

English Reading and Writing

高一上

英语读写

周计划

选择泰迪英语的理由

- 首次实现阅读与写作紧密结合，在阅读中积累词汇和句型，训练写作，达到双重训练功效，提升应试能力，倍速提分。
 - 注重阅读方法的实用性，并与答案详解互动结合，实现阅读能力的真正飞跃。
 - 整合各版本的教材话题，加大任务型阅读的比重，与教材学习和考试紧密结合。
- 按照**新课程标准**的要求，强调在过程中总结学习方法，充分体现了新课改精神。

主 编 / 贾炳杰



泰迪英语
TIDE ENGLISH

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南方出版社



泰迪英语系列
TIDE ENGLISH

英语读写 周计划

高一上

品牌策划：蔡元恒

丛书策划：边相宇

本册主编：贾炳杰

本册编委：韩丽丽 刘红玉



南方出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语读写周计划. 高一. 上册/贾炳杰主编. -海口:
南方出版社, 2008. 5
ISBN 978-7-80760-149-4

I. 英… II. 贾… 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 (2008) 第 056469 号

品牌策划: 蔡元恒

丛书策划: 边相宇

丛书编辑部: 王 静 张文娟 赵 华 李 瑞

李建君 孟 婷 张永利 牛秀芳

周海霞 郝晓涵 卢彦峰

英语读写周计划·高一上册

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出版者: 南方出版社

邮政编码: 570208

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印刷: 北京中科印刷有限公司

开 本: 787 × 1092 1/16

印 张: 9.5

字 数: 200 千字

版 次: 2008 年 6 月第 1 版 2008 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-80760-149-4

定 价: 16.80 元

◎使用说明◎

CHARACTERISTICS

本书特色

◆ 体例独特

首次实现阅读与写作的紧密结合,在阅读中提炼、积累经典词汇和句型,结合针对性训练,将阅读与写作能力的提升融为一体,达到双重训练功效;加强任务型阅读的训练,注重学生语言运用能力的提升;按时间进度合理安排读写任务,帮助学生科学把握学习规律,实现考场快速提分。

◆ 讲解透彻

注重阅读方法的点拨,结合答案解析实现讲解与方法的互动,实现阅读能力的真正飞跃。

◆ 分类严谨

本书整合各版本教材的阅读话题,按话题分类训练阅读与写作能力,分类全面、严谨,读写训练题型多样,从根本上实现了基础训练与应试能力的双重提高。

◆ 选材新颖

本书结合话题选取难度适宜的国内外最前沿的热点文章用作阅读与写作的训练素材,选材新颖,集知识性与趣味性于一体。在全方位拓展学生视野的同时让学生把握命题规律与解题技巧,可谓一举多得。

[开篇赏析]以诗文小品引入阅读,启迪智慧,陶冶情志。

[阅读攻略]旨在点拨阅读方法与解题技巧,结合语篇传授方法,达到授人以渔的指导效果。

Monday - Thursday 给出四篇传统题型的阅读理解,标明难度星级、词数和建议用时,帮助学生在标准考试状态下进行训练,提高效率。

Friday 设置任务型阅读,结合最新考试动态让学生全方位、多角度接触各类阅读题型,从而在更高层次上提升阅读能力。

[词句看吧]提炼经典词汇和句型,帮助学生储备知识,以期厚积而薄发。

Weekend 设置[周末体验]和[妙笔生花]两大板块,集基础训练与写作训练于一体。

[周末体验]针对本周积累的词汇和句型进行练习,巩固所学加深记忆。

[妙笔生花]结合本周话题练习写作,“思路点拨”、“写作要点”激活学生才思文采,“经典范文”帮助学生明整个人写作得失。

[开篇赏析]

Friendship Is Like the Breeze
Friendship is like the breeze,
You can't hold it,

友谊如微风
友谊如和煦的微风,
你握不住它,

[阅读攻略]

阅读高分技巧

在英语试卷中,阅读理解在分值上占据较大的比重,而提高阅读理解的解题速度和解题正确率是摆在我们面前的一个非常现实的问题,实践证明,“三遍阅读法”是解答阅读理解题的较为有效的方法。

第一遍:浏览全文,把握文章大意。



难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★	261	6'		

I can still remember the first day when I met my best friend. She had just moved into the neighborhood and her grandmother brought her down to meet me.



