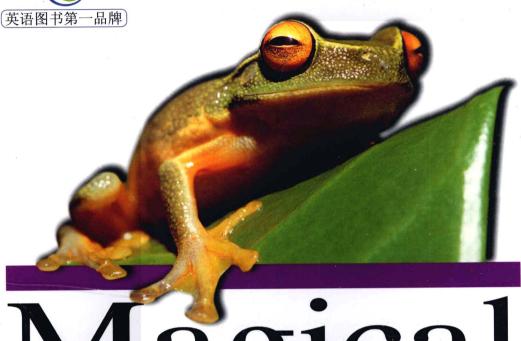
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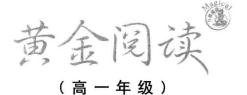
# 红魔英语黄金阅读

(高一年级)





#### MAGICAL - 红魔英语-



\*PRIME READING\* 适合高中使用







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## 前言

#### (修订本)

大家知道,阅读在英语学习中占有特别重要的地位。教育部最新颁布的中学英语课程标准将培养学生的阅读能力作为最主要的教学目标之一。同时,阅读也一直是英语教学和考试的重点,阅读在英语考试中所占的分值比例最大,因此从一定程度上说,无论是中考还是高考,阅读理解题做得好不好,直接关系到英语考试成绩的高低。为了帮助同学们提高阅读能力,尤其是提高阅读理解的应试能力,我们特在全国范围内组织一批具有丰富经验的一线知名教师,编写了这套《红魔英语黄金阅读》丛书。

《红魔英语黄金阅读》丛书根据新课标要求,在认真分析和研究近年来中考、高考英语阅读题命题特点的基础上,精选最新阅读材料,按照由浅入深、循序渐进的规律分年级编写(从七年级到高三年级,共 6 册)。大家知道,要想提高英语阅读能力,掌握一定的、有效的阅读方法是极为重要的,因此本套丛书的初中三册结合初中各年级学生的年龄特点和英语学习的实际情况,在每册书的前面部分均用了 1 万多字详细介绍了如何培养同学们良好的阅读习惯、正确的阅读方法和有效的阅读技巧。为了充分提高同学们分析问题和解决问题的能力,最大限度地提高应试技巧,我们在对所有阅读试题给出参考答案的同时,也均给出了详细的解题思路分析和解题技巧指导。我们希望在 give you fish 的同时,更希望能 teach you how to fish,从而让同学们终身 have fish to eat。高中三个分册除具备上述主要特点之外,我们还按其内容特点将阅读材料分为人物类、故事类、新闻类、科技类、体育类、文化类、教育类、政治类、历史类、地理类、自然类、习俗类、生活类、社会类、广告类、幽默类、图表类、环保类、奇闻类、其他类等 20 余类。另外,我们还对高中三册的阅读试题按其设题特点细分出了细节题、判断题、推理题、主旨题、词义猜测题等若干小类,同时指出各个小题的答题依据、推理过程、分析思路等具体实用的应试方法。

《红魔英语黄金阅读》丛书出版以来,受到了广大师生的厚爱,在重新修订的过程中, 我们参照最新的中考、高考题型和考纲内容变化,丰富了初中各册的阅读题型,新增了高 中各册的阅读填空类题目,因此更贴近中考、高考,更贴心广大学生。

相信这套由众多名师精心编撰的《红魔英语黄金阅读》丛书将会给广大的老师和同学 们带来意想不到的惊喜,将会为同学们提高英语阅读能力、在考场上夺得阅读高分助上一 臂之力!



