

中学英语读写联动 1+1

主编 凌 达 杨 波



高中英语

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任务型阅读 + 书面表达

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南京大学出版社

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前 言

为学生编写的教辅书可谓汗牛充栋,层出不穷。学生课内学业繁重,课余时间少得可怜,早已无暇应付千篇一律的教辅。在此情形下,只有创新思维,想学生所想,急家长所急,解教师所难,编写出一套创新设计、针对性强、涵盖面广、具有引领学科发展意义的教学辅助用书,才是雪中送炭。

阅读是人们获取信息的最基本途径,写作是人们表达观点情感的必备方式。九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学目标是:学生应能从口头和书面材料中获取所需信息,能就熟悉的话题用英语与老师和同学进行简单的口笔头交流,能对事物进行简单的描述并作出自己的判断。学生应具有一定的跨文化交际的意识,对异国文化采取尊重和包容的态度。高中英语课程标准明确提出高中阶段英语教学要重点从三个方面发展学生的英语语用能力:用英语进行恰当交流的能力;用英语获取信息、处理信息的能力;用英语进行思维的能力。本书正是基于国家英语课程目标,在充分调研图书市场的前提下编写的。(1)落实国家《英语课程标准》的要求,实践其创新教学理念。本书的语言结构及知识范畴符合学生的认知能力和身心发展水平,与《英语课程标准》要求一致。书中的题型注重学生能力的培养和提高,突出创新思维训练,借鉴“任务型学习”原则,题量适中。(2)激发学习兴趣,注重人文、科学素质培养。本书选材多样,集思想性、科学性、教育性和趣味性于一体,充分考虑了学生的知识水平和认知水平,以及他们的兴趣、爱好和愿望等心理需求。力求使学生在学中乐,在乐中学。(3)阅读能力和书面表达能力并重。本书每个单元提供四篇文章。围绕阅读文章提供阅读理解和书面表达练习。本书共提供八种学生必须掌握,且常考的书面表达练习,两个单元轮回一遍。学生必须应用读前观察与思考、读中体验与思考、读后判断并进行书面表达等学习策略,在输入的基础上逐渐锻炼输出能力,从而提升语言综合运用能力。

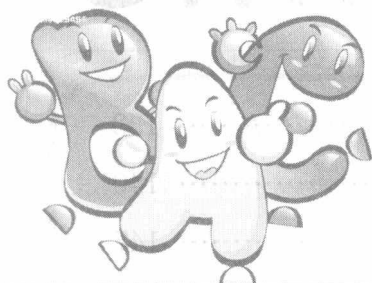
但愿编者们的创新尝试能给每位有缘的师生带去成功的喜悦。

编者水平有限,虽已极尽全力,缺点和错误在所难免。我们诚心期望广大师生和专家提出宝贵意见(电子邮箱:njupress@gmail.com),以便修订时改进。

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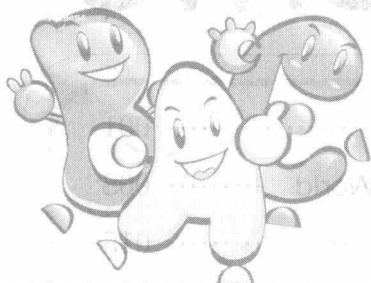
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Unit 1 Good Friends

(1)

Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Have you ever been misunderstood by others?

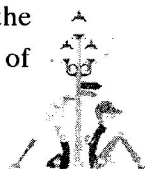
2. What were your feelings then?

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.

I left my friend's house shortly after seven. It was still too early for dinner, so I walked along the road for about an hour until I began to feel hungry. Then I went into a favourite restaurant, where I often went.

