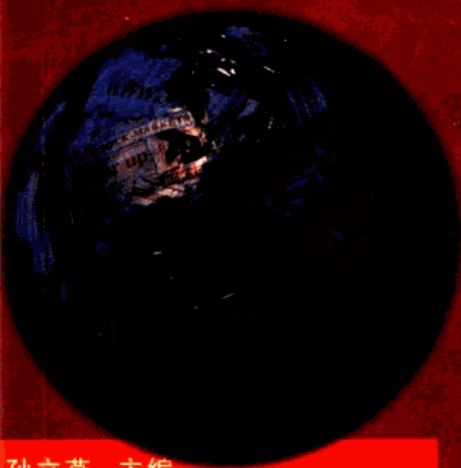


READING VANGUARD

# 阅读先锋

READING VANGUARD

高二英语



全能阅读 派对

本书每单元由一组难度递近的、对学生语言运用、事实认定、信息提取、逻辑推理、分析判断等能力进行综合培训的阅读文章构成。所设的解题分析，提供阅读思考过程和阅读切入点的选择方法。全能培训和解题分析是本书的最大特色。

孙立燕 主编

Michael·George 审订

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## 编者按

阅读理解从多个层面(整体、细节,具体、抽象,字面、深层等)考查学生对不同题材、不同体裁短文的理解情况,因此是高中英语教学和高考英语试题的重要内容,是考核学生英语水平的最重要的形式之一。

教学大纲和英语考试说明同时强调:语言必须放在实际的并尽可能不同的情景中运用。这就要求学生必须把阅读理解的全能训练,作为英语学习的重要一环来抓。

本书共设 24 个单元,每单元共有不同题材、不同体裁的 6 篇短文,对阅读理解的如下能力集中培训:

A. 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;

B. 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;

C. 既理解字面的意思,也理解深层的含义,包括作者的态度、意图等。

D. 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;

E. 能根据材料所提供的信息,结合高中生应有的常识,正确判断生词的含义。

本书的内容设计,坚持了“突出语篇,强调应用,注重实际”的原则。扩展词汇列表注释和提供解题分析及阅读思考过程是本书的特色。

# CONTENTS 目录

➡ Unit 1 1

➡ Unit 2 13

➡ Unit 3 25

➡ Unit 4 38

➡ Unit 5 49

➡ Unit 6 61

➡ Unit 7 73

➡ Unit 8 86

➡ Unit 9 99

➡ Unit 10 112

➡ Unit 11 124

➡	Unit 12	135
➡	Unit 13	147
➡	Unit 14	158
➡	Unit 15	170
➡	Unit 16	181
➡	Unit 17	191
➡	Unit 18	202
➡	Unit 19	213
➡	Unit 20	225
➡	Unit 21	237
➡	Unit 22	248
➡	Unit 23	260
➡	Unit 24	272

Unit 1

- ☐ 六篇不同的阅读材料
- ☐ 阅读理解全能培训
- ☐ 扩展词汇列表注释
- ☐ 提供阅读解题分析
- ☐ 难度系数: 0.45 ~ 0.65

Reading

Passage 1

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项 A、B、C、D 中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

Some people are lucky enough to be born with a good sense of direction and even if they have 1 visited a place once, they will be able to find it again years later.

I am one of those unfortunate people who have 2 sense of direction and I may have visited a place time after time but I still get lost on my way there.

When I was young I was so 3 that I never dared ask complete strangers the way and so I used to *wander*<sup>①</sup> round in circles and hope that by some 4 I would get to the spot I was heading 5.

I am 6 too shy to ask people for directions, but I often receives replies that *puzzle*<sup>②</sup> me. Often people do not like to *admit*<sup>③</sup> that they don't know their home town and will 7 on telling you the way, even if they do not know it; others who are anxious to prove that they know their home town very well, will give you a long paragraph of directions 8 you cannot possibly hope to remember; 9 still others do not seem to be able to tell between their left and their right and you find in the 10 that you are going in the 11 direction to that in which you should be going.

If anyone ever asks me the way to 12, I always tell them I am a stranger to the town in order to avoid giving them wrong 13 but even this can have *embarrassing*<sup>④</sup> results.

