

风神



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英语阅读

Windgod

English Reading

高 中 一 年 级

- 精选美文 原汁原味
- 题材丰富 异域视野
- 梯次合理 针对性强
- 词汇学习 正本清源



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* 编者说明 *

新的“英语课程标准”明确指出：“英语课程的学习，既是学生通过英语学习和实践活动，逐步掌握英语知识和技能，提高语言实际运用能力的过程；又是他们磨砺意志，陶冶情操，拓展视野，丰富生活经历，开发思维能力，发展个性和提高人文素养的过程。”它的主要任务是：“激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣，使学生树立自信心，养成良好的学习习惯和形成有效的学习策略，发展自主学习的能力和合作精神；使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和听、说、读、写技能，形成一定的综合语言运用能力；培养学生的观察、记忆、思维、想象能力和创新精神；帮助学生了解世界和中西方文化的差异。”要实现这些任务要求，我们认为大力提高阅读理解能力是非常重要的，因为阅读有助于扩大词汇，丰富语言知识，提高运用语言的能力。

要想提高学生阅读理解的能力，单纯通过教科书中的课文教学是远远不够的，必须有计划地指导学生在课外阅读一定数量的读物，精泛并举。我们编写此书就基于此目的。

本书共分 20 个 Unit(单元)，每个单元又分为 Part I 和 Part II 两部分。第一部分为 Study Skills(学习技能)，目的在于通过阅读，让高一学生训练查字典、看图表、猜测词义、归纳中心等技能。第二部分为 Reading Comprehension(阅读理解)，共 105 篇短文。每单元中有四篇文章，包括故事、人物、科普知识及文化背景等各一篇，内容丰富，体裁各异，涉及知识面广，同时在人物篇后增加了名人

逸事故事 25 篇,可以提高学生的兴趣并拓展视野。

为了使高一年级学生通过阅读,最大限度地扩大词汇量,为以后的学习打好基础,我们在每篇阅读理解文章后面就高一学生的新生词、词组做了详细的注释,便于学生能较全面地了解词汇的用法,同时也可以调动不同英语水平同学的主动性、创造性。这样,词汇量较大的同学就可不受中文的干扰而快速阅读,同时也便于同学们根据上、下文意思对不熟悉、不认识的词进行猜测、判断。

此外,对文中出现的重点词的用法及词语辨析约 120 词进行详细说明,以便提高学生的语言运用能力。因此通过阅读本书,不仅能提高阅读理解能力,同时在词不离句、句不离文的情况下,在词汇学习方面也会有意想不到的收获。

希望本书能成为广大学生的良师益友,并欢迎批评指正。

参加本书编写的还有许蕾、李斌、许阿根、许松、杜菁昀、马权、李劲、高伟仪、王习成、王薇、丁玉鸾、马翔宇。

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Unit One

Part I Study Skills

1. Read the passage. Find the best answer to the question that follows the passage.

Robbie got up early without anyone waking him. Today, he and the rest of the family were going fishing at Parker Lake. Robbie loved fishing, and Parker Lake had the best fishing around. They were going to rent a boat and spend the whole day on the lake. He was sure he would catch a big one.

How do you think Robbie feels?

- A. Worried B. Proud C. Excited D. Disappointed

2. Read the question, then choose the answer you think is correct.

What would you find in a glossary?

- A. author information
B. the number of chapters in a book
C. publisher information
D. word meanings

Part II Reading Comprehension

(1)

Something Wrong with My Dog

Last Sunday, my dog Buddy started scratching his face. Pretty soon, it was red and sore. I was really worried.

"Mom, something is wrong with Buddy. Look at his face."

"This doesn't look very good, Lucas. Let's put some medicine on it and see what happens. If it doesn't get any better, we'll have to take him to the doctor."

I rubbed the medicine on Buddy's face and was very careful not to get it into his eyes. He didn't like it very much, but he held still for me.



