they need are materials that provide some knowledge of the culture of the people they are dealing with. They also need to be aware of their own cultural norms. The cultural values and daily lives of the people in the region who are using English as a regional lingua franca become more important than the cultural values associated (相关的) with native speakers.

This has important implications (含义) for English language teaching in the region's

5. 泰国人, 韩国人, 越南人

schools. It is a regional variety of English, not an **external model**⁶, that needs to be promoted, because it is a regional variety of English that people in the region will want to use. People will be able to maintain (保持) their identity while speaking their variety of English.

6. 外来模式

Using What You've Learned

1. Reading comprehension.

- 1) According to the first paragraph, which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. A language only reflects the culture of its native speakers.
 - B. A language is always tied to a specific culture.
 - C. A culture can't be represented by different languages.
 - D. A culture can be reflected by different languages.
- 2) Which of the following can best express the meaning of *lingua franca*?
 - A. It's a kind of language.
 - B. It's only spoken by political elites.
 - C. It's the local form of a certain language.
 - D. It's a business community language.
- 3) According to the author, which kind of English should be taught at schools in a region?
 - A. the English spoken by the British
 - B. the English reflecting regional culture
 - C. the English spoken by most people
 - D. the English spoken by native speakers
- 4) Which of the following statements belongs to the author's opin-