



普通高中课程标准实验教科书

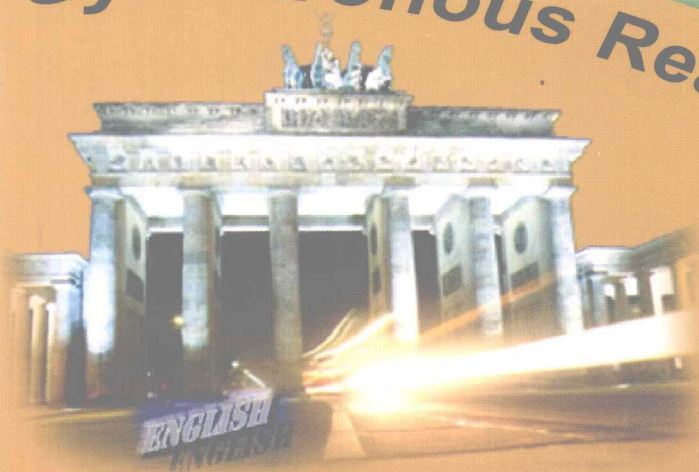
英语

同步阅读训练

必修 2

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

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同步阅读训练

必修 2
(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:必修.2/熊浪平主编. —北京:中国对外翻译出版公司,2008.12

配人教版

ISBN 978-7-5001-2053-7

I. 普... II. 熊... III. 英语—阅读教学—高中—习题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 198942 号

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 刘 琦

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 978-7-5001-2053-7

定价:12.60 元



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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。

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Unit 1 Cultural Relics

Passage A

Sydney Opera House

It is pretty hopeless as a venue (场地) for opera, it took 17 years to build, its architect was forced to resign (辞职) and it was never properly finished inside. None of this matters. The Sydney Opera House, by the reclusive (隐退的) Danish architect John Utzon, is the mother and father of all modern landmark buildings. It has come to define not only a city, but an entire nation and continent.

Beyond that, it is a global expression of cultural modernity (现代性). Everyone in the world with media access knows what the Sydney Opera House looks like. First designed in 1956 and finally declared complete in 1973, the opera house was the single best-known modern building in the world until the arrival



of Frank Gehry's equally extraordinary Bilbao Guggenheim (西班牙毕尔巴鄂的古根海姆博物馆) in 1997. But it will outlive the Guggenheim as an international architectural icon (偶像)—because it did all the difficult work first.

In the pantheon (经典) of classic modern buildings, Utzon's creation has the status of myth. The myth states that the unknown architect, then in his thirties, submitted (呈送) rough sketches to the competition judges, that he ignored most of the rules that his design was only selected after being plucked (被淘汰的) at the last moment from the reject pile by one of the judges, and that the design was unbuildable (无法实现的).

But Sydney is remarkable for another reason: it is a complete one-off (独一无二的). It does not fit into any stylistic or chronological category (按年代分类). None of Utzon's other buildings — churches, government departments, houses — looks anything like it and architects today who try to copy his concept always end up looking very second-rate indeed. It is "modern", certainly, but it is an expressive modernism that was quite at odds with the rectilinear (垂直式的) "international style" of its time. It has more in common with the work of the American maverick (自行其是的) genius Frank Lloyd Wright, for whom Utzon worked briefly. Of course its location is an enormous help, sitting as it does on a promontory (岬角) with water on three sides and the famous Sydney Harbor Bridge as a picture-postcard backdrop (背景). But Utzon masterfully exploited the site as nobody else could.

Utzon left Australia in high dudgeon (愤怒) in 1966, never to return, before he could finish designing the interiors (内部设计).

As with sir Christopher Wren at St Paul's Cathedral, Utzon was humiliated (羞辱) and removed from overseeing (监督) the final stages of his masterwork. But for all his manifold (许多的) difficulties, which other contemporary architect can claim an equivalent achievement? The Sydney Opera House showed us that anything is possible, and it demonstrated that sheer, seductive (富有魅力的) beauty for its own sake is nothing to be ashamed of.

Exercises:

1. Are these 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) John Utzon is the mother and father of all modern landmark buildings. ()
- 2) Everyone in the world knows the Sydney Opera House. ()
- 3) John Utzon's design was rejected at first. ()
- 4) The Sydney Opera House's design style is unique. ()

2. Finish the following sentences with the given words in their proper forms.

design remarkable access one-off submit

- 1) Do you have _____ to that information?
- 2) You'll have to _____ the proposal to the committee.
- 3) Finland is _____ for its large number of lakes.
- 4) Do you often go abroad on business, or is this trip just a _____?
- 5) Who _____ the Sydney Opera House?

