

配人教版 必修2

高中英语详解

阅读、语法、翻译 和写作

Reading is a kind
of appreciation.

阅读是一种欣赏。



主编 © 张海洋



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社

高中英语详解

阅读、语法、翻译 和写作

Word formation
is the soul of
English vocabulary.
构词法
是英语词汇的灵魂。



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前言

多年来,坊间有关高中英语阅读、语法和写作的资料汗牛充栋,仁者见仁,智者见智。大家都想帮助身负繁重学业的高中学子减缓一点学习外国语的压力。本书很想借此机会和同学们谈谈学习英语的心得。

一、关于阅读。首先是掌握词汇,再就是精读课文,就能驾驭阅读。因为各级阅读命题都离不开课文里面的词汇、语法和句型,而将来同学们走进英语世界,会话和阅读所用的大多数也就是这些词汇、语法和句型。可是,一旦我们脱离了课本知识,就会越读越乱,很可能读什么不像什么。

二、关于语法。如果就纯粹的英语语法而言,是有点枯燥,再加上近 200 条常见的短语(又叫习惯用语),使得一些同学视英语为畏途。其实,我们汉语的语法就是套用英语语法而建立起来的。什么主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语,什么名词、动词、形容词、代词、副词、数量词等,都和英语语法基本相同。了解这一点,英语语法就不难了——只要我们学好汉语语法,也就学会了英语语法。不信大家可以试试。

三、关于翻译。历年高考试题中,中英文翻译所占比例不高,书市里有关高中英语翻译的书籍资料也不多。但随着国家改革开放力度的不断加强,走进中国的外国人和走向世界的中国人会越来越多,对中英文的口语和文字翻译的需求也会越来越大。所以,在高中阶段学得基本的翻译知识,无论进入大学抑或进入社会,都将受益非浅。

翻译的基本原则是信、达。信即忠实,达即通顺。把一篇英文的基本意思译成通顺的汉文,就成功了。反之亦然。

四、关于写作。我们主张写作是一种抒情。既然是抒情,就是愉快的事情,就不可怕。把你想要说的事情抒发出来,或将老师给的有意思的话题舒展开来,就是一篇好文章。

写作训练中包含了缩写和短文改错。这两种题型都比较难,但又与写作血脉相连。缩写要抓住文章的主旨和核心意思,将其删繁就简,是作者必备的素质。短文改错是要迅速地发现文稿中的错误,尤其是习惯用语和时态方面的错误,将其修正在草稿之中。如果我们见得多了,练得多了,写作水平将有一个飞跃。

五、本书还有以下几个特点:

1. 直捣黄龙。如 that 在宾语从句中的使用与否,如果使用无错,就选择使用而不考虑不用;又如 whether 和 if 在宾语从句中的使用与否,如果不使用 if 无错,就选择不使用而不考虑使用,目的是节省同学们的少许心力。

2. 中英对照。本书在进行有关语法的理论诠释时,每道题型都是中英文对照,有些还带有画线说明,目的是培养同学们综合使用中英文语法的习惯。

3. 由浅入深。本书每单元都分为基础训练、提高训练和链接高考三部分,紧扣课标和课本规定的语法知识,反复训练,集束轰炸,目的是使同学们终生不忘。

4. 删繁就简。如很多英语语法书都在主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句上面再冠以“名词性从句”,但在定语从句和状语从句上面却没有冠以“形容词性从句”和“副词性从句”。由此可见“名词性从句”一说似乎多余,本书干脆不提“名词性从句”,而直接以主语从句、宾语从句(含宾语补足语从句)、定语从句、状语从句、表语从句和同位语从句陈述之。

编者

2011 年 5 月

Contents

Unit 1 Cultural relics

第一部分 阅读训练

一、基础训练	(1)
二、提高训练	(5)
三、链接高考	(8)

第二部分 语法训练 定语从句(III): 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

一、语法要义	
(一) 限制性定语从句	(11)
(二) 非限制性定语从句	(11)
(三) as 引导的定语从句	(11)
(四) as 和 which 引导的非限制性定语从句的异同	(12)
二、基础训练	(12)
三、提高训练	(14)
四、链接高考	(16)

