

Gaozhong · E N G L I S H

第二  
教材

# 阅读与写作

Yueduyuxiezuowu



戴浩仁 齐国辉 主编

## 高中英语

### 第二教材



Every mountain has a peak. Every valley has its low point. Life has its ups and downs, its peaks and valleys. No one is up all the time, nor are they down all the time. Problems do end. They are all resolved in time.

每一座山都有顶峰，每一个峡谷都有谷底。人生也有兴衰起伏，不会有人总是走运，也不会有人总是倒霉。

难题总有结束的一天。随着时间的推移，一切难题都会迎刃而解。



提高篇



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



50 篇愉悦心灵的阅读文章  
50 套作者原创的测试题目  
50 则富有实效的写作指导  
50 个对应指导的写作练习

*Yueduyuaxiezuo*

ISBN 978-7-111-26646-4

定价：18.80元

地址：北京市百万庄大街22号  
联系电话：(010) 68326294

邮政编码：100037  
网址：http://www.cmpbook.com  
E-mail:online@cmpbook.com

装帧设计/ SOAN 威琳兰图书品牌机构  
www.soan.cn 010-85890655

ISBN 978-7-111-26646-4



9 787111 266464 >



# 高中英语

第二教材

提高篇

主	编	戴浩仁	齐国辉				
编	者	戴浩仁	张玉仁	高	阳	孙	立
		陈	梅	姜晓宁	孙晶晶	邵	艳
		刘	襄	伍光琴			



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. 提高篇/戴浩仁, 齐国辉主编. —北京: 机械工业出版社, 2009. 4

ISBN 978-7-111-26646-4

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 041028 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 高亚威

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 · 11.25 印张 · 228 千字

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-111-26646-4

定价: 18.80 元

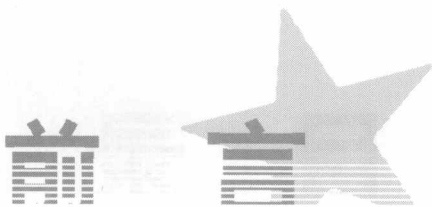
凡购本书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社发行部调换

销售服务热线电话: (010)68326294

购书热线电话: (010)88379639 88379641 88379643

编辑热线电话: (010)88379034

封面无防伪标均为盗版



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。

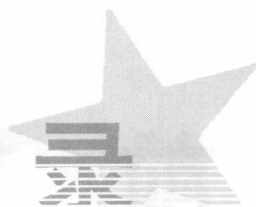
第二部分:传你写作真经。我们介绍了英语写作的各种特点及技巧,为你的英语写作支招,由选词组句到成段成文,写作指导自成体系。

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



## 前言

Unit 1 .....	1	Unit 26 .....	77
Unit 2 .....	4	Unit 27 .....	80
Unit 3 .....	7	Unit 28 .....	83
Unit 4 .....	10	Unit 29 .....	85
Unit 5 .....	13	Unit 30 .....	88
Unit 6 .....	16	Unit 31 .....	91
Unit 7 .....	19	Unit 32 .....	94
Unit 8 .....	21	Unit 33 .....	97
Unit 9 .....	24	Unit 34 .....	100
Unit 10 .....	28	Unit 35 .....	103
Unit 11 .....	32	Unit 36 .....	106
Unit 12 .....	36	Unit 37 .....	109
Unit 13 .....	39	Unit 38 .....	112
Unit 14 .....	42	Unit 39 .....	115
Unit 15 .....	46	Unit 40 .....	118
Unit 16 .....	50	Unit 41 .....	121
Unit 17 .....	54	Unit 42 .....	124
Unit 18 .....	57	Unit 43 .....	127
Unit 19 .....	60	Unit 44 .....	130
Unit 20 .....	62	Unit 45 .....	133
Unit 21 .....	65	Unit 46 .....	136
Unit 22 .....	68	Unit 47 .....	139
Unit 23 .....	70	Unit 48 .....	142
Unit 24 .....	73	Unit 49 .....	145
Unit 25 .....	75	Unit 50 .....	148
		参考答案 .....	151

# Unit 1



人有悲欢离合，月有阴晴圆缺，此事古难全。在生活中，我们每一个人都会有自己的缺憾，有的人甚至是智力的障碍或身体的残疾。但是，如果用智慧之力，我们就能减少遗憾，甚至把它们变成克敌制胜的法宝。

## Weakness or Strength?

Sometimes your biggest weakness can become your biggest strength. Take, for example, the story of a 10-year-old boy who decided to study judo(柔道) despite the fact that he had lost his right arm in a terrible car accident.

