

READING VANGUARD

# 阅读先锋

高三英语



全能阅读 派对

本书每单元由一组难度递进的、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。

赵 忱 主编

[美] 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、不同体裁的六篇短文,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。

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## 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, 从短文所给各项四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出能填入空白处的最佳选项

Madame Curie, the great woman scientist, 1 an important part in the development of modern physics. Her discovery of radium 2 the treasure-house of *atomic*<sup>①</sup> energy. In 1903 Madame Curie and her husband Pierre Curie 3 the Nobel Prize for physics with Henri Becquerel. 4 Pierre Curie's death in 1906, Madame Curie became the first woman professor at the Sorbonne (巴黎大学). In 1911 she was *awarded*<sup>②</sup> 5 Nobel Prize, this time for chemistry, for her discovery of radium and *polonium*<sup>③</sup>. Later she worked 6 the *application*<sup>④</sup> of radioactivity to medicine.

Madame Curie 7 a continuous battle throughout her life. She was born 8 a teacher's family. 9 was a teacher of physics, her mother the headmaster of a primary school. Her interest in science was 10 by her father. 11 her early childhood she loved to study and hoped to 12 a scientist. After her graduation 13 middle school at the age of sixteen, she couldn't 14 with her studies because Poland was then 15 the dark rule of old Tsarist Russia and women were not 16 to enter college. 17 abroad to continue her study, she had to make money by giving *private*<sup>⑤</sup> lessons at night. In 1891, at the age of twenty-four, she 18 Paris and entered Paris University. She lived a very 19 life and studied very hard. She 20 keep on working under the faint light of an oil lamp until the early hours of the morning. She graduated 21 the highest grades in her class. After graduation

she 22 her scientific research work in Paris University. In 1895, she 23 Pierre Curie, a French physicist. Pierre 24 Marie in her research, for an unknown *phenomenon* <sup>⑥</sup>—radiation. For several difficult years 25 worked hard trying to find the *element* <sup>⑦</sup> that produced the radiation. Finally they succeeded in 1902.

- |                    |                   |                |                |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. played       | B. made           | C. took        | D. had         |
| 2. A. had          | B. built          | C. made        | D. opened      |
| 3. A. took         | B. made           | C. shared      | D. spared      |
| 4. A. After        | B. At             | C. Before      | D. On          |
| 5. A. one second   | B. a second       | C. second      | D. the second  |
| 6. A. to           | B. in             | C. on          | D. into        |
| 7. A. made         | B. fought         | C. had         | D. got         |
| 8. A. from         | B. on             | C. to          | D. in          |
| 9. A. Her mother   | B. She            | C. Hers        | D. Her father  |
| 10. A. encouraged  | B. drawn          | C. taken       | D. courage     |
| 11. A. For         | B. Out of         | C. From        | D. Of          |
| 12. A. do          | B. become         | C. turn        | D. like        |
| 13. A. from        | B. of             | C. in          | D. out of      |
| 14. A. go          | B. keep           | C. keep on     | D. go on       |
| 15. A. under       | B. with           | C. in          | D. by          |
| 16. A. suggested   | B. allowed        | C. hoped       | D. agreed      |
| 17. A. So as to go | B. In order to go | C. Going       | D. Having gone |
| 18. A. left for    | B. left           | C. went for    | D. went        |
| 19. A. good        | B. rich           | C. comfortable | D. simple      |
| 20. A. always      | B. was used to    | C. never       | D. used to     |
| 21. A. with        | B. from           | C. of          | D. for         |
| 22. A. carried     | B. did            | C. took        | D. engaged     |
| 23. A. married to  | B. married with   | C. married     | D. got married |
| 24. A. joined      | B. attended       | C. took part   | D. connected   |
| 25. A. the Curies' | B. both Curies    | C. the Curies  | D. Curies      |

词汇扩展

- ①atom n. 原子; atomic adj. ②award 颁发, 授予, 赏给  
③polonium 钋 ④apply vt. 使用、应用; 申请 application n.  
⑤private adj. 私人的 ⑥phenomenon (pl. phenomena) 现象  
⑦element n. 元素

Passage 2

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

Many of us have read stories or seen films about space-creatures. They come to Earth in spaceships that look like flying *saucers*①. These space-creatures do not look like human beings at all, but they are usually very *intelligent*②. In one film, they were tiny little men with large heads. When they landed on Earth, they knew exactly what to do. They went straight to the President's palace and made him their prisoner!

