

English

高中英语

必修4

同步阅读

《高中英语同步阅读》编写组 编



山西出版传媒集团
山西教育出版社

English

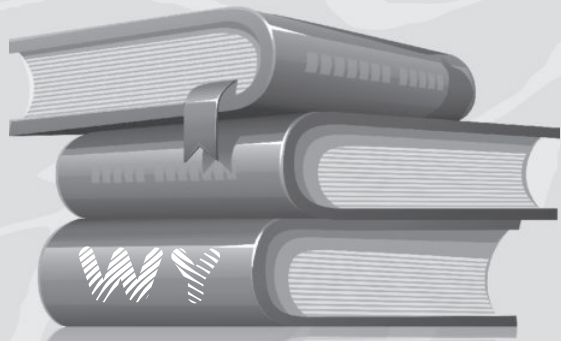
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前 言

阅读理解是高考英语中重点考查的项目,也是学生得分的难点。为了帮助学生提高阅读能力,我们精心编写了《高中英语同步阅读》系列。这套书根据外语教学与研究出版社出版的《英语》(新标准)编写,根据教材每个模块的话题编排内容,考查项目及题目设置与高考试题考查形式和目标一致,要求学生在熟练掌握《新课程标准》要求的语言知识及其用法的同时,能够迅速理解文章的主旨大意、篇章结构及作者的观点等。本套书的具体特色如下:

1. 配合教材,话题同步

《英语》(新标准)中的话题是《新课程标准》中要求学生熟悉的话题,也是高考中常考的话题。本套书与教材中每个模块的话题一致,既有助于学生熟悉教材、拓展阅读,又能帮助学生熟悉高考话题、提高阅读能力。

2. 难度合理,梯度排列

本套书中每个模块的练习分为基础篇和提高篇。基础篇包括一篇阅读理解,试题较为简单,帮助学生巩固基础;提高篇的阅读理解稍难,有助于提高阅读能力。

3. 系统讲解,辅导技能

“画龙点睛”栏目以近年高考试题为例,分步骤系统讲解阅读理解的解题方法和技巧,帮助学生全面提高阅读成绩。

4. 内容新颖,贴近生活

本套书中所选文章原汁原味,紧跟时代热点,贴近学生生活,有助于开拓视野,激发阅读兴趣。

5. 答案精准,解析详尽

本套书中的“答案与解析”部分提供准确的答案和详尽的解析,让学生在错误中总结经验,积累知识,从而提高阅读能力。

目 录

Module 1 Life in the Future	1
基础篇	1
提高篇	3
画龙点睛	4
主题阅读	6
Module 2 Traffic Jam	12
基础篇	12
提高篇	13
画龙点睛	15
主题阅读	17
Module 3 Body Language and Non-verbal Communication	23
基础篇	23
提高篇	25
画龙点睛	26
主题阅读	28
Module 4 Great Scientists	34
基础篇	34
提高篇	36
画龙点睛	37
主题阅读	39
Module 5 A Trip Along the Three Gorges	45
基础篇	45
提高篇	46
画龙点睛	48
主题阅读	50
Module 6 Unexplained Mysteries of the Natural World	56
基础篇	56
提高篇	58
画龙点睛	59
主题阅读	62
综合测试一	68
综合测试二	74
综合测试三	80
答案与解析	87

Module 1 Life in the Future

话题关键词

此类话题选材主要包括人们对未来的设想和预言,未来的科技进步(生产、生活、交通),未来的生活(人们的衣食住行)等。

关键词

1. predictions (universe, spaceship, moon, exploration, aircrafts, astronaut)
2. technology (creativity, inventions, imaginary, convenient, high-speed, energy)
3. city (garbage, environment, awareness, new type telephones, communication)
4. life (clothes, food, living, traffic, apartment, travel, recreation, holiday)

基础篇

阅读理解

题材	IBM 未来新产品				
体裁	新闻报道	难度	★★★	词数	310
建议用时	8'	实际用时		正确比例	/5

Every year, IBM Corporation chooses five new technologies which it believes will change the world within the next five years. The IBM list is called “Five in Five.” The company says it considers its own research and the new directions of society and business when identifying the technologies.

This year, the list describes some future devices that will extend our five senses. Imagine looking for clothes online and touching your computer or smart phone to feel the cloth.

