

READING VANGUARD

阅读先锋

READING VANGUARD

高考版

英语阅读
考前集训

A计划

三组难度递进组合集训

- A组→适应训练：10套高考题型，题量，分值的阅读题，考查阅读基本素质。
- B组→强化训练：10套高考题型，题量，分值的阅读题，训练透彻变通能力。
- C组→模拟训练：15套高考题型，题量，分值的阅读题，培养阅读过关综合实力。



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红版

提前与高考阅读亲密接触

吉林教育出版社

A 组 → 适应训练

考查阅读基本素质

阅读提示

- 按高考题型、题量设置 10 套阅读题
- 阅读量每套题 1600 个单词以上, 篇数 6 篇以上
- 题材包括科普、社会、文化、政治、经济等
- 体裁包括记叙文、说明文、应用文
- 题型包括阅读理解、完形填空
- 每套题前提供阅读题各种数据, 供答题时参考
- 每套题分值为 70~80 分
- 能力考查层面: 整体/细节、具体/抽象、字面/深层
- 难度系数: 0.55~0.65
- 难中易阅读题比例为 2:6:2
- 理想阅读速度为 48wpm
- 每套题后附有阅读成绩自测表, 便于学习评价

第1套

短文数	单词数	生词数	题数	答题时间		分值		答题方式
6	2100	27	40	完形(分) 18	阅读(分) 50	完形 30	阅读 40	在题号前方框内写选项序号

● 阅读下面短文，从各题的四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。(每题 1.5 分，共 30 分)

American doctors say mothers who smoke cigarettes may slow the growth of their children's lungs. They said reduced lung growth could cause the children 1 breathing problems and lung disease later in life. Doctors in Boston, Massachusetts studied more than 1,100 children between the age of five and nine. The mothers of 2 of the children smoked; the other mothers did not. Doctors 3 the children once a year for five years to see how fast their lungs are 4. The test measured the 5 of air the children could blow out of their lungs in one second. Children should be able to blow out more air each year because their lung power increases 6 their lungs develop. But the doctors found that the lungs of the children whose mothers smoked had not developed as much as they 7. In fact they were 7 percent 8 developed than the lungs of children whose mothers did not smoke. Doctors are not sure 9 the mothers' smoking affected the children's 10. They say it could have happened 11 because the mothers smoked during pregnancy (怀孕), or it could have happened 12 when the children breathed 13 air at home. Doctors also are not sure if reduced lung growth will affect the children's overall health when they are adults. But they do 14 that children whose mothers smoked developed 20 percent more colds, influenza (流行性感冒) and other respiratory infections (呼吸道感染) than other children. So doctors feel that there is a greater danger 15 such children will develop serious lung and breathing diseases later in life. The most 16 breathing diseases—bronchitis (支气管炎) and emphysema (肺气肿) cause more than 50,000 deaths each year in the United States. About 20 percent of

the people who smoke heavily develop these breathing 17. Doctors will now try to learn 18 this is more likely to happen to a smoker if his or her mother smoked. Another recent study found that smokers have 19 of developing lung cancer if their mothers smoked. That study found that the danger of lung cancer 20 only for sons and not for daughters. And it was found that father's smoking did not affect a person's chances of developing lung cancer.

- ☐ 1. A. suffering B. to suffer C. to be suffered D. suffered
- ☐ 2. A. most B. some C. all D. few
- ☐ 3. A. operated on B. examined
C. tested D. experimented
- ☐ 4. A. grown B. growing C. working D. beating
- ☐ 5. A. amount B. weight C. number D. quality
- ☐ 6. A. till B. so that C. when D. as
- ☐ 7. A. should B. used to C. would D. might
- ☐ 8. A. more B. less C. faster D. better
- ☐ 9. A. that B. why C. when D. whether
- ☐ 10. A. brains B. hearts C. breath D. lungs
- ☐ 11. A. before birth B. after birth
C. early D. first
- ☐ 12. A. late B. later C. lately D. finally
- ☐ 13. A. smoke-filled B. smoking
C. fresh D. polluted
- ☐ 14. A. announce B. imagine C. explain D. know
- ☐ 15. A. that B. which C. if D. when
- ☐ 16. A. unusual B. common C. bad D. important
- ☐ 17. A. difficulties B. sickness C. problems D. questions
- ☐ 18. A. why B. how C. if D. when
- ☐ 19. A. a greater danger B. a greater chance
C. a smaller chance D. a good luck
- ☐ 20. A. advanced B. improved
C. increased D. decreased

