

ENGLISH TEXTBOOK

全日制普通高级中学

● 主编 廖伟

高中英语读本

牛津版

高二(上)模块5、6

7 级

 湖南科学技术出版社

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Preface

前言



英语既是一门语言，又是一种文化，它与人文科学和自然科学，与历史和文学等有着密切的联系。那么，我们怎样才能学好英语呢？曾经有一位教学专家在谈到英语阅读教学的重要性时说过这样一段话：“学习任何语言都需要大量阅读，学习英语也需要阅读。英语学得好的人，一般来说，都读过相当数量的书籍；同样，也只有读得多的人，才能真正学好英语。”

根据英语阅读与课程目标的关系，从内容层面而言，阅读可以培养学生的情感态度（包括国际视野、祖国意识、合作精神、自信意志和动机精神）和文化意识（包括文化知识、文化理解、跨文化交际意识和能力）；从语言技能和知识层面而言，阅读可以帮助提高听、说、读、写、译等各项语言技能及语音、词汇、语法、功能、话题等各种语言知识。因此，阅读能力的培养和提高在整个英语学习的过程中起着举足轻重的作用。

很多同学常常为如何提高阅读能力而困惑，我们认为，英语阅读必须有一个循序渐进的过程。阅读能力的提高在于注重平时学习过程中的培养和训练，从而在实践中发挥得淋漓尽致，达到满意的效果。因此，在日常学习中，首先要有意识地进行必要的精读训练，注重教材的学习，在词汇、语法、语感及相关语言基本功方面打下扎实的基础；其次，要进行有计划的广泛的课外阅读，一步一个脚印，循序渐进地按计划进行阅读训练以提高阅读能力，同时，也可以借此巩固和加强语言的应用能力，以达到事半功倍的目的。

《高中英语读本》正是按照科学合理的计划阅读的方式而编写，由多位有着多年教学辅导经验的一线特高级教师倾情指导，旨在以潜移默化的渗透和积累的方式帮助同学们提升阅读质量，一方面，帮助完成课程标准中除教材外 36 万字的阅读任务，另一方面，借以全面培养语言能力，为以后进一步的学习打下良好的基础。

本书在编排上有以下几个特点：

【选材】 紧扣课程标准和教材，体现出跟教材内容的



同步性，既承载了各相关单元内容的时代、社会和文化背景知识，同时又具有丰富的思想性、知识性、趣味性和强烈的时代感。各种选材交替出现，鲜活灵动，原汁原味。具体编排上，高一按每学期18周计算，结合教材第一、二模块6个单元，每单元安排3周的阅读量，每周5天，每天1篇，全书共90篇文章；高二按21周计算，结合教材第五、六模块7个单元，每单元安排3周的阅读量，每周5天，每天1篇，全书共105篇文章。每篇文章配有3到5个不等的问题，题型上涵盖了各种最常见的主旨大意题、事实细节题、推理判断题及词义猜测题等。此外，每3周15篇文章中，我们还根据湖南省高考英语试卷里出现的书面表达新题型，把最后2篇文章的题目设计成阅读简答和阅读填空的形式，以帮助同学们适应高考的要求。与此同时，每篇文章的题目在本书的最后还配备了详细的解答，以方便同学们发现自己的薄弱环节，有针对性地去解决问题。考虑到同学们的能力程度不一，需求不同，对于文章中的一些难词偏词，我们都加上了注解；对于文章中一些较难理解的句子，也适当地进行了解释。

【难度】每周5篇文章都按从易到难，字数由少到多排列，体现出学习实践中的循序渐进，步步提高的要求和特点。当然，同学们也可以根据自身的实际情况另行安排自己的阅读顺序。

【时间】每篇文章我们都根据课程标准的要求给出了阅读时间的限制，但同学们不必生搬硬套，可根据自身的实际情况在所建议的时间基础上进行适当的增减以求达到最佳的训练效果。

编写一套高水平高质量的书籍是一件十分艰难的事情，本书中难免会有疏漏和不足之处，敬请广大师生多提宝贵意见，以便今后进一步修订。

《高中英语读本》编委会

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第一部分

同步阅读

Week 1

Passage A

(文章字数: 179 建议时间: 4 分钟)

Many teenagers feel that the most important people in their lives are their friends. They believe that their family members, especially their parents, don't know them as well as their friends do. In large families, it is often for brothers and sisters to fight with each other and then they can only go to their friends for advice.

