

Upgrading

# your reading & writing skills

中学英语学习新思维丛书

普通高中课程标准实验教材

葛炳芳 主编

# 英语

# 同步阅读与写作

高一上



模块① 模块②

浙江教育出版社

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# 前言

高中英语学习的核心是阅读与写作。阅读作为读者积极主动地思考、理解和筛选信息的复杂的心智活动,其学习需要相当数量的语篇输入和特定阅读技能的训练。而写作能力的提高则需要一定量的阅读和句子与篇章结构作支撑,需要学习者对文体、语境的感悟作支撑,并通过仿写、写作技能的训练等活动得以提高。

本书根据《普通高中英语课程标准》,配合人教版《普通高中课程标准实验教科书·英语》(模块1、模块2),充分考虑学习者的需要,结合高中英语阅读与写作教学的实际和作者多年任教高中英语的经验策划编写而成。

全书共有10个单元,每个单元主题和主要语言点与教材同步,突出语言、阅读和写作技能的训练。每个单元分*Reading*, *Writing*, *Challenging yourself*三部分。*Reading*部分以生活化的例子引出并帮助学习者理解某种阅读策略,选材地道,主要是培养学习者对文章的鉴赏、分析及从阅读中撷取重要信息的能力,旨在提高心智水平,发展阅读能力,扩大阅读面,培养学习者的阅读策略。*Writing*部分主要是配合阅读题材,先呈现与写作内容或体裁相关的常见结构,然后提供范例和思路,从仿写到创作,循序渐进地培养学习者的写作策略,逐步提高学习者用英语写出自己的观点与想法的能力。*Challenging yourself*部分重点培养学生综合性的阅读与写作能力,同时也兼顾与教材同步的单项语法项目的巩固。所附的网址可供有条件的学习者自主学习。

本书可作为高一上学期课内阅读和写作的补充教材,也适用于课外自学,或作为阅读与写作的选修课教材,帮助学习者提高综合运用英语的能力。

本书版式精美,双色印刷,具有赏心悦目的视觉效果。

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## Unit 1 Friendship



## Goals (读写目标)

- **Reading skill:** Building a working vocabulary (激活相关词汇)
- **Writing skill:** Writing a letter of advice (学写建议信)



## Reading (阅读)

## Part A Reading skill (阅读技能)

*Building a working vocabulary* (激活相关词汇)

**I. Read the following passage, and try to tell what a “working vocabulary” is.**

A working vocabulary is a *set* (组, 群) of special words which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are different from job to job
- B. are used when people change jobs
- C. describe the job and the workplace

Most people play many parts in life — worker, passenger, parent, etc. And most people will change jobs and companies several times in their lifetimes.

In all parts of life, each place has its own *vocabulary*. This is especially true in the workplace. Part of a person’s success in the job *depends on* being able to read and use a working vocabulary, a set of special words that describe the job and the workplace. All workers — doctors and nurses, housekeepers and office workers, and others — in a hospital will read words that are special to their job and their workplace. Most of their working



*vocabulary:* word bank;  
word list 词汇; 词汇表

*depend on:* get support  
from 依靠



vocabulary is different from the vocabulary of workers in a supermarket, a law office, or a car shop.

Similarly, people will use different words when they are having different topics. For example, they will use different vocabularies when they are talking about friendship and when they are *bargaining* in a shop. A student will talk in different words with their classmates from with their teachers or parents.

Although the words are different from job to job, from workplace to workplace, and from topic to topic, recognizing the words and learning what they mean are the same for every new *employee*.

*similarly*: almost in the same way 相似地

*bargain*: ask for lower prices 议价; 讨价还价

*employee*: a person who is paid to do a job 雇员

From the passage, we know that a working vocabulary is "a set of special words that describe the job and the workplace". We can find the sentence in Paragraph 2.