难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★★	296	8'		

阅读下面的短文,请根据短文后的要求答题。(请注意问题后的字数要求)

Recently, one of my best friends, whom I've shared almost everything with since the first day of kindergarten, spent the weekend with me...

[词句168k吧]

① look forward to 期望, 期待, 盼望



[周末体验]

1. 完成句子

根据所给汉语提示,完成下列各句。

1. 我喜欢他,却不太喜欢她。

I like him, but I don't _____ her.

[妙笔生花]

现代社会的发展要求我们要有良好的人际关系。你们班举行了一次讨论会,讨论如何交友。请根据下面的提示写一篇英语短文。

1. 每个人都需要朋友,如何交友极为重要;
2. 要交朋友,首先对别人要友好。微笑是吸引别人的磁石(magnet);

前言

随着全国素质教育活动的开展,英语学科更为重视听、说、读、写四项基本技能的训练,同时在考查方面特别突出了阅读与写作能力的测试。实际上,读写能力的测试在各地的试题中已经占据了整个卷面分值的70%以上,这也足以证明读写能力在英语学习中的重要地位。

读写能力是英语学习的关键,两者互为条件,相互促进。阅读是写作的基础,为写作提供话题内容和语言材料,是信息和知识的输入;写作是学习的结果,是英语知识的总结,也是学习能力提高的最好体现,是信息和知识的输出。利用阅读输入的话题信息和表达形式,完成高质量思想表达,交流感情,才能真正达到英语知识的准确运用。为了实现读写能力的有机结合,我们聘请国内知名英语教学专家为您奉献上这本《英语读写周计划》。本书巧妙地将阅读与写作技能结合起来,先读后写——先阅读输入,后表达输出,目的是培养学生主动利用输入大脑的语言材料,进行思想感情的表达,有意识地培养语言输出(写作)能力。真正实现读与写的完美结合,使读写技能训练融为一体、相得益彰。

本书栏目说明:

【开篇赏析】栏目,精选隽永诗文引入学习进程,启迪心灵,陶冶情感。

【阅读攻略】栏目,结合实例有针对性地为学生指点阅读解题心法。

【MONDAY - FRIDAY】每周的周一至周五设计了不同难度的五篇阅读题目,综合起来看便是一套完整的阅读试题;分话题科学训练,结合阶梯式训练逐步提高阅读能力,引领学生走“研究阅读,提升能力”之路;其中周五的阅读题目设计参考山东、江苏、湖南、广东和浙江等地的高考新题型,供相应地区的学生训练之用,也为其他各地学生提供参考。题目的难度和词汇量的设计符合课程标准和教学大纲的要求。但本着“充分准备,从难训练”的指导思想,部分题目的难度略有提高。

【词句看吧】栏目,引领学生养成在阅读中学习语言知识,积累美文妙句,为写作奠定基础,最终达到“厚积而薄发”的表达功效。

【WEEKEND】结合本周阅读训练中的生词和句型设计了多种练习题,旨在帮助学生加深印象、巩固所学。本栏目之下还设有【妙笔生花】栏目,目的是结合本周的话题引导学生有意识地运用阅读中输入的知识信息和语言材料,进行书面表达训练,同时通过“思路点拨”和“经典范文”为学生写作提供方法指导和自我评价的参考标准。

【答案与解析】对文章的主旨大意和各阅读题目的解答作详细的剖析,帮助学生找到解题的突破点,真正起到为学生化解疑难,指点解题思路的功效。

本书按照科学的学习规律,精心设计每一周的阅读任务和写作训练。相信走过12周的风雨历程,经过严格的自我锤炼,一定能圆你英语“高分夺冠”之梦!



目录

Week One	Friendship 友谊	1
Week Two	School Life 校园生活	11
Week Three	Stories 故事	21
Week Four	Language Study 语言学习	32
Week Five	Biography 人物传记	43
Week Six	Culture 文化	54
Week Seven	Festival 节日	63
Week Eight	Traveling 旅游	73
Week Nine	Sports 运动	83
Week Ten	Diet and Health 饮食与健康	95
Week Eleven	Animal Protection 动物保护	105
Week Twelve	Family Ties 亲情	116
参考答案	125

Week One

Friendship

【开篇赏析】

Friendship Is Like the Breeze

Friendship is like the breeze,
You can't hold it,
Smell it,
Taste it,
Or know when it's coming,
But you can always feel it,
And you'll always know it's there,
It may come and then go,
But you can know it'll always be back.

