

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(顺序选修)

英语11

同步阅读

三年級

SENIOR ENGLISH FOR SCHOOLS
READING BOOK 11

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Senior
English for
Schools
Reading Book



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内 容 提 要

本书为经教育部全国中小学教材审定委员会初审通过的重庆大学版高中英语课标教材的配套辅导用书。本书紧扣《普通高中英语课程标准》(实验稿)中对高三阶段阅读训练的目标要求,根据高中学生的认知发展水平,本着“Learning by doing”的主要原则,将精读与泛读相结合,通过精心设计的少而精的练习题,训练学生的各种阅读策略,力求全面提高学生的阅读技能。

本书供高中三年级学生第二学期上半期使用。

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前 言

国家基础教育课程改革启动至今已有十一年,新的教育理念正被越来越多的教育工作者和社会人士所接受。我国基础教育事业正经历着一次深刻的变革,这一变革的核心,对于教师来说,就是转换角色定位;对于学生来说,就是改变学习方式。

为帮助学生掌握英语基础知识和英语学习方法、提高英语学习能力,以适应中学全面实施素质教育,提高教育质量,根据《普通高中课程标准》(实验稿)的基本要求,经过认真研讨,精心设计,我们编写了这套独具特色的、体现高中英语新课标理念的《高中英语同步阅读》。

《高中英语同步阅读》是经教育部审定通过的重庆大学版《高中英语》教材的重要组成部分,与教材相配套。书中提供了紧密围绕教材中心话题的阅读题材,紧扣课程标准要求,将精读与泛读相结合,通过精心设计的少而精的练习题,训练学生的各种阅读策略,力求全面提高学生的阅读技能。

编写原则:

1. 初高中自然衔接
2. 练习内容与教材同步
3. 知识不断复现、活用
4. 活动设计体现层次性
5. 注重综合语言能力培养
6. 应试与素质培养相结合

体系结构:

以学生用书每个单元的七个板块为参照,所有练习题和活动内容力求与教材内容同步。

1. **Looking Ahead** 为每一个单元的内容提要部分,使学生对每一单元训练的主要技能有总体了解。

2. **Careful Reading** 为每一单元的精读部分,通过 Pre-reading, Reading 和 Post-reading 三个组成部分,注重学生的整个阅读过程,在阅读中穿插介绍阅读技能,布置相应的写作任务,读写结合,锻炼学生的语言活用能力。

3. **Fast Reading** 为每一单元的泛读部分,通过控制阅读时间,根据不同阅读策略而设的练习题,侧重提高学生的阅读速度,训练学生的各项阅读技能。

4. **Reading for Pleasure** 为每一单元的趣味阅读部分,通过紧扣教材中心话题的,语言活泼且有一定深度的阅读题材,侧重让学生享受阅读的乐趣,激发学生的学习兴趣。

《高中英语同步阅读》由中学英语教研员、有丰富教学经验的重点中学的一线英语特级教师、英语高级教师以及高校教师编写而成。但由于成书时间仓促,加之我们水平有限,且本套书的编写体例又是一种全新的尝试,不妥之处,敬请读者在使用中提出宝贵意见和建议,以便再版时修订。

编者

2012年8月

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Unit 1



Movie and Music



Looking Ahead

- ◇ **Reading topic:** Movie and music
- ◇ **Reading skills:** Activating your background knowledge; Skimming for the main idea; Scanning for specific information; Guessing the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases from the context
- ◇ **Writing skills:** Writing a composition about a movie



Section 1 Careful Reading

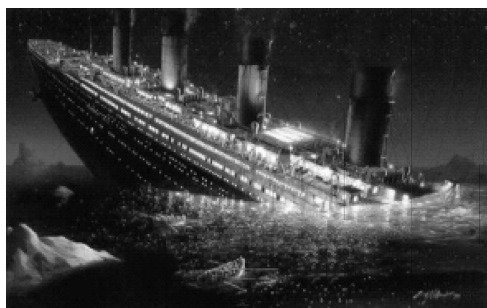
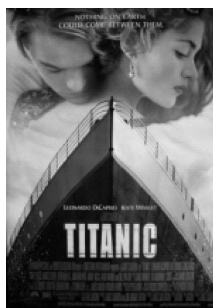
A

Pre-reading

Discuss the following questions with your partner.

1) Do you like movies? What's your favorite movie? And give your reasons.

