

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

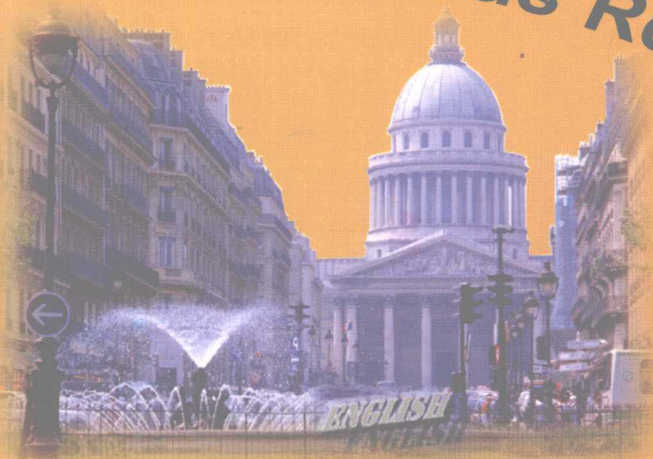
# 英语

## 同步阅读训练

选修 6

# English

*Synchronous Reading Training*



CTPC 中国出版集团  
中国对外翻译出版公司

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

# 英语

## 同步阅读训练

选修 6  
(配人教版)

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中 国 出 版 集 团  
中国对外翻译出版公司

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

普通高中课程标准英语同步阅读训练:选修.6/熊浪平主编. —北京:中国对外翻译出版公司,2008.12

配人教版

ISBN 978-7-5001-2057-5

I. 普... II. 熊... III. 英语课—高中—习题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 198948 号

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出版发行/中国对外翻译出版公司

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策划编辑/吴良柱

责任编辑/顾 恬 范海祥

封面设计/九洲平面

排 版/北京九洲图文设计有限公司

印 刷/天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司

经 销/新华书店

规 格/787×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张/7

字 数/140

版 次/2009 年 1 月第一版

印 次/2009 年 1 月第一次

ISBN 978-7-5001-2057-5

定价:12.60 元

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中国对外翻译出版公司

# 前 言

阅读是理解和吸收语言文化信息的重要手段。对学生来讲,阅读又是语言文化信息最便捷的输入源,没有足够的语言理解能力,就不可能有高质量的语言表达能力。

学生要达到课程标准的要求,获得良好的学习成绩,单靠教科书是远远不够的,必须开展大量的阅读和训练。为此我们根据国家英语课程标准对阅读技能的要求,组织编写了本套读物,可供选择与各版本教材配套使用。

本套教材紧扣新课标学习原理和要求,具有针对性强、实用性强、趣味性强、自主性强的特点。每章节紧扣教材配有阅读。阅读习题形式多样,让学生课后即练,学以致用。本套读物将成为学习英语的一个宝典,让你从中受益匪浅。我们以后也会不断增加新的内容以飨读者,祝愿广大读者能在使用过程中提高对英语阅读的兴趣和能力,以达到课程标准的要求。

《阅读训练》编写组

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# Unit 1

# Art

## Passage A

A group of artists developed the impressionist style of painting in France in the late 19th century. These impressionists included painters like Monet, Manet, Degas, Renoir and Cezanne. They painted scenes entirely out of doors and not in a studio like other artists did.

The impressionists were fascinated by how changes in the light changed the look of the scene they were painting. The same scene would look different at different times of the day and at different seasons of the year. The impressionists painted exactly what they saw at particular moments. For example, sometimes when you look at trees in the distance they look blue, even though you know that their leaves are green. An impressionist would paint the trees blue, not green.

Impressionists often used bright colours. They understood that often something in the distance might look like one colour but that a closer look shows that it has lots of colours. For example, if you looked at a piece of fabric at a distance, it might look green. But if you took a closer look at that piece of fabric, it might be made up of threads of different colors such as blue, brown, yellow, orange and red. So when a painter wanted to give an impression of colour and light, he painted tiny lots of different colours. This would give the effect he wanted – whether bright light or mistiness.



