

READING VANGUARD

阅读先锋

READING VANGUARD

高一英语



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。

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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 26 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	11
➡	Unit 3	22
➡	Unit 4	33
➡	Unit 5	43
➡	Unit 6	53
➡	Unit 7	64
➡	Unit 8	75
➡	Unit 9	86
➡	Unit 10	97
➡	Unit 11	108
➡	Unit 12	120

➡	Unit 13	132
➡	Unit 14	143
➡	Unit 15	155
➡	Unit 16	167
➡	Unit 17	178
➡	Unit 18	189
➡	Unit 19	200
➡	Unit 20	211
➡	Unit 21	222
➡	Unit 22	232
➡	Unit 23	243
➡	Unit 24	255
➡	Unit 25	267
➡	Unit 26	278

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, 从下列所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Mr and Mrs Long are a very forgetful^① couple^②. For example, Mr Long sometimes goes to his office for work on 1 morning, for he 2 it is Monday. And Mrs Long sometimes 3 to cook supper for the family.

One summer they decided to 4 to New York for a holiday. They got to the 5 only ten minutes 6 the planes left. So time was short. 7 suddenly Mrs Long said she must tell Linda, their 8, not to forget to 9 the front door when she left 10 school in the morning. As Linda was then at school, they couldn't 11 her on the phone. So the couple hurried to the 12. Mrs Long wrote a 13 letter to Linda, while Mr Long 14 a stamp and an envelope. Soon the letter was ready. They 15 put the stamp on the envelope and 16 it in the postbox. But suddenly Mrs Long began to 17. The short letter 18 her daughter was 19 in her hand. She had put their 20 in the envelope!

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. Sunday | B. Monday | C. Tuesday | D. Wednesday |
| 2. A. decides | B. guesses | C. thinks | D. suggests |
| 3. A. wants | B. remembers | C. hopes | D. forgets |
| 4. A. fly | B. run | C. walk | D. drive |
| 5. A. bus stop | B. airport | C. seaport | D. railway station |
| 6. A. when | B. before | C. after | D. until |

7. A. However B. And C. But D. So
 8. A. neighbour B. friend C. son D. daughter
 9. A. close B. lock C. shut D. turn off
 10. A. for B. to C. off D. away
 11. A. meet B. take C. get D. reach
 12. A. bank B. post office C. shop D. restaurant
 13. A. short B. large C. long D. heavy
 14. A. borrowed B. bought C. found D. picked
 15. A. hurriedly B. quietly C. happily D. suddenly
 16. A. threw B. sent C. dropped D. laid
 17. A. smile B. worry C. move D. cry
 18. A. from B. with C. in D. to
 19. A. already B. still C. never D. sometimes
 20. A. passport B. money C. pens D. plane tickets

词汇扩展

- ① forgetful adj. 健忘的, 疏忽的 ② couple n. 一对夫妇

Passage 2

阅读下列短文, 从下列所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

I have been in England three months now. I hope you don't think I've forgotten you. There have been so many places to see and so many things to do that I've not had much time for writing letters.

I shall soon be starting my studies at King's College. So far^① I've been learning about England and British ways of living. I won't tell you about London. There are lots of books you can read and lots of pictures you can look at. I'm sure you'll be more interested to know what I think about life here.

I found some of the *customs*^② new and interesting. People here do not *shake hands*^③ as much as we do in Europe. During the first few weeks I was often surprised because people did not put out their hands when I met them. Men raise their hats to women but not to each other.

1. The writer came to London from _____.
A. Asia B. Europe C. America D. Africa
2. The writer did not write the letter earlier because _____.
A. she had forgotten her friend
B. she was lonely and sad in this strange land
C. she was too busy to write
D. she was too busy in her studies at King's College
3. How does the writer feel about British ways of living?
A. Happy. B. Angry.
C. Sad. D. Interested.
4. The writer came to London _____.
A. to make a living
B. to study
C. to learn British ways of living
D. to read books and look at pictures
5. Englishmen _____.
A. do not often shake hands with friends when they meet
B. often shake hands when they meet with friends
C. raise their hats to all friends when they meet
D. do not raise their hats to friends when they meet

词汇扩展

①so far 到目前为止

②custom n. 风俗

③shake hands 握手

Passage 3

An Unpleasant Picnic

Nobody likes staying at home on a public holiday, *especially*^① if the weather is fine. Last August we decided to spend the day in the country. The only difficulty was that millions of other people had just the same idea. We moved out of the city slowly behind a long line of cars, but at last we came to a quiet country road. After some time, we stopped at a farm far from the town. We had brought plenty of food with us and we got it out of the car. Now everything was ready so we sat down near a path at the foot of a hill. It was very quiet on the cool grass until we heard bells ringing at the top of the hill. What we saw made us pick up our things and run back to the car as quickly as we could. There were about two hundred sheep coming towards us down the path!