2) Look at the following pictures and guess what will be talked about in the text.



Activating your background knowledge :

Before reading, think about what you know about the topic.

Unit 1

Reading

1. *What is the main idea of the passage?*

Skimming for the main idea :

To get the main idea, you have to read the text quickly.

2. *Which of the following is TRUE?*

- A. The Titanic was sailing across the South Atlantic.
- B. Rose was clinging to the piece of wood that Jack was lying on.
- C. The temperature had dropped below zero.
- D. Jack was not saved at last.

3. *Guess the bold words in context and match the words on the left with the meanings on the right.*

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1) narrowly | A. to float on the water or in the air |
| 2) drift | B. to release |
| 3) survive | C. nearly |
| 4) let go of | D. to be alive |

Guessing the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases :

You can guess an unknown word according to the context or word formation.

Titanic

Aside: Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy water of the North Atlantic.

A huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a look out. The Titanic turned just in time, **narrowly** missing the immense wall of ice. Titanic was sinking rapidly. Seconds later, the water was filled with hundreds of screaming, thrashing people. Jack and Rose **drift** in the black water. Jack was clinging to the piece of wood that Rose was lying on. The temperature had dropped to near freezing and later the ocean was completely calm.

Rose: It's getting quiet.

Jack: It's just going to take them a couple of minutes to get the boats organized. Don't you do that. Don't you say goodbye. Not yet. Do you understand me?

Rose: I'm so cold.

Jack: Listen. Rose. You are going to get out of here. You are going to go on to make lots of babies. And you are going to watch them grow. You are going to die an old, an old lady, warm in your bed. Not here. Not this night. Not like this. Do you understand me?

Rose: I can't feel my body.

Jack: Winning that ticket was the best thing that ever happened to me. It brought me to you and I'm thankful for that, Rose. I'm thankful. You must... You must do me this honor. You must promise me that you'll **survive**... That you won't give up. No matter how hopeless. Promise me now, Rose. And never **let go of** that promise.

Rose: I promise.

Jack: Never let go.

Rose: I will never let go, Jack. I'll never let go.

Sailor: Is anyone alive out here? Can anyone hear me?

Rose: Jack. Jack. Jack. There's a boat. Jack. Jack. Jack? Jack! Jack! There's a boat. Jack. Jack.

Rose: Come back! Come back! Come back! Come back! I'll never let go. I promise.

Post-reading

1. *Discuss*

In ancient China, if one of the two lovers, especially the male, died, the other one would commit suicide, such as *the Butterflies* (*Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai*). Compare the differences between *Titanic* and *the Butterflies* with your partner.

2. *Act out the play*



Pre-reading

Discuss the following questions with your partner.

1. If you have a chance to go back to the ancient times, which period or dynasty would you like to travel to?

2. Recently, there are many time travel series. Do you like this kind of TV programs? Tell your reasons.

Reading

1. *Set down the main idea of the passage.*

2. *Guess the bold word in context and match the words on the left with the meanings on the right.*

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) protagonist | A. to be crazy about |
| 2) be hooked by | B. style, type |
| 3) genre | C. to mix |
| 4) blend | D. to consist with |
| 5) be in accord with | E. leading role |

Time for a Change



TV serials about time travel have become popular but appear to show a lack of creativity among scriptwriters, some experts say. Two TV series in particular—*Palace* and *Startling by Each Step*—both first shown on Hunan TV, center on a female protagonist who goes back in time to the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), where they become romantically involved with princes. Their success has inspired TV production companies to buy up similar time travel tales for 2012.

“It’s fun to watch characters travel back in time and deal with the conflicts between modernity and ancient times. It creates a novelty value,” says Xia Xiaoyan, a loyal fan of both shows. “I’m hooked by the shows because they are characterized by dramatic and poetic love and have eye-pleasing actors.”

Cai Yinong, the producer of *Startling by Each Step*, says time travel series are not new but the genre offers room for imagination and connects both today and the past. “Many people are facing tremendous pressures in their fast-paced lives, so this genre is more relaxing than other shows as it provides people with a terrific outlet to escape reality,” Cai says.

“Most time travel series are set in the Qing Dynasty, especially during the reign of the Kangxi Emperor, which is familiar to viewers from TV dramas,” Cai continues. “Basically, it takes viewers no time at all to understand the historical context.”

Many time-traveling stories are adapted from popular online novels, which have already established a solid fan base, Cai says. This also helps ratings.

