

将阅读进行到底  
READING THROUGH THE LAST WORD

# 阅读升级

READING IMPROVEMENT

英语阅读层层突破  
高中三年級

特别推荐

A

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B

## 突破能力层

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C

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D

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主 编 / 赵 忱

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吉林教育出版社

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□ 主 编 / 赵 忱

□ 编 者 / 张春秀 贺文玲

侯 艳 孙春艳

吴晓威 计中志

袁 威 王艳彬

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# Unit 1

## Start reading

### 突破基础层：适应性阅读

难度：★★★

ENTERING THE READING 进入阅读状态

#### 完形填空

#### Marco Polo

Marco Polo was 17 years old when he set out 1 the most famous journey in history. In 1271 he left Italy with his father and his uncle, and he 2 more than three years 3 the Middle East and Asia. He wanted to reach the court of China's powerful Mongolian ruler, Kublai Khan.

Marco 4 China in 1275. The Khan liked him at once, and Marco 5 an important government official. He travelled all over the country and brought back information for the Khan.

It was 24 years 6 Marco returned to his home in Venice. When he finally arrived there, his family and friends were 7 to see him again, because everyone thought that he had died many years 8. At first, people did not pay 9 attention to the

- ☐ 1. A. on B. in  
C. for D. to
- ☐ 2. A. took B. spent  
C. paid D. cost
- ☐ 3. A. cross B. crossed  
C. crossing D. to cross
- ☐ 4. A. reached to  
B. arrived in  
C. got  
D. came
- ☐ 5. A. became  
B. become  
C. changed  
D. turned
- ☐ 6. A. until B. after  
C. before D. when
- ☐ 7. A. surprised  
B. surprising  
C. surprise  
D. astonishing
- ☐ 8. A. ago B. before  
C. after D. later
- ☐ 9. A. a lot of B. much  
C. many D. a few

stories Marco 10. Then, when Venice went to war with Genoa (/ˈdʒenəʊ/, 热那亚) Marco joined the Navy. He was caught by the enemy, and put 11. 12 he was there, he told his stories to his fellow prisoners to pass the time. One of the prisoners was a writer 13 Rustichello, and he wrote down Marco's adventure in a book. This book 14 "The Travels of Marco Polo", and it is still famous today.

Marco did not 15 any more journeys after his book was published, but he dreamed that one day he would 16 China. Almost seven centuries 17, his dream 18. In the 19, the historical film "Marco Polo", 20 by a Sino-Italian team, brought Marco back to meet Chinese audience.

- ☐ 10. A. said B. told  
C. talked D. spoke
- ☐ 11. A. into prison  
B. into the prison  
C. to the prison  
D. for prison
- ☐ 12. A. While B. As  
C. During  
D. In the course of
- ☐ 13. A. called B. call  
C. was called D. to call
- ☐ 14. A. is named B. named  
C. names D. name
- ☐ 15. A. make B. become  
C. joined D. had
- ☐ 16. A. return back to  
B. return to  
C. get back D. went back
- ☐ 17. A. ago B. before  
C. later D. after
- ☐ 18. A. came true B. turned  
C. came truly D. turned really
- ☐ 19. A. 1980's B. 1980s'  
C. 1980 D. 1980s's
- ☐ 20. A. make B. made  
C. was made D. making



重点词: 1. sino-, 中国的。2. navy [ˈneɪvɪ] n. 海军。

重点短语: pass the time 或说 kill time, “消磨时间; 度过时间。”

难句翻译与解析: He wanted to reach the court of China's powerful Mongolian ruler, Kublai Khan. 马可·波罗想来到中国蒙古国王忽必烈汗的宫廷。

短文改错

One morning a man crossing a bridge  
when he saw a man fishing above him,

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_



so he stopped to watch him quiet.  
After a while, the man pushed his line in.  
There was a big fish on the end of it.  
The man took it off the hook and threw  
back into the water. A few minutes late  
he caught other big fish. Again he threw it  
back. So, he caught a small fish. He put it  
into his basket. The man on the bridge was  
surprised and asked why. The man answered  
“small frying-pan”.

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_



重点词：1.cross vt.横过；越过；渡过。2.fish [c] n.鱼；[u] n.鱼肉。

重点短语：...when he saw a man fishing above him.句中when表示“正在那时”，相当于：at that time。

### 阅读理解

**NOTICE**  
**DO NOT FISH FOR FOOD**  
**FISHERMEN!**  
**FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUR HEALTH**  
**FISH FROM THESE WATERS SHOULD NOT BE EATEN**  
**BECAUSE OF MERCURY POLLUTION**

Department of Land and Forests

- ☐ 1. We can infer from the Notice that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there isn't much pollution in the water  
B. there are many fishermen fishing in the water  
C. fish eating the mercury would die  
D. the department of Land and Forests is very responsible
- ☐ 2. The function of the notice is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to give a piece of information      B. to give an order  
C. to warn people                      D. Both A and C

□3. The notice warns people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not to fish here  
B. not to cook the fish they catch here  
C. not to drop mercury into these waters  
D. not to fish in troubled waters



重点词: mercury ['mæ:kjuri] n. 水银。

重点短语: infer from..., 从.....中推断出。

# Reading improvement

## 突破能力层: 阅读升级

难度: ★★★★★

TO IMPROVE READING CAPABILITY 提升阅读能力

### 完形填空

A small plane from Kunming carried us over the mountaintops and set us down in Chinghung. It 1 an area of 25,000 square kilometers, fifty-five percent of 2 is mountain forests. Thirty percent of 3 620,000 population are Tais, but there are also 4 national minorities who live scattered mainly in the mountains.