## II. Now read the passage again, and choose the best answers for the following.

- The last paragraph is written \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to tell how important words are  
 B. to tell what a working vocabulary is  
 C. to give another example  
 D. to give a *conclusion* (结论)
- Which of the following does the writer of this passage want to tell us?  
 A. Most people play many parts in life.  
 B. In all parts of life, each place has its own vocabulary.  
 C. People will use different words when they are having different topics.  
 D. Most people will change jobs and companies several times in their lifetimes.

## III. Working vocabulary describing important *qualities* (品质) of a friend.

You'll find that people may use the following words to describe a friendship or a friend. Listed below are some *adjectives* (形容词) describing important qualities of a friend. Which of these words have you already known? Which haven't you?

dependable	serious	easygoing	sociable	kind
warmhearted	thoughtful	honest	humorous	cool
crazy	upset	calm	loose	helpful

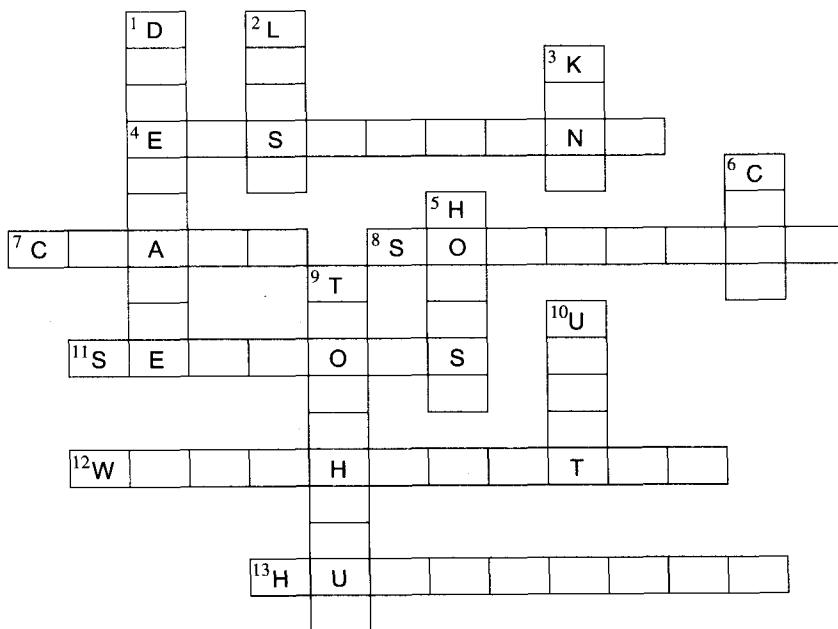
(A) Now use them to finish the crossword puzzle.

**Across:**

4. relaxed; taking life easy -
7. excited, strange and unusual
8. friendly, pleasant and social
11. good; caring about work or important matters rather than play or other unimportant things
12. kind and loving
13. full of or characterized by humor

**Down:**

1. reliable; worthy of being depended on
2. informal, free, relaxed
3. (esp. of a person) good-natured; having or showing a helpful nature
5. always speaking the truth
6. quiet; not angry
9. attentive; paying attention
10. worried



(B) Fill in the blanks with the words from the crossword puzzle.

14. Everyone has a neighbor, but I have a \_\_\_\_\_ neighbor who is always kind and always helps me whenever I'm in need of help.
15. Jan is now looking for a true and \_\_\_\_\_ friend, someone to share laughs and tears with.
16. If you are good at telling funny stories and jokes, people will think you are quite \_\_\_\_\_.



## Part B Reading task (阅读任务)

Read the following passage and see how well you read by doing the exercises below.

### Time out to cool down

Even good friends get into disagreements *once in a while*. This is called a *conflict*. Conflicts happen to everyone, but what we do with them can make a big difference. Sometimes when we're angry, we say and do things we don't really mean. We may really feel sorry about it later.

Many conflicts can be worked out, if both sides try to *cooperate*. Sharing or taking turns using the thing that you both want is usually the best way to work things out.