The stories about space-creatures are, of course, not true. Space-creatures exist only in story-books and in films, just like *giants*③ and *fairies*.

But many scientists are asking this question. Is there life on other planets? There are millions of planets in the Universe, and Earth is just one of them. Human beings have lived on Earth for thousands of years. Could there be living things on other planets too? Many people believe that the other planets in the Universe are not suitable for living things. They are either too hot or too cold. Some of them have poisonous gases on them that will kill any living thing.

Are scientists sure that there is no life on other planets?

At this *stage*④ we still cannot be sure. All the planets, except the Moon and Mars, are so far away that it will take hundreds of years for our spaceships to reach them!

1. The best title for this passage is "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. Scientific Wonders: Space-creatures B. Is There Life on Other Planets?  
C. Are Scientists Sure? D. Stories about Space-creatures
2. It is impossible for scientists to know about other planets in the Universe because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all the planets, except the Moon, are so far away that it will take hundreds of years for our spaceships to reach them  
B. all the planets are too far to reach  
C. all the planets, except the Moon and Mars, are so far away that it will take hundreds of years for our spaceships to reach them  
D. all the planets are only too far to reach
3. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
- A. The stories about space-creatures are true.  
B. Space-creatures are in stories.  
C. Space-creatures are in films.  
D. Many scientists are asking if there is life on other planets.
4. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. All the planets are either too hot or too cold.  
B. Space-creatures are only in story-books and in films.  
C. People love giants because they are true.  
D. Children love fairies because they are true.
5. In the passage "straight" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. upright B. level C. directly D. honest

## 词汇扩展

① flying saucers 飞碟

② intelligent 聪明的, 有才智的

③ giant 巨人

④ stage 发展时期, 阶段



## Passage 3

Marie and her elder sister, Bronya, *dreamed of* studying in France. But their father did not have enough money to send them there. Then Marie thought of a plan: she would teach at home and send her money to Bronya. After her sister finished studying in Paris, she could get work and send Marie the money to study there.

With tears in their eyes the girls said goodbye to each other, and Marie worked very hard for six years to pay for her sister's studies. At last it was Marie's *turn* <sup>②</sup>, but by the time she got to France, her sister was married and could not give her much help.

Again Marie worked. She studied in a small room without heat or light. She lived on bread and tea most of the time, but all she ever thought of was her science.

This was her world, and she liked her experiments most.

In Paris she met and married Pierre Curie, a young and famous scientist. Together they made their experiments in an old house without heat. They knew that some elements in the world gave off a strange power. The power could go through other objects. They found more of this power in some elements than in any other elements. It made them believe that it must be a new element itself.

For four years they tried experiments to separate this powerful new elements. Then they found something which they called radium. Its power was very much greater than the power of other elements.

1. Marie and her sister wished to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| A. study in France | B. work at home            |
| C. visit Paris     | D. travel around the world |

2. Pick out the right order for Marie's plan.

- Bronya worked and earned money
- And Marie studied in France
- Marie worked and earned money

- d. And Bronya studied in France
- A. a, b, c, d B. c, d, a, b C. c, b, a, d D. a, d, c, b
3. What made Marie forget her hard life in Paris?
- A. Pierre's love. B. Her scientific research.  
C. Six years' hard work. D. Her sister's help.
4. Marie and Pierre found radium because it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has a lot of uses  
B. is a strange element  
C. sends out more and greater power than other elements  
D. has never existed in the world before
5. Which of the questions is not answered by the information from the passage?
- A. Why couldn't the two sisters study in France together.  
B. How long did the elder sister study in France?  
C. What led the Curies to believe that there was a new element in the world?  
D. What colour is radium?

### 词汇扩展

①dream of...想像, 梦想, 一心想做……

②turn n. 时机, 机会; (尤指) 轮班, It's one's turn to do...轮到某人做……

### Passage 4

#### Microwaves and Television

Microwaves<sup>①</sup> that transmit<sup>②</sup> television signals always travel in straight line. Because the earth is round, it is impossible to send live television over a long distance. For example, if we tried to send television signals directly from Europe to America, the microwaves carrying the signals would shoot into space over the Atlantic and would never reach America.