Once I was on my way to work when I was stopped by a man who asked me if I

would 14 him to the Sunlight building. I gave my 15 reply, but I had not walked on a few steps when I 16 that he had asked for directions to my office building.

However, at this point, I decided it was too late to turn back and 17 him out of the crowd behind me 18 I was going to meet with someone at the office and I did not want to keep him waiting.

Imagine my embarrassment when my secretary showed in the 19 man who had asked for directions to my office and his 20 when he recognized me as the person had asked.

- |                    |                |                |               |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. just         | B. only        | C. already     | D. ever       |
| 2. A. good         | B. distant     | C. poor        | D. fine       |
| 3. A. brave        | B. nervous     | C. afraid      | D. shy        |
| 4. A. choice       | B. fortune     | C. possibility | D. chance     |
| 5. A. for          | B. to          | C. out         | D. on         |
| 6. A. no longer    | B. no more     | C. still       | D. yet        |
| 7. A. insist       | B. advise      | C. suggest     | D. persuade   |
| 8. A. where        | B. about which | C. what        | D. which      |
| 9. A. so           | B. but         | C. and         | D. or         |
| 10. A. beginning   | B. end         | C. time        | D. way        |
| 11. A. right       | B. same        | C. other       | D. opposite   |
| 12. A. my building | B. his place   |                |               |
|                    | C. somewhere   | D. our company |               |
| 13. A. answer      | B. directions  | C. number      | D. advice     |
| 14. A. direct      | B. tell        | C. lead        | D. take       |
| 15. A. same        | B. common      | C. usual       | D. general    |
| 16. A. realized    | B. recognized  | C. believed    | D. considered |
| 17. A. discover    | B. search      | C. turn        | D. make       |
| 18. A. when        | B. then        | C. while       | D. as         |
| 19. A. only        | B. certain     | C. very        | D. just       |

20. A. astonishment                      B. excitement  
C. encouragement                      D. embarrassment

词汇扩展

- ①wander vi. 漫游、漫步、徘徊    ②puzzle vt. 使困惑, 为难  
③admit vt. 承认(事实, 错误等)  
④embarrassing adj. 令人难为的, 麻烦的

Passage 2

Walt Disney's *career*<sup>①</sup> is like the realization of the *typical*<sup>②</sup> American Dream. He started from nothing and changed himself from nobody into a powerful figure. It wasn't so easy for Eliot to track down the whole story.

It took him five years to finish the book. "Accuracy is most important when writing a good biography," Eliot said, "Research, there is no substitute for research. You have to get out and do the research. Find the information and make sure of your accuracy. When you write the biography, you need to have the stories right."

"I interviewed a lot of people who haven't been interviewed before by Walt Disney biographers. They had a great amount of information that hasn't been told before. I travelled around the world to find people who worked with him."

"There is a skill to gathering *available*<sup>③</sup> information. It's like being in a *detective*<sup>④</sup> story. You go from one person to the next to try to get all the pieces of the puzzle to fit together."

1. In Eliot's opinion, what is the most important when writing a good biography?

- A. Visiting a lot of people                      B. Having a good idea  
C. Accuracy                                      D. Information

2. What does American Dream mean? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. You can become rich if you like America.

- B. You can make a lot of money if you made a good dream.  
C. You should start from nothing if you want to make money.  
D. You can change yourself from nobody into a powerful figure when you work hard.
3. Eliot got a lot of information \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when he offered a lot of money to some people  
B. when he read some books about Walt Disney  
C. when he travelled around the world to find people who had worked with Walt Disney  
D. from his and Walt Disney's friends
4. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Eliot's book would be very expensive  
B. more people would show less interest in Eliot's book  
C. we could find more true pieces in Eliot's book  
D. Eliot would make all stories about Walt fresh in his book
5. Which is NOT right? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Walt Disney's career is an example of the realization of the typical American Dream.  
B. Eliot spent 5 years writing the book.  
C. Eliot has been a detective when he was writing the story.  
D. Many people told Eliot something about Walt.