Sometimes we're just too angry to think clearly enough to be able to work out the problem. The best thing to do when we have a conflict is to take a time out. Take a deep breath. Count to ten. Try to *calm* down and tell yourself, "There must be a way that we can work this out."

If you're both still too mad to work the problem out calmly, call for a longer time out. Walk away from the problem for now, and agree to talk about it later.

If you're still really angry, you can help yourself cool down by doing something you enjoy. Try taking a walk, listening to some music, or reading a good book. If that doesn't work, try holding yourself a *pillow* or get those angers out by shouting into the pillow.

Sometimes another person that both sides accept can help us work out our problems. This person acts as a mediator. He or she listens to both sides of the problem and helps us work out the conflict together.

*once in a while*: from time to time 偶尔

*conflict*: difference of opinion 冲突

*cooperate*: work together 合作

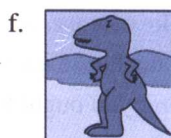
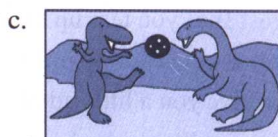
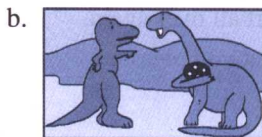
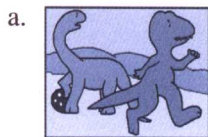
*calm*: become quiet; cool down 镇静

*pillow*: something people put under the head when sleeping 枕头

### I. Choose the best answers.

- This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why one should cool down  
B. how one can keep a friendship  
C. when one should ask another person for help  
D. what one should do with conflicts between friends

2. Which of the following is the right order of pictures according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.



A. b-c-f-a-d-e

B. f-a-c-b-d-e

C. e-a-b-c-d-f

D. c-a-e-f-d-b

3. A mediator may be a person who \_\_\_\_\_.

A. knows more than one person

B. acts to bring two or more people together

C. is good at watching conflicts

D. never gets angry at any time or place

4. What does “cool” mean in the expression “time out to cool down”?

A. Become neither too hot nor too cold.

B. Be fashionable and attractive at the time.

C. Become calm.

D. Become more and more excited.

## II. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

The writer of this passage thought that even good friends might get into conflicts, but he said that many conflicts (1) \_\_\_\_\_, if (2) \_\_\_\_\_. He advised that sometimes another person that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the problems, because the mediator would listen to both sides of the problem.

## III. Please list at least three pieces of advice on working out conflicts between friends.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



## Writing (写作)

### Part A Writing skill (写作技能)

#### Writing advice letters (学写建议信)

#### I. Expressions for giving advice and opinions.

1. **If you want my advice, I don't think** you should go.
2. **I suggest that** you tear up the letter and start all over again.
3. **It's only a suggestion, and you can** do what you please.
4. **Let me give** you a little advice.
5. **If you don't like it, I wish** you would say so.
6. **Please don't take offense. I only wanted to** tell you what I think.
7. **In my opinion**, the house isn't worth the price they're asking.
8. **My feeling is that** you ought to stay home tonight.
9. **It's none of my business, but I think** you ought to work harder.
10. **In general**, my reaction is favorable.

## II. Advice on how to write advice letters.

*Advice letters are difficult to write, but they can have a strong effect on those who read them. Here is some advice on how to write advice letters:*

1. **Answer the request for advice quickly.** Give yourself time to think about your answer through carefully, but let the person know that you care about him or her by sending your letter within a few days of receiving the request.
2. No matter how you may feel personally either about the subject you are asked to give advice on or about the person who asked you for it, you must **be respectful**. Try to be helpful.
3. **Be careful not to criticize.**
4. **If you cannot give advice, say that carefully but clearly**, and suggest that someone else would be better to do so.
5. Try to **use good and nice language** for the good of your reader.
6. Give advice only on what you have been asked about. **Keep your advice simple and to the point.**

