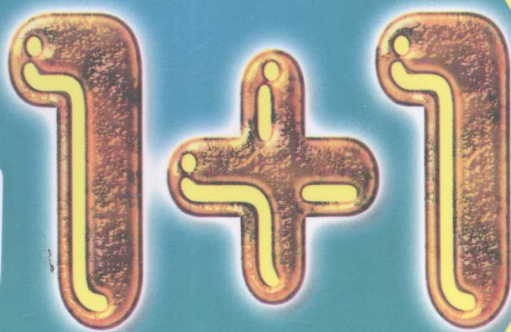


中学英语读写联动 1+1

主编 凌 达 杨 波




# 高中英语 读写联动



任务型阅读 + 书面表达

## 高二

 南京大学出版社

中学英语读写联动 1+1



高中英语

# 读写联动 1+1

任务型阅读+书面表达

顾问 王淑香 (北京市英语特级教师、北京大学附中资深英语教师)

朱善萍 (江苏省英语特级教师、南京外国语学校教科室主任)

主编 凌达 杨波

副主编 杨雁 蒋道凤 戴艳

编委 霍翠萍 杨宁 李娟 蒋乡慧 邵明

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吴国祥 肖忆路

英文审读 (美) Donovan Goode

Keith Alexander

出版统筹 杨金荣



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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。

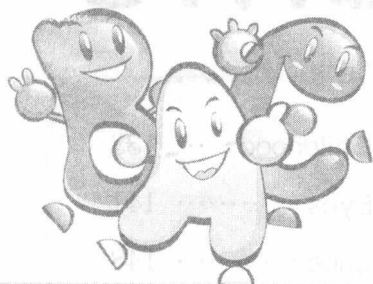
编者水平有限,虽已竭尽全力,缺点和错误在所难免。我们诚心期望广大师生和专家提出宝贵意见(电子邮箱:njupress@gmail.com),以便修订时改进。

编委会

2009年7月于南京大学北园

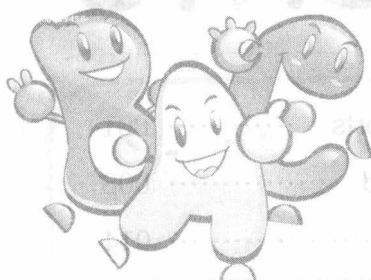


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# Unit 1 Englishman and Sports

(1)

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

1. Do you know what climate means?

2. What is the climate like in the place where you live?

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

The climate of any place is the kind of weather it usually has over a long period of time. The houses we live in, the clothes we wear, even the foods we eat depend on the climate of the place where we live.

Climate is a pattern that is not nearly as simple as we think, and it is affected by many factors(因素). The distance to the North or South Pole or to the equator really matters a lot. If you live near either of the poles, you live in a cold climate, for the place where you live does not get as much or as direct sunshine as a place farther away from the poles. In places close to the equator(赤道), the climate is very hot, for they are the parts where the sun shines almost straight down.

The amount of rain or snow falls makes a great difference to the climate. In hot deserts, little rain falls, but in a hot rain forest, the amount of rainfalls is far larger than that in a desert, for there is a heavy rain almost every day, even several times per day.

Though a rain forest and desert may be the same distance from the equator, their climates are rather different from each other.

How much rain or snow falls are considered by some to be determined by the winds, the surrounding mountains and the currents(水流) in nearby seas and so on. In short, it is a very complex natural phenomenon(现象).

( ) 1. This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. weather



- B. different climate
- C. climate and its determining factors
- D. the difference between weather and climate

( ) 2. From this passage, we know climate and weather are \_\_\_\_\_ and climate is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. almost the same; the general term of weather
- B. quite different; the average weather conditions at a particular place over a period of time
- C. not the same; included by weather
- D. very much alike; bigger and weather is smaller

( ) 3. According to this passage, the most important factor that determines the cold climate in the Antarctica and the Arctic and the hot climate in equator is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how near is a place near to either pole or the equator
- B. the different angles(角度) at which the sun shines
- C. that the equator is in the middle of the globe while the Antarctica and the Arctic are at the ends of the poles
- D. their different geographical positions on the earth

( ) 4. The difference of the climates between a tropical desert and a tropical rain forest is affected by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the amount of rainfalls
- B. the winds and the surrounding mountains
- C. the currents in nearby seas
- D. how much rain the two different places can get

### Task Three Rewrite the sentences.

1. Climate is a pattern that is not nearly as simple as we think. (改成同义句)

Climate is a pattern that is \_\_\_\_\_ we think.

