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浙江省高考英语“铁人三项”

阅读理解总汇

陈明瑶 等编著

跟踪国家考试取向

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阅读理解总汇

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前言



浙江省高考自主命题始于2004年,但是书店所售的复习迎考模拟题集多为应付全国统考之用,少见专门针对浙江高考题型的复习用书。本书作者总结浙江省命题经验,率资深学者、教授,共同编著了《浙江省高考英语“铁人三项”》丛书,该书试题具有原创性与仿真性,解析科学合理,重点突出。本系列丛书按浙江省高考题型划分,编为三册:英语知识总汇、阅读理解总汇、书面表达总汇。

本书特点:一、针对浙江省高考题型,贴近读者需求。二、编者多年从事浙江省高考命题研究,高屋建瓴。三、书中不包含其他各省的题目,性价比相对高。四、答案与解析紧跟习题,方便学生查找。

阅读理解总汇主要包含阅读理解和任务型阅读两大部分。

阅读理解语总汇的体裁与题材广泛,所选短文涵盖了记叙文、议论文、说明文、应用文、传记等多种体裁。题材有人文、地理、历史、家庭生活、社会生活、商业活动、文化习俗、伦理道德、科普新闻和广告等诸多方面的内容,涉及个人家庭、社会交往、日常生活、兴趣爱好、风俗习惯、科学文化等领域,具有题材多样、内容丰富和时代感强的特点。试卷的阅读材料也往往取自于原汁原味的、新近出版的报刊、杂志、宣传资料以及英语网络的原文或经整合修改而成的文章。浙江省高考试卷中阅读理解部份所选的篇章体裁多样、题材各异,突出了阅读的社会实用性和现代性特点,以及英语学习为语言交际服务的最终目的。因此,本卷的模拟试题从细节、具体、抽象、字面、深层等多个方面考查考生对不同体裁短文的理解情况,包括概括文章主旨、根据上下文猜测词义和文章结构、根据短文内容推理判断正确选项、根据作者语气揣摩作者意图等,题材丰富,富有教育意义。

在英语教学中,阅读教学的目的在于培养学生的如下能力:(1)理解文章主旨要义和重点细节的能力;(2)提升学生的词义推测能力和篇章逻辑关系判断力;(3)区分文章中事实与观点的能力;(4)理解作者意图和态度的能力;(5)理解图表信息等的能力。鉴于上述特点,本册的命题大致可以分为以下几类:一是主旨题。该类型的题目一般是主题归纳或判断作者写作意图以及态度等。对于这一类题目,考生可以从把握文章体裁的角度进行解答。不同的体裁,主旨大意的呈现方式有所不同。记叙文往往是以事件发生的时间、地点、人物等关系的变化为线索展开的。如写人,可以从分析人物的言行举止和心理感受出发;记事,则要理清楚事情的来龙去脉。在议论文中,作者的观点或文章主要论点往往位于文章的起始段落或结尾部分,同时每一个自然段往往有它的主题句。至于应用文,则可以根据文章的具体内容及语言特点进行区分。二是推理判断题。在做这类试题时,考生要紧紧围绕作者的意图,充分发挥自己的逻辑思维能力,从文章的字里行间和内在含义中,做出正确的推理和判断。在进行推理判断的过程中,不要掺杂个人的主观意见,不要武断地得出结论,而要“以主旨为依据,以事实为准绳”,把握推理判断的度,避免以偏概全或以全盖偏的错误。三

是判断指代题,即找出人称代词、指示代词或关系副词所指代的内容。四是细节类题。要准确解答这类阅读理解题,需通过寻找到文中相应的具体信息,理解该句或几个句子的意义,并能在备选项中找到与其意义相同或相似的表达方式。五是猜测词义题,每年的高考英语试卷的阅读理解部分总会出现个别生词。命题者认为这是符合日常阅读的实际情况的,根据上下文猜测词义也是考查考生阅读理解能力的一部分。因此,我们的模拟题中也有生词,学生可以从上下文语境或构词法等多种角度来进行推测。

