

English

高中英语

选修 8

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

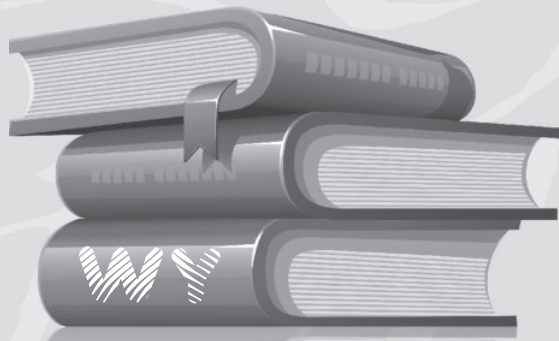
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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高中英语同步阅读·选修8 / 常晓静主编. —太原: 山西教育出版社, 2017.1

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5440 - 9000 - 1

I. ①高… II. ①常… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高中—教学参考资料
IV. ①G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2016) 第 326468 号

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出 版 山西出版传媒集团·山西教育出版社
(太原市水西门街馒头巷7号 电话: 4035711 邮编: 030002)

发 行 山西华育图书有限公司 (山西境内)

印 装 太原市海泉印刷有限公司

开 本 787 × 1092 1/16

印 张 7

字 数 152 千字

版 次 2017 年 1 月第 1 版 2017 年 1 月山西第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5440 - 9000 - 1

定 价 19.80 元

如发现印、装质量问题, 影响阅读, 请与山西教育出版社联系调换。电话: 0351 - 4729718

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。基础篇的一篇阅读理解,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,有助于开拓学生视野、激发学生阅读兴趣。

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。

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Module 1 Deep South

话题关键词

此类话题选材主要包括对南极洲的介绍(地貌、动植物、资源),对南极的探索与利用(研究、开发、各国建立南极站、《南极公约》)和探索南极的历史等。

关键词

1. Antarctica (coldest, desert, mountain range, wildlife, research, discovery)
2. the Antarctic Treaty (resources, international, explorers, reserve, nuclear tests)
3. the history of exploration (Endure, frozen, journey, icy, camp, lifeboats)
4. Marco Polo (Italy, book, stories, legendary, amazing, contact, China, introduce)

基础篇

阅读理解

题材	夜晚活动				
体裁	说明文	难度	★★★	词数	300
建议用时	7'	实际用时		正确比例	/5

New study findings suggest that a preference for night-time over daytime activities may be associated with antisocial behavior in adolescence, even in children as young as eight years old.

Those who prefer later bedtime appear to exhibit more antisocial behavior.

“A preference for evening activities and staying up late is related to behavior problem and is evident even in preteens. Staying up late contributes to lack of sleep and this, in turn, causes problems such as lack of control and attention regulation, which are associated with antisocial behavior,” said Dr. Elizabeth J. Susman.

Susman and her team did the research in 111 subjects between 8 to 13 years old.

The researchers found a number of factors were related to antisocial behavior in the study

group, particularly in the boys. For girls, a preference for evening activities was associated with a higher chance of relational aggression or aggressive behavior towards their peers.

Boys who experienced prolonged high levels of cortisol (皮质醇) tended to have more behavior problems than their peers. The association was not true for girls, however.

Normally, levels of cortisol peak in the morning upon awakening and are stable during the afternoon and evening hours.

Abnormalities in cortisol secretion (分泌) have also been associated with clinical depression and antisocial behavior in earlier studies.

Boys who hit adolescence at earlier ages also tended to engage in more rule-breaking and attention behavior problems than other boys, while girls who were younger at puberty reported more relational aggression compared with their peers.

Overall, caregivers should be watchful to bedtime activities of children and young adolescents. Monitoring these activities is essential for making sure that children and adolescents are going to sleep in time to assure enough sleep for good functioning in school and other things.