1. People like to drive out of the city _____.
A. when they are on holiday
B. when there is nothing to do at home
C. if the weather is fine
D. if they have finished a day's work
2. It took them _____ to find a quiet place.
A. a short while B. few hours C. all day D. a long time
3. They heard bells ringing _____.
A. as soon as they got out of the car
B. shortly after they got their dinner ready
C. after they sat down on the grass quite a long time
D. when they ran back to the top of the hill
4. They all felt _____ that day.
A. excited B. frightful C. disappointed D. sorry
5. Which statement isn't true?

- A. Millions of other people drove to the country for a holiday that day.
- B. They didn't have a good time in the country that day.
- C. They might have had a wonderful time if they had not stayed at a farm.
- D. They enjoyed seeing so many sheep running down the hill anyhow.

词汇扩展

①especially adv. 尤其, 特别

Passage 4

The summer vacation^① is over. It's true that time always flies fast.

During the vacation, the weather was hot and I could not do much work, but I lived happily.

As the afternoon was hot, I did my work in the morning. I used to get up at 6:30 and take a walk in the garden for half an hour. After breakfast, I began reading English and Chinese and did some exercises in maths. These would take me three hours or more^②. I worked quite hard and I believe I made good progress.

I spent the afternoon outside. I went to swim and it was full of fun. I would not go home until it was late at about five or six o'clock. Sometimes a friend of mine would come to see me and we would spend some hours listening to music.

In this way I spent my vacation happily. And I not only studied well but also became a good swimmer. Now I am in good health and high spirits^③.

1. What does the text mainly tell us?

- A. How the writer spent his summer holidays.
- B. What's the weather like in summer.
- C. When the writer got up in the summer holidays.
- D. Where the writer took a walk in the summer holidays.

2. How long did it take the writer to do his homework?

- A. Half an hour.
- B. Three hours or more.

- C. Only one hour. D. Two hours and a half.
3. The writer spent most of the afternoon _____.
A. listening to music B. visiting his friends
C. walking in the garden D. swimming
4. The writer had very good summer holidays because he _____.
A. worked very hard and made good progress
B. learned to swim and did his homework well
C. got up early and went home late
D. liked swimming better than studying
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. The writer made progress in his lessons.
B. The writer took a walk for half an hour before breakfast.
C. The writer began studying as soon as he got up.
D. The writer spent more time swimming than listening to music.

词汇扩展

- ①vacation n. 假日 ②or more 或者 and more 更多的数量
③high spirits 情绪高涨

Passage 5

Long before the end of the school year, American students begin to look for their jobs during the summer vacation (June, July, August). They send letters to businesses, talk to employers^① and ask friends for help. By June the students have usually found the jobs and been ready to leave their books to come into the business world.

Reasons for wanting a summer job are different from student to student. Some work to help to pay their school cost^②; others work to get knowledge in the jobs; still others work just to enjoy themselves.

1. When do the students begin to look for their jobs?

- A. During the summer vacation.
 - B. At the beginning of the summer holidays.
 - C. At the end of the school year.
 - D. Long before the summer vacation begins.
2. By June the students are going to leave their books _____.
A. for their home towns or villages
B. to look for their summer jobs
C. to work for a business
D. to ask their friends for help
3. During the summer vacation American students _____.
A. are employed in the business world
B. have a good time
C. have enough time to do their homework
D. can go everywhere to enjoy themselves
4. Which of the following is not true?
A. The reasons for looking for jobs are different.
B. In order to find jobs, American students try all possible ways.
C. American students have a three-month-long vacation in summer.
D. American students have to support themselves, so they have to give up their summer vacation.
5. Which of the following titles best gives the general idea of the passage?
A. The Summer Vacation in the USA.
B. Summer Jobs.
C. Life During the Summer Vacation.
D. How to Spend the Summer Vacation.