任务型阅读题,要求学生在所给的六个选项中,选出符合各小题要求的最佳选项,选项中有一项为多余选项。这类阅读理解题对学生的阅读技巧要求不高,但做题比较费时。在解题时要注意圈划关键词和关键句,找出各个项目及目标的特征,这样可以节约时间,并能迅速找到答案。任务型阅读旨在培养学生用所学语言解决实际问题的能力。语篇的标题、字体形式与大小完全模拟了真实语篇的版面设计样式,对学生是一种挑战,他们需要掌握良好的阅读微技能,具备一定的阅读速度,具备处理冗余信息、捕捉有效信息和提高综合利用信息的能力,才能在很短的时间内抓住所需的信息。阅读技巧是获取所需信息的重要手段,而阅读速度是在规定时间内获取信息的保证。培养学生具有这种能力是英语教学的目标之一,也是新课程标准倡导的教学理念。因此,我们编写任务型阅读模拟题的命题思路是:(1)强调实用性和信息性;(2)注重知识性和趣味性。简而言之,理想的任务型阅读语言输入材料应具备题材丰富、与学习或生活关系比较紧、与考生原有知识密切结合、能最大限度地调动学生积极性和发挥他们潜力的特点。任务型阅读模拟题的目的是让英语学习成为快乐的活动,让学生的每一次尝试都成为一次充满刺激和乐趣的经历!

《浙江省高考英语“铁人三项”》丛书由浙江工商大学陈明瑶教授主编,该校研究浙江省高考命题资深教师参编,设计科学,思路独到,选题严谨,解析精辟。我们愿为广大考生和中学英语教师提供强有力的专业支持!

编者
2008年9月

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第一单元

基础尝试



模拟试题 1

第一节

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A, B, C, D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

His first fight was for the equal rights of black people in South Africa. Then, as the first black president he fought to unit the country and organize the government. Now Nelson Mandela has set his sights on a new enemy, AIDS.

On March 19, the 82-year-old, former president, hosted his second AIDS-awareness concert. He warned that 35 million people in Africa were already infected with the fatal disease.

Mandela was born in a small village in South Africa in 1918. He was adopted by the chief of his tribe(部落) and could have been a chief himself and lived a happy country life.

But he refused to be a chief when his people lived under racial discrimination. He decided to fight for equal rights for all the people in South Africa. Before 1990, under the country's Racial(种族的) Segregation Law, colored and white people lived separately. Black people were treated unfairly even when taking a bus. Blacks had to stand at the back of the bus to make room for white people even when there were only a few of them on board.

For his opposition to the system Mandela was arrested and spent 27 years in prison. He was freed in 1990 and became the president of the country after the first elections were held in which everyone could vote.

Mandela was not only a political fighter who attacked with speeches. He was also a trained boxer and fought in the ring when he was young. "Although I did not enjoy the violence of boxing, I was interested in how one moved one's body to protect oneself, how one used a strategy both to attack and retreat(撤退)", he wrote in his autobiography.

As a skillful fighter, he chose music as his weapon against AIDS. He hopes to win another victory against AIDS.

1. Nelson Mandela succeeded in doing the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. uniting the country
 - B. fighting for equal rights for the black people in South Africa
 - C. controlling the spread of AIDS
 - D. hosting his second AIDS-awareness concert
2. The underlined word "segregation" (Paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. separation B. preparation C. operation D. celebration

3. It can be inferred from the passage that Nelson Mandela _____.
A. continues to fight for equal rights for the black people in South Africa
B. is interested in music
C. is a skillful fighter
D. is taking on the world's greatest fight against AIDS
4. Which statement can best describe the life of Nelson Mandela?
A. Fight for equal rights. B. Struggle in his life.
C. Fighter against government. D. Fight against AIDS.

