

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。

主编 陈建华

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。



泰迪英语
TIDE ENGLISH

泰迪英语
TIDE ENGLISH



南方出版社

◎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,实现考场倍速提分。

◆ 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]以诗文书小品引入阅读,启迪智慧,陶冶情操。

[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、词数和建设用时,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”、“遣词造句”激活学生才思文采,“经典范文”帮助学生明整个人习作得失。

【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look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!



A series of stylized handprints in various sizes and orientations, arranged in a loose, curved path across the top of the page.

目录

R

CONTENTS

Week One	人物故事	1
Week Two	健康饮食	11
Week Three	生态环境	22
Week Four	文化风俗	32
Week Five	社会生活	42
Week Six	时政要闻	53
Week Seven	广告	62
Week Eight	求职面试	72
Week Nine	科学技术	82
Week Ten	历史地理	94
Week Eleven	教育	105
Week Twelve	人际关系	118
参考答案	128

Week One

人物故事

【开篇赏析】

Lucky to Meet You

Out of all of the people in the world,
 I am so lucky that I met you.
 You make my days brighter.
 You make me happy.
 You give me many reasons to smile every day.
 It's great to know that there's
 someone special like you out there.
 You really stand out in the crowd and
 make the world a better place to live in.

遇见你 很幸运

在茫茫人海中，
 我很幸运能够遇见你。
 你让我的生活更加美好。
 你让我快乐。
 你给我每天微笑的理由。
 非常高兴知道
 有一个特别的你在那里。
 在人群中，你卓而不凡，
 你让这个世界更加美好。

【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" (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, 浏览全文。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, 根据文章中母亲所说的 You just stood there? 及 My God, Russell! 可推断出母亲对于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. 可知母亲斥责他, 逼迫他继续下去, 故答案为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
★★	272	5'		

A thief who dropped a winning lottery ticket (彩票) at the scene of his crime has been given a lesson in honesty. His victim, who picked up the ticket, then claimed the £25,000 prize, managed to trace him, and handed over the cash. The robbery happened when maths professor Vinicio Sabbatucci, 58, was changing a tyre on an Italian motorway. Another motorist, who stopped "to help", stole a suitcase from his car and drove off. The professor found the dropped ticket and put it in his pocket before driving home to Ascoli in eastern Italy.

Next day, he saw the lottery results on TV and, taking out the ticket, realized it was a winner. He claimed the 60 million lire (里拉) prize. Then he began a battle with his conscience. Finally, he decided he could not keep the money despite having been robbed. He advertised in newspapers and on radio, saying "I'm trying to find the man who robbed me. I have 60 million lire for him—a lottery win. Please meet me. Anonymity (匿名) guaranteed."

Professor Sabbatucci received hundreds of calls from people hoping to trick him into handing them the cash. But there was one voice he recognized—and he arranged to meet the man in a park. The robber, a 35-year-old unemployed father of two, gave back the suitcase and burst into tears. He could not believe what was happening. "Why didn't you keep the money?" he asked. The professor replied, "I couldn't because it's not mine." Then he walked off, spurning the thief's offer of a reward.

- () 1. The underlined sentence "Then he began a battle with his conscience." in Paragraph 2 implies all of the following EXCEPT that _____.
- A. he knew what he should do as soon as he saw the lottery results
 - B. he hesitated about keeping the money for some time
 - C. he thought for a moment of avenging himself on the robber
 - D. he came to realize that honesty is more important than money
- () 2. Hundreds of people phoned Professor Sabbatucci because they _____.

- A. wanted to make fun of him
B. hoped to get the money
C. knew who the robber was
D. lost the lottery ticket
- () 3. The word "spurning" in the last sentence can be replaced by _____.
A. accepting
B. claiming
C. rejecting
D. canceling
- () 4. If the story appears in a newspaper, the best title might be _____.
A. A Thief's Lucky Day
B. A Popular Maths Professor
C. A Magic Lottery
D. A Reward of Honesty

【词句168吧】

1. victim *n.* 牺牲者; 受害者; 遇难者
2. claim *vt.* 声称; 主张
3. hand over 移交; 转交
4. conscience *n.* 良心
5. guarantee *n. & v.* 保证, 担保



难 度	词 数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★ ★	264	4'		

Anyone who cares about what schools and colleges teach and how their students learn will be interested in the memoir (回忆录) of Ralph W. Tyler, who is one of the most famous men in American education.

