

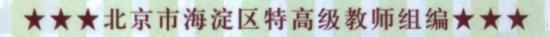


## 中学英语



主编/赵 临 赵文娟

# 高三英语(上)







专顶精练

重点突破

全新信息

紧扣大纲

一日一练

快速提高

颞颞精选

培优补差

丛书策划: 刘浩伦 装帧设计: 曹昌硕



## 英语阅读理解

初中英语阅读理解每日5分钟精练 初一(上)

初中英语阅读理解每日5分钟精练 初二(上)

初中英语阅读理解每日5分钟精练

初三(上)

高中英语阅读理解每日5分钟精练 高一(上)

高中英语阅读理解每日5分钟精练

高二(上)

高中英语阅读理解每日5分钟精练

高三(上)

毎日5分钟 精练





中学英语



御學解每日5分钟精炼

# 高三英语(上)

主 编/ 赵 临 赵文娟

编者/赵临赵文娟

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伊犁人民出版社

### 活页题选 中学英语阅读理解每日五分钟精练 高三英语(上)

赵 临 赵文娟 主编

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## 高三英语阅读理解每日 5 分钟精练 ① Reading Comprehension 表面 \*\*\*

学习礼记(

第1日

共60日

Dear Subscriber(订户).

Wow! Get \$20.00 in FREE educational gifts from BRIGHTER VISION Learning Adventures, a leading provider of children's educational materials. NO OBLIGATION(义务) TO BUY! Try this introductory(人门的) learning kit(材料) at no cost! You'll discover how perfect it is for your child, and you'll be impressed with the way that encourages fun and early skills development. If you're not 100% satisfied, there is no obligation to continue with the program.

Order Now! You'll get all this FREE:

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Put your child on the road to school rendiness with this exceptional early learning program! BRIGITER VISION Learning Adventures is created and designed by early childhood educators who know that kids learn best when they're having fun.

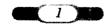
BRIGHTER VISION Learning Adventures will start your child with learning materials appropriate(适于) to the age of your child. Then each month another funfilled shipment will arrive designed to boost(推进) your child's skills and self-confidence. and to carry your child forwards towardsuccess in school. Discover the adventure that lies in store; send for your free intraductory learning kit today!

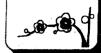
Just click here and you're on your way to a bright, fun-filled learning experience for you and your child. You'll both be glad you did!

Sineerely, Mary Hayes Brighter Vision

#### 阅读训练:根据短文内容,选择正确答案

- 1. The passage above is intended for \_\_\_\_\_\_
  - A. the children who are ready to school
  - B. the parents whose children will go to school
  - C. early childhood educators
  - D. all readers who might read it
- 2. According to the passage, the children's educational program has the following advantages EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_.





## 清页题选 系列丛书 高三英语阅读理解每日 5 分钟精练 ② Reading Comprehension

#### 学习礼记

- A. it's full of fun
- B. it can develop your children's early skills
- C. it's free of charge
- D. it is created and designed by early child educators

it it is for your chard, and

- 3. This passage is likely on
  - A. a newspaper

B. a magazine

C. notice

D. internet

Activity book with lots of fun educational activities

Soulviole Taylochell

Isinds-on project

Parent's newsletter ② Run strokers(清訊行行)

#### • 读后回马枪

with the way that encourages him and early shifts development. If you're not

#### 【单词必背】

- 1. educational adj. 教育的
- 2. leading adj. 主要的,领导的
- 3. provider n. 提供者
- 4. introductory adj. 入门的 Was asset to the granus of almour dos 9
- 5. monthly adj. 每月的 mar hordes at but and no blide more all

#### Learning program! BRICHTER VISION Learning Adventures is the 【短语归纳] well

- 1. at no cost 不花钱 and shirt last worst only stolerwho bond to the the
- 2.be impressed with...对 …… 有印象 MANIPOLITY
- 3. be satisfied 满意 blue now to eas ad of (中国) assigning a short
- 4. continue with 继续 ...... Pood of homicab svirus live assignite bell
- 5. lie in 在于 ..... and toward showard time your vine of bits . sensbiling