### I. Multiple Choice:

1. What's the difference between impressionist painting and other paintings?
  - A. Impressionists painted scenes both indoors and outdoors, while other artists painted things indoors.
  - B. Impressionists painted scenes only indoors, while others did outdoors.
  - C. Impressionists painted scenes outdoors, while others painted things in a studio.
  - D. Impressionists painted scenes quickly, while others slowly.
2. What does the underlined word "fascinated" in paragraph 2 mean?
  - A. Shocked.
  - B. Attracted.
  - C. Excited.
  - D. Nervous.
3. How did the impressionists paint according to the passage?
  - A. They painted what they imagined.
  - B. They painted as the other artists did.
  - C. They painted exactly what they saw at particular moments.
  - D. They painted what they liked.
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - A. Impressionists often used bright colours.
  - B. Impressionists seldom used bright colours.
  - C. They liked to use light colors.
  - D. They often painted trees green.
5. What's the main idea of the passage?
  - A. It is about some famous impressionists.
  - B. It's about a visit to an exhibition of impressionist paintings.
  - C. It's about the difference between impressionists and other artists.
  - D. It talks about what the impressionist painting is.

### II. Match the following two parts.

1. Impressionist painters used lots of different colours.
2. Impressionist painters often painted the same scene.
3. Impressionist painters didn't paint in a studio.
4. Impressionist painters didn't paint trees green.
5. Impressionist painters were interested in a scene's appearance.
  - A. If they looked blue at a particular moment.

- B. but outside in the open air.  
 C. to give the impression they wanted.  
 D. and the way it changed when the light changed.  
 E. many times at different times of the day.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Passage B

Different from the plain and bold northern style, Yueqing thin line paper-cut features a delicate and exquisite style and a rich South China charm.

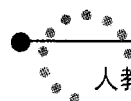
This paper-cut style has a history of some 700 years. It first appeared as decorations on dragon lanterns during lantern festival celebrations. As colored lanterns emerged and were widely used, thin line paper-cut was further developed.

Dragon boat lantern is a unique local craft of Yueqing. Dragon lantern celebrations will be held in every village during Chinese Spring Festival. Dragon lantern's styles are hanged up on dragon boats to ward off evils and pray for blessings. Aside from lanterns, thin line paper-cut with different patterns will also appear on dragon boats. Competitions are also be held to select best dragon lanterns. The key criterion is whether thin line paper-cut on a dragon boat is exquisitely made or not. Handicraftmen pay attention to not only delicateness of the paper-cut but also its pattern diversity. Thanks to years of development, thin line paper-cut now features various patterns, including flowers, birds and beasts, theatrical figures, legends and landscape.

In the 1960s, some paper-cut artists carved two masterpieces “panda” and “steel”. They delicately engraved some 100 flower patterns on a tiny piece of only one square centimeter. When President Richard Nixon saw them during his visit to China, he just could not believe his eyes and marveled at extraordinary craftsmanship.







More amazingly, artists can also carve different patterns on paper of different colors and then overlap them to create three-dimensional images. Most of thin line paper-cut works depict rural life. Artists use simple lines to create vivid and interesting artworks. Among them, the most famous two are “Fishermen” and “Phoenix and Peony”.

### I. Multiple Choice.

1. What's the feature of Yueqing thin line paper-cut?
  - A. It has a plain and bold northern style.
  - B. It features a delicate and exquisite style and a rich South China charm.
  - C. It is the same as northern style.
  - D. It has a long history.
2. What's the best title of the passage?
  - A. “Dragon Boat Latern” with South China Beauty.
  - B. Thin Line Paper-cut: an Art of Patience.
  - C. Unique Craftsmanship.
  - D. Paper-cut.
3. What does the underlined phrase “ward off” in paragraph 3 mean?
  - A. To prevent oneself from.
  - B. To get close to.
  - C. To protect.
  - D. To keep away.
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - A. Only lanterns appear on dragon boats.
  - B. The only criterion is whether thin line paper-cut on a dragon boat is exquisitely made or not.
  - C. Thin line paper-cut features various patterns due to years of development.
  - D. Handicraftmen pay attention to not only the features of the various patterns but also its pattern diversity.
5. What can you infer from the passage?
  - A. In the 1960s, President Richard Nixon visited China.
  - B. “Panda” and “Steel” were two masterpieces in the 1960s.
  - C. Artists can carve different patterns on paper of different colours and overlap them to create three-dimensional images.
  - D. Most of thin line paper-cut works depict rural life.

