

英语高考  
应试技巧丛书

马淑英 主编

# 高中英语阅读理解

# 100 篇

外语教学与研究出版社

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# 前 言

阅读能力的培养在英语学习中占有重要的地位。在当今信息时代,新的信息层出不穷,而信息的接受和整理都要通过阅读。阅读能力的重要性使得“阅读理解”成为高考试卷中的主要题型之一,并且占有较大的比重(占整个试卷得分的 40%),文章的难度也逐渐增大。

为适应教学的需要、提高学生的阅读能力,我们根据《中学英语教学大纲》及国家教委颁发的《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明》规定的有关教学要求和内容,编写了这本《高中英语阅读理解 100 篇》,供学生自学使用,也可供教师备课参考。

全书共分六个单元。

第一至第五单元:每单元包括两项内容:

- 1、指导语:说明篇章的特点,指导阅读方法。
- 2、单元练习。

第六单元:按高考要求,进行综合训练。

书后附有参考答案。

本书由马淑英主编。

编者:王英民、施平、王力行、马淑英。

全书由马淑英、单先健统编、审订。

限于编者水平,书中不妥之处,恳请广大读者批评、指正。

编 者

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# 第 一 单 元

## 如何确定篇章的主旨和中心意思

善于抓住篇章主旨和中心意思在阅读中非常重要。对于提高阅读效率、加快阅读速度也很有帮助。这也是大纲对阅读训练的基本要求之一。在确定篇章主旨的时候，要特别注意以下几个方面。

### 一、了解文章结构，确认主题句。

英语的篇章一般比较规范，特别是叙述文和说明文；一般都有主题句和支持句（或叫扩展句）。如：

My car is in a very bad condition. It never starts in cold weather. It uses too much gasoline. The horn and left turn signal don't work properly. I wish I could get a new car.

以上篇章段首为主题句，段尾为结尾句，段中为扩展句。抓住了主题句就抓住了篇章的主旨和中心意思。

再看 1996 年高考阅读 C，先读第 61 题：

61. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

- A. Some animals and plants depend on each other for existence.
- B. Some animals and plants develop their relationship easily.
- C. Some plants depend on each other for food.
- D. Some animals live better together.

读该段找主题句：

Sometimes an animal has a plant partner. The relation develops until the two partners can't manage without each other. This is in the corals (珊瑚) of the sea. In their skins they have tiny plants which act as "dustman", taking some of the waste products from the coral and giving in return oxygen which the animal needs to breathe. If the plants are killed, or are even prevented from light so that they cannot live normally, the corals will die.

显然主题句为段落中第二句。因此，选项 A 对。以上所选例子都是主题句在段首。但在不少篇章中，主题句在段中或段尾出现。

## 二、选项应具有概括性。

请看 1996 高考阅读 E 中的第 66 题是这样写的：

66. The main purpose of announcing the above events is to give information about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. visiting teams
- B. famous players
- C. things to do for the weekend
- D. prices to pay for the sports events

阅读 E 是一种赛事海报；先通知三件事：(1) 自行车比赛；(2) 巴西足球队与北京国安队比赛；(3) 全国攀岩比赛，日本队做表演。

如选 A，显然与(1)不符，不具有概括性。如选 B，巴西队可以称得上著名，但与(1)、(3)赛事不符。如选 D，(1)、(2)都有价格，(3)是免费。又不能概括。因此，最能概括全体的只有选项 C。

## 三、把握文章的主要脉络及段与段之间的逻辑关系。

有些篇章的主题句，或主旨不在段首和段尾，而是在文中，阅读时要特别注意把握篇章的主要脉络及段与段之间的逻辑关系。如 1995 年高考题阅读 A：

Fat on human beings is distributed (分布) in different ways. Some fat people have a large stomach and no waist line — which makes them look round, rather like apples. Others are fatter below the waist, which makes them appear pear-shaped (梨形的).

There are two types of fat: external fat (fat under the skin) and internal fat (fat inside the body wall). Doctors, who have been examining the relationship between health and fatness, have found that the 'pears' have less internal fat, but the 'apples' have more internal fat than external fat. This seems to be what causes the health problems.

The best treatment for fatness is to reduce the internal fat. But unfortunately it seems that dieting (节食) simply makes an apple-shaped person into a smaller apple and a pear-shaped person into a smaller pear. At the moment there is no known way of reducing the internal rather than the external fat.

61. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fatness and health
- B. ways to lose weight
- C. people's figure
- D. distribution of fat

答案是 A

## 练 习

### (1)

According to the dictionary, the word "library" comes from the Latin word "liber", meaning "book". Thus the library is a place where a collection of books is kept. But the modern library is much more than that. It is the place where man's inventions, discoveries, travels and dreams are kept. It has been called the memory of the human race.