### [经典句式] instance send for your free intraductory learning 大向典经]

- 1. You will discover how perfect it is for your child. 你会发现这对你的孩子来说是非常完美的。
- 2. If you're not 100% satisfied, there is no obligation to continue with the program. 如果你不能 100% 的满意,决不会强迫你继续使用这一软件。

A. the parents whose children will go to school

D. all readers who might read it

M. The passage above is intended to

2. According to the passage, the children's educational program has the



学习礼记

#### 第2日

#### 共61日

#### Living in Two Worlds

When Christopher Columbus arrived in America 500 years ago, he found people who had been living here for centuries. Among the Native Americans eventually affected by his "discovery" were the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. Recently, we spoke with five Pueblo teens. Here's what they had to say about their lives today:

What qualities do you think are special to Native Americans?

Robin Atencio, 15: Our people are proud and have a strong sense of community. We look out for one another. No one is homeless.

Katrina Humetewa, 16: We have many strong old beliefs and traditions. One is that nature is sacred(神圣的). The earth gives us food and life. We don't dump a lot of poisons into the ground and rivers.

How do you learn about your history and culture?

Fabiola Lovato, 17: We learn from our elders. They tell us about the natural world, medicines, and other things. Our traditions are passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth.

Is your daily life like that of others?

Justin McHorse, 17: In many ways, yes. I listen to rap and rock'n'roll. I dress in jeans, T-shirts, and sneakers. I go to a regular school. In my pueblo (village), I live in an adobe (house made of mud and plaster). We have electricity and plumbing (管钳工).

Jonathan Teba, 15: I go to movies with my friends and just hang out and talk. I also love sports. I watch the Lakers and the Bulls on TV.

How is your life different?

Justin: I listen to traditional Native American music. At powwows, different tribes get together to perform their dances. I'll hear round-dance songs, war-party songs, and things like that.

Jonathan: Mostly it's a matter of religion (信仰). We have many traditional beliefs and ceremonies. But we can't talk about them. They're private.

What's the biggest problem you face as a Native American living in today's world?

Justin: There's a lot of prejudice (偏见). Many people have stereotypes(固定看法) about Native Americans. They think we all live in tepees (圆锥形帐篷) and hunt buffalo, like the Native Americans they see in TV Westerns.

Fabiola: Some history books talk about us as if we were all savages and uncivilized. They're wrong. We're good, hard-working people who live in harmony (和谐) with nature.

What other concerns (关心之事) do you have?

Robin: For me, seeing Columbus being celebrated for discovering America is difficult. Our people lost their lives, their culture, their land. We're wondering, "What about us?"

Jonathan: I worry about losing our traditions. I'm trying to learn my language-Tewa. But it seems many elders have forgotten a lot. Elders used to stay home and



活页题选 系统	高三英语阅读理解每日 5 分钟精练 & Reading Comprehension
▶学习礼记_	
	teach the children. Today, many have to work. There's less time for the old way
	nowadays. (Words: 465; Minutes:7)
	阅读训练:根据短文内容,选择正确答案
	1. What does the boldfaced phrase "look out for" mean in the second
	can use paragraph? our another consulted that start gravit need that odds algo-
	A. in search of aldered and B. look for a defeating the the
	D. are careful with the state of the state o
	2. The purpose of this article is to
	A. explain why stereotypes are harmful
	B. help people learn more about Native Americans
	C. give information about the history of Native Americans
	D. help to know about American teens 104 21 stylenaut solidad
	3. It can be inferred from this article that in Pueblo culture, the elders
	A. are important people B. don't work very hard of lot
	C. don't go to movies D. just stay at home
	4. We can infer from the article that these teenagers bloods I
	A. do not like traditional Native American music
	B. speak many languages
	C. are proud of their heritage
	1. the product of their horizage
	5. What does the title "Living in Two Worlds" mean?
	S. What does the title Living in two worlds mean:
	A. Anierica and European countries  D. Todow's would and Traditional world
	B. Today's world and Traditional world  C. Native Americans and other Americans
	D. Elders and teens
	D. Elders and teens
	Along to so and the differ of
	□ [ · 读后回马枪 · ]
	A led-tra serios contratados aparas a legan con a construir tem con esta en te
	nga sand dung dak dasa
	Jonathan Mostly it's stander of ruthon (信仰). We have many traducted.
	【单词必背】 continued had safet free on the amounts has state
	1. tradition n. 传统 2. belief n. 信念,信仰 3. religion n. 宗教 4. uncivilized adj. 未开化的,不文明的
	5. hard-working adj. 勤奋的
	【短语归纳】 sorph of and the sweeting wards are many made (大家)
	1. be affected by 受 影响 2. look out for 照顾
	3. pass down 传下去 4. by word of mouth 通过口头
	5. hang out 游荡,徘徊 was book as well and was vent a pavilized
	【经典句式】
	1. Our people are proud and have a strong sense of community. 我们
	的人民非常自豪,而且有很强的集体意识。

