

领新英语  
ENGLISH



主编 雷香兰  
主审 张帆

# READING

扩充词汇  
*strengthen*

高中版



同步阅读  
*accompany*



西安交通大学出版社



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## 内 容 提 要

本书为“领航英语——英语扩充词汇同步阅读”系列丛书中高中部分的第1分册,其主要面向高中一年级学生和具有同等程度的英语爱好者。在内容编排上,共设置了9个单元,根据高考试题模式,每个单元选取了5篇题材不同的文章,并在每篇文章的后面设置阅读理解题3~5个,每单元共计20小题,每题2分,满分40。文章篇首的小表格由读者本人填写,以此掌握和了解自己的阅读速度和理解能力,以便不断总结提高。

我们对每篇文章中生词或中学课本上有过而复现率较低的词进行了注释、讲解和举例以及疑难句的翻译和分析。我们建议在统计过阅读速度并打了分之后再对照阅读。

词汇扩充练习、语法结构练习,旨在将文中出现的生词、短语等进行巩固和考查,以使读者不断扩大词汇量。精点句型练习,我们建议读者在理解的基础上朗读、背诵这些句子。此外,本书还特别设置了为读者提供与文章内容相关的背景知识栏目。

每单元设置的单元练习,将本单元中的重点生词和句子结构再次考查和巩固。写作练习供读者写作之用,我们在书后所附的答案中提供了范文,读者可以进行模仿写作。

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# 前言

阅读作为我国学生学习外语的主要途径之一,在全国普通高等英语科考试(NMET)中占了很大的比重(大约26%)。阅读理解题的分值在整个高考试卷中高达40分。考生要想提高阅读能力,就必须加强两个方面的训练:一是理解,二是速度。过去我们多采用分析型精读,而现在应该采用理解型速读,用大量的阅读来有目的、有计划、系统地培养理解能力,在理解的前提下,不断加快阅读速度,限时、计分、阶梯式循序渐进式地进行阅读,以达到扩大词汇量、拓展知识面、提高阅读速度及理解准确度的目标。

本书作者对近十年来高考阅读试题的取材类型、题型结构、考察方向、篇幅长短、生词比例、文章难易程度等各个方面进行了综合统计分析和详细的研究,通过研究发现:(一)高考阅读材料的取材非常新,绝大部分材料来自国外,基本上在国内各种报刊、杂志等各种媒体上从未出现过;(二)高考阅读材料的取材涵盖范围非常广,涉及人文、地理、科学、自然及社会、文化等各类题材的文章;(三)各类题材的文章在阅读考察中所占比例是不同的,说明高考导向在要求学生具有广泛知识的同时,对不同的知识领域又有不同的侧重;(四)高考阅读材料的考查方向和命题设置侧重于对阅读能力进行多角度考察,本书主要从七个方面进行了分析(详见阅读理解题的解题技巧综述);(五)每篇文章的生词量有一定限度且基本维持在3%~5%之间;(六)每篇文章的长度一般在200~400字之间。

本书主要包含以下五大特点:

(一)选材新。书中所选文章全部为国外最新资料。这些材料均由旅居美国的英语专家、教授结合国内数十年教学经验,从国外数百种最新资料中精心挑选而成。材料新,针对性强,且最大限度地保留了外文资料的原汁原味。而练习部分则由有多年丰富教学经验的重点中学资深教师担任主编,并邀请曾参加过各种英语考试并取得优异成绩的海外留学生参与编撰,以期使高考与四、六级、托福、雅思、GRE等紧密衔接。最后由英语专家、海外留学生和重点中学名师共同校验、审定。

(二)题材全。本系列丛书高中部分每册包含45篇文章,分为9个单元,每个单元选编了5篇题材类型不同的文章。由于每个单元5篇文章的取材类型不同,全书涵盖范围较广。通过训练,不但可以横向地提高学生对各种题材文章的理解能力,全面地增加知识,同时,如果学生对某一类题材文章的阅读能力相对较弱,可以有针对性地对此类文章进行专门的阅读和训练,从而纵向地提高学生对某一知识领域材料的阅读理解能力。