Passage B

The Golden Gate Bridge

San Francisco is a spectacular city. It is famous for its steep hills, its earthquakes and the prison island of Alcatraz, but its most famous landmark is the Golden Gate Bridge. This bridge is one of the most beautiful in the world. It has a simple, graceful shape, and is painted in attractive orange.

Work on the Golden Gate Bridge started in 1933 and continued for the next four years. The total cost of the bridge was US \$35 million. At that time, its span of 1,200 metres made the Golden Gate Bridge the longest suspension bridge in the world.



The bridge is 2.7 kilometres long and, at the middle point, 70 metres above the water of San Francisco Bay. The main cables that hold the bridge are one metre in diameter. The bridge can safely withstand winds of up to 160 kilometres an hour, and it can sway as much as 8 metres in strong winds.

On Thursday, May 27, 1937, 200,000 people walked across the bridge to mark its opening. People are still allowed to walk across: it takes about half an hour each way. It is worth the effort. As you cross, you understand the engineering skill that went into constructing the bridge. You also get wonderful views of

San Francisco and the Bay Area.

The Golden Gate Bridge has been the scene of many events since it was completed. It was shaken by the earthquake of 1989. Daredevil pilots have flown their aeroplanes under it. Sadly, too, some people have taken their own lives by jumping from the bridge. But throughout its history, the Golden Gate Bridge has been the symbol of San Francisco, like the Temple of Heaven symbolises Beijing and the Eiffel Tower symbolises Paris.

Exercises:

1. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- 1) San Francisco is famous for the following things except _____.
 A. steep hills
 B. earthquakes and the prison island of Alcatraz
 C. Golden Gate Bridge
 D. Temple of Heaven
- 2) "Withstand" means _____.
 A. stand together B. bear
 C. with D. stand
- 3) What's the condition of the bridge when it is in strong winds?
 A. Be stable. B. Sway lightly.
 C. Swing as much as 8 metres. D. Totally be destroyed.
- 4) Why does the author say "It is worth the effort to walk cross the bridge"?
 A. It is convenient to walk across.
 B. It takes half an hour each way.
 C. One can understand the engineering skill as well as get wonderful views.
 D. People are still allowed to walk across.

2. Finish the following sentences with the given words in their proper forms.

landmark, span, suspension, sway, graceful, diameter

- 1) The bird had a wing _____ of over a metre.
- 2) The ball is 20 centimetres in _____.
- 3) Golden Gate Bridge was once the longest _____ bridge in the world.
- 4) He made a _____ apology.
- 5) The discovery of penicillin was a _____ in the history of medicine.

6) The trees _____ in the wind.

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

1) 孩子用的家具必须经得起粗用。(withstand)

2) 这是一部很值得看的影片。(worth)

3) 这一类的汽车象征了资本主义制度最糟糕的情况。(symbolize)

Passage C

The world's largest cultural relics salvation (救助) efforts are underway at the Yangtze River's Three Gorges, where the world's largest power project is being built.

In order to save the most important cultural relics before water storage of the power project in 2003, hundreds of archaeologists from 64 research institutes and universities across China gathered in the reservoir (水库) area, according to Tuesday's Beijing Daily. The investment in saving and protecting cultural relics at the Three Gorges will total over one billion yuan.

This winter, the excavation work focuses in Chongqing. More than 500 sites of relics and ancient tombs have been unearthed.

To the disappointment of the archaeologists, many ancient tombs have been destroyed by thieves. In the mid-1990s, a huge number of stolen relics were brought abroad and entered the international auction market.

Recently, a multilevel cultural relics protection network has been set up at the Three Gorges area. The stealing of cultural relics which was rampant (猖獗的) years ago has been basically controlled in this area.

Exercises:

1. Are these 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) People make every effort to protect the cultural relics at the Yangtze River's Three Gorges is because protecting cultural relics can help keep water.

()

2) The world's largest power project is at the Yellow River.

()

- 3) According to the passage, people know about the news by reading newspaper. ()
- 4) There are more than 500 sites of relics and ancient tombs have been dug up. ()
- 5) The archaeologists are disappointed for the reason that there are few people protect the cultural relics. ()
- 6) Recently, the stealing of cultural relics was rampant at the Three Gorges area. ()

2. Match the following words with their explanations.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1) underway | A. to come together in a group |
| 2) gather | B. to make something or someone the central point of interest |
| 3) protect | C. happening now |
| 4) focus | D. to keep somebody/something safe |
| 5) set up | E. to have direct influence or power over something |
| 6) control | F. to found, establish |

3. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrase given.