Born in Chicago in 1902, brought up and schooled in Nebraska, the 19-year-old college graduate Ralph W. Tyler became hooked on teaching while teaching as a science teacher in South Dakota and changed his major from medicine to education.

Graduate work at the University of Chicago connected him with honorable educators Charles Judd and W. W. Charters, whose ideas of teaching and testing had an effect on his later work. In 1927, he became a teacher of Ohio State University where he further developed a new method of testing.

Tyler became well-known nationally in 1938, when he carried his work with the Eight-Year Study from Ohio State University to the University of Chicago at the invitation of Robert Hutchins.

Tyler was the first director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, a position he held for fourteen years. There, he firmly believed that researchers should be free to seek an independent spirit in their work.

Although Tyler officially retired in 1967, he never actually retired. He served on a long list of educational organizations in the United States and abroad. Even in his 80s he traveled across the country to advise teachers and management people on how to set objectives (目标) that develop the best teaching and learning within their schools.

- () 1. Who are most probably interested in Ralph W. Tyler's memoir?
A. Top managers.
B. Language learners.
C. Serious educators.
D. Science organizations.
- () 2. The words "hooked on teaching" underlined in Paragraph 2 probably mean "_____".
A. attracted to teaching
B. tired of teaching
C. satisfied with teaching
D. unhappy about teaching

- () 3. Where did Tyler work as the leader of a research center for over 10 years?
A. The University of Chicago. B. Stanford University.
C. Ohio State University. D. Nebraska University.
- () 4. Tyler is said to have never actually retired because _____.
A. he developed a new method of testing B. he called for free spirit in research
C. he was still active in giving advice D. he still led the Eight-Year Study

【词句look吧】

seek vt. 搜寻; 寻找 seek your fortune 寻找发财机会



难 度	词 数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★★	350	6'		

Much has been said and written recently about heroes, chiefly because many people think we have too few of them. There are many different kinds of heroes, but they all seem to have two things in common. First, heroes, by their actions, show the great possibilities of human nature. Second, heroes can also stand the test of time, and their achievements will not be easily forgotten. Because of these qualities, we need to choose our heroes carefully.

Olympic track star Jackie Joyner-Kersey, who many people believe is a hero, warns young people to be careful of making heroes of athletes. She hopes that if someone tries to imitate her, it will be because she achieved her goals by working hard. Joyner-Kersey says that a hero should be someone who has made a difference in another person's life.

Poet Maya Angelou believes that a hero inspires people to treat others well and to be concerned about the greater good. A hero should show politeness, courage, patience, and strength all the time. A hero should inspire others to follow their concerns with actions that improve the world, even if only in small ways.

Author Daniel Boorstin suggests that, "Celebrities are people who make news, but heroes are people who make history." Thus, if a person is truly worthy to be called a hero, he or she will not be soon forgotten.

We all need heroes. We need to be able to look up to people who have been there, done that, and succeeded. Many times the greatest heroes are the people we deal with daily—relatives, friends, and neighbors—who have kept going when it would have been easier to give up. The parent who puts her or his family ahead of a potential athletic career, the grandparent who chooses to stay and work instead of seeking fortune, the teacher who might have made more money at another career but chose to help others—all of these people can be considered as heroes. A hero quietly and steadily sets a good example, an example that inspires others to follow it.