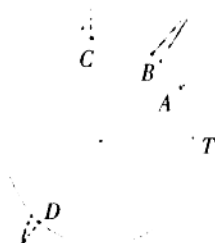
If we want to send television signals around the surface of the earth, we must send them from point to point by the relay system. On land we can set up *relay stations*<sup>③</sup> for this purpose, and we can pass signals from station to station in a series of straight lines. However, we can not do this so easily over water. In order to send pictures directly across the Atlantic, for example,

we would need to build a chain of relay stations across the ocean, which is about 3,000 miles wide. One choice would be to build one great tower in the middle of the ocean. But the tower would have to be 500 miles high!

Both of these ideas are impossible. So we use the *communication*<sup>④</sup> satellite thousands of miles in outer space to relay the television signals across the Atlantic. A satellite receives the picture signals in a straight line from the ground station on one side of the Atlantic, from England, for example. Then it sends signals down again, also in a straight line, to the ground station on the other side of the Atlantic in the United States. The communication satellite must be within *view*<sup>⑤</sup> of both ground stations at the same time.



1. What are microwaves?
  - A. They are light waves.
  - B. They are sound waves.
  - C. They are radiation.
  - D. They are very short waves used in TV and *radar*<sup>⑥</sup>.
2. Why should people build relay stations?
  - A. Because the microwaves can't travel a long distance.
  - B. Because the microwaves are not strong enough to reach another place.
  - C. Because the microwaves travel in a straight line and the earth is round.
  - D. Because people want to see the TV programme clearly.
3. If the TV station is at point T, which point do you think is the best place to build a relay station and what's the best height of it?



4. According to the passage, if we want to receive the TV programme all over the world freely, how many satellites shall we have at least?  
 A. Two.      B. Three.      C. Four.      D. Five.
5. What's the main reason for us to use satellites to relay TV programme?  
 A. Satellites can cover large areas.  
 B. Satellites are cheaper.  
 C. We can't build relay stations in the ocean.  
 D. Using the satellites, we can receive more programmes.

### 词汇扩展

- ①micro- pref. 字首, 微小的    ②transmit 传播  
 ③relay station 转播站    ④communication 通讯, 传播, 信息  
 ⑤view 视野    ⑥radar 雷达

## Passage 5

### Gravity

Even if you are a good high-jumper, you can jump only about seven feet off the ground. You cannot jump any higher because the earth pulls you hard. The pull of the earth is called gravity.

You can easily find out the pull of the earth.

If you weigh yourself, you will know how much gravity is pulling you.

Since there is gravity, water runs downhill. When you throw a ball into the air, it falls back down. Because of gravity you do not fall off the earth as it turns around.

Then, can we get away from the earth and go far out into space? Now you can do it, because spaceships have been invented. The spaceship will go so fast that it can escape the earth's gravity and carry you into space.

1. In this passage, the word "gravity" means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the force of *attraction* ① among objects
  - B. the pull of everything
  - C. the force which attracts objects towards the centre of the earth
  - D. the force which attracts the earth towards the sun
2. When you slip on something, you \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. always fall down to the ground
  - B. sometimes fall down to the other side
  - C. go up into the air
  - D. always get wounded
3. Gravity is so strong that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it can keep heavy things on the ground
  - B. it makes you jump only seven feet
  - C. it always makes you fall down on the road
  - D. it can keep everything on the earth
4. \_\_\_\_\_ because gravity pulls it.
  - A. Water flows everywhere
  - B. Water flows downwards on the earth's surface
  - C. We can go everywhere by ship
  - D. Fish can live in water
5. We can get away from the earth by spaceship because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the spaceship goes very fast
  - B. the earth cannot pull the spaceship

- C. the spaceship has a strange force  
D. the spaceship can jump higher than any other things

## 词汇扩展

① attraction n. 吸引

## Passage 6

A new era<sup>①</sup> is upon us. Call it what you will: the service economy, the information age, the knowledge society. It all translates to a basic change in the way we work. Already we are there now. The percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen fortunately in the Western World. Today the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more in many of these countries) are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are in the workforce than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the wideness of the economic change can't be measured by numbers alone, because it also is giving rise to a radical<sup>②</sup> new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held views about jobs and careers, the skills to succeed, even the relation between individuals and employers—all these are being challenged.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have foreseen the ways in which a single invention, the chip<sup>③</sup>, would change our world thanks to its use in personal computers, digital biotechnology<sup>④</sup>, artificial<sup>⑤</sup> intelligence or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of unexpected changes. But one thing is certain: information and knowledge will become even more important, and the people who have it, whether they work in manufacturing<sup>⑥</sup> or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth. Computer knowledge will become as basic a requirement as the ability to read and write. The ability to solve problems by using information instead of

performing regular work will be valued above all else. If you look forward 10 years, information services will be predominant (占优势). It will be the way you do your job.

