



普通高中课程标准实验教科书

# 英语

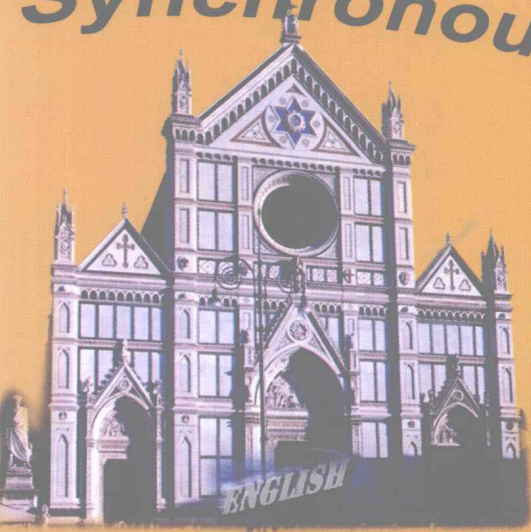
## 同步阅读训练

模块 2

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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## 同步阅读训练

模块 2  
(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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## Unit 1 Tales of the unexplained

### Passage A

Lost and unconscious on a remote mountain, a man who survived for more than three weeks is believed to have been saved after his body went into a form of hibernation (冬眠).

Emergency medical teams said that the 35-year-old man had survived without food or water after his organs shut down, his pulse slowed and his body temperature fell by a third. They believe that his metabolism (新陈代谢) almost grounded to a halt as he lay on the mountain-side, a response that saved him.



“He fell into a state similar to hibernation and many of his organs slowed, but his brain was protected,” Dr. Shinichi Sato, head of the emergency unit that treated the man, said: “I believe that his brain capacity has recovered 100 percent.”

The man was treated for severe hypothermia (体温过低), multiple organ failure and blood loss caused by a fall, but was not expected to suffer lasting illness.

Mitsutaka Uchikoshi, a city official from neighboring Nishinomiya, had enjoyed a barbecue (吃烤烧肉的野餐) with work fellows in Mount Rokko when he decided against joining the others for the cable-car (空中缆车) ride back, choosing to walk down on his own. After losing his way, he broke his pelvis (骨盆) by a bad fall and then lost consciousness. More than three weeks later he was discovered by a climber. He had almost no pulse and a body temperature of only 22°C (72°F). “On the second day, the sun was out, I was in a field, and I felt very comfortable. That’s my last memory,” Uchikoshi told reporters. “I must have

fallen asleep after that. ”

Doctors are still uncertain how Mr. Uchikoshi managed to survive. Hibernation is considered the most likely explanation. During hibernation, activity in the body's cells slows to a near stop, greatly cutting the need for oxygen, and lowering energy consumption. In animals like squirrels or bears, hibernation reduces the amount of oxygen that cells need to survive, protecting them from damage to the brain and other organs.

### Exercises:

#### 1. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1) What happened to the 35-year-old man mentioned in the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) What's the man's condition when he was discovered?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) What saved the man according to the emergency medical teams' thought?

\_\_\_\_\_

4) What's the most probable explanation for the man's survival?

\_\_\_\_\_

5) What's the result of the man's treatment? Are there any lasting illness?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Are the following statements true or false? Write T in the boxes if they are true and write F in the boxes if they are false. Correct the false statements.

1) Emergency medical teams believed that the man's metabolism completely stopped as he lay on the mountainside. ( )

2) The man fell into a state similar to hibernation and many of his organs slowed, but his brain was protected. ( )

3) The man fell down the mountain when he was riding a cable-car back. ( )

4) The man hurt nowhere after fell down the mountain. ( )

5) The man's last memory is that on the second day, the sun was out, he was in a field, and he felt very comfortable. ( )

6) Doctors are sure that the reason why Mr Uchikoshi managed to survive was that he fell into the state of hibernation. ( )

7) During hibernation, activity in the boby's cells stopped, the need for oxygen decreased. ( )

8) Hibernation can protect animals from damage to the brain and other organs.

