



普通高中课程标准实验教科书

# 英语

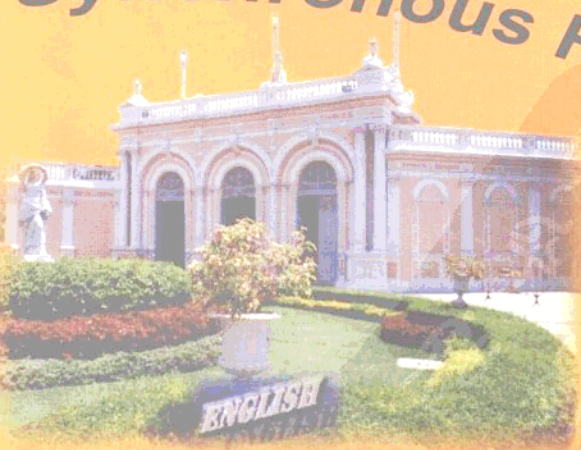
## 同步阅读训练

模块 8 9

配译林版

# English

Synchronous Reading Training



CTPC 中国出版集团  
中国对外翻译出版公司

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# 英 语

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模块 8

模块 9

(配译林版)

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## 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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## 模块八 高二下学期

## Unit 1

## The written word

### Passage A

Who is the “Shakespeare of China”? Certainly, he’s Cao Xueqin, author of *Dream of the Red Chamber*. Through research, it has been proven that Cao was born on the 26th day of the fourth month on the ancient Chinese lunar calendar in 1724.

*Dream of the Red Chamber* focuses on women, who were as a group discriminated against, repressed and flirted with in traditional Chinese society. The book relates their truthfulness, kindness and beauty while conveying their unhappy sufferings and miserable fates. However, the hero Jia Baoyu is described as one showing less concern for oneself than for others – what others (women) need, I must try to provide for them, taking nothing else into account. Lin Daiyu, the heroine, even died for love.



*Dream of the Red Chamber* takes the form of a novel, but it is a great tragedy, and its artistic style is that of splendid poetry. This is the first of three dimensions (维度) of this work. The second is this work’s wonderful mixture of culture, history and philosophy. And the third is the combination of the cream of Confucian, Taoist and Buddhist philosophies, which serve as the backbone of Chinese culture.

Above all, with exceptional literary greatness, the author expresses his pursuit (追求) of “truth, good and beauty”. He also conveys embarrassment from, and rebellion against, all acts and words that pollute and destroy truth, good and beauty.

It was this great master that led readers to start thinking and gradually understanding the meaning and value of life, and the origin, duty and mission of “mankind”. Mankind has desire, which causes feelings of “longing for more” and selfishness. But “qing” (love) is totally selfless.

Cao has raised the status of Chinese culture to a new level in both nature and literature to create a glorious milestone that no one has yet surpassed.

1. Cao Xueqin is famous for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his learned knowledge and great artistic style
  - B. his unique grasp of culture, history and philosophy
  - C. his through understanding of confucianism, Taosim and Buddhism
  - D. his wonderful work – Dream of the Red Chamber
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
  - A. Cao Xueqin was interested in describing women.
  - B. Jia Baoyu was not a worthy person.
  - C. Cao Xueqin disclosed some complex social problems.
  - D. Women in the work had a high social status.
3. In Dream of the Red Chamber, “qing” is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. terrible
  - B. powerful
  - C. selfish
  - D. beautiful
4. Which should be the best title of the text?
  - A. Cao Xueqin
  - B. Shakespeare of China
  - C. Dream of the Red Chamber
  - D. Cao Xueqin’s Achievements

### Passage B

During the past couple days some China Blog readers have offered a few suggestions. We always love to hear these, though I can’t promise we’ll go along with them.

For instance, a regular commenter suggests we add some posts in Chinese, which would have an unusual promoting influence. I’m afraid that it might not be much more than that. We’re doing our best to blog (and write for the magazine and time. com) in a language we’ve got a pretty good handle on; Mandarin would be a



little much both for us and for the majority of readers. That is said, the folks at the environmental sits China Dialogue do an amazing job of putting everything from posts to reader comments up in Chinese and English. Check them out.