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### 第一部分 阅读理解方法与技巧

Methods & Skills of Reading Comprehension

1	新课标对高一年级英语阅读的要求	12	2/
2	英语阅读理解能力的测试要求	12	2/
3			
4			
5	做英语阅读理解题的三种策略	13	3 /
6			
<b>7</b>			
8	猜测英语生词词义的常用方法	16	3/
	第三部分 阅读实战训练		
	Exercises for Reading Comprehension		
	人物类	, ,	
	故事类		
	新闻类		
	科普类		
	体育类		
	文化类		
	教育类		
	历史类		
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	社会类		
	广告类		
	幽默类		
16		85	1
17			
18	环保类	95	1
19	游戏类	204	1
20	其他类	209	1
21	阅读填空类	115	1

#### 第一部分

# 阅读理解方法与技巧》

#### Methods & Skills of Reading Comprehension







红魔教辅 PRIME READING 适合高一年级使用



#### ★ ●★ 新课标对高一年级英语阅读的要求

- 1. 能从一般文字资料中获取主要信息和观点;
- 2. 能利用上下文和句子结构猜测词义:
- 3. 能根据上下文线索推理、预测故事情节的发展;
- 4. 能根据阅读目的确定不同的阅读策略;
- 5. 能通过不同信息渠道查找所需信息;
- 6. 除教材外, 课外阅读量应累计达到 20 万词以上。

#### ★ ②★ 英语阅读理解能力的测试要求

- 1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意,以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
- 2. 既了解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;
- 3. 既理解字面意思, 也理解深层含义, 包括作者的态度、意图等;
- 4. 能理解某句、某段的意义,并能把握全篇的文脉,即句与句、段与段之间的 关系并能据此进行推理和判断;
  - 5. 能根据材料所提供的信息,结合中学生应有的常识正确判断生词或短语的含义。

#### \* ③ \* 如何练好英语阅读基本功

- 1. 养成良好的阅读习惯。阅读的目的是获取知识信息,了解他人对有关问题的态度和看法,阅读时应持有一种积极的心态,跟上作者的写作思路,克服同时唇读、心读、指读、朗读、译读、声读等不良习惯,科学用眼,养成良好的视读习惯。
- 2. 培养正确的语感。所谓语感是指人们对语言中词语搭配及句型结构的熟练使用程度。我们经常听说"熟读唐诗三百首,不会写诗也会吟","读书百遍,其义自见","读书破万卷,下笔如有神"等名言,培养语感必须多阅读,对一些精美语句和段落要熟读成诵。增加对原汁原味的英语短文的欣赏和分析,持之以恒,语感自然就会好起来。
- 3. 广泛阅读,扩大知识面。阅读理解试题在某种程度上不仅仅是对考生英语语言水平的考查,同时也是对考生知识面及知识结构的考查。因此同学们平时应广泛阅读,多了解一些背景知识,阅读起来就会比较顺利,对文章的理解也会比较透彻,做起题目来也更加得心应手。这样,不但有助于增加语感,加深对短文的理解,还有助于提高阅读速度。

#### \* 4 \* 影响英语阅读速度的几个因素

- L. 逐句翻译。这是做阅读理解题的大忌,既会影响阅读速度,又会影响阅读的质量。很多时候,文章的每一句、每一段的意思都理解了,做题时准确率却不高,你有这种经历吗?
- 2. 实物助读。有的学生用手指、笔、尺子之类的东西指点着读,大大影响了视力范围,不能在单位时间里捕捉更多的语言信息。
- 3. 阅读出声。有的学生阅读时爱出声。出声阅读的主要弊病就是使阅读速度和效率受说话速度的限制。同学们不妨比较一下,同一篇文章,正常的默读速度要比出声的朗读速度快多少倍。
- 4. 咬文嚼字。有的学生边读边查词典,一词一句地分析,碰到生词、难句绝不放过,弄懂为止。这样对全文无法形成全面的认识。
- 5. 回视率高。有的学生阅读时回视现象严重。这样容易使理解只停留在某个词、短语或句子上,使获得的信息支离破碎,不能抓住句子中的核心词,从一个句子快速地扫视到另一个句子进行连贯性理解。

