

人教版新教材

# 黄冈

## 同步学案

高二英语阅读

黄冈市教学创新课题组 编写



陕西师范大学出版社

同步学案

# 黄网兵法

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亲爱的同学,也许你是《黄冈兵法》刚结识的新朋友,也许你是多年的老朋友,你看着我长大,我也见证了您成长的每一步——我们一同经历长大的烦恼,享受成熟的喜悦,点点滴滴在心头。

如今,在全国各大、中书店的教辅图书卖场里,你都能看到《黄冈兵法》这一醒目的书名,以及封面上三支射向靶标的箭;也能看到众多读者在《黄冈兵法》书架前流连、翻阅的身影。《黄冈兵法》几年来走遍大江南北,走进千万个重点中学,走进千百万个渴望成功与进步的学子的心田……雪片似的读者来信从全国各地飘至编辑部,学子们倾诉成长的烦恼、阐述学习的心得、奉献对图书进行修订和改正的建议与智慧……

我们感到自豪,我们共同拥有《黄冈兵法》,她是我们与千百万个学子进行交流的窗口与平台;

我们感到欣慰,《黄冈兵法》寄托了千百万个学子的期望,见证了您生活的每一天,成长的每一步……

《黄冈兵法》作为陕西师范大学出版社的品牌图书,自2000年面世,便以“权威、系统、实用”等特点深受广大读者喜爱,迅速成长为全国著名品牌。几年来,我们倾注了无数的心血和热情,始终致力于为孜孜以求的学子提供最系统、最有效的学习、应试方案。如今,我们仍在探索、创新,力求使丛书的使用功能更加完善,图书质量更上一层楼,以紧贴教改形势、符合学生发展实际的更多更好的内容和形式,满足读者的实际需求。

“我是广州的学生,抱着试试看的心态买了本《黄冈兵法·初二代数》。哇,书里的内容设计非常丰富,多为常考题目,我特别钟爱,于是向老师推荐。老师以A级评价这本书(被老师以A级评价的辅导书寥寥无几),并在我们年级里热情推荐,所以全年级的同学人手一本。在期末考试后,全年级数学科平均分奇迹般地突破学校6年的纪录(平均分为96分,最高分满分,最低分87分),这个纪录在第



二学期中得到了保持……”一位广州市海珠区的中学生朋友在信中如是说。几年来,《黄冈兵法》陪伴着无数学子的日常学习、备考复习,像一位饱学的良师益友,为大家答疑解惑,清除学习道路上的障碍。正是由于这些实实在在的效果,《黄冈兵法》赢得了读者朋友们的认同和信赖,连年畅销,深受市场欢迎。

那么,《黄冈兵法》到底有什么独特之处呢?太原市山西大学附中的一位初三学生在信中这样评价:“作为《黄冈兵法》的忠实读者,我很庆幸可以在每学期都拥有这样一本内容全面、质量很高的辅导书,它从启迪思维方法出发,精选例题,全方位、多角度地讲解知识点,为我打下了坚实的基础,特别是分级训练、思维延伸等板块,既巩固了课本知识,又深入解剖教材,全面提高了我的解题能力,使我从中等水平一跃成为班上前五名……”一位山东省临沂一中高二的学生在来信中写到:“我对《黄冈兵法》的评价非常高,它最大的特点是针对性强,简洁实用,练习题有层次,答案详尽,重视思路提示,很适合像我这样理解能力较弱的中等学生使用,我非常高兴,终于买到了物有所值的参考书……”的确,“系统性、针对性、提高性”是《黄冈兵法》最大的特点。在编写过程中,丛书始终贯彻“实践、探究、创新”三位一体的结构模式,侧重学法指导,启迪思维方法。研发人员通过不断地探索和大量地调研,推出了“创设生活意境—提出现实问题—归纳知识规律—解决实际问题—探究拓广新知”的全新编写体例,提供了全面深入的学习内容和生动丰富的学习情境与助学资讯,通过大量精心编排的典型例题和习题,铺架阶梯式的能力提升程式,培养和提高学生应用知识、解决问题的能力,重视学生的均衡发展。

《黄冈兵法》出版几年来,先后荣获全国优秀教育图书奖和全国优秀畅销书奖,凭借着特有的魅力和雄厚的实力,赢得了广大读者的青睐。在一片赞誉声中,丛书策划人和作者们没有丝毫的懈怠,而是积极搜集教改前沿信息,不断地推出最新教研成果,并迅速转化为最新的栏目设计和内容设计,以求不断地提高丛书的品质和使用效果。