## 词汇扩展

- ①career n. 职业、经历、生涯 ②typical adj. 典型的  
③available adj. 可用的、合用的  
④detective adj. 侦探的、探测的



## Passage 3

*Time and time again*<sup>①</sup>, one may be warned, "Your name will be mud". Many have used the expression in the mistaken belief that it has something to do with the kind of dirt found in the streets or on unclean river bottoms. But the expression comes from the name of Doctor Samuel Alexander Mudd, a physician who fixed the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth, the man who killed President Abraham Lincoln. Doctor Mudd treated Booth's injured leg without knowing who he was.

A small group helped Booth to plan Lincoln's murder. They were all caught and sentenced to death or prison terms.

Doctor Mudd had nothing to do with Lincoln's murder or with any of the men who had planned it. All seemed to show that he was an *innocent*<sup>②</sup> man. But he had given some kind of help only to leave Booth to escape. This in itself was a *crime*<sup>③</sup> then. And so, Doctor Mudd was sentenced to prison for life.

In prison, Doctor saved many prisoners and guards in a *yellow fever*<sup>④</sup> outbreak. President Andrew Johnson pardoned him in 1869, after the doctor had spent almost four years in prison.

The American people considered the murder of Lincoln a heavy blow to them. It filled them with bitterness that lasted many years. They hated Booth very, very much and they also hated anybody who had helped the murderer in any way. Doctor Mudd was *freed*<sup>⑤</sup>, but people never forgave him and his name passed into American folk speech as something bad, hateful. The Mudd family had also suffered a lot because of the name until not long ago.

1. The best title for this text is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Abraham Lincoln, the Great President for the American People
- B. Your Name Will be Mud
- C. Social Problems of the U. S. A During the 1860s.
- D. Old Law System of the U. S. A

2. Doctor Samuel Alexander Mudd was put in prison because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he had helped Booth murder Lincoln  
B. the American people loved Abraham Lincoln deeply  
C. he had broken the American law  
D. he hadn't reported the fact to the American government
3. From the last paragraph it can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Doctor Mudd has recently been set free  
B. Doctor Mudd's innocence was declared  
C. there will be more expressions with mud  
D. the American people hate anyone who kills their president
4. If it had not been for President Andrew Johnson, Doctor Mudd \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. would have spent the rest of his life in prison  
B. would have been sentenced to five years' prison life  
C. would be thought of crime forever  
D. would suffer a lot from the name
5. The underlined word physician means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teacher  
B. physicist  
C. health trainer  
D. doctor

## 词汇扩展

- ①time and time again 一再地, 反复地  
②innocent adj. 清白的, 无辜的 ③crime n. 犯罪  
④yellow fever 黄热病 (猩红热, 伤寒等)  
⑤free vt. 使……解放

Passage 4

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the film-maker Walt Disney. He had unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon films for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film *The Wise Little Hen*. Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute Mickey Mouse film. The cinema audience<sup>①</sup> liked him because he was lazy and greedy<sup>②</sup>, and because he lost his temper<sup>③</sup> very quickly. And they loved his voice, when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews. Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't a goody-goody<sup>④</sup> like Mickey.

In the 1930's, 40's and 50's, Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoons. He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared—there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoon on television and hear that famous voice.

1. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. played the part of Donald Duck.  
B. made films.  
C. had Donald Duck's voice.  
D. drew cartoons.
2. Walt Disney chose Clarence Nash because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his voice was right for Mickey Mouse.  
B. his voice was right for the duck in a new cartoon film.  
C. he was fond of playing jokes.

- D. he had a good voice.
3. The first Donald Duck film \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. appeared in 1934.
- B. was shown in 1933.
- C. was greatly appreciated in 1966.
- D. was popular in 1930.
4. Today's children can see Donald Duck \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in new films.
- B. at the cinema.
- C. on television.
- D. in storybooks.
5. Which of the following is not true? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Clarence Nash had Donald Duck's voice.
- B. People liked Donald Duck better because he was lazy and greedy and became angry quickly.
- C. Donald Duck's voice disappeared in 1966.
- D. Mickey Mouse wasn't a goody-goody.