There were many people there and I ordered my dinner. While I was waiting for my soup to arrive, I looked around. I noticed that a man sitting at the corner table near the door kept looking in my direction, as if he knew me. I certainly did not know him, for I never forgot a face. The man had a newspaper open in front of him, which he was pretending(假装)to read, though all the while I could see that he was keeping an eye on me. When the waiter brought my soup, the man was clearly puzzled(不解)by the way the waiter and I talked with each other. He became even more puzzled as time went on and it became more and more clear that I was well known there. Then he got up and went into the kitchen. Soon he came out, paid his bill and left without another look at me.

When I had finished and was about to leave, I called the owner of the restaurant over and asked him what the man had wanted. The owner was a bit embarrassed(窘迫)by my question and did not want to tell me. I insisted. "Well", he said, "he was a detective(侦探)." "Really?" I said, very surprised. "He was certainly very interested in me. But, why?" "He followed you here because he thought you were a man he was hunting for," the owner of the restaurant said. "When he came into the kitchen, he showed me a photo of



the wanted man. He certainly looked like you! Of course since we know you here I was able to convince him that he had made a mistake.” “It’s lucky I came to a restaurant where I am known,” I said, “or I might have been caught.”

- () 1. From the text, we can infer(推断)that _____.
A. the writer came into the restaurant before the man
B. the man had been waiting for the writer long in the restaurant
C. the writer and the man entered the restaurant at the same time
D. the writer saw the man as soon as he went into the restaurant
- () 2. Why did the man go into the kitchen?
A. To pay the bill.
B. To better watch the waiter.
C. To solve(解决)his puzzle.
D. To tell the waiter he wanted to catch the writer.
- () 3. The underlined word “convince” most probably means _____.
A. argue B. make him believe C. describe D. trust
- () 4. What conclusion(结论)can we draw from the text?
A. It is important to talk to the waiters each time one has dinner in a restaurant
B. Having dinner in your favourite restaurant can sometimes bring you good luck.
C. Detectives are sometimes given wrong pictures of the wanted people.
D. Looking like a wanted man can sometimes bring you trouble.

Task Three Rewrite the sentences.

1. I noticed that a man sitting at the corner table near the door kept looking in my direction. (改成定语从句)

I noticed that a man _____ at the corner table near the door kept looking in my direction.

2. Then I went into a favorite restaurant, where I often went. (改成同义句)

Then I _____ a favorite restaurant, where I often went.

3. The man was clearly puzzled by the way the waiter and I talked with each other. (添加适当关系词)

The man was clearly puzzled by the way _____ the waiter and I talked with each other.

4. He thought you were a man he was hunting for. (改成反意疑问句)

He thought you were a man he was hunting for, _____?

5. I was able to convince him that he had made a mistake.

I was able to _____ him _____ that he had made a mistake.

Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Who will you turn to for help when meeting with problems?

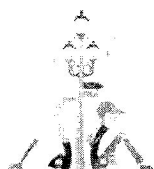
2. Have you ever turned to the telephone hot line for help?

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.

In the past, when people had problems, they went to their families or friends to get advice. Today it is possible to get advice from radio shows, TV programmers and telephone hot lines, too. A hot line is a telephone line that offers a direct way of getting in touch with advisers. Most hot lines are completely anonymous—callers do not have to say their names or telephone numbers. Most hot lines are usually free, too. Callers do not have to pay for the advice or the phone calls—even if the calls are long distance. At some hot lines, the advisers are volunteers (志愿者). Other hot lines pay their advisers for their work. Usually the advisers are full-job people with years of education and experience, but sometimes, the advisers have only taken a short class before starting to work on the hot line. All the advisers listen to people and help them solve their problems.



- () 1. According to the text, a hot line is a telephone line _____.
 A. that is hot
 B. through which people get advice
 C. whose number no one knows
 D. through which callers take a short class
- () 2. When people call the hot line advisers, they _____.
 A. often give their names and telephone numbers
 B. have to pay for the long distance calls
 C. usually pay nothing for most of the calls and advice
 D. always try to get in touch with the volunteer advisers
- () 3. The advisers working at hot lines _____.
 A. are not all paid
 B. are all volunteers
 C. all have years of education and experience



D. have all been trained for a short time

() 4. The writer of the article seems to think that _____.