B

Most episodes of absent-mindedness—forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room—are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. “You’re supposed to remember something, but you haven’t encoded it deeply.”

Encoding(编码), Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don’t pay attention to what you did because you’re involved in a conversation, you’ll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your wardrobe(衣柜). “Your memory itself isn’t failing you,” says Schacter. “Rather, you didn’t give your memory system the information it needed.”

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. “A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago,” says Zelinski, “may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox.” Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

Visual cues(视觉暗示) can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schacter. “But be sure the cue is clear and available,” he cautions. If you want to remember to take a medication(药物) with lunch, put the pill bottle in the kitchen table — don’t leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you’re there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. “Everyone does this from time to time,” says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you’ll likely remember.

5. The author think that encoding properly is very important because _____.
A. it helps us understand our memory system better
B. it enables us to recall something from our memory
C. it expands our memory capacity considerably
D. it slows down the process of losing our memory
6. One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that _____.
A. they have a wider range of interests
B. they rely more on the environment
C. they have an unusual power of focusing their attention
D. they are more interested in what's happening around them
7. A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because _____.
A. it will easily get lost B. it's not clear enough for you to read

- C. it's out of your sight
D. it might get mixed up with other things
8. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The process of gradual memory loss.
B. The causes of absent-mindedness.
C. The impact of the environment on memory.
D. A way of encoding and recalling.

C

The neglected baby is crying alone. The young man, suffering from a lack of sleep, threatens with suicide(自杀). The marriage fails because of the husband's obsessive(沉迷的) behavior. Is this just another story of social breakdown in the modern age? Not really. But they are the effects of a real social problem—Internet Addiction(上瘾), or Internet Addiction Disorder.

There have been few long-term studies of this very 21st century illness. But the extension of the obsession is obvious from the popularity of one game alone: "Halo 2". It's a first-person shooter developed by Budgie Studios for the Xbox video game console. By early 2005, 1 million players worldwide had clocked up an amazing 100 million hours on the game.

China has about 94 million regular Internet users. Of these, a survey suggested, 4.4 million are teenagers so addicted to it that they neglect everything else.

Video gamers who have gone too far display symptoms similar to those of alcohol and drug abusers. “The real world meant nothing to me when I was fully involved with online games. I lost track of time, space, hunger, pain, everything,” explained Liu Pinyi, a 19-year-old college dropout. She has had treatment in Beijing for her addiction.

What makes it similar to drugs is that online game addicts also develop a chemical imbalance in the brain. Gaming stimulates (刺激) the production of a chemical compound that produces pleasant feelings. When they are away from the screen, their levels of chemicals produce the “high” drop. And the addict suffers feelings of anxiety and headaches.

Experts say young people are attracted to video games partly because they are thrust right into the centre of the action. This allows them to overcome a lack of confidence which people at that age can often suffer from.

But, addiction is not the only problem. A Harvard University survey of 81 video games in 2004 found that 98 percent contained violence for 36 percent of the total playing time.

China strengthened controls on computer games again this week, with the Ministry of Culture banning nine online games. The ministry said it would also force game operators to technically filter out content that could cause addiction.

9. The main idea of the first paragraph is _____.
A. to show author's worries about the problems in modern age
B. to show many problems in modern age
C. to tell us another story of social breakdown
D. to show us the problems of Internet Addiction or Internet Addiction Disorder
10. It can be inferred from the example "Halo 2" that _____.
A. the online games are popular
B. game players are worldwide
C. game plays are easy to be obsessive
D. players worldwide had clocked up an amazing 100 million hours on the game

11. The experts think that young people are attracted to video games because _____.
 A. they lack of confidence in reality
 B. they develop a chemical imbalance in the brain
 C. their levels of chemicals produce the “high” drop
 D. gaming stimulates the production of a chemical compound that produces pleasant feelings
12. The underlined phrase “filter out” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to “_____”.
 A. reduce B. increase C. clear away D. operate

D

I was walking along the main street of a small seaside town in the north of England looking for somewhere to make a phone call. My car had broken down outside the town and I wanted to contact the AA(汽车协会). Low grey clouds were gathering across the sky and there was a cold damp wind blowing off the sea which nearly threw me off my feet every time I crossed one of the side streets. It had rained in the night and water was dripping from the bare trees that lined the street. I was glad that I was wearing a thick coat.