- 1) 他祈求上帝的拯救。(salvation)
- 2) 我们从桥上走过。(across)
- 3) 他基本上是个好人,但并不经常表现出来。(basically)

Passage D

A City of Heroes

Where there is a river, there is a city. Perhaps this is not always true, but it

is true that many of the world's greatest cities have been built on the banks of a river. The Neva River flows through the centre of St. Petersburg in Russia. Three hundred years ago, the Russian Czar Peter the Great came here and built a new capital — St Petersburg. Peter the Great, like his country, was strong and proud. Many great palaces were built during his lifetime. The palaces were large and beautiful, and they often looked like something out of a fairy tale.

St Petersburg has also been the centre of many important events in history. In 1941, the Germans tried to destroy the city. It was under attack for 900 days, but the people of the city never gave in. The Germans burned many of the palaces as they left. St Petersburg was almost in ruins: fires burned everywhere. Buildings were destroyed, and paintings and statues lay in pieces on the ground. Restoring the city and its cultural relics seemed impossible, but the people of this great city would not give up, "We will not let our history and culture be destroyed, and we will do everything we can to save our city!"

When the Nazis had gone, the people of St Petersburg began rebuilding the city. Pieces of the palaces that had been hidden before the Nazis came could now be used to rebuild the city and its culture. It was not easy. Painters and workers had to be very careful when they were trying to bring the city back to life. It was difficult to save the palaces and buildings without destroying their old beauty. With the help of old painting and photographs, the people of St Petersburg were able to bring back the beauty of their culture and history. Now, after years of hard work, parts of statues have been put back together and missing pieces have been replaced. Old paintings, including a portrait of Peter the Great which was found in the snow outside St Petersburg, have been carefully recreated, and the old palaces have been made as wonderful as in the past.

Today Peter the Great on his bronze horse can once again look out over the city he built. Like their hero Peter, the people of St Petersburg have shown that dreams can come true. Strong, proud and united, the people of St Petersburg are modern heroes of Russia.

Exercises:

1. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1) Which of the following statements about Peter the Great is wrong?

- A. He came to Russia and built a new capital — St Petersburg.
B. He looks like his country.
C. He was strong and proud.
D. During his lifetime many great palaces were built.
- 2) What have the Germans done to St Petersburg in 1941?
A. They have destroyed the whole city.
B. They have burnt all the palaces.
C. They have conquered St Petersburg.
D. They have destroyed a portrait of Peter the Great.
- 3) Why do the author say the people of St Petersburg are modern heroes of Russia?
A. Because they are strong, proud and united, they brought back the beauty of their culture and history.
B. Because they built a new city and made many new paintings and statues.
C. Because they didn't give up to the Germans.
D. Because they recreated the portrait of Peter the Great.
- 2. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given.**
- 1) 我们决不屈服于威胁。(give in)
2) 玻璃杯被打碎了。(in pieces)
3) 乔治接替汤姆当了队长。(replace)
4) 侵略者把这座城市夷为废墟。(in ruins)
5) 她刚给母亲画了幅肖象画。(portrait)
- 3. Are these 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) All of the world's greatest cities have been built on the banks of a river. ()
2) St Petersburg is surrounded by the Nera River. ()
3) People used pieces of the palaces to rebuild the city and its culture. ()
4) The old palaces have been restored as wonderful as in the past. ()

**Passage E**

The modern city of Tokyo has had an unfortunate history. In the early twentieth century, it was destroyed by a serious earthquake. Although houses in Japan at this time were made of wood, many of them were destroyed and thousands of people lost their lives. It seemed as if Tokyo would never emerge as a major city again but it was only seven years before Tokyo was again the capital of Japan.

However, another and worse tragedy was to come. During the Second World War, Tokyo, like many other important Japanese cities, was bombed by the Americans. This led to large parts of these cities being destroyed by fire and many people were killed. After World War II, the Japanese set about rebuilding their city again. Gradually tall towers full of flats and offices crowded the places where once the wooden houses had stood. As these new buildings were constructed, Tokyo became even larger and more populous than it had been before. The people of the city felt very proud in 1964 when the Olympic Games were held in Tokyo. However, the fast development led to a lot of problems, such as housing shortages, pollution and waste disposal (处理). And the government has begun to spend a lot of money on these problems. Despite its problems and disasters, both natural and man-made, Tokyo has risen again as a world class modern city.