2. The distance to the North or South Pole or to the equator really matters a lot. (改成反意疑问句)

The distance to the North or South Pole or to the equator really matters a lot, \_\_\_\_\_?

3. How much rain or snow falls are considered by some to be determined by the winds. (改成宾语从句)

Some consider that how much rain or snow falls \_\_\_\_\_ the winds.

4. It is a very complex natural phenomenon. (改成复数句)

\_\_\_\_\_ very complex natural \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The climate of any place is the kind of weather it usually has over a long period of time.

(补充适当关系词)

The climate of any place is the kind of weather \_\_\_\_\_ it usually has over a long period of time.

(2)

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

1. List some kinds of popular sports.

2. What is your favorite sport?

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

It seems that the Englishman just cannot live without sports of some kinds. A famous French humorist once said that this is because the English insist on behaving like children all their lives. Wherever you go in this country you will see both children and grown-ups knocking a ball about with a stick or something, as if in Britain men shall always remain boys and women girls! Still, it can never be bad to get exercise, can it?



Taking all amateur (业余) and professional sports in Britain into consideration, there can be no doubt that football is at the top of the list. It is called soccer in the United States. The game was originated in Britain and was played in the Middle Ages or even earlier, though as an organized game, or "associated football," it dates only from the beginning of the 19th century.

The next is rugby, which is called "football" in the United States. It is a kind of football played by two teams of fifteen players rather than eleven. In rugby, an oval-shaped ball is used which can be handled as well as kicked. It is a pretty rough game.

In summer, cricket is the most popular sport. In fact, it has sometimes been called the English national game. Most foreigners find the game rather slow or even boring, but it enjoys great popularity among the British.

Tennis rates high on the list, too. It was introduced to England from France in the 15th century, but it was from England that it spread to practically every country in the world.

Table tennis or "ping-pong," surely is not played on a great scale as it is in China or Japan. Basketball and volleyball were introduced into Britain during the late 19th century from America and are gaining popularity. Horse-back riding, swimming, rowing and golf all attract a lot of people.



- ( ) 1. The main purpose of Paragraph One is to tell us that the English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are all sports lovers                      B. behave like children  
C. like to kick a ball around                D. can remain young all their lives
- ( ) 2. Which of the following is NOT true about football and rugby according to the text?  
A. They differ in the shape of the ball.  
B. They are played by different number of players.  
C. They both can be handled.  
D. They both can be kicked.
- ( ) 3. According to the text, the most popular sport of all in Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cricket              B. football              C. tennis              D. rugby
- ( ) 4. What's the best title for this text?  
A. The Most Popular Sport.                      B. The British Sports.  
C. History of Sports.                              D. Sports in Britain.

### Task Three Put the words into the right order.

1. will, and, about, children, see, knocking, you, both, a, grown-ups, ball  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. be, no, the, that, can, the, football, of, is, there, at, top, doubt, list  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. beginning, the, it, the, century, of, from, only, dates, 19th  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. game, most, rather, find, foreigners, boring, the, even, slow, or  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. from England, it, that, it, every country, spread to, was, in the world, practically  
\_\_\_\_\_

(3)

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

1. Do you know why objects always fall to the ground when they are thrown up?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Is it the same in the space?  
\_\_\_\_\_



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

There are many problems connected with space travel. The first and greatest of them is gravity(重力). If you let your pencil drop to the floor, you can see gravity in action. Everything is held to the earth by the force, which can be described by its weight. A rocket must go at least 2,500 miles an hour to take anyone beyond the gravity of the earth into space.



Another problem is the strain(紧张) that a person feels when a rocket leaves the ground. Anything that is not moving tends to keep still. As the rocket leaves the ground, it pushes upwards strongly and the person in it is pushed back against the chair. Gravity gives the body a force equal to nine times its normal force.

Once out of the earth's gravity, an astronaut is affected by another problem, weightlessness. Here, if a pencil drops, it does not fall. If a glass of water is turned upside down, the water will not fall out. All of us are used to gravity. Recent long flights have shown that the body needs special exercise in a spaceship.

