

# 考 易

高考英语 谋略与演习 阅读理解

# TEST EASE

湖北教育出版社

王 伟 主编



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湖北教育出版社 主编 / 王 伟

编者 / 吴道虎 夏清松

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## 前言

阅读理解是高中英语教学中毫无疑问最重要的部分,但由于种种原因,无论从质还是从量上的训练都是不够的,难以达到教学大纲的要求,更不能满足做好占高考英语试卷比重最大的阅读理解试题的要求。为了帮助高中学生运用恰当的阅读方法,快速阅读并理解与高中教材难易相当的材料,获得较强的阅读技能,我们结合高考要求,编写了本书,供高中学生,尤其是高中三年级学生使用。

本书共分三部分,即综合谋略、范例解析、实战演习(附答案)。综合谋略部分着重阐述了阅读的技巧和步骤,使读者能从中领悟高考命题原则和相对完善的解题思路;范例解析部分就不同的阅读理解题型进行了剖析,从而使读者获得驾驭表层和深层理解题的能力;实战演习部分选编了在难易程度上体现NMET命题意图的120篇阅读理解材料,在练习中巩固知识、完善方法、提高能力。

编者虽力图使此书紧扣教学大纲和高考命题原则,意旨完美,但由于水平有限,疏忽错误在所难免,敬请专家同仁赐正。

《阅读理解》是《考易·高考英语谋略与演习》丛书中的一本。该丛书还包括《单项填空》、《短文改错》、《完形填空》、《书面表达》及《模拟套题》,共六本。考生在对高考英语进行全面复习时,不妨将它们配合使用,会达到事半功倍的效果。

编者

2002年1月

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## 综合谋略

### 【阅读理解概述】

综观近些年来的高考英语试题中的阅读理解题,其题型基本相同,但难度有逐年加大的趋势。NMET2000 的阅读理解 A 节由 5 个语段组成,全节总词量为 1887 词,语段词量为 1217 词,设题词量为 670 词;NMET2001 的阅读理解也由 5 个语段组成,全节总词量为 2043 词,语段词量为 1354 词,设题词量为 689 词(一题图示除外)。阅读材料篇幅的逐年加长,以及文章主要摘选自英文报刊原文,反映英美等西方国家的文化特点,都给我们的考生增加了阅读难度。

《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》明确指出:“……发展听、说、读、写的基本技能,培养在口头上和书面上初步运用英语进行交际的能力,侧重培养阅读能力,并使学生获得一定的自学能力……”。由此可见,高中阶段阅读教学既要做到发展读的基本技能,又要侧重培养学生的阅读能力、自学能力。根据《大纲》二级目标(高中三年),除课文外,补充阅读量应达到 20 万字以上。

阅读仅靠增加量是不够的,必须掌握阅读的方法及技巧,从而快速有效地理解阅读文章,准确无误地做好试题。

### 【阅读理解技巧】

面对一篇阅读材料是逐句深层理解,还是泛泛而读只知其大意,偏重任何一面都是不可取的。一篇阅读材料一般不只设一个阅读理解题,在材料后的 3—5 个题目中,有表层理解,有深层理解,也有综合概括。因此,可采取以下几种技巧来做阅读理解题。

#### (1) 抓住主题句判断中心思想

一篇文章通常由若干个段落组成,一般说来,每个段落有一个主题句,即中心句。中心句是指一段话或一篇文章中凝炼精华而又体现中心的一两处语句,它对于理解段意、主题是很有帮助的。主题句常常出现在一段的开头,有时也出现在段中或段尾,其他句子只是为主题句增色,围绕其主题进一步加以阐述、补充、发挥或提供细节。一篇文章的主题或中心思想,有时在文章的首句出现,有时在文中或文章的末尾出现。

#### (2) 抓住文章体裁与文章措辞特点判断作者行文意图

有些阅读材料或段落的中心思想体现在各个句子中,并无明显的主题句,那就要求读者利用概括的原则,对句子或段落、全文加以进一步概括、提炼、筛选,升华为最重

要的信息,存入大脑。对于较长的篇章,必须对各段中心作进一步浓缩,然后对各段大意再作进一步概括,确定中心思想或作者的行文意图。如果读者能够准确概括文章主题,那就说明读者真正读懂了文章。

