



英语 (必修) 阅读与写作

高一年级

与人教版《英语》(必修)课本同步配套
READING AND WRITING

主编◎郭艳婷



人民日报出版社

《英语》

与人教版最新《英语》(必修)课本同步配套

阅读与写作

READING AND WRITING

高一年级

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前 言

世界需要沟通,知识需要交流,语言则是桥梁。

在提倡和实施素质教育的今天,中考、高考越来越注重对阅读理解和书面表达能力的考查。读写能力的全面提升在英语教学与测试中占有重要地位。《阅读与写作》书系是根据教育部编写的最新初、高中《英语课程标准》要求,并参照人教版最新英语教材编写。该套书共分六册,初中三册、高中三册,每册分阅读和写作两部分。初中内容参照九年制义务教育七、八、九年级《英语》(新目标)内容编写,可供初一年级学生与课本同步配套练习阅读、写作。高中内容是按照最新英语教科书《英语》(必修)课本编写,可供高一年级学生与课本同步配套练习阅读、写作。

本书特色:

1. 紧扣人教版最新英语教科书《英语》(必修)教材,切合新课标,逐级递进,梯度清晰,并均设有课堂及课后练习指导;
2. 目标明确,名师点评,重点突破,分单元详解;
3. 强调学生的参与能力,易于动手,有较完整的评价体系,易于鼓励学生深入学习。

相信本套丛书会成为学生英语课堂内外的好助手,同时也是教师不可多得的对学生进行专项难点练习的好帮手。

编 者

2004 年 7 月

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Unit 1 Good friends

Topic——Society and life

【目标篇】

🔍 词汇点击

1. match {
- ① *v.* 和……相配
 - ② *v.* 比得上
 - ③ *n.* 对手
 - ④ *n.* 婚姻

- ① The curtains don't match the paint.
- ② His latest film doesn't match his previous ones.
- ③ He was good at tennis, but he met his match when he played the champion.
- ④ She made a good match when she married him.

2. cast {
- ① *v.* 丢弃
 - ② *v.* 分派……扮演角色
 - ③ *v.* 投(票)
 - ④ *n.* 演员阵容

- ① Every year the snake casts off its skin.
- ② The director cast me as a mad scientist.
- ③ The TV news showed the vice-president casting his vote.
- ④ The film has a strong cast that includes several famous names.

3. Feeling {
- ① *n.* 预感
 - ② *n.* 看法
 - ③ *n.* 鉴赏力
 - ④ *n.* 同情

- ① I can't understand why, but suddenly I had this feeling that something terrible was going to happen.
- ② My own feeling is that we should buy it.
- ③ She hasn't much feeling for the beauty of nature.

④ You have no feeling for the sufferings of others.

(Read for pleasure)

【欣赏篇】

SHINYA Muramatsu, a Japanese student at the School of Economics at Peking University, has a dream. He would love to go back to his home country to watch the first round matches of the 2002 World Cup.

"It's the first time that the World Cup will be held in Asia and the first time it will be co-hosted by two countries," he said. "It shows that FIFA believes we can host such an event."

The two countries have had a problematic past since Japanese soldiers invaded South Korea during World War II.

But by co-hosting the World Cup the countries have put their differences behind them to co-operate.

It was over 10 years ago that Japan officially announced its intention to bid for the 2002 FIFA World Cup.

South Korea, on the other hand, did not send its official letter asking to host the event until November 1994.

To avoid causing problems between the two countries, the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) suggested they co-host the World Cup.

On May 31, 1996, FIFA's executive committee unanimously decided that the 2002 World Cup would be co-hosted by Japan and South Korea.

"I hope their efforts bear fruit and help the countries to understand each other more," said Dato Peter Velappan, coordinator of the 2002 FIFA World Cup.

In the spirit of co-operation, the 2002 World Cup has three computer-generated mascots. This is the first time three mascots have been used. One is a coach and the other two are football players from outer space. They are signs of harmony, unity and co-operation.

词汇积累

co-host v. 合办; computer-generated 电脑制作的; invade 侵略;
coach 教练; announce 宣布; bid 投标; FIFA 国际足联; the
Asian Football Confederation (AFC) 亚洲足联; unanimously 全体一致地;
coordinator 协调人; harmony 和谐; FIFA's executive committee 国际

足联执行委员会; unity 团结

【能力篇】

(A)

Betty and Harold have been married for years. But one thing still puzzles old Harold. How is it that he can leave Betty and her friend Joan sitting on the sofa, talking, go out to a ballgame, come back three and a half hours later, and they're still on the sofa? Talking?

"What in the world," Harold wonders, "do they have to talk about?" Betty shrugs(耸肩).