## 同 汇 扩 展

- ①audience n. 观众、听众 ②greedy adj. 贪婪的  
③temper n. 脾气 ④goody-goody n. 伪君子

### Passage 5

A man went out with the wrong boots, one with a thick sole<sup>①</sup> and the other with a thin one. As he began to walk, he felt uncomfortable, for one foot was higher than the other. He felt this strange and said, "Is there something wrong with my legs today? Why is one of my legs long, and the other short?"

A passer-by<sup>(१)</sup> told him that he was wearing the wrong boots. He looked down and found that it was really so. He immediately told his servant to go back home and get another pair.

In a little while, the servant ran back empty-handed. "There is no need to change them", he said. "The pair at home is the same, one with a thick sole and the other with a thin one."

- The title "Like Master, Like Servant" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all people like the master and the servant  
B. the servant was different from his master  
C. the servant was the same as his master  
D. the servant was much cleverer than his master
- The master was a \_\_\_\_\_ man.  
A. careful      B. careless      C. handsome      D. ugly
- The master felt uncomfortable, because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. caught a cold      B. hurt one of his legs  
C. fell down      D. had on the wrong boots
- The servant ran back with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nothing in his hand      B. a new pair of shoes  
C. the same boots      D. a thin pair
- The servant was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. funny      B. interesting      C. smart      D. silly

### 词汇扩展

- ① sole n. 底部 (脚底、袜底、鞋底)    ② passer-by 经过者

## Passage 6

Most of the flowers in nature are red, orange and yellow. If we have seen a black flower, it's a chance in a million.

People have made a *census*<sup>①</sup> to colors of more than four thousand kinds of flowers and discovered that only eight of them are black.

As we know, sunlight is formed by seven different colored lights. The wave

length of each light is different, so the quantity of heat in each light is also different. Flowers, especially their *petals*<sup>②</sup>, are easy to be harmed by high temperature.

Black flowers can take in all the light waves which cause the flowers to dry up in a high temperature. So black flowers can rarely survive sunlight. But red flowers, orange flowers and yellow flowers can protect themselves from sunlight by *reflecting*<sup>③</sup> the red light, orange light and yellow light each of which has a large quantity of heat.

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to see a black flower.  
A. impossible    B. seldom    C. common    D. no chance
2. The underlined word "them" in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. kinds    B. colors    C. flowers    D. a million
3. The passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. black flowers are so weak that it is difficult for them to grow up  
B. there are only eight black flowers in nature  
C. sunlight is formed by seven different colored lights, so the wave length of each light is different  
D. black flowers can take in the light of all the wave lengths which make them dry up because of high temperature
4. Which of the following ideas is wrong?  
A. people have found that only a few kinds of flowers are black.  
B. flowers are easy to be harmed by very high temperature.  
C. red, orange and yellow flowers can also absorb the light of all wave lengths.  
D. the black flowers cannot protect themselves from sunlight.
5. The red, orange or yellow light \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has less heat than the other lights  
B. has more heat than the other lights  
C. also has a great deal of heat  
D. has a little heat

词汇扩展

- ①census n. 普查 ②petal (s) n. 花瓣 ③reflect v. 反应

key

解题分析

key

Passage 1

1. B 只去过一次, only adv. 仅仅只是。
2. C 判断方向差。
3. D shy 腼腆, 不好意思。
4. D by some chance 偶然地。
5. A head for 向……前进, 此处 head 为动词。
6. A
7. A insist on doing 坚持……。
8. D which 引导定语从句作 remember 的宾语。
9. C 用来承上启下, “而且”。
10. B in the end 终于, 最后。
11. D 相反方向。
12. C 不确切的某个地方。
13. B
14. A direct vt. 指引 direct sb. to 去阳光大厦的路怎么走。
15. C usual adj. 通常的、惯例的。
16. A 意识到。
17. B search vt. 搜寻、找到。