● 阅读下列短文，从每题的四个选项中选出最佳选项。(每题 2 分，共 40 分)

(A)

If there is any single factor (因素) that makes for success in living, it is the ability to be benefited by defeat. Every success I know has been achieved because the person was able to analyze (分析) defeat and actually learn something from it in his next undertaking (从事的工作). Mistake defeat for failure, and you are sure indeed to fail. For it isn't defeat that makes you fail, it is your own refusal to see in defeat the guide and encouragement to success.

Defeats are nothing to be afraid of. They are common incidents in the life of every man who achieves success. But defeat is a dead loss unless you do face it, analyze it and learn why you failed. Defeat, in other words, can help to cure its own cause. Not only does defeat prepare us for success, but nothing can arouse within us such a strong wish to succeed. If you let a baby grasp a stick and try to pull it away, he will hold it more and more tightly until his whole weight is hung up. It is this same reaction which should give you new and greater strength every time you are defeated. If you make full use of the power which defeat gives, you can compete with it far more than you are able to.

☐ 21. What does the author know?

- A. He knows at least several examples of success.
- B. He knows every success in life.
- C. He knows every success that has been achieved by man.
- D. It's not mentioned in the passage.

☐ 22. The person who was able to analyze defeat is likely _____.

- A. to achieve success
- B. to be afraid of his defeat
- C. to let a baby grasp a stick
- D. to make a living

☐ 23. The author _____.

- A. advises you to mix defeat with
- B. orders you to mix defeat with failure
- C. wants you to mistake defeat for failure
- D. warns you not to mistake defeat for failure

☐ 24. Defeat is valuable _____.

- A. because it makes you fail
- B. because it forces you to face it
- C. because it provides the guide and encouragement to success
- D. because of your own refusal to see in it the guide and encouragement to success

(B)

"The oldest and hardest cow beef may be made as tender (柔嫩) and tasty as young and choice meat." This declaration was made by the French physicist Denis Papin in his book published in 1681, which described his New Digester or pressure cooker. It was a cast iron pot with an airtight lid, which allowed liquids to boil at a higher temperature than usual, and so it cooked food in a quarter of the time. The food was cooked by pressurized steam being forced through it at about 121°C. All pressure cookers were made of cast iron until 1905, when the first aluminum (铝) model was made in America. In 1938, Alfred Vischer, a man from Chicago, U. S. A., designed a simple interlocking pan and lid, and an improved pressure-tightseal (密封)—a replaceable rubber sealing ring. When Vischer's patent (专利) expired (过期) in 1954, many companies entered the field, and the rapid pressure cooker became popular with people who had little time to cook or had to supply food for unexpected guests.

☐ 25. Which of the following shows the correct order of what happened?

- a. Denis Papin called his invention "New Digester".
- b. It began to be widely used by common families.
- c. Instead of cast iron, it was first made of aluminum.
- d. The first pressure cooker was invented in France.
- e. Alfred Vischer greatly improved its design.
- f. Vischer's patent came to an end.
- g. Many other companies began to produce it.

- A. d, a, e, c, g, f, b
- B. a, d, c, d, e, f, g
- C. d, a, c, e, f, g, b
- D. g, c, a, e, d, f, b

☐ 26. If it took an ordinary cooker an hour to cook beef, a New Digester could do it in _____.