IBM Vice President Bernie Meyerson predicts that technology could be available in the next five years. “You’re talking about almost reinventing the way computers operate and how you interact with them as humans.”

Touch is just one of the senses that computers will help to extend. IBM says smart machines will soon be able to listen to the environment and give us information about the sounds they hear. For example, Bernie Meyerson says an advanced speech recognition system will tell new parents why their baby is crying. “From the sound the baby is creating, that particular frequency (频率) in the voice of the child, you know the difference between a child, for instance, who is sick as opposed to a child who is just lonely. That kind of understanding would be great for parents. This kind of thing is not possible today, but with a sophisticated enough system, it actually is possible.”

Mark Malo is a computer science professor at Georgetown University. He says he hopes the progress that IBM is predicting will lead more students to create future inventions. “It’s going to be very exciting to see what young people do with the increased availability of mobile platforms and networking and computing power.” He says advances in computer technology will make what now seems like science fiction a part of our everyday lives.

1. According to IBM, “Five in Five” refers to _____.
 - A. five newest technologies among all its researches in recent five years
 - B. five newest technologies that will change people’s life in the five years
 - C. five new directions of society and business in five years
 - D. five newest scientific directions in the world in five years
2. What does the word “sophisticated” mean in Paragraph 4?
 - A. Advanced.
 - B. New.
 - C. Experienced.
 - D. Difficult.
3. What is Professor Malo’s attitude towards the new technologies?
 - A. Negative.
 - B. Positive.
 - C. Skeptical.
 - D. Critical.
4. What is the main idea of the text?
 - A. New technologies for human to hear and touch are popular.
 - B. Parents will no longer worry about their babies’ crying.
 - C. Young people would be happy about the computing power.
 - D. Computers will extend human’s five senses in the future.

提高篇

阅读理解

题材	“土豪”将成牛津字典新词条				
体裁	说明文	难度	★★★	词数	320
建议用时	8'	实际用时		正确比例	/4

China's new buzzword, “tuhao”, may be in next year's *Oxford English Dictionary*.

“If its influence continues, it is very likely to appear on our updated list of words,” said Julie Kleeman, project manager with the editing team.

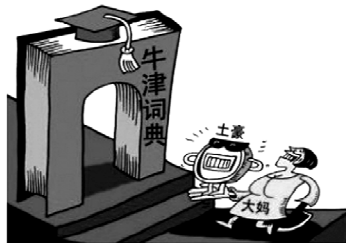
In Chinese, “tu” means uncouth and “hao” means rich. It has traditionally been referred to rich people who throw their weight around in China's rural areas. In recent years, people borrowed the term to describe those who spend money in an irrational manner. The word gained credence in September with the launch of Apple's new gold-colored iPhone, an item loved by China's rich people. The color became known as “tuhao gold.” The word is now often used by the online community to refer to people who have the cash but lack the class to go with it.

Kleeman also mentioned two other Chinese words—“dama” and “hukou”—which may also be taken in the dictionary. “Hukou” means household registration in Chinese and has been widely used.

“Dama”, meaning middle-aged women, was first used in the Western media by the *Wall Street Journal* in May when thousands of Chinese women were buying up record number of gold. They were the driving force in the global gold market between April and June when the gold prices had slumped (下跌).

“We have nearly 120 Chinese-linked words now in *Oxford English Dictionary*,” she said. Some of them are: “Guanxi”, literally meaning “connection”, is the system of social networks and influential relationships which facilitate business and other dealings. Taikonaut is a mix of taikong, meaning outer space, and astronaut.

The new words will be first uploaded on the official website before the dictionaries arrive. The online version is also renewed every three months. “It at least broke our old rules. It used to take 10 years to include a new word but now we keep the pace with the era,” according to John Simpson.



1. What does “tuhao” mean now?
 - A. The rich who like iPhone made of gold.
 - B. The people who have power in the countryside.
 - C. The people who spend money reasonably.
 - D. The rich who find no class to belong to.
2. Why is the word “dama” popular now?
 - A. They bought gold in the global market.
 - B. They are wealthy middle-aged women.
 - C. They brought the gold prices down.
 - D. They worked on Wall Street.
3. Which word has already been in the *Oxford English Dictionary*?