#### \* 6 \* 做英语阅读理解题的三种策略

- 1. 先文后题。即先阅读原文后做题目。要捕捉文中所提供的信息,抓住文章内容概略,理解短文的大意和理清全文脉络,然后根据问题,回到文章中寻找"理论根据"。注意此法不要逐句翻译。
- 2. 先题后文。先将文章后面的测试题目通览一遍,弄清考题要点,然后带着问题回到文章,进行仔细阅读。此法常使用于文章较长的题目。这样阅读起来就会心中 有数,有针对性。
- 3. 题文同步。我们从长期的答题经验中可以总结出这样的规律:题目的次序常常与文章的层次和段落相对应。解题时边看试题,边看短文,可使阅读有的放矢,免去往返查找的麻烦,提高解题效率。

#### \* ⑥ \* 英语阅读理解做题方法与技巧

1. 逐项排除法。根据文章中所阐述的事实和细节,根据语言、句法结构、信息 词和常识,逐一去掉错误选项,最后得出正确答案。此法适用于任何一种形式的题

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#### 目,最常用于正误判断题。

- 2. 寻根找据法。即运用寻读的方法直接从原文中找出答案或答题的理论根据。 所谓寻读,实际上就是有选择地阅读,即阅读时对与答题有关的段落、句子有所侧 重,而对其他与答题无关的部分可一掠而过,不必花太多时间,有助于提高阅读速度 和解题的正确性。此种阅读方法能回答 who, what, when, where 之类的问题。细节理 解题常用此法。
- 3. 推理判断法。根据文中的全部信息和事实,在通盘理解文章的基础上去领会作者的言外之意。根据作者的意图,选择比较,去伪存真,做出深层理解和全面分析,进行合理的推理和判断,选出切合文章的最佳答案。切记不能主观臆断。
- 4. 归纳概括法。对于考查文章主题和中心思想的题目,我们采用此法。这类题目不能从原文中直接找出答案,但可在把握全文中心和线索的前提下进行概括、归纳,得出正确答案。
- 5. 绘图说明法。根据文章中的描述,画出图形,图文互相参照、互相验证,可 降低试题难度。

#### ★ \* 英语阅读理解题型归纳与分析

- 1. 细节理解题。细节题通常是就短文中某个细节提出的,分为直接细节理解题和间接细节理解题,大多是以 which, what, who, where, why, how 等疑问词开头的特殊疑问句。有时细节题是以完成句子的形式考查的,要求考生根据短文中的有关句子,在所给选项中找出一个合适的答案填入题目。
- 2. 词义猜测题。此类题目的考查分两种情况:一是猜测生词(或短语)的意思,二是该词(或短语)虽已经学过但在文章中却不是已学过的意思。指代题也是词义题中常见的一种。常考的词有 it, its, they, them, one, ones, that, this, those, these 等。
- 3. 主旨大意题。此类题主要测试考生总结和归纳文章大意的能力,分为标题归纳题和主题归纳题。这种题型往往用下列句型进行测试:

The main idea of this passage is;	
The passage is mainly about;	
What does the third paragraph mainly discuss?	
The best headline for the story is;	*
Which of the following would be the best title for this t	ext?
等等。	
	-

4. 识图解意题。此类题型是通过运用图解、地图或插图的形式,形象化地表现

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信息。图是短文和题目常见的组成部分。

- 5. 经验常识题。此类题主要是对学生应该掌握的多项综合知识进行考查,包括 社会、天文、史地、科普知识以及对生活常识的掌握程度。学生需要运用自己的知识 积累进行判断,作出正确选择。
- 6. 推理判断题。此类题目考查考生的逻辑推理能力以及深层含义的理解能力。 此类题目在阅读理解试题中占的比例最大。题目一般从以下几方面设置:
- ① 作者态度、观点推断题。要求考生在理解文章总体内容的基础上,去领会作者的言外之意。主要理解作者对某一事物的看法、所持的观点、态度、写作意图等。常见的选项词语有:approval(支持), opposition(反对), suspicion(怀疑), subjective(主观的), objective(客观的), optimistic(乐观的), pessimistic(悲观的)等等。随着形势的发展,现在的试题不仅局限于推断作者的态度,而且发展到问文中某人对某事物的态度。
- ② 文章体裁、出处推断题。要求考生在熟悉各种文体风格特点的基础上对文章的体裁、出处作出判断。
- ③ 数据推算及排序题。此类题目要求学生在短文中找出题目中所涉及的数字和文字。有的题目只要求找出相关的数字,有的题目要求在理解原文字面意义的基础上,理清文章中蕴涵的基本原理,然后运用数学知识做简单的计算,从而得出正确的结论。
- ④ 结论推断题。这类题目也可分为两种情况:一类是针对细节的知识结论推断题。要求考生依照文章中所阐述的事实和对具体信息的理解,运用所掌握的基础知识进行分析,从而得出符合文章原意的结论。另一类是逻辑结论推理题,要求考生严格根据文中所陈述的事实、论点、例证等一系列论据材料,按照事物发展的因与果,

