

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英语

同步阅读训练

必修 4

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

必修 4
(配人教版)

主 编：熊浪平

编 委：王晚蕾 吴跃进

王小明 吴胜军

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.4/熊浪平主编. —北京:中国对外翻译出版公司,2008.12

配人教版

ISBN 978-7-5001-2055-1

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 198951 号

出版发行/中国对外翻译出版公司

地 址/北京市西城区车公庄大街甲 4 号物华大厦六层

电 话/(010)68359376 68359303 68359101 68357937

邮 编/100044

传 真/(010)68357870

电子邮箱/book@ctpc.com.cn

网 址/http://ctpc.com.cn

策划编辑/吴良柱

责任编辑/顾 恬 刘 倩

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 978-7-5001-2055-1

定价:12.60 元



版权所有 侵权必究

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

Contents

Unit 1	Women of Achievement	1
Unit 2	Working the Land	17
Unit 3	A Taste of English Humour	39
Unit 4	Body Language	58
Unit 5	Theme Parks	74
Keys to Exercises		88

Unit 1 Women of Achievement

Passage A

Today, at 28, the young German violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter is at the top. “She gives radiance (光辉) to the music.” wrote Geoffrey Norris in The Daily Telegraph, London. Mutter was also one of the world’s youngest professors.

Born in Rheinfelden on June 29, 1963, Anne-Sophie grew up in Wehr, a small town just five kilometers from the Swiss border. Her father, Kad Wilhelm Mutter, and her mother, Gerlinde, considered music lessons part of a good education. Thus, their first son, Andeas, began practicing the violin at eight, and his younger brother, Christoph, had piano lesson. It came as no surprise when Anne-Sophie said she wanted a violin for her fifth birthday.



Her parents thought she was too young for the violin, and persuaded her to start on the piano. But Anne-Sophie has always had a mind of her own. “I longed to play the violin,” she says. “It seemed to me a much more interesting instrument.” After six months, her parents gave in.

The famous violin teacher Ema Honigberger, who lived nearby, became Anne-Sophie’s tutor (家庭教师). After only nine months of lessons, she entered the six-year-old in a nation wide competition for young musicians. With Christoph accompanying her (为她伴奏) on the piano, Anne-Sophie won first prize.

In 1974, Ema Honigberger died, Anne-Sophie’s new teacher was Aida Stucki. She taught Anne-Sophie to develop her own ideas on how a piece should be played, not just to imitate (模仿) others. This is one of the violinist’s most distinctive characteristics (与众不同的特点) today.

Though the Mutters were short of money at times, they limited their daughter's performances to one or two a year. "We are glad we went the family road." says her father. "No outsider(外人) can ever have an effect on our daughter's career(生涯) or push her into playing more concerts than she wants to." Later she was allowed to give six to eight concerts a year and make some recordings. Only when she turned 18 did she begin her professional career.

Exercises:

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. When did Anne-Sophie's career begin?
 - A. In the early 1970s.
 - B. In the late 1960s.
 - C. From her fifth birthday.
 - D. In the late 1970s.
2. How can see Anne-Sophie's strong point as a violinist?
 - A. She has always had a mind of her own.
 - B. Her parents provided a good environment.
 - C. She won first prize when she was six years old.
 - D. The most interesting instrument to her is violin.
3. Which sentence may tell us the virtue the Mutters have?
 - A. Parents have a great effect upon their children.
 - B. Children should learn music.
 - C. Money is not everything.
 - D. Children should be taught how to live.
4. How were Anne-Sophie's concerts?
 - A. Her concerts were accompanied on the piano by Christoph.
 - B. Her concerts were limited to one or two a year.
 - C. Her concerts were appreciated by famous musicians.
 - D. Her concerts were highly praised throughout the world.
5. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. Anne-Sophie liked to imitate others.
 - B. Anne-Sophie liked all kinds of instruments.
 - C. Anne-Sophie was affected by her family.
 - D. Anne-Sophie's last teacher was Aida Stucki.