The boy began lessons with an old Japanese judo master. (1) The boy was doing well, so he couldn't understand why, after three months of training, the master had taught him only one move.

"Sir," the boy finally asked, "shouldn't I be learning more moves?"

"This is the only move you know, but this is the only move you'll ever need to know," the master replied.

Not quite understanding, but trusting in his teacher, the boy kept training.

Several months later, the master took the boy to his first tournament (锦标赛). Surprising himself, the boy easily won his first two matches. The third match proved to be more difficult, but after some time, his opponent (对手) became impatient and the boy skillfully used his one move to win the match. (2) Still amazed by his success, the boy was now in the finals.

This time his opponent was bigger, stronger, and more experienced. For a while, the boy appeared to be defeated. Concerned that the boy might get hurt, the referee (裁判) called a time-out. (3) He was about to stop the match when the master interfered (干预).

"No," the master insisted, "let him continue."

Soon after the match continued, his opponent made a big mistake. He dropped his guard. Instantly, the boy used his move to defeat him. The boy had won the match and the tournament. He was a champion.

On the way home, the boy and the master reviewed every move in each match.



(4) Then the boy gathered enough courage to ask the master what he really wanted to know.

"Sir, how did I win the tournament with only one move?"

"You won for two reason," the master answered. "First, you've almost mastered one of the most difficult throws in all of judo. And second, the only known defense for that move is for your opponent to grab your right arm."

(5) The boy's biggest weakness had become his biggest strength.

**a** 请根据文章内容, 选择可以回答下列问题的最佳答案。

- What's the main idea of the passage?
  - Weakness or strength?
  - A judo champion without his right arm.
  - A wise judo master.
  - Wisdom is the key to success.
- Why did the master insist that the match continue?
  - He knew the opponent would make a big mistake.
  - He was sure that the boy would win the match.
  - He was very angry with the referee.
  - The time was not up.
- What does the sentence "the only known defense for that move is for your opponent to grab your right arm" mean?
  - Your opponent had to grab your right arm if he wanted to win.
  - The only chance to win is to lose right arm.
  - The opponent had no way to defense your only move in the match.
  - The opponent had no choice but to give up.
- Why did the referee call a time-out?
  - He would like to have a rest.
  - He wanted to help the boy in the match.
  - The boy needed a rest so that the match could continue.
  - He was afraid that the boy might get hurt in the match.

**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 \_\_\_\_\_



## 选词的忠告之一：准确贴切

词是语言的基本单位，能够表达完整意思的语言单位是句子，而句子却是一个个词按照一定的规律连接而成的。因此，学习用英语写作的时候，我们应该学会使用最有用、最常见、最简单、自己最有把握的词来表达自己的思想。许多学生在写英语作文时，常常会用一些感觉很别扭的词，这些词并不一定全错了，只是用得不恰当、不准确、不地道、不生动而已。要解决这些用词问题，就必须学会选词。词的选用直接关系到句子的优劣，也影响到段落主体思想的表达，最终影响到整篇文章的质量。有关选词，美国作家爱默生讲得很好：如果有一条简单实用的写作规则的话，那就是：永远要用简单的、明确的、具体的词(If there is a single rule about writing that works, it is this one: ALWAYS USE SIMPLE, SPECIFIC, CONCRETE WORDS.)。

准确贴切是选词的基本要求。要做到选词准确贴切，我们首先必须对要表达的对象有一个正确的认识，选择的词语所代表的实物和概念必须符合表达对象的实际。其次，还要对所选词汇有一个正确的理解。不然的话，写文章的时候就会出现词不达意的错误了。请看下面的例子：

例 1：他是一个大人物。

He is a big man.

He is a great man.

这两句话似乎都可以译成“他是一个大人物”。其实不然，第一句的准确含义是“他是一个大块头的人”。第二句才是“他是一个大人物”。一词之差，意思相去甚远。

例 2：一个擅长读书的人常常在读完一篇文章后写下文章的概要。

A good reader often writes an outline about the article he has read.

A good reader often writes a summary about the article he has read.