**II. Here are some words or phrases from the passage; use them to complete the sentences :**

aside from	emerge	pay attention to
thanks to	including	be marveled at

1. Having heard his adventure, we \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. The door opened and a man with a pair of dark glasses \_\_\_\_\_ into the street.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher's help, my oral English has improved a lot.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ hanging about in the street, there's nothing for kids to do here.
5. I hope you should \_\_\_\_\_ my class, because you'll be tested later.
6. Four more countries applied to join the EU, \_\_\_\_\_ Sweden and Austria.

**III. Find words in the passage which have the same meanings as the following words.**

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. appear — _____   | 2. improve — _____ |
| 3. standard — _____ | 4. choose — _____  |
| 5. variety — _____  |                    |

### Passage C

At the recent 77th Academy Awards, a movie about black music legend Ray Charles was nominated for six awards.

When emotional Jamie Fox received his Best Actor Oscar for playing Ray Charles at the ceremony, he sang in respect to Charles and was greeted by a standing applause. Charles, who was blind, has certainly left a beautiful musical legacy, just like many other famous African American musicians.

The contributions of African Americans to US musical history began with the arrival of the first Africans on its mainland in 1619. Africans slaves were often treated no better than animals. Taken from their homes and robbed of their freedom, they managed to maintain memories of the rich music and dance traditions of their ancestors.

Music played a very important role in the West African way of life. Music was played during every activity. There were special kinds of music for festivals. The slaves developed their own versions of these practices.

American music developed under a strong African influence. Black spirituals

are one of the best-known and earliest forms of American music. These religious songs eventually gave birth to the blues and jazz in the late 1800's. In the mid-1900's musicians combined spirituals, blues, and jazz styles to develop rock 'n' roll. In the late 1900's, a new American musical form called rap appeared.

As people travelled and moved around, these forms of music were later brought to Europe and other parts of the world. Nowadays, almost all popular music contains elements of African American music.

### I. Multiple Choice.

1. Who is Ray Charles?
  - A. Jamie Fox.
  - B. A blind musician.
  - C. A director.
  - D. An actor.
2. Why did the African slaves love music so much?
  - A. They loved it by nature.
  - B. They hoped to be famous.
  - C. Due to their sufferings, they tried to maintain memories of the rich music and dance traditions of their ancestors.
  - D. The passage didn't tell us.
3. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - A. Ray Charles is another name for Jamie Fox.
  - B. Ray Charles is a white American musician.
  - C. American music had a strong influence on African music.
  - D. Rock 'n' roll developed from spirituals, blues and jazz.
4. How do you understand the last sentence of the passage?
  - A. African music is the best in the world.
  - B. African American music is the most popular.
  - C. Almost all popular music has something to do with African American music.
  - D. Africans are equally treated in the world.
5. What's the passage mainly talking about?
  - A. It is to talk people into loving American music.
  - B. It is to advertise African American music.
  - C. It is to introduce a movie about black music.
  - D. It is to explain how African music influenced American music.

II. Here are some words and phrases from the passage. Match the definitions with words from the box.

nominate	legacy	rob... of	play a role
under the influence of		give birth to	

1. something that exists as a result of something that happened in the past \_\_\_\_\_
2. to take money or property illegally from a person, often using violence \_\_\_\_\_
3. to influence somebody or something in certain field \_\_\_\_\_
4. to produce something, or cause something to happen \_\_\_\_\_
5. to suggest that someone or something should receive a prize \_\_\_\_\_
6. the effect that a person or a thing has on someone \_\_\_\_\_

III. Use the words or phrases above to complete the following sentences.

1. Trade unions have \_\_\_\_\_ in the recent debate.
2. The war left an enduring \_\_\_\_\_ of bitterness and suspicion.
3. His films were produced \_\_\_\_\_ of the old professor.
4. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his car, briefcase and mobile phone.
5. Each team has to \_\_\_\_\_ a leader.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ many new ideas after visiting the neighbour's works.