Passage B

“Women hold up half the sky.” This is an old Chinese saying. However, research shows that perhaps women do more than their share of “holding up half the sky”.

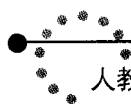
Many reports have been published on the conditions and rights of women throughout the world. Some of the news in the reports is very good. For example, 90 percent of all countries have official organizations to improve the lives of women. More than half of the countries have laws to protect the rights of women, and 90 percent of all countries have official organizations to improve the lives of women. More than half of the countries have laws to protect the rights of women, and 90 percent of all countries have passed laws to give women equal pay for equal work. Almost half of the children in school now are girls, a big change from the past, because in many countries education was not available to girls before.

The reports also have bad news. Women make up 50 percent of the world’s population, but in nearly 66 percent of all working hours, the work is done by women. They do most of the domestic work, for example, cooking and washing clothes. Millions of women also work outside the home. Women hold almost 40 percent of all the world’s jobs. For this work, they earn only about half as much as men, and of course they earn nothing for their domestic work.

Fewer than 10 percent of places in government are held by women. More than half of the people who can’t read or write are women. These women who are still illiterate are the most frightened of trying to improve their lives. Being illiterate doesn’t mean they are not intelligent. It does mean it is difficult for them to change their lives.

In parts of Africa, this is a typical day for village woman. At 4:45 a. m. , she gets up, washes and eats. It takes her half an hour to walk to the fields, and she works there until 3:00 p. m. . She collects firewood and gets home at 4:00. She spends the next hour and a half preparing food to cook. Then she collects water for another hour. From 6:30 to 8:30, she cooks. After dinner she spends an hour washing the dishes and her children. She goes to bed at 9:30 p. m. .

Should there be a change in the lives of women? Are women supposed to do the housework? Should they work outside the home? Do they need an improvement? Will an improvement happen in women’s lives? Different people



have different answers to these questions.

The family is changing rapidly in many societies. Any change in the family affects women. Any change in the lives of women affects the family and the society. Governments have already passed some laws affecting women. The changes now happening in the family and society will probably continue.

Exercises:

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. _____ of all countries have passed laws to give women equal pay for equal work.
A. 50% B. 10%
C. 90% D. 60%
2. The work in nearly _____ of all working hours is done by men.
A. 66% B. 60%
C. 34% D. 40%
3. It takes an African village woman _____ to collect firewood every day.
A. one hour B. one and a half hours
C. more than half an hour D. two hours
4. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. More women than men in the world are literate.
B. More men than women in the world are literate.
C. More than half of the people in the world are illiterate.
D. Nearly the same number of women and men are literate.
5. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
A. Women do more work than men.
B. More women should be educated.
C. Women's position should be higher than men.
D. The conditions and rights of women should be improved.

II. Complete the following sentences by choosing right words or phrases from the passage.

1. Tickets are _____ at the box office.
2. Thirty girls and twenty boys _____ a class.
3. Generally, women like to do _____ work which most of men don't like.
4. _____ children are much more welcomed than stupid ones.
5. Students are _____ to do their homework every day.

Passage C

Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium. Marie Curie was born in Poland, on November 7th, 1867. When she was young, she became interested in physics and read as many books as she could on the subject. At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland, so Marie was determined to go to Paris and study there. She arrived in Paris in 1891. She had very little money to live on, ate very little and was always cold in winter. There was a small fire in her room, but she had to carry coal up six floors and wear an overcoat in her small room to keep warm. She succeeded in taking a first-class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris. After graduation she took another degree in mathematics. In 1895 she married Pierre Curie, a very bright scientist who was teaching at the School of Physics and Industrial Chemistry at Paris. Marie started to do research, even though she had very little equipment and no money. Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays, Marie decided to study this area for her doctor's degree. She gave these rays a new name "radioactive". One day she made an important discovery. There was a certain mineral which was even more radioactive than uranium. Therefore, she decided, it must contain some other matter that no one had yet discovered. In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive minerals, which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland – Poland, and on which she wrote a research paper.