The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Dictionaries in a Library
- B. The Modern Library
- C. The Meaning of the Human Race
- D. A Collection of Books

### (2)

You often ask "Is there any mail for me?" returning home at lunch or dinner time. If there is a letter, you read it eagerly, pleased that your friend or relative has thought of you. Other people answer a friendly letter as warmly as you do. They are happy to be remembered. But if the letter you write makes them feel as if you yourself were with them, speaking in your own friendly way, they are especially pleased. You have given something of yourself. And to be yourself in a letter to a friend is an art you need to master.

The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. How to Speak in a Friendly Way
- B. Mail for Me
- C. A Letter from Your Friend or Relative
- D. The Art of Letter Writing

### (3)

A cause always has an effect, and an effect has a cause. Often, however, in searching for the cause or effect of an act, we jump to conclusions. If John Wilkins, who is big and strong, does not go out for the football team, some pupils say, "Wilkins has no courage." Perhaps the real reason is that his parents object (反对), he is behind in his school work and can not afford the time, or he believes that football is not worth playing.



Which of the following is the best title for this paragraph?

- A. How to Play Football
- B. Cause and Effect
- C. Danger of Jumping to Conclusions
- D. Sport and Study

(4)

What are the tallest plants in the world? Many people would say that giant redwood trees of California. Actually, the tallest plants are in the oceans. These are seaweeds that grow almost seven hundred feet tall. Compared to this height, the giant redwoods are pygmies of only four hundred feet. To get some idea of these heights, consider the Statue of Liberty. This huge figure rises only three hundred feet.

The passage can be entitled \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Redwoods in California
- B. The Statue of Liberty
- C. Seaweed
- D. The Tallest Plants

(5)

Karen is a flight attendant for a large airline. She says she enjoys her job for several reasons. She likes meeting new people every day. She likes to travel, and she really enjoys traveling by plane. As a flight attendant, she receives tickets for free flights, so she can take small vacations to many different places. Karen says that the best part of her job is her schedule because she often has a great deal of free time.

What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Karen likes her work schedule very much.
- B. Karen enjoys her job for several good reasons.
- C. Flight attendants meet many new people every day.
- D. Flight attendants must enjoy travel long by plane.

(6)

In tennis, a player needs four points to win a game. These points are called 15, 30, 40, and game point. Four points wins a game, and six games wins a set. A tennis match goes on until one player wins two of three sets or sometimes three out of five.

What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. The scoring system in tennis is a little difficult to understand.
- B. In tennis, there are only two players at one time.
- C. Twenty-four points equals one set.
- D. A set in tennis is usually longer than a game or a match.

(7)

There are over two hundred different species of turtles in the world. Some turtles are quite small; they can fit in your hand. However, other kind of turtles may grow to weigh more than five hundred kilos! One kind of sea turtle is the heaviest of all reptiles (两栖动物). A fully grown sea turtle of this kind may be almost three meters long and weigh much more than five hundred kilos.

What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Turtles are different in size and weight.
- B. Sea turtles are extremely heavy.
- C. Small turtles can fit in your hands.
- D. Small turtles make excellent pets for children.

(8)

The United Nations was officially set up on October 24, 1945, at a special meeting in San Francisco, California. The idea of the U. N., as the United Nations is often called, was proposed by Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt. The U. N., which has more than 130 nation members, tries to keep world peace, help countries to be friends, encourage countries to respect each other, improve living conditions, and set up a good system of international law.

What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. The United Nations began in 1945.
- B. The United Nations has over 130 members.
- C. The United Nations was begun by Churchill and Roosevelt.
- D. The United Nations is a large international organization.

(9)

If you were planning to buy a television set, the following advertisement would certainly attract your attention: "Color TV, only \$ 79. Two day sale. Hurry." However,

when you go to the store ready to buy, you may discover that the advertised sets are sold out. But the salesman is quick to reassure you that he has another model, a more reliable set which is "just right for you." It costs \$ 359. This sales method is called "bait and switch". Buyers are baited with a sales offer, and then they are switched to another more costly item. Buying items on sale requires careful consideration of the goods and the reason for the sale.

1. Which sentence can best express the main idea?
  - A. The customer must be on his or her guard when buying things on sale.
  - B. Color TV sets which sell for \$ 79 are sold out quickly.
  - C. Many stores use the "bait and switch" technique to attract customers.
  - D. Anyone planning to buy a TV would look for a sale.
2. The passage could be entitled \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Buyer Beware
  - B. On Sale
  - C. Buying a TV Set
  - D. Buying and Selling

(10)

Informal rules often control actions. The rules are not written, and people do not talk about the rules. However, most people know the rules and follow them automatically. Anthropologists (人类学家) have studied the American informal rules for time. They found that in American schools and businesses, people expect that everyone will be on time. Suppose a student has an appointment to see her teacher. If she is two or three minutes early or late, she notices the time, but she does not say anything about it. If she is five minutes late, she will probably give a short apology. For example, she may say, "I'm sorry I'm late." If she is ten or more minutes late, she will probably give both an apology and an excuse. "I'm sorry I'm late but my car wouldn't start." If she is more than ten minutes late to the appointment, it may be an insult to the teacher. In short, the informal rules describe how people generally act.