- A. 25 minutes
- B. 4 hours

- C. 10 minutes D. 15 minutes
- ☐ 27. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A. New Digester B. Pressure Cooker
- C. Favourite Cooker D. The History of Cooker

(C)

HOLIDAY HOMES IN MALLORCA

Holiday houses in Mallorca sailing and fishing port—quiet even in summer season. Beautifully situated houses with sights of sea and mountains, yet near to shops and restaurants. Cars and bicycles for hire. Sailing and sports clubs nearby.

ITALY IN COMFORT

Luxury coach (carriage) trips of Italy, out of normal holiday season. 21 days to visit five Italian cities starting from London 1st May, 1st September. The trips are guided by professor Martin Davis, Head of Italian Studies, London University. See the arts and culture of historic Italy.

KIBBUTZ HOLIDAYS IN ISRAEL (以色列)

Working holidays on a kibbutz (co-operative farm) in Israel. All nationalities welcome for one to three months, if prepared to work morning with kibbutz members. Accommodation (住宿), food and trips to historic sights all provided free—you pay only for the special low-cost return flight.

TWO WEEKS ON A CARIBBEAN ISLAND

Two-week holidays in the Hotel Splendid, on a lovely beach with golden sands and deep-blue sea. Tennis, golf, sailing and all water sports, trips around the island arranged. Near to town of Castries with lively evening entertainment—dancing.

1st November-31st March = £ 720 per person.

1st April-30th October = £ 850 per person.

Jack and his wife Mary, who have recently retired, want to see places of cultural and historic interest abroad, but Mary hates flying.

Peter and Maria, university students, want to travel as far as possible on little money, and would like to get to know a country by working there for three months with other young people.

Michael, a young computer programmer, has been working hard

S. carpenters (木匠), printers, and shoemakers formed organizations as early as 1791 in Philadelphia, Boston and New York. These arose largely over economic conflicts (冲突) between workers and employers when rapid changes in a young developing country began to break down the familiar methods of production and the close ties between workers and employers.

Unions were seen as a threat to free enterprise and private property, and therefore to political and economical stability. They were also considered radical (激进的) and companies resisted them vigorously. Violence was frequent on both sides. The government at times sent state police to suppress (镇压) the more fierce conflicts. Union workers themselves often punished other workers who did not support their policies.

☐ 33. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Labour unions are the political parties supported by the workers.
- B. Labour unions are the same in their goals in the world.
- C. Labour unions are the organizations to achieve their own goals.
- D. Labour unions were organized as early as 1791 in the U.S..

☐ 34. The rapid development of labour unions is because _____.

- A. the economic conflicts between workers and employers are getting more and more severe
- B. the familiar methods of production and close ties between workers and employers are broken
- C. the working conditions, job security and so on are getting worse and worse in the U. S.
- D. the practical benefits of labour union attracted more and more attention of workers

☐ 35. From the passage we know the main purpose of a strike is _____.

- A. to gain community sympathy for the workers
- B. to force the government to be involved in
- C. to impose (加强) financial difficulties on a company
- D. to show the political and economic power function

☐ 36. In the author's opinion, the goals of the labour unions are gener-



ally considered as _____.

- A. realistic B. practical C. private D. major
(E)

Why are so many people so afraid of failure? Quite simply because no one tells us how to fail so that failure becomes an experience that will lead to growth. We forget that failure is part of the human condition and that every person has the right to fail.

Most parents work hard at either preventing failure or protecting their children from the knowledge that they have failed. One way is to lower standard. A mother describes her child's hastily made table as "Perfect!" even though it doesn't stand still. Another way is to shift blame. If John fails science, his teacher is unfair or stupid.

The trouble with failure-prevention devices (措施) is that they leave a child unequipped for life in the real world. The young need to learn that no one can be best at everything, no one can win all the time—and that it's possible to enjoy a game even when you don't win. A child who's not invited to a birthday party, who doesn't make the honor list on the baseball team, feels terrible, of course. But parents should not offer a quick consolation (安慰), prize or say, "It doesn't matter" because it does. The young should be allowed to experience disappointment—and be helped to master it.