*request:* asking for (help, advice, etc.) 请求

*respectful:* polite; thinking highly of someone 恭敬地

*criticize:* point out the faults of sb / sth 批评

*simple:* clear and easy to understand 简单的

*to the point:* short and clear 中肯; 扼要

## Part B Writing task (写作任务)

**I. Here is a letter from a student to the 21st Century Newspaper editor. Read it carefully, and finish the letter of advice to Brian.**

Dear Editor,

One of my classmates often **speaks ill of me behind my back**

**HINT:**

*Possible advice may*


and I **feel** very **bad about** it. This term, she **happens to be** my deskmate. **Since** we do not like each other, we do not talk. **But** it feels strange. **What shall I do?**

Brian

*include, but not limited to:*

- Offer her help with possible problems
- Try talking to her
- Try to be nice
- Talk to the teacher

Now try to finish the letter of advice to Brian using the words in the box. Change the word form where necessary.

	bad	difficult	friend	go on	nice
	serious	share	sure	turn	unkind

Dear Brian,

This might be a good chance to *resolve* (解决) the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ feelings between you and your classmate. When you are sitting next to each other, it will be very (2) \_\_\_\_\_ not to speak. To start (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ice into water, try to help her with any problem she might have or (4) \_\_\_\_\_ something with her. This will make her realize that you would like to be (5) \_\_\_\_\_. By not talking to her the problem will (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and she will still not like you. Remember that often when people are (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to someone else it is because they don't feel (8) \_\_\_\_\_ about how that person feels about them. So try to be (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and hopefully things will improve. If you do not face this issue as soon as possible, it could become more (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and start to *affect* (影响) your schoolwork. Perhaps you should then talk to your teacher.

Editor

## II. Here is another letter from a student to the 21st Century Newspaper editor. Read it carefully, and write a letter of advice to Paul.

Dear Editor,

I am a Senior 1 student. I always **have trouble with** my parents.

**HINT:**

*Possible advice may*



They often search my bag and want to know everything about me. **Although** I do not have any secrets in my bag, I dislike what they do. Sometimes I tell them that **it's wrong to look through** my bag, **but** they say, "If you have no secrets from us, why can't you let us see inside your bag?" I do not know how to **deal with** them. Please help me.

Paul

*include, but not limited to:*

- Understand your parents
- Talk to them
- Let them know that you have no secrets

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

Editor



## Challenging yourself (读写大挑战)

### Part A Using the language (语言运用)

#### I. Please change the following direct speech into indirect speech and indirect into direct.

1. "I will never forget this interesting lesson," said Peter.

2. Sara told Gracie that he liked traveling.

3. "I'm very glad to visit your school," said the visitor.

4. The old man told us that he did not like American movies very much.
5. "Ann, have you seen my blue notebook?" Peter asked.
6. Sandra's friend asked her if she was going to mail the gifts to her parents.
7. "How can you do that?" Cathy said to John.
8. "I haven't heard from my parents these days," said Mary.
9. Lucy said to her parents, "I had learned 1,000 English words by the end of last term."
10. John asked Bob and Jack, "What do you know about the sky?"

## II. Reporting task.

*Read the following passage, and try the reporting task that follows.*

### How to make friends with girls

How do you **make friends with girls**, anyway? Your heart is racing and your voice is cracking again. You're trying to be cool, but she's looking at you **as if** you're Bob the Tomato. But you asked this question to some of your friends, and here's what they had to say!

- (1) JENNY KAPP: What kind of person is attractive to you? What kind of qualities would she have? Would she be honest, kind and faithful? "She-friends" should **care about** more than how cool you are.
- (2) JOE MAC: **It's just like** meeting a guy friend. I believe friendship is a very natural thing, or we'll be with the wrong group of people.
- (3) ROSE ORTIE: Girls want to be known. For a girl, **it's not as much what she does**, but it's more who she is.
- (4) MARY BREEN: I think humor is always a great tool, if you've got it. Humor always **draws** people **in**.
- (5) EMMA WINFORD: True friends help me to feel comfortable. They are the ones who are looking out for me while I'm looking out for them.
- (6) DAVE BINGER: Listen. Listen a lot. Most girls are looking for those who will listen to them.