A. Tuhao. B. Taikonaut. C. Dama. D. Hukou.
4. According to John, the *Oxford English Dictionary* _____.
 - A. updates its new version every three months
 - B. takes 10 years to include a new word now
 - C. speeds up its acceptance of new words
 - D. has its online version to collect new words

画龙点睛

阅读技能指导

观点态度题

定义:把握作者写作目的,搞清作者对文章所论述的观点和中心是什么态度,即:作者的意图、观点或态度。

1. 常见题型

- (1) What is the attitude of the author towards _____?
- (2) How does the writer feel about _____?
- (3) The writer is of the opinion that _____.
- (4) The author seems to be _____.
- (5) What is the tone (mood) of “...”?

2. 方法指导

这种题型要求考生注意区分作者的态度与其他人的态度。通常持有保留态度的观点比较客观,往往是正确答案。文章陈述的内容并非都是作者的观点,要注意区分,这是命题

最具有迷惑性的地方。作者引用别人的观点,是作为支持或抨击的对象,别人的观点通常是为了证明作者的论据。

作者观点一般与文章主旨相关联,而与文章某人的观点则不一定紧密相关。一般带有绝对化或过于强烈修饰词的选项可能是错误的。比如:strongly, completely, entirely, enthusiastically 等。

【典题示例】

Mark Malo is a computer science professor at Georgetown University. He says he hopes the progress that IBM is predicting will lead more students to create future inventions. “It’s going to be very exciting to see what young people do with the increased availability of mobile platforms and networking and computing power.” He says advances in computer technology will make what now seems like science fiction a part of our everyday lives. (基础篇)

3. What is Professor Malo’s attitude towards the new technologies?

- A. Negative. B. Positive. C. Skeptical. D. Critical.

思路点拨:B 观点态度题。Professor Malo 对于这些新技术的态度从最后一段可以看出是积极的,他说“*It’s going to be very exciting to see what young people do with the increased availability of mobile platforms and networking and computing power.*”

【真题验证】

These health benefits apply to the workplace as well. Rachel Kaplan, a professor of environmental psychology, has spent years researching the restorative effects of natural environments. Her research found that workers with access to nature at the office—even simple views of trees and flowers—felt their jobs were less stressful and more satisfying. If low-tech offices can potentially nourish the brains and improve the mental health of employees then, fine, bring on the cottages. (2014·浙江)

53. The writer’s attitude to “low technology” can best be described as _____.

- A. positive B. defensive C. cautious D. doubtful

思路点拨:A 观点态度题。从最后一段的“*These health benefits...*”和文章最后一句“*If low-tech offices can potentially nourish the brains and improve the mental health...*”等推断知,作者非常喜欢这种“低科技”,所以持肯定和积极的态度。故选 A 项。

主题阅读

A

What will our future look like? As for the future home, cookers will be set so that you can cook a complete meal at the touch of a switch. Television will give the information on prices at the nearby shops as well as news and enjoyment. Visionphones will bring pictures as well as sound to telephone conversation. Machines will control temperature, lighting, enjoyment and gardening, etc. At work, robots will take over most jobs and working hours will fall to under 30 hours a week. Holidays will get longer. Six weeks will be the holidays every year.

What most shocks us is that in the future it will be possible to use virtual reality (虚拟现实) to bring the dead back to life. People will drag out their old and boring home movies and choose a relative to bring back to life. The visual will be combined with records about that person to create a virtual relative. Then the family can have a chat with that relative, keep it running, and live with it. The experience will be like living with a ghost.

- This passage is mainly about _____.
 - what our future life will be like
 - how machines help us with our life
 - what the use of robots will be
 - how to live with a ghost
- The underlined words “at the touch of a switch” in the first paragraph mean _____.
 - when you are beside the switches of the cookers
 - on touching the cookers
 - the moment you turn the cookers on
 - as soon as you touch the cookers
- It's true that in the future _____.
 - people will enjoy their holidays for 42 days a year
 - robots will do everything for man
 - people will see instead of hearing each other when they are talking on the visionphone
 - none of the above

4. In the future, machines can do the following except that _____.
- A. machines can control people's body temperature
 - B. machines can control lighting
 - C. machines can do gardening
 - D. machines can give people enjoyment
5. As for the dead in the future, _____.
- A. they can come back to life and become real persons
 - B. people can use virtual reality to bring them back to life
 - C. they will become ghosts and come back
 - D. the family can't chat with them

