将闭读进行到原

READING THROUGH THE LAST WORD



REA<mark>DING IMPROVEMENT</mark>

英语阅读层层突破

高中三年级



(1) 突破基础层

注重基础知识和基本技能的 训练,让你进入阅读状态!

B 癸酰能力层

强化分析、判断及推理能力的 训练,提升阅读能力!

C 清除障碍

详解重点词、短语和难句, 为提升阅读速度加油!

D解题分析

不仅告诉你答案是什么,还 讲解为什么!



吉林教育出版社

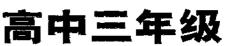


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READING IMPROVEMENT





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- ■遺应性阅读 [001]
- ■阅读升级 [004]

001

难度递进的 阅读材料

Unit 2

- ■适应性阅读 [010]
- ■阅读升级

[010] [013] 010

难度遂进的 阅读材料

Unit 3

- ■适应性阅读 [019]
- ■阅读升级 [022]

019

雅度選送的 概理材料

Unit 4

- ■進放性阅读 [028]
- ■阅读升级 [032]

028

难度递进的 阅读材料

Unit 5

- ■遺应性阅读 [038]
- **編阅读升级** [041]

010

雅度道进的 阅读材料

Unit 6

- ■遺皮性阅读 [048]
- ■阅读升级 [052]

019

难度逃进的 阅读材料



Unit 7

059

■适应性角漆 [059] [062] ■阅读升级

难度递进的 胞腺材料

Unit 8

069

.■适应性阅读 [069] ■阅读升级 [073]

难度递进的 阅读材料

Unit 9

080

■适应性规谋 [080]

难度递进的 胞藻材料



Unit 10

091

■透应性阅读 [091] [095] ■阅读升级

难度递进的 泡碟材料

Unit 11

■造座性阅读 [102] [106] ■阅读升级

难度逆进的 闹滚材料

Unit 12

112

■适应性阅读 [112]

■阅读升级 [116]

难度遂进的 阅读材料





Unit 13

123

- **建退收性阅读 [123]** 曹阅读升级
 - [128]

难度道进的 超读材料

Unit 14

- ■适应性阅读 [135] 毒疣读升级
 - [138]
- 123

难度逆进的 照读材料

Unit 15

■透波性機装 [146] [150] 直接读升级

146

难度避进的 简镍材料

Unit 16

- ■适应性阅读 [156] **薯朗读升级** [159]
- 123

难度递进的 阅读材料



- ■透应性阅读 [165]
- **雌**姻读升级 [169]

123

难度遂进的 简读材料

Unit 18

■造成性阅读 [175] **建**健读升级 [179]

13. 多型的数 (大)的 2000年 1900年 2015年 1900年 1

123

难度道题的 滋味材料



CONTENTS



Unit 19

■适应性阅读 [185]

[189]

185

难度递矩的 遊班材料

Unit 20

■阅读升级

雪适应性阅读 [195]

■阅读升级 [199]

185

难度避进的 医镰材料

Unit 21

■遺迹性阅读 [205] ■阅读升级 [209]

难度遂进的 湖顶材料

205



■适应性阅读 [215] **建**海谍升级 [218] 215

难度遂进的 阅读材料

Unit 23

■适应性调读 [226] **国阅读升级** [230] 205

难度避进的 凋猰材料

Unit 24

■蓮庭性顕微 [236] **曹爾號升級** [239]

205

难度道进的 超离材料



ENTERING THE READING 进入阀油状态

Unit 1

Start reading

突破基础层:适应性阅读难度****

完形填空

Marco Polo

Marco Polo was 17 years old when
he set out1_ 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	_ CI	nina	in	1275	5.	The
Khan	liked	him	at	one	e,	and	M	arco
5	an imp	oorta	nt g	jovei	ากก	ent c	ffic	cial.
He travelled all over the country and								
brought back information for the Khan.								

It was 24	years	6	Marco	re-
turned to his hor	me in V	/enice.	Whe	n he
finally arrived	there,	his f	amily	and
friends were _	7_ to	see h	nim ag	ain,
because everyo	ne thou	ught th	nat he	had
died many years	s <u>8</u>	. At	first, p	eo-
ple did not pay	9	attent	tion to	the

IJΙ	Α	on	В	in
	С	for	D.	to
_2.	Α.	took	В	spent
	С	paid	D.	cost
_3.	Α	cross	В.	crossed
	С	crossing	D.	to cross
<u></u> [_4.	Α	reached to		
	В.	arrived in		
	С	got		
	D	came		
_5.	Α.	became		
	В.	become		
	C.	changed		
	D.	turned		
_€.	A.	until	Β.	after
	C.	before	D.	when
∏7	A.	surprised		
	В.	surprising		
	C.	surprise		
	D.	astonishing		
□8	Α.	ago	В	before
	C.	after	D.	later
_9	Α.	a lot of	В.	much
	C	many	n	a faw