- In the study, the researchers found that _____.
 - the youth mustn't stay up too late at any time
 - it was the preference for night-time activities that caused antisocial behavior
 - night-time activities didn't have effects on girls
 - not only the adolescents but also the little children were easily influenced by more evening activities
- We can find the possible results of staying up too late EXCEPT _____.
 - lack of sleep
 - difficult to focus one's attention
 - easily out of control
 - not like daytime activities any more
- Comparing boys and girls, the researchers suggest that _____.
 - if they experience prolonged high levels of cortisol, they both will have more behavior problems than their peers
 - if boys hit puberty at earlier ages, they tend to have behavior problems
 - abnormalities in cortisol secretion aren't associated with aggressive behavior
 - cortisol secretion is more important for girls
- From the last paragraph we can infer that _____.
 - parents should be watchful to bedtime activities of their children
 - we must make sure that children don't do wrong things
 - good sleep is important for children's good performance at school
 - bedtime activities are important

5. What's the best title for the passage?
- A. Sleep patterns are linked to teen behavior
- B. Staying up late is a bad habit
- C. The youth like to sleep late
- D. Antisocial behavior is due to overtime night activities

提高篇

阅读理解

题材	举重冠军				
体裁	记叙文	难度	★★★★	词数	375
建议用时	9'	实际用时		正确比例	/4

One kilogram—that was all it took to crown(给……加冕) the world's strongest man.

German weightlifter Matthias Steiner pulled ahead of Russian rival Evgeny Chigishev to win the Olympic men's +105 kg weightlifting gold medal on Tuesday.

Steiner lifted a total of 461 kg, 203 kg in the snatch(抓举) and 258 kg in the clean and jerk(挺举), to beat Chigishev by a single kilogram. The German won the battle of giants in his last lift, winning his country's first gold medal in the event at this year's Games.

Steiner's winning lift was also the last effort of the sport for this Olympics at which China earned eight of the 15 golds.

Steiner was born in Austria and represented his country of birth at the Athens Olympics four years ago, placing seventh in the lower 105 kg category, but had a falling out with Austria's weightlifting federation afterwards.

He applied for German citizenship in 2005 and got married, but his career went into deep freeze as he could not compete without a passport. He finally obtained the document last January.

The German, who turns 26 on Monday, had come to these Games on a mission to win the title for his wife Susann, who died in a car accident in July last year. The German team said he used the personal tragedy to motivate himself to win the gold medal.

Chigishev was the strongest in the snatch session Tuesday. He kissed his fists after a 210-kg lift that gave him a 7-kg advantage over fourth-placed Steiner going into the second event—the clean and jerk. He let out a victorious roar(吼叫) after clearing 250 kg in his last lift, but the glory was short-lived as Steiner stunned everyone with his final, winning clean and jerk effort.

Steiner had finished seventh in the 2004 Olympics in the 105 kg weight category, and took the gold in the 2008 European Championship + 105 kg snatch competition, bronze in the clean and jerk and silver overall, with a total weight of 446 kg.

World champion Viktors Scerbatihs of Latvia settled for bronze.

- Steiner won the gold by lifting _____.
A. 105 kg B. 461 kg C. 258 kg D. 210 kg
- Four years ago at the Athens Olympics Steiner represented _____.
A. Australia B. Germany C. Austria D. Russia
- The following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
A. Steiner beat Chigishev by one kilogram
B. Chinese weightlifting team won eight of the 15 gold medals at this year's Games
C. Steiner didn't get the passport until last February
D. Steiner got a bronze in the 2008 European Championship + 105 kg clean and jerk competition
- It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. Steiner was inspired by his unfortunate wife to win the gold medal
B. Chigishev was also the strongest in the second event
C. it is hard to get a German citizenship
D. Steiner was determined to win the medal for the German team

画龙点睛

阅读技能指导

文章标题题

这种题型要求考生在通读全文的基础上,认真分析特定的语境、文章大意及作者的写作意图,所选标题要具有概括性、针对性和醒目性的特点,要能最大程度覆盖全文、囊括文章的主要内容、体现文章的主题。

“捕捉标题”(skimming for titles)通常有两层含义:一是在阅读文章的标题时,要准确迅速地理解和把握文章标题的含义,也就是要通过对标题的理解,大致了解文章的内容和中心思想。二是在做阅读理解题时,要根据文章的内容准确找出符合文章主题思想的最佳标题,通常是从给定的四个选项中,选出一个能恰当概括文章主题思想的标题。

常见题型:

- What is the main subject /the best title of the passage?
- Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

3. The title that best expresses the main idea of the passage is _____.
4. From the passage we know that _____.
5. The main idea of this passage is _____.
6. The passage is mainly about _____.
7. Choose the best title for the passage.