友谊如微风

友谊如和煦的微风，
你握不住它，
闻不到它，
尝不到它，
无法知道它何时光临，
不过你总能感觉到它，
而且总能意识到它的存在，
它可能会来了而又走开，
但你知道它总会回来。

【阅读攻略】

阅读高分技巧

在英语试卷中，阅读理解在分值上占据较大的比重，而提高阅读理解的解题速度和解题正确率是摆在我们面前的一个非常现实的问题，实践证明，“三遍阅读法”是解答阅读理解题的较为有效的方法。

第一遍：浏览全文，把握文章大意。

“浏览”指的是运用略读、扫读、跳读等技巧快速阅读。我们必须在十分有限的时间内运用这些技巧，搜寻关键词、主题句，捕捉时间点、情节、人物、观点等，并且理清文章脉络，把握语篇实质。

第二遍：扫读语块，搜索有效信息。

把握文章大意后，我们必须把注意力集中到文章题目上来，对于题干内容，我们必须提炼出最能够说明问题的词、词组或者句型，然后再在这个基础上从文章中找出同义词、词组或者句型，这一遍必须带着问题去读文章，而且要做到字斟句酌，不能有半点儿马虎。

第三遍：查读题项，定位正确答案。

在第二遍搜索到有效信息的基础上，我们进入了最后的攻坚阶段，即临门一脚，找出正确答案。这一阶段要求考生能将有效信息进行筛选、定位，并迅速确定题目的正确选项。

下面以一篇阅读理解题为例，讲解“三遍阅读法”在解答阅读理解题方面的效用：

I began working in journalism (新闻业) when I was eight. It was my mother's idea. She wanted me to “make something” of myself, and decided I had better start young if I was to have any chance of keeping up with the competition.

With my load of magazines I headed toward Belleville Avenue. The crowds were there. There were two gas stations on the corner of Belleville and Union. For several hours I made myself highly visible, making sure everyone could see me and the heavy black letters on the bag that said THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST. When it was suppertime, I walked back home.

“How many did you sell, my boy?” my mother asked.

“None.”

“Where did you go?”

“The corner of Belleville and Union Avenues.”

“What did you do?”

“Stood on the corner waiting for somebody to buy a *Saturday Evening Post*.”

“You just stood there?”

“Didn’t sell a single one.”

“My God, Russell!”

Uncle Allen put in, “Well, I’ve decided to take the *Post*.” I handed him a copy and he paid me a nickle (五分镍币). It was the first nickle I earned.

Afterwards my mother taught me how to be a salesman. I would have to ring doorbells, address adults with self-confidence (自信), and persuade them by saying that no one, no matter how poor, could afford to be without the *Saturday Evening Post* in the home.

One day, I told my mother I’d changed my mind. I didn’t want to make a success in the magazine business.

“If you think you can change your mind like this,” she replied, “you’ll become a good-for-nothing.” She insisted that, as soon as school was over, I should start ringing doorbells, selling magazines. Whenever I said no, she would scold me.

My mother and I had fought this battle almost as long as I could remember. My mother, dissatisfied with my father’s plain workman’s life, determined that I would not grow up like him and his people. But never did she expect that, forty years later, such a successful journalist as me would go back to her husband’s people for true life and love.

- () 1. Why did the boy start his job young?
- A. He wanted to be famous in the future.
B. The job was quite easy for him.
C. His mother had high hopes for him.
D. The competition for the job was fierce.
- () 2. From the dialogue between the boy and his mother, we learn that the mother was _____.
A. excited B. interested C. ashamed D. disappointed
- () 3. What did the mother do when the boy wanted to give up?
A. She forced him to continue. B. She punished him.
C. She gave him some money. D. She changed her plan.
- () 4. What does the underlined phrase “this battle” (in the last paragraph) refer to?
A. The war between the boy’s parents.
B. The arguing between the boy and his mother.
C. The quarrel between the boy and his customers.
D. The fight between the boy and his father.
- () 5. What is the text mainly about?
A. The early life of a journalist.
B. The early success of a journalist.

