

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

高中二年级

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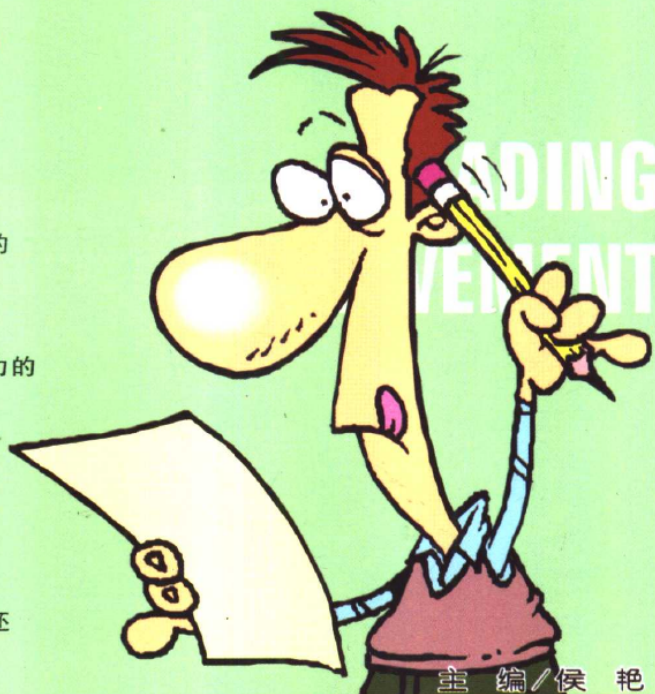
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READING TAKES YOU TO THE VERY BOTTOM

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- 主 编 / 侯 艳
- 副主编 / 张凤龙 赫文玲
- 编 者 / 赵 忱 张艳萍  
王玉凤 谷学臣  
张 勇 李丽梅  
吴继玲 赵 彤  
郭丽珊 高金鑫  
孙丽燕 张春秀  
孙春艳 周大勇

吉林教育出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

阅读升级:高中二年级:英语阅读层层突破/侯艳主编.

—长春:吉林教育出版社,2003.6

ISBN 7-5383-4570-1

I. 阅... II. 侯... III. 英语-阅读教学-高中-教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 025882 号

☐总策划:房海滨

☐责任编辑:杨冬絮

☐封面设计:王康

☐版式设计:杨琳

☐咨询热线:0431/5645959

☐销售热线:0431/5645386(吉林、北京、河北、江苏、安徽、陕西、山西、内蒙、广西、海南) 0431/5645391(辽宁、上海、浙江、福建、广东、湖北、湖南、云南、新疆、宁夏) 0431/5645388(黑龙江、天津、山东、四川、重庆、河南、甘肃、江西、贵州、青海)

☐传真:0431/5633844

☐出版:吉林教育出版社(长春市同志街 1991 号 邮编:130021)

☐发行:吉林教育出版社(网址:www.jleph.com)

☐印刷:长春市第四印刷厂(长春市南关区东四道街 37 号 邮编:130041)

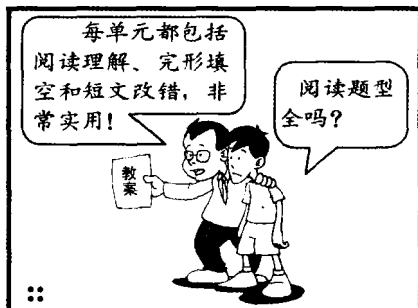
☐开本:880×1230 毫米 1/32 ☐印张:9.125 ☐字数:253 千字

☐版次:2003 年 6 月第 1 版 2003 年 7 月第 2 次印刷

☐印数:12000 册 ☐定价:11.00 元

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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

Some people have very good memories, and can easily learn quite long poems by heart. There are other people who can only remember things 1 they have said them over and over again. The famous 2 writer Dickens said that he could walk 3 any long street in London and then 4 you the name of every shop he had 5. Many of the great men of the world have had wonderful memories.

A good 6 is a great help in 7 languages. Everybody learns his own language 8 remembering what he hears when he is a small child, and 9 children—like boys and girls who live abroad with their parents 10 to learn two languages always as 11 as one. In school it is not so easy to learn a second language because the pupils have so 12 time for it, and

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. A. because  | B. before     |
| C. when                                 | D. while      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. A. American | B. Australian |
| C. English                              | D. French     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. A. down     | B. for        |
| C. to                                   | D. up         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. A. ask      | B. call       |
| C. remember                             | D. tell       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. A. built    | B. known      |
| C. looked for                           | D. passed     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. A. heart    | B. idea       |
| C. memory                               | D. mind       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. A. foreign  | B. learning   |
| C. practicing                           | D. saying     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. A. by       | B. for        |
| C. of                                   | D. with       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. A. any      | B. no         |
| C. another                              | D. some       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10. A. decided | B. refuse     |
| C. seem                                 | D. want       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11. A. easily  | B. fast       |
| C. quickly                              | D. well       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12. A. few     |               |
| B. little                               |               |
| C. many                                 |               |
| D. much                                 |               |

阅读升级 英语阅读层层突破

they are 13 other subjects as well.