Now try to report to your classmates what the six friends of yours **said** about how they make friends with girls. Pay attention to the different reporting verbs like **say, ask, want to know, suggest** and so on.

How do you make friends with girls, anyway? Well, I interviewed six of my friends, Jenny, Joe, Rose, Mary, Emma and Dave. (1) Jenny thought it important to know \_\_\_\_\_. She said that "she-friends" should care about more than \_\_\_\_\_. (2) Joe, however, suggested that \_\_\_\_\_. She believed that friendship \_\_\_\_\_, or they \_\_\_\_\_. (3) In Rose's opinion, girls \_\_\_\_\_. For a girl, as she said, it \_\_\_\_\_. (4) Mary thought that \_\_\_\_\_, if you had got it, because \_\_\_\_\_. (5) Emma insisted that \_\_\_\_\_, and that \_\_\_\_\_. (6) Dave suggested listening a lot, because most girls \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part B Entertaining yourself (自娱自乐)

You will read a passage and four expressions marked A, B, C and D. Try to choose a title for the whole passage and put the letter in Box (1), and choose a title for each of the parts marked (2), (3) and (4), and put the letter in each of the three boxes. The last part is very difficult for you. Try to understand what you can, and leave what you can't. See if you can find the right titles.

1

Not all friendships are meant to last. It's sad to think about, but just like other relationships, they sometimes break up or stop. Sometimes we try our very best to fix the problems in a friendship, but find that we just can't do it. It happens to everyone.

2

As people grow older, their interests begin to change. These changes can have big effects on friendships. Maybe you started staying out with someone because you both like playing chess, but now you've come to like other things and he hasn't. Or maybe the changes are much bigger, and have to do with how you think about life.

Friendships should be good enough to survive different kinds of changes, but if you find that the changes have brought you differences that you can't get past, it may be time to let the friendship go.



## 3

We keep friends because they make our lives more fun, more meaningful, or easier to deal with. Friendships are not all about rainbows and laughter — we should stick by our friends in bad times as well as good. But if a friend brings you nothing but trouble, or you find that the friendship is a lot more work for you than it is for the other person, then you might think about ending the relationship.

## 4

As hard as it may be to believe, sometimes it's much better to spend some time without a close friendship than to hang on to a painful one. Most of us don't like to be alone, but someone who fills your life with hurt and trouble isn't really a friend. It may be time to walk away and concentrate on finding friends who will be true to you.

**Titles to choose from:** A. Difficult friends AREN'T better than none

B. When friends fight: Ending friendships

C. Friendship should be good for you

D. People change



## Checking out (相关资源)

1. Friendship — Kids' page:

<http://www.henry.k12.ga.us/pges/instruction/kid-pages/friendship/default.html>

Sources include:

*What kids say about friendship;*

*How well do you know your friend?*

*What kids say about their friends;*

*How to be a good friend;*

*What problems do friends have?*

*Poems about friendship;*

*What kind of friend are you?*

2. Friendship: <http://www.zoot2.com/evolve/Friendship/index.asp>

*Who are your friends? Do they really care about what's best for you? If your friends want you to change and get into or keep using drugs and alcohol, maybe you need to change your friends.*

3. Tips on advice: <http://www.zoot2.com/evolve/LifeSkills/tipsonadvice.asp>

*All advice counts, provided that it's not the only advice you ask for. Any advice is useful to the extent*

*that you can compare it to others'.*

4. *Chicago Tribune News* — Advice columnist Amy Dickinson:

[http://www.chicagotribune.com/features/columnists/advice/chi-amydickinson.0.4715685.columnist?  
coll=chi-leisureadvice-col](http://www.chicagotribune.com/features/columnists/advice/chi-amydickinson.0.4715685.columnist?coll=chi-leisureadvice-col)

*Amy Dickinson joined Chicago Tribune in July 2003...*