C. The happy childhood of the writer.

D. The important role of the writer in his family.

Keys: 1~5 CDABA

解题分析

第一遍, 浏览全篇。我们了解作者自述了孩提时代在母亲的督促下, 不断奋斗的故事。在这一环节中, 我们反对字斟句酌, 花大量的时间去弄懂生僻单词或词组的意思, 因为这样会影响解题速度。

第二遍, 扫读语块。我们可以得到以下有效信息: 在母亲的授意下, 我八岁时开始卖报, 最初一份也未卖出; 母亲鼓励我上门推销并获得成功; 当我打算改变主意不再从事报刊生意时, 母亲责备我, 并让我继续下去; 我和母亲的这种争论持续了很久, 最终我成为了一名成功的记者。

第三遍, 查读题项。在前面两遍阅读的基础上, 考生可进行最后解答: 第1题, 细节理解题, 由文章第一段可知: 母亲对作者寄予厚望, 故答案为C; 第2题, 推理判断题, 根据文章中 mother 所说的“You just stood there?”及“My God, Russell!”可推断出母亲对儿子的行为感到失望, 故D项正确; 第3题, 细节理解题, 根据文章的倒数第二段“Whenever I said no, she would scold me.”母亲斥责他, 逼迫他继续下去, 可知答案为A; 第4题, 词义猜测题。由倒数第二段可推知答案为B; 第5题, 主旨大意题, 总览全文内容: 本文作者回忆了自己在做记者前的早期生活故事, 故答案为A。



难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★	261	6'		

I can still remember the first day when I met my best friend. She had just moved into the neighborhood and her grandmother brought her down to meet me. I hid behind my mother and she hid behind her grandmother, scared to look at each other. Soon, we lost the shyness and started playing with each other, bike riding to each other's house and having sleepovers. In the 7th grade, I first lost touch with her. She was going through family problems and I deserted her to be with the “cooler people”. None of my new friends liked her because they knew she had “problems”.

It was last year when I noticed the problem. I guess I was just to catch up in high school to realize she needed someone there for her. Well, she made a new “best friend” and so did I. Then I didn't know why, but she started cutting herself!

She was diagnosed with clinical depression (抑郁症), and had to go to a hospital during the day. I was very upset and wanted to be there for her because her new best friend deserted her since people were calling her crazy. I knew she needed my care, especially at this period of time.

Yesterday she came to me and said, “I never knew what a best friend was like until you were the only person that ever made me feel better about myself and my problems. You don't know this but I was trying to kill myself that night you called me. I owe you so much, and you didn't even know you were helping me.”

We both cried. And I guess a kind of lesson from my life so far is to never give up on your friends. Even if they aren't as cool as others, or people think they are crazy, they need someone there. If you desert them, you will only be miserable yourself. So if your friends need you, and you

care for them, you can never desert them.

- () 1. Which of the following should be the best title for the passage?
- A. How to Make Friends B. Friends Can Be Useful
- C. How to Help a Friend D. Never Give Up on a Friend
- () 2. The underlined word “desert” in the first paragraph probably means _____.
 A. go away from B. catch up with
 C. get along with D. make fun of
- () 3. Which of the following events made the author keep in touch with the girl again?
 A. The girl's family had some problems.
 B. The girl was diagnosed with clinical depression.
 C. The girl tried to kill herself but failed.
 D. All of her friends refused to play with her.

【词句look吧】

- ① lose touch with 和……失去联络；疏远 ② go through 经历；遭受
 ③ crazy *adj.* 疯狂的；愚蠢的 ④ owe (+ to) 感恩，感激
 ⑤ so far 到目前为止 ⑥ give up on friends 背弃朋友
 ⑦ care for 关怀，照顾；非常喜欢



难 度	词 数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★	243	5'		

Everyone needs friends. We all like to feel close to someone. It is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh, and do things with. Surely, there are times when we need to be alone. We don't always want people around. But we would feel lonely if we never had a friend.

No two people are just the same. Sometimes friends don't get along well. It doesn't mean that they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will make up and go on being friends.

Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very sad. We miss them very much. But we can call them and write to them. It could be that we would even see them again, and we can make new friends. It is surprising to find out how much we like new people when we get to know them.

Families sometimes name their children after a close friend. Many people are named after men or women who have been friendly to people in a town. Some libraries are named this way. So are some schools. We think of these people when we go to these places.

There's more good news for people who have friends. They live longer than people who don't. Why? It could be that they are happier. Being happy helps you stay well. Or it could be just knowing that someone cares. If someone cares about you, you will take better care of yourself.