Another reader, Leed, asks if we can kick a commenter out of the blog. Sorry, we don't do that. On rare occasions we take down comments that use profanity(脏话) or are completely off topic, but we try to be very careful about that. Since this blog began in January, I've removed one comment, and that was for use of profanity. I try to err on the side of free speech. Commenter ChianBiz expressed himself well as follows:

Forbid which idea? Which point of view should be struck down? Which participant should be driven out of this forum of open ideas and discussion?

This is exactly what China needs. A truly open forum to discuss ideas and express opinions. The right of free speech demands that all sides are able to voice their opinions.

To understand the position of an adversary is required if you are to win him over, or defeat him. All who visit here are free to come and go, comment or not, accept or reject any opinions presented.

But, thankfully, none has the right to pick and choose who may be heard or what ideas are worthy of consideration.

1. How many sub-topics are involved in this passage?

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| A. Two  | B. Three |
| C. Four | D. Five  |

2. We can infer that a commenter may use \_\_\_\_\_ to express himself.

- |                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. English           | B. Chinese                    |
| C. English & Chinese | D. English Mandarin & Chinese |

3. According to the text, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. profanity is not allowed
- B. only some ideas are permitted to get around online
- C. speech freedom contributes a lot to social development
- D. most Chinese people like to make some comments at China Dialogue



4. Where does the writer come from?

A. China

B. The UK

C. The USA

D. An English-speaking country

### Passage C

Most people heard of Shakespeare and probably know something of his plays. However, not everybody knows much about the life of this world-famous man, except perhaps that he was born in the market town of Stratford-upon-Avon and that he married a woman called Anne Hathaway. We know nothing of his school life.

Nothing certain is known of what he did between the time he left school and his leaving home for London. It is said that he was beaten and even put in prison for stealing rabbits and deer from a neighboring landowner, and because of this he was forced to leave his native place.

Whatever caused him to leave his hometown, the world can be thankful about it. When he arrived in London, he set his foot on the road to fame. It is said that he was without money or friends there at first, but that he made a little money by taking care of the horses of the gentlemen who attended the plays at the theatre. In time, he came to know the actors in the theatre, and they found him clever. Finally he was invited to join their company. By 1592, he had become one of the three members of a famous company.



From what we know of his later life, it is clear that Shakespeare's connection with the theatre had made him a wealthy man since he wrote the plays, which attracted a good many people. Towards the end of the 16th century he bought a large property in Stratford. No less than eleven of his plays were produced after he went back there. These include the great tragedies Othello, Macbeth and King Lear.

Shakespeare died in 1616. Some years earlier he chose a gravestone. He wrote on the stone that if anyone might remove his body from his grave, he would bring bad luck on him.

It seems strange that he should have had this fear. He might have known how deeply he was respected for the genius he showed in his plays and poems.

1. Shakespeare was forced to run away from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. London  
 B. Oxford  
 C. Stratford-upon-Avon  
 D. the school of his hometown
2. In London shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sold the rabbit and deer he had stolen  
 B. looked after horses  
 C. was put into prison  
 D. set up a company of his own
3. Which statement is NOT true ?  
 A. Shakespeare was an actor and a play writer.  
 B. Shakespeare wrote not only plays but also poems.  
 C. Shakespeare wrote as many as eleven plays in his life.  
 D. In the late 1590s Shakespeare bought a large property for himself.
4. Which of the following might be true about Shakespeare's tomb?  
 A. Somebody had removed his body out of his tomb.  
 B. The words have been removed from his gravestone.  
 C. Nobody removed his body out his tomb.  
 D. His body is still there but his gravestone has been removed away.

### Passage D

You go to a bookstore to choose some books for a long journey. You pick some up and read what it says about them on the back covers.

#### Book A

The Roman Emperor Claudius writes the inside story of his public life. Men regarded him as a pitiful fool. But the actions he describes are far from foolish. He appears as a man whose errors came from good nature and innocence. It is the common people and the common soldiers who help him to repair the damage done by conquering Britain, and who stand by him in his final hard judgment is his unfaithful wife, Messalina.

**Book B**

A fortune-teller once told Mary (as the author calls herself in this book): "You are going to be loved by people you've never seen and never will see".

