

北京核心教育文化研究中心《核心英语》课题组

核心英语

*Kernel
English*

高一阅读
Reading

G1



东北师范大学出版社

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KERNEL ENGLISH

高 1 / 阅读

东北师范大学出版社·长春

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UNIT 1

Good friends

♥ 核心目标:

1. 情感态度与价值观目标

- (1) 引导学生建立友好关系, 学会相互交往。
- (2) 培养学生交往能力, 在建立正确的交友观基础上积极与他人交往。

2. 阅读方法目标

略读、查读、根据上下文猜测词义的技能。

Exercise 1

A couple from Miami, Bill and Simone Butler, spent sixty-six days in a life-raft^① in the sea of Central America after their boat sank.

Twenty-one days after they left Panama in their boat, Simone, they met some whales. "They started to hit the side of the boat," said Bill. "And then suddenly we heard water." Two minutes later, the boat was sinking, they jumped into a life-raft and watched the boat go under the water.

For twenty days they had tins of food, biscuits, and bottles of water. They also had a fishing-line and a machine to make salt water into drinking water—two things which saved their lives. They caught eight to ten fish a day and ate them raw^②. Then the line broke. "So we had no more fish until something very strange happened. Some sharks came to feed, and the fish under the raft were afraid and came to the surface. I caught them with my hands."

About twenty ships passed them, but no one saw

♥ 核心词汇:

① 救生艇

② *adj.* 生的, 未煮过的

them. After fifty days at sea their life-raft was beginning to break up. Then suddenly it was all over. A fishing boat saw them and picked them up. They couldn't stand up. So the captain carried them onto his boat and took them to Costa Rica. Their two months at sea was over.

♥ 核心语法:

1. watched the boat go under the water

知觉动词 watch 之后做宾语补足语的动词不定式没有 to。类似的动词还有 see, hear, feel, notice, observe, look at, listen to 等。

2. something very strange ...

修饰 somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything 以及 everybody, everyone, everything 的形容词都必须放在这些词之后。

♥ 核心解读:

Then suddenly it was all over.

接着, 突然间救生艇完全破碎了。

♥ 核心测试:

- Bill and Simone were traveling _____ when they met some whales.
A. in a life-raft B. in Miami C. in Simony D. in Panama
- The whales hit the side of the boat, and then _____.
A. they brought in a lot of water B. they broke the side of the boat
C. they pulled the boat D. they went under the water
- After their boat sank, the couple _____.
A. jumped into the life-raft B. heard water
C. watched the boat go under water D. stayed in a life-raft
- During their days at sea, _____ saved their lives.
A. tins of food and bottles of water B. a fishing-line and a machine
C. whales and sharks D. twenty passing ships
- When they saw the fishing boat which later picked them up, _____.
A. they were too excited to stand up

- B. they couldn't wait to climb onto the boat
- C. their life-raft was beginning to break up
- D. they knew their two months at sea would be over

Exercise 2

New York, 10 November 5:27 p.m.yesterday.Biggest power failure in the city's history.

Thousands of people got stuck in lifts. Martin Saltzman spent three hours between the 21st and 22nd floors of the Empire State Building. "There were twelve of us. But no one panicked^①. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn't let him. Firemen finally got us out."

"It was the best night we've ever had," said Angela Carraro, who runs an Italian restaurant on 42nd Street. "We had lots of candles on the tables and the waiters were carrying candles on their trays. The place was full and all night, in fact, for after we had closed, we let the people stay on and spend the night here."

The zoos had their problems like everyone else. Keepers worked through the night. They used blankets to keep flying squirrels and small monkeys warm. While zoos had problems keeping warm, supermarkets had problems keeping cool. "All of our ice cream and frozen foods melted," said the manager of a store in downtown Manhattan. "They were worth \$50 000."

* The big electric clock in the lobby^② of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started ticking^③ again at 5:25 this morning. It was almost on time.

♥ 核心词汇:

① (panicked, panicking) *vt.* 使恐慌

② *n.* (剧院、旅馆等入口处的) 大厅

③ *vt.* 滴答滴答地发出

♥ 核心语法:

1. 3:27 p.m. (时刻的表示法)

① a.m.或p.m.之前永远用数字,如9:30 a.m., 6 p.m.

② a.m.或p.m.之前要表示整时(没有分)时,不可加上“:00”
如6 p.m.不可改成6:00 p.m.

③ 没有a.m.或p.m.的整时其后必须加上“:00”,如6:00.