答题时的注意事项:

1. 通读全文,掌握大意。
2. 阅读时注意主题句。
3. 标题不同于主题句,它具有简洁醒目的特点。
4. 借助“排除法”和“比较法”选择最佳标题。
5. 一定要整体把握,一切从文章本身出发。

概括文章的标题是相对较难的题目,同学们平时就要注意训练自己对文章整体把握的能力。

标题的选择要遵循“精、准、全”三原则。“精”是指要用精练的语言概括出文章的中心;“准”是指在选择标题时要注意文章的外延和内涵,不能扩大或缩小文章的内容;“全”是指在选择标题时应该排除掉那些片面的选项,正确地选取能包含文章主要内容及作者观点的选项。

【典题示例】

5. What's the best title for the passage? (基础篇)
- A. Sleep patterns are linked to teen behavior
 - B. Staying up late is a bad habit
 - C. The youth like to sleep late
 - D. Antisocial behavior is due to overtime night activities

答案:A

思路点拨:文章标题题。全文通篇都在介绍一项新的研究成果,论述青少年的不良行为与睡眠的关系,A项简明扼要地概括了主题,故选A。

【真题验证】

It was Mother's Day morning last year and I was doing my shopping at our local supermarket with my five-year-old son, Tenyson. As we were leaving, we found that only minutes earlier an elderly woman had fallen over at the entrance and had hit her head on the concrete. Her husband was with her, but there was blood everywhere and the woman was embarrassed and clearly in shock. Walking towards the scene, Tenyson became very upset about what had happened to the couple. He said to me, "Mum, it's not much fun falling over in front of everyone."

At the front of the supermarket a charity(慈善) group had set up a stand selling cooked sausages and flowers to raise funds. Tenyson suggested that we should buy the lady a flower. "It will make her feel better," he said. I was amazed that he'd come up with such a sweet idea. So we went over to the flower seller and asked her if we could buy a flower for the lady to cheer her up. "Just take it," she replied. "I can't take your money for such a wonderful gesture."

By now paramedics(救援人员) had arrived, and were attending the injured woman. As we walked up to her, my son became intimidated by all the blood and medical equipment. He said he was just too scared to go up to her.

Instead I gave the flower to the woman's husband and told him, "My son was very upset for your wife and wanted to give her this flower to make her feel better."

At that, the old man started crying and said, "Thank you so much, you have a wonderful son. Happy Mother's Day to you."

The man then bent down and gave his wife the flower, telling her who it was from. Though badly hurt and shaken, the old lady looked up at Tenyson with love in her eyes and gave him a little smile.

59. What would be the best title for the passage? (2014 福建)

- A. Flower Power
- B. Mother's Day
- C. An Accidental Injury
- D. An Embarrassing Moment

答案:A

思路点拨:文章标题题。这篇文章讲述了在一个母亲节,作者和儿子在商场购物,发现了一位摔倒受伤的老人,儿子坚持给老人买了束花,老人很感激儿子善意的做法。本文告诉我们要与人为善。选项中只有A项“鲜花的力量”符合文章思想,B、C、D都与文章内容有出入。故选A。

主题阅读

A

The Arctic is a polar region. It surrounds the North Pole.

Like Antarctica, the Arctic is a land of ice and snow. Antarctica holds the record for a low temperature reading 125 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Reading of 85 degrees below zero are common in both the Arctic and Antarctica. Winter temperatures average 30 degrees below zero in the Arctic. At the South Pole the winter is about 73 degrees below zero.

One thing alone makes it almost impossible for men to live in Antarctica and in parts of the Arctic. This one thing is the low temperature—the killing chill of far North and the polar South.

To survive, men must wear the warmest possible clothing. They must build windproof shelters. They must keep heaters going at all times. Not even for a moment can they be unprotected against the below - zero temperatures.

Men have a way of providing for themselves. Polar explorers wrap themselves in warm coats and furs. The cold makes life difficult. But the explorers can stay alive.

What about animals? Can they survive? Do we find plants? Do we find life in the Arctic and the Antarctica? Yes, we do. There is life in the oceans. There is life on land.

Antarctica, as we have seen, is a cold place indeed. But this has not always been the case. Expedition scientists have discovered that Antarctica has not always been a frozen continent. At one time the weather in Antarctica may have been much like our own.

Explorers have discovered coal in Antarctica. This leads them to believe that Antarctica at one time was a land of swamps and forests. Heat and moisture must have kept the trees in the forests alive.