That statement came true when she published her delightful and exact record of country life at the end of the last century – a record in which she describes England of farm-workers and country tradesman and colors her picture with the cheerful courage and the rare pleasures.

**Book C**

Around England is an English course designed for young beginners made up of thirty radio and television units which tell the story of four young English people who live in London. They are involved(陷入) in a series of amusing incidents.

**Book D**

The novel is the story of a man for whom both real life and university research have lost their meaning. Separated from his wife, Gerald Middleton painfully knows that the center of his life is empty. But the world is reaching out for him again...

Gerald is the only person still alive who was present when Eorpwald's grave was opened and the strange wooden figure found which has puzzled and interested students of early English history for years.

- \_\_\_\_\_ will probably be light and humorous.  
A. Book A  
B. Book B  
C. Book C  
D. Book D
- Which book seems to be set in the present day?  
A. Book A  
B. Book B  
C. Book C  
D. Book D
- Which of the following is TRUE about Mary?  
A. She is a fortune-teller.  
B. She grew up in the country.  
C. She is a photographer.  
D. She is not alive.
- Around England is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an amusing story told by four young English people  
B. an English textbook designed for young beginners  
C. a series of stories told by radio and television  
D. a novel about the life of young people in London

**Passage E**

Read a whole book in English may be easier than you think. Not all classics are too difficult or complicated. So you're not limited to the simplified version(译本). Books in their original versions may send you to the dictionary. And you might not understand everything you read. But reading one from cover to cover will give you a real sense of accomplishment. The key is to find the right books. Let's take a look at these.

**The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe( C. S. Lewis)**

Stepping into an old wardrobe, four English school children find themselves in the magical world of Narnia. On this delightful land, they find friends among the many talking creatures.

The children soon discover, however, that Narnia is ruled by the White Witch. Edmund, one of the children, falls under her power. Who can free Narnia? Only Aslan, the great and noble lion. He alone knows the Deeper Magic. But the children themselves must help fight the battle against the White Witch and those who serve her.

**A Wrinkle in Time ( Madeleine)**

Meg's father, a US government scientist, has been missing for many months. He had been experimenting with time travel when he mysteriously disappeared. Now Meg, her little brother Charles Wallace and her friend Calvin will try to rescue him. But first they must outwit the forces of evil they encounter on their journey through time and space. Can they find Meg's father before it's too late?

This novel is more than just a science-fiction adventure. It's an exploration of the nature of our universe.

**The Pearl ( John Steinbeck)**

One day Kino, a poor Mexican pearl diver, finds a magnificent pearl. With it he dreams of buying a better life, new clothes and schooling for his son. Instead, it brings only evil. His wife pleads with him to get rid of it. "No," says Kino. "I will have my chance. I am a man." But when he kills a man who is trying to steal the pearl, Kino and his wife must run for their lives.

This tale of dreams, justice and the power of greed is told simply and beautifully.

### The Long Winter (Laura Ingalls Wilder)

It's winter, 1880-1881, on America's northern prairies. Mr and Mrs Ingalls and their four girls stay near the kitchen stove to keep warm. Heavy snowstorms cut them off even from neighbors. With the trains stopped, no supplies can reach the town. Food and fuel are running out. Day after day the girls must grind wheat for bread and twist hay to burn. At times they nearly lose the battle to keep their spirits up.

This story provides a fascinating glimpse into the life of early American settlers.

1. Reading a whole English book \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is more difficult than you think
  - B. is complicated
  - C. is just for a sense of accomplishment
  - D. is easy if only you choose the right one
2. In the passage, the author intends to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. recommend a few simplified versions of classics
  - B. recommend a few original versions of classics
  - C. tell us how to read an English book from beginning to end
  - D. tell us how to find proper English books to read
3. Which book deals with history?
  - A. The Long Winter.
  - B. The Pearl.
  - C. The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe.
  - D. A Wrinkle in Time.
4. A Wrinkle in Time is different from other books mentioned in the passage in that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it is not a science fiction
  - B. it tells a true story
  - C. it provides some scientific knowledge
  - D. it tells the battle between justice and evil

## Passage F

Time is the most influential newsmagazine in the U. S. , published in New York City.

