

 各个击破

ZHUANTI  
DIANJI

# 专题 点击

高中英语

· 阅 读 ·

主 编 王 晶



东北师范大学出版社



以专题为编写线索

针对性、渗透性强

体例新颖、注重能力培养

适用区域广泛

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☐ 策划创意: 一编室

☐ 责任编辑: 赵向荣 ☐ 责任校对: 刘晓华

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长春市人民大街 5268 号 邮政编码: 130024

电话: 0431—5695744 5688470 传真: 0431—5695734

网址: [www.nnup.com](http://www.nnup.com) 电子函件: [sdcbs@mail.jl.cn](mailto:sdcbs@mail.jl.cn)

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# 本书作者

主 编

ZHUANTI DIANJI GAOZHONG YINGYU

王 晶

副主编

徐志欣 赵子健

编 写

王 晶 赵子健 郑雪飞 徐志欣

师亚威 黄国胜 孟 贺 张作红

靳 敏 张 影 孙玉芳 卢彤红

高 跃 王 鑫 崔 刚 杨 帆

王秀华 杨振民 孟 威 刘 影

刘玉玲 王忠利 张焕宇 孟 敏

CHUBANZHE DE HUA

# 出版者的话

《专题点击》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异彩纷呈，新旧图书杂糅，读者即使有一双火眼金睛，也难以取舍。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，培养创新精神，增添科技内涵，活跃思维，开发学生的创新、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前众多不断调整的知识板块、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“专题”之切入点。

《专题点击》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所学语文、英语、数学、物理、化学等五个学科，各科以可资选取的知识板块作为专题，进行精讲，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，以名师的教学理念为图书的精髓，以专题为轴心，抓住学科重点、知识要点，以点带面，使学生对所学知识能融会贯通。

## 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题型特点分类，数学、物理、化学各科则以知识板块为分类依据，各科分别撷取可供分析讨论的不同板块，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，以收“润物细无声”之功效。

### **三、体例新颖，注重能力培养**

《专题点击》丛书体例的设计，充分遵循了学生学习的思维规律，环环相扣，逻辑性强。基础知识的讲解，注重精练，循序渐进，以至升华；典型例题，以实例引航，达到举一反三，触类旁通；把知识点融入习题，鼓励实战演练，做到学以致用。本丛书一以贯之、自始至终遵循的是对学生能力的培养。

### **四、适用区域广泛**

《专题点击》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，使得本套书在使用上适用于全国的不同区域，可活学活用，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，希望我们的努力使学生有更多的收获。成功并不属于某一个人，它需要我们共同创造，需要我们携手前行。

东北师范大学出版社

第一编辑室

ZHUANTI DIANJI

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# Unit 1

## A

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.

- Mary should take \_\_\_\_\_ in a day.  
A. 2 teaspoonfuls B. 3 teaspoonfuls C. 4 teaspoonfuls D. 1 teaspoonful
- The medicine should be kept in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a refrigerator B. hot water C. any place D. the sun
- Mary should \_\_\_\_\_ before she take some.  
A. shake the medicine well B. eat her meals  
C. shake the medicine gently D. drink something
- People aged \_\_\_\_\_ cannot take this medicine.  
A. 4.5 B. 13 C. 5 D. 2
- 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

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。

## B

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。

## C

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

KEY

**答案及解析**

1. C 第一段中医生说：“有规律地吃两天，然后跳过一天。”即跳过的那一天不要吃东西。本题是对“skip”这一词的理解。
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生告诉病人重复这个过程两周（two weeks），即14天。
3. D 4. B 5. D

## D

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.”）。

**E**

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. “Why don't you use this?” he asked. “Larry left it in our post-box for Christmas.”

