

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

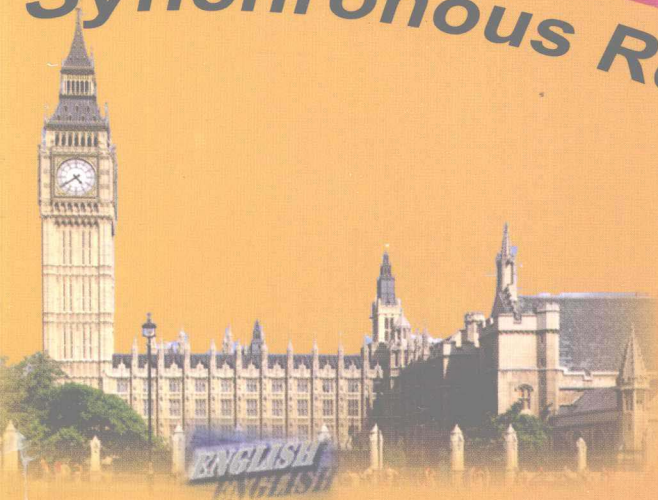
英语

同步阅读训练

选修 11

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

选修 11
(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

New Zealand

Passage A

Yellowstone

Bicycling in Yellowstone

Bicycles are not available for rent at the park. If you plan to bring one, remember it is subject to the same traffic rules as automobiles. Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated tours. Bikes are forbidden on backcountry trails and boardwalks.

Horseback Riding in Yellowstone

Xanterra Parks & Resorts offers horse rides of one and two hours in length which are available at Mammoth, Tower-Roosevelt and Canyon. Advance reservations are recommended. In addition, they also offer horseback rides which take visitors to a cookout site for a steak dinner. Advance reservations are required; call (307) 344-7311.



Guided stock trip into the backcountry (horse or llama) may be arranged with one of the stock outfitters permitted to operate in Yellowstone.

Private stock can be brought into the park. Overnight stock use is not permitted before July 1, due to wet trail conditions. Horses are not allowed in front country campgrounds, but are permitted in certain backcountry campsites. For information on planning a backcountry trip with stock, call the Backcountry Office at (307) 344-2160.

Picnicking in Yellowstone

There are 49 picnic areas in the park. Fires are permitted only in picnic areas with fire grates (火炉). Charcoal (木炭) may only be burned in areas with

fire grates. There are fire grates in the following picnic areas: Bridge Bay, Cascade Lake Trail, East Lot (Old Faithful Area) , Grant Village, Nez Perce, Norris Meadows, Snake River, Spring Creek and Yellowstone River. Gas stoves may be used for meal preparation in any picnic area. Camping is Not Allowed in any picnic area. There is no water at any picnic area.

Special fire restrictions are occasionally put in place when the danger of wildland fires is great. If you plan to light a fire in the park, please ask about current fire restrictions at the entrance station when you arrive or e-mail our Visitor Services Office immediately before your visit.

Choose the best answers according to the passage.

1. According to the passage , bicycles _____.
 A. are available for rent at the park
 B. are subject to the same traffic rules as automobiles
 C. are not permitted on public roads
 D. are available on backcountry trails and boardwalks
2. Horse rides of one and two hours in length which are available at the following places except _____.
 A. Mammoth
 B. Tower Roosevelt
 C. Canyon
 D. Grant Village
3. As a visitor, if you want to get a cookout steak dinner, you should call _____.
 A. (307)344-7311
 B. (307) 344-7312
 C. (307)344-7211
 D. (307) 344-7212
4. About the private stock , which one is not true?
 A. Private stock can be brought into the park.
 B. Overnight stock use is permitted before July 1.
 C. Horses are permitted in front certain back country campsites.
 D. Horses are not permitted in front country campgrounds.
5. If you plan to light a fire in the park , _____.
 A. you should ask about current fire restrictions at the entrance station before your visit.
 B. you should give a call to the Visitor Services Office.
 C. you can come without any preparation.
 D. you should know it's not allowed anywhere in the Yellowstone.

6. According to the passage, which one is not true?
- A. There are forty-nine picnic areas in this park .
 - B. Fires are permitted only in picnic areas with five grates.
 - C. Charcoal may be burned anywhere.
 - D. Gas stoves may be used for meal preparation in any picnic area.
7. The underlined word “reservation” may mean _____.
- A. a doubt in your mind
 - B. a piece of land set apart
 - C. a state for a special purpose
 - D. an arrangement to make sure that something is kept for your use

Passage B

Chartwell

Visit the family home where Churchill, Britain’s wartime Prime Minister, lived for more than 40 years. See rooms as they were in Churchill’s time. Visit the museum and exhibition rooms with Churchill’s mementos. Enjoy the lovely garden and see Churchill’s paintings in the garden studio where he worked.