- A. with hot lines people won't get advice from their families or friends
- B. hot lines help the callers a lot
- C. people had better pay for the advice and phone calls
- D. the hot line advisers will solve all of the callers' problems

Task Three Put the words into the right order.

1. from, it, possible, get advice, is, to, telephone hot lines, today

2. they, their families, to get advice, went, to, or friends

3. at, some, volunteers, the advisers, hot lines, are,

4. other, their advisers, pay, hot lines, their work, for

5. all, them, the advisers, solve, help, their problems.

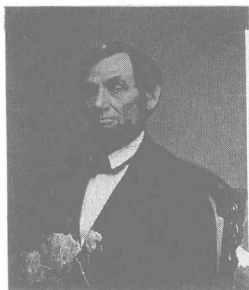
(3)

Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Do you often laugh at yourself?

2. Do you know anything about Lincoln? Say something about him.

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.



It has been said that Lincoln was always ready to join in a laugh at himself. There is a story that he was always happy to tell.

In his early days as a lawyer, Lincoln went town to town to hear and judge cases (案件). During one of his trips, he was sitting in a train when a strange man came up to him. The stranger looked at the tall clumsy lawyer and said he had something that he believed

belonged to(属于) Lincoln. Lincoln was a bit surprised. He had never seen the man before. He didn't see how this could be. The stranger pulled out a pen knife and began to explain. Many years before, he had been given the knife. He had been told to keep it until he was able to find a man uglier than himself.

Lincoln's eyes always sparkled when he reached this part of the story. It always brought smiles to the faces of those who heard it. The story was funny. But even more interesting was the fact that a man as great as Lincoln could laugh at himself.

- () 1. Why did the stranger give Lincoln the knife? Because _____.
 A. he was clever B. he wasn't good looking
 C. he took the train D. he was tall
- () 2. Where did the stranger get the knife?
 A. He bought it.
 B. He took it from a student.
 C. He was given the knife.
 D. He found it.
- () 3. From the story we know _____.
 A. Lincoln gave away the knife
 B. Lincoln didn't care about his looking
 C. Lincoln always smiled
 D. That man was as great as Lincoln
- () 4. Lincoln liked to tell people the story because he _____.
 A. wanted to tell people he was good-looking
 B. wanted to find the next man to give him the knife
 C. always laughed at himself
 D. thought other people could like it

Task Three Translate the following sentences into English with the given words.

1. 他总是乐于助人。(ready)

2. 不要总是嘲笑别人。(laugh at)

3. 这本书是属于他的。(belong)

4. 他走上前来和我握手。(come up)

5. 直到你做完作业你才可以去玩。(until)



Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Do you love animals?

2. Have you ever raised any pets? Say something about that.

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.

The phone rang at Bette and Don's house. It was a friend calling to ask if they'd like a pig. "His name is Lord Bacon. He is four months old and..."

For one year, Don felt helpless because his wife suffered from an illness of nameless fear. She couldn't leave the house if Don wasn't with her.

When Lord Bacon arrived, he looked around and went toward Bette. She knelt to welcome him. He put his head on her shoulder(肩膀) and kissed her. For the first time she smiled for a long time. That night Bette made up a bed in the kitchen for the pig.

The next morning, Lord Bacon followed Bette into a small home office, and lay beside her desk when she wrote something.

One evening when Bette and Don drew up their armchairs to watch TV, the pig pushed a chair over with his snout(鼻子) and sat up in front of it. As he watched the people on the screen, his head moved quickly from side to side.

Some children began to like him and call him Pigger, and he became Pigger from then on.

Once Bette took him to a meeting. When they arrived there, Pigger picked out the oldest woman and hurried over to kiss her. The others broke into laughter. Bette found herself answering questions. She told them that pigs were cleverer than dogs and twice as clean.

