

Gaozhong · E N G L I S H

第二教材

# 阅读与写作

Yuedu yu xie zuo

戴浩仁 齐国辉 主编

## 高中英语

### 第二教材



Remember, it is not the amount that matters but the care that often has the greatest impact upon those you love.

记住，钱的多少并不重要，重要的是你的关爱常常会对你所爱的人产生巨大的影响。

基础篇

机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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机械工业出版社

本书内设 50 个单元,每单元包括 1 篇阅读理解文章、1 篇写作技巧指导和 1 篇针对指导的写作练习。所选文章既能达到练习目的,又是一道美味的心灵鸡汤。文章中的经典句子要求翻译和背诵,为写作提供广泛而精彩的素材。写作指导自成体系,由选词组句到成段成文;写作练习针对性强。本书适合高中各年级研读,是一本高中英语读写结合的优秀第二教材。

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语阅读与写作第二教材.基础篇/戴浩仁,齐国辉主编.

—北京:机械工业出版社,2009.4

ISBN 978-7-111-26662-4

I. 高… II. ①戴…②齐… III. ①英语-阅读教学-高中-  
教学参考资料②英语-写作-高中-教学参考资料

IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 041061 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑:卢婉冬

责任编辑:卢婉冬 王晓艳

责任印制:邓博

北京中兴印刷有限公司印刷

2009 年 4 月第 1 版 · 第 1 次印刷

169mm × 230mm · 11.75 印张 · 238 千字

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-111-26662-4

定价:18.80 元

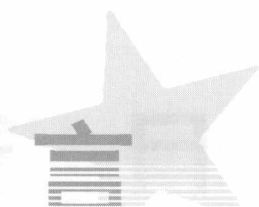
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学习一门语言无非就是听、说、读、写四个方面,而高中阶段的重点就是阅读和写作。同时,阅读和写作也是高考的重头戏。为帮助同学们在有限的时间内突破语言知识和应用技能两大难关,提高英语应试能力,从而在高考中取得高分,我们从考生的实际需要出发,根据学科性和实用性相结合的原则,结合自己多年的课堂教学经验和考试辅导经验,组织编写了《高中英语阅读与写作第二教材》丛书。

该丛书在精神上严格遵照《中学英语教学大纲》的规定,在难度上符合高考的要求,在内容上符合高考英语《考试说明》所规定的考点,能够帮助学生进行系统复习、全面提高。我们相信,使用这套丛书会使你的英语阅读和写作能力有质的飞跃。

本丛书分为基础篇和提高篇两个分册,每个分册设有 50 个单元,每个单元由三个部分组成:美文共欣赏、传你写作真经和邀你体验写作。

第一部分:美文共欣赏。我们选择了一篇精美的英语文章,根据文章大意,配有阅读导引,使你在欣赏精美短文的同时,提高阅读能力,陶冶情操,寓教于乐。短文后不仅配有选择题,还增加了对文中经典句的翻译练习,并要求背诵。这不但加强了对文章的理解,还可以进一步提高英语能力,并为写作提供广泛而精彩的素材。

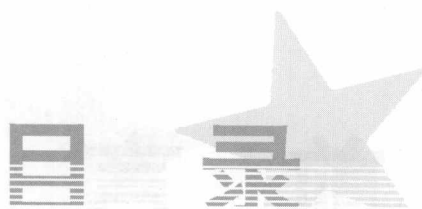
第二部分:传你写作真经。我们介绍了英语写作的各种特点及技巧,为你的英语写作支招,由选词组句到成段成文,写作指导自成体系。

第三部分:邀你体验写作。我们给出与写作指导相符的练习,进行实战演习,有很强的针对性。

本丛书由英语教育硕士、资深高考研究专家、国家《中学英语新课程标准》研究专家、中国名校——襄樊四中戴浩仁老师担任主编,英语高级教师齐国辉等多名常年参加高考备考工作的一线优秀教师执笔编写。

书中疏漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者



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## Unit 1



音乐除了陶冶情操,让我们放松心情之外,有没有其他意想不到的好处呢?加拿大的科学家对此进行了研究,发现音乐对人的记忆力有影响……

Parents who spend time and money to teach their children music, attention! A new Canadian study shows young children who take music lessons have better memories than their nonmusical peers. The study showed that (1) after one year of musical training, children performed better in a memory test than those who did not take music classes.

"The research tells us that (2) if you take music lessons your brain is getting wired up differently than if you don't take music lessons," Laurel Trainor, professor of psychology (心理学家) and behavior at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, said.