There was no sign of a call box, nor was there anyone at that early hour whom I could ask. I had thought I might find a shop open selling the Sunday papers or a milkman doing his rounds, but the town was completely dead. The only living thing I saw was a thin frightened cat outside a small restaurant.

Then suddenly I found what I was looking for. There was a small post office, and almost hidden from sight in a dark narrow street. Next to it was the town's only public call box, which badly needed a coat of paint. I hurried forward, but stopped in astonishment when I saw through the dirty glass that there was a man inside. He was fat, and was wearing a cheap blue plastic raincoat. I could not see his face and he did not even raise his head at the sound of my footsteps.

Discreetly(谨慎地), I remained standing a few feet away and lit a cigarette to wait my turn. It was when I threw the dead match on the ground that I noticed something bright red tricking from under the call box door.

13. The story happened _____.
 A. in an early summer morning B. in a cold winter night
 C. in an early winter morning D. in a cold winter afternoon
14. The author's impression of the town was _____.
 A. usual and pleasant B. cold and pleasant
 C. empty and dead D. old and dirty
15. By saying “something bright red tricking” (Paragraph 4) the author means _____.
 A. the red paint shone brightly
 B. the blood of the man shone brightly
 C. the blood of the man rushed out quickly
 D. the blood of the man flowed slowly
16. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
 A. the man was probably murdered B. the man was probably robbed
 C. the man was probably asleep D. the man was probably a painter

E

Job Advertisement

From: Grace Zhou

To: Peter Wang

Subject: Job advertisement

Peter,

I've written a draft version of the job advertisement. Will you have a look at it and let me know if you're happy with it?

Thanks,

Grace

Marketing Assistant

HaiSports is a new joint venture company, founded by the Shanghai-based sports firm Shanghai Sports & Leisure Company and the well-known British sports company Westminster Sports. HaiSports aims to sell high-quality sports equipment to both the Chinese and international markets.

There is an exciting opportunity for three new marketing assistants to join the HaiSports team. You will be responsible for helping to turn HaiSports into one of the most reputable brands in the sports equipment marketplace. You will have an active role in putting together and implementing our international marketing strategy.

You will have:

A university degree in a marketing-related discipline, or
at least two years of work experience in a marketing role.

Starting salary: 6,000 RMB per month

Benefits: As a HaiSports employee you will be entitled to a 40 per cent discount on all HaiSports products; plus other benefits.

Please send your CV and a covering letter to:

Grace Zhou

HaiSports

28 Penglai Lu

Shanghai

17. Who is suitable to work as a marketing assistant in HaiSports?
 - A. One who has a strong desire to work in HaiSports.
 - B. One who wants to earn 6,000 RMB per month.
 - C. One who has at least two years of work experience in a marketing role.
 - D. One who has a university degree.
18. If John wants to have this job, he may contact _____.
 - A. Peter Wang
 - B. Grace Zhou
 - C. Penglai Lu
 - D. Westminster Sports
19. The underlined word "reputable" (Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to "_____".
 - A. respectable
 - B. having good reputation
 - C. responsible
 - D. republic
20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. HaiSports aims to sell high-quality sports equipment.

- B. HaiSports is a new joint venture company, founded by two companies.
- C. HaiSports is one of the most reputable brands in the sports equipment marketplace.
- D. HaiSports wants to employ three new marketing assistants.