- () 1. A good title for this passage is _____.
A. Sports Heroes B. There Are No More Heroes
C. Heroes, Who Needs Them? D. Everyday Heroes
- () 2. There is enough information in this story to show that _____.
A. different people have different opinions about who is a hero
B. we have fewer heroes today than we did in the past

- C. a typical person seldom has a chance to become a hero
D. young people today really don't need heroes anymore
- () 3. Which words would best describe a hero?
A. Two things in common. B. Stand the test of time.
C. Made more money. D. People who make news.
- () 4. Why do people need heroes?
A. To show how to make news and bring great fame.
B. Because most people don't know how to do the right thing.
C. To set a good example for them to follow.
D. Because the world is a very different place than it was before.
- () 5. The writer probably includes the first sentence to _____.
A. show that sports figures are heroes
B. show what has been written about heroes
C. prepare the reader for what is to come
D. introduce the people in the passage

【词句160k吧】

1. have ... in common (with ...) (与……) 有共同之处
2. imitate *vt.* 模仿 imitation *n.* 模仿 in imitation of 模仿……
3. achieve *v.* 完成; 实现 achievement *n.* 成就
4. concern *n. & vt.* 关心, 关注 be concerned about 关心 be concerned with 与……有关
5. celebrity *n.* 名人 celebrated *adj.* 著名的
6. potential *adj.* 潜在的, 有潜力的



难 度	词 数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★	348	6'		

Like Jane Fonda, Robert Redford is a successful film star with fans all over the world; and, like Jane Fonda, he is a serious person who wants to help and improve the society he lives in. Both these stars don't only talk about what they would like to do, they actually do what they believe in.

Acting is a hard profession, and Redford feels you cannot learn to act. It's an ability you are born with. His advice for those who want to be actors are firstly, acting must be something you want to do more than anything else in the world, and secondly, if you decide to act, it's important to spend two years just living in as many places as possible and watching how different people behave. By learning to feel life through other people you will have much more to offer your audience.

Robert Redford is a man who has always been involved with film and nature. He has been working on different campaigns which encourage man to choose areas for industrial development very carefully so that beautiful areas will be left for people to enjoy.

Recently Robert Redford has been helping to make the first film on alternative energy. He traveled around the country giving speeches, hoping that his name would help get publicity for the film. Unfortunately this was

not the case. People seem to want to think of him as a famous actor, and are more interested in seeing whether his teeth are real or whether his hair is dyed than in the important things he has to say about the environment.

Robert Redford's latest role is as a film director. He has just finished directing *Ordinary People*. This film has confirmed the opinion that he has made a success of being behind the cameras as well as in front of them.

Robert Redford misses the attention he got as an actor, but he realizes that he cannot be an actor forever. But with so many talents to offer in a variety of fields, it is impossible that he will be forgotten.

- () 1. The special character that Robert Redford shares with Jane Fonda is _____.
A. they are both film stars and directors
B. they are well-trained actors
C. they are people of both words and action
D. they are helpful in making more stars out of ordinary people
- () 2. In Robert Redford's opinion, acting is something that _____.
A. depends less on talent than on hard work
B. demands a person's interest and experience of life
C. must be seriously learned all one's life
D. can only be learned by living together with other people
- () 3. The reason why Robert Redford traveled around the country giving speeches was that _____.
A. he tried to know more about life in different places
B. he trained people to protect the environment
C. he wanted people to know the new film and its message
D. he hoped people would give money to make the new film

【词句look吧】

1. be involved with 致力于……

2. alternative *adj.* 可供代替的

3. publicity *n.* 宣扬, 宣传

4. confirm *vt.* 确定

5. variety *n.* 变化; 种类



难 度	词 数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★★	211	6'30"		

阅读下面的短文, 请根据短文后的要求答题(请注意题后的字数要求)。

Lillian, a college student, expects to graduate in about two years. What makes Mrs. Hanson different from her classmates is her age—73 years. She has been studying at college, a few courses at a time, for 27 years.

When Lillian Hanson graduated from high school, She went to the bank to borrow money for further education. The banker _____. He didn't think that a country girl should borrow money to go to college. He thought she would be at home doing work in the house or around the farm. So Lillian Hanson went home and raised a family of nine children instead of going to college.

Mrs. Hanson never forgot her dream of getting a higher education. When her children grew up, she tried again.

She finds it is the hardest part of going back to school at her age to be sitting in class for long periods

of time. Because she is not as quick as she used to be. Mrs. Hanson often gets up and walks around between classes to keep from getting stiff. At the beginning of a course in using the computer, the other students all stood up to give her a warm welcome when she introduced herself and explained why she was there and what her aims were.