2. Some history books talk about us as if we were all savages and

uncivilized. 有些历史书谈论起我们,就好像我们都是野人,不可 文明 of griver and sentitors our traditions Landing to onto

、学习礼记

第3日

共60日

#### Languages Spoken at Home

Not since World War II have so many Americans spoken a foreign language at home. Today, one in seven U.S. people speaks a language other than English. Spanish is the leading tongue, spoken by 17 million Americans. All told, 31.8 million Americans speak 329 foreign languages in their households. This represents an increase of 34% in foreign language usage since 1980.

Asian languages account for (占……的比重) 14% of foreign language speakers, showing the new wave of immigration. European languages have reduced the most, as the descendants of the old immigrants **abandon** such languages as German, Yiddish, Polish, and Italian.

This list represents the 20 most common foreign languages in use in the homes and the states with the highest percentage of speakers.

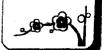
Spanish	7,339,172	New Mexico
French	1,702,176	Maine
German	1,547,099	North Dakota
Italian	1,308,648	New York
Chinese	1,249,213	Hawaii
Tagalog	843,251	Hawaii
Polish	723,483	Illinois
Korean	626,478	Hawaii
Vietnamese	507,069	California
Portuguese	429,860	Rhode Island
Japanese	427,657	Hawaii
Greek	388,260	Massachusetts
Arabic	355,150	Michigan
Hindi	331,484	New Jersey
Russian	241,798	New York
Yiddish	213,064	New York
Thai/Lao	206,266	California
Persian (Farsi)	201,865	California
Creole	187,658	Florida
Armenian	149,694	California
	1 400 00	

Other languages spoken by more than 100,000 American people and the states in which they are chiefly used are: Navajio (New Mexico), Hungarian (New Jersey), Hebrew (New York), Dutch (Utah), Mon-khmer (Rhode Island), and Gujarathi (New Jersey).

On the next page are the five states that have the most and the fewest foreign language speakers in the home.

Most Foreign Speakers

New Mexico	35.5%
California	31.5%
Texas	25.4%
Hawaii	24.8%
New York	23.3%



## 高三英语阅读理解每日 5 分钟精练 © Reading Comprehension

Fewest Foreign Speakers	
Kentucky	2.5%
West Virginia	2.6%
Arkansas and decade and area	2.8%
Alabama	2.9%
Tennessee	2.9%
	CORP. CHILDREN TO THE PARTY OF

阅读训练:根据短文内容,选择正确答案

- million Americans speak 329 fo 1. What does the boldfaced word "abandon" mean in the second paragraph? A. dislike to learn B. stop using C. like to use D. learn to use
- 2. How many Americans speak Spanish?

- A. 7,339,172 B. 17 million C. 31.8 million D. 14%

第3日

- 3. This article is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been dealed, dealed a dealed a mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_
  - A. speaking English
  - This list represents the 20 na B. the languages spoken in the United States
  - C. why so many Americans speak foreign languages
  - D. Where do the immigrants come from nowadays
- 4. Which statement is true based on the information in this article?
  - A. In the United States, more people speak Spanish at home than French.
  - B. Spanish is the most common language in the United States.
  - C. Most people in New Mexico speak Spanish at home.
  - D. Most people in Hawaii are Chinese descendants.
- 5. Which question is answered in this passage?
  - A. How many people in Hawaii speak Vietnamese?
  - B. Which state has the most foreign language speakers in the home?
  - C. How many people in California speak English only?
  - D. How many foreign languages are spoken in the world today?