第二节

中学生 Susan, Lily, Nancy, Tom 和 Victor 正计划外出学习一学期, 现在正在找提供食宿的地方。请阅读第 21 至 25 题中的个人情况说明和 A 到 F 六个旅馆的介绍, 选出符合各人情况的最佳选项。选项中有一项是多余选项。

- 21. Daring and independent girl, Susan takes an active part in social activities. But her father is unemployed recently and her mother's salary is low too. So she wants to find a cheap and shared accommodation.
- 22. A lovely girl, Lily is good at sports. She began to play basketball, football and badminton when she was only a child. So she likes to find a furnished accommodation with sports facilities for her and her partner. Also she likes to share room with others.
- 23. Smart and pretty, Nancy is a girl who loves shopping and has a great interest in fashion. She likes swimming too. And her father is a successful businessman. So she wants to find a single room.
- 24. A lazy boy, Tom likes everything done for him. Even he can't ride a bike! And he hates taking a bus! And also he hates washing clothes! So he wants to find a room close to school with a laundry included.
- 25. A romantic boy, Victor is good at drawing, and in his spare time he likes to travel to some rural places. And also he is an energetic boy who likes all kinds of sports. So he wants to have a single accommodation with sports facilities.

A

Winstern Hotel

Winstern Hotel can provide all types of accommodation for all types of student. Rooms are fully furnished and have reasonable price. 10 minutes from main shopping center. Swimming pool available.

Price: \$ 200

B

White Hotel

White Hotel offer scenic views and old-world charm, located in pleasant rural surroundings. Single rooms for students. Separate study rooms available. Sports rooms, exercise gym and swimming pool.

Price: \$ 150

C

Star Hotel

Do you worry that you'll not have enough money? Don't waste it on expensive housing. This is a hostel for students run by students. No rules. Shared study room, bathroom, and dormitory accommodation.

Price: \$ 50

D

Center Hotel

Single or double rooms for students. Fully air-conditioned with all amenities(便利设施). Only a few minutes on foot to the city centre and close to school. All services and meals included.

Price: \$ 180

E

Fine Hostel

Ideal for new students, Fine Hostel provide double rooms and furnished accommodation. All washing and cleaning services offer at extra fee. Sports centre next door.

Price: \$ 159

F

Luxury Hotel

Enjoy mixing with other students in luxury accommodation 40 minutes from the city centre and close to all main bus routes. Single and double rooms. Furnished accommodation available.

Price: \$ 129



模拟试题 1



答案

A

这是一篇人物类记叙文。文中介绍的是为南非黑人争取平等权利而奋斗一生的南非前总统纳尔逊·曼德拉。阅读这篇文章时,关键是抓住文章第一段的三个关键词“First fight”、“Then”和“Now”。这三个词概括了本文要介绍的南非前总统曼德拉为南非人民所做的奋斗。

1. C 细节题 由文章第一段最后一句“Now Nelson Mandela has set his sights on a new enemy, AIDS.”可知,南非前总统曼德拉正关注着新的敌人——艾滋病。而并不意味着艾滋病已得到很好的控制,故 C 项未提到,符合题意,为答案。而 A 项“统一国家”和 B 项“为南非黑人的平等权利而奋斗”在第一段中有陈述。D 项“举办第二场关注艾滋病的音乐会”在第二段第一行中也有陈述。
2. A 词义题 由文章第四段第三句“... under the country's Racial Segregation Law, colored and white people lived separately.”后半句“黑人与白人是分开生活的”可推测“Segregation”的含义是“separation”,故 A 项为答案。而 B 项“准备”、C 项“操作”和 D 项“庆祝”均不符合题意。
3. D 推断题 由文章第一段最后一句“Now Nelson Mandela has set his sights on a new enemy, AIDS.”和文章最后一段“As a skillful fighter, he chose music as his weapon against AIDS. He hopes to win another victory against AIDS.”可推知,南非前总统曼德拉正在参与人类最大的战斗——战胜艾滋病,故 D 项为答案。而 A 项“继续为南非黑人的平等权利而奋斗”、B 项“对音乐感兴趣”和 C 项“娴熟的战斗者”均是事实的陈述,不是推断出来的。
4. B 主旨题 根据全文的意思,可推知 A 项“为人民的平等权利而奋斗”、C 项“反对旧政府的战斗者”和 D 项“与艾滋病作斗争”都是南非前总统曼德拉为南非人民所奋斗了一生的。因此 B 项“奋斗的一生”最能概括他。

