

人教 版

R E N J I A O B A N

English Reading 英语阅读

高中一年级上册

陈留记 主编

文心出版社

READING



人教版 - English - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12

English

Reading



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前言

16 世纪英国哲学家、思想家弗兰西斯·培根(Francis Bacon)说:“在读书的时候,我们是在与智者交谈。(In reading, we hold converse with the wise.)”读一本好书,会把学生引入美好的境界,使他们获取大量信息、开拓视野、启迪心灵、陶冶情操。通过大量的英语阅读,还可以培养学生英语语感与英语思维能力、创新能力和实践能力。

阅读是未来英语教学的一块基石。为此,教育部制订的《英语课程标准》对全日制义务教育、普通高级中学阶段的阅读教学提出了明确的量化要求:一级(小学三、四年级),能看图识字,能在图片的帮助下读懂简单的小故事;二级(小学五、六年级),能正确朗读所学故事或短文;三级(初中一年级),课外阅读量应累计达到 4 万词以上;四级(初中二年级),课外阅读量应累计达到 10 万词以上;五级(初中三年级),课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上;六级(高中一年级),课外阅读量应累计达到 20 万词以上;七级(高中二年级),课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上;八级(高中三年级),课外阅读量应累计达到 36 万词以上。

根据这一精神和要求,我们组织一批骨干教师和教研人员,编写了这套《英语阅读》。该套书是以人教版小学、初中、高中现

行教材为依据、以单元为基础来编写的。每个单元设计两个部分:第一部分为“同步篇”,精选与课文难度大致相当的文章2~3篇,内容贴近学生生活,生动有趣,文后安排阅读训练,旨在帮助学生复习、巩固所学知识与技能;第二部分为“拓展篇”,精选与课文难度相当或稍高于课文难度的文章2~3篇,文后安排有阅读训练,旨在提高学生的阅读能力与实践能力。除此之外,每本书的后面还安排有一定篇数的“强化篇”,主要着眼于学生的发展,提高学生的英语思维能力和综合能力。

在编写过程中,我们注意收集英语国家各种地道的文章。小学阅读内容涉及童心童趣、谜语竞猜、童话故事、七彩乐园、学海拾贝、人与自然等。中学阅读内容涉及青春理想、正义公正、文明礼貌、理解宽容、书信往来、奋斗成功、电视广告、异域风情等。有些文章介绍文坛巨匠、政界伟人;有些文章介绍艺术大家、科学先驱;有些文章介绍教育名家、圣贤哲人;有些文章介绍体坛新秀、学界精英;等等。文章幽默隽永,妙趣横生。

希望这套书能够为广大小学生、初中生、高中生及水平相当的英语爱好者提供有益的帮助。参加本册编写的老师有:胡庆恩、张琴、张祖耀、吴海珍、石显耀、董侠、李保川、刘军民、王兰、刘玉臣,由陈留记老师、何露霁娅老师统稿。

编 者

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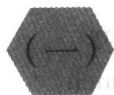
Unit 1 Good friends



同步篇

Reading makes a well-read man.

读书使人博学。



When friends come to visit us in the evening, they spend their time telling us they are in a hurry and looking at their watches. It isn't that our friends are all very busy, it is just that we haven't got a television. People think that we are very strange. "But what do you do in the evening?" they are always asking. The answer is very simple. Both my wife and I have hobbies. We certainly don't spend our evenings staring at the walls. My wife enjoys cooking and painting and often attends evening classes in foreign languages. This is particularly useful as we often go abroad for our holidays. I collect stamps and I'm always busy with my collection. Both of us enjoy listening to the music and playing chess together.

Sometimes there are power cuts and we have no electricity in the house. This doesn't worry us. We just light candles and carry on with what we are doing before. Our friends, however, are lost — no television! So they don't know what to do. On such evenings our house is very full because they all come to us. They all have a good time. Instead of sitting in silence in front of the television, everybody talks and plays games.

● **Note:**

particularly 特别地, 格外地

● **Reading comprehension**

Choose the right answer.

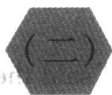
- () 1. When they visit the couple, the writer's friends _____.
A. seem to be very busy
B. feel very happy
C. like to talk much
D. are very friendly
- () 2. The couple have not got a television, because _____.
A. they are not rich enough
B. they are strange people
C. they enjoy spending evening in their own ways
D. they don't know what to do when there are power cuts
- () 3. At night when there is no electricity, the couple _____.
A. have to stare at the walls
B. can do nothing but sit in silence
C. will have many visitors
D. have to go out for candles
- () 4. The writer tries to tell us that _____.

A. life is possible without a television

B. life is enjoyable with many friends

C. electricity is important

D. television is useful



Ponnan was a poor but generous man, always to share whatever he had with others. He often brought home persons he hardly knew for tea or lunch, thereby causing great trouble to his wife. One morning when his wife looked out of the window, she saw three fat men coming towards her house and guessed at once they were coming to her house for lunch at her husband's invitation.

As she turned away from the window, her eyes fell on the mortar and pestle that she used for pounding the rice and suddenly she got an idea.

When the men arrived at the front door some time later they were pleased by the warm welcome given by their host's wife. But when they entered the house, they were puzzled by a strange sight — a mortar and pestle made ready for worship, stood in the hall.