Failure is never pleasurable. It hurts grown-ups and children alike. But it can make a positive contribution to your life once you learn to use it. Step one is to ask "why did I fail?" Don't blame someone else. Ask yourself what you did wrong, how you can improve. If someone else can help, don't be shy about inquiring (咨询).

Success, which encourages repetition of old behavior, is not nearly as good a teacher as failure. You can learn from a bad party how to give a good one, from an ill-chosen first house what to look for in a second. Even a failure that seems definitive can prompt (激起) fresh thinking, a change of direction. After 12 years of studying ballet a friend of mine auditioned (面试) for a professional company. She was turned down. "Would further training help?" she asked. The ballet master shook his head. "You will never be a dancer," he said, "you haven't the body for it."

In such cases, the way to use failure is to take stock (鉴定) bravely and ask, "What have I left? What else can I do?" My friend put away her shoes and moved into dance treatment centre, a field where she's both able and useful. Failure frees one to take risks because there's less to lose. Often there is recovery (恢复) of energy—a way to find new possibilities.

- ☐ 37. The first paragraph tells us _____.
 A. the reason why so many people are afraid of failure
 B. the reason why we don't know how to fail
 C. failure is very natural for every person
 D. one should be ready to face failure at any time
- ☐ 38. The second paragraph tells us _____.
 A. how a mother praised her children
 B. two ways of failure prevention most parents used when their children fail
 C. how to shift blame
 D. parents should blame their children at the proper time
- ☐ 39. According to the author, what should a child know in the real world?
 A. Ways to avoid failure.
 B. No one can be best all the time at everything.
 C. No parents should offer quick consolations.
 D. He can get pleasure from failure as well as success.
- ☐ 40. What can make a positive contribution to one's life once he learns to use it?
 A. Success B. Disappointment
 C. Failure D. Value

成绩自测表

阅读时间 (分)	
答题时间 (分)	
得分	

第2套

短文数	单词数	生词数	题数	答题时间	分值	答题方式
6	1650	10	40	完形(分) 18 阅读(分) 50	完形 30 阅读 40	在题号前方框 内写选项序号

●阅读下面短文,从各题的四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。(每题1.5分,共30分)

My work keeps me in Hong Kong most of the year, but I do try to get 1 for a month in 2 — usually July. Now as you probably know that's the main 3 season in Europe, the favourite places for holiday and the famous cities are usually very 4. But I'm not seeking the sun—I get plenty of 5 in Hong Kong and I'm certainly not seeking the 6! So when I go on holiday I buy a Train Pass (a sort of train ticket) that 7 me first class travel on most of the 8 of Western Europe. First class compartments (车厢) are 9 crowded and they are very comfortable. If you're going on an overnight 10 you can take a sleeping train for some extra money. There are usually dining cars in the train.

I find that 11 travel is restful and 12. There's always something to see. I particularly enjoy 13 through Switzerland and Italy. You can get a very good 14 of what a country is like from a train; you don't go too fast and you stop quite often. 15 rail travel is very safe and I am never sick on a train 16 I am on a ship! Then there are always people to 17 if you feel like a chat (闲聊).

The 18 that I seldom travel by plane is quite simple: as train stations are usually built in the city centre, I don't have to 19 transport (交通); transport can be a problem when arriving by 20.