B

这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了导致健忘的原因及消除方法,原因有二:一是注意力不集中;二是缺乏兴趣。文章还指出通过正确的编码或视觉直观线索等方法或许可以唤起或提醒人们对某些事情的注意。阅读这篇文章时,关键是抓住文章的线索——导致健忘的原因及对策。作者先是介绍导致健忘的两个原因。接着,针对这两个原因,作者提出了用视觉暗示来消除健忘的方法。紧接着,作者又说明了另一个健忘的情况——走进一个房间却忘了要干什么。最后作者提出了相应的解决办法。

5. B 细节题 由文章第二段第一句“Encoding is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major important on recalling it later.”可知,编码是一种特殊的关注一件事情的方法,它能帮助我们回忆起以前的事情,因此 B 项为答案。A 项“帮助我们更好地理解我们的记忆系统”;C 项“在很大程度上扩展我们的记忆容量”;D 项“减慢我们失去记忆力的过程”。这三项都不符合文章的意思。
6. D 细节题 由文章第三段最后一句“Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.”可知女性记忆力比男性略胜一筹的原因是她们更加关注周围的环境,这与选英 D 所表达的意思一致。A、B、C 三项文章并未提起。
7. C 例证题 在文章第四段作者提出了用视觉暗示的方法来避免健忘,但要确保提示清晰而又触手可及。不然,就达不到效果。所以,如果把纸条放在口袋里,它就起不到提醒的作用,因为我们看不到它。C 项符合段义。A、B、D 三项文章均未提起。

8. B 主旨题 此题的依据有二:一是第一段第一句“Most episodes of absent-mindedness...are caused by a simple lack of attention.”;二是第三段第一句“Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness.”。由此可见,作者在文章中主要介绍了健忘的原因及消除的方法,因此B项为答案。选项A“记忆逐步衰退的过程”和C项“环境对记忆的影响”,均不是文章讨论的主题。D项“一种编码(强记)和记忆方法”,只是文章的一个方面。

C

这是一篇关于上网成瘾的新闻报道。阅读这篇报道时,关键是抓住文章的线索——导致上网成瘾的原因、危害及对策。文章在第一段列举上网成瘾的危害。文章再用例子来说明年轻人易上网成瘾。紧接着,文章指出年轻人在现实生活中缺少自信,而网络游戏的刺激能促使某种使人产生快感的化合物的产生,从而,在游戏中年轻人能忘却现实生活中的一切而获得自信。这正是上网成瘾的原因。在文章的最后一段,作者指出了中国对遏制网络游戏的对策。

9. D 主旨题 由文章第一段最后一句“...they are the effects of a real social problem—Internet Addiction, or Internet Addiction Disorder.”可知,第一段的段落大意是上网成瘾产生的危害,因此D项为答案。A项“表明作者对当代问题的担忧”和B项“显示当代的许多问题”均范围太大,都不符合文章的意思。而C项内容在第一段第四、五句,作者通过自问自答,已经否定了,故也不对。
10. C 推断题 由文章第二段第二句“*But the extension of the obsession is obvious...*”和最后一句“*By early 2005, 1 million players worldwide had clocked up an amazing 100 million hours on the game*”可知,这个网络游戏使全球这么多人沉迷,说明玩网络游戏的人更容易上瘾,因此C项为答案。而A项“网络游戏是受欢迎的”和B项“游戏玩家是全球范围的”均不切题。D项不是推断出来的,而是文章原文,故不符合题意。
11. A 细节题 由文章第六段最后一句“*This allows them to overcome a lack of confidence which people at that age can often suffer from.*”可知,年轻人缺乏自信,想通过游戏来获得自信,因此A项为答案。而B项“脑中产生化学物质的不均衡”、C项“产生快乐的化学物质下降”和D项“网络游戏的刺激能促使某种使人产生快感的化合物的产生”均是说明“*Video gamers display symptoms similar to those of alcohol and drug abusers*”的,不是此题的答案。
12. C 词义题 文章最后一句“*The ministry said it would also force game operators to technically filter out content that could cause addiction.*”的含义是文化部要求游戏设计者清除人们容易上瘾的内容,可见C项为答案。而A项“减少”、B项“增加”和D项“操作”都不符合文章的意思。