The next day, he was even worse, so Dad stayed home from work, and he and I took Buddy to the veterinarian. The doctor examined Buddy and gave us some pills. We had to give them to Buddy three times a day. The doctor said it would be easiest if we mixed it into food or a treat. The doctor also gave us a special collar that would keep Buddy from scratching his face. When we put the collar on, Buddy looked like a clown, but I felt

bad for him.

I gave Buddy his medicine every day just like the doctor said. For a day or two it didn't seem to help. Then Buddy stopped trying to scratch his face. Pretty soon, his face started to get better.

A week later, my Aunt Janelle and I took Buddy back to the doctor. He examined Buddy again and said he was okay. The veterinarian thought that Buddy had an allergy, kind of like when I start to sneeze when Dad cuts the lawn. He said we should keep an eye on Buddy to see if we could find out what he was allergic to. If we found out, we could avoid it in the future.

1. How do you think Lucas felt at the end of the story?
 - A. Worried because Buddy had an allergy
 - B. Happy because Buddy had an allergy
 - C. Disappointed because the doctor couldn't fix the problem
 - D. Relieved because Buddy was getting better
2. Who is telling this story?
 - A. Lucas B. Buddy C. Aunt Janelle D. The doctor
3. What made Buddy look like a clown?
 - A. Scratches on his nose B. The medicine on his face
 - C. A special collar D. The pills
4. We know that Lucas is a responsible person because he _____.
 - A. rode in the car to the doctor with Aunt Janelle.
 - B. gave Buddy his medicine every day.
 - C. tried to get to school on time.
 - D. felt bad because Lucas had to wear a funny collar.
5. A lesson you can learn from this story is to _____



- A. avoid cutting the grass when the wind is blowing.
- B. keep dogs inside as much as possible.
- C. avoid things to which you are allergic.
- D. be careful when you put a new collar on a dog or cat.



scratch [skrætʃ] (scratched) *v.* 抓, 搔(痒)

rub [rʌb] (rubbed) *vt.* 摩擦, 抹, 揉, 擦亮, 磨光

veterinarian [,vetərə'neəriən] *n.* (美) 兽医

collar ['kɒlə] *n.* (狗等的) 颈圈, 似颈圈的东西, 衣领(西服上衣的翻领为 lapel)

clown [klaʊn] *n.* (马戏团等的) 丑角, 小丑

allergy ['ælədʒi] *n.* (医) 过敏症

keep an (one's) eye on (up on)... 盯住, 监视, 密切注意, 看着
in the future 将来 = (美)

in future 今后, 从此以后

in the near future 在不久的将来

relieve [ri'li:v] (relieved) *vt.* 消除(痛苦、烦恼等), 减轻, 缓和



Usage of some words

He said we should keep an eye on Buddy to see if we could find out what he was allergic to.

他(兽医)说, 我们应该密切注意 Buddy, 看看我们是否可以了解到他对什么过敏。

《辨》 find , find out

find [faɪnd] (found) *vt.* (偶然)找到,发现,碰见,找出,发觉

find out (*vt.*) (仔细思考、调查而)发现,查出,找出,识破
(看出,揭露)…的真面目

如: He found a wallet on the street.

他在街上发现一个钱包。

He tried to find out how large the lake really was.

他试图查出那个湖实际上有多大。

I found out the riddle. 我猜出了谜底。

We have found him out. 我们看出了他的真面目。

(2)

Thomas Alva Edison

Thomas Alva Edison was born in 1847 in Ohio, America. As a little boy he was very inquisitive. He always wanted to know how things were done. Very early in life he showed he was full of curiosity, a quality which is so important to inventors. In 1869 he went to New York, where he worked for some time as a telephone operator. But soon he became interested in inventions. In a very short time they were his chief business. In order to carry on his business, which was to become his life's work, he built a lab at Menlo Park, where he had gone to live. His first great invention was a system of telegraphy. Soon afterwards he invented the phonograph, the first form of the instrument that we now know as the gramophone or record player. The word 'phonograph' means something that can 'write' or record sound. Other scientists before Edison had thought of instruments which would do this, but Edison was the first to

make an instrument which actually worked. He also invented the incandescent lamp, the wire is heated by an electric current. People could now use electricity to illuminate their homes. By the time Edison died in 1931 he had about a thousand inventions.