It is very important for teenagers to have one good friend or many friends. Even when they are not with their friends, they usually spend a lot of time talking among themselves on the phone. This communication is very important in children's growing up, because friends can discuss something difficult to say to their family members.



However, parents often try to choose their children's friends for them. Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends. The question of "choice" is an interesting one. Have you ever thought of the following questions?

Who choose your friends?

Do you choose your friends or your friends choose you?

Have you got a good friend your parents don't like?

1. Many teenagers think their _____ understand them better than their parents do.
A. friends B. teachers C. brothers and sisters D. classmates
2. When teenagers stay alone, the usual way of communication is to _____.
A. go to their friends
B. talk with their parents

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- C. have a discussion with their family
 - D. talk with their friends on the phone
3. Which of the following is DIFFERENT in meaning from the sentence "Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends."?
- A. Some parents may even not allow their children to meet their good friends.
 - B. Some parents may even ask their children to stay away from their good friends.
 - C. Some parents may even not let their children meet their good friends.
 - D. Some parents may want their children to stop to meet their good friends.
4. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Parents should like everything their children enjoy.
 - B. In all families, children can choose everything they like.
 - C. Parents should try their best to understand their children better.
 - D. Teenagers can only go to their friends for help.

Passage B

(文章字数: 242 建议时间: 5 分钟)

After we meet people it is up to us to make them our friends. Let us stop a moment and consider what really makes a friend. The major qualities like faithfulness, devotion, friendly company, flash through our minds. But it is the large number of very small particular qualities that make up one's whole character, such as



cheerfulness, friendliness, and punctuality. After all, “to make a friend, be a friend” is not such a big and difficult order. There are particular favorable qualities, which attract others to us, and some fundamental psychological do's and don'ts.

If you are in the presence of a shy person, talking and asking casual questions may bring him out of his shell. Think of what would be most acceptable to the other person, for you to talk, or to listen. Either way, the goal is to make yourself pleasant.

Always remember to listen, but listen intelligently. To have anyone “hang on our words” is the most unnoticeably clever way in the world to please somebody. For a few extremely happy seconds we are the center of attraction, but when it is our turn to be audience, let us remember how we felt as the actor, and let's be genuinely interested in what the other fellow is saying.

Other people will like us, if we like them. If you want friends, keep your mind and heart open to friendship. Be alive to the other person's world.

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. the way of talking to a shy person
 - B. some favorable qualities to be a psychologist
 - C. how to make yourself attractive to listeners
 - D. how to make a friend and be a friend
2. The underlined part “bring him out of his shell” in the second paragraph most



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probably means _____.

- A. make him become active
 - B. make him feel more nervous
 - C. help him understand the question better
 - D. help him listen intelligently
3. According to the passage, an important way in making friends is to _____.
- A. attract them
 - B. be attracted
 - C. listen attentively
 - D. talk widely
4. Of the qualities in a friend, which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. Faithfulness.
 - B. Devotion.
 - C. Punctuality.
 - D. Unselfishness.

Passage C

(文章字数: 322 建议时间: 7 分钟)

I really love my job because I enjoy working with small children and like the challenges and awards from the job. I also think my work is important. There was a time when I thought I would never have that sort of career.

I wasn't an excellent student because I didn't do much schoolwork. In my final term I started thinking what I might do and found I didn't have much to offer. I just accepted that I wasn't the type to have a career.