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3. Complete the following sentences with proper forms of the words or phrases given below.

unconscious, remote, emergency, organ, shut down, slow,  
lie, response, fall, state

- 1) Several trees \_\_\_\_\_ down in the gales.
- 2) What is studied on the course seems rather \_\_\_\_\_ from ordinary life.
- 3) Doctors are worried about his \_\_\_\_\_ of health.
- 4) After the car crash I was \_\_\_\_\_ for several hours.
- 5) He \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor, reading a book.
- 6) Ring the bell in an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) I'm waiting in \_\_\_\_\_ to your recent letter.
- 8) He was made redundant when the pit \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) His bad leg \_\_\_\_\_ him down a lot.
- 10) Vital \_\_\_\_\_ such as the liver and the heart are now being used in transplant operations.

4. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the words given.

- 1) 由于有大雾,所有的飞机都停飞了。(ground)
- 2) 她对我而言远远不止是个朋友。(more than)
- 3) 火车由于前面路轨施工而停了下来。(halt)
- 4) 我们好像有类似的问题。(similar)
- 5) 我们必须保护自己以防止进一步受到攻击。(protect)
- 6) 这玻璃杯使用时要小心。(treat)
- 7) 出事汽车的司机多处受伤。(multiple)
- 8) 你有没有向警方报告你丢失的车。(loss)



- 9) 她的婚姻破裂后,她痛苦不堪。(suffer)
- 10) 父亲的死亡使她陷入长期的悲哀中。(lasting)
- 11) 哥伦布在1492年发现美洲。(discover)
- 12) 他在我旁边我就觉得不自在。(comfortable)
- 13) 她太累了,很快就睡着了。(asleep)
- 14) 全盘考虑下来,还是辞职的好。(consider)
- 15) 你能想得出他行为粗鲁的理由吗?(explanation)
- 16) 电影中一些最激烈的暴力镜头被删掉了。(cut)
- 17) 暴风雨造成了巨大的损害。(damage)
- 18) 请把你的噪音压低一些。(lower)

### Passage B

Have you ever suddenly felt that someone you know was in trouble—and he was? Have you ever dreamed of something that came true later? Maybe you have ESP.

ESP stands for Extra Sensory Perception. It may be called a sixth sense. It seems to let people know about events before they happen, or events that are happening some distance away.

Here is an example: a woman was doing washing. Suddenly she screamed, “My father is dead! I saw him sitting in the chair!” Just then, a telegram came. The woman’s father had died of a heart attack. He died sitting in a chair.

There are thousands of stories like this on record. Scientists are studying them to find out what is behind these strange mental messages. Here’s another example—one of hundreds of dreams that have come true.

A man dreamed he was walking along a road when a horse and carriage came by. The driver said, “There’s room for one more.” The man felt the driver was dead, so he ran away. The next day the man was getting on a crowded bus. The bus driver said, “There’s room for one more.” Then the man saw the driver’s face was the same face he had seen in the dream. He wouldn’t get on the bus. As the bus drove off, it crashed and burst into flames. Everyone was killed!

Some people say stories like these are lies or coincidences. Others, including some scientists say that ESP is true. From studying of ESP, we may some day learn more about the human mind.

**Exercises:****1. Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

- 1) What does ESP stand for in the passage?
  - A. English for specific purpose.
  - B. Extra sensory perception.
  - C. Extra sense perceive.
  - D. English for specific perception.
- 2) What's ESP?
  - A. It seems to let people know about events before they happen, or events that are happening some distance away.
  - B. It makes people to predict future.
  - C. It makes people be able to tell fortune.
  - D. It is a superfluous sense.
- 3) Which of the following is true according to the passage?
  - A. All people have ESP.
  - B. Only children have ESP.
  - C. Nobody has ESP.
  - D. Some man or woman have ESP.
- 4) The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. A Terrible Dream
  - B. The Human Mind
  - C. Strange Things
  - D. A Sixth Sense