We arrived just in time to 5 in their Water Splashing Festival. It is 6 by all the minority people, as 7 as by the Hans who have 8

- 1. A. covers      B. owns  
C. takes      D. expands  
□2. A. them      B. it  
C. which      D. that  
□3. A. its      B. their  
C. the      D. those  
□4. A. some      B. more  
C. other      D. /  
□5. A. attend      B. join  
C. visit      D. watch  
□6. A. decided      B. celebrated  
C. invented      D. welcomed  
□7. A. far      B. good  
C. well      D. happy  
□8. A. settled down

there. The festival lasts for three days and 9 the Tai New Year. We went to a village production team of a Tai commune. All 10 in a large open square, with small basins of 11 in their hands.

Then the 12 began. Six young men wove through the crowd 13 a large circle, dancing gracefully while beating their drums.

14 joined in, the Han and foreign 15 alike. Villagers splashed cadres and local army men, who laughingly returned the compliment. Water 16 madly from all sides. In a short while we were all 17 from head to foot. I can't remember 18 I had a much happier time.

Afterwards, we walked down the village street, 19 they were having market day, as they do on every Sunday. The shops were 20 with beautifully dressed minority people shopping. Outside, on both sides of the street, village women sat selling vegetables they had grown in their own gardens.

- B. dreamed of  
C. paid a visit  
D. been proud of
- 9. A. means B. marks  
C. follows D. causes
- 10. A. talked B. laughed  
C. ate D. gathered
- 11. A. wine B. fruits  
C. dishes D. water
- 12. A. dinner B. dancing  
C. concert D. singing
- 13. A. by B. around  
C. in D. with
- 14. A. None  
B. Everybody  
C. Someone  
D. Nobody
- 15. A. visitors B. learners  
C. speakers D. artists
- 16. A. flew B. flowed  
C. rushed D. flooded
- 17. A. drunk B. frozen  
C. excited D. wet
- 18. A. when B. why  
C. how D. whether
- 19. A. and B. there  
C. where D. while
- 20. A. filled B. crowded  
C. provided D. offered



重点词: minority [mai'nɒrɪti, mi-] n. 少数民族。

重点短语: join in, 参加……活动。

短文改错

My favourite sport is football. I was a member of our school football team. We practise for three times every week and often watch football match on TV together. Play football not only makes us grow up tall and strong but also give us a sense of fair play and team spirit. We must keep in mind that we play for the team instead ourselves. Also, the sport teaches us the important of obedience. Each player must obey captain, who is the leader of the team. And they must not break the rules too often if we want to win the game.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_



重点词: sense 意识。

重点短语: 1.grow up, 长大。2.keep in mind, 牢记。

阅读理解

Social scientists, teachers, and parents are troubled by the kinds of TV programs children choose to watch. These groups of people are concerned about the media's effects on young children. They are worried about the effects of televised violence on society as well as commercials for food. Most importantly, however, they feel TV is one factor that causes declining math and reading scores among schoolchildren. Because of the excessive time spent watching TV, children are spending less time reading and thinking independently.

Indeed, youngsters are watching a lot of TV—an average of nearly four hours a day and about 25 hours a week. Upon entering kindergarten at age 5, a child already has spent more hours watching TV than he or she would spend earning a college degree. By the child's 18th birthday, more time has been spent watching TV than on any other single activity except sleep.

Clever advertising aimed at children certainly influences them. Very young children don't even distinguish between commercials and programs. Is it fair to show advertising to young children? Many people think that it is not. The US government has yet to control children's advertising, but Canada imposed a limited ban on commercials aimed at children.

- ☐ 1. According to the above passage, children often sit in front of TV set for \_\_\_\_\_ a week in average.
- A. 16 hours    B. 4 hours    C. 100 hours    D. 25 hours
- ☐ 2. From the passage we can infer people are troubled by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. too much violence on TV  
B. commercial for foods on TV  
C. children's poor ability in reading and writing  
D. all listed above
- ☐ 3. Children are easy to be affected by TV. That's generally because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are young  
B. they are pure  
C. they know nothing  
D. their minds are growing and learning
- ☐ 4. Heavy TV viewers among children are likely \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. poor in math    B. more creative  
C. more understanding    D. well-read and well-informed



重点词: average [ˈævərɪdʒ] n. 平均数; adj. 平均的; vt. 求……的平均数; 平均达到。e.g. The rainfall averages 36 inches a year. 雨量平均每年达36吋。