"有理有据"地进行推理,从而得出合乎逻辑的结论,如推断故事结局、上段或下段 内容的题目等。推理判断题常见的提问方式有:

What can you conclude from this passage?	
We can infer from the passage that	
It can be inferred from the text that	
From the text we know that	
The story implies that	
Which statement is(not) true?	
What's the author's attitude towards?	
The paragraph following the passage will most probably be	
What is the purpose of these texts?	
This passage is most likely to be found in	



#### \* 3 \* 猜测英语生词词义的常用方法

在阅读的时候,我们常常会遇到一些生词,有的生词不影响答题和理解,可以不予理睬。但是有的生词是关键词,甚至设题就在生词本身,那就必须猜出其意义。猜测词义并非无根据地"瞎猜",而要学会"顺藤摸瓜",根据上下文、语法知识和词法知识进行合理的想象和推测。我们常用以下方法:

- 1. 因果关系猜词法。首先应该找出生词与上下文之间的逻辑关系,然后猜测词义。 有时可借助于文章中表示因果关系的关联词,如 because, as, since, for, so, thus, as a result, therefore 等。
- 2. 定义释义猜词法。有时作者常常给某些词下定义,这些定义常常用同位语、定语从句和同位语从句来表达。有的生词后面跟有 is, or, that is, in other words, be called 等词或短语,还有的生词后面是破折号或冒号,同样也起解释说明的作用。
- 3. 同义反义猜词法。连词 and 或 or 前后连接的是同义词,阅读时可以从一个词的意义推断出另一个词的意思。也可根据作者在进一步解释中所举的例子来猜测。通过相反或相对关系猜词,不仅要根据表示转折或对比的连词或副词,如 but, while, however 等,还要注意与否定词 not 搭配的词或本身表示否定意义的词。
- 4. 同位等同猜词法。通过上下文中与含生词的句子的平行结构,找出其中和生词 处于同一位置的词去推测。
- 5. 句法功能猜词法。先判断生词在文章中的词性,再看它与哪些词语可以搭配, 最后根据自己的英语知识进行推测。
- 6. 构词知识猜词法。不少词是通过加前缀、后缀派生出来的,根据词根和前后缀的意义可以猜测它的意义。不少词通过转化词性而得到新的词义。英语中有不少复合词,可以通过词的各个组成成分来猜测其意义。
- 7. 语境暗示猜词法。我们可以从上下文已知内容中找到有关信息,进行合理的 联想和判断,猜出词义。
- 8. 经验常识猜词法。有些生词,我们可以运用自己的生活经验或有关常识猜测出词义。

#### 第二部分

# 阅读实战训练》

#### **Exercises for Reading Comprehension**







红魔教辅 PRIME READING 适合高一年级使用



# 人物类 1



He's an old cobbler(修鞋匠) with a shop in the Marais, a historic area in Paris. When I took him my shoes, he at first told me, "I haven't time. Take them to the other fellow on the main street; he'll fix them for you right away."

But I'd had my eye on his shop for a long time. Just looking at his bench loaded with tools and pieces of leather, I knew he was a skilled craftsman(手艺人). "No," I replied, "the other fellow can't do it well."