1. What topic is treated in this passage?
  - A. Actions in an American school.
  - B. Excuses and apologies.
  - C. Informal rules of time.
  - D. Why do people follow the informal rules?
2. The general idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. your action depends on how late you are

- B. if you are late, you have to apologize
- C. you don't talk about informal rules
- D. you should always be on time

**参考答案:**

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) B            | (2) D             |
| (3) C            | (4) D             |
| (5) B            | (6) A             |
| (7) A            | (8) D             |
| (9) 1. A    2. A | (10) 1. C    2. A |

## 第 二 单 元

### 如何确认篇章事实

确认篇章事实,从篇章中获取所需信息,是阅读的目的和基本要求。这类理解题在各类阅读试题中被广泛使用。做这类题时要特别注意以下几点。

#### 一、直接事实。

即问题是从篇章中较明显的事实中提出的。做这类题时,既要注意那些一目了然的事实,又要留意那些表明信息的关键词,如数字,年代,地点,人称等等。

#### 二、间接事实。

即在已知事实的基础上经简单计算、推断可知的事实。

#### 三、主要事实与次要事实。

即从篇章罗列的几个事实中,根据题目要求指出最重要的事实。主要事实往往在句首或句尾。

#### 四、根据事实辨认图型。

做地理图型这类题时,要特别注意方位词及表示距离的数词;做其它图型题时要注意对描述词的准确理解。

#### 五、根据事情发展指出正确顺序。

做这类题时,一定要注意和了解事情的来龙去脉。前后顺序、因果及逻辑关系。指出正确的排列顺序。

我们可以从 1993 年高考题阅读 D 当中,找到以上大部分现象。

Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, U. S. A., is in the central part of the state, on the Santa Fe River, which flows into the Rio Grande 35 kilometers west of the city. More than two thousand metres above sea level, it lies in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains with the Ortiz Mountains to the southeast.

Santa Fe was founded in 1609 by the Spanish (西班牙人) on an old Indian village. In 1680 the Indians seized the place but only held it for twelve years before the Spanish retook it. The city remained under Spanish rule until Mexico won its independence (独

立) in 1821. From then on it was a Mexican city until 1846 when it was taken over by U.S. troops.

With a population of 48 953, Santa Fe is now the second largest city in the state. Because of its sunny weather, rich history and surrounding mountains, it is a good place for holiday makers. Besides hunting and skating in the mountains people enjoy shopping in the Indian and Spanish shops, which brings a large income to the city every year. In summer there is an international opera (歌剧) season when operas are shown in a partly-roofed, open-air theatre daily for people from all over the world.

74. At present Santa Fe belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.

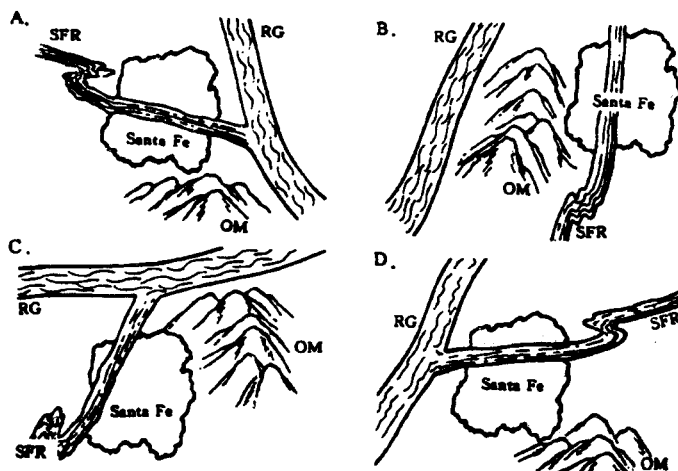
- A. India  
B. Mexico  
C. Spain(西班牙)  
D. the United States

75. Which of the drawings below gives an idea of what Santa Fe is like?

RG= the Rio Grande

SFR = the Santa Fe River

OM = the Ortiz Mountains



76. Santa Fe was under the rule of the Mexicans in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1675  
B. 1695  
C. 1816  
D. 1833

77. The people who held Santa Fe for the longest period in history were the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Spanish  
B. Indians  
C. Mexicans  
D. Americans

78. What is of special interest to people who visit Santa Fe in summer?

- A. Hunting.  
B. Fishing.  
C. Watching operas.  
D. Doing shopping.