### (3)抓住词句理解细节

所谓阅读理解,就是要读者根据文章内容进行理解,然后答题,不应该有读者自己的观点,不应该有经验题,不应该有“也许”,而应该根据作者直接或含蓄表达出来的观点或隐含在词句中的观点来答题。所谓直接表达法就是从字面上可以看出作者的观点;而含蓄表达法则是通过相反的或讽刺、挖苦的观点或文章内容给人以教训、警告与启示,这就要求读者抓准词句的细节做出严谨的预测,从而准确把握文章的内容。

### (4)抓住上下文行,准确猜词悟意

英语的单个词意义有多种,但是一旦它们置于文章的具体语境中,它们就有了特定的涵义。因此,准确地把握词义或对文章中出现的生词的判断理解要根据上下文意来进行。尤其对于生词,上下文通常包含了帮助读者找到陌生词汇含义的线索,读者可以通过标点符号、构词法、某些特指词如 *it* 或 *this* 等之类的词来领悟其含义。通过判断分析,一些陌生词或词组的意思就容易理解了。当然,读者有时也要根据构词法来判断其词义,抓住词根,看前后缀,再联系上下文来准确判断其词义,答案就迎刃而解了。

## 【阅读理解步骤】

关于阅读理解的解题步骤,一般有两种阅读习惯。有人先读材料后做题;有人先看题再读材料,最后做题。两种习惯各有利弊,应该根据不同的材料采用不同的解题步骤。

先读材料再做题,遇到问题再回过头来读有关部分,最后筛选出最佳答案。这种方法对较短文章比较实用,但对于一篇较长文章就不太实用了。由于第一遍阅读文章时,阅读目的性不明确,该记住的一些事实没能记住,该留心的细节没能注意,因此,答题时不得不再去查找,这样既费时又不一定准确。

先读理解题再阅读文章,最后选出最佳答案。这种方法的优点是目的性明确,带着考点去阅读。这种阅读有侧重点,读起来节省时间。但对于较短文章就不实用了,读了老半天还不了解文章的主题或细节的分布情况;对于较长文章也不能很快找到所需要的信息。

最好的阅读步骤应该是:无论文章长短,先快速通读全文,对文章形成总体印象,然后读理解题,再进行搜索性阅读,即略读、速读、跳读、分读、精读相结合的一种阅读方法,最后做理解题。这种方法可以避免前两种方法的弊端,提高做题的速度和准确性。这当然要求靠平时的阅读训练培养出来。

总之,这三种方法是我们多数人所采用的。我们应根据自己的基础和能力,选出其中最佳的阅读方案。



## 范例解析

### A

Tom Brennan was working in a Philadelphia office building when he noticed a black bag. The bag contained a book.

This chance discovery ended a 12-day search by the Library Company of Philadelphia for a historical treasure — a 120-page diary kept 190 years ago by Deborah Logan, “a woman who knew everybody in her day,” James Green, the librarian told the magazine *American Libraries*.

Most of the diary is a record of big events in Philadelphia. It also includes a description of British soldiers burning Washington, D.C. in the war of 1812. She describes President James Madison on horseback as “perfectly shaking with fear” during the troubled days. George Washington, she writes, mistook her for the wife of a French man, and praised her excellent English.

The adventure of the lost book began September 4 when Cory Luxmoore arrived from England to deliver the diary of his ancestor(祖先) to the Library Company, which he and his wife considered to be the best home for the diary.

Green told *American Libraries* he had the diary in his possession “about five minutes” when Luxmoore took it back because he had promised to show it to one other person. On returning to his hotel after showing the precious book to Green, Luxmoore was shocked to realize that he had left it in the taxi.

Without any delay, Green began calling every taxi company in the city, with no luck. “I’ve felt sick since then,” Luxmoore told reporters.

According to Green, no one has yet learned how the diary came to the office building. Tom Brennan received an award (奖励) of \$1,000, Philadelphia gained another treasure for its history, and Luxmoore told reporters, “It’s wonderful news. I’m on high.”