这两句话也是一词之差，“outline, summary”在汉语中都可以翻译为“提纲”，其实含义并不相同。outline 是成文之前作者所列的提纲；而 summary 是作者在文章末尾或读者在阅读过后所做的总结性摘要。

选词准确贴切，主要是选用同义词和近义词的问题。它们虽然在一定的程度上意义近似，但不可能在词义上完全对等。例如：foolish, silly, stupid 是一组表示“愚蠢”的同义词，但是在意义上、感情色彩上和褒贬程度上都有很大的区别。foolish 是中性词，silly, stupid 都是贬义词，而 stupid 比 silly 更具贬义。



请你欣赏下列句子中的用词技巧。

1. People don't plan to fail, but fail to plan.
2. It's better to be sure than to be sorry.
3. No pain, no gain.
4. The storytellers from the distant lands come to connect us with the distance of time.

## Unit 2



伊扎克·帕尔曼拖着小儿麻痹症后留下的残缺的身体，成为了闻名世界的小提琴家。在常人的眼里，用三根琴弦演奏交响乐是不可能的。但是，伊扎克·帕尔曼不仅用剩下的三根琴弦演奏了令人难以释怀的交响乐，而且用坚强的意志谱写了生命的乐章。



## Making Your Music

On November 18, 1995, Itzhak Perlman, the world famous violinist, came on stage to give a concert at Lincoln Center in New York City. If you have ever been to a Perlman concert, you know that getting on stage is not easy for him. He got polio (小儿麻痹症) as a child, and has to walk with the aid of two crutches (拐杖) now.

That night Perlman walked slowly to his chair. Then he sat down and began to play. But, suddenly, one of the strings on his violin broke. You could hear it break—it broke with a very loud noise.

People thought to themselves, “(1) He would have to get up to either find another violin or find another string for this one.”

But he didn't. Instead, he waited a moment, closed his eyes and then signaled the conductor to begin again. The orchestra (管弦乐队) began, and he played from where he had stopped. He played with such passion and such power.

(2) Of course, everyone knows that it is impossible to play a symphonic (交响乐) work with just three strings. But that night Itzhak Perlman refused to know that. You could see him changing and recomposing the piece in his head.

When he finished, there was a silence in the room. Then people rose and cheered up. (3) We were all on our feet, doing everything we could to show how much we appreciate what he had done.

He smiled and then he said in a quiet tone, “(4) You know, sometimes it is the artist's task to find out how much music you can make with what you have left.”

His words have stayed in my mind since I heard them. That is also the way of life. (5) Perhaps our task in this quickly changing world in which we live is to make music, at first with what we have, and then, when that is no longer possible, to make music with

what we have left.

**a** 请根据文章内容,选择可以回答下列问题的最佳答案。

- What does the writer of the passage want to tell us in the passage?
  - Itzhak Perlman was a unusual violinist in the world.
  - Itzhak Perlman refused to believe what people had said.
  - It doesn't matter to be physical disability.
  - People liked what Itzhak Perlman did that evening.
- What does the underlined phrase "with the aid of" in the passage mean?
  - With the help of.
  - Have the disease of AIDS.
  - Somebody gave him a pair of crutches.
  - In the aid of.
- What did the audience think of Itzhak Perlman's performance that night?
  - Wonderful.
  - Surprising.
  - Impossible.
  - Unbelievable.
- Why did he not only refuse to find another violin but also refuse to find another string for the broken one?
  - It was difficult for him to do so.
  - He didn't want to take the trouble to do it.
  - He had planned to have a try that night.
  - He wanted to tell people something in life by his action.

**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 \_\_\_\_\_



### 选词的忠告之二: 明白易懂

文章是写给人看的,是带着特定的目的去写的,这也是写文章的社会意义。如果文章不容易被人看懂,那就达不到写作的预期效果。所以,明白易懂是选词的另一个重要原则。不管是正式的、一般的,还是口语的,用词一定要做到自己心中有数,懂得词的确切含义,也就是说,用自己最有把握的词。英语中的同义词十分丰富,一词多义是英语词

汇的一大特色。英语的词义有两个方面:词的本义、词的引申义。如果写作的时候,只懂得词的原意而不懂得词的引申义,或者只懂得词的引申义而不懂得词的原意,写出来的文章可能出现两种情况:要么是用词不当,要么就是词不达意。

例如: Besides, we should pay special attention to sexual discrimination because some employers will refuse a female job applicant.