79. Santa Fe is best described (描述) as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. trade centre  
B. holiday centre  
C. home for all nations  
D. seaport city

80. One of the reasons for visitors to come to Santa Fe is that it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has fine weather  
B. is the state capital  
C. has historical monuments  
D. is on the Santa Fe River

74. 答案 D 属直接事实。

75. 答案 D 属根据事实辨认图型。

76. 答案 D 属间接事实。

77. 答案 A 属间接事实。

78. 答案 C 属主要事实。

79. 答案 B 属直接事实。

80. 答案 A 属主要事实。

又如 1996 年高考阅读 D:

In 19th century England people liked to go to the seaside. In those days, ladies wore long bathing dresses and men wore bathing suits. Women didn't walk about on the beach (沙滩) in their bathing dresses. They hired a bathing machine. A bathing machine was used for changing in, and for taking the bather down to the sea. It cost 2 pence (便士) to hire a machine and an attendant (侍者). When she had paid, the bather climbed up the back steps and got into the bathing machine. Then she changed into her bathing dress. When she had changed, the machine was pulled down to the sea. The bathing machine stopped in the water and the bather went down the front steps into the water. If she didn't want to get into the sea, the attendant pulled her in.

65. In the 19th century people who used the bathing machine usually did the following things. Which is the right order for doing them?
- a. Changing into bathing clothes.
  - b. Getting out of the bathing machine.
  - c. Paying 2 pence.
  - d. Getting into the bathing machine.
  - e. Being taken down the beach.
  - f. Getting into the water.
- A. e—d—a—b—f—c  
B. c—d—a—e—b—f  
C. c—d—e—a—b—f  
D. d—a—e—b—f—c
- 答案是 B 属根据事实发展指出正确顺序。

## 练 习

### (1)

Maps are drawings of places on the earth. A map can be used to help people find places.

Before there were maps, people used streams and mountains as starting places for directions. Using these directions, everyone started from the same place. Sometimes people became confused about which river or mountain to use as a starting place. With a map, it is possible to start directions from a place that people have never seen.

The first maps were made by people who walked over the territory being mapped. Today, pictures taken from airplanes and from satellites orbiting the earth help people make good maps. On good maps you can tell how far it is from one place to another by measuring.

- 1) According to the passage, what did people use to tell directions before there were maps?
  - A. Stars.
  - B. Streams.
  - C. Mountains.
  - D. Both B and C.
- 2) What enables people to start directions from a place they have never seen?
  - A. An airplane.
  - B. A satellite.
  - C. A map.
  - D. A book.
- 3) What can you do on good maps?
  - A. Tell the difference between two places by measuring.
  - B. Count the number of mountains in one region.
  - C. Describe how deep a river is.
  - D. Use streams and mountains as starting places for directions.

### (2)

A university professor recently made several experiments with different animals to find out which was the most intelligent. He found out that monkey was more intelligent than other animals.

In one experiment the professor put a monkey in a room where there were several small boxes. Some boxes were inside other boxes. One small box had some food inside. The professor wanted to watch the monkey and to find out how long it would take the monkey to find the food. The professor left the room. He waited a few minutes outside



the door. Then he knelt down and put his eye to the keyhole. What did he see? To his surprise he found himself looking directly into the eye of the monkey.

1. What was the purpose of the professor's experiments?
  - A. To find out how clever monkeys are.
  - B. To test the intelligence of different animals.
  - C. To compare the difference between man and the monkey.
  - D. To find out how monkeys search for food.
2. Why did the professor put the food in a small box?
  - A. To give the monkey a surprise.
  - B. To see how the monkey ate from a box.
  - C. To see how soon the monkey could find it.
  - D. To find out how the monkey would open the box.
3. How did the professor watch the monkey?
  - A. By watching it through the keyhole.
  - B. By waiting outside the door.
  - C. By kneeling down at the door.
  - D. By putting it in a small box.

### (3)

Watching TV and going for walks are the most popular leisure activities in Britain. But although longer holidays and shorter working hours have given people more free time, women generally have less free time than men, because they spend time on housework, shopping, and child care.

The survey showed that men were more likely to read newspapers than women, while a slightly higher proportion of adults read Sunday newspapers than read daily morning national newspaper. More people are taking holidays abroad. In 1971 only 36 percent of adults in Britain had been abroad on holiday, but by 1983 this proportion had risen to 62 percent—nearly fifteen million people.

1. According to the passage, what are the most popular leisure activities in Britain?
  - A. Watching TV and going for walks.
  - B. Reading newspapers and travelling abroad.
  - C. Going shopping and doing housework.
  - D. All of above.