D

这是一篇记叙文。文中记叙的是作者在英国北部一个海滨小镇上所发生的事。阅读这篇文章时,关键是抓住时间、地点、人物、所发生的事。作者在第一段描述了故事发生的时间、地点和天气;在第二段描述了他对所处城镇的印象;在第三段描述了他所看到的一个破旧的电话亭和里面的男人;在第四段描述了他所看到的令人恐怖的景象。

13. C 推断题 根据文章第一段第三句“... there was a cold damp wind blowing off ...”和该段的最后一句“*I was glad that I was wearing a thick coat.*”可推知天气很冷;由该段第四句“*It had rained in the night ...*”和第二段第一句“...nor was there anyone at that early hour ...”可推知时间是在早晨。故C项“在冬天的清晨”为答案。而A项“在夏天的清晨”、B项“在寒冷的冬夜”和D项“在寒冷的下午”均不符合原文。
14. C 细节题 根据文章第二段第一句“*There was no sign of a call box, nor was there anyone at that early hour whom I could ask.*”和该段的最后一句“*The only living thing I saw was a thin frightened cat outside a small restaurant.*”可推知小城镇上空无一人(empty)。由该段第二句“...but the town was completely dead.”可知该城镇一片死寂(dead)。故C项“空无一人和死寂”为答案。而A项

浙江省高考英语“铁人三项”·阅读理解总汇

“平常的和令人愉悦的”文章中并未提起。B项“寒冷的和令人愉悦的”，其中“令人愉悦的”文章中也未提起。D项“旧的、脏的”是描述电话亭的，而不是描述城镇的。

15. D 推断题 根据文章第四段最后一句“It was when I threw the dead match on the ground that I noticed something bright red from under the call box door”可知，当作者把灭了的火柴扔到地上时，他才注意到从电话亭的门底下流出的亮红色的东西。故可推知，“tricking”所表达的动作幅度不会太大。又自该词后的“from under the call box door”可知它表达的是一种流动的状态。而亮红色的东西应该是血。故D项“该男子的血流出来”为答案。而A项“红油漆发出闪亮的光芒”文章中并未提起。B项“该男子的血发出闪亮的光芒”，文章中也未提起。C项“该男子的血喷涌而出”也是不对的，从最后一句可知，当作者把熄灭了的火柴扔到地上时，他才注意到从电话亭的门底下流出的亮红色的东西。可知应该是男子的血慢慢地流出来的而不是喷涌而出。
16. A 推断题 根据文章第三段最后一句“I could not see his face and he did not even raise his head at the sound of my footsteps”可知，电话亭里的男子听到作者的脚步声时连头都没抬。再根据文章第四段最后一句“It was when I threw the dead match on the ground that I noticed something bright red tricking from under the call box door”可知，当作者把灭了的火柴扔到地上时，他才注意到从电话亭的门底下流出的亮红色的东西。故可推知亮红色的东西应该是血。故A项“该男子可能被谋杀了”为答案。而B项“该男子可能被抢劫了”不确切。C项“该男子可能睡着了”，不符合原文。D项“该男子可能是油漆工”文章未提起。