(三)编排独特、科学。我们在题型设计、题干分析、试题结构、版面设置等方面大胆创新,细心编撰,力求全书编排既有独特性,又具科学性。

首先,在题型设计上,通过对近年来高考试卷中阅读试题的分析研究,我们将阅读

理解的题型大体分为七种:主旨大意题,推理判断题,数据推断题,识图解意题,时空顺序题,事实询问题,经验常识题。

其次在本书的编撰中,通过对多年来的 NMET 试卷阅读部分的资料分析,我们将高考阅读试题中经常出现的“典型题干句”提炼并加以总结,分为 5 种类型共计 67 条(详见阅读理解典型题干),读者可在答题前浏览一下这些句子,先弄明白这些基本题干句的含义,为阅读后答题扫清障碍。

第三,在试题结构上,除了阅读理解(Comprehension)题外,每篇短文的后面,还增加了词汇(Vocabulary)、句型结构(Structure)、重点难点(Key Point)和背景知识(Background)等四部分内容,从而使读者能读一篇、精学一篇。此外,每单元一练是针对高考仿真第二部分第一节而编撰的,以期让读者进行全方位的高考热身训练。

第四,我们对每篇文章中生词或中学课本上有过而复现率较低的词有注释、讲解和例句,以及对文中涉及到的疑难句子有翻译和分析,建议读者在阅读过程中先不要看这些内容,在统计过阅读速度并打了分之后复读时对照和参考,以加深对原文的理解。

(四)限时训练,效果明显。每个单元阅读和答题的时间为 35~40 分钟,每篇文章的阅读和答题时间应控制在 5~9 分钟之内。另外,每篇文章篇首的表格,标明了该篇文章的词汇数目和时间要求,表中预留的“对题数”和“得分”两项由读者本人填写。以便自我检查,自我测评。

(五)难度适中。根据中学教学英语大纲的要求,本书所选文章的生词量一般控制在 3%~5% 以内,学生在阅读中可以猜测这些生词的意思,但基本不影响学生对整篇文章的理解,这样,学生在提高阅读速度和阅读能力的同时,进一步提高了词汇量和对词汇的理解能力。

本系列丛书共分六册,读者对象分别为初、高中一、二、三年级学生以及同等程度的大中专学生,也可作为教师教学参考用书和大学英语四、六级、托福、雅思、GRE 等考试的基础阅读参考书籍。

在本书的编写过程中,对国家有突出贡献的专家、原北京科技大学外语系主任、现旅居美国的王文才教授亲手筛选、整理和提供了大量极其珍贵的第一手资料,并对全书进行了最终审定。现工作于美国贝尔实验室的袁弋非博士和他的妻子谭志慧硕士,对全书进行了仔细的校验,提出了许多宝贵的意见。本书还承蒙陕西师范大学附中高级教师张帆的大力支持和详加审阅,谨在此表示衷心的感谢。

最后,我们真诚地希望广大读者喜爱该系列书。如果您在使用中有什么感想、要求、意见或建议,请来信告知,并欢迎投稿。

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## 阅读理解题的解题技巧综述

阅读理解的题型大体分为下列七种:

1. **主旨大意题**:这类题主要考查学生对文章主题和中心思想的领会和理解能力。题目可针对全文的主旨,也可针对段落的大意进行设问,要注意看清问题,找准主题句。主题句多在段首或段尾,是用以说明该段或该篇要讨论的总话题。注意要和细节描写句区分开来。中心思想是一个完整的观点,多由一个陈述句表达。

2. **推理判断题**:这类题主要考查学生对文章句与句、段与段之间的逻辑关系的理解、如何推测文章表面信息的深层含义、判断作者的意图、态度、观点、语气以及依据上下文判断词义。这类题涉及范围极广,如:作者的态度、情绪、目的或身份;事物的起因、结果、结论;文章可能的出处;事件中人物的关系;某句话是幽默、讽刺、夸张还是批评;某生词或短语在文中的含义等。解这类题要注意从文中所表达的事实发展的规律去判断,从作者的角度去判断,不要从自我或自己生活的小圈子出发,固执己见。

3. **数据推算题**:这类题主要考查学生对文中提供的数据与文中其他信息的关系的理解及加工整理的能力。做这类题时,首先要正确理解数字与文字的关系,找出众多信息中与数据有关的信息,然后将多个数字间的关系理清后进行推断和计算,得出正确答案,且忌孤立的看待数据、进行简单的照搬。

4. **识图解意题**:这类题主要考查学生的识图能力以及对图表与文字信息关系的理解能力。地图、插图、图表等形象化地表现了信息,有助于考生理解文字信息。做这类题时,要注意图文参照、相互验证,尤其关注介词、副词。平时也应注意积累一些最基本的识图经验。