- The lowest temperature that man has ever known was _____ in Antarctica.
 - 125 degrees Fahrenheit below zero
 - 85 degrees Fahrenheit below zero
 - 30 degrees Fahrenheit below zero
 - 73 degrees Fahrenheit below zero
- One reason why the Arctic and Antarctica are no man's lands is that _____.
 - they are wasted
 - there are no life there
 - they are frozen
 - they are extremely cold

3. Polar explorers can stay alive there because they _____.
- A. are stronger than other people
B. have their own way to keep warm
C. have no heaters and windproof shelters
D. stay inside the building there
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. Man can survive in polar areas as long as they can keep warm.
B. Despite the hostile environment, both animals and plants can be found in the oceans and on land in polar areas.
C. As discovered by expedition scientists, Antarctica has not always been so cold as it is today, so has the Arctic.
D. At one time, the weather in Antarctica was so warm and damp that trees grew there.

B

Arctic ice has reformed rapidly this winter after a record summer low, but it still covers less of the Arctic Ocean than it did decades ago. March is the month when Arctic sea ice traditionally hits its highest extent after the Northern Hemisphere winter and Antarctic sea ice reaches its lowest extent.

Arctic sea ice reached a record low this past summer, with 23 percent less sea ice cover than the previous record low and 39 percent less than the average amount that has previously spanned the Arctic Ocean in the summer months.

The area of ocean covered by sea ice isn't the only factor in the "health" of the Arctic ice. Arctic sea ice comes in two types: older, thicker perennial(持续多年的) ice that has survived at least one summer melt season and younger, thinner seasonal ice that forms in the winter and melts again in the summer. Seasonal ice melts more easily because it's thin and salty, and so it's easily affected by winds and currents.

Colder temperatures in parts of the Arctic increased the amount of thin, seasonal ice that formed this winter. So while Arctic sea ice was dominated by perennial ice in past decades, it's mostly now younger, newly-formed ice. But because the majority of the ice is young and thin, it would be more susceptible to summer melt.

Some of the seasonal ice could become perennial sea ice if summer conditions are cooler than normal. But, one cold summer isn't going to do it and one cold winter isn't going to do it. Numerous years of colder temperatures would be needed to restore the Arctic sea ice to where it was in the 1980s, and that isn't likely to happen with the increasing levels of heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

- What might excite the scientists concerned with Arctic ice?
 - Perennial sea ice was increasing rapidly.
 - Arctic ice was disappearing for the time being.
 - The area for the Arctic ice was increasing.
 - Arctic sea ice hits its lowest extent in March.
- According to the text, what mostly affects the health of the Arctic ice?
 - The area of the Arctic sea ice.
 - The perennial ice.
 - The seasonal sea ice.
 - The Antarctic sea ice.
- According to the text, we know that the perennial sea ice _____.
 - is not only thick but also salty
 - mainly stays on the islands in the Arctic
 - can be made out of the seasonal ice
 - covers less sea in winter than in summer
- The underlined word “susceptible” in the fourth paragraph means _____.

A. easily influenced	B. difficultly moved
C. easily broken	D. easily impressed

C

Pierre is a 25-year-old penguin at the California Academy of Sciences. Due to his old age, he was going bald, which made him feel too cold to swim in the pool. Therefore, biologists at the academy had a wetsuit created for this penguin to help him get back to the swimming pool.



Unlike marine mammals, which have a layer of blubber to keep them warm, penguins depend on their waterproof feathers. Without them, Pierre was unwilling to jump into the swimming pool and ended up trembling on the side of the pool while his 19 peers played in the water.

“He was cold; he would shake,” said Pam Schaller, a senior biologist. Schaller first tried a heat lamp to keep Pierre warm. Then she got another idea: if wetsuits keep humans warm in the cold Pacific, why not make one for Pierre?

Schaller designed the suit, which covered Pierre’s body and had small openings for his flippers.

“I would walk behind him and look at where there were any gaps, and cut and refit and cut and refit until it looked like it was extremely suitable,” she said.

One concern was that the other penguins would reject Pierre in his new suit, but in fact, they accepted his new look. He swam freely and got along with others well, although he was the only penguin with a black stomach.

Schaller couldn't say for sure whether the wetsuit allowed Pierre to recover his fine feathers, but “certainly we were able to keep him comfortable during a period of time that would have been very difficult for him to stay comfortable.”

Pierre will take off his suit after his new feathers grow back.