第三部分 翻译训练

一、英译下列关键句型	(19)
二、汉译下列句子	(19)
三、英译下列限制性定语从句	(20)
四、汉译下列非限制性定语从句	(21)
五、英译下列文章	(22)
六、汉译下列文章	(24)

第四部分 写作训练

一、写作下列文章	(26)
二、缩写下列文章	(31)
三、短文改错	(32)
四、范文欣赏	(32)

Unit 2 The Olympic Games

第一部分 阅读训练

一、基础训练	(34)
二、提高训练	(39)
三、链接高考	(42)

第二部分 语法训练 一般将来时的被动语态

一、语法要义	(45)
二、基础训练	(45)
三、提高训练	(47)

四、链接高考·····	(48)
第三部分 翻译训练	
一、英译下列关键句型·····	(51)
二、英译下列句子·····	(52)
三、汉译下列一般将来时被动语态句·····	(52)
四、英译下列文章·····	(53)
五、汉译下列文章·····	(55)
第四部分 写作训练	
一、写作下列文章·····	(57)
二、缩写文章·····	(62)
三、短文改错·····	(63)
四、范文欣赏·····	(64)

Unit 3 Computers

第一部分 阅读训练	
一、基础训练·····	(65)
二、提高训练·····	(70)
三、链接高考·····	(73)
第二部分 语法训练 现在完成时的被动语态	
一、语法要义	
(一) 现在完成时被动语态的构成 ·····	(76)
(二) 现在完成时被动语态的用法 ·····	(76)
(三) 现在完成时被动语态需注意的几个问题 ·····	(76)
二、基础训练·····	(77)
三、提高训练 ·····	(79)
四、链接高考·····	(82)
第三部分 翻译训练	
一、英译下列关键句型·····	(85)
二、汉译下列句子·····	(85)
三、英译下列句子·····	(86)
四、汉译下列现在完成时被动语态句·····	(86)
五、英译下列文章·····	(87)
六、汉译下列文章·····	(89)
第四部分 写作训练	
一、写作下列文章·····	(91)
二、缩写文章·····	(96)
三、短文改错·····	(97)
四、范文欣赏·····	(98)

Unit 4 Wildlife protection

第一部分 阅读训练	
-----------	--

目 录

一、基础训练	(99)
二、提高训练	(104)
三、链接高考	(106)
第二部分 语法训练 现在进行时的被动语态	
一、语法要义	
(一) 现在进行时被动语态的构成	(110)
(二) 现在进行时被动语态的用法	(110)
(三) 现在进行时被动语态应注意的几个问题	(110)
二、基础训练	(111)
三、提高训练	(112)
四、链接高考	(114)
第三部分 翻译训练	
一、英译下列关键句型	(117)
二、英译下列句子	(118)
三、汉译下列现在进行时被动语态句	(118)
四、英译下列文章	(119)
五、汉译下列文章	(121)
第四部分 写作训练	
一、写作下列文章	(123)
二、缩写文章	(128)
三、短文改错	(129)
四、范文欣赏	(130)
Unit 5 Music	
第一部分 阅读训练	
一、基础训练	(131)
二、提高训练	(135)
三、链接高考	(138)
第二部分 语法训练 定语从句(IV): 介词加关系代词 which/whom/whose 等引导的定语从句	
一、语法要义	(141)
二、基础训练	(142)
三、提高训练	(143)
四、链接高考	(145)
第三部分 翻译训练	
一、英译下列关键句型	(148)
二、汉译下列句子	(149)
三、英译下列句子	(150)
四、汉译下列介词 + which 引导的定语从句	(150)
五、英译下列文章	(152)
六、汉译下列文章	(153)

第四分部 写作训练

一、写作下列文章	(155)
二、缩写文章	(160)
三、短文改错	(161)
四、范文欣赏	(162)

Answer key

Unit 1	(163)
Unit 2	(169)
Unit 3	(175)
Unit 4	(181)
Unit 5	(185)

Unit 1 Cultural relics

第一部分 阅读训练

一、基础训练

(一) Lugou Bridge

“Over the river, there is an extremely beautiful stone bridge. Come to think of it, it is indeed the most wonderful and unique bridge in the world ...” So said Marco Polo in his travel notes. Marco Polo, the great Italian traveler, came to China in 1272 and became the royal court official under the Yuan Dynasty. He was so impressed by the beauty of the bridge that he could describe it vividly even years later when he wrote his travelogue: “For you may know that there are few of them in the world so beautiful, nor its equal ... It is all of grey marble very well worked and well founded.” His description made the bridge known throughout the world and gave it its nickname, the Marco Polo Bridge.