#### 【单词必背】。如如别。

- 1. households n. 家庭 2. represent v. 表示,说明
- 3. usage n. 使用 4. immigration n. 移民
- 5. percentage n. 百分率

#### 【短语归纳】 were far from the mode of the COO ACO Acoustic was the season of the Cooperation of the Cooperation

- 1. one in seven 七个中有一个 2. other than 除 …… 以外
- 3. account for 占 ····· 的比重 4. in use 使用
  - utianath ( Vew Jersey).
- 5.an increase of... 增加

### 【经典句式】 has taken all event take state out our even their out of

- 1. Today, one in seven US people speaks a language other than " English. 今天在家庭中,七分之一的美国人除了说英语以外还 说另外一种语言。
- 2. Spanish is the leading tongue, spoken by 17 million Americans. 西 " 班牙语是主要的一种语言,共有1千7百万美国人说这种语言。

学习礼记

第4日

共60日

**Everyday Expressions** 

If you say, "The cat's out of the bag" instead of "The secret is given away", you are using an idiom. The meaning of an idiom is different from the actual meaning of the words used. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" is a proverb. Proverbs are old but familiar sayings that usually give advice. Both idioms and proverbs are part of our daily speech. Many are very old and have interesting histories. See how many of these sayings you know.

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

This proverb comes from the ancient Romans, who believed the apple had strong powers to cure illness. In fact, apples are filled with vitamin C, protein, pectin, natural sugars, copper, and iron. They do promote health.

"Saved by the bell."

In 17<sup>th</sup> century England, a guard at Windsor Castle was charged of falling asleep at his post. He insisted he was wrongly charged and could prove it; he had heard the church bell ring thirteen times at midnight. Townspeople supported him and he was not sentenced to death. Today we think of the bell that ends a round in boxing, often saving the boxer from injury, or the bell at the end of a class period, saving you from more work. Therefore, this idiom means rescue from a situation at the last possible moment.

"Bury the hatchet (斧头)."

Native Americans used to bury weapons to show that fighting had ended and enemies were now at peace. Today, the idiom means to make up with a friend after an argument or fight.

"A close shave."

In the past, student barbers learned to shave on customers. If they shaved too close, their customers might be cut or even hardly escape serious injury. Today, we use the idiom if a person narrowly escapes disaster.

"He who pays the piper (吹管乐器的人) calls the tune (曲目)."

In Medieval (中世纪的) times, people were entertained (使娱乐) by strolling (周游的) musicians. Whoever paid the price could choose the music. The proverb means that whoever pays is in charge.

"The pen is mightier than the sword."

In seventeenth century England, a free press was banned (禁止) by the government . This meant that people who disagreed with the government and printed their views were punished. In spite of this, people published their ideas and opinions in illegal (非法的) pamphlets (小册子) that were delivered to the public. The proverb means that the written expression of ideas cannot be stopped by physical force.

"The pot calling the kettle (壶) black."

In 17<sup>th</sup> century, both pots and kettles turned black because they were used over open fires. Today, this idiom means criticizing someone else for a fault of one's own.

"Raining cats and dogs."

In Norse mythology (神话) the dog is connected with wind and the cat with storms. This expression means it's raining very heavily.

## 高三英语阅读理解每日 5 分钟精练 中 Reading Comprehension

学习礼记

"To shed (流下) crocodile tears."

Crocodiles have a reflect (反射) that causes their eyes to tear when they open their mouths. That makes it look as though they are crying while eating their hunted animals. In fact, neither crocodiles nor people who shed "crocodile" tears feel sorry for their actions.

- 1. What does the boldfaced word "promote" mean in the second paragraph?
  - A. break down B. lead to C. make poor D. grow up
- 2. The purpose of this article is to year word to your work see the notation A. compare idioms and proverbs are roughly and assessment a strong all
- B. explain the meanings of some interesting everyday expressions
- C . show the importance of using proverbs and idioms in your writing.
  - D. give the histories of some idioms, the readent strutter and beq
  - 3. It can be inferred from the article that \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. it is difficult to guess the meaning of idioms
- B. you shouldn't use idioms in your writing the land and the graden
- C. proverbs are more common than idioms
  - D. idioms are all old and interesting
- 4. What does the idiom "bury the hatchet" mean?
- in going A. Bury the weapons, a mothi and sandered! They stem most not senten
  - B. Stop fighting.
  - C. Make peace with a friend after a fight

  - D. Keep secret.5. Which of the following statements is an example of "a close shave"?
    - A. My brother bought a new bicycle to ride to school.
    - B. A car nearly hit me on my way to school.
    - C. No one in my school has ever been to Canada.
- D. I was really late for school.