④ a.m.或p.m.之前不可有o'clock, morning, afternoon等之前
不可用a.m.或p.m.

2. got stuck

“get+过去分词”特别用于以下两种场合:

① 用于突然的、不寻常的、意外的事情。

My brother got hit by a football.

More and more people are getting attacked in the dark these days.

I got invited to lots of parties last month.

② 用于替自己做的事情,尤其在祈使句中,相当于“v. + -self”。

Don't get lost.=Don't lose yourself.

Get dressed (Dress yourself) and come down stairs at once.

“get+过去分词”是表示当时状态的“转变”,如果表示某一状态持续了若干时间,只可用be,不能用get.

♥ 核心解读:

Thousands of people got stuck in lifts.

数以千计的人被困在电梯里。

♥ 核心测试:

1. Throughout the period of darkness, Martin Saltzman and the eleven others were _____.

A. nervous

B. excited

C. calm

D. frightened

2. In what way was the night of November 9 the best night for Angela Carraro?

A. She had a taste of adventure.

B. Burning candles brightened the place.

C. Business was better than usual.

D. Many people stayed the night in her restaurant.

3. How long did the power failure last ?

A. Nearly 12 hours.

B. More than 12 hours.

C. Nearly 24 hours.

D. More than 24 hours.

Exercise 3

In most towns today, you can see teenagers standing over electronic machines with flashing lights, shooting at spaceships from other planets and dropping bombs on strange monsters^①. The machines have names like Space Warrior, Dark Invader and so on. It used to be believed that damage was done only to those strange visitors from outer space, but now it seems that they are striking back.

Many teenagers like electronic games so much that they can't stop playing. They spend hours tightly holding the joystick controls and constantly pressing buttons marked "fire". They develop pains on their fingers because of the constant pressure. They play and play that the pains have no chance to cure properly. The rapid wrist movement required to guide the spaceship across the screen causes another problem: The muscles of the wrist and arm become so inflamed^② and swollen^③ that they press against the bones. This condition is what doctors now call "Space Warrior's Wrist".

Other strange aches and pains also are likely to affect the elbows and shoulders.

Another even more alarming problem is shown by the case of a 17-year-old girl which was recently reported in the British Medical Journal. She had been playing various kinds of electronic games for more than two hours a day.

♥ 核心词汇:

① *n.* 怪物, 怪兽,
恶魔

② *vt.* 使燃烧, 使极
度激动, 引起……
的热情

③ *adj.* 肿胀的, 鼓
起的



Her father repaired games and machines and she could use the cassettes and systems in his workshop as often as she liked. One day, after playing a game called Dark Invader, she lost consciousness^④ and fell to the floor.

④ n. 意识, 知觉

Doctors who examined her found she was suffering from an unusual illness caused by lights flashing at particular frequency.

♥ 核心语法:

1. see teenagers standing ...

知觉动词 see 之后接现在分词做宾语补足语, 表示宾语正在进行的动作。类似的动词还有 hear, feel, notice, observe, watch, look at, listen to 等。

2. it seems that ... 看样子……, 好像……

一种委婉的表达方式, 其中的 it 汉语没有相对应的译法。

It seems that your brother might change his mind.

♥ 核心解读:

It used to be believed that damage was done only to those strange visitors from outer space, but now it seems that they are striking back.

过去人们认为只是对来自外层空间的怪客产生破坏作用。现在似乎产生了与预期相反的结果。

♥ 核心测试:

1. Electronic games are found very popular with _____.

- A. people living in towns
- B. students studying in high schools
- C. girls working in their father's workshops
- D. young people

2. "Space Warrior's Wrist" is caused by _____.

- A. constantly pressing the buttons
- B. rapidly moving across the screen
- C. tightly holding the joystick controls
- D. inflamed and swollen muscles of the wrist

3. The case of a 17-year-old girl given by the writer shows that the writer _____.
 A. supports playing electronic games
 B. feels very sorry for the girl
 C. disagrees with young people's playing electronic games
 D. feels worried about young people's poor health
4. From the passage we can conclude that playing electronic games is _____.
 A. enjoyable and helpful to the study
 B. exciting but harmful to the health and study
 C. interesting and harmless to the eyes
 D. amusing and satisfying

Exercise 4

The yearly Academy Awards Ceremony was once a private affair. Now, because of television, it is very much a public affair. Hundreds of people gather in Hollywood to see the Oscars presented to the outstanding^① actors, and others involved^② in the motion picture industry. Millions more watch on television.