我们的追求,是以《黄冈兵法》为火种,点燃全国中学生创新思维的火把,指引他们走进成功之门。

《黄冈兵法》策划组



## 编者的话

《中学英语教学大纲》把阅读教学当成重点之重点,把培养学生的实际运用语言的能力(重点是阅读能力)作为最终目的。《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试考试说明》中对英语学科阅读的要求也很高,把它当作考试的重点,并在试卷上充分体现出来。根据上述精神,我们在编写这本阅读书时也着重突出了阅读理解的内容、方法和技能。

全书按“单元”来编排。每单元题型按“猜测词义”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”三大部分来设计。“答案与提示”紧附在每单元后,对每单元的五十道小题都作了简明扼要的解释。

一、猜测词义。从本单元选出常用的重点词语 10 个;给每个词语设计一段语境,将该单词放在其中作为被猜测的对象,用黑体字来突出该词,并设计 ABCD 四个选项,其中有一个选项与被猜测的词的意义相同或相近。设计猜词的练习时,我们没有采用 SEFC 课本中已出现的基本含义,而是对该词予以加宽、加深。办法如下:(1)从不同的词类角度设计;(2)从不同的词义角度设计;(3)从不同的搭配、用法角度设计;(4)从不同的词组、惯用语角度设计。设计词义猜测题的目的有三:1)利用小语段对学生进行快速阅读的基本训练;2)利用词义猜测练习来对学生进行快速阅读基本技能的训练;3)拓宽学生学习词汇的广度与深度。这是本书的突出特点和创新之处。

二、完形填空。短文一篇(字数 200-300),设空 20 个;设空最小间隔 4-6 个单词(一般间隔为 9-10 个单词),并设有 ABCD 四个选项;选项主要考虑语境和上下文,也考虑到各种词类以及词语辨析等因素,但是,不在语法上做文章。

三、阅读理解。短文四至五篇(字数 1000 左右),短文后的理解题共 20 个,每小題包括 ABCD 四个选项。所设选项包括:细节题、计算题、排序题、主旨题(至少两个)、猜词题(至少两个)、推理判断题(至少六个)等。

以上的安排设计首先确保了数量,同时也确保了质量。它既涉及面广、针对性强,又突出了能力的培养,对学生阅读理解速度与能



力的提高将会达到“一箭双雕”的目的。

另外,本书还有如下特色:

1. 其内容与人教版英语教材同梯度,训练题与教学要求同步,这既有利于巩固课堂所学的知识,又有利于知识的拓宽与加深;

2. 每篇短文末尾都标明了字数,这是为了老师和学生在具体实施快速阅读时提供使用的方便;

3. 每篇短文的解释中都给了短文大意,这就为老师的讲解或学生的钻研提供了重要的思考依据;

4. 对阅读理解题的解释还标明了类型,这就为师生明确了教与学中的难点和重点。

编这套书是我们的一个新的尝试。我们衷心希望读者在使用的过程中给我们提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们再版时做出修正和改进。

编者 杨方正  
于武汉





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# Unit 1



## 基础题

### 猜测词义

先阅读下面每小题所给的一小段文字,然后根据其内容从ABCD四个选项选出与文中黑体部分内容相同或相近的选项,并将答案序号填入题号前的括号内。

- ( ) 1. There he stood, grown suddenly tall, **towering** above them.

To **tower** probably means \_\_\_\_.

- A. to appear at or rise to a high point
- B. a building or part of a building that is very high
- C. to fly upward before falling
- D. a house or a school

- ( ) 2. A careless driver drove the car too fast on the street. A policeman asked him to stop. He asked the driver to drive more slowly. The driver **agreed** to do that. So the policeman gave the go-ahead **sign**.

The word **sign** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. something that suggests the presence of a fact
- B. an act or a gesture used to tell an idea, a desire, information
- C. a posted notice



D. a footprint

- ( ) 3. Tony **lost his heart to** my sister; he didn't have the heart to say no to her about anything.

**To lose one's heart to somebody** here probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to become slow
- B. to cause to be destroyed
- C. to fall in love with
- D. to be unable to keep alive

- ( ) 4. I don't think it's a good idea to buy a car. I want to ask you one question: Where do you **garage** your car? There is no place for such things.

**To garage** probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to put or store a car in a place
- B. a building or indoor space in which to park or keep a car
- C. to put rubbish into some place
- D. a place where rubbish can be stored

- ( ) 5. There is something wrong with my **mouse**. I can hardly enjoy the games in computer any more. So I must go to the shop to buy a new one.