重点短语: be concerned about 关注。

难句翻译与解析: ...but Canada imposed a limited ban on commercials aimed at children. 但是加拿大对诱导孩子们去买的商品(广告)实施禁令。

key

解题分析

key

●完形填空

1. A 和旅游这类的词连用的介词多用 on。如: on a trip(voyage, journey...)。
2. B spend time doing... 为常用句式, 表示花时间做某事。
3. C 根据 spent 一词可判断出 C 项。常说 It takes time to do...
4. B reach 为及物动词; get 后应接 to, 故排除 A 和 C 项。
5. A 和 become 连用名词前有无不定冠词, 和 turn 连用名词前省去不定冠词。
6. C before 此处表示动作的迟缓, 译成: 二十四年后马可才回到故居。
7. A surprising, 令人惊讶的; surprised, 某人感到惊讶。
8. B 根据过去完成式 had died 可判断出 B 项。many years before 用于过去完成时。
9. B a lot of, 一般不用于否定式。
10. B tell stories, 讲故事。句中 Marco told 为定语从句。
11. A put sb into prison, 把某人关进监狱。prison 前不用冠词。
12. A While, 通常指时间的一段; as 相当于 when, 指时间的一点。C 和 D 项为介词和介词短语, 后一般不接从句, 应接名词或相当于名词的词。
13. A called...; 叫……的人。
14. A name vt. 给……命名。故用被动语态。
15. A 和旅游这类的词搭配的动词常用 make。如: make a trip(voyage, jour-

ney...)

16. B return 一般不与 back 连用, 表示的意思重叠。
17. C 表示多长时间后用...later。
18. A come true, 意为: 成为现实。
19. A 年代的表示法: in the 1980's 或 in the 1980s 均可。
20. B 表制作影片用 make。此处 made by... 为非限制性的定语, 相当于一个非限制性的定语从句, which was made by...

●短文改错

1. man 后加 was。was crossing 为谓语句动词。
2. 将 above 改为 under。从桥上往桥下看, 故 above 不符。
3. quiet 改为 quietly。应用副词修饰动词 watch。
4. pushed 改为 pulled。push 为“推”, pull 为“拉”。
5. 将 on 改为 at。at the end of... 为固定用法。
6. threw 后加 it。it 指 fish。
7. late 改为 later。几分钟后。
8. other 改为 another。
9. 将 So 改为 Then。Then 表示“之后, 后来”, 并非表示因果关系。
10. 正确。此行判断无错误。

●阅读理解

1. D 此题为推理判断题。从文中可推断出 D 项。土地和林业部张贴广告警示人们水银对水的污染, 吃了水里的鱼, 危害健康。说明很负责任。



2. D 此题也是判断题。这则广告一方面提供信息,另一方面警告人们。

3. B 此题为事实理解的题。由: DO NOT FISH FOR FOOD 一句可知答案。

### ●完形填空

1. A cover, 占……面积。

2. C 此句为非限制性的定语从句,故选 C 项。

3. A 介绍 Chinghung 的人口情况。故用 its。

4. C other 为形容词,指“别的,其他的”。

5. B join in, 参加……活动。attend 为及物动词,故排除 A 项。

6. B celebrate vt. 庆祝,其他选项与句意不符。

7. C as well as, 除……外,还有。

8. A settle down, 定居。此处不能是 pay a visit, 再者根据 there 可排除 C 项。

9. B mark, “标志着”。mean “意味着”,与句意不符。

10. D gather, 聚集。所有的人都聚到大的广场。

11. D 泼水节,不能选 A。

12. B 于是开始跳舞。这是傣族的习俗。从下文 dancing gracefully…可知。

13. C in 表示方式或状态。in a large circle, 围成大圈。

14. B 大家都参与。汉族和外国人都遵照傣族的传统习俗去做。

15. A 其他与句意不符。多数到昆明去的外国人都是旅游参观的。

16. A fly, 指水飞溅。flow, 指水流动。

17. D 其他与句意不符。drunk 意为“喝醉”。

18. D 对于不太适应这一习俗的外地人来说,这种感受很难形容。

19. C where 引导的是非限制性的定语从句。

20. B be crowded with, 为常用的搭配。意为“挤满了”。

### ●短文改错

1. 将 was 改为 am。从上下文可知,应用一般现在时。

2. 去掉 for。在 three times, once, twice 等词前不用 for。

3. 将 match 改为 matches。经常看足球赛,故用复数。

4. 将 Play 改为 Playing。动名词作主语。

5. 将 give 改为 gives。Playing 为主语。

6. 正确。

7. instead 后加 of。instead of 为固定短语。

8. important 改为 importance。此处明显看出应用名词形式。

9. 在 captain 前加 the。指 team 的队长。

10. 将 they 改为 we。是上下文语篇理解的题。从下文 if we want to win the game 可知。

### ●阅读理解

1. D 此题为事实理解题。文中第三段可知。

2. D 此题为推理判断题。文中可知电视节目中的暴力、食品广告影响孩子们的学习,孩子们读写能力都较差令人担忧。故判断 D 项。

3. D 孩子们易受影响是因为他们的世界观尚未形成。从最后一段可知。

4. A 看电视过多会影响学习。孩子们看电视时间太多了,而不去为取得学位拼搏。从第三段可知。