- ☐ 1. A. back B. off C. home D. away
☐ 2. A. Hong Kong B. Europe C. summer D. autumn
☐ 3. A. holiday B. visiting C. windy D. rainy
☐ 4. A. quiet B. peaceful C. beautiful D. crowded
☐ 5. A. pleasure B. daylight C. sunshine D. money

- ☐ 6. A. crowds B. people C. help D. city-life
☐ 7. A. shows B. allows C. gives D. takes
☐ 8. A. highways B. paths C. roads D. railways
☐ 9. A. hardly B. always C. certainly D. much
☐ 10. A. way B. journey C. service D. work
☐ 11. A. sea B. plane C. car D. train
☐ 12. A. interesting B. tiresome C. lonely D. cheap
☐ 13. A. to travel B. travelling C. to drive C. driving
☐ 14. A. idea B. looking C. drawing D. painting
☐ 15. A. Also B. Yet C. But D. However
☐ 16. A. when B. while C. as D. and
☐ 17. A. talk to B. talk C. speak about D. speak
☐ 18. A. aim B. conclusion C. reason D. fact
☐ 19. A. worry about B. order C. take care of D. consider
☐ 20. A. ship B. train C. car D. air

● 阅读下列短文, 从每题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。
(每题 2 分, 共 40 分)

(A)

Yang Xi'an, a farmer from northwest China's Shanxi Province, has seemed more like a tour guide in recent months.

Yang lives in the village of Xiahe near the terracotta warrior venue in the ancient city of Xi'an.

However, Yang's talks with tourists center more on President Clinton's visit than on the terracotta warriors which date back 2,000 years.

A large colorful photograph of Yang shaking hands with President Clinton sits prominently in Yang's yard. Yang recounts his conversation with the president while tourists pose (stand) beside the special photo.

A sign in front of Yang's house notes that it was the site of Clinton's "round-table meeting" when he visited the village on June 26, 1998.

The Clintons and six villagers talked for over 40 minutes, with Xiahe residents answering questions raised by the American first family.

- ☐ 21. The underlined word "site" refers to _____.

A. Xiahe village B. Yang's house
 C. colorful photo D. Clinton's visit

- ☐ 22. The passage mainly tells us that _____.
 A. Yang's house has become a scenic spot for tourists after Clinton's visit to his home
 B. a farmer and a president talk with each other
 C. Yang Xi'an is more like a farmer than a guide
 D. the village lies in the northwest of the old city
- ☐ 23. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. The American first family answered the questions.
 B. The American family isn't different from the Chinese.
 C. Several villagers had a conversation with the Clintons.
 D. The village is famous for a "round-table meeting".

(B)

For more than a quarter century the world has been watching in a feeling of respect mixed with both fear and astonishment (great surprise) that a small island-country in the Far East has risen from the ashes of defeat in World War II and has become one of the world's most powerful industrial nations. This country, Japan, has become the second largest economical country. It is now talking with great pride that the equality of its products is second to none but its goods are cheaper than those of any other country. Japan has been for quite a few years the world's largest steel producer, shipbuilder, cameramaker, motorcycle maker and ranks (排行) second only to the United States in cars, trucks and buses. And Japan is even better than the U. S. A. in producing chemicals, textiles and computers. As the world's largest trader, Japan has held possession of markets all over the world.

- ☐ 24. The passage mainly tells us that _____.
 A. Japan has developed its industry at astonishing speed since the defeat in the Second World War
 B. Japan is busy preparing aggressive (侵略的) War against other Asian countries
 C. The defeat in the World War II has caused Japan to become very weak
 D. Japan has developed only its civil industry since the end of the World War II
- ☐ 25. Japanese products seem to be _____.

- A. overpriced compared with American products
B. cheap but of poor quality
C. very good but only second to American products
D. better sellers on the world market than many other countries
- 26. From this passage we can infer that _____ at the end of the Second World War.
A. Japan had its industry well-developed
B. Japan refused to surrender to the world's Pacific people
C. Japan was defeated and partly destroyed
D. a few of the Japanese war criminals were sentenced to death
- 27. According to this passage, the Japanese feel _____ because they _____.
A. proud of themselves; can do whatever they want to
B. proud of their products; are of the best quality but cheap
C. worried about their products; do not sell well
D. sorry for the Chinese people; did many wrong things to them

(C)

The World Horticulture Expo (园艺博览会) '99 to be held in Kunming, Yunnan Province, between May and October will be a good chance for visitors to discover the picturesque (如画的) natural scenery of China. This year will also witness the following festivals and tours and so on.