### Passage D

A painter hangs his or her finished picture on a wall, and everyone can see it. A composer(作曲家) writes a work, but no one can hear it until it is performed. Professional singers and players have great responsibilities, for the composer is entirely dependent on them. A student of music needs as long and as difficult a training to become a performer as a medical student needs to become a doctor. Most training is concerned with techniques, for musicians have to train the muscular proficiency. Singers practice breathing every day, as their sound would not be steady without controlled muscular support. Stringed musical instrument players practice moving the fingers of the left hand up and down, while drawing the bow to and fro(来回) with the right arm – two entirely different movements.

While singers and instrument players have to be able to get every note perfectly in tune, pianists don't have to worry about this, for the notes are already

there, waiting for them, and it is the piano tuner's responsibility to tune the instrument for them. But they have their own difficulties: the hammers that hit the strings have to be adjusted not to sound like percussion, and each tone has to sound clear.

This problem of getting clear sound is one that student conductors(指挥)face. They have to learn to know every note of the music and how it should sound, and they have to aim at controlling these sounds with authority.

Technique is of no use unless it is combined with musical knowledge and understanding. Great artists are those who are so familiar with the language of music that they can enjoy performing the masterpieces written in any century.

### I. Multiple Choice.

1. A painter needs \_\_\_\_\_ so that other people can enjoy it.
  - A. to hang his picture up
  - B. someone to paint his picture
  - C. another painter
  - D. an artist
2. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - A. A painter has his painting sold in order to be enjoyed.
  - B. A composer's work can be enjoyed when he finishes it.
  - C. A student of music needs only talent to become a performer.
  - D. Singers practice breathing every day to train the muscular proficiency.
3. The piano tuner's responsibility is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to get every note perfectly in tune
  - B. to tune the instrument for pianists
  - C. the same with singers
  - D. to make each tone sound clear
4. How do you understand the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?
  - A. A student of music has long and difficult training as the medical student.
  - B. A student of music needs more difficult training to become a performer.
  - C. A medical student's training is longer and harder than that of the student of music.
  - D. The training of a musical student and a medical student is different.
5. What's the main idea of the passge?
  - A. Different people of different careers have the same training process.

- B. How to become a singer.
- C. The training that a singer needs.
- D. The technique for an artist.

II. Here are some words from the passage. Match the definitions with words from the box, and try to memorize them.

composer	perform	technique
instrument player	note	masterpiece

- an individual sound in music \_\_\_\_\_
- an excellent painting, book, piece of music, or the best work of an art \_\_\_\_\_
- skill that a job or something else needs \_\_\_\_\_
- someone who writes music, especially classical music \_\_\_\_\_
- a person who plays music with a piano, guitar, etc \_\_\_\_\_
- to do something in front of an audience in order to entertain them \_\_\_\_\_

### Passage E

Have you heard of stories about people who are sick and have been healed by listening to music? Is it a miracle or a successful form of medicine? Can listening to music really relieve pain?

Around the world, music therapy is being used to treat different medical conditions and illnesses. Some of the ways people use music therapy are to reduce pain, such as in childbirth or during cancer treatments, or to stimulate brain activity after an injury or memory loss. Music therapy has also been successful in aiding children to overcome disabilities. Children can move their bodies with the music and stamp along to the beat.

Why is music a useful therapy? Music is soothing and relaxing, but it also stimulates our brains. Emotionally and intellectually, we respond to the sounds of music. But the complexity of music – the different tempos (拍子), rhythms, melodies and harmonies – provokes the biggest response. Thus, classical music is most typically used for therapies due to its complex sounds and patterns. Although rap or hip hop might be fun to listen to, it's unlikely that such styles of music would produce the same kind of therapeutic effect. Playing a musical instrument

rather than simply listening to music can also be therapeutic for some people, helping relieve stress and anxiety.