1. This article mainly tells about the story of \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| A. a lost diary  | B. Deborah Logan       |
| C. Cory Luxmoore | D. the Library Company |

2. From the text, we learn that the diary is now owned by \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. Tom Brennan                      B. an unknown person  
C. a Philadelphia magazine        D. the Library Company of Philadelphia
3. Philadelphia is thought to be the best home for the diary because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was written in Philadelphia  
B. it tells stories about Philadelphia  
C. people in the city are interested in old things  
D. the British and the Americans once fought in Philadelphia
4. Which of the following shows the right order of what happened to the diary?  
a. Tom Brennan found the book in an office building.  
b. The book was shown to James Green.  
c. Cory Luxmoore arrived from England.  
d. The book was left behind in a taxi.  
A. a,b,c,d        B. c,b,d,a        C. a,c,d,b        D. c,a,b,d
5. What did Cory Luxmoore mean when he said "I'm on high"?  
A. I'm rich.        B. I'm famous.    C. I'm excited.    D. I'm lucky.

【答案解析】

1. [A]这是一道主旨题。通过整篇文章可知,本文主要是讲述"a lost diary"。所以选 A。
2. [D]这是一道细节题。从第二段第一句话"This chance discovery ended a 12-day search by the Library Company of Philadelphia for a historical treasure."可知,这本书属于"the Library Company of Philadelphia"。所以选 D。
3. [B]这是一道细节题,从第三段第一句话"Most of the diary is a record of big events in Philadelphia."可知,这本书讲述了关于 Philadelphia 的故事。所以选 B。
4. [B]这是一道排序题。根据文中内容可知:Gory Luxmoore 从伦敦到达,然后把书交给 Green 看了大约五分钟,就要回准备给另外一个人看,不幸丢在出租车上,最后由 Tom Brennan 在"an office building"中找到。所以选 B。
5. [C]这是一道猜测题。"on high"的本意是"在高处、在天堂",但根据本文的意思,Gory Luxmoore 知道丢失的书找到后,一定是感到很高兴。所以选 C。

**B**

Computer people talk a lot about the need for other people to become "computer-literate". But not all experts (专家) agree that this is a good idea. One pioneer, in particular, who disagrees is David Tebbutt, the founder of Computertown UK. Although many people see this

as a successful attempt to bring people closer to the computer, David does not see it that way. He says that Computertown UK was formed for just the opposite reason, to bring computers to people and make them "people-literate".

David Tebbutt thinks Computertowns are most successful when tied to a computer club but he insists there is an important difference between the two. The clubs are for people who have some computer knowledge already. This frightens away non-experts, who are happier going to Computertowns where there are computers for them to experiment on, with experts to encourage them and answer any questions they have. They are not told what to do, they find out. The computer experts have to learn not to tell people about computers, but have to be able to answer all questions people ask. People don't have to learn computer terms(术语), but the experts have to explain in plain language. The computers are becoming "people-literate".

6. Which of the following is David Tebbutt's idea on the relationship between people and computers?
- A. Computer learning should be made easier.
  - B. There should be more computer clubs for experts.
  - C. People should work harder to master computer use.
  - D. Computers should be made cheaper so that people can afford them.
7. We can infer from the text that "computer-literate" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. being able to afford a computer
  - B. being able to write computer programs
  - C. working with the computer and finding out its value
  - D. understanding the computer and knowing how to use it
8. The underlined word "it" in the first paragraph refers to the idea that Computertowns \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. help to set up more computer clubs
  - B. bring people to learn to use computers
  - C. bring more experts to work together
  - D. help to sell computers to the public
9. David Tebbutt started Computertown UK with the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. making better use of computer experts
  - B. improving computer programs
  - C. increasing computer sales
  - D. popularizing computers

## 【答案解析】

6. [A]这是一道概括题。此题要求考生根据内容选择一个最恰当的概括,即作者与此文的中心:“The computers are becoming ‘people-literate’”。所以选 A。
7. [D]这是一道猜测题。要求学生根据全文意思猜测出“computer-literate”的含义。即“具有一定计算机知识并会使用计算机”。所以选 D。
8. [B]这是一道细节题。根据上文可知, it 指“to bring people closer to the computer”。所以选 B。
9. [D]这是一道细节题。根据第一段最后一句“to bring computer to people and make them ‘people-literate’”可知, David Tebbutt 的目的是普及电脑。所以选 D。

## C

Want to save money when traveling by train? Here are some ways.