# use the idiom if a person in the person in a person in the person in th

## da ( 单词必背 ) musicum ( and the price could bloose the un ( 有必同单)

- 1. idiom n. 成语 2. disaster n. 灾难
- 3. entertain v. 使娱乐,使高兴 4. criticize v. 批评
- 5. reflect v. 反射 was grant a sharper of the popularies of

### 【短语归纳】massog and they been pail only algood but has an ault a manner ow

- 1. give away 泄露(秘密) 2. be charged with 被指控
  - 3. be sentenced to death 被判死刑 4. savesb. from...使某人免于......

TO THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE TARGET OF THE TARGET.

5.make up with 和 ····· 讲和 white with the tise in desvering and a sale.

#### 【经典句式】

- 1. Today, the idiom means to make up with a friend after an argument or fight. 今天,这个成语意思是在争吵和辩论后讲和。
- 2. That makes it look as though they are crying while eating their hunted animals. 这看上去似乎是她们一边吃被捕获的猎物,一边哭泣。 In Noise mythology (前语) the dog is connected with wird and the call will



学习礼记:

第5日

共60日

#### Laurence Yep

I was born in 1948 in San Francisco, where I lived in a black ghetto (单一人种或种族居住区) but traveled every day to a school in Chinatown. As a result, I was always something of an **outsider**. In my neighborhood, I could serve as the all-purpose Asian in war games—being cast either as the Japanese or the Korean Communist who got killed depending on what war we were fighting.

Even in Chinatown, I felt like an outsider. Since I went to a Catholic school, my Chinese-American friends would tell jokes in Chinese so that the nuns (修女) would not understand. However, since I couldn't speak Chinese, neither did I.

When I was a child, there weren't any books about Chinese-American children; but when I went to the library, I could never get interested in books about Homer Price (一个美国儿童读物中虚构的男孩) or other such children. Every child had a bicycle and no one seemed to worry about locking their front doors. As a result, these and such details (情节) seemed like fantasy (非现实的事物) to me.

Ironically, what seemed like "truer" to me were science fiction (科幻小说) and fantasy because in those books children were taken to other lands and other worlds where they had to learn strange customs and languages—and that was something I did every time I got on and off the bus.

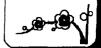
Actually, I never intended to be a writer but a chemist. In high school, the chemistry teacher let me work on different sorts of explosives so that I was more inclined (倾向于) toward the sciences. But my English teacher told me if I wanted an A in his course, I would have to get something accepted by a national magazine. He later gave up the request, but I had gotten bitten by the submission bug (开始答应为杂志写故事), so I kept on sending in stories.

When I was eighteen, I finally sold my first story to a science fiction magazine for a penny a word—which is the rate Dickens used to get, but pennies went further (具有更高价值) in his day.

From the very beginning, I thought I was dealing with that childhood feeling of being an outsider. That first published story was about a nonhuman told from his viewpoint in the first person; and all the rest of my stories have dealt with being an outsider, from science fiction like Sweetwater and Monster Makers, Inc, or my fantasy books, like Dragon of the Lost Sea and Dragon Steel, to the books about Mark Twain, The Mark Twain Murders and The Tom Sawyer Fires. Even my latest books, Kind Hearts and Gentle Monsters and Liar, Liar, are about teenagers who place themselves outside of the society.

Any writer is something of an outsider. Only the discontented have reason to daydream, and perhaps that makes us fulltime daydreamers who get paid to write down our dreams.