- ( ) 1. If a rocket leaves the earth at a speed of no less than 2,500 miles an hour, it can \_\_\_\_\_ the gravity of the earth.
- A. be affected by                      B. take someone away  
C. escape                                D. beyond
- ( ) 2. The weight is \_\_\_\_\_ the force gravity gives the object.
- A. different from                      B. more than  
C. less than                              D. as much as
- ( ) 3. When a running car stops, the person in it is pushed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. forward                              B. upward  
C. backward                            D. downward
- ( ) 4. In space things do not fall because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the absence of air                      B. weightlessness  
C. the force of the push                      D. the upward push of air

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

1. 雪景美得难以用言语形容。(describe)

2. 小女孩儿够不着苹果看起来很着急。(beyond)

3. 租金相当于他半个月的收入。(equal to)



4. 沙漠的气候受降雨量的影响。(affect)

5. 这个地方过去有个大的停车场。(used to)

(4)

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

1. Why do people travel?

2. Describe the tourist attraction you have been to.

**Task Two** Reading the following passage and make the best choice.



Everyone has an ambition(志向)to travel. But those who cannot do so themselves might find it interesting to work in a travel agency(旅行社), arranging journeys for other people. Brain Lawley does this, working in a small travel agency in an industrial city. Most of his work is concerned(有关)with holidays, both at home and abroad. Every autumn, the agency sends out hundreds of booklets(小册子) full of attractive colored photographs, describing the holidays that their customers will be able to have next year. Soon people begin to come into the office to book their holidays; perhaps a week's skiing in Austria in January, perhaps a cruise(巡游)to the Caribbean in February, perhaps a seaside holiday in Spain in May, or a tour to North Africa. Brain often has to advise people on what holidays will be suitable for them, and they always have a lot of questions. Last year, for example, a lady of 82 wanted to book for a mountaineering(登山)holiday in the Alps, and Brain had great difficulty in persuading her that it would not be suitable. In the end, she decided to go for a Mediterranean cruise instead.

Arranging journeys for people who have to travel abroad on business is often very complicated(复杂), but Brain enjoys this work. For example, last spring Mr. Perry, a director of a local chemical firm, went on a business trip, and Brain arranged it all for him. First, Mr. Perry travelled to London by train, and stayed overnight in a hotel near the airport, because his plane left early the next morning. He flew to Frankfurt, in Germany, where he spent the morning discussing business. Then he went on by train to Zurich, where he stayed the night. After a meeting the next morning, he caught a plane for Tokyo, and spent three days there before going to America. He had business in Seattle, Chicago and New York, and stayed some time in each of those places. From New

York, he flew back to London and then went home by train. The next day he telephoned the agency to thank Brain for arranging everything so well for him.

- ( ) 1. Who would like to work in a travel agency?  
A. People who live in an industrial city.  
B. People who would like to travel but cannot.  
C. Ambitious people.  
D. People who go on holidays abroad.
- ( ) 2. When do customers come into the office to book their holidays?  
A. Early in the morning. B. Every year.  
C. In January. D. Shortly after receiving the booklet.
- ( ) 3. Mr. Perry telephoned the agency to thank Brain because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mr. Perry arranged everything so well for Brain  
B. Brain arranged everything so well for him  
C. the agency sent Mr. Perry abroad on business  
D. Brain helped him in the travel agency
- ( ) 4. How was Mr. Perry's journey arranged?  
a. Fly to Tokyo. b. To Frankfurt. c. Back home by train.  
d. Fly back to London. e. To Zurich by train.  
f. Have business in Seattle, Chicago and New York.  
g. To London by train.  
A. g, b, a, f, e, d, c B. c, b, a, g, e, f, d  
C. g, b, e, a, f, d, c D. f, e, a, b, g, c, d

### Task Three

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

- A. And Brain had great difficulty in persuading her that it would not be suitable.  
B. Brain often has to advise people on what holidays will be suitable for them.  
C. In the end, she decided to go for a Mediterranean cruise instead.  
D. Last year, for example, a lady of 82 wanted to book for a mountaineering(登山) holiday in the Alps.  
E. And they always have a lot of questions.
- 



# Unit 2 Australia's Farmland

(1)

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

1. Do you prefer to live in the city or in the countryside? Why?

2. How do you think people living on farmland feed themselves?

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



In the United States, there are different kinds of farmland. 1 Only in the western part of the country do we have rangeland (牧场) where cattles are raised.