从这句话的内容看,作者的目的是想说我们要特别关注“性别歧视”。遗憾的是,作者没有把两个短语的含义搞清楚。sexual discrimination 是“性歧视”, sex discrimination 才是“性别歧视”。

例如: As we all know, eating dumpling on the Eve of Lunar New Year is a national habit in China.

在这个例子中,作者对两个表示“习惯”的英语单词的意义把握得不够好。habit 是指个人或者较小的群体的行为习惯; custom 是指比较大的社会群体的传统习惯。所以,应该把 habit 改为 custom。

例如: Parents in China always have altercations about their children's education.

在这个例子中, altercations 是个非常正规的词汇,主要用来指学术、思想方面的争辩; 父母之间的争吵, 我们使用 quarrel 就可以了。



请你用同义词或者意义相同的短语改写下列句子中划线的部分。

1. He got polio as a child, and has to walk with the aid of two crutches now.
2. He played with such passion and such power.
3. We were all on our feet, doing everything we could to show how much we appreciate what he had done.
4. His words have stayed in my mind since I heard them.

# Unit 3



鲜花有价，爱心无价。一束艳丽的鲜花，一份珍贵的礼物，一个动人的故事。在这个世界上，弥足珍贵的不是黄金白银、绫罗绸缎、山珍海味，而是人心中的善良与悲悯。或许，我们一个小小的善举就能温暖一个幼小的心灵、点燃一个普通家庭的希望，甚至能够温暖全世界。让我们的一个个微笑、一张张笑脸、一句句问候，化作爱的春风、爱的阳光，吹绿心灵的每一个角落，融化爱的每一片荒原。



## A Valuable Gift

Bobby came from a poor family. He wanted to buy his mother a Christmas gift, but he only had a dime (十分硬币). He walked from shop to shop, looking into each window. (1) Everything seemed so beautiful but so out of his reach.

Finally he went into a flower shop. Bobby gave the dime to the shop owner and asked if he could buy just one flower for his mother as a Christmas gift. The shop owner put his hand on Bobby's shoulder and said to him, "You just wait here and I'll see what I can do for you."

The shop owner came out a little later. (2) There, before Bobby's eyes, lay twelve beautiful roses. "That will be ten cents, young man. I just happened to have some roses on sale for ten cents a dozen. Would you like them?"

(3) Bobby couldn't believe it was true until the man placed the long box into his hands. He left the shop happily.

As the shop owner returned inside, his wife came out. "Who were you talking to back there and where are the roses you were fixing?"

Staring out of the window, he replied, "A strange thing happened to me this morning. While I was setting up things to open the shop, I thought I heard a voice telling me to set aside a dozen of my best roses for a special gift. I wasn't sure at the time whether I had lost my mind or not, but I set them aside anyway. Then, just a few minutes ago, a little boy came into the shop and wanted to buy a flower for his mother with a dime. When I looked at him, I saw myself many years ago. (4) I too was a poor boy with nothing to buy my mother a Christmas gift. A man that I didn't know stopped me on the street and told me that he wanted to give me ten dollars. When I saw that little boy tonight, I knew whose

voice that was, and I put together a dozen of my very best roses.”

The shop owner and his wife hugged each other tightly. (5) And as they stepped out into the bitter cold air, they somehow didn't feel cold at all.

**a** 请根据文章内容, 选择可以回答下列问题的最佳答案。

- Why didn't the shop owner and his wife feel cold at all when they stepped out into the bitter cold air?
  - The weather cleared up when they stepped out.
  - They felt warm inside their bodies for their kindness towards the little boy.
  - It wasn't really cold at all.
  - The little boy warmed them up before he left.
- What does the writer tell us in the passage?
  - A little boy and a shop owner.
  - A kind shop owner.
  - A valuable gift.
  - An interesting story.
- What does the underlined part in the first paragraph mean?
  - Everything in the shops was in so high a place that the little boy couldn't touch them.
  - Everything in the shops was too far away for him to touch.
  - Christmas gifts in the shops were sold out.
  - The little boy couldn't afford to buy any Christmas gifts in the shops he had searched.
- Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
  - The little boy was lucky enough to buy his mother a dozen of best roses as a Christmas gift with a dime.
  - The little boy wasn't satisfied with any gift in the shops until he came to the flower shop.
  - The roses in the flower shop were on sale.
  - The shop owner was always kind to little boys.