**Mouse** here means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 胆小怕羞的人
- B. 搜寻
- C. 鼠
- D. 鼠标

- ( ) 6. Some **characters** in Chinese writing look like small pictures.

**Character** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a well-known person
- B. a strange or special person
- C. a mark used in writing
- D. a way of printing or writing

- ( ) 7. Mary had a stomachache(胃痛). So the doctors **operated** on her stomach(胃).

**to operate** probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to work
- B. to produce a proper effect(作用)

C. to run

D. to perform surgery (做外科手术)

- ( ) 8. George asked his wife to keep strict loyalty (忠心) to him. But he himself often went to dance with other women. One day, when he was having a wonderful time with a very beautiful girl. He saw his wife dancing with a man. He got very angry. He shouted: "Go home!" Strict is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. right

B. much

C. complete

D. some

- ( ) 9. He is 1.90 meters. And he is very heavy. I imagine him as a big tall man.

To imagine probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to guess

B. to have a picture of

C. to think

D. to miss

- ( ) 10. What are your views on the subject?

The word view is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. opinion

B. picture

C. sight

D. trip



## 提高题

### 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 11-30 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

My husband hasn't stopped laughing about a funny thing that happened to me. It's 11 now but it wasn't at the time.

Last Friday, after doing all the family 12 in town, I wanted a rest before 13 the train so I bought a 14 and some chocolate and went into the 15 coffee-shop — that cheap self-service place with long 16 to sit at. I



put my 17 bag down on the floor, put the newspaper and chocolate on the table to 18 a place, and went to get a cup of 19 .

When I came back with the coffee, there was someone in the next seat. It was one of those 20 youngsters, with dark glasses and 21 clothes, and hair colored bright red at the front. Not so 22 these days. What did surprise me was that he'd started to eat my chocolate!

23, I was annoyed. However, to avoid 24 — and really I was rather uneasy about him — I just looked down at the front page of the newspaper, tasted my coffee and took a bit of chocolate. The boy looked at me 25. Then he took a second piece of my chocolate. I could 26 believe it. Still I didn't start an argument. When he took a third piece, I felt more 27 than uneasy. I thought, "Well, I shall have the last piece," and I got it.

The boy gave me a strange 28 , then stood up. As he left he shouted out. "This woman's crazy!" Everybody stared. That was embarrassing enough, but it was 29 when I finished my coffee and got ready to leave. My face turned red — as red as his hair — when I realized I'd made a 30 . It wasn't my chocolate that I'd been taking. There was mine, unopened, just under my newspaper.

(304 words)

- ( ) 11. A. laughing      B. easy      C. funny      D. good
- ( ) 12. A. shopping      B. washing      C. running      D. swimming
- ( ) 13. A. going      B. catching      C. getting      D. setting
- ( ) 14. A. book      B. newspaper      C. magazine      D. story
- ( ) 15. A. town      B. city      C. train      D. station
- ( ) 16. A. chairs      B. tables      C. floor      D. seats
- ( ) 17. A. heavy      B. expensive      C. beautiful      D. delicious
- ( ) 18. A. stay      B. remain      C. keep      D. store
- ( ) 19. A. tea      B. drink      C. coffee      D. wine
- ( ) 20. A. good – looking      B. handsome  
C. dirty      D. wild – looking
- ( ) 21. A. beautiful      B. nice      C. clean      D. torn
- ( ) 22. A. bad      B. unusual      C. good      D. usual
- ( ) 23. A. Naturally      B. However      C. Finally      D. And
- ( ) 24. A. trouble      B. fight      C. hurt      D. quarrel
- ( ) 25. A. gently      B. happily      C. closely      D. sadly



- ( ) 26. A. hardly      B. nearly      C. gladly      D. hard  
 ( ) 27. A. sad      B. difficult      C. angry      D. easy  
 ( ) 28. A. newspaper      B. glass      C. book      D. look  
 ( ) 29. A. better      B. funny      C. happy      D. worse  
 ( ) 30. A. fault      B. mistake      C. wrong      D. matter



## 能力题

### 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

(A)

At five he was collecting old newspapers to make money. And when he was 15 he signed his schoolmates up to start a babysitting circle.

Now 20, third-year Cambridge University student, Peter Blackburn is managing director of a company with a £ 30,000 plan. And he thinks it will make more than £ 15,000 by next summer.

He set up Peter Blackburn Ltd last year to bring out a new, color term — planner that now students all over the UK are using.

"I felt that most of the planners going around were pretty unimaginative," he says "I believed that I could do a better job and decided to have a go."