- * Fragrant Hills Autumn Leaves Festival (Beijing)
- * International Tourism Festival, Mount Huangshan (Anhui)
- * International Mountain Climbing Festival, Mount Taishan (Shandong)
- * International Forest Protection Festival, Zhangjiajie (Hunan)
- * Mountains and River Tourism Festival, Guilin (Guangxi)
- * Three Gorges International Tourism Festival (Chongqing)
- * International Giant Panda Festival, Chengdu (Sichuan)
- * Forest Tourism Festival Changbai Mountains (Jilin)

A large variety of ecotourism activities will be introduced this year all across the country.

Wild Animal Observation

- * Bird watching on Bird Island in Qinghai Lake (Qinghai)

- * Observing the crested ibises of Yangxian County (Shanxi)
- * Observing the giant pandas of Wolong Reserve (Sichuan)
- * Playing with leaf monkeys in Longrui Nature Reserve (Guangxi)

Oceans & Seas

- * Motor boating, water skiing and sailing, Dalian (Liaoning)
 - * Underwater tour, diving, boating and deep sea fishing, Zhuhai (Guangdong)
 - * Sailing & motor boating; beach volleyball, football & cycling; dolphin show, Beihai (Guangxi)
 - * Shell collecting, bathing, volleyball and kite flying on the beach and a visit to an old fishing village, Zhujiajian (Zhejiang)
- ☐ 28. Which festival will happen in Zhangjiajie this year?
- A. International Forest Protection Festival
B. International Giant Panda Festival
C. Three Gorges International Tourism Festival
D. Fragrant Hills Autumn Leaves Festival
- ☐ 29. This year you'll go to _____ to observe leaf monkeys.
- A. Yunnan B. Henan C. Sichuan D. Guangxi
- ☐ 30. If you take part in underwater tour, diving, you'd better go to _____.
- A. Dalian B. Beihai C. Zhuhai D. Qinghai

(D)

Recently Dr Cleiman has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labour through your work, you may say that you are "hot". That is true. The time of day when you feel most energetic (full of energy) is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak (top). For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so.

Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what this energy cycle means and which cycle each member of the family has.

You cannot change your cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habits can help Dr Cleiman believe. If your energy cycle is low in the morning but you have an important job early in the day, rise

before your usual hour, and then you will work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a lazy yawn (呵欠) and stretch (伸腰). Sit on the edge of bed before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome searching for clean clothes by laying them out the night before.

- ☐ 31. Dr Cleiman did not explain in the passage _____.
- A. how people can make their cycle
 - B. whether everyone has a daily cycle or not
 - C. why people have their energy cycle of body at different times
 - D. what will happen in the family if the couple fail to realize which cycle each member has
- ☐ 32. For what reason may husbands and wives quarrel with each other?
- A. Either of them gets up late in the morning.
 - B. They dislike each other's cycles of energy.
 - C. Either of them wants to change the cycle of the other.
 - D. They do not know what this energy cycle means and which cycle the other has.
- ☐ 33. According to the passage, _____.
- A. one should get up earlier if he wants to work better at his low point in the morning
 - B. one can change his cycle
 - C. whenever you feel hot, your energy cycle reaches the highest
 - D. your cycle must be in the morning if you can get up early
- ☐ 34. Which of the following can save your energy in the morning?
- A. Getting up late.
 - B. Jumping out of bed as quickly as possible.
 - C. Looking for clean clothes.
 - D. Sitting for a while before getting out of bed.
- ☐ 35. Which of the following statements is wrong?
- A. If you know your cycle you can make good use of time.
 - B. If you know your cycle you can change it to fit your life.
 - C. Father and son do not necessarily have the same cycle.
 - D. Having a habit of doing something can make people affected less by their energy cycle.