5. **时空顺序题**:这类题主要考查学生依据事物某一特征进行空间排序或按事件发展的顺序进行时间的排序的能力。按事件发生的时间顺序排列,先注意起始时间和终止时间,这样准确率高,也可大大缩短解题时间。按空间位置排序,如自西向东,从南往北,某人物所经之地顺序排列等,关注介词、副词和连词。

6. **事实询问题**:这类题多以 wh-词引导提问,主要考查学生对词、句的理解及捕捉信息的能力。做这类题时,要先看清、明确问题是什么,然后顺藤摸瓜,有的放

矢。注意此类问题几乎没有可直接找到答案的,一般要进行“同义互释”的变换。即:文中有这个词,题干中用同义或否定式反义词;文中有了这个短语,题干中另换一同义短语或句型对其设置问题。

7. **经验常识题**:这类题主要考查学生应有的综合知识。如:社会、法制、天文史地、科技、生活等常识的主观掌握程度等。一般来看,这类题无法直接从文中找到答案,要考生凭常识进行判断。但要注意:不要以个人的、具体的、特例为依据,应从符合社会道德、法律准则、自然规律、科学常规、生活常识的视角出发,做出正确的推断和选择。

## 阅读理解题典型题干

### 一、主旨：

1. This article mainly tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The main idea of the article is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What is the general topic / possible title / the subject of the paragraph ?
5. The passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
6. From the text we learn / know that \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Which of the following could be the title for the paragraph?
8. The key point of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The best headline for the newspaper article would be \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The main purpose of the announcement is about \_\_\_\_\_.
11. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?
12. Which of the following may best summarize paragraph 1?
13. In this passage the author argues that \_\_\_\_\_.
14. From the passage, we can infer that the writer clearly aims at \_\_\_\_\_.
15. We may infer that the author argues that \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The author's purpose in writing this paragraph is most probably to \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The purpose that the writer wrote this article for is to \_\_\_\_\_.
18. In the first two paragraphs the writer wanted to make it clear that \_\_\_\_\_.

### 二、猜测词义：

1. The word "... " in the fourth paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The underlined word "... " in the article most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The word "... " in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The phrase "... " in the article stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Which of the following is similar in meaning to "... " in the second paragraph?
6. The word "... " in the third paragraph is used in the sense of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In line 7, the word "... " could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

### 三、顺序：

1. Which of the following shows the right order of what happened to...?
2. In which order did the writer do the following things?
3. In what order did the following events happen?

### 四、识别语气：

1. What's the writer's attitude towards...?
2. The writer probably thinks / believes / insists / suggests \_\_\_\_\_?



3. Which of the following statements best describes the writer's view?
4. According to the writer, which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
5. What kind of atmosphere does the writer want to create in the paragraph?
6. The tone of the selection seems to be informal largely because \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The mood of the passage is one of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. In reference to ..., the writer feels regret / sympathy ...
9. The writer is critical of \_\_\_\_\_.

## 五、判断：

1. What did the author / writer mean by saying "..."?
2. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What does the passage imply about ...?
4. The writer implied that \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Which of the following implications is NOT true?
6. What is the writer's main purpose in the passage / story?
7. It seems that the writer agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What is the writer's overall attitude toward \_\_\_\_\_.
9. From the passage we can see that the writer probably takes the side of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. According to the writer, what does the first natural paragraph suggest?
11. Which paragraph does the following diagram show?
12. Which of the following pictures shows the correct...?
13. According to the passage, which of the following is the cause / reason / result of ...?
14. Which of the following best suggests the fact that \_\_\_\_\_?
15. According to the writer, the belief / fact that "... " was supported by \_\_\_\_\_.
16. From the information given here, ...appears to be ...
17. All of the following are the "facts / causes / ..." except that \_\_\_\_\_.
18. From the story we can draw a conclusion that \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Which of the following statements is true / false / not true according to the article?
20. What's the relationship between ... and ...?
21. This paragraph is most probably taken from a \_\_\_\_\_.
22. It is an obvious trend that \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Which of the following led to \_\_\_\_\_?
24. What is implied but not stated?
25. The author is very likely \_\_\_\_\_ (a professional writer / an economic adviser / ...)
26. Where does this story probably take place?
27. The passage is probably written for \_\_\_\_\_ (newspaper / students / ...)
28. Which of the following question is NOT answered by the information in the passage?
29. Which of the following remarks gives the reader a clear insight into the character of ...?
30. Which of the following states the author's opinion about \_\_\_\_\_?