阅读训练:根据短文内容,选择正确答案



## 高三英语阅读理解每日 5 分钟精练 ① Reading Comprehension

		学	可	札	记
--	--	---	---	---	---

1. \	What	does	the	boldfaced	word	"outsider"	mean	in	the	passage?	100
------	------	------	-----	-----------	------	------------	------	----	-----	----------	-----

- A. 外国人
- B. 外地人
- C. 局外人
- D. 陌生人

- 2. Why did Yep like science fiction books?
  - A. They are really interesting.
  - B. Children in the books were taken to other places.
- C. The children in these books seemed real to him.
  - D. They were about strange customs.
- 3. Which of these points does Yep make in this passage?
- A. It's important to speak several languages.
  - B. Children should read science fiction stories.
- C. Most writers are outsiders.
- D. Teenagers are usually daydreamers.
- 4. Which question is Not answered in the passage?
- A. What was his first published story about?
- B. Why did he decide to become a writer instead of a chemist?
  - C. Why didn't he learn to speak Chinese?
- D. When did he sell his first story to a science fiction magazine?
- 5. You can infer that Laurence Yep hidy salood, sacur or sensood vestral big
- A. didn't like to read when he was a child
  - B. didn't live with his parents has been no for Family viewe bib Lyminismos
- C. Didn't get married all his life
  - D. Didn't like Homer Price the settle of the law on the angles the settle of the like Homer Price the settle of the law on the law on the law of the law o

#### refined & failed to ) toward the screnoes. But my Lugish teacher told me if I wanted ·读后回马枪。 on by the submission bug

#### 【单词必背】

- 1. outsider n. 局外人 2. detail n. 细节

所述为意志写数事), so I kept on sending in signes;

When I was eighteen. I finally sold my first story to a science

- 3. course n. 课程
- 4. viewpoint n. 观点
- 5. discontended adj. 不满足的

### "【短语归纳】 unnot a trock saw was balleling that the To reliate on a guide

- 1. something of 有点 ······ 2. serve as 当,担任

高度训练;根据短文内容,选择止伸答案

lark Thronin . The Mark Trenta Murders and The Tom Smeyer F

- 3. intend to do 打算做 4. in the first person 以第一人称
- 5. deal with 涉及,讲的是 was walked to move the sale, a sood years.

#### 【经典句式】

- 1. Since I couldn't speak Chinese, neither did I. 因为我不懂汉语, 我也不能做这件事情。 lane themselves outside of the society.
- 2. Actually, I never intended to be a writer but a chemist. 事实上我 " 从来没有打算当作家,而是当个化学家。

学习礼记◀

#### 第6日

共60日

There are warm tropical regions all over the globe, but only the Indians of the South American rain forests have formed the habit of sleeping in the open air. Long before they made painful acquaintance(相识) with Europeans, they had invented something that was unique on earth: the <a href="https://example.com/habital/maintenance">head invented</a>

Nobody really knows who first had bright idea of making sleeping in the air the symbol of untroubled rest. The Indians see the hammock as a "gift of heaven (上天)", something given to them a very long time ago.

In it the Indians pass away hot noon hours, napping or chatting. Swinging it to and fro(来回摆动) creates a cooling breath of air and keeps away insects. They work and play in hammocks, are born and die there.

Hung like a suspension bridge between heaven and earth, a hammock is dry while the soil is damp and is safe from most wild animals.

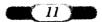
Hammocks have the advantage over beds in that they are easy to transport and take up very little space when they have been rolled up(卷起). Indians never go on a journey without their hammocks, not even to their plantations.

AST NEW YORKE	حد جما صد صد	جائزا مث	14 TA -	T 7/2 Mr 12
阅读训练:	1位15世 X	MÃ,	九年1	上侧台来

1	The wor	d "hammock"	in	this	nassage	means	

- A. a suspension cage which can be swung to and fro in the air
- B. a seat hanging by two ropes from the branch of a tree
- C. a suspension bridge in the South American rain forests
- D. a net hung between two supports and used as a bed
- 2. Indians swing the hammock to \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. pray to heaven for a gift
  - B. keep away flies, mosquitoes and other insects
  - C. keep away wild animals
  - D. fall asleep quickly
- 3. According to the passage, hammocks \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. cannot be rolled up
  - B. are difficult to transport
  - C. are never brought to the plantations
  - D. can be kept dry while the ground is wet
- 4. The passage is about \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. the Indian way of living