**2. Translate the following sentences into English using the words or phrases given.**

- 1) 她的儿子老是和警察惹上麻烦。(trouble)
- 2) 我从没幻想过能得到那份工作。(dream)
- 3) 我反对这位首相,也反对他所支持的一切观点。(stand for)
- 4) 依我看这是浪费时间。(seem)
- 5) 从远处望去,那些遗迹令人难忘。(distance)
- 6) 那男人痛得尖声喊叫。(scream)
- 7) 校长因其所持观点而受到攻击。(attack)
- 8) 这是有纪录以来最冷的冬天。(on record)
- 9) 我们从来不知道他的名字。(find out)
- 10) 我的梦想成真了。(come true)

- 11) 他坐上车便开车走了。(drive off)
- 12) 汽车撞在一棵树上。(crash)
- 13) 她突然哭起来。(burst into)
- 14) 她为得到那份工作而隐瞒了年龄。(lie)
- 15) 账单中包括服务费吗?(include)
- 16) 当时我和你居然同在伦敦,真巧!(coincidence)

**3. Match the words with their meanings.**

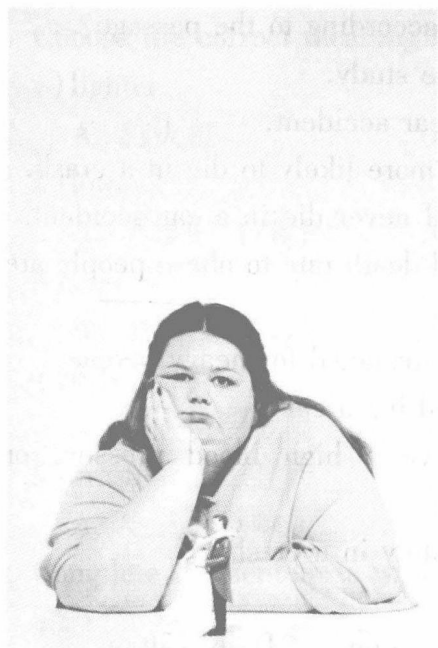
- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1) scream      | a. red or yellow burning gas seen when something is on fire                           |
| 2) crowded     | b. a method of sending messages along wire by electronic or radio signals             |
| 3) crash       | c. to cry out loudly on a high note, in fear, pain, or excitement                     |
| 4) flame       | d. a combination of events, happening by chance which are often surprising            |
| 5) coincidence | e. of the physical senses   |
| 6) attack      | f. completely full or filled with people  |
| 7) telegram    | g. to cause to have on accident; to fall or move noisily; to make a sudden loud noise |
| 8) perception  | h. beyond what is usual or necessary  |
| 9) sensory     | i. an act of violence intended to harm; a sudden and severe period of illness         |
| 10) extra      | j. natural ability to notice and understand things; understanding of something        |

**Passage C**

Heavier people are more likely to be killed or seriously injured in car accidents than lighter people according to new research.

That could mean car designers will have to build in new safety features (部件). In the US, car makers have already had to redesign air bags so they inflate(膨胀) to lower pressures, making them less of a danger to smaller women and children.

A study carried out in Seattle, Washington, looked at more than 26,000 people who had been involved(卷入) in car crashes, and found that heavier people were



at far more risk. People weighing between 100 and 119 kilograms are almost two-and-a-half times as likely to die in a crash as people weighing less than 60 kilograms.

While they do not yet know why this is the case, it is well worth studying, says Charles Mock, a doctor in Seattle, who led the research team. He thinks one answer may be for safety authorities (当局) to use heavier crash-test dummies (假人) when testing cars as safe to drive.

The reasons for the higher injury and death rates are far from clear. Mock says that the inside of the car might not be suitably designed for heavy people. Besides, obese (肥胖的) people, with health problems such as high blood pressure or other diseases, could be finding it tougher to recover from injury.

Richard Kent, an expert at the University of Virginia, thinks the new research has shown a connection between obesity (肥胖) and serious injury or death.

People who are obese might also be at risk because seat belts do not hold them safely in a crash.

### Exercises:

#### 1. Choose the correct answer according to the passage.

1) What's the result of the new research?

- A. Heavier people are more likely to be killed or seriously injured in car accidents.
- B. Lighter people are more likely to be killed or seriously injured in car accidents.
- C. Car accidents have nothing to do with people's weight.
- D. Heavier people are safer than lighter people in car accidents.