Opening Hours:

House, garden and studio:

29 Mar-2 Nov, daily except Mon and Tue, 11:00-5:30. House only Mar and Nov, Sat, Sun and Wed 11:00-4:30. Entry to the house is by timed ticket for all visitors, including NT members. Or call at 01732 866388 for more information.



29 Mar-2 Nov, same days as home, 11:30-5:00, Mar and Nov, 11:00- 4:00. Also for Christmas.

Shop:

29 Mar-2 Nov, same days as home, 11:00-5:30. Mar and Nov, 11:00-4:00. Also for Christmas.

Admission prices:

Adult £5; children £2.50; family £12.50; group 20% off, but call at least

one day before 01732 868381. Garden and studio only: £2.50. Mar and Nov, house only: £3.

Free parking:

Free parking, 250yds. Year-round opening.

WCs: behind shop

Visitors with disabilities:

Please telephone 01732 868381 for special services.

Dogs: One leads in grounds only.

Events: 01892 891001

Address: Mapleton Road, Westerham. TN 16 1PS

Tel: 01732 866268

Choose the best answers according to the passage.

1. According the the passage, garden is opened every day except _____.
 - A. Monday and Tuesday
 - B. Monday and Thursday
 - C. Monday and Friday
 - D. Tuesday and Thursday
2. About the House, which one is not true?
 - A. House is opened in March.
 - B. House is opened every day except Monday and Tuesday.
 - C. Entry to the house is by timed ticket for all visitors.
 - D. You can call 01732 866388 for more information.
3. If you want to go to the restaurant in March, you should arrive at _____.

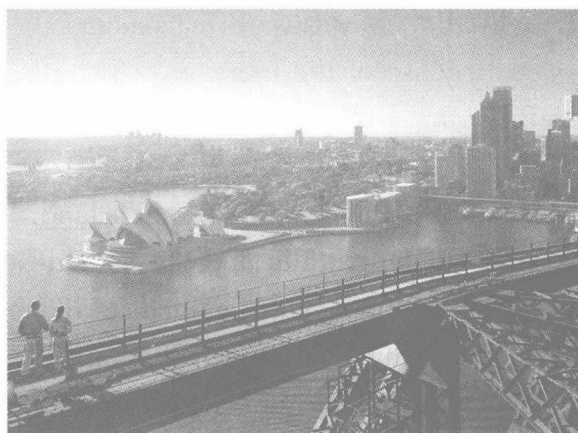
A. 17:00	B. 18:00
C. 10:00	D. 20:00
4. If you want to go with two of your children, how much should you pay?

A. £7.	B. £8.
C. £9.	D. £10.
5. Visitors with disabilities _____.
 - A. will receive special services in it
 - B. should go with others
 - C. shouldn't go to the Chartwell
 - D. can only have a look at the outside of the Chartwell

**Passage C**

Australia, the last and smallest continent, was discovered by ships belonging to some European nations in the seventeenth century. These nations were less interested in changing it into a colony than in exploring it. As in the early history of the United States, it was the English who set up the settlements in Australia. The history and the geography of these two British colonies have some other things in common as well.

Australia and the United States are about the same size, and their western lands are both not rich in soil. It was the eastern coast of Australia and America that the English first settled, and both colonies soon began to develop towards the west. However, this westward movement took place more because the English were searching for better land than because the population



was increasing. Settlements of the western part of both countries developed quickly after gold was discovered in America in 1849 and in Australia two years later.

Although the development of these two countries has a lot in common. There are some striking differences as well. The United States gained its independence from England by revolution while Australia won its independence without having to go to the war. Australia, unlike the United States, was firstly turned into a colony by English prisoners and its economic development was in wheat growing and sheep raising. By 1922, for example, Australia had fifteen times more sheep than it had people, or almost half as many sheep as there are people today in the United States. Yet, in spite of these and other main differences, Australia and the United States have more in common with each other than either one has with most of the rest of the world.

Choose the best answers according to the passage.