It all began on May 16, 1929, when 270 men and women sat down to dinner at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel. There was no secret about the winners. The names of the winners had been known for months. Janet Gaylor, for example, had won as Best Actress. Douglas Fairbanks presented her with the famous gold statue^③. The little statue was not then called Oscar. Like a new actor, Oscar was unknown. About six years later, it somehow got that renowned name. A number of explanations have been offered for its origin, but nobody knows the true story for certain.

♥ 核心词汇:

① *adj.* 杰出的, 著名的

② *vt.* 使卷入, 参与

③ *n.* 雕像, 塑像

Nowadays the results of the Oscar voting are kept secret. Only two people know the winners before the names are announced at the ceremony. The counting of votes is not done by one group of people but by different groups. Nobody except two members of an accounting^④ company sees the final results.

④ v. 报账, 计数

The information is not kept in open files^⑤. Winners' names are placed in closed envelopes. The accountants each carry a complete set of envelopes to the ceremony. One set is simply a spare to be used in case something happens to the other one.

⑤ n. 文件, 卷宗

♥核心语法:

May 16, 1929 (日期的表示法)

只有年和月时, 月前年后, 中间无逗号; 年、月、日都有时, 通常都是月最先年最后, 即“月+日+年”, 日与年之间有逗号。例如:

February 1989 February 25 (th), 1989

♥核心解读:

1. A number of explanations have been offered for its origin, but nobody knows the true story for certain.

对它的由来有许多解释, 但没有人确切地知道其来历。

2. One set is simply a spare to be used in case something happens to the other one.

一套只是备份, 万一另一套出了差错, 就启用这一套备份。

♥核心测试:

1. As used in paragraph 2, “renowned” means “_____”.

A. strange B. wonderful C. much-disliked D. famous

2. May 16, 1929 marks _____.

A. Douglas Fairbanks' first winning of an Academy Awards
B. the first time Oscar got its name
C. the first time the Awards were kept secret
D. Janet Gaynor's recognition as Best Actress

3. Two sets of envelopes are prepared for the ceremony _____.

- A. one for New York, one for Hollywood
- B. in order to be perfectly safe
- C. one for the ceremony, one for the newspapers
- D. just because that is the custom

♥ 核心探索:

阅读能力包括哪几个方面的因素? 如何提高阅读能力?

阅读能力包括以下几个因素:

1. 一定的词汇量; 2. 阅读速度; 3. 词义词性的辨别; 4. 句子成分的划分;
5. 能看出句中的隐含意思; 6. 跳读 (Scanning); 7. 略读 (Skimming);
8. 一定的英美文化知识; 9. 推理判断, 综合分析。

关于提高阅读能力的几点建议:

1. 在大量的阅读实践中提高阅读能力。只有通过大量的阅读才可以获得更大量、更广泛、更高层次的信息, 才能更全面深刻地了解英语语言的特点, 了解英美人的文化习俗。也只有通过大量的阅读, 才能使外语学习环境不太好的中国人获得充分使用英语的机会, 并为听、说、写能力的提高打下坚实的基础。

2. 要掌握一定的语法知识, 但不能在做语法题上花太多的时间。

3. 要选择内容有趣、难度适中、篇幅不太长且出自英美人手笔的阅读材料。建议中学生从简易小说或科普读物开始为宜。

4. 要学会泛读。只求读懂故事内容, 文章意思, 而不研究句子结构。词汇用法即使遇到生词也尽量不查词典, 可根据上下文意思猜出词义。这样, 就可以在较短的时间内获得较多的语言使用经验, 全面提高语感, 从而提高英语阅读水平。

5. 要纠正阅读中的一些不恰当做法, 如回读、点读、出声等。

6. 在阅读过程中练习思维能力, 学会概括中心, 学会根据已知的事实推理判断, 综合分析。

UNIT 2 English around the world

♥ 核心目标:

1. 情感态度与价值观目标

(1) 引导学生了解英语作为一门世界性的语言在世界生活中的主要作用及广泛用途, 激发学生学习英语的兴趣和热情。

(2) 引导学生重视英美两种英语的异同。

2. 阅读方法目标

略读和查读。

Exercise 1

Japanese students work very hard but many are unhappy. They feel heavy pressures^① from their parents. Most students are always told by their parents to study harder and better so that they can have a wonderful life in the future. Though this may be a good idea for those very bright students, it can have terrible results for many students who are not gifted^② enough. Many of them have tried very hard at school but have failed in the exams and have their parents lose hope. Such students feel that they are hated by every-one else they meet and they don't want to go to school any longer. They become dropouts.