18. D 引导状语从句。

19. C very adj. 恰恰的, 正好的, 其前加 the, just 后加定冠词。

20. A astonishment n. 惊讶。

Passage 2

1. C 这是一个对文章主旨判断题。第二段开门见山点了文章的主旨。accuracy 准确。
2. D 文章开头给了确切的解释, 第一段第二句说明了此答案。
3. C 第三段最后一句: 他的许多信息材料是从 Walt Disney 共过事的朋友处得来的。
4. C 从文章的主旨判断, 他的书真实、准确。
5. C A、B、D 文中给了说明, 但没有说明他在写书时是个侦探, 故 C 正确。

Passage 3

1. B 这是对文章标题的判断。从上下文看 Your Name Will be Mud 的来历, 该标题的意思为“声

名狼藉”。

2. C 他帮助了一个杀害林肯的凶手, 尽管他本人不知道, 但他为凶手治疗受伤的腿使得凶手得以逃脱。他触犯了法律, 被抓入狱。
3. B 这是一个推断题。从最后一段中 Doctor was freed... 可以推断他被宣布为无罪。
4. A 第四段中说“他被判终生监禁”。被关了四年后, President Andrew Johnson pardoned him in 1869, 如果不是这位总统, 他可能会终生监禁。最后一题用了虚拟条件句。
5. D。

### Passage 4

1. B 第一段中说明 Clarence Nash went to see the film-maker. Walt Disney, 因此我们推断出 Walt Disney made films。
2. B 第一段中说 Clarence Nash had unusual voice. That's our duck, 故 B 正确。
3. A 第二段第一句说明此答案: first appeared in 1934。
4. C 最后一段中说 children can still see the old cartoon on television, 故 C 正确。
5. D 第三段中说 probably Donald wasn't a goody-goody like Mickey, 说明 Mickey was a goody-goody。故 D 正确。

### Passage 5

1. C “有其主必有其仆”。
2. B went out with the wrong boots 一句说明他很粗心, 故 B 正确。
3. D the wrong boots 是他 uncomfortable 的原因, 文章开头已给出。
4. A 第三段中有 empty-handed, 故 A 正确。
5. D 与文章标题相符。

### Passage 6

1. B 第一段中的 if we have seen a black flower, it is a chance in a million 说明很少, 第二段中的 four thousand kinds of flowers, 只有 eight of them are black, 故 B 正确。
2. A。
3. D 第三段开头已给出答案。take in 吸收。
4. C 这是一个对文章事实的判断题。文章开头说了黑花种类少, 少的原因第二、三段中陈述了, 易受到高温的侵害, dry up, can't protect themselves from sunlight, 故 A、B、D 是文章陈述的事实, C 错误。
5. C 第三段最后一句说明出了问题。



Unit 2

- ☐ 六篇不同的阅读材料
- ☐ 阅读理解全能培训
- ☐ 扩展词汇列表注释
- ☐ 提供阅读解题分析
- ☐ 难度系数: 0.45 ~ 0.65

Reading

Passage 1

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项 A、B、C、D 中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

As it came near the corner, the taxi stopped suddenly. The driver got out looking very puzzled. A big lorry which had been 1 the taxi stopped too. The taxi driver was now standing at the corner looking up at the sky and the lorry driver went to 2 him. A number of cars 3 were forced to stop 4 and soon a large crowd of people had 5 at the corner. The cause of all this 6 was a very strange noise. It 7 as if thousands and thousands of birds were singing 8. The noise was quite 9 and many people looked *disturbed*.<sup>①</sup> The most 10 thing was that, apart from one or two *pigeons*<sup>②</sup>, there was not a bird in 11. No one was able to find the answer to the *mystery*<sup>③</sup> 12 two policemen arrived. They noticed a large advertisement 13 a film high up on a wall nearby, the noise seemed to be coming from this 14, they climbed up and found that a tape recorder had been 15 behind the advertisement. The noise made by birds singing was being broadcast over 16 loudspeakers so as to attract the attention of 17. The police asked the 18 to take the recorder away because the advertisement had attracted so much attention that it was 19 for a great many cars and buses to move 20 in the street.

- |                 |             |            |             |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. following | B. passing  | C. running | D. catching |
| 2. A. ask       | B. discover | C. help    | D. join     |