



# 最新MET阅读理解

谈 扬 林祖安 主编

山 东 大

# 最新 MET 阅读理解 100 篇

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## 前 言

阅读能力是一个人英语水平的重要标志，也是各种英语考试重点考查的内容。

本书共收入阅读理解测试训练题短文100篇，文章大多选自国外近年出版的书籍和报刊，内容新颖，语言规范，体裁多样，题材广泛。分为新闻报导；知识小品；故事大观；趣事珍闻；动、植物世界；科技之窗；人口、医学、卫生；名人轶事与综合测试共十个部分。

书后附有参考答案。

编 者

1991. 3

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be '王' (Wang) followed by a stylized character, possibly '明' (Ming) or '明' (Ming).

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## MET 阅读理解测试训练题

### I. 新闻报导

1

A collision (碰撞) between an oil tanker and a ship killed 7 men yesterday. The accident happened in the English Channel, which was covered with heavy fog. Two men on the tanker and five on the ship were killed when the ships collided. Reports say that ten more people are missing. They may have drowned. Neither of the ships sank after the collision, but the tanker spilled (泼) thousands of tons of crude oil (原油) into the sea. Winds are pushing this spread oil slick towards Brittany (法国地名), and the French officials are worried that the slick may damage fishing and resort areas (旅游圣地) along the coast. They have ordered many boats to spray detergent (喷洒清洁剂) on the oil to try to reduce the damage as much as possible.

1. About how many people suffered from the collision?

☒ A. 7

B. 10

C. 15

☒ D. 17

遇难

2. The collision happened probably because of  
A. pilot's carelessness B. heavy fog  
C. unseen iceberg D. dangerous wind
3. After the accident  
A. both of the ships did not sink.  
B. SOS was given.  
C. the ship caused a serious pollution.  
D. the beautiful seaside might be destroyed.
4. What's the meaning of the word "slick"?  
A. fishing areas  
B. broken parts of the ship  
C. thick film of oil  
D. goods in the ship
5. What do you suppose the detergent can do?  
A. It can add colour to the sea.  
B. It can reduce the amount of the polluted sea water.  
C. It can remove oil from the surface of the sea.  
D. It can prevent oil from spreading over.

2

More than 30 Guangzhou middle school students telephoned a young woman called Sister Juanjuan on a special line for advice on their troubles.

Guangzhou Evening News reported the line, with the telephone number 330546, opened last Thursday

to help mainly middle school students. It is expected to offer advice to youths who prefer not to discuss personal problems with teachers or parents. Many children believe that teachers and parents do not understand them but only scold them most things they do.

The service, called "Voice from Heart", is available (生效) during the noon break every Tuesday and Friday. Local institutes including the city's Students' Association and Adolescent (青少年) Education Office are sponsoring (赞助) it.

1. Why do some middle school students telephone a stranger for advice?

☒ A. Because they don't trust their teachers or parents.

☐ B. Because they have nothing to do with their schools.

☐ C. Because making a phone call is a fun. *difficult*

☒ D. Because they are afraid of their teachers and parents.

2. When can a middle school student get an answer from "Voice from Heart"?

A. Every day

B. From Tuesday to Friday

C. At noon

☒ D. Tuesday and Friday after lunch time

3. Who do you think the service is mainly for?



- A. For the students who stop going to school.
  - B. For the students who don't like studying.
  - ✓C. For the students who have some personal problems.
  - D. For the students who play truant.
4. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Making a Telephone Call
  - B. Advice Phone Line
  - C. Troublesome Students
  - D. Good News for Middle School Students

### 3

Customers can refuse to pay the fare (车费) asked by a taxi driver who fails to use the odometer (计程表) during the ride as required, says a circular (通告) issued by Shenzhen's government. This is part of an effort to end overcharging often practised by the city's taxi drivers, *Shenzhen Special Zone Daily* reported. The circular said that a taxi with a broken odometer is not allowed to take customers, and a driver with three offense (违反) records for driving without using an odometer will have his or her licence (执照) withdrawn.

1. Why do you think Shenzhen's government has ordered that an odometer be used in all taxis?
- ✓A. Because quite a number of taxi drivers often overcharge.

- B. Because it's difficult for a driver to judge how far he goes without an odometer.
  - C. Because the customers want to know how many miles they've travelled.
  - D. Because it's very important to save gas.
2. What must a taxi driver with a broken odometer do according to the passage?
- A. He or she must hand in the driving licence.
  - ~~B.~~ He or she have to stop driving.
  - C. He or she must have it repaired.
  - D. He or she must report it to the police.
3. What's the purpose of using an odometer?
- A. To make customers happy.
  - B. To save gas.
  - C. To put safety to the first place.
  - ~~D.~~ To end overcharging.
4. What will happen to a taxi driver if he or she drives without an odometer over three times?
- A. He or she will be dismissed.
  - B. He or she will be scolded by public.
  - ~~C.~~ His or her driving licence will be taken away.
  - D. He or she will be fined. 正如

如專如速

Wanmiao earned a lot of money raising fish in

Jiangxi Province, and now he's trying to enrich his cultural life.

"I feel like a beggar in front of educated people even though I am much richer than them in property (财产)," said 33-year-old Li, who has an annual income (年收入) of more than 10,000 yuan.

Li has been working to improve his situation. "I've been taking courses of aquatic technology (水产) through correspondence (函授) given by Jiangxi University and Xiamen Aquatic Products Institute for five years," he said.

Like Li, many farmers in the province are eating up scientific and technical knowledge while they make money. Everyone under the age of 60 in the village has gone to evening classes since 1983 taking courses in culture, agricultural science and technology, the director said.