"The other fellow" was one of those shopkeepers who fix shoes and make keys "while-U-wait" —without knowing much about mending shoes or making keys. They work carelessly, and when they have finished sewing back a sandal strap(鞋带) you might as well just throw away the pair.

My man saw I wouldn't give in, and he smiled. He wiped his hands on his blue apron(围裙), looked at my shoes, had me write my name on one shoe with a piece of chalk and said, "Come back in a week."

I was about to leave when he took a pair of soft leather boots off a shelf.

"See what I can do?" he said with pride. "Only three of us in Paris can do this kind of work."

When I got back out into the street, the world seemed brand-new to me. He was something out of an ancient legend, this old craftsman with his way of speaking familiarly, his very strange, dusty felt hat, his funny accent from who-knows-where and, above all, his pride in his craft.

These are times when nothing is important but the bottom line, when you can do things any old way as long as it "pays", when, in short, people look on work as a path to ever-increasing consumption(消费) rather than a way to realize their own abilities. In such a period it is a rare comfort to find a cobbler who gets his greatest satisfaction from pride in a job well done.

- 1. Which of the following is true about the old cobbler?
- A. He was equipped with the best repairing tools.
- B. He was the only cobbler in the Marais.
- C. He was proud of his skills.
- D. He was a native Parisian.

EXE	procises for Reading Comprehension 阅读实践训练   ② ⑩ ❷
	精简权威评析 流行时尚图画
	2. The sentence "He was something out of an ancient legend." (Paragraph 7) implies
that	
	A. nowadays you can hardly find anyone like him
	B. it was difficult to communicate with this man
	C. the man was very strange
	D. the man was too old
	3. According to the author, many people work just to
	A. realize their abilities
	B. gain happiness
	C. make money
	D. gain respect
	4. This story wants to tell us that
	A. craftsmen make a lot of money
	B. whatever you do, do it well
	C. craftsmen need self-respect
	D. people are born equal
*(	二一)* 答案与解析
	本文讲述了作者的一次修鞋经历,告诉人们不管做什么都要尽力做好它。
	1. C。细节题。由 "See what I can do?" he said with pride. "Only three of us in Paris
	n do this kind of work"可如依特尼对他的社会感到真真

- can do this kind of work." 可知修鞋匠对他的技术感到自豪。
- 2. A。语义理解题。He was something out of an ancient legend. 意为: 他像是远 古传说里的人。与 A(你很难在现在找到像他那样的人)相符。
- 3. C。细节题。由 people look on work as a path to ever-increasing consumption(消 费) rather than a way to realize their own abilities 可知人们只将工作看成是增加收入的 手段而不是实现自身能力的方式, 所以大多数人工作只是为了挣钱。
  - 4. B。主旨题。文章想要告诉我们不管做什么都要做好它。



#### A Shoe Pattern

Harry is eighteen now. He studies in a middle school. His parents like him very much and hope he can become a famous man. So they often tell him to study hard and they do all for him. They call him at six in the morning. After breakfast his father takes him to school in a car and



in the afternoon, as soon as the young man comes back, the supper is ready. Of course, he never washes his clothes or goes shopping.

Once Harry's father was sent to London on business. He would stay there for half a year. Leaving, he told his wife to take good care of their son. The woman had to get up earlier and did all what her husband did before. And two months later she was so tired that she was ill in bed. Now the young man got into trouble. He couldn't do any housework. He had to do as his mother told him. He even didn't know where to get on the bus!

One day Harry's mother found his shoes were worn out and told him to buy a new pair in the shop. But he didn't know how to choose. The woman had a sigh(叹息) and gave him a shoe pattern(鞋样) and told him to buy a pair of shoes himself. It was Saturday the next day and Harry didn't go to school. With a policeman's help, he found a shop. The shopkeeper was friendly to him. The man brought out a lot of shoes and asked him to choose. When he was trying on a pair, suddenly he remembered something and took them off. The man was surprised and asked, "What's the matter, young man?" "I'm sorry, I've left the shoe pattern at home!"