B

At first sight the planet Mars (火星) does not appear very welcoming to any kind of life. It has very little oxygen and water. The temperature at night is below 50 degrees, and winds of 100 miles (161 kilometers) per hour cause severe dust storms. However, the surface of the planet seems to show that water flowed across it at some time in the past, and it is believed that there would be enough ice at the poles to cover the planet with water if it melted. Although there is no life on Mars now, some scientists think there may have been some form of life a long time ago. At that time, the planet had active volcanoes (火山); the atmosphere was thicker and warmer; and there was water. In fact, in some ways Mars may have been similar to the Earth, where life exists.

Some people believe that Mars could support life in the future if the right conditions were produced. The first step would be to warm the planet using certain gases which trap the Sun's heat in the planet's atmosphere. With warmth, water and carbon dioxide, simple plants could begin to grow. These plants could slowly make the Mars fit to live on. It is judged that the whole process might take between 100, 000 and 200, 000 years. In the meantime, people could begin to live on the planet in a special closed environment. They would provide a lot of useful information about conditions on Mars and the problems connected with living there.

1. According to the passage, the planet Mars has no _____ on it.
- A. winds
 - B. dust
 - C. mountains
 - D. animals
2. It is believed that on Mars now _____.
- A. there is a large amount of ice at the poles

- B. there is a thicker and warmer atmosphere
 C. there are some kinds of simple plants
 D. there are many active volcanoes
3. What is the topic of paragraph 2?
 A. Certain gases should be used to warm the Mars.
 B. Plants should be grown to make the Mars fit to live on.
 C. Mars could support life on right conditions in the future.
 D. People could live on Mars in a special closed environment.
4. The most suitable title for the passage is _____.
 A. No Life on Mars
 B. Study of Mars
 C. The Possibility of Life on Mars
 D. Future Conditions on Mars

C

In the future your automobile will run on water instead of gas! You will be able to buy a supercomputer that fits in your pocket! You might even drive a flying car!

For each prediction that has come true today, several others have missed by a mile. Many of these predictions didn't consider how people would want to use the technology, or whether people really needed it in their lives or not. Let's look at some predictions from the not-too-distant past.

Robot Helpers

Where's the robot in my kitchen? Nowhere, of course. And he's probably not coming anytime soon. Robots do exist today, but mostly in factories and other manufacturing environments.

Back in the 1950s, however, people said that by now personal robots would be in most people's homes.



So why hasn't it happened? Probably because robots are still too expensive and clumsy. And maybe the idea of robots cooking our dinners and washing our clothes is just too weird. At home we seem to be doing fine without them.

Telephones of Tomorrow

In 1964 an American company introduced the video telephone. They said by the year 2000 most people would have a video phone in their homes. But of course the idea hasn't caught on yet.

Why? The technology worked fine, but it over-looked something obvious: people's desire for privacy. Would you want to have a video phone conversation with someone after you just step out of the shower? Probably not—it could be embarrassing! Just because a technology available doesn't always mean people will want to use it.

And finally, how about that crazy prediction of the flying car? It's not so crazy anymore! But a flying car remains one of the most fascinating technology ideas to capture our imagination. Keep watching the news, or perhaps the sky outside your window, to see what the future will bring.

1. The whole passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. predictions that have come true
 - B. predictions that haven't come true
 - C. why predictions don't come true easily
 - D. what technology will bring about
2. The author of this passage won't believe that _____.
 - A. predictions needn't consider people's practical use of technology
 - B. the future isn't always easy to guess
 - C. not all past predictions have come true
 - D. many of the high-tech things our parents thought we'd be using by now simply never appeared
3. The underlined word "weird" in para. 5 probably means _____.
 - A. wonderful
 - B. stupid
 - C. practical
 - D. strange
4. What does the author think of the flying car?
 - A. It is too difficult to imagine.
 - B. It is too crazy an idea.
 - C. It is likely to be made.
 - D. It is often reported in the news.

D

Has been a dream for 30 years but now the world's first flying car is set to hit the roads this year.

Ever since the *Back to the Future* movies lit up our screens in the 1980s, designers have dreamt of cars that could take to the sky at the push of a button. And now pilots can order their

own “roadable” plane for just £ 127, 000.