From then on, Marie and Pierre worked together on their research. They devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory. As months went by, the work seemed endless. Marie described her thoughts in words much like this: "Life is not easy for any of us. We must work; and above all we must believe in ourselves. We must believe that each one of us is able to do something well, and that, when we discover what this something is, we must work hard at it until we succeed."

One evening in 1902 as she was sitting with Pierre at home, she said to him, "Let's go down to the laboratory again." It was nine o'clock and they had been there only two hours before. They put on their overcoats and went down to the laboratory. As they opened the door on the ground floor, Marie said, "Don't light the lamps. Look!" On the laboratory bench was a glass container from which came

a tiny soft light. It was what they had been working so hard to find: pure radium.

The matter that the Curies had discovered was radium. It looked like ordinary salt but was one million times more radioactive than uranium. Its rays could go through every mineral except lead. In 1903 Marie received her doctor's degree for her study on radioactive matter. Altogether, between 1899 and 1904 she and Pierre wrote 34 articles about their work. Marie Curie never made money out of her research. She refused to treat these new discoveries as though they belong to her, and instead shared all her knowledge with the whole scientific world.

Exercises:

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- When did Marie begin to study rays for her doctor's degree?
 - In 1895 when she married Pierre Curie.
 - After another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays.
 - Not long before another scientist had discovered rays given off by uranium.
 - When she arrived in Paris in 1891.
- Which of the following is TRUE?
 - Marie Curie was born in Poland.
 - Marie received her physics degree in 1985.
 - Marie discovered radioactive waves.
 - Marie received her doctor's degree for her work on polonium.
- Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
 - Pierre helped Marie discover radium.
 - Marie did not try to sell the information about her experiments.
 - Marie and Pierre kept their work on radium a secret.
 - Marie Curie never made money out of her research.

II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

- Why did Marie go to Paris to study at the university?

-
- How to describe radium according to the passage?

-
- What was the living environment after Marie arrived in Paris?

-
- How did Marie describe her thoughts?
-

Passage D

Grandma Moses is among the most celebrated twentieth century painters of the United States, yet she had barely started painting before she was in her late seventies. As she once said of herself “I would never sit back in a rocking chair, waiting for someone to help me.” No one could have had a more productive old age.

She was born Anna Mary Robertson on a farm in New York State, one of five boys and five girls, (“We came in bunches, like radishes.”) At twelve she left home and was in domestic service until at twenty-seven (27 岁), she married Thomas Moses, the hired hand of one of her employers. They farmed most of their lives, first in Virginia and then in New York State, at Eagle Bridge. She had ten children, of whom five survived; her husband died in 1927.

Grandma Moses painted a little as a child and made embroidery pictures as a hobby, but only switched to oils in old age because her hands had become too stiff to sew and she wanted to keep busy and pass the time. Her pictures were first sold at the local drugstore and at a fair, and were soon spotted by a dealer who bought everything she painted. Three of the pictures were exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art, and in 1940 she had her first exhibition in New York. Between the 1930s and her death she produced some 200 pictures: detailed and lively portrayals of the rural life she had known for so long, with a marvelous sense of color and form. “I think real hard till I think of something real pretty, and then I paint it.” she said.

Exercises:**I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.**

1. Why did Grandma Moses begin to paint according to the passage?
 - A. Because she wanted to gain a reputation.
 - B. Because she wanted to beautify her room.
 - C. Because she wanted to improve her living condition.
 - D. Because she wanted to keep active.
2. From the first paragraph, we can infer that Grandma Moses was _____.
 - A. beautiful
 - B. intelligent
 - C. kind
 - D. independent

3. Which work of the following occupied most of Moses' life?
A. painting B. farming C. reading D. sewing
4. Choose a best title for the passage.
A. Grandma Moses and Her Great Paintings
B. The Family of Grandma Moses
C. The Biographical Description of Grandma Moses
D. The Farming Life of Grandma Moses

II. Complete the following sentences by choosing right words from the passage.

1. The whole country will _____ the king's birthday tomorrow.
2. Few people could _____ the earthquake.
3. The thief was _____ by a policeman.
4. The young painter has _____ his work in the gallery.
5. The _____ life is more peaceful than urban life.