Time travel TV programs have their critics, however. In previous guidelines issued by the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television (SARFT), they have been discouraged because they “casually make up myths, have weird plots and use absurd tactics”.

Du Yingjie, a PhD student of Radio and Television Art at Communication University of China, says one of the ridiculous elements of these shows is blending modern catchphrases and old-fashioned language.

“Time travel series are more about entertainment. Many characterizations, scenes and lines are not in accord with historical facts,” Du says. “If we focus on authenticity, quite a few episodes are shoddy products.” Cai agrees. “Traveling back in time involves looking at history from a modern perspective, so it is inevitable to mix new elements with old ones,” she says.

“Although time travel series are made for their entertainment value, being entertaining does not

necessarily mean making a farce filled with nonsense. So producers should not ignore the issue of authenticity,” she advises.

Post-reading

1. *Why time travel series are popular?*

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

2. *What critics do Time travel TV programs have?*

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____



Section 2 Fast Reading

A

Words: 204

Suggested time: 4 min.

Your time: _____

Accuracy: _____

Grammy Award

The Grammy Awards (originally called the Gramophone Awards, commonly referred to as the Grammys) are presented annually by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences for outstanding achievements in the record industry. It is one of four major music awards shows held annually in the United States; the others are Billboard Music Awards, the American Music Awards, and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony. However, the Grammys, usually held in February, are considered to be U. S. record industry’s equivalent to the Academy Awards (or Oscar) for motion pictures.

Like the Oscars, the Grammys, which currently have 108 categories within more than 20 musical genres of music, are voted upon by peers (voting members of the Academy). Popularly recognized voting members include Jon Bon Jovi, Prince, Anand Bhatt, Paul Simon, and Beyonce Knowles.

The awards are named for the trophy (战利品, 战利品) the winners receives— a small gilded statuette of a gramophone, handcrafted by Billings Artworks.

The Awards ceremony features performances by prominent artists, and some of the more prominent Grammy Awards are presented in a widely-viewed televised ceremony. Of the “big three” music awards shows, the Grammys are the highest rated.

Unit 1

Read the text and answer the following questions.

1) How are the Grammys regarded according to this passage?

2) How are the Grammys chosen?

3) What does a winner receive as the trophy?

B

Words: 204

Suggested time: 4 min.

Your time: _____

Accuracy: _____

In early 1910, director D. W. Griffith was sent by the Biograph Company to the west coast with his acting troop. They started filming on a vacant lot near Georgia Street in Downtown Los Angeles. The Company decided to explore new territories and traveled several miles north to a little village that was friendly and enjoyed the movie company filming there. This place was called “Hollywood”. D. W. Griffith then filmed the first movie ever shot in Hollywood called *In Old California*, a Biograph melodrama about Latino/Mexico-occupied California in the 1800s. Biograph stayed there for months and made several films before returning to New York. After hearing about his wonderful place, in 1913 many movie-makers headed west. With this film, the movie industry was “born” in Hollywood which soon became the movie capital of the world.

Due to its fame and cultural identity as the historical center of movie studios and stars, the word “Hollywood” is often used as a metonym for the American film and television industry. Today much of the movie industry has dispersed into surrounding areas such as Burbank and the Westside, but significant ancillary industries (such as editing, effects, props, post-production, and lighting companies) remain in Hollywood.

Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1) Director D. W. Griffith was sent to the east coast with his acting troop.
- () 2) People in the little village were friendly and fond of the company making films there.
- () 3) The company made few films before returning to New York.
- () 4) D. W. Griffith made his first film in Hollywood in the 1800s.
- () 5) Today much of the movie industry has dispersed into surrounding areas.



Words: 299

Suggested time :6 min.

Your time : _____

Accuracy : _____

The 76-episode drama series *Legend of Zhen Huan* (甄嬛传) has had sweeping popularity in the Chinese mainland over the past months, that “a whole town tunes in to watch when it airs on TV,” Sina.com reported.

The series is adapted from a novel of the same name by Liu Lianzi, and the story centers on the schemes between Emperor Yongzheng’s concubines in the imperial palace during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

The pure and innocent 17-year-old Zhen Huan is chosen for the emperor’s harem, and after entering the palace, she finds herself caught in the fierce infighting between the empress and the concubines. Realizing that the palace is actually a cruel and harsh place, Zhen has to learn to survive on her own, sometimes by unscrupulous methods.