"Talk? We're friends."

Researching this matter called friendship, psychologist Lillian Rubin spent two years interviewing more than two hundred women and men. No matter what their age, their job, their sex, the results were completely clear: women have more friendships than man, and the difference in the content(内容)and the quality(质量) of those friendships is "marked and unmistakable."

More than two-thirds of the single men Rubin interviewed could not name a best friend. Those who could were likely to name a woman. Yet three quarters of the single women had no problem naming a best friend, and almost always it was a woman. More married men than women named their wife/husband as a best friend, most trusted person, or the one they could turn to in time of emotional distress(感情危机). "Most women," says Rubin, "identified(认定) at least one, usually more, trusted friends to whom they could turn in a troubled moment, and they spoke openly about the importance of these relationships in their lives."

"In general," writes Rubin in her new book, "women's friendship with each other rest on shared emotions and support, but men's relationships are marked by shared activities." For the most part, Rubin says, interaction(交往) between men are emotionally controlled—a good fit with the social requirements of "manly behavior".

"Even when a man is said to be a best friend," Robin writes, "the two share little about their innermost(最深处) feelings. However, a woman's female friend might be the first to tell her to leave a failing marriage, it wasn't unusual to hear a man say he didn't know his friend's marriage was in serious trouble un-

til he appeared one night asking if he could sleep on the sofa."

1. What old Harold cannot understand or explain is the fact that _____.
A. he is treated as an outsider rather than a husband
B. women have so much to share
C. women show little interest in ballgames
D. he finds his wife difficult to talk to
2. Rubin's study shows that for emotional support a married woman is more likely to turn to _____.
A. a male friend B. a female friend C. her parents D. her husband
3. According to the text, which type of behavior is NOT expected of a man by society?
A. Ending his marriage without good reason.
B. Spending too much time with his friends.
C. Complaining(抱怨) about his marriage trouble.
D. Going out to ballgames too often.
4. Which of the following statements(说法) is best supported by the last paragraph?
A. Men keep their innermost feelings to themselves.
B. Women are more serious than men about their marriage.
C. Men often take sudden action to end their marriage.
D. Women depend on others in making decisions.
5. The research done by psychologist Rubin centers around _____.
A. happy and successful marriages B. friendships of men and women
C. emotional problems in marriage
D. interactions between men and women

(B)

Making Friends

Everyone needs friends. They are a basic source of happiness and hope in our lives. However, the ability to make friends varies from person to person. To some people, making friends is easy, and to others it's very difficult.

We all have the ability to make friends. Unfortunately, many people never reach their potential (潜能). Making friends is a skill, and the first step in developing that skill is knowing how to get along with others.

People who are good at getting along with others take an interest in what oth-

er people like. They learn to develop interest that make them enjoyable to be around. Therefore, the more things that your child knows how to do that involve (涉及) connecting with other kids, the more chances he or she has to make friends.

If your child has trouble making friends, you can tell him or her how to do it.

★ Realize your own strengths. You have skills and talents that others can enjoy. Some people don't let others see their goodness.

★ Believe that you are a good person who has something to share with others.

★ Develop a sense of humor. Learn to laugh at yourself and your shortcomings. It will relieve (释放) some of the stress in your life. If you ever feel poking fun at someone, let it be you, never anyone else. Smile, smile, smile.

★ Respect the rights of others. They have their opinions, you have yours. Different opinions are healthy. Learn how to listen to others without putting them down or trying to persuade them that your opinion is right.

★ Be kind. Throughout your life, you will learn that if you are kind to others, they will usually be kind to you. When should you start being kind Right now. Give someone a compliment (恭维). Open the door for someone. Wave to a friend. Encourage someone who is discouraged. Say something positive (积极的). There are hundreds of little things you can do to show kindness.

★ Be sympathetic (同情的). Try to understand what others are going through. Look at life through their eyes. If you emphasize (强调) with someone's feelings, you can help.

★ Don't complain (抱怨). People get tired of listening to constant complaining. Life doesn't always go the way you want. Learn to accept what you can't change, and work hard to change what you can. Replace the time you used to spend complaining with time spent being kind.

★ Never give up. Even if you are faced with negative, closed-minded people, never give up. Don't let them change you into one of them. Find people who will appreciate (欣赏) you.

TRUE or FALSE:

1. The ability of making friends differs according to the education one receives.
2. The most important thing in making friends is to be able to get along with others.
3. Sometimes you can accept what you don't know in making friends.
4. Friendship can enrich our life, so it is of great value.

