

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

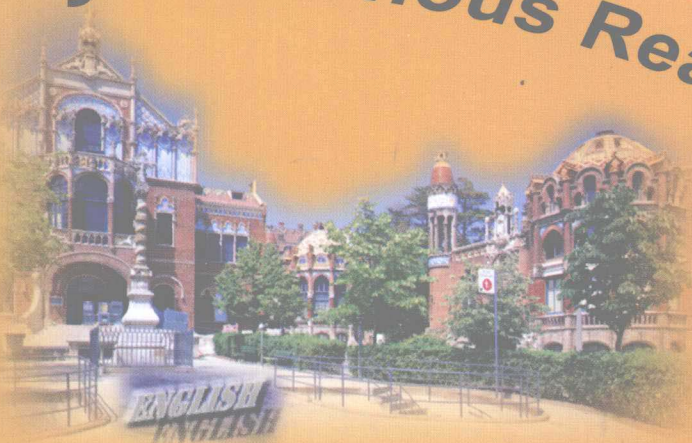
# 英语

## 同步阅读训练

必修 5

# 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

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## 同步阅读训练

必修 5  
(配人教版)

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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

## Great Scientists

## Passage A

## Science and Religion

During her lifetime Marie Curie became one of the most famous women in the world. She was greatly honored and admired for her achievements. However, great scientists have not always been treated so well. Just a few hundred years ago, new ideas and discoveries were not welcomed, and scientists were often seen as dangerous.

One scientist who had a difficult life because of his discoveries and beliefs was Galileo. He was born in Italy in 1564 and was admitted to the University of Pisa in the 1580s. Although Galileo went to university to study medicine, he actually spent most of his time studying mathematics. In 1585 Galileo failed to graduate in medicine, leaving university without a degree. In spite of this, because of his brilliance at mathematics, he succeeded in becoming Professor of Mathematics at the University of Pisa only a few years later.



1903 年的居里夫人

Galileo's main discoveries were in the fields of physics and astronomy. Astronomy is the study of heavenly bodies, such as the stars and planets. In physics he worked to explain the way that objects moved when they were dropped, thrown or swung. The rules of physics that he discovered seem very simple now, but at the time Galileo's work was revolutionary. In 1608, the telescope was invented in the Netherlands. By the

following year Galileo had built a telescope which made far-away objects twenty times bigger. This allowed him to see mountains and valleys on the moon. He was also able to watch the movements of the planets. These movements proved to him that all the planets, including the earth, moved around the sun.

It was this belief that caused a lot of trouble for Galileo. At that time the Roman Catholic Church was very powerful in many countries, especially in Italy. The Church believed that God had created the earth as the center of the universe, and that all the planets, including the sun, moved around it. Churchmen said that Galileo's ideas were against the Church and therefore against God. Galileo argued that science did not have anything to do with religion, but in 1633 he was put on trial and found guilty. His sentence was life imprisonment, although in his home rather than in an actual prison. Other scientists also argued for Galileo's ideas but it did no good – the Church would not back down. Galileo continued to write and work at home until his death in 1642.

Of course, in the years after Galileo's death, other scientists proved that his ideas about astronomy had been right. Now he is recognized as one of the most brilliant men in history, who was devoted to science and knowledge, and worked with great courage and determination to have his ideas accepted. Finally in 1992, 350 years after Galileo's death, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pop John Paul II, admitted that Galileo had been right and that the Church had been wrong to punish him.

### Exercise:

#### I. Choose the right answers to complete the following sentences.

1. Galileo was born \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in 1654  
 B. in 1546  
 C. more than four hundred years ago  
 D. more than five hundred years ago
2. When Galileo was a young man, his job was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Professor of Mathematics at the University of Pisa  
 B. Professor of Medicine at the University of Pisa  
 C. a student of physics at university  
 D. a student of chemistry at university

3. After watching the movements of the planets, Galileo proved that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. all the planets went around the earth
  - B. only some planets went around the earth
  - C. all the planets went around the sun
  - D. only some planets went around the sun
4. The Church trialed Galileo because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the Church was very powerful at that time
  - B. science did not have anything to do with religion
  - C. the Church believed that God had created the sun as the center of the universe
  - D. Galileo's ideas were against the Church
5. Which of the following sentences is RIGHT?
  - A. Galileo died at the age of 64.
  - B. In the years before Galileo's death, other scientists proved that his ideas were right.
  - C. Now Galileo is recognized as one of the most brilliant men in history.
  - D. Now people admired Galileo because he has been devoted to chemistry.