READING THROUGH THE LAST WORD READING TEADING TEADI B. told stories Marco 10 . Then, when C. talked D. spoke with Genoa Venice went to war ☐ 11. A. into prison (/'dʒenouə/、热那亚) Marco joined the B. into the prison Navy. He was caught by the enemy, C. to the prison and put 11 . 12 he was there. D. for prison 12. **A.** While B. As he told his stories to his fellow prisoners C. During to pass the time. One of the prisoners D. In the course of was a writer 13 Rustichello, and he 113. A. called B. cali C. was called D. to call wrote down Marco's adventure in a □14. A. is named B. named book. This book 14 "The Travels of C. names D. name Marco Polo", and it is still famous to-□15, A. make B. become day. C. joined D. had Marco did not 15 any more □16. A. return back to B return to journeys after his book was published, C. get back D. went back but he dreamed that one day he would □17. A. ago B. before 16 China. Almost seven centuries C. later D. after 17_, his dream 18 . In the □18. A. came true B. turned C. came truely D. turned reality 19 , the historical film "Marco Po-□19. A. 1980's B. 1980s' lo". 20 by a Sino-Italian team,

14.4.1. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
重点词: 1.sino-, 中国的。2.navy ['neivi] 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。	
A _r onononono de la contra dela contra dela contra de la contra del la contra del la contra del la contra de la contra del la contra de la contra de la contra del la	



dience.

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

brought Marco back to meet Chinese au-

1.	
2	

D. 1980s's

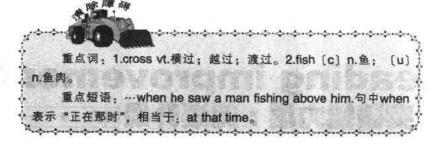
B made

C. was made D. making

C. 1980

□ 20. A. make

, 将 阿姆 廷行動康	's #
英语阅读进行到康	^{疾层层突破} READING
so he stopped to watch him quiet.	3
After a while, the man pushed his line in.	4
There was a big fish on the end of it.	5
The man took it off the hook and threw	6
back into the water. A few minutes late	7
he caught other big fish. Again he threw it	8
back. So, he caught a small fish. He put it	9.
into his basket. The man on the bridge was	10
surprised and asked why. The man answered	
"small frying-pan"	





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

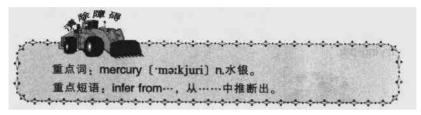
		
□1.	We	can infer from the Notice that
	A.	there isn't much pollution in the water
	В.	there are many fishermen fishing in the water
	C.	fish eating the mercury would die
	D.	the department of Land and Forests is very responsible
$\square 2$.	The	function of the notice is

READING THROUGH THE LAST WORD

READING 英语阅读层层突破

- 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



Reading improvement

突破能力层:阅读升级 难度:*****

TO IMPROVE READING CAPABILITY 網升機構能力

A small plane from Kunming carried				
us over the mountaintops and set us				
down in Chinghung. It $\underline{1}$ an area of				
25, 000 square kilometers, fifty-five				
percent of 2 is mountain forests.				
Thirty percent of 3 620, 000 popu-				
lation are Tais, but there are also				
4 national minorities who live scat-				
tered 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

$\Box 1$.	Α.	covers	В.	owns
	C.	takes	D.	expands
□2.	Α.	them	В.	it
	C.	which	D.	that
$\square 3.$	Α.	its	В.	their
	C.	the	D.	those
□4 .	Α.	some	В	more
	C.	other	D.	1
$\square 5$.	Α.	attend	В.	join
	C.	visit	D.	watch
□ 6.	A.	decided	B.	celebrated
	C.	invented	D.	welcomed
□ 7.	A.	far	В.	good
	0	wall	ъ	hanny

□8. A. settled down

英语阅读层层突破,READING

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 $\underline{12}$ began. Six young men wove through the crowd $\underline{13}$ a large circle, dancing gracefully while beating their drums.

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.

	C.	paid a visit		
	D	been proud	of	
-9.	Α	means	В.	marks

B. dreamed of

1 14-	•	means	О.	mants
	C.	follows	D.	causes

<u></u> 15.	Α.	visitors	В.	learners
	_		_	

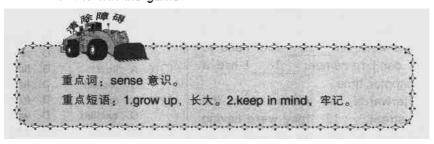
重点词: minority [mai'noriti,mi-] n.少数民族。 重点短语: join in, 参加……活动。

READING THROUGH THE LAST WORD

左 升 **级** 英语阅读层层突破



My favourite sport is football. I was a member of 1. _____ our school football team. We practise for three times 2. every week and often watch football match on TV together. Play football not only makes us grow up 4. tall and strong but also give us a sense of fair play and 5. team spirit. We must keep in mind that we play 6. for the team instead ourselves. Also, the sport 7. teaches us the important of obedience. Each 8. player must obey captain, who is the leader of the team. And they must not break the rules too 10. often if we want to win the game.



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 coilege 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 D. weil-read and well-informed C. more understanding



The state of the s

重点词: average ['ævəridʒ] 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。 | 位所の。近世中国時代 (本地) 平均每年达36时。

\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$

重点短语: be concerned about 关注。

9.30

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 ۅڔڿڔڿڔڿڔڿڔڿڔڿڔڿڔڿڔڿؠڿؠڿؠڿؠڿڔڿڔڿڔڿ

- Tr

英语阅读层层突破

key 解題分析 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。
- I2. 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、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, "标志者"。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。
- 14.8 大家都参与。汉族和外国人也 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

D. (海影器 D. D. 塔芙蓉的 A. D. GD.) —— 计基础知识是 图像 (b.)

- 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。