"This is the first study to show that brain responses (反应) in young, musically trained and untrained children change differently over the course of a year," said Trainor, who led the study.

Over a year they took four measurements in two groups of children aged between four and six—those taking music lessons and those taking no musical training outside school—and found developmental changes over periods as short as four months.

The children completed a music test in which they were asked to recognize between harmonies, rhythms and melodies (旋律), and a memory test in which they had to listen to a series of numbers, remember them and repeat them back.

Trainor said while previous studies have shown that (3) older children given music lessons had greater improvements in IQ scores than children given drama lessons, this is the first study to identify these effects in brain-based measurements in young children. Also she said (4) it was not that surprising that children studying music improved in musical listening skills more than children not studying music.

"On the other hand, it is very interesting that the children taking music lessons improved more over the year on general memory skills that are correlated (与……有联系) with nonmusical abilities such as abilities to read and write, verbal memory, processing, mathematics and IQ," she added.

**a** 请根据文章内容,选择可以回答下列问题的最佳答案。

1. Which of the following statements about Laurel Trainor is NOT true?

- 2
- A. She works in America.
  - B. She is the leader of the study made in Canada.
  - C. She is a professor of psychology.
  - D. Her work place is McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario.
2. How did the researchers have the memory test completed?
- A. Ask some children to listen to a series of numbers.
  - B. Let the children remember the numbers.
  - C. Get the children to repeat the numbers back.
  - D. All of the above.
3. We can conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all the parents should get their children taught music
  - B. it's certain that children who take music lessons are more intelligent than those non-musical children
  - C. compared with children not studying music, children studying music improved more not only in musical listening skills but in nonmusical memory skills
  - D. older children taking music lessons had greater improvements in IQ scores than children taking drama lessons
4. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. Good Memories Depend on Musical Training
  - B. Music Lessons Help Young Child Memories
  - C. How to Improve Your Memory
  - D. The Good Effects of Music Lessons

**b** 请将文中划波浪线的句子译成汉语并背诵。

1. 句(1)译文: \_\_\_\_\_
2. 句(2)译文: \_\_\_\_\_
3. 句(3)译文: \_\_\_\_\_
4. 句(4)译文: \_\_\_\_\_

## 传 你 写 作 真 经

### 写作中遣词技巧一:准确贴切

许多学生写的作文中都会出现一种现象——所用的词并不全错,只是不恰当、不准确、不地道,而准确贴切恰恰是遣词的基本要求。要做到这一点,首先,必须要确定所选词语代表的概念是否符合表达对象的实际。其次,对所选词的词义也要有正确的理解,不仅要知道所选词的表面含义,而且还要了解它所表达的内涵,这一点尤其重要。

请对比下面一组句子中的选词:

Violence is a question that does exist in our society.

Violence is a problem that does exist in our society.

在这一组句子中,作者想表达“暴力是确实存在于社会中的一个问题”。虽然“question”和“problem”在汉语中都表示“问题”,但内涵却不同。“question”是希望能获得回答的疑问,而“problem”则是实际存在或需要解决的现实问题。因此,在这儿我们应该选择“problem”。从这个例子中,我们可以看出用词准确性的重要性。



**a** 请你以“On the Generation Gap”为题写一篇文章。可参考以下几点:

1. 现状:父母与孩子之间普遍存在代沟。
2. 形成代沟的原因(年龄,观点,缺乏沟通等)。
3. 如何解决代沟问题。

注意:词数 100 ~ 120 个。

**b** 试将下列句子翻译成英语:

1. 阅读中碰到生词可以查词典。
2. 你真傻,会把钱借给他那种人。
3. 你应该牢记李老师对你说的那些话。



## Unit 2



在这个快速发展的信息社会,网络已成为人们生活的重要组成部分。美国一项最新的调查结果显示,尽管网民数量越来越多,但在网上冲浪的男女却因性别不同,其上网目的也有所区别。



Women are now as likely to use the Internet as men—about two-thirds of both genders—yet (1) a new study shows that gaps remain in what each sex does online.

(2) American men who go online are more likely than women to check the weather, the news, sports, political and financial (金融的) information, the Pew Internet and American Life Project reported Wednesday. They are also more likely to use the Internet to download music and software and to take a class.

(3) Online women, meanwhile, are bigger users of E-mail, and they are also more likely to go online for religious information and support for health or personal problems.

“For men, it’s just ‘Give me the facts’,” said Deborah Fallows, who wrote the report based on six years of Pew surveys (调查). “(4) For women, it’s ‘Let’s talk about this. Are you worried about this problem?’ It’s keeping in touch and connecting with people in a richer way.”