A man's mind is rather like a 14, but it takes photos not only of what we see but of what we feel, hear, smell and taste. When we 15 a real photo with a camera, there is much to 16 before the photo is finished. In the 17 way there is much to be done before we can keep a 18 for ever in our 19.

Memory is the diary that all 20 us.

- ☐ 13. A. busy with B. free in  
C. good at  
D. worried about
- ☐ 14. A. camera B. heart  
C. machine D. recorder
- ☐ 15. A. buy B. make  
C. see D. take
- ☐ 16. A. buy B. do  
C. finish D. talk
- ☐ 17. A. different B. good  
C. same D. strange
- ☐ 18. A. language B. photo  
C. picture D. word
- ☐ 19. A. camera B. computers  
C. minds D. pockets
- ☐ 20. A. carry with B. get to  
C. read to D. write about

障碍



重点词: remember: vt. 想起, 记得; remember sth. 想起/记得 (某事); remember doing sth. 记得做过某事; remember to do sth. 记住去做某事。

重点短语: ① learn ... by heart 熟记, 背诵; ② take photos of ... 照 ... 的相。

难句翻译与解析: Memory is the diary that all carry with us. 记忆就是我们随身携带的日记。

短文改错

One day while washing the dishes, I looked out saw two of neighborhood boys filling their water guns from our goldfish pool. I walked out to them and explained their actions were frightened the fish. They seemed sorry, apologizing, and left the yard. I then bragged (/brægd/吹牛) to my wife that what I knew the proper way educate children.

The next morning, therefore, as I looked out through the window, I saw the same two boys seating

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

by our goldfish pool with fishing lines on their hands.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

除障碍

重点词：①fill:vt.将……填满；fill…with…用……把……装满；

full:adj.满的；full of…装满了……；②apologize:vi.道歉；apologize

to sb.for sth.因某事而向某人道歉；apology:n.道歉；make an apology to sb.for sth.因某事而向某人道歉。

重点短语：①look out注意，小心，向外看；②in one's hand在某人手上。

难句翻译与解析：I saw the same two boys seated by our goldfish pool with fishing lines in their hands.我看到同是那两个男孩手上拿着钓鱼杆坐在我们的金鱼池旁。

with fishing lines in their hands为介词with的复合结构，由with+名词+介词短语构成，在句中作状语。

## 阅读理解

Mickey Mouse celebrated his 50th birthday in 1978, and there were special events all over the country. There was even a party at the White House.

Walt Disney and his partner Ub Iwerks created Mickey in 1926. At first, Mickey looked a little like Oswald the Rabbit, an old Disney character. This funny-looking little mouse was called Mortimer. Disney's wife didn't like the name, and her friends didn't, either, so Disney changed it to Mickey. After that, Mickey's looks changed, too.

Mickey's first film, called "Plane Crazy," celebrated the *transatlantic* (*/ˌtrænzət'læntik/ 横渡大西洋的*) flight of Charles Lindbergh. It was a silent film like all cartoons made at that time. Later in 1928, Disney made "Steamboat Willie." This was the first animated cartoon with sound. The Colony Theater on Broadway in New York City showed the film, and Mickey became America's favorite cartoon star almost overnight.

By 1929, Mickey Mouse was as popular as Coca-Cola. Mickey Mouse clubs started up all over the US. By 1931, the Mickey Mouse Club had a million members. Mickey Mouse was popular all over the world. Italians

called him Topolino. In London, Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum made Mickey in wax ( /wæks/ 蜡 ). From the White House in Washington, Eleanor Roosevelt loved Mickey Mouse, "We are all most grateful ( /'greɪtful/ 感激的 ) to you for many delightful evenings."

Mickey was in more than 140 films from 1928 to 1978. There were also Mickey Mouse watches, toys, notebooks, ect. . Today, many of the early Mickey Mouse items are very valuable.

Mickey helped Walt Disney become a world-famous cartoonist. Young cartoonists went west to work with Disney, and he built his small cartoon business into a giant corporation ( /kə:pə'reɪʃn/ 企业 ). The Disney corporation made the first animated cartoon with sound and the first color cartoon. Mickey Mouse was the star in both.

Some people say Walt Disney and Mickey were a lot alike. Both had nervous, high voices. Both liked adventures, both wanted to succeed, and both were true to their sweethearts.

Why do people all over the world, young and old, like Mickey Mouse? Maybe it is just because he is a nice guy.