Exercise :**1. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

1) Why do the author say "the modern city of Tokyo has had an unfortunate history"?

2) What happened to Tokyo in World War II?

3) What problems did the fast development lead to?

2. Are these 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) Tokyo is a historic city. ()
- 2) It is the Second World War that caused the destroying of Tokyo in the 20th Century. ()
- 3) The main cause of Tokyo's success is its determination to become a world class modern city. ()

3. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- 1) What's the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Tokyo is unfortunate.
 - B. Tokyo has developed rapidly but it faces new problems.
 - C. Japanese people can rebuild city quickly.
 - D. Tokyo is always a world class modern city.
- 2) "It seemed as if Tokyo would never emerge as a major city again ...", what does the author imply in this sentence?
 - A. Tokyo didn't emerge as a major city again.
 - B. Tokyo seemed to emerge as a major city again.
 - C. Tokyo should not emerge as a major city again.
 - D. Tokyo was badly destroyed in the earthquake and the rising of Tokyo again in 7 years is amazing.
- 3) What were the Tokyo people proud of after World War II?
 - A. The Japanese set about rebuilding their city again.
 - B. Tall towers full of flats and offices crowded Tokyo.
 - C. Tokyo became even larger and more populous than it had been before.
 - D. The Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 1964.

4. Choose the correct meaning for each word or phrase according to the passage.

1) unfortunate

A. 不幸的, 倒霉的

B. 不合适的, 产生不良后果的

C. 不幸的人

2) tragedy

- A. 悲剧 B. 悲剧作品 C. 悲剧性事件, 惨剧, 惨事

3) bomb

- A. 炸弹 B. 投炸弹袭击(某处)
C. 疾行, 飞驰

4) crowd

- A. (大量) 聚集 B. 人群
C. 挤进(一个小地方)

5) set about

- A. 开始 B. 攻击 C. 散布(谣言等)

6) hold

- A. 拿住, 握住 B. 使发生 C. 保持

7) lead to

- A. 给……指路, 带领 B. 导致, 造成
C. 通往, 通向

Passage F

The Wooden Bridge

London Bridge is one of the most famous landmarks in London. Originally it was built of wood, but it was easily destroyed by fire. The bridge had to be rebuilt many times. Bridges of wood are mentioned in many historical books and it is said that the first bridge was built by the Romans in the 1st century AD. Certainly it was still there many centuries later, but by this time the bridge had become a place where people came to buy and sell many things. However, stone bridges lasted much longer, so about one thousand years later the wooden bridge was replaced with a stone one.

The Stone Bridge

The first stone bridge was designed by Peter de Colechurch and built in 1176. Stone bridges were very strong but took a very long time to build. So it is not surprising that it took 33 years to complete it. It had twenty arches, which were sixty feet high and thirty feet wide. It also had towers and gates. Once the bridge was

finished, it was not long before the shops returned. By the 1300s there were 140 shops on the bridge. Some of the shops were more than three stories high. The bridge lasted very well surviving the Great Fire of London in 1666, although its arches and foundations were weakened.

The Modern Rebuilds

In the 1820s a new London Bridge was built. This new bridge was opened in 1831 and at that point the old bridge was destroyed. In the 1960s another London Bridge was built. This time the earlier bridge of 1831 was removed, stone by stone, to the United States where it can still be seen today.

1. Choose best answer according to the passage.

1) What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. It mainly talks about the history of London bridge.
- B. It mainly talks about the most famous landmarks in London.
- C. It mainly talks about the comparison among “the wooden bridge”, “the stone bridge” and “the modern bridges” in London.
- D. It mainly talks about a fact that the London bridges always needs repairing.

2) Which of the following statements about wooden bridges is wrong?

- A. They are easily destroyed by fire.
- B. They had to be rebuilt many times.
- C. They are mentioned in many historical books.
- D. The first of the wooden bridge was built by the Romans in 1176.

3) Which of the following is not one of the advantages of stone bridges?

- A. They lasted much longer than wooden bridge.
- B. They took a very long time to build.
- C. They were very strong.
- D. They lasted very well surviving the fire.

4) Which of the following statements about “the modern rebuilds” is true?

- A. A new London bridge was built in 1831.
- B. A new bridge was opened at the point the old bridge was destroyed.
- C. In 1960, another London Bridge was built.
- D. The bridge of 1960s can still be seen today in USA.