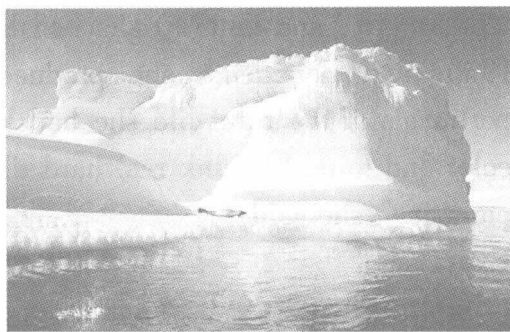
Passage E

At 50 I was the first woman to travel alone to the North Pole. But what should I do to celebrate my 60th birthday? What else, but a journey at the opposite end of the world, Antarctica. I began my almost 400-mile journey on November 1st, 1997. I walked and skied alone. My dog team were not with me to pull my sled. Another journey of challenge and danger was about to begin.

The first days the weather was very good. The wind was icy but not very strong and there was bright sunshine 24 hours a day. But changes were just around the corner. On the third day I was struggling through stormy weather and during the next week the wind grew stronger and I found myself spending a whole day in my tent.

I had travelled only two hours one day when the winds increased so much that I had to put my tent up before the winds became too strong. Within a few minutes the winds increased to a howling storm that threatened to blow me and my tent away, but none of that happened.

On November 12th the storm died down. It was my birthday and I wanted to



make that day special. I thawed a frozen cake over my fire, placed a candle on the top, lit it and said "Happy birthday to me" at the top of my voice.

A few days later, I was moving forward over a slope that seemed safe when suddenly without warning my world dropped out from under my skis. I had fallen into a hole and was hanging on the ropes tied to the sled. A piece of ice fell down and I never heard it land. The bottom was a few hundred feet below. I used to practice self-rescue many times in the mountains where I lived and carefully began climbing out. It took a long time but I finally got out. I was thankful for all the training I had had.

I was in good health and all of my equipment was working well. I was so optimistic that I decided that the next day, the 22nd day of the expedition, I would increase my workday to 12 hours.

The next morning I had a bad accident with the sled and hurt my leg. I couldn't stand on my left leg and my head was woolly from hitting the ground. But I knew that I had to get up. Lying on the ice, I would soon die, I struggled to my knees knowing that somehow I had to put my tent up for shelter. On hands and knees I got the tent up and dragged my sleeping bag into the tent and lay down out of the cold wind.

I had to make a decision. Wait to get better or give up? I had to think of my family, which is very important to me, and do the right thing. I did so without regret. I had met the challenges of solo travel in an extreme climate. It is an experience I shall never forget and shall value for the rest of my life.

Exercises:

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. From the passage, we know the woman was born on _____.
A. November 1, 1997 B. November 1, 1937
C. November 12, 1937 D. November 22, 1937
2. What happened on the 22nd day of the expedition?
A. She had a bad accident with the sled and hurt her leg.
B. She was attacked by a polar bear.
C. She fell into a hole that was a few hundred feet deep.
D. She had a bad headache.
3. What decision did she make after the bad accident on the 22nd day?
A. She waited to get better and continued the expedition.

- B. She gave up when thought of her family.
 C. She would not forget the experience.
 D. She stayed in her tent.
4. What kind of woman is she in your mind?
 A. She is very brave. B. She is very diligent.
 C. She is very clever. D. She is very strong.
5. The other name for Antarctica is _____.
 A. the North Pole B. Australia
 C. the North Sea D. the South Pole
6. What did she do to celebrate her 60th birthday?
 A. She took a journey at the opposite end of the world, Antarctica.
 B. She walked and skied alone.
 C. She celebrated it with her family.
 D. She celebrated it with team members after a dangerous journey.
7. On November 12th, why did she want to make the date special?
 A. Because on that day the storm died down.
 B. Because before that day, the winds increased to a howling storm that nearly threatened to blow her away.
 C. Because she was struggling through stormy weather on that day.
 D. Because that day was her birthday.
8. Why will she never forget and value the experience for the rest of her life?
 A. Because she celebrated her birthday alone during the journey.
 B. Because she often thought of her family during the journey.
 C. Because she had met the challenges of solo travel in an extreme climate during the journey.
 D. Because she finished the journey with her dog team.