About two-thirds of the 6,403 adults surveyed by Pew during 2005 said they use the Internet. By gender, it was 68 percent of the male respondents, and 66 percent of the female participants—a statistically insignificant (不重要的) difference given the study’s margin of sampling error of plus or minus 2 percentage points. (5) In 2002, by contrast, the gap was slightly larger: 61 percent vs. 57 percent.

The surveys find that for many activities, such as getting travel information or looking up a phone number, men and women are equally likely to use the Internet.

**a** 请根据文章内容,选择可以回答下列问题的最佳答案。

1. What does the word “genders” underlined in Para 1 probably mean?

- A. Women.                      B. Men.  
C. Sex.                          D. Humans.

2. Which of the following is NOT what American men who go online do?

- A. Checking the weather and the news.  
 B. Searching for religious information.  
 C. Downloading some music.  
 D. Taking a class.
3. What is the probable meaning of the sentence "gaps remain in what each sex does online" in Para 1?
- A. There are some gaps between women and men in the US.  
 B. Someone dig gaps between women and men in the US.  
 C. There are some differences between what American men going online do and what American women do online.  
 D. Men and women in the US are somewhat different when they go online.
4. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. Only a small part of women in the US go online today.  
 B. Women in the US going online are only concerned with personal problems.  
 C. The gap between both sexes going online in 2002 was slightly larger than that in 2005.  
 D. Men are still more likely to use the Internet than women.
5. What's the author's purpose of writing the article?
- A. To tell us the different aims of men and women in the US who go online.  
 B. To show why men and women are equally likely to use the Internet.  
 C. To teach us how to surf the Internet.  
 D. To show different aims of both sexes' going online and the changes compared with before as well.

**b** 请将文中划波浪线的句子译成汉语并背诵。

1. 句(1)译文: \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. 句(2)译文: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 句(3)译文: \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. 句(4)译文: \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. 句(5)译文: \_\_\_\_\_

## 传 你 写 作 真 经

### 写作中遣词技巧二:明白易懂

能否容易让人看懂是判断一篇作文好坏的标准,也只有这样才能达到写作的预期目的,那么在遣词方面就一定要做到明白易懂。丰富的多义词,一词多义是英语的一大特

征,这就要求我们既要了解所用词的原意,还要了解其引申义,也就是词中所隐含的感情色彩或引申词义。如果没做到这一点就遣词造句,结果很可能不是用错,就是用得恰当。

请看下面两个例句:

A. It's a big chance that you shouldn't miss.

B. Does an island nation have better chances of becoming powerful?

这两个句子中都有“chance”这个词,但意思却大相径庭。A句中的是大家都知道的“机会”的意思,而B句中的“chance”则是引申义“可能性”的一个用法,“have better chances of doing”的意思是“更有可能做某事”,就不能用“possibility”来代替。可见,了解所选词的引申义相当重要。



- a** 假如你是某报社记者,请根据下表提供的信息写一篇英文稿,简要地报道中国开发西部的有关情况。

主要情况	范围:9个省、自治区(autonomous regions),一个直辖市(municipality)
	面积:540万平方公里
	人口:2.85亿
实施要点	交通建设:修建多条公路,铁路
	环境保护:退耕还林,防治污染
	资源利用:开发利用其丰富的自然资源
	人才引进:广纳各类专家,技术人员

注意:

- 短文应包括所有提示要点,可适当增加细节,使内容连贯。
- 词数:100~120个。

- b** 试将下列句子翻译成英语:

- 人人都有受教育的权利。
- 那位女士是这家饭店的常客。
- 妈妈在厨房准备晚餐,而他在洗手准备吃晚餐。

# Unit 3



文  
共  
欣  
赏

在美国《福布斯》推出的全球富豪排行榜上,比尔·盖茨已连续 11 年榜上有名……

In the USA *Forbes* magazine has published its annual (年度的) list of the richest people in the world. (1) Bill Gates of Microsoft is the richest man again for the eleventh successive year with a fortune of forty-four billion dollars.

There is a record of 691 dollar billionaires according to *Forbes* magazine. Between them they have a fortune of two point two trillion dollars.

(2) The highest concentration of the ultra-rich is in New York followed by Moscow and San Francisco and then London and Los Angeles. But in total the very wealthy live in forty seven different countries with Iceland, Kazakstan, Ukraine and Poland entering the list for the first time this year.