She told them he was a handsome pig. Pigger walked about proudly. When she scolded(责备) him for becoming dirty, Pigger lowered his head and let his tongue(舌头) hang out. People laughed.

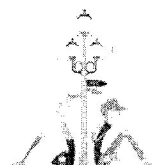
When people asked what Pigger was, Don explained, "to us, he's a pig, but to him, he's a human." Winston Churchill said, "Dogs look up to us. Cats look down on us. Pigs treat us as equals."

In one year Bette and Pigger made 95 appearances(出现) in public together, mostly before old people and children. Bette felt that her own illness disappeared slowly. She said, "Pigger helped me become my old self, and brightened so many others' lives."

- () 1. Which is the best title of the passage?
- A. Animal and Man.
 - B. Usefulness of pigs.
 - C. The life of Pigger.
 - D. Lovely Pigger.
- () 2. Which of the following is true?
- A. Before Pigger came, Bette was afraid of others.
 - B. People often made fun of (取笑) Pigger.
 - C. Bette must be very proud of (以……为自豪) Pigger.
 - D. Bette never appeared before the public after she kept Pigger.
- () 3. What conclusion (结论) can we draw from the passage?
- A. Bette and Don often argued with each other before Pigger came.
 - B. Pigger was good at copying people's action.
 - C. Winston Churchill liked pigs very much.
 - D. Bette took Pigger to the meeting because she could get some money.
- () 4. What does the underlined (画线的) sentence mean?
- A. Bette became old because of Pigger's help.
 - B. Bette got well because of keeping Pigger.
 - C. Bette helped herself with keeping Pigger.
 - D. Pigger did its best to help Bette.

Task Three Rearrange the order of the following sentences to make a short paragraph.

- A. One day a friend called to ask if they'd like a pig.
- B. Pigger came and Bette felt happy.
- C. Bette and Pigger often appeared in public together.
- D. Don felt helpless because his wife suffered from an illness of nameless fear.
- E. Pigger helped Bette to become herself again.



Unit 2 English Around the World

(1)

Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Have you ever written some letters to your parents?

2. When did you write it? Say something about your letter.

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.

I feel very excited at the thought that in another week I shall be with you again on holiday. I have enjoyed my stay in England very much indeed. 1, but, as they say in England, "There's no place like home," and I think you feel this above all at Christmas time.

I am leaving here early on Thursday, the 23rd, and I shall arrive in Basle on Friday morning, so I shall be home somewhere about lunchtime. Can you meet me at the station 2?

In some of my earlier letters I have told you all about the other students here. Well, I want to ask my Polish friend Jan to come and spend Christmas with us. Will that be all right? His father and mother died last year. 3, and he has no friend in England except the Browns. He is a nice boy. I know you all like him, and I feel sure he will enjoy Christmas with us. It is very short notice(提前通知), but you are always pleased, I know, if we bring our friends home. However, I have not yet invited him, as I think it is better to ask you first. 4.

- () 1. The writer was very excited at the thought that _____.
- A. she would be back home with his new friend
- B. she would be with her parents in another week
- C. her parents wanted to see her very much
- D. she would go on staying in England
- () 2. She wanted someone to meet her because _____.
- A. she was told to do so
- B. she would be tired out after the trip

- C. she would carry a lot of things
 D. she didn't know where the station was
- () 3. The sentence "There's no place like home" implies _____.
 A. there is not a place that the writer likes
 B. there is no place that the writer can live in
 C. the writer's home is not in England in fact
 D. there is no place which is not like a house
- () 4. This paragraph is taken out of a _____.
 A. magazine
 B. letter
 C. book
 D. newspaper

Task Three Put the following sentences back into the passage.

- A. He will not go home for Christmas
 B. Mr. Brown and my classmates are nice to me
 C. Please let me know as soon as possible if it is all right
 D. as I shall have a lot of luggage(行李)

(2)

Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

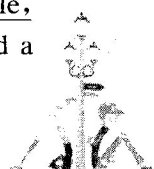
1. What is Western world like in your opinion?