"What is this?" asked one of the men, "Who worships this mortar and pestle?"

"Don't you know?" said the woman, pretending to be greatly surprised. "It is my husband's deity. A strange deity it is, too. It demands human blood. When my husband comes home he will pick up the pestle and hit you on your heads to draw blood. So many times

I have told him: 'Don't do it', because it is I who have to clean the floor afterwards..."

Ponnan returned just then and he was puzzled to see the men hurrying away from his house.

"They wanted the pestle," explained his wife, "and I refused to give it to them."

"Oh, you foolish woman!" said the husband, "If they wanted the pestle, you should have given it," and he picked up the pestle and ran after them.

"Come back! Come back!" he shouted to the men. "You can take the pestle."

The men, already badly frightened, thought he was coming to hit them with the pestle and ran for their lives.

● Notes:

①mortar 研钵

②pestle 杵

③worship 敬奉

④deity 神; 女神

● Reading comprehension

Choose the right answer.

() 5. What might be the best title for the passage?

- A. A Story of Strange Guests
- B. Ponnan and His Greedy Guests
- C. A Wise Wife and a Generous Husband
- D. A Husband of Worshipping Deity

() 6. Why was Ponnan's wife angry with him?

- A. He had a strange deity who need the blood of humans.

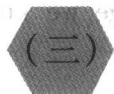
- B. He always hit the guests' heads for blood for worship.
 - C. He often invited the unknown to his home for tea or lunch.
 - D. He always made his wife clean the dirty floor.
- () 7. How did Ponnann's wife welcome the guests?
- A. She pretended to welcome them warmly.
 - B. She refused to take her pestle away.
 - C. She frightened the guests by hitting their heads.
 - D. She worshipped the mortar and pestle first.
- () 8. From the passage we know the mortar and pestle are used to _____.
- A. worship the goddess
 - B. pound the rice
 - C. draw the blood
 - D. hit the guests



拓展篇

Reading serves for ability.

读书使人长才。



Teenagers need friends

Many teenagers feel that the most important people in their lives are their friends. They believe that their family members, especially their parents, don't know them as well as their friends do. In large families, it is often for brothers and sisters to fight with each other and then they can only go to their friends for advice.

It is very important for teenagers to have one good friend or many friends. Even when they are not with their friends, they usually spend a lot of time talking among themselves on the phone. This communication is very important in children's growing up, because friends can discuss something difficult to say to their family members.

However, parents often try to choose their children's friends for them. Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends. The question of "choice" is an interesting one. Have

you ever thought of the following questions?

Who choose your friends?

Do you choose your friends or your friends choose you?

Have you got a good friend your parents don't like?

●Notes:

①teenager 青少年

②communication 交际

●Reading comprehension

Choose the right answer.

- () 9. Many teenagers think their _____ know them better than their parents do.
- A. friends
B. teachers
C. brothers and sisters
D. classmates
- () 10. When teenagers stay alone, the usual way of communication is to _____.
- A. go to their friends
B. talk with their parents
C. have a discussion with their family
D. talk with their friends on the phone
- () 11. Which of the following is different in meaning from the sentence "Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends"?
- A. Some parents may even not allow their children to meet their good friends.
B. Some parents may even ask their children to stay

away from their good friends.

C. Some parents may even not let their children meet their good friends.

D. Some parents may want their children to stop to meet their good friends.

() 12. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?

A. Parents should like everything their children enjoy.

B. In all families, children can choose everything they like.

C. Parents should try their best to understand their children better.

D. Teenagers can only go to their friends for help.

(四)

Leo married my mother when I was 11. Two years later we moved into a house in a new suburban development. At first our lawn was just a mud pile with a few untidy clumps of grass, but Leo saw bright possibilities. "Your mother wants flowers; she can plant them here, where there's a lot of sun," he said, "we'll plant trees over there to give us shade. And in the backyard, I'd like a barbecue." Then he smiled, "After so many years of apartment living, now we can have cookouts."

On weekday mornings when the weather was bad, Leo often drove me to school. Having a father drop you off may have been taken for granted, but I always thought it was wonderful. During dinner,

Leo would tell my brother and me stories about his job and we'd talk about our friendship and school-work. "If you need any help, just ask me," he would say, "But I doubt whether you need it. You two are so clever."

One day, we learned that my "real" father — who hadn't seen or supported my brother or me for more than five years — wanted to see us again, on a regular basis. We remembered too well the early years we had spent with him. He had been angry and cruel, violent and unloving. Since my brother was then 17 years old, he didn't have to follow family-court rules. But because I was still a "minor", I had to meet with the judge.

When Leo, my brother and I entered the courtroom, my "real" father was already present. I avoided his look and told the judge I was one of a new family now, and that Leo taught me how to make things, that he always listened to me and never raised his voice. I said I didn't want to see my "real" father any more because he had never shown any love for me or even much attention.

The judge looked at Leo. "How are things going?" he asked.

"They couldn't be better," Leo answered, "I'm a lucky man to have such a family."

Soon after we moved to the suburb, one of our new neighbors introduced herself to me. "You know," she remarked, "you look just like your father."

I knew she was just making conversation, but even so.

"Thank you!" I said.

Why tell her anything different?