## ■ 高三英语阅读理解每日 5 分钟精练 D Reading Comprehension

学习礼记

B. tropical regions

C. Indians' gift for the Europeans There are warm tropical regions all over the globe,

D. a portable bed South American rain forests have formed the habit of sleeping in the open au

Nabody mally knows who first had bright idea of making sleeping in the air

日3.源

Description that was unique on ex

#### 【单词必背】 as as shortment see the hadring see the harmook as as a believe that

- 1. region n. 地区 ees amit and were a medt of never sourtemes.
- an 2. painful adj. 痛苦的 a room noon sod wave and arribal all than
- 3. untroubled adj. 不被打扰的 and book a selection (反类 图 来) of book
  - 4. create v. 带来,产生 de blue rivel ans exponented in valg brie and
- 5. transport v. 运输 newer heaven before notenegers a sall smill

#### 【短语归纳】

- 1. form the habit of doing sth. 形成做某事的习惯
- 2. in the open air 在野外 or need oved year need open out of year out of
- 3. pass away 打发(时间) of never ton . Also omed night Londing verticon
- 4. it to and fro 来回
- 5. keep away 使 ······ 离开 sees and side in Assembla Line world.

#### 【经典句式】see a la denard of more soon out of agreed as a see

- 1. Only the Indians of the South American rain forests have formed the habit of sleeping in the open air. 只有南美雨林里的印第安 人养成了这种在野外睡觉的习惯。omain and shows are illulated
- 2. It has the advantage over beds in that they are easy to transport and take up very little space. 它比床有优点,即容易携带,占空 C. keep away wild animals 间少。

3. According to the person, bammeck

B; are difficult to transport

C. are never brought to the plantations

rite the vall is deep and is safe from frost with animals.

阅读训练:根据过文内容,选择正确答案

D. can be kept dry while the ground is well

1. The passage is about

A. the fieldian way of hving



学习礼记《

第7日

共60日

#### History protected along Yangtze

As the man-made diversion canal (导流明渠) finally closed at the Three Gorges Project on November 6, hundreds of archaeologists (考古学家) were working hard to protect cultural relics (文物) in the dam area.

Among the protected relics are four "State treasures" in Sichuan Province and Chongqing. They are a 1,700-year-old temple, the ancient Dachang Town famous for its well protected Ming Dynasty style residential architecture (民居), Baiheliang, the world's oldest hydrologic inscriptions (水文), and an ancient village with exquisite (精美的) wooden structures.

Chinese experts have worked out specific and proper protection methods for each of the archaeological treasures.

The Zhang Fei Temple, built to honour General Zhang Fei of the Three Kindom Period (AD 220—280), will be <u>displaced</u> and rebuilt brick-by-brick. Its new location will be 32 kilometers west of its existing site. This high-cost relic protection project, including the moving and rebuilding of all the relics, as well as 126 ancient trees, is the largest relic relocation in China's history. The temple will be taken apart by the end of this year.

The ancient Dachang Town will be rescued by using a similar method. Its architecture will be rebuilt as a new site 5 kilometers away. The new town will imitate (模仿) the original geographic features (特色) and cultural flavours (韵味). The rebuilding will begin next February.

The protection of Baiheliang is special and unique (独特的). It will be turned into an underwater museum. Architects will make use of two low-water seasons to finish the construction of the museum. An underwater passage will lead tourists to the museum by 2005.

The Shibao Village is considered the world's most complex (复杂的) set of wooden structures. It will be protected by a dyke (堤坝) that will surround the village.

The Three Gorges Dam has received a total of 339 million yuan of State funds for the whole relic protection programme.

Up until now, 86.7 percent of the excavation (挖掘) work in the dam area of Hubei Province has been completed. However, the work in Chongqing has been delayed. The present progress will only guarantee (保证) the completion of half of the planned relic protection work in Chongqing by the end of next year.

Experts say the unique cultural beauty in the Three Gorges dam area will not change too much when the Three Gorges reservoir (水库) begins to fill up and goes into operation next June.

阅读训练:根据短文内容,选择正确答案

- 1. The underlined word in the 4th paragraph "displace" here means \_\_\_\_\_\_A. 移植 B. 代替 C. 拆毁 D. 不动
- 2. After reading the passage, we know \_\_\_\_\_.

- C 0