E

这是一篇广告。广告类阅读文章的语言比较精练且信息量大。在阅读广告类文章时，首先应浏览一下试题的题干，以便阅读时有的放矢。

17. C 细节题 根据文章小标题“You will have”里的第一句“A university degree in a marketing-related discipline or at least two years of work experience in a marketing role.”可知，公司要求其应聘人员需具有与市场营销相关的大学学历或有至少两年市场营销的工作经验。故C项为答案。而A项“有在HaiSports工作的强烈愿望的人”文中未提起。B项“想挣每月六千的人”与原文不符。D项“大学学历”范围过宽。故均不正确。
18. B 细节题 根据文章倒数第四行可知，想应聘此工作的人可联系 Grace Zhou。故B项“Grace Zhou”是答案。而A项“Peter Wang”只是帮 Grace Zhou 修改广告内容的人。C项“Penglai Lu”是公司所在的地址。D项“Westminster Sports”是公司的前身之一。都不符合原义，故都不是答案。
19. B 词义题 根据文章小标题“**Marketing Assistant**”第二段第二句“You will be responsible for helping to turn HaiSports into one of the most reputable brands in the sports equipment marketplace.”可知，HaiSports 公司想把它的产品打造成体育用品市场里最有口碑的、最具盛名的品牌之一。故B项“有好的名声”是答案。而A项“令人尊敬的”、C项“负责的”和D项“共和国”都不符合原义，故都不是答案。
20. C 细节题 根据文章小标题“**Marketing Assistant**”第二段第二句“You will be responsible for helping to turn HaiSports into one of the most reputable brands in the sports equipment marketplace.”可知，HaiSports 公司想把它的产品打造成体育用品市场里最有口碑的、最具盛名的品牌之一。但这并不意味着该公司已经是体育用品市场里最有口碑的、最具盛名的品牌之一，故C项是错误的陈述，选C项。而A项“HaiSports 目的是出售高质量的体育用品”和B项“HaiSports 是个中外合资公司，由两个公司组成”均在文章小标题“**Marketing Assistant**”第一段中有陈述。D项“HaiSports 要招募三个市场营销的助理”在文章小标题“**Marketing Assistant**”第二段第一句中也有陈述。

第二节

21. Susan 选 C。因为从她的个人情况介绍中可知她爸爸失业而妈妈的薪水又低。可见在寻找旅馆时,便宜的价格是最主要的。她平时参加各种社会活动,可见她性格外向,善于与人交往。由此可知她愿意与他人共用书房和食宿等。
22. Lily 选 E。因为从她的个人情况介绍中可知 Lily 是个运动爱好者,故旅馆除了提供食宿外还得提供设备齐全的运动场所。从个人介绍中还可知她希望与人共住一室。因此能满足上述条件的只有 E。而 A 项只有游泳池,无法满足她的需要。B 项虽然运动设施齐全,但只提供单人房,故不能选 B 项。
23. Nancy 选 A。因为从她的个人情况介绍中可知 Nancy 喜欢购物喜欢时尚,可见她想选的旅馆应该离市中心或购物中心不远。从介绍中还可知她喜欢游泳,而且爸爸有钱,她不想与人共住一室,那么,能满足这些条件的只有 A 项。B 项虽然有游泳池但在乡间;E 项虽运动设施齐全,可能有游泳池,但只提供双人房。故也不选。
24. Tom 选 D。因为从他的个人情况介绍中可知, Tom 不喜欢干家务。他讨厌洗衣服,痛恨乘公交车,更不会骑自行车! 从中可推知,他所选的旅馆应该离学校、市中心很近,且旅馆需有洗衣等服务。文中说该旅馆提供一切便利设施,可推知应提供洗衣服务,故只能选 D。A 项虽与购物中心近,但与学校的距离并没有说明。
25. Victor 选 B。因为从他的个人情况介绍中可知, Victor 很浪漫。他喜欢画画,也喜欢去乡间旅游,还喜欢体育运动。而只有 B 项能满足他的这些需要。