But most of Australia's farmland has a dry climate similar to our rangeland. Less than 20 inches of rain fall each year, so the land does not get enough rain for farmers to grow crops. 2 Australia raises more sheep than any other country in the world.

In Australia, all large cities are on the coast. The people of Australia call the empty island regions(区域) of their country the "outback." In the outback are huge sheep and cattle ranches(牧场) called "stations." One station may cover thousands of miles.

The men and women in the outback are like the Pioneers who first settled in the American West. 3 Herds(牛群)going to markets are driven hundreds of miles to the nearest railroad.

4 The temperatures can go as high as 130. These outback families often lead hard and lonely lives.

( ) 1. The underlined word "outback" most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 荒原                      B. 内陆地区                      C. 中心地带                      D. 旷野

( ) 2. On the whole, this story is about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. growing crops in the United States  
B. land use in Australia

- C. Australia's coastal areas  
D. markets and railroads in Australia
- ( ) 3. From this story, you can make a conclusion that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only a few people live in the outback  
B. American Pioneers moved to Australia  
C. sheep and cattle are raised in large numbers in the eastern part of Australia  
D. outback stations are always near railroads
- ( ) 4. Why are sheep and cattle raised in the outback?  
A. Sheep and cattle are of more use to the people than crops.  
B. The people have been used to raising sheep and cattle.  
C. Sheep and cattle are easier to raise than crops to plant.  
D. The land is too dry to grow crops but fit to raise sheep and cattle.

**Task Three** Put the following sentences back into the passage.

- A. Sometimes it does not rain for years.  
B. The land is planted with crops in many places.  
C. Some families live 400 miles from the nearest town.  
D. So most farmland in Australia is used to raise sheep and cattle.

(2)

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

1. Is water or food more important to human body?

\_\_\_\_\_

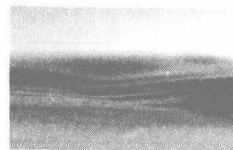
2. Why is water essential to human body?

\_\_\_\_\_

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

It's hard to imagine, but the human body is about 73 percent water. That makes getting enough daily water essential.

A person at rest loses about 40 ounces of water a day, but an active person can lose twice that amount. Water leaves the body in obvious ways, but did you know that when you breathe, water escapes in your breath? (1) evaporates, through, dry, especially, hot, or, even, your, it, skin, in, weather. When you work hard and exercise, (2) 出汗会让你流失更多水分.



The body needs water for its organs (器官) to function properly and to flush out toxins







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

1. Did you have the experience of living in a hotel?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Make a brief introduction of the best hotel in your city.

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

Welcome to Franklin Hotel. To make you stay as enjoyable as possible, we hope you will use our facilities(设施)to the full.

**Dining Room:** Breakfast is served in the dining room from 7:00 a. m. to 9:30 a. m. Also the room staff(服务员) may bring breakfast to your room at any time after 7:00 a. m. If this happens, please put out a card and hang outside your door when you go to bed. Lunch is from 12:00 to 2:30 p. m. Dinner is from 7:30 p. m. to 9:00 p. m.

Room Service: This operates 24 hours a day. Phone the Reception desk, and your message will be passed on to the staff.

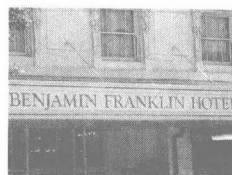
Telephones: To make a phone call, dial 0 for Reception and ask to be connected. We apologize for delays if the lines are very busy. There are also public telephones near the Reception desk. Tell Reception if early calls are needed.

**Shop:** The hotel shop is open for presents, gifts and goods from 9:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Laundry: We have a laundry in the building, and will wash, iron and return your clothes within 24 hours. Ask the room staff to collect them.

Bar(酒吧): The hotel bar is open from 12:00 to 2:00 p. m. and 7:00 p. m. to 1:00 a. m.

Banking: The Reception staff will cash cheques and exchange any foreign money for you.



- ( ) 1. The underlined word “laundry” in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tailor’s shop                      B. operating room  
C. clothes shop                        D. washhouse
- ( ) 2. The text tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the hotel offers at least seven kinds of services  
B. it’s not convenient(方便的) to stay up in the hotel  
C. you’ll have trouble without the money of the country the hotel belongs to  
D. you can shop at any time inside the hotel