2. Do you want to go abroad for further study one day?

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.

I came to study in a Western country a year ago. Yet, I did not know its society until I was injured(受伤) in a car accident because after the accident I had to see a doctor and go to court(法庭).

After the accident, my roommate called a doctor for me. I was very thankful and determined(下决心) to repay him one day. But the next day, he asked me to pay him \$200 for what he had done. I was very surprised. He had a good reason to charge me, he said. And (1) I, to, collect, if, from, wanted, the person, money, who, responsible, was, my injury, for, I'd have to have a good lawyer. Since he had helped me to find a



good doctor, it was only fair that I should pay him.

But every time I went to see the doctor, I had to wait about 50 minutes. He would see two or three patients at the same time, and often stopped treating one as to see another. Yet he charged me \$ 115 each time. (2)最终的检查报告由十行字组成,却花了我 215 美元。

(3)My lawyer was all smiles the first time we met. But after that he avoided(避免) seeing me at all. He knew very well the other side was responsible for the accident, yet he hardly did anything. He simply waited to collect his money. He was so irresponsible that I decided to dismiss(解雇)him. And he made me pay him \$ 770.

Now I had to act as my own lawyer. (4)Because of my inexperience(缺乏经验), I told the insurance(保险公司)the date I was leaving that country. Knowing that, they played for time, and I left without getting a cent.

My experiences taught me two things about the reality in some countries; firstly, in a country like this money is everything. It is more important than friendship, honor or professional morality(职业道德). Secondly, foreigners are still being unfairly treated. So when we talk about the Western world, we should see both its good and bad sides.

- () 1. The writer's roommate offered to help him because _____.
A. he felt sorry for the writer
B. he thought it was a chance to make some money
C. he knew the doctor was a very good one
D. he wanted the writer to have a good lawyer
- () 2. A good lawyer is important for the writer to _____.
A. be well treated in that country
B. talk with the person responsible for the accident
C. recover before he leaves that country
D. get the responsible side to pay his injury
- () 3. The underlined word "charge" in Paragraph 2 means _____.
A. be responsible B. help C. ask as a price D. treat
- () 4. What conclusion can you draw from this story?
A. Going to court is something very common(普遍的)in that country.
B. One must be very careful while driving a car.
C. There are more bad sides in that country than good sides.
D. Money is more important than other things in that country.

Task Three Do as required.

1. 把文中(1)处画线部分单词组成句子

2. 把文中(2)处汉语译成英语。

3. 把文中(3)处英语译成汉语。

4. 把文中(4)处转换成原因状语从句。

5. What did the author learn from his experience?

(3)

Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Are you good at learning languages?

2. How do you learn a foreign language?

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.

Some people seem to have a skill(技巧) in learning languages. They can pick up new words, master rules of grammar, and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others. They do not seem to be any cleverer than others, so what makes language learning so much easier for them? Perhaps if we take a closer look at these successful(成功的) language learners we may find a few of the skills that make language learning easier for them.

First of all, successful language learners are independent(独立的) learners. They do not depend on the book or the teacher; they find their own ways to learn the language. Instead of waiting for the teacher to explain, they try to find the rules for themselves. They are good guessers. When they guess wrong, they guess again. They try to learn from their mistakes.

Successful language learning is active learning. They do not wait for a chance to use the language; they look for such a chance. They find people who speak the language and they ask these people to correct them when they make mistakes. They will try anything to communicate. They are not afraid to repeat what they hear or to say strange things; they are willing to make mistakes and try again. It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.

Finally, successful language learners are learners with a purpose(目的). They want to learn the language because they are interested in the language and the people who speak it. It is necessary for them to learn the language in order to communicate with these people. They find it easy to practise using the language often because they want to learn with it.

If your language learning has been less than successful, you might do well to try some