**II. Find words in the passage which have the same meaning.**

1. institution that teaches and examines students in many branches of advanced learning \_\_\_\_\_
2. a teacher of the highest rank in a university department \_\_\_\_\_
3. an instrument used to make distant objects appear larger and nearer \_\_\_\_\_
4. splendid, magnificent, bright \_\_\_\_\_
5. complete an educational course and obtain a degree \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Complete the sentences with the answers from exercise II.**

1. He went to a famous company after \_\_\_\_\_ from school.
2. Mary resolved to make a \_\_\_\_\_ to watch the stars.
3. Henry was admitted by Yale \_\_\_\_\_, and all of his friends were happy for him.
4. Galileo is regarded as one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ men who ever lived.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Li is our teacher of English.



## Passage B

### The Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prizes are among the most important and international recognized prizes in the world. The prizes are given to honor great discoveries or special achievements by individuals or institutions. The fields in which the prizes are awarded are physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology (the study of living things), literature, world peace and economics.

The prizes were first given out in 1901 (except the economics prizes, which began only in 1969) and since then have been presented almost every year. The winners receive a large sum of money, a medal and a certificate. They are admired and respected around the world for their hard work and the achievements they have made.

The prizes were created by a Swedish chemist called Alfred Nobel. Nobel was born in 1833, in Sweden. However, he was educated in Russia and the USA. Nobel devoted much of his life to his father's business, working with explosives. In 1864, his younger brother and several other people were killed in an explosion in a factory. After the terrible shock of his brother's death, Nobel was determined to discover a way of making explosives safer to handle and use. He believed in the importance of his work, and he worked hard. In 1867, his hard work paid off, and he invented "dynamite", a safer form of explosive.

Dynamite made Nobel very rich. When he died in 1896, he left around US \$ 9 million. In his will, Nobel said that he wanted his money to be used to pay for annual prizes given to people who had done the most good for mankind each year. He also said that the nationality of the winners did not matter. The prizes were to be given to the people or institutions who had achieved the most, regardless of which country they were from.

Since 1901, the prizes have been given out every year except for some years during the World Wars. Marie Curie, who won the prize two times, first in 1903 for physics and again in 1911 for chemistry, is still one of the most famous winners. She was one of the very few people to win a Nobel Prize more than one time – only two other people have succeeded in winning two Nobel Prizes. She was

also the first woman winner, although there have been many others since. One of the other women to win a prize was Marie and Pierre Curie's daughter, Irene JoliotCurie, who won the prize for chemistry in 1935.

### Exercise :

I . Choose the right answers to complete the following sentences.

1. The fields in which the prizes are awarded are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. physics, literature, medicine and drama  
B. chemistry, physiology, literature and economics  
C. medicine, physiology, geography and economics  
D. world peace, physics, medicine and history
2. The winners usually receive \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a medal and a certificate  
B. a large sum of money and a certificate  
C. a medal and a large sum of money  
D. all of the above
3. The economics prize was given out in \_\_\_\_\_ at first.  
A. 1901  
B. 1969  
C. 1864  
D. 1867
4. Nobel became rich in the way of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his hard work in Russia and the USA.  
B. his good achievements on his father's business  
C. his hard work in the factory  
D. his invention of dynamite
5. In his will, Nobel said that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he wanted his money to be used to pay for the Nobel Prizes, but the nationality of the winners mattered  
B. he wanted his money to be used to pay for the Nobel Prizes, and the nationality of the winners did not matter  
C. the prizes were to be only given to the institutions  
D. the prizes were to be given to a single person
6. Which description about Marie Curie was NOT right?  
A. She won two Nobel Prizes.  
B. She was the first woman winner.

- C. She won the prize first in 1903 for chemistry.
- D. She won the prize again in 1911 for chemistry.

II. Here are some words from the passage, choose the best meaning for each one.

1. achievements
  - A. accomplishments
  - B. rewards
  - C. contributions
2. fields
  - A. area of land
  - B. a place where people find coal, oil, etc.
  - C. one thing that you study
3. explosive
  - A. a sudden, violent outburst of energy
  - B. substance that is likely to explode
  - C. a loud noise
4. pay off
  - A. give someone the money that you owe them
  - B. pay someone their wages
  - C. to be successful
5. nationality
  - A. group of people
  - B. legal right of belonging to a particular country
  - C. organizations