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 felt the biggest obstacle is that she was too old to sit for long in class.

3. Please fill in the blank in the second paragraph with proper words, phrases or sentence. (Please answer within 10 words)

4. What can we learn from the passage?

5. Translate the underlined sentence in the fourth paragraph into Chinese.

【词句168k吧】

1. graduate *v.* 毕业 graduate from ... 从……毕业 graduation *n.* 毕业
2. at a time 一次 (前面多与数词连用)
3. stiff *adj.* 不灵活的



【周末体验】

I. 英汉互译

1. 这位经理理想在他的儿子有了足够的经验之后把公司移交给他。(hand over)

2. 他的新作是关于失业问题的。(concern)

3. 你知道这两本书有什么共同之处吗?(in common)

4. He borrowed a large amount of money by offering his house as guarantee.

5. I must go. It's a matter of conscience.

6. You have no other choice but to accept his suggestion. That is the only alternative.

II. 根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

1. 我不敢保证你毕业后能找到一份好工作。

I can't _____ that you can find a good job when you _____ college.

2. 人们越来越关注电视上的暴力内容。

There is growing _____ on TV.

3. 这房子是仿照一个罗马建筑而建造的。

The house was built _____ a Roman building.

4. 由于种种原因会议被推迟了。(a variety of)

The meeting was put off _____.

5. 把那些砖递给我, 一次一块。

Pass me those bricks, _____, please.

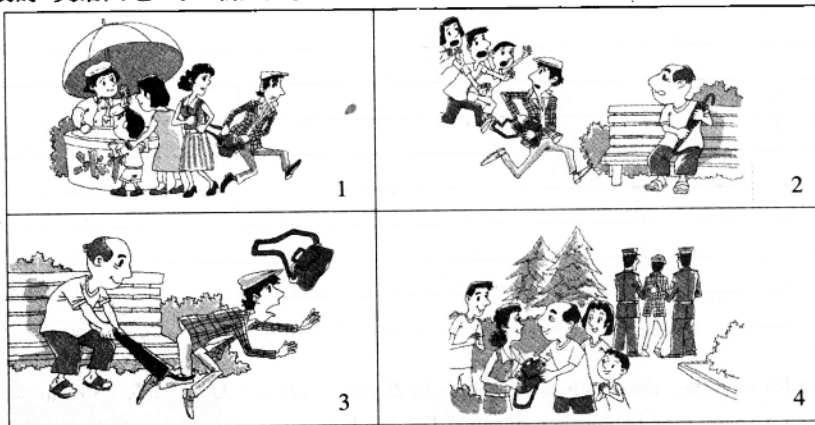
III. 选词填空(用所给词的正确形式填空)

guarantee concern variety imitate achieve involve confirm

- The manufacturer will repair the product so long as it is under _____.
- We are all _____ about his safety.
- The company was bankrupt for _____ reasons.
- He didn't expect himself to be _____ in that case.
- The best way of learning English is by _____.
- The news _____ my suspicion about the accident.
- We all admired the great success he had _____.

【妙笔生花】

下面四幅图片描述的是星期天上午在中山公园里发生的一件事。请根据图片所提供的信息用英语为你校的“英语园地”写一篇短文。



注意: 1. 短文须包括所有图片的主要内容。短文的内容要连贯、完整。

2. 词数: 100 左右。

3. 参考词汇: 货摊 stand(*n.*); 抢夺 snatch(*v.*)。

4. 短文开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

思路点拨

1. 体裁: 记叙文; 时态: 过去时; 人称: 第三人称
2. 谋篇布局: 在准确理解图画所表达的含意的基础上
 - (1) 仔细看图, 列出要点。(用一到两句话描述每一幅图画体现的内容)
 - (2) 选准词句, 恰当表达。(注意时态、语态、介词、副词与动词的搭配)
 - (3) 紧扣主题, 适当发挥。(恰当选用高级词汇, 以增添文章的亮点)
 - (4) 连句成篇, 认真检查。(选用恰当的连接词, 使文章上下文连贯)

遣词造句

1. 某人正在做……这时……; 抢走某人的……
sb. was doing sth. when.../sb. was on the point of doing when...
snatch ... away/rob sb. of sth. and run away
2. 大喊求助; 拼命逃跑
shout for help
run as fast as sb. can/run quickly
3. 伸出伞; 绊倒
pick up/hold out his umbrella ...
fall down
4. ……被捉住; 称赞
be caught/captured
praise sb. for .../be praised for .../be admired for ...