Blackburn admits that he is putting far more effort into business than his computer studies course at university. While fellow students are out with their friends, he keeps in touch with his business office in Lancashire by movable phone. Before he set up the company he spent on holiday preparing a plan that would persuade his bank to lend him money.

"Most students work hard for a good degree because they believe that will help them get a job to support themselves," he says, "I work hard at my company because that is what will support me next year, after I leave college."

Friends believe that Blackburn will make 1 million pounds within 5 years.

He is not quite so sure, however, "There's a lot to be done yet," he says.





(243 words)

- ( ) 31. Choose the right order to the facts given in the passage.
- a. He spent his holiday preparing a plan
  - b. He collected newspapers
  - c. He set up his own company
  - d. He asked the bank for money
  - e. He set up a babysitting circle
- A. e, b, c, a, d                      B. b, e, a, d, c  
C. b, e, d, a, c                      D. b, e, c, a, d
- ( ) 32. When he was quite young, Blackburn \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. already make a lot of money  
B. already had a business brain  
C. was already managing director of a company  
D. already set up his own business
- ( ) 33. The underlined expression in the fourth paragraph "have a go", here means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give up this job and have a new one  
B. leave the company  
C. have a try  
D. develop my business quickly
- ( ) 34. In spite of a college student, Blackburn \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spends more time on his business than on his studies course  
B. keep in touch with his business office by movable phone.  
C. seldom goes out with his friends  
D. often spends whole holiday preparing business plan
- ( ) 35. Which of the following best explains why Blackburn works hard at his company?  
A. He wants to do more business practice before he leaves college.  
B. He wants to make more money before he leaves college.  
C. He wants to get a good job like most students after he leaves the college.  
D. He depends on the company for his living in the future.



(B)

Before men knew how to write, clever men could pass on their knowledge only to the people who could hear them speak. These listeners could repeat what they had heard, but by memory only, and what they did remember was lost. Writing changed all this.

Written knowledge lives on long after the lifetime of the writer. Today we can use all the information and knowledge that has been gathered for thousands of years.

When people first learned to write, they began to record the stories they had already known and liked. Among these was a special kind of story called "fable". A fable is a short story that teaches a lesson. In fables animals usually talk and act like people.

(121 words)

- ( ) 36. Before men knew how to write, listeners could record what they had learned \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. by reading  
 B. by memory  
 C. in fables  
 D. in the body language
- ( ) 37. This text mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. how man's knowledge is passed on  
 B. how to collect information and knowledge  
 C. what helped man learn how to write  
 D. what a fable means
- ( ) 38. From the text we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. stories appeared long before men knew how to write  
 B. stories appeared only after men learned how to write  
 C. men couldn't remember any knowledge until they learned to write  
 D. man talked and acted like animals thousands of years ago
- ( ) 39. Thanks to \_\_\_\_\_, man's knowledge can be passed on.  
 A. many kinds of stories  
 B. fables  
 C. writing  
 D. those clever men
- ( ) 40. Which of the following is true?







- A. A fable is a true story in life
- B. A fable is not a true story in life
- C. There were no fables before man learned how to write
- D. A fable is a kind of story about animals' lives

(C)

When I was about 15, I had an enemy, a girl who liked to point out my shortcomings (缺点). Week by week her list grew. I was skinny (瘦的), I talked too loud, I was too proud, and so on. I put up with (忍受) her as long as I could. At last, I ran to my father in tears and anger. He listened to my outburst quietly. Then he asked, "Are the things she says true or not?" True? I wanted to know how to strike back. What did truth have to do with it?

"Mary, didn't you ever wonder what you're really like? Well, you now have that girl's opinion. Go and make a list of everything she said and mark the points that are true. You needn't pay attention to the other things she said."

I did as he told me and discovered to my surprise that about half the things were true. Some of them I couldn't change (like being skinny), but a good number I could—and suddenly wanted to—change. For the first time in my life I began to get quite a clear picture of myself.

I brought the list back to Daddy, but he wouldn't take it. "That's just for you," he said. "You know better than anybody else the truth about yourself, once you hear it. But you've got to learn to listen, not close your ears in anger or hurt. When someone says something about you, you'll know if it's true or not. If it is, you'll find it will echo (共鸣) inside you."

"I still don't think it very nice of her to talk about me in front of everybody," I said.

"Mary, there is one way you could stop others talking about you ever again, and criticizing (批评) you—just say nothing and do nothing. But then, if you do that, you'd find you were nothing. You wouldn't like that now, would you?"

"No," I admitted (承认).

(348 words)

( ) 41. One day the writer ran to her father in tears and anger because

- A. she found she talked too loud
- B. she found she was too proud
- C. her classmates were not friendly to her