### Passage C

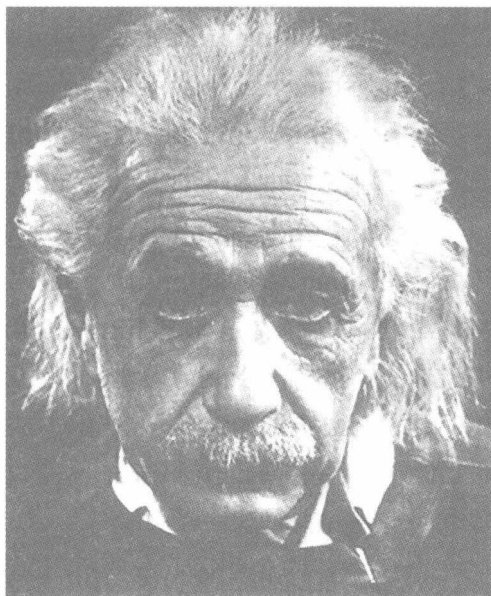
#### Albert Einstein

When Stephen Hawking was writing *A Brief History of Time*, his editors told him that he would lose half of his readers for each equation(方程式) he put in the book. Despite this warning, Hawking found it necessary to include one equation. His choice was the world's most famous equation, Albert Einstein's  $E = mc^2$ . As simple as the equation may seem, it represents a theory so important that it

changed science and physics completely. In fact, Einstein's discoveries made such a big difference that he felt he had to apologise to Newton. "Forgive me," Einstein wrote, "you found the only way which, in your age, was just about possible for a man of highest thought and creative power." Einstein had replaced Newton's theories with his own and changed our understanding of the universe.

Before Einstein, scientists believed that light travelled through space in a straight line. But Einstein was able to prove that light coming from the stars was bent as it passed the sun. As a result, it appeared to scientists on earth that the stars had moved. He worked out just how much the light would be bent; he could also work out how far the stars would appear to have moved.

His discovery was completely new; it was said that only three people could understand it at the time. The difficulty was how he could prove his ideas to other scientists. Many of them did not accept his scientific ideas. But Einstein went on with his research. By 1919, scientists who had been watching the stars believed his work and he quickly became world – famous. From that time on Einstein was greatly respected as the leading scientist of the century.



The First World War (1914 ~ 1918) had brought him great sadness. He took Swiss nationality in 1901 and therefore did not have to join the army, as Switzerland did not take sides in the war. Einstein thought that war was a terrible thing and believed that fighting and killing in wars were wrong. He did urge the United States to build an atomic bomb to defeat the Nazis, but when Einstein saw the effect of the bomb, he regretted his actions. What he wanted to see was an end to all the armies of the world.

When Hitler came into power in the early 1930s, Einstein, who was a Jew, found it impossible to continue living in Germany. His friends were beaten or taken away, or their homes were destroyed. While he was doing research in America, Einstein wrote a letter to a newspaper to say that these acts were wrong.

It meant that he would never be able to visit Germany again. That is why Einstein and his family left Europe for the USA in 1933.

**Exercise:**

Choose the right answers to complete the following sentences.

1. When Stephen Hawking was writing *A Brief History of Time*, his editors told him that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he would lose all his readers for each equation he put in the book
  - B. he would lose half of his readers for each equation he put in the book
  - C. he would lose all his readers but Hawking didn't accept the warning
  - D. he would lose half of his readers and Hawking accepted the warning
2. Einstein proved that \_\_\_\_\_ in his research.
  - A. light travelled through space in a straight line
  - B. light coming from the stars was not bent as it passed the sun
  - C. the stars had moved
  - D. the light would be straight and the stars would appear to have moved
3. As to Einstein's research, other scientists \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. could understand it at the time
  - B. accepted his scientific ideas
  - C. who had been watching the stars believed his work
  - D. could understand it but couldn't accept his ideas
4. What did Einstein think of war?
  - A. He thought that war was terrible but fighting and killing in wars were indispensable.
  - B. He thought that war was not really terrible.
  - C. He actually wanted to build an atomic bomb to defeat the Nazis.
  - D. He wanted to see an end to all the armies of the world.
5. Einstein and his family left for the USA because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his friends were beaten or taken away, or their homes were destroyed
  - B. he didn't want to continue living in Germany
  - C. he didn't want to visit Germany any more
  - D. he wrote a letter to a newspaper
6. Which of the following sentences was WRONG?
  - A. Einstein felt he had to apologize to Newton.

- B. Stephen Hawking created the world-famous equation  $E = mc^2$ .
- C. Einstein proved that light coming from the stars was bent and the stars have moved.
- D. Einstein once urged the United States to build an atomic bomb.

### Passage D

Imagine this: you are twenty-one years old and a promising graduate student at one of the top universities in the world. One day, your doctor tells you that you have an incurable disease and may not have more than twelve months to live. How would you feel? What would you do? Most of us would probably feel very sad and give up our dreams and hopes for the future. Here is what Stephen Hawking thought:

(There did not seem) much point in working on my Ph. D. I did not expect to survive that long. Yet two years had gone by and I was not that much worse. In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had got engaged to a very nice girl, Jane Wilde. But in order to get married, I needed a job, and in order to get a job, I needed a Ph. D.

Instead of giving up, Hawking went on with his research, got his Ph. D and married Jane. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamed of. He continued his exploration of the universe and travelled around the world to give lectures. In 2002, Hawking visited China and spoke to university students in Hangzhou and Beijing. As his disease has disabled him, Hawking has to sit in his now – famous wheelchair and speak through a computer. He told the students about his theories and thoughts on some of the greatest questions: What is time, how did the universe begin and what exactly are black holes.