1. In the first paragraph, some European nations were much interested in _____.

- A. changing the Australia into a colony
 - B. exploring the gold in Australia
 - C. exploring the resources in Australia
 - D. helping Australia to build a new country
2. These two British colonies have much in common except that _____.
- A. they are about the same size
 - B. their western lands are both not rich in soil
 - C. they both began to develop towards the west
 - D. they discovered gold at the same time
3. Why did the westward movement take place more?
- A. Because of the increase of population.
 - B. Because of searching for better land.
 - C. Because they wanted to raise more ship.
 - D. Because they wanted to sell land.
4. About the Australia and the United States, which one is not true?
- A. The United States gained its independence by revolution.
 - B. Australia won its independence without wars.
 - C. The economic development of the United States was in wheat growing and sheep raising.
 - D. Australia was firstly turned into a colony by English prisoners.
5. The last sentence tells us that _____.
- A. Australia and the United States have much more in common than other countries in the world
 - B. there are other countries that have much more in common in the world.
 - C. the difference between Australia and the United States is much more than the sameness
 - D. Australia and the United States have nothing in common
6. What's the best title for this passage?
- A. A comparison between Australia and the United States
 - B. A brief introduction to Australia
 - C. How to win the independence
 - D. A brief introduction to the United States

Passage D

London – A morning train rides away, across the channel. English kids discuss the Liverpool's football team in Paris pub.

Some Parisians have started to travel to work in London.

In the 19th century, Charles Dickens compared the two cities, London and Paris, in *A Tale of Two Cities*. These days, it might be *A Tale of One City*.



As there are few jobs at home over recent years, perhaps 250, 000 Frenchmen moved across the channel. With an undersea tunnel, they could travel between cities in three hours. The European Union freed them from immigration and customs.

Paris, rich in beauty, is more stylish. But London feels more full of life, and more fun until the pubs shut down.

“For me, the difference is that London is real, alive,” said Trevor Wheeler, a financial expert.

Chantal Jaouen, a professional designer, agrees. “I am French, but I’ll stay in London,” she said.

There is, of course, the other view. Julie Lenoux is a student who moved to London two years ago. “I think people laugh more in Paris,” she said.

“Both cities have changed beyond recognition,” said Larry Collins, an author and sometimes a Londoner. Like most people who know both cities well, he finds the two now fit together comfortably.

“I first fell in love with Paris in the 1950s. Things are so much more ordered, and life is better.”

But certainly not cheaper.

In some parts of London, rents can be twice those on Avenue Foch in Paris. Deciding between London and Paris requires a lifestyle choice.

Like Daphne Benoit, a French journalism student with perfect English, many young people are happy to be close enough so they don’t have to choose.

“I love Paris, my little neighbourhood and the way I can walk around a centre, but life is too organized,” she said. “In London, you can be whoever you want. No one cares.”

Choose the best answers according to the passage.

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. a famous city – London
 - B. a famous city – Paris
 - C. the comparison between London and Paris
 - D. a stylish city – Paris
2. “A Tale of One City” may mean _____.
 - A. London and Paris have much in common
 - B. London and Paris are so different from each other that we could distinguish them completely
 - C. London and Paris have too much in common that we should combine them into a large city
 - D. London and Paris have nothing in common
3. According to the passage, which one is true?
 - A. There’re much more jobs in France.
 - B. People could travel between two cities with an undersea tunnel.
 - C. It takes four hours to reach Paris from London.
 - D. London is rich in beauty and modernity.
4. We may infer from the passage that _____.
 - A. much more people prefer to live in London
 - B. the European Union advocates the close relation between two cities
 - C. in Paris, you can enjoy the rich life
 - D. in London, you laugh more
5. The underlined word “journalism” may mean _____.
 - A. a kind of job related to travelling
 - B. a kind of job related to media
 - C. a kind of job related to disease treatment
 - D. a kind of job related to law

Passage E

If my parents had to sell the farm and move to the city, I would be devastated. I would hate to leave the country and go to live in a crowded city. I have a great life in the country and I intend to grow old and die here.

Country living is so much healthier than city living. The air is fresh and clean. We have no factories to pollute the air and there are less cars belching out carbon monoxide fumes. Country kids spend a lot of time outdoors and they are involved in healthy activities like horse riding, swimming and bushwalking. Our food is fresh because we get our fruit, vegetables and meat from the local area. It doesn't have to be put on a truck and carried hundreds of kilometres to a city market.



You are never lonely in the country. You know all your neighbours and you've usually grown up with all the kids in your school. People look after each other. They help their neighbours in times of trouble and all join together to celebrate happy events. Whenever you go to a party or a dance, you always have friends there to talk to.