1. As a little boy Thomas Alva Edison was _____.
A. naughty B. clever
C. an inventor D. a boy who liked to ask questions
2. Edison worked as a telephone operator _____.
A. when he was a little boy
B. because he was full of curiosity
C. in his twenties
D. when he became interested in inventions
3. Edison built a lab at Menlo Park _____.
A. because he wanted to live there
B. in order to carry on his business
C. to invent phonograph
D. because he had no room to live in in New York
4. Edison was the first to _____ before other scientists.
A. invent the phonograph
B. work as a telephone operator
C. build a lab at Menlo Park
D. show interest in inventions
5. The incandescent lamp _____.
A. was the first invention of Edison's
B. was invented just before the year 1931
C. was Edison's last invention
D. has been used to illuminate for more than 70 years since it was invented





Thomas Alva Edison ['təməs'ælvə'edɪsn] *n.* 托马斯·爱迪生(1847—1931, 美国发明家, 发明了白炽灯泡、留声机等)

inquisitive [in'kwɪzətɪv] *adj.* 好奇心强的, 好问的, 好探索的
curiosity [kjuəri'ɒsɪti] *n.* 好奇心, 好奇, 求知欲

quality ['kwɒləti] *n.* 质, 品质, 素质, 优良品质, 优秀
system ['sɪstəm] *n.* 系统

telegraphy [ti'legrəfi] *n.* 电报

afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz] *adv.* 以后, 后来 (= afterward)

phonograph ['fəʊnəgrɑ:f] *n.* (美)留声机, 唱机(record player)
或(英)gramophone

instrument ['ɪnstrəmənt] *n.* 器具, 工具器材, 乐器

record ['rekɔ:d] *n.* 记录, 成绩, 经历, 最高记录, 唱片
[rɪ'kɔ:d] *v.* 记录, 录音, 录像

incandescent lamp [ɪnkæn'desnt læmp] 白炽灯

electric current [ɪ'lektrɪk 'kʌrənt] 电流

illuminate [ɪ'lju:mɪneɪt] (illuminated) *vt.* 照明, 照亮

naughty ['nɔ:ti] *adj.* (小孩子)顽皮的, 淘气的, 喜欢恶作剧的, 不礼貌的



Usage of some words

Soon afterwards he invented the phonograph, the first form of the instrument that we now know as the gramophone or record player. 不久以后, 他发明了留声机, 也就是第一种像我们现在所了解的留声机一样的器材。

《辨》invent, discover

invent“发明”,“创造”。指发明、创造出原来没有的东西。名词为 invention。inventor 意为“发明者,发明家”。

discover“发现”。指找到原来就存在但没被人认识或发现的东西。名词为 discovery。

Edison invented the lamp. 爱迪生发明了电灯。

We Chinese people invented paper, the art of printing, gunpowder and the compass. 我们中国人发明了纸、印刷术、火药和指南针。

Columbus discovered America in 1492. 哥伦布在 1492 年发现了美洲。

《辨》discover, uncover, find out

1. **discover** 指“发现”某种本来存在,而以前未被发现的事物或未为人所知的东西。如:

Gilbert discovered electricity, but Edison invented the light bulb. 吉尔伯特发现了电,而爱迪生发明了灯泡。

2. **find out** 常用来指“弄明白、搞清楚、查出(某一真相)”,做“发现”讲时,是指发现一种无形而隐藏的东西。如:

I'll try and find out who did it. 我要尽力查出那是谁干的。

3. **uncover** 表示“揭去、揭开(套子、盖子、盖在上面的东西)”。如:

Geologists uncover hidden riches. 地质学家揭开隐藏的财宝。

▲**uncover** 还可表示“发现、揭露、暴露”等意思。如:

The police have uncovered a plan to steal £ 1,000,000.

警方揭发出一起要偷一百万英镑的阴谋。