1. A characteristic of the information age is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the service industry is depending more and more on the female workforce
  - B. manufacturing industries are steadily increasing
  - C. people find it harder and harder to earn a living by working in factories
  - D. most of the job opportunities can now be found in the service industry
2. One of the great changes brought about by the knowledge society is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the difference between the individual and the employer has become less
  - B. people's traditional ideas about work no longer hold true
  - C. most people have to take part-time jobs
  - D. people have to change their jobs from time to time
3. By referring to computers and other inventions, the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people should be able to respond quickly to the advancement of technology
  - B. future achievements in technology will bring about unbelievable changes
  - C. the importance of high technology has been overlooked
  - D. computer science will play a leading role in the future information service
4. The future will probably belong to those who \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. possess<sup>⑦</sup> and know how to make use of information
  - B. give full play to their brain potential (潜能)
  - C. involve themselves in service industry
  - D. look forward instead of looking back
5. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Computers and Knowledge Society

- B. Service Industry in the Modern Society  
 C. Characteristics of the New Era  
 D. Fast Development of Information Technology

## 词汇扩展

- ①era 时代; 纪元      ②radical 辐射的  
 ③chip 芯片      ④digital biotechnology 数码生物技术  
 ⑤artificial 人工的  
 ⑥manufacture vt. make, produce (goods, etc.) on large scale by machinery 大量生产; 机器制造 (货物等)。  
 ⑦possess vt. 拥有

## key

## 解题分析

## key

## Passage 1

1. A play a (an) ... part (role) in... 为固定搭配, 意思是: “在……中起着……作用”。
2. D
3. C 句中 with 为 context clue, 解题线索, share ... with ..., “与……分享”, 为习惯搭配。
4. A 其他选项与文意不符。
5. B 序数词前加不定冠词, 表示 “又……, 再……”, a second time, “再一次”。
6. C work on..., 从事……。
7. B

8. D
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. B turn 用作系动词时, 后边的名词前不用冠词, 因此, 排除 C 项。
13. A 从哪毕业常用 graduate from..., 由此可知 A 项最佳。
14. D go on with sth. 继续做某事, 也可说 go on doing..., 但 keep: keep on 均接 doing 的形式。
15. A under the rule of... 在……的统治下。
16. B 可以说 agree to do..., 但不



能说 agree sb. to do…。

17. B so as to 不能用于句首，故排除 A 项。
18. A leave for…前赴……。
19. D live a simple life 过着简朴的生活。
20. D 若选 A 项，时态不符，B 项 was used to doing…“习惯做……”，结构不符。
21. A 以最好的成绩毕业。
22. B 若选 A 项，carried 后得有 out。
23. C marry vt. 不接 to 或 with，在 be married to…中 married 为形容词。
24. A join sb. in sth.，参加某人并和某人一道做……。
25. C the Curies 指居里夫妇。

### Passage 2

1. B 此题考查的是概括文章的主旨大意，解此类题时，应把握住文章的主旨大意，主要观点，topic sentence 主题句，抓住中心句，读完全文可知文章围绕中心议题，不是介绍科学奇观：太空人，也并非有关太空人的故事，C 项更是明显不符。
2. C 根据文章最后一句可知所有的行星中，除了月球外，火星 the Mars 离我们较近，因此排除 A 项，也并非所有的行星离

我们都远不可及，故排 B、D 两项。

3. A
4. B 文中可知 space-creatures 只是故事书和影片中的幻想。
5. C 此题考查的是猜测词义 They went straight to…，straight，“直接地”。

### Passage 3

1. A 此题考查的是事实理解的题，从第一段可判断出 A 项。
2. B 该题考查的是细节理解，根据文中细节可选 B 项。
3. B
4. C
5. D 文中没涉及到镭的颜色。

### Passage 4

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A

### Passage 5

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. A 从文章最后一段可知宇宙飞船速度如此之快，能够摆脱地球的引力。

### Passage 6

1. D 从文章的第一段可知在新纪