- () 1. The main idea of this passage is _____.
 A. that people are all friends B. that people need friends
 C. how to get to know friends D. how to make friends

- () 2. The first paragraph tells us _____.
 A. none needs friends
 B. we always need friends around us
 C. making friends is the need in people's life
 D. we need to be alone
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. People are not happy when their friends leave them.
 B. People can keep in touch with their friends in different ways.
 C. People will never see their friends after their friends move away.
 D. People like their friends very much if they get to know them.
- () 4. Why do people who have friends live longer?
 A. Because they feel happier and are healthy.
 B. Because they get a lot of help from their friends.
 C. Because they take better care of their friends.
 D. Because they are being well taken care of by their doctors.

【词句look吧】

- ① feel close to sb. 对某人感到亲近 ② feel lonely 感到孤独
 ③ get along well 相处得好 ④ mean + n. /doing sth. /that 从句, 表示“意味着……”
 ⑤ no longer 不再 ⑥ make up 和好
 ⑦ go on doing ... 继续…… ⑧ miss vt. 思念
 ⑨ get to know 逐渐认识 ⑩ be friendly to sb. 对某人友好



难 度	词 数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★★	233	6'		

Everyone needs friends. There is an old saying, "Friends are God's way of taking care of us." But how do you find real friendship and keep it?

The American writer Sally Seamans tells young students some smart ways to find friends. Sally says finding friendship is just like planting a tree. You plant the seed and take care of it to make it grow.

First, you should choose a friend. What makes a good friend? It is not because a person has money or good looks. A good friend should be kind and patient. For example, if you have a bad day, a good friend should listen to your complaints and do his or her best to help, to make a friend, you cannot be too shy. You should make each other happy and share your lives.

But things cannot always be happy. Even the best friends have fights. What should you do when you have a fight with your friend? You have to talk to him or her. When there is no one around, have an honest talk. If he or she doesn't want to talk, you could write a letter.

There are three steps to being friends again:

Tell him or her how you're feeling; say what your friend has done wrong, and explain why you

did this or that. Remember that friendship is the most important thing in your life.

- () 1. Sally wants to tell students the ways to _____.
 A. find friends B. plant trees
 C. get happy D. keep fit
- () 2. What makes good friends? A good friend should _____.
 A. be lovely and cool B. be nice and patient
 C. have lots of money D. have good looks
- () 3. According to the text, you can _____ your friend after a fight.
 A. buy a present for B. never say a word to
 C. have dinner with D. write a letter to
- () 4. What is the best title of the text?
 A. Teenagers and Friendship B. The Good Friends Around You
 C. The Trouble of Growing Up D. The Care and Keeping of Friends

【词句look吧】

- ① take care of 照顾, 照料
 ② have a bad day 遇到很不顺利的一天
 ③ complaint *n.* 诉苦, 抱怨
 ④ share *v.* 分享, 分担
 ⑤ have a fight with ... 和……吵架, 吵嘴
 ⑥ have an honest talk 诚恳地交谈
 ⑦ do wrong 做错事; 冤枉



难 度	词 数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★★	271	7'		

We all long for friendship, but how to grow a friend? "The best time to grow a best friend is before you need one!" Joy Steven said. Here is an eight-step program for you.

People Equal Friends. There is certain mystery with friends just as in a love relationship. Contact with other people is the first building block to grow a friend. Friends can't grow in empty air. Best friends take time.

Friends Understand Friends. Friends understand each other when talking. Many unpleasant quarrels in your personal relationships can be avoided if you will take the time to understand others' feelings and points of view.

Friends Touch Friends. Touching is a warm form of communication between friends. When you see best friends communicating, you will notice friends "listen with their eyes," stand close together, and touch comfortably.

Friends Praise Friends. Affirmation (肯定) is a powerful tool for growing a friend. Honest praise can affect your friends' lives. Often praise your friends, including your general ones.

Friends Are Loyal and Trustworthy. Trust and loyalty go hand-in-hand for friends. Friends can share secrets with you, because good friends never break a confidence and are forever loyal.

Friends Express Their Feelings. We feel closest to our friends when we are suffering together, when we feel our friends need us or when we feel a friend has shared something of great importance

with us.

Friends Do Not Read Mind. The person who thinks, “If you really liked me, you could read my mind” can not have an adult friendship. No person can read others’ minds.

Talking Is Important Among Friends. In a mutually (彼此) satisfying friendship, both friends talk and listen. Friends talk appropriately to each other.