Thanks to the evening school, low-yielding (低产的) farmland now produces 7.5 tons of grain more per hectare (公顷) than before farmers took the courses, said village official Li Mingyuan.

1. What does the passage tell us?

- A. A part of peasants have got rich first.
- ☒ B. Peasants are eager for knowledge.
- C. Knowledge is very useful in China.
- D. Evening classes are open everywhere in

China.

2. What does "enrich culture life" mean?
  - A. Make the life colourful.
  - B. Make more money.
  - C. Enjoy rich food in life.
  - D. Make more people live better.
3. What fact from the passage shows that knowledge helps peasants get richer?
  - A. Peasants attend evening classes.
  - B. Peasants felt like beggars before educated people.
  - C. The production of the grain has increased rapidly after the peasants took scientific courses.
  - D. More and more peasants put more money in the bank.
4. In what ways do you think most of the peasants get knowledge?
  - A. Keep correspondence course.
  - B. Attend an evening school.
  - C. Study by themselves.
  - D. Go to college.

5

" One day during the summer, the water supply was shut off in most of Beijing. For the city's 37 years as the capital, the people of Beijing tasted

for the first time the bitter fruit for water outstripping the supply.

The main water sources (水源) of Beijing — the Yongding River, Chaobai River, etc. all start in water-short Shanxi or Hebei Province. They can't be fully relied on since they are seasonal.

Besides being affected by the use of water by neighbouring countries areas, Guanting Reservoir has seen its supply decrease (减少).

Some very short-sighted means have been used to meet the demand. A total of more than 40,000 motor-pumped wells (机井) have put the city into trouble.

The overexploitation (过量开采) has given rise to three serious effects.

First, underground water has been gradually drained dry.

Secondly, water quality is getting worse. Dozens of wells have been disused because of pollution.

Third, about 600 square kilometers in the eastern suburbs (东郊) has sunk, by as much as 0.55 meters in the centre.

A solution is hard to find, the newspaper said. The city's water system is short of demand. People hope that large Waterworks will be put into use as soon as possible.

1. What do you suppose "water outstripping the supply" mean?
  - ☒ A. There is not enough water to meet the demand.
  - B. Water is very difficult to get on earth.
  - C. Water is getting less and less.
  - D. Water is very important to the supply.
2. Why can't the Yongding and other rivers be relied on?
  - A. They have too limited water storage.
  - B. They are used by too many people.
  - ☒ C. They are dry in summer.
  - D. They are too small and short.
3. What is the author's opinion on digging wells in the suburbs?
  - A. It is a good idea.
  - ☒ B. It is completely wrong.
  - ☒ C. It is a short way to solve the water problem.
  - D. It is a first step to take.
4. How should the water shortage problem be solved?
  - A. Stop digging wells.
  - B. Limit using water
  - C. Recycle water
  - ☒ D. Build more waterworks.
5. Which of the following is one of the serious

effects the overexploitation will lead to?

- A. All the rivers will get dry.
- ☒ B. The city will gradually sink.
- C. Guanting Reservoir will be of no use.
- D. There will be no drinking water at all.

6

Chinese zoologists (动物学家) have called for greater attention to the treatment of diseases endangering the giant panda (大熊猫), the country's prized animal.

The call was made at a national seminar (研讨会) on breeding pandas recently held in Hubei Province, central China.

Chinese zoologists have found, after three years of study, that, many giant pandas died from infection (传染病) caused by 16 parasites (寄生虫).

Of the diseases they face infections caused by parasites are the most serious, the zoologists said.

They also believe that the animal's limited territory has caused inbreeding which in turn weakened their immunity (免疫力) to disease.

Investigations (调查) completed at Wolong and seven other giant panda reserves (保护区) show that at least 180 pandas have died since 1974. Some of them died of hunger while others died of disease.

The report says that only about 1,000 pandas live in an area of 29,500 square kilometers of deep mountains in western China where arrow bamboo, the main food of the animal, is found.

1. What have Chinese zoologists called for at a national seminar?

☒ A. Treating the diseases which may cause death to pandas.

B. Expanding land areas for pandas.

C. Looking after sick pandas.

☒ D. Helping the pandas out of trouble.

2. What do you think threats (威胁) pandas' life most?

A. Bad weather

☒ B. Shortage of food

C. Cancer

☒ D. Limited land area

3. What did the three-year-long study lead scientists to believe?

☒ A. There isn't enough space for pandas.

☒ B. The giant panda is the country's prized animal.

☒ C. There are few diseases a giant panda is likely to suffer from.

☒ D. The number of the giant pandas is getting smaller.

4. What do pandas like to eat most?

A. Green plants

B. Liquid food

☒ C. Arrow bamboo

D. Milk



5. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- A. The panda will disappear from the world in a few years.
- B. Pandas can be found in the places where arrow bamboos grow.
- C. There are 8 pandas reserves in China.
- D. Many pandas died either of hunger or of diseases.

7

Chinese water control experts (专家) are calling for emergency measures (紧急措施) to remove white ants from dykes on the Yangtze River before the forthcoming rainy season.

During a recent survey (调查) of flood control works in the six provinces along the river, experts found white ant-holes in many sections of the dykes causing a great amount of seepage (渗漏).

A Chinese proverb says, "one ant hole may cause the collapse of a 1,000-li dyke". The experts have called on local people to smoke out white ants and fill up ant-holes with mud.

Meanwhile, severe flooding might hit China this year because of abnormal (不正常的) weather caused by fewer sunspots, the weekly *Onlook* (《瞭望》周刊) said.