In the country you are close to nature. You know where eggs come from, how butter is made and how the wool for your jumper was grown. You are familiar with the life cycle of many animals – from butterflies and frogs to sheep and cows. You know what a healthy river looks like and how to keep it that way. You can read the weather and identify the night sounds of animals.

In the evenings, you can enjoy peace and quiet and clear skies. You can't hear your neighbours' television because they live too far away. There are no teenage gangs driving around the streets tooting their horns and playing their car stereos at full blast. Best of all, you can enjoy the beauty of a starfilled sky. There is no pollution to hide the sky and no streetlights to outshine the stars. You can lay down on the sweet smelling grass and look up at the myriads of stars in the sky – a sight far more satisfying than movie in a darkened cinema.

My friends and I all agree – there is nothing like living in the country.

Choose the best answers according to the passage.

1. The underlined word “devastated” may mean _____.
A. shocked and sorrowful B. joyous and delighted
C. desperate and hopeless D. angry and furious
2. You may infer from the passage that _____.
A. the author is a middle-aged man
B. the author now lives in the country
C. the author prefers to live in the city
D. the author now lives in the city
3. The following points reflect the healthy life in the country except _____.
A. the fresh air
B. healthy activities like horse riding
C. the fresh food
D. colourful sight in the street at night
4. The following are the reasons why the author prefers to live in the country except that _____.
A. you can enjoy a healthier life in the country
B. you can save much money living in the country
C. you can never feel lonely in the country
D. you can be close to nature living in the country
5. Why does the author say that you can enjoy peace and quiet and clear skies in the country?
A. Because you can hear neighbour’s television.
B. Because you can see teenage gangs driving around the streets.
C. Because you could hear the horns and car stereos at full blast.
D. Because you can enjoy the beauty of a starfilled sky.
6. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. I prefer living in the country
B. Why I choose to live in the country
C. I like living in the city best
D. I like the fresh air in the country



Passage F

In the late 1960s, southern Africa was very different from today. South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) were both controlled by the white people living in the country. Although the majority of the people in both of these countries were black, their governments were controlled by the white minority; they were not independent. Two independent countries a little further north tried hard to help South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to be independent as well; these two countries were Tanzania and Zambia.

Zambia had very big problems importing the goods that it needed to buy. The reason was the most important railway lines ran south through Rhodesia and South Africa. Both of these countries were unfriendly to Zambia but Zambia was landlocked and had no ports. Zambia wanted a railway line that ran north through



friendly Tanzania to the port of Dar es Salaam. Tanzania also wanted the railway as it would help in the development of the south of the country. Both countries wanted to build a railway line from the capital of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam to capital of Zambia, Lusaka.

Tanzania and Zambia had very good relations with China. In addition, China wanted to assist the independent countries of Africa. The three countries discussed the project and in 1967 China agreed to build the railway.

An agreement was signed and within months Chinese surveyors had begun to work. On 12 July, 1970, the building work began. Although China was not a rich country at that time, it believed in the importance of the railway and the government provided an interest-free loan of \$680 million dollars. Over the next six years, 15,000 skilled workers from China came to Tanzania and Zambia to help to build the 1,860 kilometre line from Dar es Salaam to Kapiri Mposhi, a little north of Lusaka in Zambia.

Choose the best answers according to the passage.

- There're two countries tried hard to help South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, they are _____.
A. the United States and the England
B. France and Spain
C. Tanzania and Zambia
D. China and Korea
- The reason why Zambia had very big problems importing the goods is that _____.
A. the most important railway lines were blocked by the south countries that were unfriendly to Zambia
B. Zambia wasn't landlocked, but it had no ports
C. Zambia had no adequate money
D. the products were not accepted by the people in Zambia.
- Tanzania also wanted the railway because _____.
A. it had problems importing the goods
B. it needed help in the development of its southern part
C. it wanted to help other poor countries
D. it lacked the port
- Lusaka is the capital of _____.
A. Tanzania B. Zambia C. Zimbabwe D. Egypt
- According to the passage, which one is not true?
A. Tanzania and Zambia had very good relations with China.
B. China wanted to assist the independent countries of Africa.
C. China provided an interest-free loan of \$860 million dollars.
D. 15,000 skilled workers from China went to help to build the 1,860 kilometre line.

Passage G

What makes New Zealand so attractive to visitors are the variety and great number of New Zealand sites all located within relatively short driving distances from one another.

Made up of two main islands with a network of fine roads, New Zealand is as