Hawking became famous in the early 1970s, when he and Roger Penrose made new discoveries about the Big Bang and black holes. Since then, Hawking has continued to seek answers to questions about the nature of the universe. In 1988, he wrote *A Brief History of Time*, which quickly became a best seller. Readers were pleased and surprised to find that a scientist could write about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand.

In the book, Hawking explains both what it means to be a scientist and how science works. He tells readers how discoveries are made and how they change the world. Science, according to Hawking, is often misunderstood: People often think that science is about “true” facts that never change. Scientists, on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong.

A scientific theory is the result of the scientific method. Scientists look at the world and try to describe and explain what they see. First, they carefully observe what they are interested in. To explain what they have seen, they build a theory about the way in which things happen and the causes and effects. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen and if it can predict future events. If what they are observing can be tested in a practical way, scientists will use experiments. But if, like Hawking, they are studying something that is too large or too difficult to observe directly, they will use a model to test the theory.

People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him, because his thoughts and ideas often seem as large as the universe he is trying to describe. The speech computer is not the problem. In fact, people who hear it often say it sounds just like a human voice. Hawking is happy with it, too. “The only trouble,” says Hawking, who is British, “is that it gives me an American accent.”

### Exercise:

Choose the right answers to complete the following sentences.

1. According to the passage, when was Stephen Hawking told about his disease?
  - A. When he was engaged to Jane Wilde.
  - B. When he got married.
  - C. When he got a job.
  - D. When he was twenty – one years old.
2. *A Brief History of Time* was a best seller because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it was written by Stephen Hawking
  - B. it told about the new discoveries on Big Bang and black holes
  - C. it answered the questions about the nature of the universe
  - D. it was written in a way that ordinary people could understand

3. According to Hawking, science is often misunderstood because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people think that science is never true  
B. people think that science is always changing  
C. people think that science is always true  
D. people think that science is changing sometimes
4. A scientific theory is to be used if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the scientists are interested in it  
B. it can predict future events  
C. it can be tested  
D. it is the result of a scientific method
5. What does Hawking not like about his speech computer is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his thoughts and ideas often seem too large because of the speech computer  
B. people sometimes find it difficult to understand Hawking  
C. it gives him an American accent  
D. it doesn't sound like a human voice
6. Which is the best title of the passage?  
A. No Obstruction.  
B. A Brief History of Time.  
C. Stephen Hawking's Speech Computer.  
D. A Scientific Theory.

### Passage E

Although known throughout the world for the masterpieces (杰作) *The Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*, Leonardo Da Vinci cannot simply be known as an artist. The Italian gifted man showed, throughout his life, what the word “universal” can really mean.

To show this universality, an exhibition in Paris, from May 9 to July 14, showed his drawings, notebooks and studies in both arts and other fields that Da Vinci was interested in.

Da Vinci began his career in the workshop of the famous painter Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence, Italy at just 15. Although suffering from the disability of his right hand, he did so much better than his master that it is said that Verrocchio



decided never to paint again.

But Da Vinci did not contain himself to the world of drawing and painting. He had endless interests in science, architecture and mathematics. His scientific studies covered many of the later developments of modern science.

In anatomy(解剖学), he studied the circulation of the blood and the action of the eye. He made discoveries in geology and learned the effect of the moon on the tides.

His ideas to turn rivers into canals still have practical value today. And he invented a large number of useful machines including an underwater diving suit.

“Leonardo Da Vinci was like a man who awoke too early in the darkness, while the others were all still asleep.” Sigmund Freud once said.

But Da Vinci was so driven by new subjects that he seldom managed to finish what he started. This lack of power resulted in his leaving dozens of paintings and projects unfinished or unrealized.

A master in art, a discoverer in most branches of science, and an inventor in branches of technology, Da Vinci deserves, perhaps more than anyone else, the title of Universal Man.

### Exercise:

#### I. Use the words from the passage to complete the following sentences.

1. Yao Ming is \_\_\_\_\_ a sports player, so all Chinese people regard him as a symbol of the country spirit.
2. The girl played many kinds of musical instrument in the party to show her \_\_\_\_\_ in music.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the hurt of his ankle(脚踝), Liu Xiang withdrew from the 2008 Olympic Games, which was a big pity for all people.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ round of meetings and interviews made the manager tired and he wanted to have a good rest.
5. His carelessness in the exam \_\_\_\_\_ his failure in it.

#### II. Choose the right answers to complete the following sentences.

1. Da Vinci was involved in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. painting and mathematics  
B. architecture and chemistry  
C. astronomy and anatomy  
D. geology and physics