1. When she saw no bottle in the post-box, the lady \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. believed that Larry had taken it  
B. thought her husband had taken it back

- C. was surprised it had been lost  
D. wanted to know if Larry would like it
2. The lady \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't mind that Larry didn't not thank her  
B. was angry with Larry for he hadn't shown his thanks  
C. was satisfied that her husband had taken it back  
D. would quarrel with her husband about the bottle
3. In this passage the words "brushed it off" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. forgot it  
B. let somebody know it  
C. want to get it back  
D. put another in its place
4. From the passage we can see that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the husband knew that the bottle of wine was for Larry  
B. the lady did not tell her husband about the present  
C. the husband forgot the bottle of wine was for Larry  
D. the lady decided to give another bottle of wine to Larry
5. Which of the following is not true?  
A. People around there were friendly to the postman.  
B. The lady's husband was not a heavy wine drinker.  
C. The lady's husband was not only careless but also forgetful.  
D. The lady's husband thought the bottle of wine was a present for them from Larry.

KEY

**答案及解析**

1. A 因为这瓶酒是放在post-box里为Larry准备的。当酒没有了,说明可能是Larry拿走了。
2. A 第一段第二句 "...to my surprise, and disappointment Larry never thanked me for the present...thank-you notes." The lady 刚开始感觉很失望,但一想到Larry的路途远,会收到很多感谢条,也就不怪Larry了。
3. A
4. B the lady并没告诉丈夫这瓶酒的事,所以丈夫把酒拿了回来,他以为是Larry给他的,故排除A和C。D项在文中没提及,读者无法知道他的打算,所以不能选D。
5. C

## Unit 2

### A

In March of 1981, John Hinckley tried to murder United States President Ronald Reagan. Reagan was coming out of a hotel after making a speech when suddenly six loud shots rang out. One of the bullets entered the president's left lung. His security (安全) men sent him to the hospital where doctors operated on him for two hours. Reagan became well rapidly and was back in the White House after a few weeks.

The gunman was a young man from a well-to-do family. After the shooting, police searched his hotel room and found a letter. The letter was addressed to Jody Foster, a young film star. In the letter Hinckley explained that he wanted to shoot the president in order to impress Miss Foster and to make her pay attention to him. The police later discovered that Hinckley had a history of the mind problems.

1. Hinckley was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a skilled killer
  - B. a famous film star
  - C. not quite right in the head
  - D. a man who liked sports
2. The murder happened \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in the hotel
  - B. when the president left the hotel for his car
  - C. when the security men ran into the hospital
  - D. in the summer of 1981
3. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?
  - A. The president was slightly wounded.
  - B. The young man was a millionaire.
  - C. Hinckley worshiped a beautiful film star.
  - D. Jody Foster was a friend of Hinckley's.
4. Generally speaking, a person like Hinckley \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.



- A. must be sentenced to death
  - B. must be in prison for ten years
  - C. must be dealt with according to the law
  - D. must be in prison for a lifetime
5. Reagan didn't die by pure luck because of the following reasons except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. that he didn't have a deadly wound
  - B. that his security men gave first-aid to the president in no time
  - C. a successful operation
  - D. that he was regarded as a wise leader

KEY

**答案及解析**

- 1. C
- 2. B 根据第一段第二句 "Reagan was coming out of a hotel..." 可排除 A, Reagan 中弹后 security men 才送他去了医院, 排除 C。文中第一句中的 March 证明是春季, 并非夏季, 排除 D, 选 B。
- 3. C
- 4. C 犯谋杀罪的人一定要被处理, 而 A, B, D 都是法律处理的方式。至于如何处理文中未提及。
- 5. D 除了 D, A 与 B, C 三项都说明了原因。

**B**

The Antarctica is actually a desert.

The Antarctica is all ice all the year. The warmest temperature ever recorded there is zero at the south pole. Explorers (探险家) used to think that a place so cold would have a heavy snowfall. But less than ten inches of snow falls each year. That is less than half an inch of water. Ten times that much moisture (水分) falls in parts of the Sahara.

The little snow that falls in Antarctica never melts (融化). It continues to pile up deeper and deeper year after year and century after century. When the snow gets to be about eighty feet deep, it is turned into ice by the weight of the snow above it.

1. Antarctica is called a desert because it \_\_\_\_\_.