**Day Returns**

This ticket can save you up to 45% on the standard fare(车费). You have to travel after the rush hour period Mon.—Fri., but can travel at any time on Sat. or Sun.

**Big City Savers**

These are special low-priced tickets on certain trains. You have to book in advance—at the latest by 16:00 the day before you travel. It's first come, first served.

**Weekend Returns**

Weekend Returns are available (有售) for most journeys over 60 miles. Go on Fri., Sat. or Sun., and return the same weekend on Sat. or Sun., and save up to 35% on the standard fare.

**Monthly Returns**

These are available for most journeys over 65 miles. Go any day and return within a month. Monthly Returns save you up to 25% on the standard fare.

**Family Railcard**

For £ 20 this railcard allows you to take a second adult (成人) and up to 4 children for only £ 3 each when you buy single or return tickets. You can travel as often as you like until the card becomes out of date.

10. Which is the best ticket to buy if you live in London and want to go to a small town 80 miles away for four days?
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Big City Savers | B. Monthly Returns |
| C. Weekend Returns | D. Day Returns     |

11. A man bought himself a ticket of £ 15 and three tickets for his family with a family rail-card. How much did he pay?

- A. £ 44                  B. £ 29                  C. £ 24                  D. £ 15

【答案解析】

10. [B]这是一道判断题。根据文中意思, Monthly Returns 是在 65 英里以上, 任何一天都可以出发, 一个月之内的任何一天都可以返回。所以选 B。

11. [C]这题是一道计算题。根据文章, 另外三张票按每张 £ 3 计算是 £ 9, 加上 £ 15, 即 £ 24。所以选 C。

## D

Maybe ten-year-old Elizabeth put it best when she said to her father, "But, Dad, you can't be healthy if you're dead."

Dad, in a hurry to get home before dark so he could go for a run, had forgotten to wear his safety belt—a mistake 75% of the US population make every day. The big question is why.

There have been many myths about safety belts ever since their first appearance in cars some forty years ago. The following are three of the most common.

Myth Number One: It's best to be "thrown clear" of a serious accident.

Truth: Sorry, but any accident serious enough to "throw you clear" is also going to be serious enough to give you a very bad landing. And chances are you'll have traveled through a windshield (挡风玻璃) or door to do it. Studies show that chances of dying after a car accident are twenty-five times greater in cases where people are "thrown clear".

Myth Number Two: Safety belts "trap" people in cars that are burning or sinking in water.

Truth: Sorry again, but studies show that people knocked unconscious (昏迷) due to not wearing safety belts have a greater chance of dying in these accidents. People wearing safety belts are usually protected to the point of having a clear head to free themselves from such dangerous situations, not to be trapped in them.

Myth Number Three: Safety belts aren't needed at speeds of less than 30 miles per hour (mph).

Truth: When two cars traveling at 30 mph hit each other, and unbelted driver would meet the windshield with a force equal to diving headfirst into the ground from a height of 10 meters.

12. Why did Elizabeth say to her father, "But, Dad, you can't be healthy if you're dead"?  
 A. He was driving at great speed.      B. He was running across the street.  
 C. He didn't have his safety belt on.      D. He didn't take his medicine on time.
13. The reason Dad was in a hurry to get home was that he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. wasn't feeling very well      B. hated to drive in the dark  
 C. wanted to take some exercise      D. didn't want to be caught by the police
14. According to the text, to be "thrown clear" of a serious accident is very dangerous because you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. may be knocked down by other cars  
 B. may get seriously hurt being thrown out of the car  
 C. may find it impossible to get away from the seat  
 D. may get caught in the car door
15. Some people prefer to drive without wearing a safety belt because they believe \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the belt prevents them from escaping in an accident  
 B. they will be unable to think clearly in an accident  
 C. they will be caught when help comes  
 D. cars catch fire easily
16. What is the advice given in the text?  
 A. Never drive faster than 30 miles an hour.  
 B. Try your best to save yourself in a car accident.  
 C. Never forget to wear the safety belt while driving.  
 D. Drive slowly while you're not wearing a safety belt.

