



· 各个击破 ·

# 名师视点

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## 高中英语

· 阅 读 ·

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CHUBANZHE DE HUA

# 出版者的话

《名师视点》丛书的创意始于教材改革的进行，教材的不稳定使教辅图书市场一度处于混乱状态，新旧图书杂糅，读者即使有一双火眼金睛，也难辨真伪。但无论各版别的教材如何更新、变革，万变不离其宗的是，删改陈旧与缺乏新意的内容，增加信息含量，增强人文意识，创新精神，增添科技内涵，活跃思维，培养学生的创新、理解、综合分析及独立解决问题等诸多能力，而这些目标的实现均是以众多不断调整的知识版块、考查要点串连在一起的，不管教材如何更改，无论教改的步子迈得多大，这些以丰富学生头脑，开拓学生视野，提高其综合素养为宗旨的知识链条始终紧密地联系在一起，不曾有丝毫的断裂，而我们则充分关注形成这一链条的每一环节，这也是“视点”之所在。

《名师视点》丛书的出版正是基于此种理念，涵盖初高中两个重点学习阶段，以语文、英语、数学、物理、化学五个学科为线索，以各科可资选取的知识版块作为专题视点，精讲、精解、精练。该丛书主要具有以下特点：

## 一、以专题为编写线索

语文、英语、数学、物理、化学五主科依据初高中各年级段整体内容及各学科的自身特点，科学、系统地加以归纳、分类及整理，选取各科具有代表性的知识专题独立编写成册，并以透彻的讲解，精辟的分析，科学的练习，准确的答案为编写思路，再度与一线名师携手合作，以名师的教学经验为图书的精髓，以专题为视点，抓住学科重点、知识要点，缓解学生过重的学习负担。

## 二、针对性、渗透性强

“专题”，即专门研究和讨论的题目，这就使其针对性较明显。其中语文、英语两科依据学科试题特点分类，数学、物理、化学各科则以知识块为分类依据，各科分别撷取可供分析讨论的不同版块，紧抓重点难点，参照国家课程标

准及考试说明，于潜移默化中渗透知识技能，以达“润物细无声”之功效。

### 三、双色印刷，重点鲜明

《名师视点》丛书采用双色印刷，不仅突破以往教辅图书单调刻板的局限，而且对重点提示及需要引起学生注意的文字用色彩加以突出，使其更加鲜明、醒目。这样，学生在使用时既可以方便地找到知识重点，又具有活泼感，增添阅读兴趣。

### 四、适用区域广泛

《名师视点》丛书采用“专题”这一编写模式，以人教版教材为主，兼顾国内沪版、苏版等地教材，汲取多种版本教材的精华，选取专题，使得该套书在使用上适用于全国的不同区域，不受教材版本的限制。

作为出版者，我们力求以由浅入深、切中肯綮的讲解过程，化解一些枯燥的课堂教学，以重点、典型的例题使学生从盲目的训练中得以解脱，以实用、适量的练习减少学生课下如小山般的试卷。

我们的努力是真诚的，我们的探索是不间断的，成功并不属于某一个人，它需要我们的共同努力，需要我们携手前行。

东北师范大学出版社  
第一编辑室

MINGSHI SHIDIAN

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## Reading comprehension 1

Peter King, 15, Mary King, 13, went to see a doctor. Peter had a bad cold, so the doctor gave him some pills to take. Mary had a cough, so the doctor gave her some cough medicine.

There are the words on the bottle of the medicine:

### Cough Medicine

Shake well before use.

Take three times daily after meals.

Dose: adults—2 teaspoonfuls

children 8-14—1 teaspoonful

children 4-7—1/2 teaspoonful

Not suitable for children below the age of 4.

Store in a cold place.

Use before Aug. 1994.

1. Mary should take \_\_\_\_\_ in a day.  
A. 2 teaspoonfuls    B. 3 teaspoonfuls    C. 4 teaspoonfuls    D. 1 teaspoonful
2. The medicine should be kept in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a refrigerator    B. hot water    C. any place    D. the sun
3. Mary should \_\_\_\_\_ before she take some.  
A. shake the medicine well    B. eat her meals  
C. shake the medicine gently    D. drink something
4. People aged \_\_\_\_\_ cannot take this medicine.  
A. 4.5    B. 13    C. 5    D. 2
5. Mary or her mother should \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine left after Aug. 1994.  
A. throw away    B. take 2 times  
C. stop to take    D. take 3 times more



### 答案及解析

KEY

1. B 从文中得知 Mary 13 岁, 根据说明指示的第四行: 8-14 岁的孩子一次吃

一勺，因为一天吃三次，所以 Mary 一天应吃三勺药。

2. A 根据说明指示倒数第二句判断，只有 A 符合此条件。
3. A
4. D 倒数第三句：4 岁以下儿童禁服。只有 D 项最符合题意。
5. A 文中最后一句：在 1994 年 8 月前服用，即有效期到此为止之后为过期，只能扔掉。

## Reading comprehension 2

My son-in-law, a doctor at a hospital, had finished a physical exam on a six-year-old boy when the mother told the doctor that her son was always having junk food (零食). The doctor thought how he might get the child to see the light about his poor eating habit. "So," he asked, "what do you want to be when you grow up?"

"I want to be a doctor," said the boy. "I've got him now," thought my son-in-law. "And what would you say to a boy when his mother complain that he was eating so much junk food?"

At once, the child replied, "I ate junk food when I was a child, and look at me now."