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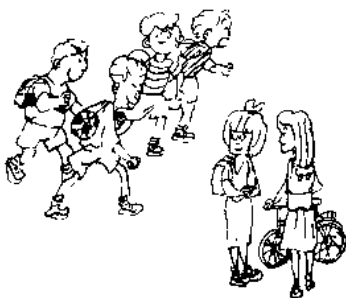
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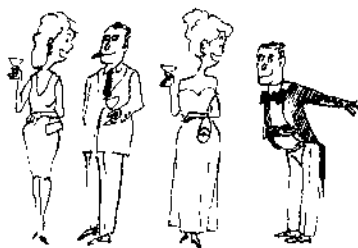
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## Keys





题号数

规定阅读时间

对题数

得分

193

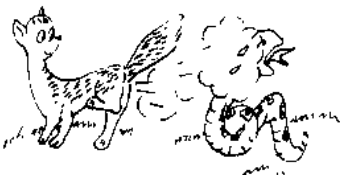
5 分钟



## The Power of A Skunk

### 黄鼠狼的力量

Many of the small animals have to be very clever and hide from an enemy. It's often unsafe to be small in a world full of larger, more dangerous creatures. A small skunk (黄鼠狼), however, will face bravely just about any danger. Even though a skunk has tiny teeth and small claws(爪子), most human and other animals will leave a skunk alone.



What power does the skunk have to **frighten** an enemy away? It gets rid of danger by giving off a liquid (液体) that smells terrible into the air. When an enemy comes too close, the skunk lifts its tail and gives a warning with its front claw. If the enemy is foolish enough to stay around, the skunk gives a liquid, the smell of which is so bad that even the skunk leaves the **scene** in a hurry. If the skunk gives off the liquid into another animal's eyes, the other animal will have trouble seeing for a while and its eyes will feel a pain. The smell of a skunk can be noticed from a distance of half a mile or more.



frighten: *vt.* 使……害怕      scene: *n.* 场景, 景色



### I. Reading Comprehension

- Before a skunk, an enemy is likely to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. run away                      B. try to cause harm  
C. smell very bad                D. be nice to it
- A skunk's smell can \_\_\_\_\_.





- A. spread far and wide  
B. harm an enemy's eyes  
C. make itself feel comfortable  
D. please other animals
3. The story suggests that you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. examine a skunk closely  
B. meet a skunk face-to-face  
C. hold a skunk by the tail  
D. stay away from skunks
4. Which happens first according to the passage?  
A. The skunk lifts its tail.  
B. The skunk shook its feet.  
C. The skunk gives off a liquid.  
D. An animal gets too close.



## II. Vocabulary

Study the following sentences, choose the right word for each blank.

1. danger ; dangerous  
a. Keep away from the animals, they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
b. You'd better have a rest, the old man is out of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. frighten ; frightened ; frightening  
a. Her mother was \_\_\_\_\_ at the news.  
b. Too loud noise may \_\_\_\_\_ the little child .  
c. The enemy is \_\_\_\_\_ outside, but weak inside.



## III. Structure

If the skunk gives off the liquid into another animals' eyes, the other animal will have trouble seeing for a while and its eyes will feel a pain.

1. Finish the following sentence using the correct verb forms.  
If we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on talking in class, we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) trouble \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) the teacher.
2. Make up a sentence using "have trouble (in) doing ...". (在做……事上有困难)



## IV. Key point

It gets rid of danger by giving off a liquid that smells terrible into the air.

特点: "by doing sth." 中介词 "by" 加动名词作宾语表示 "通过……方式、方法或手段", 例如:

1. He makes a living by selling newspapers. 他靠卖报谋生。  
2. They keep in touch with each other by writing. 他们通过写信来彼此保持联系。



题词数

规定阅读时间

问题数

得分

145

7 分钟



## Responsibilities

### 责 任

A woman goes into a **supermarket**, steals a **frozen** chicken worth \$5, puts it under her hat and is caught before she can get outside. She is taken to **court**. Her defense lawyer (辩护律师) argues that she has been ill for a long time and is **therefore** not **responsible** for what she has done. The prosecution (控方) argues that no one can put a frozen chicken under their hat without realizing what they are doing. The case takes three days to **resolve** — the jury (陪审团) of twelve decide she was responsible and the judge **fine** her \$50. Total cost of the trial is \$50,000 (and that's only in terms money, not the hours lost). It would have been much cheaper if the supermarket had just given her the chicken.