It is surprising that though most Japanese parents are worried about their children, they do not help them in any way. Many parents feel that they are not able to help their children and that it is the teachers' work to help their children. To make matters worse, a lot of parents send their children to those schools opening in the evenings and

♥ 核心词汇:

① *n.* (精神上的)
压力, 沉重压力

② *adj.* 有天赋的,
有天赋的

on weekends—they only help the students to pass the exams and never teach them any real sense of the world.

Many Japanese schools usually have rules about everything from the students' hair to their clothes and things in their school bags. Child psychologists^③ now think that such strict rules are harmful to the feelings of the students. Almost 40% of the students said that no one had taught them how to get on with others, how to tell the right from the wrong and how to show love and care for others, even for their parents.

③ n. 心理学家

♥ 核心语法:

have their parents lose hope

"have+宾语+无 to 的不定式" 表示 "叫, 请某人做某事"。例如:

The teacher had the class write a 200-word research paper.

老师叫班上的学生写一篇 200 字的调查论文。

I had John repair my watch.

我请约翰修了我的表。

注: ①在英语中, 常用 "get+宾语+有 to 的不定式" 代替 "have+宾语+无 to 的不定式"。例如:

Have her stay for dinner if you can.

Get her to stay for dinner if you can.

如果你有办法的话, 就叫她留下来吃饭。

②这种结构里的 have 可以用进行时态。例如:

I'm having your students take these things to your house.

我要叫你的学生把这些东西送到你家去。

③如果前面有 will not/can not 则表示 "不允许或拒绝接受"。例如:

I won't have you tell me what to do.

我不要你来告诉我该做什么。

♥ 核心解读:

To make matters worse, a lot of parents send their children to those schools opening

in the evenings and on weekends ...

更糟糕的是，许多父母把自己的孩子送到夜校和周末补习班去学习。该句中的 to make matters/things worse 叫独立不定式。它不属于句中的任何人或事物，而是修饰全句，其作用是说话者对他所说的话表示出心理上的态度等。类似的还有：

to tell the truth 说实话

to return to the subject 言归正传

sorry to say 说来很难过

needless to say 不必说

to begin with 首先

♥核心测试：

1. "Dropouts" are those who _____.
A. make troubles in and out of school
B. go about or stay home instead of being at school
C. try hard but always fail in the exams
D. lose hope and give up some of their subjects
2. According to the passage, it's necessary to teach students _____.
A. how to study well
B. how to get on with others
C. how to show love and care for others
D. all of the above
3. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
A. The Trouble in Japanese Schools
B. The Problems of Japanese Students
C. Education in Japan
D. The Pressures on the Students in Japan

Exercise 2

Bamboo is one of the nature's most surprising plants.

♥核心词汇：

Many people call this plant a tree, but it is a kind of grass.

Like other kinds of grass, a bamboo plant may be cut very low to the ground, but it will grow back very quickly. A Japanese scientist recorded one bamboo plant that grew almost 1.5 meters in 24 hours! Bamboo grows almost everywhere in the world except Europe. There are more than 1 000 kinds of bamboo that grow around the world on both mountains and plains^①.

Not all bamboo looks the same. Some bamboo plants are very thin. They may only grow to be a few centimeters while others may grow to more than 30 centimeters across. This plant also comes in different colors, from yellow to black to green.

Many Asian countries have been using bamboo for hundreds of years. They often use bamboo for building new buildings. As a matter of fact, the cables^② that hold up the hanging bridge across the Min River in Sichuan are made of bamboo. The bridge has been in use for more than 1 000 years, and is still holding strong.

In Africa, engineers are teaching poor farmers how to find water by using bamboo. These African countries need ways to find water because they have no money, and their fields often die from no rain and no water. It seems that bamboo is one of the best things they can use. Bamboo pipes and drills can help to make the poor thirsty fields to be watered.

① n. 平原, 旷野

② n. 缆索, 钢索, 绳索

♥ 核心语法:

Not all bamboo looks the same. 并非所有的竹子看起来一样,
not 与表示“总括”意义的词相连表示部分否定。例如:

Not all students can answer the question./All students can not answer the question. 并非所有的学生都能回答这个问题。