II. Complete the following sentences by choosing right words and phrases from the passage.

- John and Mary sat at _____ ends of the table.
- She likes to do some difficult, demanding jobs. That is to say she likes her job to be a _____.
- Students are working hard, because the final examination is _____.
- The hijackers _____ to kill all the passengers if their demands were not met.

5. You should be _____ to have escaped the traffic accident.
6. She lives a happy life for she has an _____ attitude.
7. She was a great woman, she wanted to make a _____ fly across the Atlantic.
8. John is a knowledgeable person. We should _____ his suggestions.
9. I'm _____ to finish the task the boss left me.
10. The strong wind nearly _____ my tent.

Passage F

Jane Austen, a famous English writer, was born at Steventon, Hampshire, on December 16, 1775, and died on July 18, 1817. She began writing early in life, although the prejudices of her times forced her to have her books published anonymously(匿名).

But Jane Austen is perhaps the best known and best loved of Bath's many famous local people and visitors. She paid two long visits here during the last five years of the eighteenth century and from 1801 to 1806, Bath was her home. Her deep knowledge of the city is fully seen in two of her novels, *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion*, which are largely set in Bath. The city is still very much as Jane Austen knew it, keeping its streets and public buildings the well-ordered world that she described so well in her novels. Now the pleasure of learning Jane



Austen's Bath can be enhanced(增强) by visiting the Jane Austen Centre in Gay Street. Here, in a Georgian town house in the heart of the city, you can find out more about Bath in Jane Austen's time and the importance of Bath in her life and work.

The Centre has been set up with the help and guidance of members of the Jane Austen Society. After your visit to the Centre, you can look round the attractive shop, which offers a huge collection of Jane Austen related books, cards and many specially designed gifts. Jane Austen quizzes are offered to keep the children busy.

You can also have walking tours of Jane Austen's Bath, which is a great way to find out more about Jane Austen and discover the wonderful Georgian city of

Bath. The tour lasts about one and a half hours. The experienced guides will take you to the places where Jane lived, walked and shopped.

Exercises:

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. What do you know about Jane Austen?
 - A. She was a novelist who published famous novels and was loved by the world.
 - B. She was a traveller who paid two long visits during the last five years of the 18th century.
 - C. She was a famous artist who described the place, Bath many times.
 - D. She was a writer who published many books by using her real name.
2. When did Jane Austen pay two long visits to Bath?
 - A. In her late twenties.
 - B. In her early twenties.
 - C. In her late teens.
 - D. In her early teens.
3. Choose the best description of Bath from the following.
 - A. There have been no changes in Bath since Jane Austen's time.
 - B. Bath keeps almost the same as in Jane Austen's time.
 - C. Bath has changed as much as Jane Austen knew it.
 - D. Bath has greatly changed since Jane Austen's death.
4. You could spend one and a half hours in _____.
 - A. collecting Jane Austen related books, cards and gifts
 - B. getting to the Jane Austen Centre in Gay Street
 - C. finding a guide to take you to the Jane Austen Centre
 - D. looking around the city of Bath on foot
5. The aim of the author's description in the passage is _____.
 - A. to want readers to read Jane Austen's novels again
 - B. to introduce more about Jane Austen's experience
 - C. to want readers to buy Jane Austen's novels
 - D. to emphasize the importance of the city Bath, and to attract people to visit it

II. Complete the following sentences by choosing right words from the passage.

1. She has a _____ against modern music, but she loves classical music very much.
2. Under the _____ of the professor, he knew more about philosophy.