【答案解析】

12. [C] 这是一道细节题。从第二段第一句可知, Elizabeth 的父亲未系安全带。所以选 C。
13. [C] 这是一道细节题。从第二段第一句可知, Elizabeth 的父亲匆匆忙忙赶回家, 是 "so he could go for a run", 即去跑步。所以选 C。
14. [B] 这是一道细节题。从第五段的句子 "And chances are you'll have traveled through a windshield or door to do it" 可知, 答案只能选 B。
15. [A] 这是一道细节题。从第六段的句子 "Myth Number Two: Safety belts 'trap' people in cars that are burning or sinking in water" 中可知, 一些人错误地认为发生车祸时, 安全带阻碍了他们逃生。所以选 A。
16. [C] 这是一道综述题。本文的主旨即要人们在驾车行驶时一定要系安全带。所以选 C。

## E

When a group of children politely stop a conversation with you, saying: "We have to go to work now", you're left feeling surprised and certainly uneasy. After all, this is the 1990s and the idea of children working is just unthinkable. That is, until you are told that they are all pupils of stage schools, and that the "work" they go off to is to go on the stage in a theatre.

Stage schools often act as agencies (代理机构) to supply children for stage and television work. More worthy of the name "stage school" are those few places where children attend full time, with a training for the theatre and a general education.

A visit to such schools will leave you in no doubt that the children enjoy themselves. After all, what lively children wouldn't settle for spending only half the day doing ordinary school work, and acting, singing or dancing their way through the other half of the day?

Then of course there are times for the children to make a name and make a little money in some big shows. Some stage schools give their children too much professional work at such a young age. But the law is very tight on the amount they can do. Those under 13 are limited to 40 days in one year; those over 13 do 80 days.

The schools themselves admit that not all children will be successful in the profession for which they are being trained. So what happens to those who don't make it? While all the leading schools say they place great importance on children getting good study results, the facts seem to suggest this is not always the case.

17. People would stop feeling uneasy when realizing that the children they're talking to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. attend a stage school    | B. are going to the theatre |
| C. have got some work to do | D. love singing and dancing |

18. In the writer's opinion, a good stage school should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. produce star performers
- B. help pupils improve their study skills
- C. train pupils in language and performing arts
- D. provide a general education and stage training

19. "Professional work" as used in the text means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A. ordinary school work     | B. money-making performances              |
| C. stage training at school | D. acting, singing or dancing after class |

20. Which of the following best describes how the writer feels about stage schools?

- A. He thinks highly of what they have to offer.
- B. He favors an early start in the training of performing arts.
- C. He feels uncomfortable about children putting on night shows.
- D. He doubts the standard of ordinary education they have reached.

【答案解析】

17. [A]这是一道细节题。根据第一段最后一句“*That is, until you are told that they are all pupils of stage schools, and that the ‘work’ they go off to is to go on the stage in a theatre.*”可知,当人们得知孩子们要去参加戏剧学校的训练,他们才不会感到担心或不安了。所以选 A。
18. [D]这是一道细节题。根据第二段最后一句“*More worthy of the name ‘stage school’ are those few places where children attend full time, with a training for the theatre and a general education*”可知,作者的观点是:一所好戏剧学校应该给学生提供一种常规的教育和舞台训练。所以选 D。
19. [C]这是一道细节题。根据第四段中的句子“*Some stage schools give their children too much professional work at such a young age.*”可知,“*professional work*”是指他们进行的舞台训练。所以选 C。
20. [D]这是一道概括题。根据全文可知,作者对学生能得到的普通教育的水平感到怀疑。所以选 D。

## F

New York, 10 November, 5:27p.m., yesterday. Biggest power failure in the city's history.

Thousands of people got stuck in lifts. Martin Saitzman spent three hours between the 21st and 22nd floors of the Empire State Building. “There were twelve of us. But no one panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn't let him. Firemen finally got us out.”