- Pierre felt too cold to swim in the pool because of _____.
 A. not having a layer of blubber B. having few feathers due to old age
 C. having no wetsuit D. other penguins rejecting him
- The idea of making a wetsuit for Pierre came from _____.
 A. total invention B. the use of wetsuit on humans
 C. the use of heat lamp D. waterproof feathers
- Schaller followed Pierre in order to see _____.
 A. whether other penguins would reject him
 B. if anywhere of the wetsuit needed to be cut and refit
 C. if the wetsuit kept warm
 D. whether the wetsuit would keep the feathers from recovering
- What does the underlined word “trembling” in the second paragraph mean?
 A. Feeling scared. B. Staying alone.
 C. Shaking with cold. D. Keeping warm.
- The best title of the passage is _____.
 A. Wetsuit for an Old Penguin B. Old Penguin Getting Bald
 C. Unwilling to Swim D. Strange Look of Pierre

D

As the Arctic thaws, can science help to chart a sustainable path for the north?

Last winter, parts of the Canadian Arctic basked in record-breaking warmth. In the town of Coral Harbour, at the mouth of Hudson Bay, temperatures rose above freezing for a few days in January for the first time ever. Across the Arctic, extreme climate



conditions are becoming the norm, even as the region faces other profound changes, such as the growing political power of local people and the race to extract mineral resources(see page 172).

This week, Nature examines how these changes are affecting scientific access to the north (see page 174), and what scientists should do to keep Arctic development green(see page 179) and peaceful(see page 180). Some are calling for international regulations to safeguard the environment as ship traffic increases(see page 157). Both research and development need to consider the views of local people, and scientists are learning how to do so(see page 182). Locals can provide insight into environmental changes.

There is a long tradition of international scientific cooperation in the Arctic. That tradition must be preserved and expanded, even as nations in the region push forward with territorial claims under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. Countries should work together, perhaps through the Arctic Council, to ensure that researchers from all nations are allowed access to all parts of the Arctic Ocean.

At the same time, scientists should make their data available in public databases as soon as possible after collection. The far north is changing faster than anywhere else on Earth, with potentially vast impacts on climate as carbon-rich permafrost melts, and dark ground and water exposed by the retreating ice soak up more heat from the Sun. It is crucial that science keeps up.

1. Which of the following is TRUE for the Arctic region?
 - A. Extreme climate conditions are rare.
 - B. Scientists find no safe path for the north.
 - C. The weather is getting warmer.
 - D. Mineral resources are widely exploited.
2. The increased ship traffic around the Arctic can lead to _____.
 - A. disagreement on the Arctic's development
 - B. territorial conflict
 - C. arguments on exploiting mineral resources
 - D. environment problems
3. Which page of Nature deals with the green development around the Arctic?
 - A. Page 172.
 - B. Page 174.
 - C. Page 179.
 - D. Page 157.
4. According to the author, information about the Arctic _____.
 - A. should be kept secret
 - B. should be shared
 - C. shouldn't be overvalued
 - D. should be recorded for future use
5. It can be inferred from the text that _____.
 - A. scientists might help locals to be heard in terms of environmental changes
 - B. local people reject international cooperation in the Arctic
 - C. no country in the Arctic has territorial claims
 - D. scientists from different countries will cooperate in the Arctic before long

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。

Money Matters

Parents should help their children understand money. 1 So you may start talking about money when your child shows an interest in buying things, candy or toys, for example.

1. The basic function of money

Begin explaining the basic function of money by showing how people trade money for goods or services. It is important to show your child how money is traded for the things he wants to have.

If he wants to have a toy, give him the money and let him hand the money to the cashier(收银员). 2 When your child grows a bit older and understands the basic function of money, you can start explaining more complex ways of using money.

2. Money lessons

Approach money lessons with openness and honesty. 3 If you must say no to a child's request to spend money, explain, "You have enough toy trucks for now." Or, if the request is for many different things, say, "You have to make a choice between this toy and that toy."

4

Begin at the grocery store. Pick out two similar brands of a product — a name-brand butter and a generic(无商标产品), for example. You can show your child how to make choices between different brands of a product so that you can save money. 5 If he chooses the cheaper brand, allow him to make another purchase with the money saved. Later, you may explain how the more expensive choice leaves less money for other purchases.

- A. Wise decisions
- B. The value of money
- C. Permit the child to choose between them.
- D. Tell your child why he can—or cannot—have certain things.
- E. Ask yourself what things that cost money are most important to you.
- F. Talk about how the money bought the thing after you leave the toy store.
- G. The best time to teach a child anything about money is when he shows an interest.