- () 1. This passage mainly talks about _____.
A. how to talk to a good friend B. how to be a good friend
C. how to develop friendship D. how to express friendship
- () 2. When you want to make a friend, you should begin with _____.
A. contacting with other people
B. sharing everything with other people
C. listening to other people attentively
D. talking with other people frequently
- () 3. The article supports the following ideas EXCEPT that _____.
A. friends should often talk with each other
B. friends needn’t quarrel for disagreement
C. you feel good when your friends touch you
D. you always know your friends’ thoughts

【词句look吧】

- ① long for 渴望 ② grow a friend 增进友谊
③ contact *v.* 接触; 联系 ④ loyalty *n.* 忠诚, 忠心
⑤ go hand in hand with 密切关联 ⑥ read one’s mind 猜透某人的心思
⑦ appropriately *adv.* 适当地



难 度	词 数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★ ★ ★	296	8'		

阅读下面的短文, 请根据短文后的要求答题。(请注意问题后的字数要求)

Recently, one of my best friends, whom I’ve shared almost everything with since the first day of kindergarten, spent the weekend with me. Since I moved to a new town several years ago, we’ve always looked forward to the few times a year when we can see each other.

Over the weekend, we spent hours and hours, staying up late into the night, talking about the things among us when we lived apart. She started telling me the stories about her own, about how she addicted herself to drugs and was into other self-destructive behavior. I was amazed! She told me how she had been lying to her parents about what she was doing. No matter how hard I tried to tell her that she deserved better, she didn’t believe me. Her self-respect seemed to have disappeared.

By the time she left, I was really worried about her and exhausted by the experience. It had been so frustrating, and I had come close to telling her several times during the weekend that maybe we had just grown too far apart to continue our friendship—but I didn’t. I put the power of friendship

to the final test. We'd been friends for far too long. I had to hope that she valued me enough to know that I was trying to save her from hurting herself. I wanted to believe that our friendship could conquer everything.

A few days later, she called to say that she had thought long and hard about our conversation, and then she told me that she had determined to give up drug-taking and begin a new life. I just listened on the other end of the phone with tears of joy. It was one of the truly rewarding moments in my life. Never had I been so proud of a friend.

1. What is the best title of the passage? (Please answer within 10 words)
2. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one?
She didn't believe me, although I tried my best to tell her that she should be treated better.
3. Please fill in the blank in the last paragraph with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words)
4. Do you have a good friend? Please talk about him or her. (Please answer within 30 words)
5. Translate the underlined sentence in the third paragraph into Chinese.

【词句look吧】

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① look forward to 期望, 期待, 盼望 | ② stay up late 深夜不睡, 熬夜 |
| ③ addict oneself to 沉溺于, 醉心于 | ④ frustrating adj. 令人沮丧的 |
| ⑤ come close to doing sth. 差一点就…… | ⑥ too ... to ... 太……以至于不能…… |
| ⑦ determine to do sth. 决定、决心做某事 | ⑧ give up drug-taking 戒毒 |



【周末体验】

I. 完成句子

根据所给汉语提示, 完成下列各句。

1. 我喜欢他, 却不太喜欢她。
I like him, but I don't like her.
2. 我很感激我的朋友——李明。
I am grateful to a lot my friend—Li Ming.
3. 你和你高中的新同学相处得好吗?
Do you get on well with your new classmates at Senior High School?
4. 她盼望她的好朋友早日回国。
She hopes her best friend to return from abroad early.

5. 不仅他, 而且他的家人都对我很友好。

Not only he but also his family _____ me.

II. 选词填空

从下面方框中选出一个合适的单词或短语, 并使用其适当形式填空。

equal	loyal	share	miss	generous
contact	take care of	make up	get to know	believe in

1. —Are you and Eileen still talking to each other at all?
—Yeah, we've _____.
2. We must _____ the joys and sadness with our friends.
3. She's my best friend. I think you'll like her once you _____ her.
4. I may say in all sincerity that you have been my most _____ friend, because you never lie to me.
5. You have to _____ yourself. That's the secret of success.
6. My friend Li Ming's brother seems (to be) a _____ person.
7. As friends, we should _____ each other and help each other.
8. Bill and Bob shared the work _____ between them.
9. To be honest, I've lost _____ with most of my school friends.
10. As your best friend, I will _____ you no matter where you go.