Laksmi Mittal, an Indian born steel tycoon, enjoyed the biggest increase in personal fortune. (3) His net worth has multiplied (相乘) by four to thirteen billion dollars, making him the world's third richest man. Ingvar Kamprad, the founder of the Swedish furniture chain Ikea, also saw a big increase in wealth taking him to the sixth place. Developing countries make more of a showing than in past years—there are for example three Russians and four Indians in the top sixty richest people though surprisingly perhaps none from China excluding Hong Kong. (4) Asian wealth is probably under-represented as its usually spread among families, whereas *Forbes* looks at individuals.

(5) Relatively few women feature in the list—among them is JK Rowling. The author of the Harry Potter novels ranked 620th with a fortune of 519 million dollars. New entrants to the list include the founders of the Internet search group Google Sergie Brin and Larry Page, each worth more than seven billion dollars after their company's recent stock market debut. The richest Italian is the prime minister Silvio Berlusconi ranked number 25 in the global wealth league.

**a** 请根据文章内容,选择可以回答下列问题的最佳答案。

1. Which of the following may best explain the underlined word “fortune” in Para 1?

A. A chance as an important influence on a person's life.



B. A great amount of money or possessions.

C. An aim to earn money.

D. A heavy burden on somebody.

2. The following statements are true except \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Bill Gates of Microsoft has been the richest man for eleven years

B. in New York, Moscow, San Francisco, London and Los Angeles there live many richest men

C. Iceland and Poland once entered the list of the richest people in the world before

D. excluding Hong Kong, China has never entered the list

3. What does the last sentence of Para 3 probably mean?

A. *Forbes* only listed those individually wealthy, so no Asian men once entered it due to their family fortune.

B. The Asian wealthy are usually members of a big family business, so *Forbes* never considered listing them.

C. The wealth of the richest men in Asia always belongs to their family, and that's why they can't enter the list of the richest people in *Forbes*.

D. *Forbes* stresses individual wealth while Asian wealth is usually spread among families, so there're only a few Asian men in the list.

4. How many richest men are mentioned in the passage?

A. Five.

B. Six.

C. Seven.

D. Eight.

**b** 请将文中划波浪线的句子译成汉语并背诵。

1. 句(1)译文: \_\_\_\_\_

2. 句(2)译文: \_\_\_\_\_

3. 句(3)译文: \_\_\_\_\_

4. 句(4)译文: \_\_\_\_\_

5. 句(5)译文: \_\_\_\_\_

## 传 你 写 真 经

### 写作中遣词技巧三:简单地道

经常有学生将汉语的习惯带入到英语的学习中,或是生造一些词语,导致写作中出现“中国式英语”,闹出不少笑话。要避免这种现象,必须要注意英语语言中的习惯用法,多积累简单而地道的精彩句子。除此之外,还要在学习过程中不断锻炼用英语思考,有意识地多尝试用英语解释英语。只要做个有心人,总会形成固定的英语思维模式,写出

真正地道的英语文章。

试比较下面这个句子的两种翻译方式:

昨天小明在回家的路上发生了车祸,现在在医院。

A. Yesterday Xiao Ming happened an accident on his way home, and is living in the hospital now.

B. Yesterday an accident happened to Xiao Ming, and he is in hospital now.

这两个句子中,A句就是根据汉语的习惯生硬地翻译出来的,其中“Xiao Ming happened an accident”和“in the hospital”用法都是错误的,不符合英语的习惯用法。“发生”应该由“sth. happen to sb.”这个短语体现出来,而“在医院”在句中就是“住院”的意思,应该用“in hospital”,“in the hospital”在英语中则表示“在医院里(工作、探病人等)”。



**a** 假设你们班正在进行一场关于“中学生是否应该在假期打工”的辩论,你是正方。请根据以下提示写出你的辩词。

1. 高中生学业繁重,对社会知之甚少。
2. 利用假期打工是很好的社会实践。
3. 通过实践获取的知识比从书本上学到的知识对我们的人生影响更大。
4. 社会实践可以提高我们的能力。
5. 打工所赚得的钱或多或少可以减轻家里负担。

注意:

1. 开头已为你写好,但不计入总词数。
2. 词数:100~120个。

Dear friends,

Here are my points...

**b** 试将下列句子翻译成英语:

1. 他淋了雨,病倒了。
2. 外面雨下得很大,所以我们都待在家里。
3. 拥挤的交通是许多大城市面临的一个严重问题。

## Unit 4



最近一则新闻显示,越来越多的菲律宾医生正在为成为护士而做着不懈的努力。究竟是什么导致他们放弃一般人眼中的好工作呢?

“About 6,000 doctors in the Philippines are studying to become nurses so they can find higher-paying jobs abroad,” Health Secretary Francisco Duque says.