- ☐ 1. When Mickey Mouse had his 50th birthday, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people from all parts of the country came to the party at the White House
  - B. there were special events all over the world
  - C. people held many activities throughout the country
  - D. he looked like Oswald the Rabbit
- ☐ 2. Mickey Mouse used to be called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Oswald the Rabbit
  - B. Ub Iwerks
  - C. Mortimer
  - D. Steamboat Willie
- ☐ 3. Mickey Mouse became popular all over the world \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in 1928
  - B. by 1929
  - C. by 1931
  - D. in 1978
- ☐ 4. Some people say Walt Disney and Mickey were a lot alike. They mean \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they two looked like each other
  - B. they were of the same character
  - C. Walt Disney created Mickey Mouse
  - D. Mickey always stayed with Walt Disney

- 5. People all over the world like Mickey Mouse because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he is a good guy                      B. he has a high nervous voice
- C. he likes adventures                  D. he is true to their sweethearts



重点词：①funny-looking:adj.相貌滑稽的。类似的词还有：good-looking相貌好看的，ugly-looking相貌难看的；②succeed:vi.成功，succeed in (doing) sth. (做) 某事成功。

重点短语：①animated cartoon卡通影片，可简称为cartoon；②be grateful to sb.对某人表示感激。

难句翻译与解析：Mickey Mouse was the star in both.米老鼠既是第一个有声卡通片明星，又是第一个彩色卡通片明星。

# 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

I have always liked going to school. I enjoy learning new things and 1 new people there. I try to consider my school work 2 a challenge (/ 'tʃælɪndʒ/挑战) instead of an unpleasant duty. My parents have taught me the 3 of a good education and the importance of 4 doing my best.

My father says that school is "the cradle of education". I think 5 is true. A student beginning school can be

- 1. A. recognizing    B. know  
C. work with    D. meeting
- 2. A. with    B. as  
C. for    D. like
- 3. A. cost    B. price  
C. value    D. duty
- 4. A. frequently    B. always  
C. continue    D. go on
- 5. A. which    B. he  
C. that  
D. as

compared 6 a baby who is put into a cradle, where it begins 7. In school, the student begins his education, 8 will continue as long as he lives.

My school is not very large, but I think it is 9. This year I'm studying maths, English, Chinese, science, history and geography 10 college. My teachers are very strict. We study hard 11 class and always have homework. I'm learning more and more 12. My best grades are in English 13 science. In fact, my English teacher is encouraging me 14 my English studies after high school. She is my best and 15 teacher. She always has the time and patience to help me when I have questions. I have great respect 16 her.

I believe a good education is one of the most 17 things a person can have. Although I take part in many social activities, my school work always comes 18. And if a student has a *positive* ( / 'pɒzətɪv / 积极的 ) attitude about school, he will enjoy it more and learn more 19 it. In the years to come he will be glad that he studied hard 20 in "the cradle of education".

- ☐ 6. A. like B. as  
C. with D. to
- ☐ 7. A. growing B. crying  
C. sleeping D. learning
- ☐ 8. A. but he  
B. because he  
C. which D. that
- ☐ 9. A. excellent B. well  
C. bad D. expensive
- ☐ 10. A. as well as B. preparing  
C. as well  
D. to prepare for
- ☐ 11. A. in the B. in  
C. after D. before
- ☐ 12. A. on each day B. everyday  
C. day by day  
D. a day after a day
- ☐ 13. A. or B. but  
C. so is D. and
- ☐ 14. A. to continue B. going on  
C. for D. with
- ☐ 15. A. favoritest B. good  
C. old D. favorite
- ☐ 16. A. with B. of  
C. for D. on
- ☐ 17. A. important B. difficult  
C. interesting D. pleasant
- ☐ 18. A. last B. first  
C. earlier D. later
- ☐ 19. A. from B. of  
C. for D. through
- ☐ 20. A. after B. during  
C. while D. once



## 除障碍



**重点词：**①consider: vt. & vi. a. 考虑: consider sth.; consider doing sth.; consider that/wh-引导的从句。b. 认为: consider... (to be) + 名词或代词; consider... as + 名词; consider that 引导的从句; ②compare: vt. vi. 把……和……比较, 把……比喻为…… compare... with... 把……和……相比; compare... to... 把……比喻成……; compared with/to... 与……比较起来; ③encourage: vt. 鼓励, 激励: encourage sb. in sth./to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事。

**重点短语：**①do/try one's best (to do sth.) 尽全力做某事; ②as long as 长达……, 只要; ③have/show respect for sb. 尊敬某人; ④take part in 参加 (某一项活动)。

**难句翻译与解析：**In the years to come he will be glad that he studied hard while in "the cradle of education." 在今后的日子里, 他将会对他在教育的摇篮中曾努力学习而感到高兴。In the years to come = In the coming years; while in "the cradle of education" = while he was in "the cradle of education."

## 短文改错

A merchant ( / 'mætʃənt / 商人) from Baghdad travel  
at night.

Suddenly a voice in the sky suggested he picked up  
as many stones as possibly on his way. Though he  
was rather surprised, but he picked some up. The next  
morning, the sun shone on the stones. All of a sudden,  
the stones changed into gold. Maybe, you can  
realize what regretful the merchant was.  
Learn knowledge is just like this kind of situation.  
At the moment they don't know the value of  
knowledge at all and haven't devoted to  
learning the knowledge. Then, you will  
feel same as the merchant in the future.

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10. \_\_\_\_\_