Lugou Bridge is famous not only because of Marco Polo but also because of its exquisite workmanship and the historic events that happened on it.

The bridge was built in the 12th century over Yongding River (then the Sanggan River) about 20 Kilometres southwest from the centre of Beijing. It is 260 metres long with 11 arches^① beneath and 140 balustrades^② on each side. On the top of each balustrade there are several carved lions, each in a posture^③ different from the others and each of a different size, ranging from a few millimetres^④ to dozen millimetres. A Beijing team of researchers counted a total of 485 lions. The splendor and beauty of the bridge have led to its being listed as one of the “Eight Scenic Spots of Yanjing (Beijing)”.



Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty once arrived at the bridge at dawn. He was so fascinated by the scene that he wrote the phrase “The Morning Moon over Lugou” in beautiful calligraphy^⑤. A pavilion^⑥ with a stone tablet^⑦ bearing the inscription^⑧ of his calligraphy still stands at the east end of the bridge today.

It was here that the curtain rose on the great Chinese war of resistance against the Japanese on July 7th, 1937, with what is known as the “Lugou Bridge Incident”.

Throughout history, Lugou Bridge has been associated with the integrity^⑨ and dignity^⑩ of the Chinese nation.

注释: ① arch /ɑ:tʃ/ n. 拱洞

② balustrade /ˌbælə'streɪd/ n. 栏杆

③ posture /'pɒstʃə/ n. 姿态

④ millimetre /'mɪlɪmɪtə/ n. 毫米

⑤ calligraphy /kə'liɡrəfi/ n. 书法

⑥ pavilion /pə'vɪljən/ n. 亭子

⑦ tablet /'tæblɪt/ n. 板

⑧ inscription /ɪn'skɪptʃən/ n. 碑铭

⑨ integrity /in'teɡrɪti/ n. 完整

⑩ dignity /'dɪɡnɪti/ n. 尊严

I. Tick the statements that are true with \checkmark

According to the passage, Lugou Bridge is famous because:

- ☐ 1. Marco Polo once visited it and wrote about it in his travelogue.
- ☐ 2. the bridge has a history of nearly 2,000 years.
- ☐ 3. the bridge was beautifully designed.
- ☐ 4. Emperor Qianlong once visited it and wrote about it in a book.
- ☐ 5. a historic event happened on the bridge.

II. Find and underline the following information in the passage above

1. The year in which Marco Polo came to China.
2. The century in which the bridge was built.
3. The place where the bridge was built.
4. The number of lions carved on the bridge.
5. The words that Emperor Qianlong wrote about the bridge.
6. The date of the Lugou Bridge Incident.

III. Choose the best translation for each of the following words based on the meaning in the context of the passage above

- () 1. The underlined word impressed in the first paragraph probably means _____.
A. 给压力 B. 留下印象
- () 2. The underlined word travelogue in the first paragraph probably means _____.
A. 游记 B. 旅游
- () 3. The underlined word exquisite in the second paragraph probably means _____.
A. 外国的 B. 精致的
- () 4. The underlined word dawn in the fourth paragraph probably means _____.
A. 拂晓 B. 傍晚

() 5. The underlined word resistance in the fifth paragraph probably means _____.

A. 反抗

B. 拒绝

IV. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given in brackets

1. Lugou Bridge is famous because of Marco Polo. It is also famous because of the historic events that happened there. (not only ... but also)

2. He was greatly impressed by the beauty of the bridge. He could describe it vividly years late. (so ... that)

3. His help made it possible for us to finish the task on time. (enable)

4. The beauty of Lugou Bridge fascinated him. (be fascinated by)

(二) The Statue of Liberty

When you think of the USA what image comes to mind — the White House, the Washington Monument or the Statue of Liberty? The most recognized symbol of the US is most probably the Statue of Liberty, located in the Upper Bay of New York Harbour, at the southern tip of Manhattan Island in New York City. The giant statue, with a torch representing freedom in one hand and a stone tablet bearing the inscription “July 4, 1776 ” (the USA’s Independence Day) in the other, has been for years a symbol of the American dream.