1. What was the boy's problem?
  - A. The boy was in bad health.
  - B. The boy liked junk food very much.
  - C. The boy did not want to have physical exam.
  - D. The boy paid no attention to the mother's ideas.
2. The sentence "The doctor thought how he might get the child to see the light about his poor eating habit." means that the doctor tried \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to let the boy see the light of the food
  - B. to let the boy understand it was bad to have too much junk food
  - C. to give the boy his help
  - D. to encourage the boy to have more junk food
3. "I have got him now." means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. "Now, I've got a letter from him."





- B. "Now, I understand what he wants to do."
- C. "Now, I know this is a good point against him."
- D. "Now, I have caught him."
4. What did the doctor expect to hear about his second question?
- A. "It's not good for you to have too much junk food."
- B. "It doesn't matter to have too much junk food."
- C. "I ate junk food when I was a child, and look at me now."
- D. "Listen to your mother and me, you can have much more junk food."
5. This story tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boys have quicker mind than man  
B. there is no need to take care of boys  
C. children have their own ways of thinking  
D. boys shouldn't eat too much junk food



## 答案及解析

KEY

1. B
2. B 医生想让他意识到吃零食是个坏习惯。
3. C 4. A
5. C 通过文中提到的事件影射如今的孩子有他们自己的思考问题的方式、方法。

## Reading comprehension 3

The doctor decided to put his overweight patient on a diet. "I want you to eat regularly (有规律地) for two days," the doctor directed, "then skip (跳; 略过) a day, and repeat this procedure (过程) all together for two weeks. The next time I see you, you should have lost at least 5 pounds."

When the man returned, he had lost 20 pounds.

"Did you this just by following my advice?" the doctor asked.

The fellow nodded. "I'll tell you, though, I thought I was going to drop dead that third day."

"From hunger?"



"No, from skipping."

1. What did the doctor say to the patient?
  - A. He advised him to reduce his meals every day.
  - B. He asked him to eat less food every time.
  - C. He asked him to eat nothing every third day.
  - D. He wanted him to eat regularly and take more exercise.
2. When his patient returned, he had \_\_\_\_\_ since his first visit.
  - A. eaten regularly for 14 days
  - B. eaten nothing for 9 days
  - C. eaten according to the doctor's advice
  - D. eaten regularly for 10 days
3. The patient lost 20 pounds because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he ate twice less food than the doctor advised him every day
  - B. he had twice less meals during the two weeks
  - C. he ate regularly for one day and then skipped two days
  - D. he ate regularly all the time, but jumped one day every third day
4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
  - A. The patient followed the doctor's advice strictly.
  - B. The patient misunderstood the doctor's advice.
  - C. The doctor had made fun of the patient.
  - D. The doctor's advice was not fit to the patient.
5. The overweight patient said he was going to drop dead because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he followed the doctor's wrong advice
  - B. he ate nothing every third day
  - C. he ate little food for two weeks
  - D. he kept jumping every third day

### 9 答案及解析

KEY

1. C 第一段中医说：“有规律地吃两天，然后跳过一天。”即**跳过的那一天不吃东西**。本题是对“skip”一词的理解。
2. A 病人误解了医生的话，把skip a day误认为每天都要做跳的运动，而且文中第一段中医告诉病人重复这个过程两周（two weeks），即14天。
3. D 4. B 5. D

## Reading comprehension 4

School and Einstein did not mix well. His teachers thought that he was stupid and that Einstein's thoughts and words were jumbled (混乱). His schoolwork was poor. Playing the violin was all he was good at as a child.

When he was ten, he met Dr. Max Talmy. Talmy talked with the boy and tried to help him. They discussed books and Einstein showed an interest in maths. He understood difficult problems and ideas. Inside this "stupid" boy was a genius.

Schoolwork never became easy for Einstein. He could not learn things by heart. Paying attention was hard for him. He even did not pass his first test to enter college.

Because of his learning problems, Einstein made few friends. He was shy in groups of people. Yet he overcame (克服) his shortcomings. He became a well-known scientist in the field of physics. He was one of the most important thinkers of the modern age.

1. Einstein was not welcome at school really because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he was thought to be a stupid boy
  - B. his thoughts and words were jumbled
  - C. he was good at maths besides the other subjects
  - D. he couldn't finish his homework
2. Einstein could not learn things by heart because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he was not able to use his head
  - B. he was not good at anything
  - C. he spent all his time to play the violin
  - D. he did not pay any attention to what he was not interested in
3. The sentence "School and Einstein did not mix well." really means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Einstein did not love his school
  - B. Einstein couldn't do as his teachers told him to
  - C. the school was not fit for him.
  - D. there was no room for him in the school



4. In this passage the word “genius” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a person with special ability  
B. a person with no learning at all  
C. a person who can do nothing  
D. a person who can do everything well
5. From this passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the schoolwork was too difficult for Einstein  
B. Einstein did not receive college education  
C. a stupid boy can become a genius  
D. Einstein was careless with his schoolwork

### 答案及解析

KEY

1. A 第一段第二句。B项虽在第二句中提到，但它也是证明了he was stupid。  
2. D 第三段第三句“paying attention was hard for him”。  
3. B  
4. A **genius: 天才。**  
5. D 爱因斯坦对数学很感兴趣，他能解决很难的数学题（第二段三、四句），故排除A项。B项在文中未提及。C项说的过于武断，故答案为D（第三段第二句“He could not learn things by heart.”）。

## Reading comprehension 5

A few years ago I wrapped an expensive bottle of wine with a piece of red and green silk on it, and left it in our post-box as a Christmas gift for our letter carrier, Larry. The bottle was gone the next day, but to my surprise, and disappointment Larry never thanked me for the present. I soon brushed it off, knowing Larry's route was long and he would receive too many presents to have sent thank-you notes.

That spring when we were planning a party, I told my husband that I would go out to buy some wine. He opened the closet door and showed me a bottle with a red and green piece of silk, just the same as the one I bought.