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

### 选词的忠告之三：形象生动

为了达到形象生动这个目的，在写作的时候就要多用一些比较形象具体的词，少用一些含义比较抽象的词；要注意词类的转换使用，而不是重复使用某些词语；多使用一些表示声音和表达情感的词，少用一些呆板的词。另外，还要注意运用各种修辞手法。

例如：

She loves flowers. (意义抽象)

She loves violets and lilies. (意义具体)

He is a good man. (意义抽象)

He is warm-hearted and honest. (意义具体)

The coin fell on the sidewalk, but no passers-by even looked at it. (简单陈述)

The coin fell tinkling on the sidewalk, but no passers-by even looked at it. (如闻其声)

I'm slender, you are thin, and she is skinny. (注意体会词义的感情色彩)

John is as stubborn as a donkey. (注意修辞格的运用)



请你改写下列句子。

1. Everything seemed so beautiful but so out of his reach.
2. Bobby gave the dime to the shop owner and asked if he could buy just one flower for his mother as a Christmas gift.
3. You just wait here and I'll see what I can do for you.
4. I just happened to have some roses on sale for ten cents a dozen.
5. When I looked at him, I saw myself many years ago.

## Unit 4



一个人可以失去物质上的富足,却不能失去心灵上的高贵。

一个近乎失明的老人用一筐蔬菜、一段故事、几个糖果和一些旧衣服,消除了人与人之间的冷漠,谱写了一曲爱心的赞歌。也许,在物质财富上我们并不富有,然而,我们可以用我们的一个笑容、一句赞美去温暖周围的每一个人。



## A Wonderful Blessing

Once there was a family that was neither rich nor poor. They lived in Ohio in a small country house. They enjoyed the peaceful country life and didn't want to be disturbed by others. One night they all sat down for dinner, and there was a knock at the door. The father went to the door and opened it.

There stood an old man in dirty clothes with missing buttons. He was carrying a basket full of vegetables.

"Do you need any vegetables? Look, they are very fresh," the old man said in a trembling voice.

"OK. Leave them there," the father answered quickly and gave him the money at once. (1) He did so to have the old man leave as quickly as possible.

Next week the old man came with another basket of vegetables and the family bought them again. Over time, the family and the old man became friends. The man brought vegetables to the family every week. They soon found out that he was almost blind and had a problem with his eyes. (2) But he was so friendly that they began to look forward to his visits and started to enjoy his company. The old man loved the children. He told them many interesting stories that they had never heard before. Sometimes the old man brought them some sweets. On holidays, the family often invited the old man to dinner.

(3) One day, as the old man was delivering the vegetables, he said pleasantly, "I had the greatest blessing yesterday! I found a basket of clothes outside my house that someone had left for me."

The family, knowing that he needed clothes, said, "That's wonderful!"

(4) The old man said, "The most wonderful part is that in my village I found a family that really needed the clothes."



**a** 请根据文章内容,选择可以回答下列问题的最佳答案。

- Why didn't the family want to be disturbed by others?
  - They were unwilling to help other people.
  - They wanted to live a peaceful country life.
  - They had no friends in the country.
  - They were afraid that they would be robbed in the country.
- Why did the father answer quickly and give the old man the money at once?
  - He was not sure whether the old man was a beggar.
  - He didn't have the time to talk to the old man.
  - He wanted to go back to the dinner table.
  - He had hoped that the old man would leave with the money immediately.
- What does the underlined word "company" mean in the passage?
  - A business firm.
  - Presence.
  - Accompany.
  - With the company of.
- Why did the old man say that the old clothes he had found were the greatest blessing?
  - He thought he could help the poorest family in his village.
  - He needed clothes badly himself.
  - Somebody was helping him on purpose.
  - He thought his outcome had finally been to his advantage.

**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 \_\_\_\_\_



### 选词的忠告之四:注意中西方文化差异

文化是一个民族思想、生活和思维方式的总和。东西方国家相距万里,生活方式各异,思维方式也有很大的不同。在词汇方面,也有很明显的表现。

例如:

表示色彩的词汇在东西方文化中有很大的差异,要特别关注。

Christmas is white, but my heart is blue.

Do you see any green in my eyes? I wasn't born yesterday.

表示动物名称的词在东西方文化中也有不同的含义。