Time was created in 1923 by Briton Hadden and Henry Luce, making it the first weekly newsmagazine in the United States. Hadden was a carefree figure, who liked to tease(逗弄) Luce and saw Time as something important but also fun. That accounts for its tone, which many people still criticize as too light for serious news. It tells news through people, and for many decades the magazine's cover was of a single person. On Hadden's death in 1929, Luce became the dominant man at Time and a major figure in the history of 20th-century media.

Time is also known for its red border, introduced in 1927, which only changed once since then the issue released shortly after the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States, which featured a black border to symbolize mourning. However, this edition was a special "extra" edition published quickly for the breaking new of the event.

In the beginning of 2007, the year's first issue was delayed for a week due to "editorial changes". The changes included the firing of 300 employees.

The December 1941 issue of Time was intended to have Disney's film *Dumbo* on the cover, but it was dropped due to attack on Pearl Harbor.

In some advertising campaigns, the magazine has suggested that the letter TIME stand for "The International Magazine of Events".

1. The tone of Time is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. serious  
B. aggressive(咄咄逼人的)  
C. humorous  
D. critical
2. Which of the following is NOT true about Time?  
A. The stories in Time are usually of serious topics.  
B. The covers used to be of a single person.  
C. The border of the cover of the regular *Time* is always red.  
D. The stories are always about politics.
3. It can be inferred that the Disney's film *Dumbo* is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a comedy film  
B. a tragedy film  
C. a serious film  
D. a musical film

4. What does the underlined word “mourning” mean?

- A. Greeting.
- B. Sorrow.
- C. Respect.
- D. Anger.

### Passage G

Mark began to introduce the guest speaker to the audience, but then paused in horror. He had forgotten her name.

Barbara hid her jewelry somewhere when she went on vacation. When she came back, she couldn't remember where she'd put it.

Perhaps you've had experiences like these, most people have. And what's worse, most people have resigned themselves to a life of forgetting. They don't know a simple but important fact: Memory can be improved. If you'll just accept that fact, this book will show you how.

First, relax. If you're overanxious about remembering something, you'll forget it. And avoid being negative. If you keep telling yourself that your memory is bad, your mind will come to believe it and you won't remember things.

When you forget something, don't follow up with a remark like “Gee, I need to have my brain rewired.” Jokes like this are negative and will have a negative effect on you and your memory.

But relaxing isn't enough. To improve your memory, you'll need to take an active role. Like your body, your memory can be strengthened through exercise. Look for chances to exercise your memory. For example, if you're learning a language, try to actively remember irregular verbs.

If you aren't actively aware of things, you won't remember them. So, go through your day being actively aware. For example, make mental pictures of what you see. Don't just put your keys down! If you want to find them again, make a mental picture of the place where you're putting them.

1. What do Mark and Barbara do?

- A. They are people the writer imagined.
- B. They are key roles in the book.
- C. They are writer's friends.
- D. They help to write the book.



2. After reading the book, if one has a bad memory, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he should believe he has a good memory instead
  - B. he should not resign himself to forgetfulness
  - C. he will accept the fact that memory can be improved
  - D. he should not be active in remembering things
3. What's the meaning of the underlined sentence?
  - A. I should exercise my memory.
  - B. I will have my brain repaired.
  - C. I should use my brains.
  - D. I should make up my mind.
4. The underlined word "them" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. things
  - B. pictures
  - C. keys
  - D. irregular verbs

## Passage H

Years ago there was a group of brilliant young men at the University of Wisconsin, who seemed to have amazing creative literary talent. They were would-be extraordinary in their ability to put the English language to its best use. These promising young men met regularly to read and criticize each other's work.

These men were cruel with one another. They dissected(剖析) the smallest literary expression into a hundred pieces.

They were heartless, though, even in their criticism. The gatherings became such stages of literary criticism that the members of this special club called themselves the "Stranglers(扼杀者)".

Not to be left behind, the women of literary talent in the university were determined to start a club of their own, one comparable to the Stranglers. They called themselves the "Wranglers(争论者)". They, too, read their works to one another. But there was one great difference. Their criticism was much softer, more positive, more encouraging. Sometimes, there was almost no criticism at all. Every attempt, even the slightest one, was en-