词汇扩展

①employer n. 雇主

②cost n. 费用 vt. 花费

Passage 6

Now, people are *choosing*^① to travel by train again. Gas is expensive, and driving is tiring. When you go by air, you have to drive out of town to an airport and wait a long time for your plane. But trains go from one city centre to another.

American trains are very modern and comfortable. Some have restaurants and bars, some have bedrooms. Trains that go through beautiful parts of the country sometimes have glass roofs. You can look all round and enjoy the wonderful forests and mountains.

But there are problems too. Many trains are old. They break down or arrive late. Stations are not always clean and friendly places.

It's the same all over the world. If you pay to go on the best trains, you get the best. If you travel *cheaply*^②, you must expect the worst.

1. People are choosing to travel by train again for _____ reasons.
A. one B. two C. three D. many
2. The main sentence of the second paragraph is the _____ sentence.
A. first B. second C. third D. last
3. If you travel by plane, you _____.
A. will find it both uncomfortable and dangerous
B. can enjoy the wonderful forests and mountains
C. have to drive out of town to an airport and wait
D. can not have dinner or sleep in the plane
4. The third paragraph mainly tells about _____.
A. strong points of trains B. problems of trains
C. some railway stations D. how trains run
5. According to the author's idea, the _____ you pay to travel, the _____ you get.
A. more; better B. less; better

C. more; worse

D. less; more

词汇扩展

①choose v. 选择

指(车票, 船票等)

②cheaply adv. 减价地, 便宜地 文章中

key

解题分析

key

Passage 1

1. A 此处举例说明这对夫妇如何健忘, 周日本不该上班也去上班。
2. C 指 Mr Long 错将周日认为是周一。
3. D 根据第一句的信息词 forgetful, 此处还是指忘记去做某事。
4. A 根据下文的信息词: the planes left, 此空应填 fly。
5. B 乘飞机应该去飞机场。
6. B 应当是飞机起飞前到机场。
7. C 此处表示转折。
8. D 根据第 18 空后的信息词 daughter 可知, 此处指他们的女儿。
9. B 当离开时, 应该锁门。
10. A leave for 离开去……。
11. D reach 此处意思是“与……取得联系”。
12. B 根据下文内容可知, 此处指邮局。

13. A 根据第 18 空前的信息词 the short letter 可知, 此处应填 short。
14. B
15. A 由于匆忙, 才会出现下文提到的错误。
16. C drop the letter in the postbox 将信扔入信筒。
17. D
18. D the letter to sb. 给某人的信。
19. B 信仍在手里。
20. D 错将飞机票放在了信封里。

Passage 2

1. B 这是一道细节题。从文中第三段第二句可知答案。
2. C 这是一道细节题。从文中第一段最后一句可知答案。
3. D 这是一道细节题。从文中第三段第一句可知答案。
4. B 这是一道细节题。从文中第二段第一句可知答案。
5. A 这是一道细节题。从文中第

三段可知答案。

Passage 3

1. A 这是一道细节题。从文中第一句可知答案。
2. D 这是一道细节题。从文中... but at last we came to a quiet country road. After some time...可知答案。
3. B
4. C 文章标题有提示。
5. D 从文中内容可知, 是这些羊干扰了他们, 因此, 他们不会因看到这些羊而感到高兴。

Passage 4

1. A 这是一道总结概括题。文章主要介绍的是作者是怎样过暑假的。
2. B 这是一道细节题。从第三段中 These would take me three hours or more 这一句可知答案。
3. D 这是一道细节题。从文中第四段的前两句可知答案。
4. B 这是一道细节题。从文中最后一段可知答案。
5. C 这是一道细节题。从文中第三段的第二、三句可知答案。

Passage 5

1. D 这是一道细节题。从文中第

一句即可知答案。

2. C 这是一道细节题。从文中第一段最后一句可知答案。
3. A 本文主要谈学生找工作一事。
4. D 该选项的内容不全面, 学生找工作还有许多其他原因, 此题可参照最后一段内容。
5. B 这是一道总结概括题。文章主要介绍了暑假学生找工作一事。