2) In US air bags \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are being replaced by new ones
- B. are not designed for thin people
- C. are dangerous for smaller women and children
- D. have low pressures inside

- 3) Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
- A. More than 26000 people are involved in the study.
  - B. Heavier people were at far more risk in a car accident.
  - C. People weighing between 100 and 119 are more likely to die in a crash.
  - D. People weighing less than 60 kilograms will never die in a car accident.
- 4) The probable reasons for the higher injury and death rate to obese people are the following except \_\_\_\_.
- A. the inside of the car might not be suitably designed for heavy people
  - B. the heavy people are not clever enough to drive a car
  - C. the heavy people are more likely to have a high blood pressure or other diseases
  - D. the seat belt may not hold heavy people safely in a crash
- 5) This passage is a \_\_\_\_.
- A. narration      B. description      C. argumentation      D. exposition

**2. Are the following statements true or false? Write T in the boxes if they are true and write F in the boxes if they are false. Correct the false statements.**

- 1) New safety features have already replaced the old ones. (      )
- 2) Air bags in the US might do harm to smaller women and children. (      )
- 3) Dr. Charles Mock has already found out why heavy people are more likely to be killed or seriously injured in car accidents. (      )
- 4) The safety authorities may use heavier crash-test dummies to test cars as safe to drive. (      )
- 5) Health problems are the main reason for obese people's higher injury and death rates. (      )
- 6) The new research has shown a connection between obesity and serious injury or death. (      )
- 7) Seat belts are not as safe to obese people as to others. (      )

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## 3. Choose the correct meaning for the words given according to the passage.

1) lighter

A. 打火机

B. 轻轻的

2) lower

A. 下层的, 较低的

B. 使降低, 减少

3) case

A. 论据, 事实, 理由

B. 实例事例

C. 案例, 案件

4) risk

A. 使...遭受危险

B. 危险

5) crash

A. 突然的巨响

B. 倒闭

C. 撞车事故

## 4. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases given.

be likely to do, serious, injure, design, pressure, carry out, involve  
 connection, at risk, worth, safety, far from, suitable, recover

1) Low atmospheric \_\_\_\_\_ means it may rain.

2) Do you know that there is a \_\_\_\_\_ between smoking and heart disease?

3) Inflation \_\_\_\_\_ increase again this month.

4) He got \_\_\_\_\_ in smuggling.

5) He never \_\_\_\_\_ his threat to resign.

6) Is she \_\_\_\_\_ for the job?

7) Are you \_\_\_\_\_ about looking for a new job?

8) It's a film that's really \_\_\_\_\_ seeing.

9) She looked \_\_\_\_\_ happy!

10) I'm still \_\_\_\_\_ from a bad cold.

11) She was badly \_\_\_\_\_ in the accident.

12) You really are \_\_\_\_\_ if you do not wear a seat-belt.

13) My main concern is for the \_\_\_\_\_ of my family.

14) Who \_\_\_\_\_ the Sydney Opera House?

### Passage D

#### A Book's Legendary Journey

Tom Brennan was working in a Philadelphia office building when he noticed a

black bag. The bag contained a book. This chance discovery ended a 12-day search by the Library Company of Philadelphia for a historical treasure—a 120-page diary kept 190 years ago by Detorah Logan, “a woman who knew everybody in her day,” James Green, the librarian, told the magazine *American Libraries*. Most of the diary is a record of big events in Philadelphia. It also includes a description of British soldiers burning Washington D. C. in the war of 1812. She describes President James Madison on horseback as “perfectly shaking with fear” during the troubled days. George Washington, she writes, mistook her for the wife of a Frenchman, and praised her excellent English. The adventure of the lost book began September 4 when Cory Luxmoore arrived from England to deliver the diary of his ancestor (祖先) to the Library Company, which he and his wife considered to be the best home for the diary. Green told American libraries he had the diary in his possession “about five minutes” when Luxmoore took it back because he had promised to show it to one other person. On returning to his hotel after showing the precious book to Green, Luxmoore was shocked to realize that he had left it in the taxi.