always does some housework in the morning.				
A. Harry's father	B. Harry's mother			
С. Натту	D. Nobody			
2. Harry's parents do all instead of him because				
A. he's too young				
B. he has poor health				
C. he's busy with his study				
D. they hope he spends all time on study				
3. The woman had to look after her son by herself because				
A. her husband wasn't at home				
B. she was stronger than her husband				
C. she knew the young man well				
D. she was freer than her husband				
4. When his mother was ill,				
A. Harry had to stay at home	B. Harry couldn't find the bus stop			
C. Harry fell behind in his class	D. Harry wouldn't go to school			
5. The woman told her son to buy a pair of shoes because				
A. she didn't know what kind he needed				
B. she was busy with the housework				
C. something was wrong with her				

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- 6. In fact, \_\_\_\_.
- A. Harry wanted his mother to buy shoes for him
- B. Harry didn't believe himself
- C. Harry wouldn't listen to his mother
- D. Harry was strong enough to buy shoes for himself

#### \*('\_')\* 答题与解析

本文讲一个受到父母溺爱的中学生的自理能力很差,连买鞋子这么简单的事都做不了。

极

- L.A.。细节题。根据 The woman had to get up earlier and did all what her husband did before 可以推断出,以前是她的丈夫做这些事的,因此应该选择 A.。
- 2. D。细节题。根据 So they often tell him to study hard and they do all for him 可知答案为 D。
- 3. A。推断题。根据第 2 段第 1、2 句话 Once Harry's father was sent to London on business. He would stay there for half a year 可知答案为 A。
- 4. B。细节题。根据第 2 段最后一句 He even didn't know where to get on the bus 可知答案为 B。
- 5. C。细节题。根据 And two months later she was so tired that she was ill in bed 可知答案为 C。
- 6. B。推断题。Harry 亲自去买鞋子,却不知道自己试一试,他不相信自己的脚却只相信鞋样,因此应该选择 B。

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Nick Petrels is a doctor in Montreal. He works 60 hours a week. He takes care of 159 patients a week in the hospital and at his office. He's been a doctor for ten years.

Dr. Petrels gives his patients good medical advice. But he doesn't just tell his patients what to do. He also sings to them on television! Dr. Petrels has his own TV show. The show is in Italian, English and French. The doctor starts the show with a song and then gives medical advice. He explains a medical problem or a disease in simple language. After that, he sings another song.

Dr. Petrels produces and performs(表演) in his own show every week. The program is very popular with his patients and with people who enjoy his singing. His dream is to



perform in Las Vegas. His favorite songs are love songs, and he has a compact disk of love songs that he wrote. Dr. Petrels says, "I always love to sing. All my problems are gone when I sing." But when Dr. Petrels was young, his father didn't want him to be a singer, so he went to medical school.

Some people tell Dr. Petrels he can help people more as a doctor. But Dr. Petrels says he helps people when he sings, too. "I like to make people smile. Sometimes it's difficult to make a sick person smile. Medicine and entertainment(娱乐) both try to do the same thing. They try to make people feel good."

	Dr. Petrels works 60 hours a week because he				
	A. gives his patients medical advice B. takes care of 159 patients a week				
	C. sings on television	D. has his own TV show			
	2. Dr. Petrels, so he is called a singing doctor.				
	A. has been a doctor for ten years				
	B. always loves to sing				
	C. is popular with his patients				
	D. also sings to his patients on TV				
	3. In his TV show, Dr. Petrels				
	A. sings and gives medical advice				
	B. sings about different diseases				
	C. starts to explain diseases with a song				
	D. sings love songs he wrote				
	4. Dr. Petrels' show is popular				
	A. in Las Vegas				
	B. at medical school				
	C. with his patients and people who	like his singing			
	D. with patients in Montreal				
	5. Dr. Petrels says he likes to				
	A. help people sing	B. make people feel better			
	C. do the same thing	D. make difficult people smile			
(二)* 答案与解析					
	这篇文章讲述了 Montreal 有一个有趣的医生,他不但给病人治病,还在自己				
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