One Sunday morning, there were some people in Zhongshan Park.

经典范文

One Sunday morning, there were some people in Zhongshan Park. At a stand, a woman was buying an icecream when a young man behind her snatched her handbag away. She shouted, "Stop the thief! He's snatched my bag!" Hearing this, a few people began to run after him. There was an old man sitting quietly on a bench nearby. As the snatcher was running past him, the old man quickly picked up his umbrella and put it between the snatcher's legs. The young man fell down on the ground. Soon two policemen came and caught him. The woman thanked the old man, and the people around praised the old man for his cleverness.

Week Two

健康饮食

【开篇赏析】

Effort and Rest

Can you stop the earth from spinning? Can you stop the seasons from changing? As unbelievable as it may sound, many people try.

The earth spins, and we have day and night: a time for effort, and a time for rest. The earth orbits the sun, and we have the seasons of the year. There is a time for planting, for growing, for harvesting, and for rest.

The cycle of effort and rest is an important part of the world around us, and in us as well. Do too much of one—work with no rest, or rest with no work—your efforts become useless.

You cannot avoid the need for balance any more than you can stop the earth from spinning. Work hard, rest well, and enjoy the good things that come from a well-balanced life.

工作与休息

你能阻止地球转动吗？你能阻止季节更替吗？听起来似乎有些不可思议，但许多人的确尝试过。

地球转动，于是我们拥有了白天和夜晚——工作的时间以及休息的时间。地球绕太阳运行，于是我们拥有了一年四季。有种植的时节，成长的时节，收获的时节以及休息的时间。

工作与休息的循环是我们周围的世界以及内心世界很重要的一部分。过多地投入一方——只工作不休息，或者是只休息不工作——你的努力将付之东流。

就像不能阻止地球转动一样，你同样不能避免对两者和谐的需要。努力工作，好好休息，享受和谐生活带来的乐趣。

【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 beliefs.

To keep the Allied flyers hidden and moving, Robert had to keep tight control over several hundred agents (情报人员) who became known as the Pat Line. He found his helpers in all walks of life: policemen, noblemen, railway workers, underground characters, and housewives among others.

() The Pat Line was made up of _____.

A. true helpers

B. secret agents

C. civilians

D. soldiers

Key: B

解题分析:

根据第二段中的 To keep the Allied flyers hidden and moving, Robert had to keep tight control over several hundred agents who became known as the Pat line. 可知答案为 B。句中的 hidden, keep tight control 均暗示这是 secret.

题干定位法——寻找信息源的法宝

所谓“题干定位法”就是先阅读问题,然后带着题干的信息在原文中直接查找答案。这种解题方法一般用于多功能阅读题,如广告、公告、演出信息、航班时间等。做这类题没有必要阅读全文,采用“题干定位法”可以节省宝贵的答题时间。请看下面的例子:

The Breakfast Club

Starred by John Hughes, 1985

Five high school students with nothing in common are forced to spend an entire Saturday together in detention (扣留). At 7:00 a. m. they had nothing to say, but by 4:00 p. m. they had bared their souls to each other and became good friends—the Jock, the Brain, the Criminal, the Princess, and the Kook. They were finally able to talk about themselves while they were forced to stay together.

Pretty in Pink

Starred by Howard Deutch, 1986

Pretty in Pink looks at the central dilemma of adolescence (青春期的窘境) where one's dreams are much larger than one's confidence. Molly Ringwald plays Andie Walsh, a poor girl living with her father and working in a downtown record store. The school she attends is full of wealthy snobs (势利小人) and she likes a rich kid Blane. There is nothing new about the plot—rich boy and poor girl love each other and snobbery nearly destroys the romance.