The plane, which has fold-out wings that span 17.5 feet, can be up to 115 mph. Back on the land, it can also travel at “highway speeds” in car mode.

Fuelling (加燃料) the 19 feet long plane couldn't be simpler—you just drive it into a petrol station and fill it up.

A spokeswoman said, “You can keep your ‘light-sport airplane’ in your garage. But because it needs a short runway to take to the air, you will have to drive to your local airport, fly up to 460 miles, land and drive directly to your destination (目的地). You will always be ready to drive or fly.”

The spokeswoman added, “Never let bad weather change your trip. You can simply divert and continue on the ground until the weather clears.”

There's no risk to you—this is only the chance for you to be the first at your home field to unfold (展开) your wings and fly into the future.

1. According to the text, the “roadable” plane _____.
 - A. can fly in the sky at “highway speeds” in car mode
 - B. is a kind of car with fold-out wings
 - C. is a little difficult to fuel
 - D. can only travel on the highway
2. We can infer that in the *Back to the Future* movies _____.
 - A. there are some skillful pilots
 - B. pilots have no cars to drive
 - C. pilots can't afford a “roadable” plane
 - D. cars can fly in the sky
3. What does the underlined word “it” in the 5th paragraph refer to?
 - A. Light-sport airplane.
 - B. Your garage.
 - C. The local airport.
 - D. A petrol station.
4. The last sentence of the text aims to _____.
 - A. call for people to buy the “roadable” plane
 - B. show people the use of the “roadable” plane
 - C. tell people only the “roadable” plane can fly in the future
 - D. ask people to unfold their wings and fly into the future

E

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When you are hungry, what will you respond? Have your favorite meal and stay quiet after that? 1 But it never lets you know, because you keep it busy thinking about your friends or favorite stars. So it silently serves your needs and never lets itself grow. When mind loses its freedom to grow, creativity sets a full stop. This might be the reason why we all sometimes think “What happens next?” or “Why can’t I think?” 2 Why reading but not watching TV? It is because reading has been the most educative tool used by us right from childhood. Since it develops other aspects of our life, we have to take help from reading.

When you read a book, of course you run your eyes through the lines and your mind tries to explain something to you. 3 Now this seed is unknowingly used by you to develop new ideas. If it is used many times, the same seed can give you great help to relate a lot of things, which you would have never thought of in your wildest dreams!

This is nothing but creativity. 4 Within no time you can start talking with your friends in English or any other language and never run out of the right words.

So, friends, do give food to your thoughts by reading, reading and more reading. 5
Go and get a book!

- A. The interesting part of the book is stored in your mind as a seed.
- B. Why not do some reading while you are hungry?
- C. Just like your stomach, your mind is also hungry.
- D. Now what are you waiting for?
- E. Hunger of the mind can be actually solved through wide reading.
- F. Reading can help you make more friends, too.
- G. Also this makes a significant contribution to your vocabulary.

Module 2 Traffic Jam

话题关键词

此类话题选材主要包括现行的交通方式(尤其是陆路交通),交通拥挤堵塞情况(上下班的交通高峰期,节假日)和相应的解决措施(单双号限行,收费)等。

关键词

1. transport means (taxi, bus, trolleybus, minibus, underground, private cars, bike)
2. traffic jam (rush hours, holidays, highway, work, anxious, patience)
3. advice (green, environmental friendly, reduce, exercise, regular, polite)
4. measures (congestion charge, wide highways, tax, limit, volunteer)

基础篇

阅读理解

题材	规范驾驶,减少事故				
体裁	说明文	难度	★★★	词数	246
建议用时	7'	实际用时		正确比例	/3



Driving may be part of the necessary skills for certain working groups, but it is not their main ability. The transportation companies have good reasons to worry about the safety of their mobile workers.

There are 60 million mobile workers on the road in the US, and every year 75 percent of car accident deaths are work-related. With these terrible numbers, it sounds like a matter of life and death. But actually transportation companies should be responsible (负责的) for improving their drivers' behavior and operating safer fleets (车队).

Traditional driver training methods include classroom instructions, riding practice and videos about road accidents. However, these are not complete solutions, as instructors cannot always be in the vehicle with the drivers; video can be expensive to manage and it is often regarded as