Passage 6

1. D 这是一道细节题。从文中第一段内容可知, 因为油比较贵, 开车太枯燥, 乘飞机又得驱车到城外的机场, 并且还要在机场等很长时间等种种原因, 人们又重新选择乘火车旅行。
2. A 第二段的第一句为该段主题句。
3. C 这是一道细节题。从文中第一段倒数第二句可知答案。
4. B 这是一道细节题。从文中第三段第一句可知答案。
5. A 这是一道细节题。从文中最后一段可知答案。

Unit 2

Reading

- ☐ 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

Passage 1

阅读下面短文, 从下列所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Which of your hands do you use more often? Very 1 of us can use both our hands equally well. 2 of us are right-handed. Only about five 3 out of a hundred 4 left-handed. Newly-born babies can hold things 5 either of their hands, but 6 about two years they usually 7 to use their right hands. Scientists do not know 8 this happens. They 9 that we *inherited*^① this from our animal *ancestors*^②, but this may not be 10. Monkeys are our closest *relatives*^③ in the animal 11. Scientists have 12 that monkeys prefer to use one of their hands more than 13, ... but it can be 14 hand. There are as many right-handed monkeys 15 there are left-handed 16. Next time you visit the zoo, 17 the monkeys carefully. You'll see that some of them will use their 18 hands. But most people use their right hands 19 and this 20 life difficult for the left-handed people. We live in a right-handed world.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. few | B. a few | C. little | D. many |
| 2. A. Some | B. Any | C. All | D. Most |
| 3. A. bodies | B. people | C. men | D. women |
| 4. A. use | B. are | C. like | D. have |
| 5. A. by | B. in | C. with | D. through |
| 6. A. in | B. after | C. before | D. for |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 7. A. stop | B. decide | C. think | D. like |
| 8. A. when | B. why | C. that | D. what |
| 9. A. hoped | B. heard | C. learned | D. thought |
| 10. A. foolish | B. real | C. true | D. wrong |
| 11. A. land | B. earth | C. world | D. country |
| 12. A. heard | B. found | C. known | D. said |
| 13. A. other | B. others | C. another | D. the other |
| 14. A. either | B. any | C. every | D. neither |
| 15. A. like | B. as | C. and | D. while |
| 16. A. animals | B. hands | C. bodies | D. ones |
| 17. A. touch | B. see | C. watch | D. catch |
| 18. A. left | B. right | C. both | D. each |
| 19. A. well | B. better | C. best | D. most |
| 20. A. does | B. brings | C. makes | D. gives |

词汇扩展

①inherit v. 继承

②ancestor n. 祖先

③relative n. 亲戚

Passage 2

阅读下列短文, 从下列所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

Think for a moment about the teachers you have had at school. Which one did you like best? And why? Were the teachers you liked best also the ones who were the best teachers in your opinion? Before you read any further, consider for a minute the *qualities*^① that make a teacher good. Some very common answers to this question are that teachers need to love their students that they need to have an expert knowledge of their subjects, and that they should *devote*^② themselves completely to their jobs. All of these ideas are, of course, true but they are a little too simple.

It is impossible for anyone to love everyone they know, and teachers deal with a very large number of students over the years. On the other hand, teachers should certainly be able to make their students feel that they are interested in them as people and in the development of both their brains and their characters. A deep knowledge of the subject is important, but equally important is the ability to pass that knowledge on to the students *effectively*^③. A teacher needs to be trained in the skills of teaching. These skills include how to control a class, and so on. Finally teachers have to devote a lot of time and energy to their work, of course. However, they are also models that their students must follow; so it is important that they should be well-balanced people with interests outside their school work—family, friends, hobbies, etc. A teacher who only lives for work is likely to become too narrow-minded.

1. You think about your teachers in order to _____.
A. respect them B. love them
C. learn from them D. choose them
2. The writer of the passage does not consider it possible for a teacher _____.
A. to love all the students he is teaching
B. to have an expert knowledge of his subject
C. to be a good example to his students
D. to pass his knowledge on to his students
3. The underlined words “they” and “them” in the fourth and fifth line in the second paragraph refer to _____.
A. teachers and teachers B. students and teachers
C. students and students D. teachers and students
4. Which of the following is true but too simple?
A. Teachers should have a good knowledge of their subjects.
B. Teachers are able to pass the knowledge on to students.
C. Teachers must be models that their students follow.
D. Teachers are interested in their students as people.