#### Notes

supermarket: *n.* 超级市场frozen: *adj.* 冰冻的; 寒冷的court: *n.* 法庭therefore: *adv.* 因此, 所以responsible: *adj.* (常与 to, for 连用) 有责任的; 应负责任的argue: *v.* 辩论; 指出; 列举理由证明resolve: *vt., vi.* 解决; 决定fine: *v.* 处……以罚款

### I. Reading Comprehension

1. Why was the woman taken to the court?

- A. She bought a frozen chicken worth \$5.
- B. She refused to pay \$5 for the frozen chicken.
- C. She took a frozen chicken without paying.
- D. She put the frozen chicken under her hat.



2. Which of the following is true about the woman according to the defense lawyer?
- A. She was too sick to know what happened in the supermarket.  
B. She was too sick to realize what she did in the supermarket.  
C. She was too sick to recognize the one who steal a frozen chicken.  
D. She was too sick to put a frozen chicken under her hat.
3. Which of the following can be inferred according to the prosecution?
- A. The woman was clear-headed when she stole the chicken.  
B. The woman was out of her mind when she stole the chicken.  
C. The woman was clever when she stole the chicken.  
D. The woman was stupid when she stole the chicken.
4. How long has the case lasted?
- A. One day.      B. Three days.      C. Five days.      D. Seven days.



## II. Vocabulary

Please connect the word on the left with the word or phrase which has the similar meaning on the right with a single line.

frozen	point out
therefore	decide
realize	very cold
argue	for that reason
resolve	know



## III. Structure

Her defense lawyer argues that she has been ill for a long time and is therefore not responsible for what she has done.

译文：她的辩护律师声称她已经病了很久了，因此无法对自己的行为负责。

### 1. Finish the sentence:

他们自 1995 年就住在北京，因此对这座城市非常熟悉。

They \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing since 1995 and \_\_\_\_\_ know the city very well.

### 2. Make up a sentence using the structure "have been... and is therefore...":

\_\_\_\_\_



## IV. Key point

She has been ill for a long time.





**精点:** have / has + 过去分词, 构成现在完成式。

现在完成时有两个主要用法, 即“已完成”用法和“未完成”用法。

1. “已完成”是指动作或过程发生在说话之前某个没有明确说出的过去时间, 现在已经完成了, 并与现在的情况有联系。该用法通常不与表示一段时间的状语连用。例如: He has turned off the light. (含义是: 灯在一个过去时间被关掉, 说话时仍然关着。)

2. “未完成”用法是指动作或状态从过去某时开始, 继续到现在, 可能继续下去, 也可能刚刚结束。该用法通常都要与表示一段时间的状语连用。例如: He has lived here since 1990. (含义是: 他从 1990 年来到这里居住, 至今还住在这里。)



## V. Background

美国法律一个重要的观念就是陪审团制度。按照美国宪法的规定: 公民涉及刑事案时有权要求一个陪审团的审讯; 凡入籍成为美国公民的人, 有义务免费担当陪审员一职。

当今美国的陪审团定为十二人, 这是英国在公元 1166 年英皇亨利二世时期首先开始采纳的。陪审团成员均为普通市民, 他们要宣誓以公平客观的态度来听审。案件的审理由法官主持并做有关法律上的指导, 然后由陪审团集体做出裁决。刑事案和民事案的陪审团制度大致相同, 但判决的标准则有所分别。在刑事案方面, 按照美国联邦政府和大部分州的制度, 十二名陪审员一定要达成全体一致的决定, 方能裁决。民事案的陪审员则只要达成大多数的共识, 就可以判案。



题数	规定阅读时间	对题数	得分
155	5 分钟		



## Flight Attendant

### 空服员

This article is about a 31-year-old flight attendant. The flight attendant works for British Airways. She was on a flight over the Atlantic Ocean on the way from London to New York. As the plane was flying over the ocean, the flight attendant looked out of the window and saw some black smoke on the water. It was very cloudy,