(C)

In the United States, friendships can be close, constant, intense, generous, and real, yet fade away in a short time if circumstances(环境)change. Neither side feels hurt by this. Both may exchange Christmas greetings for a year or tow, perhaps a few letters for a while then no more. If the same two people meet again by chance, even years later, they pick up the friendship where it left of and are delighted.

In the States, you can feel free to visit people's homes, share their holidays, enjoy their children and their lies without fear that you are taking on a lasting obligation(负担). Do not hesitate to accept hospitality(款待)because you cannot give it in return. No one will expect you to do so for they know you are far from home. Americans will enjoy welcoming you and be pleased if you accept their hospitality easily.

Once you arrive there, the welcome will be full and warm and real. Most visitors find themselves readily invited into many homes there. In some countries it is considered in hospitable entertain at home, offering what is felt as "merely" home cooked food, no "doing something" for your guest. It is felt that restaurant entertaining shows more respect and welcome or for various other reasons, such as crowded space, language difficulties, or family custom, outsiders are not invited into homes.

In the United States, both methods are used, but it is often considered more friendly to invite a person to one's home than to go to a public place, except in purely business relationships. So, if your host or hostess brings you home, do not feel that you are being shown inferior(次的)treatment.

Don't feel neglected if you do not find flowers awaiting you in your hotel room either. Flowers are very expensive there, hotel delivery is uncertain, arrival times are delayed, changed or canceled so flowers are not customarily sent as a welcoming touch. Please do not feel unwanted! Out ward signs vary in different lands, the inward welcome is what matters, and this will be real.

1. In the United States, you will find friendships _____ if circumstances change.

- A. die suddenly B. pass away
C. disappear gradually D. last forever

2. Americans _____ their foreign friends to make a return for their hospitality.

A. ask B. wish C. never allow D. don't expect

3. In some other countries, giving a dinner party at home is considered _____ than in a restaurant.

A. less friendly B. less hospitable C. more natural D. more popular

4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

A. Flowers are available at all time. B. Flowers are expensive.

C. Flowers are signs of outward welcome.

D. Flowers are not necessarily sent to guests.

5. Which is the best title for this passage?

A. American Hospitality

B. American Friendships

C. American Invitation

D. American Welcome

【技巧篇】

实例练习 351w/ 5m

Sandeep Mukerji was on his first visit to Thailand but would leave the "Land of Smiles" with a *frown* (皱眉头) and an empty pocket.

A stone's throw from the Grand Palace in Bangkok, the 26-year-old Canadian ran into a *monk in a robe* (穿长袍的和尚). The monk told him that the attraction he was hoping to visit had been closed.

The monk then introduced Mukerji to a jewellery store instead. On the way there, three different people told him that it was the last day of a once-a-year, tax-free jewellery promotion to encourage tourism.

They said that tourists can make a lot of money by buying *gems* (宝石) in Thailand and selling them once at home.

Two hours later, Mukerji had spent US \$ 1, 250 on a set of almost worthless jewellery.

"The whole process took me by surprise. They take advantage of your greed," he said.

In fact, Mukerji is just one of a huge number of tourists who are cheated by the promise of making a fortune. The *scam* (诡计) brings Thailand more than US \$ 10 million each year.

Although tourist police stations have displayed posters to warn of the scam, many fresh-faced tourists still fall prey to the trick.

The police say they receive five to 10 complaints a day. Many more may not

realize they have been cheated until they go back home. Thai authorities say that the jewellery scam is harmful to Thailand's *image* (形象), but getting rid of the cheats is hard.

Sanit Miphan, head of the police, said the scam has been running for about 15 years but not one jewellery shop owner has been arrested.

The shops usually open for two weeks and then close. They reopen and *register* (注册) under a new name. What's more, *overcharging* (要价过高) itself is not breaking the law.

Yet, to keep its tourism business alive, the police said they would take action against any shop receiving more than 10 complaints.

学习策略:数据推算题解题指导

数据推算类题一般说来不是很难,解题时必须注意的是,不要单纯从某个数据或现象出发,简单得出结论;而应对相关内容进行逻辑分析,同时要具有并利用相关的常识和生活经验,进行周密分析。例如本文第1题有的学生很容易漏掉商店老板。又如第2题,若不把 Mukerji 被骗的情况与泰国每年从旅游者那里骗得的钱结合起来,就无法得出正确答案。

1. How many people at least together cheated Sandeep Mukerji?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

2. Suppose everyone who was cheated lost as much as Mukerji did, how many visitors to Bangkok would be cheated each year?