III. 单句改错

1. I sincerely wish that our friendship will last forever.

2. We no longer include him among our friend.

3. He is so a friendly person that he mixes well in his class.

4. I have always valued your friendship very high.

5. We have been good friends after we met at school.

【妙笔生花】

现代社会的发展要求我们要有良好的人际关系。你们班举行了一次讨论会, 讨论如何交友。请根据下面的提示写一篇英语短文。

1. 每个人都需要朋友, 如何交友极为重要;
2. 要交朋友, 首先对别人要友好。微笑是吸引别人的磁石 (magnet);
3. 要使陌生人不管身在何处, 都能感到你的亲切; 要关心别人胜过关心自己, 不要以貌取人;
4. 设法记住别人的姓名;
5. 与别人有分歧时, 不要争吵, 要商量;
6. 不要相信那些在危机时刻背弃朋友的人, 因为俗话说“患难的朋友才是真正的朋友。”

思路点拨

1. 本文适合议论文体裁;
2. 本文既可以用第一人称 we, 也可以用第二人称 you;

3. 此类文章多用一般现在时。

写作要点

1. 先总说交友的重要性；
2. 再分说正确交友的方式，可以用 first, second, finally 等词分段阐述，也可用一段；
3. 最后总结什么样的朋友才是真正的朋友。

经典范文

Everyone needs friends. A good personal relationship is especially important with the development of modern society, so how to make true friends is very important to anybody.

To make friends, you must be friendly to others. A smile is like a magnet that draws people. Smile at others and you are always sure to get a smile in return. You should do your best to make a stranger feel at home, no matter where he happens to be. Think as you are in his position and make him feel welcome. And don't judge a stranger only by his appearance. Try to remember others' names, which will make them feel that they have made an impression on you. If you don't agree with others on certain matters, don't argue but discuss with them. You should think more of others than of yourselves.

Finally, don't believe those who leave their friends when their friends are in trouble because as the saying goes, "A friend in need is a friend indeed."



黑点

有位老师进了教室，在白板上点了一个黑点。
他问班上的学生说：“这是什么？”
大家都异口同声地说：“一个黑点。”
老师故作惊讶地说：“只有一个黑点吗？这么大的
白板大家都没有看见？”

试想

你看到的是什？每个人身上都有一些缺点，
但是你看到的是哪些呢？
是否只看到别人身上的“黑点”，
却忽略了他拥有一大片的白板（优点）？
其实每个人必定都有许多的优点，
换一个角度去看吧！你会有更多新的发现。

Week Two

School Life

【开篇赏析】

Teacher's Prayer

I want to teach my students how to live this life on Earth,
To face its struggle and its strife and improve their worth.
Not just the lesson in a book or how the rivers flow,
But how to choose the proper path wherever they may go.
To understand eternal truth and know the right from wrong,
And gather all the beauty of a flower and a song.
For if I help the world to grow in wisdom and in grace,
Then, I shall feel that I have won and I have filled my place.
And so I ask my guidance, God, that I may do my part,
For character and confidence and happiness of heart.

教师的心愿

我想教会学生如何去生活，
不只是书本知识或是自然奥秘，
学会去辨别是非，找寻真理，
如果我的存在使这个世界更加绚丽，
所以苍天作证，我已全心全意，

如何面对困难，完善自我。
而是如何走好人生之旅。
从平凡的点滴中发掘美的韵律。
那么我也就实现了自己的人生目的。
诠释了品格、信心和幸福的真谛。

【阅读攻略】

细节理解题解题技巧(一)

对比查找法——解决语义转换题的关键

对比查找法是做事实细节题最基本、最常用的方法。在通常情况下，细节题主要考查学生对某句话或某几句话的理解。若能根据题干内容从原文中找到相关的句子，再进行比较和分析，便可确定最佳答案。

运用对比查找法时，要特别注意试题(包括选项)与原文之间的适当变换。很少有直接用原文中的句子进行考查和测试的，通常都要进行一定的处理。而这种“处理”主要就是指进行语义转换，其中包括同义变换、概念解析、事实归纳等。请看下面的例子：

Robert was a Belgian doctor named Eric Pike, who played a main role in one of the great Allied (盟国的) victories of World War II. In an unforgettable air war, thousands of warplanes were shot down behind enemy lines on both sides. In Nazi-occupied territories, thousands of people, in spite of many dangers, managed to help the Allied flyers return to England. There was nothing in Pike's past to fit him for this almost superhuman role. In 1940, he was a 28-year-old medical officer. He was willing to fight for his belief.

To keep the Allied flyers hidden and moving, Robert had to keep tight control over several hundred