“It was the best night we've ever had,” said Angela Carraro, who runs an Italian restaurant on 42nd Street. “We had lots of candles on tables and the waiters were carrying candles on their trays. The place was full all night, in fact, for after we had closed, we let the people stay on and spend the night here.”

The zoos had their problems like everyone else. Keepers worked through the night. They used blankets to keep flying squirrels and small monkeys warm. While zoos had problems keeping warm, supermarkets had problems keeping cool. “All of our ice cream and frozen



foods melted.” said the manager of a store in downtown Manhattan. “They were worth \$ 50,000.”

The big electric clock in the lobby(大厅) of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started ticking(滴答) again at 5:25 this morning. It was almost on time.

21. Throughout the period of darkness, Martin Saltzman and the eleven others were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nervous      B. excited      C. calm      D. frightened

22. In what way was the night of November 10 the best night for Angela Carraro?

- A. She had a taste of adventure.  
B. Burning candles brightened the place.  
C. Business was better than usual.  
D. Many people stayed the night in her restaurant.

23. How long did the power failure last?

- A. Nearly 12 hours.      B. More than 12 hours.  
C. Nearly 24 hours.      D. More than 24 hours.

[答案解析]

21. [C]这是一道细节题。根据第二段的句子“*But no one panicked.*”可知,答案选 C。“*panicked*”是惊慌的意思。

22. [C]这是一道细节题。根据第三段文字可知,“Angela Carraro”的餐馆生意比往常要好,整夜整个餐馆充满了客人。所以选 C。

23. [A]这是一道计算题。从第一天下午 5:27 开始停电,到第二天早晨 5:25,将近 12 个小时。所以选 A。

## G

The easy way out isn't always easiest. I learned that lesson when I decided to treat Doug, my husband of one month, to a special meal. I glanced through my cookbook and chose a menu which included homemade bread. Knowing the bread would take time, I started on it as soon as Doug left for work. As I was not experienced in cooking, I thought if a dozen was good, two dozen would be better, so I doubled everything. As Doug loved oranges, I also opened a can of orange and poured it all into the bowl. Soon there was a sticky dough(面团) covered with ugly yellowish marks. Realizing I had been defeated, I put the dough into the rubbish bin outside so I wouldn't have to face Doug laughing at my work. I went on preparing the rest of the meal, and, when Doug got home, we sat down to Cornish chicken with rice. He tried to enjoy the meal but seemed disturbed. Twice he got up and went

outside, saying he thought he heard a noise. The third time he left, I went to the window to see what he was doing. Looking out, I saw Doug standing about three feet from the rubbish bin, holding the lid up with a stick and looking into the container. When I came out of the house, he dropped the stick and explained that there was something alive in our rubbish bin. Picking up the stick again, he held the lid up enough for me to see. I felt cold. But I stepped closer and looked harder. Without doubt it was my work. The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast(酵母)made the surface shake and sigh as though it were breathing. It looked like some unknown being from outer space. I could see why Doug was so shaken. I had to admit what the "living thing" was and why it was there. I don't know who was more embarrassed(尴尬)by the whole thing—Doug or me.

24. The writer's purpose in writing this story is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. to tell an interesting experience
  - B. to show the easiest way out of a difficulty
  - C. to describe the trouble facing a newly married woman
  - D. to explain the difficulty of learning to cook from books
25. Why did the woman's attempt at making the bread turn out to be unsuccessful?
- A. The canned orange had gone bad.
  - B. She didn't use the right kind of flour.
  - C. The cookbook was hard to understand.
  - D. She did not follow the directions closely.
26. Why did the woman put the dough into the rubbish bin?
- A. She didn't see the use of keeping it.
  - B. She meant to joke with her husband.
  - C. She didn't want her husband to see it.
  - D. She hoped it would soon dry in the sun.
27. What made the dough in the bin look frightening?
- A. The rising and falling movement.
  - B. The strange-looking marks.
  - C. Its shape.
  - D. Its size.
28. When Doug went out the third time, the woman looked out of the window because she was \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. surprised at his being interested in the bin
  - B. afraid that he would discover her secret
  - C. unhappy that he didn't enjoy the meal
  - D. curious to know what disturbed him