A. About 6,000. B. About 8,000.

C. About 10,000. D. More than 10,000.

答案与简析: 1. D. 骗子包括:和尚、路途中遇到的三人以及商店老板。

2. B. Mukerji 被骗了 1,250 美元;泰国每年从旅游者那里骗得的钱共为大约 1000 万美元。1000 万除以 1250,得数刚好为 8,000。

【知 识 篇】

What do you think a good friend is?

In kindergarten your idea of a good friend was the person who let you have the red crayon (彩色笔) when all that was left was the ugly black one.

In primary school your idea of a good friend was the person who went to the bathroom with you; held your hand as you walked through the scary halls; helped you stand up to the class bully; shared their lunch with you when you forgot yours

on the bus; saved a seat on the back of the bus for you; knew who you had a crush on and never understood why.

In secondary school your idea of a good friend was the person who let you copy their social studies homework; went to that “cool” party with you so you wouldn’t wind up being the only fresher there; did not let you lunch alone.

In pre-university your idea of a good friend was the person who gave you rides in their new car; convinced your parents that you shouldn’t be grounded; consoled you when you broke up with Nick or Susan; found you a date to the prom or went to the prom with you (both without dates); helped you pick a university and assured you that you would get into that university; helped you deal with your parents who were having a hard time letting you go.

On the threshold(开端) of adulthood your idea of a good friend was the person who was there when you just couldn’t deal with your parents; assured(使确信) you that now that you and Nick or you and Susan were back together, you could make it through anything; just silently hugged you as you looked through blurry eyes(泪眼模糊) at 18 years of memories; and reassured you that you would make it in university as well as you had these past 18 years; and most importantly sent you off to university knowing you were loved. Now, your idea of a good friend is still the person who gives you the better of the two choices, hold your hand when you’re scared, helps you fight off those who try to take advantage of you, thinks of you at times when you are not there, reminds you of what you have forgotten, helps you put the past behind you but understands when you need to hold on to it a little longer, stays with you so that you have confidence, goes out of their way to make time for you, helps you clear up your mistakes, helps you deal with pressure from others, smiles for you when they are sad, helps you become a better person, and most importantly loves you! Pass this on to those friends of the past, and those of the future... and those you have met along the way.

Thank you for being a friend. No matter where we go or who we become, never forget who helped us get there. There’s never a wrong time to pick up a phone or send a message telling your friends how much you miss them or how much you love them.

Unit 2 English around the world

Topic — Society and life

【目标篇】

词汇点击

1. **service** { ① *n.* 益处
② *n.* 祈祷仪式
③ *v. & n.* 维修

① You did me a great service by showing me the truth.

② She attends three services every week.

③ Has this tower regularly served?

2. **exchange** { bitter exchanges between MP's in parliament (议会) (愤怒的)谈话和争论
n. { exchange visits 两国间的互访
the Stock Exchange 交易所

3. **government** { 统治 If we don't have strong government, there will be rioting and anarchy.
n. { 政体 Democratic government gradually took the place of an all-powerful monarchy (君主).

(Read for pleasure)

【欣赏篇】

JAPAN and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) are a step closer to a friendly relationship after the leaders of the two countries met in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK.

It is the first time that a Japanese prime minister has visited the DPRK since

World War II. The two neighbours have not set up diplomatic relations. But when the leader of the DPRK, Kim Jong Il and Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi met last Tuesday, they agreed to start negotiations to develop a diplomatic friendship.

This is a big step forward and one that many people in Japan and the DPRK didn't expect. Many countries including China hailed the move by the two East Asian countries. At the end of the meeting the leaders signed an agreement called the Pyongyang Declaration. As part of this agreement Japan apologized for its colonial rule over the DPRK from 1910 to 1945 and promised to give economic help to the DPRK in the form of grants and loans.

In return Kim told Japan the whereabouts of 11 Japanese who disappeared in the 1970's and 1980's. Japan believed the people were kidnapped by DPRK spies.

A Japanese foreign ministry spokesman said that Kim had told Koizumi that four of the 11 persons were still alive but the others had died from illnesses and disasters. Kim said the people responsible for the abductions had been punished and the four who are still alive would be allowed to meet their families and return to Japan.

The new negotiations will begin in October.

词汇积累

diplomatic 外交的; negotiations 谈判; hailed 欢迎; Pyongyang Declaration 《平壤宣言》; colonial 殖民的; grants 无偿援助; loans 贷款; whereabouts 下落; kidnapped 绑架; abductions 诱拐

【能力篇】

(A)

In the 1900's, American townspeople usually washed and brushed their teeth and combed their hair in the kitchen. Or they kept a water pitcher (大水罐) and a wash basin in their rooms and took care of these things there.

The bathtub was a wash tub (澡盆) filled with water from the stove. If you