Have scientists been able to prove that music can heal disease? Music has been shown to reduce pain in cancer patients by increasing the release of endorphins (内啡肽). Endorphins are the body's natural painkillers, and when we listen to music, our brains respond by releasing these natural painkillers. It has also been known to contribute to the brain development of newborn babies and even babies still in the mother's womb (子宫). Certain types of music have also been found to lower blood pressure and slow a person's heart rate. Many people are hopeful that music could replace the need for some medications that are normally used to treat certain illnesses. Currently, music therapy is used in a variety of settings such as hospitals, nursing homes, day cares, and schools.

Although music therapy is not yet considered a mainstream treatment, it is recognized more and more as a useful addition to traditional treatment. So next time you are feeling low or stressed out, put on some relaxing music and let the music heal you.

1. What's the passage mainly talking about?
  - A. Music therapy is widely used as a popular treatment.
  - B. Music can relieve pain.
  - C. Music is a useful addition to traditional treatment.
  - D. Music can stimulate our brains.
2. Music therapy can do the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. reducing pain
  - B. treating cancer
  - C. helping children overcome disabilities
  - D. stimulating brain activity
3. Why is classical music most typically used for therapies?
  - A. It increases blood pressure.
  - B. It can reduce pain and suffering.
  - C. People prefer classical music.
  - D. Its complex sounds and patterns work.
4. What does the underlined word "provoke" mean?
  - A. To interest.
  - B. To attract.
  - C. To delight.
  - D. To produce.

5. What can we conclude from the passage?
- A. Music has replaced some medications.
  - B. Music can probably replace some medications.
  - C. Music therapy is a mainstream treatment.
  - D. Music therapy can heal any kind of diseases.

### Passage F

She is widely seen as proof that good looks can last for ever. But, at nearly 500 years of age, time is catching up with the Mona Lisa.

The health of the famous picture, painted by Leonardo da Vinci in 1505, is getting worse by the year, according to the Louvre Museum(卢浮宫) where it is housed.

“The thin, wooden panel on which the Mona Lisa is painted in oil has changed shape since experts checked it two years ago,” the museum said. Visitors have noticed changes but repairing the world’s



most famous painting is not easy. Experts are not sure about the materials the Italian artist used and their current chemical state.

Nearly 6 million people go to see the Mona Lisa every year, many attracted by the mystery of her smile. “It is very interesting that when you’re not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops,” said Professor Margaret Livingstone of Harvard University. “It’s because direct vision(视觉) is excellent at picking up details, but less suited to looking at shadows. Da Vinci painted the smile in shadows.”

However, the actual history of the Mona Lisa is just as mysterious as the smile. Da Vinci himself loved it so much that he always carried it with him, until it was eventually sold to France’s King Francis I in 1519.

In 1911, the painting was stolen from the Louvre by a former employee, who took it out of the museum, hidden under his coat. He said he planned to return it



to Italy. The painting was sent back to France two years later. During the World War II, French hid the painting in small towns to keep it out of the hands of German forces.

### I. Multiple choice:

1. How do you understand the last sentence of paragraph 1?
  - A. The Mona Lisa had a race against time 500 years ago.
  - B. The Mona Lisa has lasted for 500 hundred years.
  - C. The Mona Lisa is still up to date today.
  - D. With nearly 500 years going by, the Mona Lisa's beauty is fading.
2. What does the underlined word in paragraph 2 mean?
  - A. To be lived.
  - B. To be put away.
  - C. To be painted.
  - D. To be constructed.
3. The Mona Lisa was painted \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. on a wall
  - B. on a paper
  - C. on a piece of cloth
  - D. on a wooden panel
4. Why is the repairing of Mona Lisa difficult?
  - A. Experts haven't realized the necessity of repairing.
  - B. Most of the visitors don't agree to repair it.
  - C. Experts are uncertain about the materials and the chemical state.
  - D. Who will carry out the repair work isn't decided.
5. What made the Mona Lisa's smile mysterious?
  - A. The unique smile that she had.
  - B. Da Vinci's special painting skill.
  - C. The illusion of the visitors.
  - D. Seeing her in different angles.
6. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - A. Millions of visitors go to see the Mona Lisa every year.
  - B. The Mona Lisa is kept in the Louvre Museum now.
  - C. Da Vince loved the Mona Lisa very much.
  - D. The prototype(原型) of the Mona Lisa was Da Vinci's wife.