The Statue of Liberty did not, however, originated^① in the United States. The people of France gave the statue to the people of the United States over one hundred years ago in recognition^② of the friendship established during the American Revolution.

French sculptor^③ Frederic — Auguste Bartholdi designed the statue intending to complete it by the year 1876. Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, the designer of the Eiffel Tower, was commissioned^④ to design the structural framework^⑤. The statue was built by the joint effort of the Americans and the French; the Americans were to build the pedestal^⑥ and the French were responsible for the statue and its assembly^⑦ in the United States.



The statue was finally completed in France in July, 1884 and arrived in New York Harbour

in June, 1885. The pedestal construction was finished in April, 1886. On October 28, 1886, the Statue of Liberty was dedicated^⑧ in front of thousands of spectators^⑨. President Grover Cleveland accepted the statue on behalf of the United States, saying, “We will not forget that Liberty has here made her home, nor shall her chosen altar^⑩ be neglected^⑪. ”



Over the years, the Statue of Liberty has become a symbol of freedom, democracy and friendship. The Statue of Liberty still receives thousands of visitors each day and it is cherished around the world by freedom — loving people. The spirit that the Statue of Liberty symbolizes is best described in the well — known “Lady Liberty Anthem”: “ ... standing so pretty / An inspiration for the world to see / Opportunity for everyone to be the best they can be ... / We are the world, all brothers, / All religions, got no favourite colours, / Don’t believe in ethnocentricity^⑫ ... ”

- 注释： ① originate /ˈɒrɪdʒɪneɪt/ v. 起源 ② recognition /ˌrekəɡnɪʃən/ n. 认可
 ③ sculptor /ˈskʌlptə/ n. 雕塑家 ④ commission /kəˈmɪʃən/ v. 委托
 ⑤ structural framework 结构骨架 ⑥ pedestal /ˈpedɪstəl/ n. 底座
 ⑦ assembly /əˈsembli/ n. 组装 ⑧ dedicate /ˈdedɪkeɪt/ v. 举行落成仪式
 ⑨ spectator /spekˈteɪtə/ n. 观众 ⑩ altar /ˈɔːltə/ n. 圣坛
 ⑪ neglect /nɪɡlekt/ v. 忽视 ⑫ ethnocentricity /ˌeθnəʊsenˈtrɪsɪti/ n. 种族优越感

I. Match each paragraph with its main idea

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| () 1. Paragraph 1 | A. The Statue of Liberty was completed and dedicated. |
| () 2. Paragraph 2 | B. The Statue of Liberty is loved around the world. |
| () 3. Paragraph 3 | C. The Statue of Liberty is the most recognized symbol of the USA. |
| () 4. Paragraph 4 | D. The Statue of Liberty was built by a joint effort between the US and France. |
| () 5. Paragraph 5 | E. The Statue of Liberty was given to the USA by the French as a symbol of friendship. |

II. Fill in the following details about the Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty
Location: _____
Designer of the statue: _____
Designer of the structural framework: _____
Date completed: _____
Date dedicated: _____
Symbolic meaning: _____

III. Choose the best answer to each question

- () 1. Which is the most recognized symbol of America?
- A. The White House.
B. Washington Monument.
C. The Statue of Liberty.
D. Mount Rushmore.
- () 2. Which statement about the Statue of Liberty is NOT true below?
- A. The Statue of Liberty is located at the southern tip of Manhattan Island in New York City.
B. It is regarded as a symbol of freedom only for the American people.
C. The giant statue holds a torch representing freedom in one hand.
D. The statue's other hand holds a stone tablet inscribed with the date of the USA's Independence Day.
- () 3. The Statue of Liberty _____.
A. was made during the American Revolution
B. was a gift from France
C. was designed by Alexandre Gustave Eiffel
D. was completely assembled in the USA in 1884
- () 4. The Statue of Liberty stands for all of the following except _____.
A. freedom
B. democracy
C. justice
D. friendship