Without any delay, Green began calling every taxi company in the city, with no luck. “I’ve felt sick since then,” Luxmoore told the reporters. According to Green, no one has yet learned how the diary came to the office building. Tom Brennan received a reward (奖励) of \$ 1,000. Philadelphia gained another treasure for its history, and Luxmoore told reporters, “It’s wonderful news, I’m on a high.”

### Exercises:

#### 1. Choose the correct answer according to the passage.

1) From the passage, we learn that the diary is now owned by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Detorah Logan
- B. Tom Brennan
- C. a Philadelphia magazine
- D. the library company of Philadelphia

2) What of the following is not the content that included in the diary?

- A. Big events in Philadelphia.
- B. The diary writer’s personal feelings in daily life.
- C. A description of British soldier burning Washington D. C. .
- D. Description of something about Present James Madisom and George Washington.

- 3) Cory Luxmoore and his wife considered Philadelphia the best home for the diary because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it tells stories about Philadelphia  
 B. it was written in Philadelphia  
 C. Philadelphia was famous  
 D. the author of the diary was born in Philadelphia
- 4) The right order of where the diary has been is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Philadelphia office building— Cory Luxmoore's home— in a taxi— James Green's hand  
 B. James Green's hand— in a taxi— Cory Luxmoore's home— Philadelphia office building  
 C. Cory Luxmoore's home— James Green's hand— in a taxi— Philadelphia office building  
 D. James Green's hand— Cory Luxmoore's home— Philadelphia office building— in a taxi
- 5) What does the underlined word "sick" mean in the passage?  
 A. Suffering from an illness.  
 B. For illness.  
 C. To feel as if you are going to throw up what is in your stomach.  
 D. Unhappy, upset, disappointed.
- 6) What did Luxmoore mean by saying "I'm on a high. "?  
 A. I'm the richest.  
 B. I'm the best.  
 C. I'm excited.  
 D. I'm lucky.
2. Are the following statements true or false? Write T in the boxes if they are true and write F in the boxes if they are false. Correct the false statements.
- 1) Tom Brennan found the lost diary on his way home and handed it in immediately to the Philadelphia office building. (      )
- 2) The diary has been lost for 12 days. (      )
- 3) The writer of the diary was the wife of a Frenchman who can speak good English. (      )
- 4) Philadelphia was considered the best home for the diary in Cory Luxmoore's opinion. (      )



- 5) It was Green that lost the book in the taxi. ( )  
6) How the diary came to the office building is a mystery. ( )  
7) The diary was a treasure for Philadelphia because it told stories about Philadelphia. ( )
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

3. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the words or phrases given.

- 1) 迪伦在他那个时代成为了一个传奇式人物。(legend)  
2) 我注意到他看上去相当紧张。(notice)  
3) 这本书包括我需要的全部资料。(contain)  
4) 我们不敢肯定亚瑟王是否是一个历史人物。(historical)  
5) 该展览馆收藏了许多艺术珍品。(treasure)  
6) 我把鸡蛋列入购物单中。(include)  
7) 他们对我而言是不折不扣的陌生人。(perfect)  
8) 爆炸使房子摇晃起来。(shake)  
9) 她非常怕火。(fear)  
10) 他脸上有种困扰的神情。(troubled)  
11) 她是个我根本不认识的陌生人,我却把她误认作我朋友的妹妹。(mistake)  
12) 作为一名运动员,她由于取得了成就而受到赞扬。(praise)  
13) 你的考试成绩优异。(excellent)  
14) 文件现在在我这里。(possession)  
15) 她答应晚些时候打电话给我。(promise)  
16) 水是非常宝贵的资源。(precious)  
17) 他的死令我们大家都十分震惊。(shock)  
18) 我的火车误点一小时。(delay)  
19) 她从报纸上得知儿子获得了成功。(learn)  
20) 警方悬赏提供抢劫案情报的人。(reward)  
21) 火车的速度越来越快。(gain)  
22) 孩子们备受关注。(receive)