With her wits and talents, Zhen fights her way through and wins the emperor’s affection, ultimately becoming the most powerful concubine in the imperial palace and ascending to unparalleled glory and wealth. However, she also becomes a woman with few true friends at her side, even after she is rid of all her enemies.

Directed by Zheng Xiaolong and starring Sun Li and Chen Jianbin, *Legend of Zhen Huan* has been praised as one of the best historical dramas in the Chinese mainland in recent years. Through the thrilling story, audiences can also learn about ancient Chinese poetry, wardrobes, court etiquettes, and herbal medicine. The show also features many refined dialogues that become trending quotes among its followers on the Internet.

Some viewers have also begun using the story to allude to the present and describe the schemes and trickery between rivals in the palace as “a treasured book for survival in today’s professional world.” Psychological experts disagreed, saying that violent infighting is not a characteristic in modern workplaces.

Choose the best answers to the questions below.

1) Which is the best title of the passage?

- A. Zhen Huan, the most powerful concubine.
- B. *Legend of Zhen Huan* sweeps Chinese mainland.
- C. The story of Zhen Huan.
- D. Sun Li starred in *Legend of Zhen Huan*.

- 2) Which of the following has the same meaning of the word “air” in Para. 1?
- A. a mixture of gases.
 - B. be broadcast.
 - C. expose to fresh air.
 - D. sky.
- 3) Which of the statement is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The story centers on the schemes between Emperor Kangxi’s concubines.
 - B. Zhen Huan became the most powerful concubine at last and with more true friends.
 - C. Audiences learn about ancient Chinese poetry, wardrobes, court etiquettes, food, and herbal medicine.
 - D. Psychological experts agreed that violent infighting is not a characteristic in modern workplaces.



Section 3 Reading for Pleasure

Movie Stars

In the days of early silent films the names of the actors and actresses appearing in movies were not publicized or credited as they are now. Some of these performers had to help build the sets, do clean up and other chores around the film studio. But as the movie-going public became more interested in the performers who attracted their attention, the curiosity to know more about them made the movie studios and produces rethink their policy.

As the demand increased, they began publicizing the names of their leading women and men, and bill them in the credits of their movies, such as Florence Lawrence, referred to as “the First movie star”, who was previously known only as the “Biograph Girl” because she worked for Biograph Studios, and Mary Pickford, who was previously known as “Little Mary”.

Movie studios employed performers under long-term contracts. They developed a star system as a means of promoting and selling their movies. “Star vehicles” were filmed to display the particular movie stars of the studio.

Traditionally, those who achieve “star” status in the movie industry are given special treatment, perks and high salaries. Some have become extremely wealthy, such as Marilyn Monroe who is said to be one of the biggest movie stars in history.

Unit 2



Looking Ahead

- ◇ **Reading topic:** Space
- ◇ **Reading skills:** Skimming for the main idea; Guessing the meaning of new words from context;
Understanding text structure
- ◇ **Writing skills:** Rewriting a passage



Section 1 Careful Reading

A

Pre-reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you want to go to the moon? Why?

2. Imagine what you will feel when you are in space?

Reading

1. *Read the text through quickly and choose the best title for the passage.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. The gravity of the moon. | B. A visit to the moon. |
| C. The changes of the gravity. | D. An adventure to the moon. |

Skimming for the main idea

Skimming is a strategy frequently implied to identify the main idea of a text by enabling us to cover a large amount of textual material in a limited amount of time. Skimming rather than focusing on individual words contributes to comprehending of ideas.

Unit 2

2. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

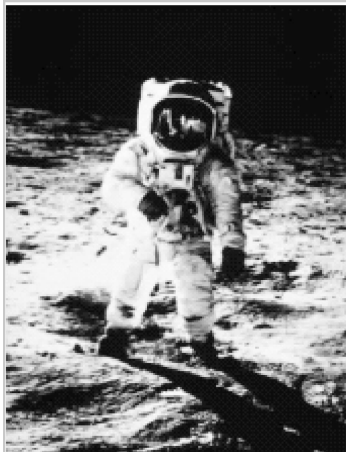
- () 1) The force of gravity would change four times on their journey.
- () 2) When the spaceship got closer to the moon, the author floated around in the spaceship cabin.
- () 3) Since the gravity has changed, their walk on the moon didn't need a lot of practice.
- () 4) When they were on the moon, they would not feel the gravity because there was no gravity on the moon.
- () 5) Fire broke out on the outside of the spaceship during their returning.

3. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right by guessing through the context.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1) lessen (Para. 3) | A. in no weight |
| 2) weightlessly (Para. 3) | B. to move slowly in the sky |
| 3) cabin (Para. 3) | C. very surprised |
| 4) float (Para. 3) | D. to become weaker |
| 5) exhausting (Para. 5) | E. an area for passengers to sit in a plane |
| 6) amazed (Para. 5) | F. making you feel very tired |

Guessing the meaning of new words from context.

We often meet new words when reading, but we do not have to look up every word in the dictionary. Instead, we can get the meaning of a new word from the clues the context offers or word formation.



Last month I was lucky enough to have a chance to make a trip into space with my friend Li Yanping, an astronomer. We visited the moon in our spaceship!

Before we left, Li Yanping explained to me that the force of gravity would change three times on our journey and that the first change would be the most powerful. Then we were off. As the rocket rose into the air, we were pushed back into our seats because we were trying to escape the pull of the earth's gravity.

It was so hard that we could not say anything to each other. Gradually the weight **lessened** and I was able to talk to him. "Why is the spaceship not falling back to the earth? On the earth if I fall from a tree I will fall to the ground." I asked. "We are too far from the earth now to feel its pull," he explained, "so we feel as if there is no gravity at all. When we get closer to the moon, we shall feel its gravity pulling us, but it will not be as strong a pull as the earth's." I cheered up immediately and **floated weightlessly** around in our spaceship **cabin** watching the earth become smaller and the moon larger.

When we got there, I wanted to explore immediately. "Come on," I said. "If you are right, my mass

will be less than on the earth because the moon is smaller and I will be able to move more freely. I might even grow taller if I stay here long enough. I shall certainly weigh less!" I laughed and climbed down the steps from the spaceship. But when I tried to step forward, I found I was carried twice as far as on the earth and fell over. "Oh dear," I cried, "walking does need a bit of practice now that gravity has changed." After a while I got the hang of it and we began to enjoy ourselves.

Leaving the moon's gravity was not as painful as leaving the earth's. But returning to the earth was very frightening. We watched, **amazed** as fire broke out on the outside of the spaceship as the earth's gravity increased. Again we were pushed hard into our seats as we came back to land. "That was very **exhausting** but very exciting too," I said. "Now I know much more about gravity! Do you think we could visit some stars next time?" "Of course," he smiled, "which star would you like to go to?"

Post-reading

1. *Read the passage and fill in the form.*

The times	the way gravity changed
1. leave the earth	
2. in space	
3. on the moon	

2. *Rewrite the text above with 100 words, using the given words and phrases below. The beginning and the ending have been written for you.*

cheered up ; now that ; break out ; gravity ; frightening ; disappeared ; floated ; lessened

Last month I visited the moon with my friend. _____

At last, we came back to land.



Pre-reading

Think about the following questions.

1. The origin of life on earth is a question that interests astronomers. What do you know about it?

Unit 2

2. Each religion and culture has its own ideas about how life began on earth. Can you tell some of the theories or stories about the beginning of life?
-
-

Reading

1. *Read the text through and choose the best title for the passage.*

- A. How life began on the earth.
- B. The importance of water for life.
- C. How humans began on the earth.
- D. The development of plants and animals on the earth.

2. *Read the passage quickly and analyze its structure. Match the right main idea of each paragraph.*

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| () Para. 1 | A. The importance of water for life. |
| () Para. 2 | B. A theory about how the universe was formed. |
| () Para. 3 | C. The formation(形成) of the earth. |
| () Para. 4 | D. The arrival of humans and their effects on the earth. |
| () Para. 5 | E. The development of plants and animals. |

Understanding text structure :

Awareness of text structure helps us understand the main ideas, better remember and interpret the text we meet. We often look for subtitles, topic sentences in each paragraph and other organizational clues.

3. *Read the text through and choose the best answers to the questions below.*

- 1) Why was the earth different from other planets?
- A. It produced a lot of heat.
 - B. The water remained.
 - C. The water disappeared.
 - D. It was the oldest planet.
- 2) Why was life able to develop on the earth but not on other planets?
- A. The earth had a solid shape.
 - B. The earth did not have harmful gases in its atmosphere.
 - C. The water stayed on the earth but not on other planets.
 - D. The earth was not too hot and not too cold.