二、提高训练**The guardian of the treasures of Dunhuang**

Dunhuang is a little oasis^① in the vast Gobi Desert situated at the western end of Gansu province. The oasis used to be a stopover for foreign traders and pilgrims^② on the Silk Road during ancient times. For about a thousand years, from AD 366 until the 14th century, Dunhuang Grottoes^③, one of the great achievements of human civilization^④, were created by nameless artists who worked away in the harsh^⑤ environment with no thought of fame or fortune. These devoted artists filled the walls of hundreds of caves, which up to this day shelter^⑥ a total of 45,000 odd square metres of wall painting in addition to^⑦ 2,415 colourful stucco^⑧ images. The grottoes are now known as the “art museum in the desert” and the “library on the walls”. But for hundreds of years dead silence covered it because of an ocean of sand separating it from peopled areas.

At the beginning of the last century, Dunhuang was rediscovered and many of its treasures were taken abroad. One day in 1935, by chance, an overseas Chinese artist saw pictures of the lost treasures in a book at a used — book stall^⑨ on the banks of the Seine^⑩. Chang Shuhong's life was changed forever. At the time, Chang was studying Western painting in Paris and had already won many prizes that assured him a promising future ahead as an artist. When he saw the book, a collection of illustrative^⑪ plates by Paul Pelliot titled *Les Grottos de Touen-houang* (The Grottos of Dunhuang), the glorious Chinese art from centuries ago suddenly seemed to come to life under his excited gaze^⑫. At the same time, he was angered and distressed to realize that his country's greatest treasures had been plundered by those who had ventured to Dunhuang. "I will go home to China," decided Chang. "I will protect these treasures with my own hands." He turned his back on fame and honour and set out with a small group for the "art museum in the desert". But when they arrived, everywhere they looked they encountered^⑬ destruction and desolation: walls had crumbled and fallen, pagodas^⑭ stood roofless, caves had been plundered.



For the following 50 years, Chang led his comrades in battling against treacherous^⑮ weather conditions and natural environment to return Dunhuang to the brilliant cultural site it once was.

Once in recalling that difficult half century, he said, "They were very hard times. At the beginning, we didn't have any water and food. Everyone was against us going there. Some people compared it to serving a life sentence. But I wasn't going for my own sake^⑯. I was doing it for my country, for the cultural heritage of all humanity. "

注释: ①oasis /əʊ'eɪsɪs/ n. 绿洲

② pilgrim /'pɪlgrɪm/ n. 朝圣者

③ grotto /'grɒtəʊ/ n. 洞

④ civilization /ˌsɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ n. 文明

⑤ harsh /hɑːʃ/ adj. 恶劣的; 严酷的

⑥ shelter /'ʃeltə/ v. 遮蔽

⑦ in addition /ə'dɪʃən/ to 除……之外

⑧ stucco /'stʌkəʊ/ n. 涂墙壁用的灰泥

⑨ stall /stɔːl/ n. 摊

⑩ Seine /seɪn/ n. 塞纳河

⑪ illustrative /'ɪləstreɪtɪv/ adj. 例证性的

⑫ gaze /geɪz/ n. 凝视

⑬ encounter /ɪn'kəʊntə/ v. 遭遇

⑭ pagoda /pə'gəʊdə/ n. 宝塔

⑮ treacherous /'treɪʃərəs/ adj. 变化莫测的

⑯ sake /seɪk/ n. 为了……好处

I. Match each paragraph with its main idea

- () 1. paragraph 1 A. Chang Shuhong's memories of his work in Dunhuang
- () 2. paragraph 2 B. How Chang Shuhong learned of the treasures of Dunhuang and the decision he made to protect them
- () 3. paragraph 3 C. An introduction to Dunhuang and Dunhuang Grottoes
- () 4. paragraph 4 D. The hard work of Chang and his comrades to protect the treasures

II. Choose the best answer to each question

- () 1. The great wall paintings in Dunhuang Grottoes were created by _____.
A. Chang Shuhong
B. Paul Palliot
C. nameless artists
D. Chang Shuhong and his comrades
- () 2. Where did Chang Shuhong find the book about the arts of the Grottoes?
A. At a bank in Paris.
B. At a second-hand bookstall.
C. At a store.
D. At a library.
- () 3. Why did Chang Shuhong decide to return to China and go to Dunhuang Grottoes?
A. Because he wanted to become famous.
B. Because he wanted to take the paintings away.
C. Because he wanted to protect the great art there.
D. Because it was his task.

III. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. The great art of Dunhuang Grottoes was begun in 1935. ()
2. The Seine is a bank where Chang Shuhong used to work when he was in France. ()
3. Many people encouraged him to go to Dunhuang Grottoes to learn about the marvelous artwork there. ()
4. Despite the harsh environment in Dunhuang, Chang and his group created the Dunhuang Grottoes. ()
5. Dunhuang Grottoes are known as the “museum in the desert” because they are a Great collection of artwork located in the desert. ()

三、链接高考

(一) 阅读理解

Love, success, happiness, family and freedom—how important are these values to you? Here is one interview which explores the fundamental questions in life.

Question: Could you introduce yourself first?

Answer: My name is Misbah, 27 years old. I was born in a war—torn area. Right now I'm a web designer.

Q: What are your great memories?

A: My parents used to take us to hunt birds, climb trees, and play in the fields. For my it was like a holiday because we were going to have fun all day long. Those are my great memories.

Q: Does your childhood mean a lot to you?

A: Yes. As life was very hard, I used to work to help bring money in for the family. I spent my childhood working, with responsibilities beyond my age. However, it taught me to deal with problems all alone. I learnt to be independent.

Q: What changes would you like to make in your life?

A: If I could change something in my life, I'd change it so that my childhood could have taken place in another area. I would have loved to live with my family in freedom. Who cares whether we have much money, or whether we have a beautiful house? It doesn't matter as long as I can live with my family and we are safe.

Q: How do you get along with your parents?

A: My parents supported me until I came of age. I want to give back what I've got. That's our way. But I am working in another city. My only contact with my parents now is through the phone, but I hate using it. It filters^① out your emotion and leaves your voice only. My deepest feelings should be passed through sight, hearing and touch.

注释: ① filter /ˈfɪltə/ v. 过滤



() 1. In Misbah's childhood, _____.

- A. he was free from worry
- B. he liked living in the countryside
- C. he was fond of getting close to nature
- D. he often spent holidays with his family

- () 2. What did Misbah desire most in his childhood?
- A. A colorful life.
B. A beautiful house.
C. Peace and freedom.
D. Money for his family.
- () 3. How would Misbah prefer to communicate with his parents?
- A. By chatting on the Internet.
B. By calling them sometimes.
C. By paying weekly visits.
D. By writing them letters.
- () 4. If there were only one question left, what would it most probably be?
- A. What was your childhood dream?
B. What is your biggest achievement?
C. What is your parents' view of you?
D. What was your hardest experience in the war?

二) 完型填空

Introduction to letters to Sam

Dear Reader,

Please allow me to tell you something before you read this book. When my 1, Sam, was born, as I myself, his grandfather, my heart was filled with joy. I had been sitting in a wheelchair for 20 years before then, and I have been 2 ill many times. So I wondered if I would have the 3 to tell Sam what I had 4.

For years I have been hosting a program on the 5 and writing articles for a magazine. Being 6 to move freely, I have learned to sit still and keep my heart 7, exchanging thoughts with thousands of listeners and 8. So when Sam was born, I 9 to tell him about school and friendship, romance and work, love and everything else. That's how I started to write these 10. I hope that Sam would 11 them sooner or later.

However, that expectation 12 when Sam showed signs of autism^① at the age of two. He had actually stopped talking before the discovery of the signs. He 13 to communicate with others, even the family members. That was 14 for me but didn't stop me writing on. I realized that I had even 15 now to tell him. I wanted him to 16 what it means to be "different" from others, and learn how to fight against the misfortune he'll 17 as I myself, his grandfather, did. I just 18 if I could write all that I wanted to say in the rest of my life.

Now, 19 the book has been published, I have been given the chance. Every chapter in