I then found myself a job, looking after two little girls. It wasn't too bad at first. But the problems began when I agreed to live in, so that I would be there if my boss had to go out for business in the evening. We agreed that if I had to work extra hours one week, she'd give me time off the next. But unfortunately, it didn't often work out. I was getting extremely tired and fed up, because I had too many late nights and early mornings with the children.

One Sunday, I was in the park with the children, and met Megan who used to go to school with me. I told her about my situation. She suggested that I should do a course and get a qualification (资格证书) if I wanted to work with children. I didn't think I would be accepted because I didn't take many exams in school. She persuaded me to phone the local college and they were really helpful. My experience counted for a lot and I got on a part-time course. I had to leave my job with the family, and got work helping out at a kindergarten.

Now I've got a full-time job there. I shall always be thankful to Megan. I wish I had known earlier that you could have a career, even if you aren't top of the class at school.

1. What is the author's present job?
 - A. Working part-time in a college.
 - B. Taking care of children for a family.
 - C. Helping children with their schoolwork.
 - D. Looking after children at a kindergarten.

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2. When staying with the two girls' family, the author _____.
- A. was paid for extra work B. often worked long hours
C. got much help from her boss D. took a day off every other week
3. Why did the author leave her first job?
- A. She found a full-time job.
B. She was fed up with children.
C. She decided to attend a part-time course.
D. She needed a rest after working extra hours.
4. What has the author learned from her own experiences?
- A. Less successful students can still have a career.
B. Qualifications are necessary for a career.
C. Hard work makes an excellent student.
D. One must choose the job she likes.

Passage D

(文章字数: 347 建议时间: 7 分钟)

Jascha Richter once sang “don't need too much talking without saying anything” to reveal his lonely feeling in a crowd.

Dad always told me never to ever reveal your true opinions towards other people if such opinions are negative. He said this is the “Chu Shi Zhe Xue”, the philosophy of dealing with social network.

It seems that everybody here just follows this philosophy very very well.

Friends. I would say that if I were given true friendship I would definitely treasure it with my greatest care. If I really regard someone as my bosom (亲密的) friend, I would never leave her alone whenever she's in need, either financially or mentally. And I always believe, as long as I treat people with whole-hearted honesty, I would have some rewards—at least, just ONE true friend.



Sometimes I just miss my friends in China. Perhaps when we became friends, we were still young, too young to have been contaminated (污染) by any dirt in the society. But here, it is simply different. It seems that all of us have learnt how to SURVIVE in a foreign land and such an experience actually makes us learn how to extract (榨取) the most benefits from the surroundings in order to survive.

All are friends around me. I've looked through all the dark sides of their personalities and yet I have to pretend that I know nothing. THEY ARE GOOD. THEY ARE GOOD. AND WE ARE FRIENDS. And then I can make myself comfortable enough to talk to people I hate the most. And of course, they don't say any words truly from their hearts. So do I.

But, sometimes I just feel loath to talk to these people. Sometimes, I just want to be alone, quietly, without being forced to listen to their gossip or other useless words.

“Standing on a mountain high

Looking at the moon through a clear blue sky

I should go and see some friends

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But they don't really comprehend"

Jascha Richter express my feelings also.

1. The writer mostly expresses her _____ in this passage.
A. happiness B. loneliness C. sadness D. homesickness
2. The underlined word "loath" in Paragraph 7 has the closest meaning to _____.
A. unwilling B. eager C. pleased D. hurt
3. By saying "All are friends around me", the writer means _____.
A. people around him all like him B. he has a lot of friends
C. there are no real friends D. no one is friendly to him
4. Which of the following statements about the writer is true?
A. He mentioned Jascha Richter's song to show his love for music.
B. He believes in his father's philosophy of dealing with social network.
C. He shows a positive attitude towards his relationship with others in the passage.
D. He is living abroad but doesn't enjoy the life there.