Clueless

Starred by Amy Heckerling and Alicia Silverstone, 1995

Cher, played by Alicia Silverstone, is one of the most popular girls at Beverly Hills High School where rich kids hang out, talk to each other on cell phones and occasionally attend classes. At 15 going on 16, Cher has it all—a white Jeep, an extensive wardrobe (衣柜) with a computer to help select the perfect dress, and an unbelievable ability to charm, cajole and whine (哄骗和哭诉) until others obey her requests. The dialogue is witty and entertaining.

() 1. *The Breakfast Club* is about _____.

A. a prince and a princess

B. several criminals

C. several students

D. some tourists

() 2. We can conclude from *Pretty in Pink* that _____.

A. the love between Molly and Blane finally fails

B. Molly and Blane eventually get married

C. Molly's and Blane's parents quite agree to their love

D. the love between Molly and Blane defeats snobbery

() 3. Which of the following is starred by Howard Deutch?

A. *The Breakfast Club*.

B. *Pretty in Pink*.

C. *Clueless*.

D. *Beverly Hill*

School.

Keys: 1 ~ 3 CAB

解题分析:

1. 从该题题干 *The Breakfast Club* 可以定位只在第一个片断中寻找答案, 另外从第一句 *Five high school students ...* 可以得出答案选 C。
2. 从该题题干 *Pretty in Pink* 可以定位在第二个片断中寻找答案。根据最后一句 *... rich boy and poor girl love each other and snobbery nearly destroys the romance.* 可以得出答案为 A。
3. 该题题干有 *starred by Howard Deutch*, 在 *Pretty in Pink* 开头有 *Starred by Howard Deutch, 1986*, 可以看出答案为 B。

首尾定位法——确定细节排序题的钥匙

细节理解题有一种是要求学生根据动作发生的先后顺序和句子之间的逻辑关系, 找出事件发生的正确顺序。同学们在做这种题时可采用“首尾定位法”, 即先找出第一个动作和最后一个动作, 迅速缩小选择范围, 从而快速选出正确答案。请看下面的例子:

Fat and shy, Ben Saunders was the last kid in his class picked for any sports team. “Football, tennis, cricket—any thing with a round ball, I was useless,” he says now with a laugh. But back then he was the one always made fun of in school gym classes in Devonshire, England.

It was a mountain bike he received for his 15th birthday that changed him. At first he went biking alone in a nearby forest. Then he began to ride the bike along with a runner friend. Gradually, Saunders set up his mind on building up his body, increasing his speed and strength. At the age of 18, he ran his first marathon.

The following year he met John Ridgway and was hired as an instructor at Ridgway's school of adventure in Scotland, where he learned about Ridgway's cold-water exploits. Greatly interested, Saunders read all he could about North Pole explorers and adventures, then decided that this would be his future.

In 2001, after becoming a skillful skier, Saunders started his first long-distance expedition towards the North Pole. It took unbelievable energy. He suffered frostbite, ran into a polar bear and pushed his body to the limit, pulling his supply-loaded sled up and over rocky ice.

Saunders has since become the youngest person to ski alone to the North Pole, and he's skied more of the North Pole by himself than any other British men. His old playmates would not believe the change.

Next October, Saunders, 27, heads south from the coast of Antarctica to the South Pole and back, a 2,900-kilometer journey that has never been completed on skis.

() Which of the following is the CORRECT order of the events that happened to Saunders?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| a. He ran his first marathon. | b. He skied alone in the North Pole. |
| c. He rode his bike in a forest. | d. He planned an adventure to the South Pole. |

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A. a-c-d-b | B. c-d-a-b | C. a-c-b-d | D. c-a-b-d |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|

Key: D

解题分析:

题目要求我们按事件发生的时间来进行排序。根据首尾定位法, 第一步是 c. He rode his bike in a forest. 最后一步是 d. He planned an adventure to the South Pole. 故答案选 D。



难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★★	332	6'		

With the advent of fast food chains from the West such as McDonald's, Kentucky Fried Chicken and Pizza Hut, the Chinese are being introduced to a diet that markedly increases the death rate from certain