“This was up from 2,000 doctors who studied to become nurses last year,” Duque said.

“(1) The exodus of doctors and nurses had created a ‘threatening situation for our health care system’ and (2) a task force had been established (建立) to examine the potential (潜在的) impact,” he said.

The team was working on a bill which would require doctors to practice in the Philippines for at least three to four years before they were able to work abroad.

“I think the problem really is the migration of doctors. (3) We have so many nurses now, more than enough to fill up (vacancies). But our doctors are leaving,” Duque said.

A study by the University of the Philippines had found that between 2000 to 2003 more than 50,000 Filipino nurses went abroad to work. A doctor working in a government hospital in the Philippines earns only about 25,000 pesos (446 dollars) a month. A doctor could earn around 8,000 dollars a month while working as nurse overseas. (4) Even lawyers, accountants and engineers are enrolling (登记) to train as nurses. Filipino nurses are in demand in Europe, the United States, the Middle East and even closer to home, such as in Singapore and Japan.

However, (5) health officials have warned the country faces a “medical apocalypse” if it continues to lose its health professionals to work abroad.

**a** 请根据文章内容,选择可以回答下列问题的最佳答案。

1. The underlined word “exodus” in Para 3 can be probably explained by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the moving of lots of people  
 B. going out or leaving by a large number of people  
 C. the fight between different people  
 D. the exchange of positions between people



2. Which of the following statements about the doctor in the Philippines is true?
- Many doctors started to study to become nurses this year.
  - More than 50,000 Filipino doctors went abroad to work between 2000 to 2003.
  - A doctor could earn much more as nurse overseas than while working in a government hospital at home.
  - Many doctors went abroad because of the poor working conditions at home.
3. According to the passage, why do so many doctors leave to work abroad as nurses?
- Because they don't like the working surroundings in the Philippines.
  - Because they like to be nurses and live abroad.
  - Because Filipino nurses are in demand in many parts of the world and they can make much more money as nurses there than at home.
  - Because the government hospitals at home never value them.
4. What is the aim of this short passage?
- To criticize the Philippine government.
  - To show pity to the doctors in the Philippines.
  - To call on people to change their jobs and work as nurses.
  - To call attention to the problems caused by the lack of doctors in the Philippines.

**b** 请将文中划波浪线的句子译成汉语并背诵。

- 句(1)译文: \_\_\_\_\_
- 句(2)译文: \_\_\_\_\_
- 句(3)译文: \_\_\_\_\_
- 句(4)译文: \_\_\_\_\_
- 句(5)译文: \_\_\_\_\_

## 传 你 写 作 真 经

### 写作中遣词技巧四:灵活替换

词汇是很多学生最头痛的问题,对一些基础较差的同学更是如此。这是否就意味着词汇量不大的学生就无法写好作文呢?当然未必。其实,在写作中如果遇到无法表达的词汇,应该想想是否可以用一些变通的方法加以取代:肯定的事情可以否定着说,复杂的事情可以简单地说,等等。例如,abnormal(不正常)一词不记得,可以用 not normal 代替;astonished 不会写,则换成 very surprised。

请看下面这句话的两种译法:

这个小伙子很有可能会因为缺乏自信而被打败。

This fellow is likely to be defeated because of a lack of confidence.



It's very possible that this guy will be defeated because he is not confident.

如果不知道“be likely to do”这个词组,就可以用“It's very possible that”代替,而“缺乏自信”也可以转化成“不自信”,即“not confident”,这样写出的第二个句子也是很不错的。

当然,词汇量较大的学生可以在写作中积极展示自己的词汇水平,适当使用一些新颖的词汇使文章的表达更丰富、更生动。但要注意,不能过分堆砌词汇而不顾文章的表达需要,否则会适得其反。



**a** 昨天,你校同学就校服问题进行了讨论,请你根据下表提供的信息写一篇题为“Report on the Discussion about Our School Uniform”的报告。

注意:

1. 客观介绍讨论情况。
2. 词数:100~120个。

65%的同学认为	35%的同学认为
1. 应该要求穿校服	1. 不应该要求穿校服
2. 整洁,朴素	2. 样式单调,款式过时
3. 颜色协调统一	3. 不舒服,颜色不好看
4. 符合学生的年龄特征	4. 限制了学生的个性

**b** 试将下列句子翻译成英语:

1. 我校图书馆目前还在建设当中。
2. 他的父母让他牢牢记住诚实的重要性。
3. 尽管他是个澳大利亚人,但汉语却说得相当流利。