

非常英语

GAOZHONG YINGYU
YUEDU LIJIE

高中英语 阅读理解

孙启路 编写

200篇

依据新教材新大纲

名校名师精编

成功考试必备

中国少年儿童出版社



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前 言

QIAN YAN

为了满足新中、高考的需求,全面推进素质教育的改革,我们组织全国一线资深英语教师和教研员编写出版了本套系列丛书。本系列丛书根据最新教育部颁布的英语教学大纲和最新高考考纲,并充分考虑了全国各地中、高考备考的实际情况,将中、高考英语试题分为阅读理解、完形填空、语法、写作过关等四个专项,每个项目都单独成书,融知识讲练、学法,以及应试技巧于一体,精讲精练,各个击破。本系列丛书旨在帮助学生解决在中、高考备考过程中遇到的各种难题,使广大中考和高考学生在最短的时间里获得最大的学习效益,打牢英语知识基础,形成综合运用能力,从而迅速提高英语综合运用能力和应试技能,全面提高中、高考英语成绩。

本系列丛书本次出版以下书目:

《初中阅读理解 200 篇》

《初中完形填空 200 篇》

《初中语法过关 200 篇》

《初中写作过关 200 篇》

《高中阅读理解 200 篇》

《高中完形填空 200 篇》

《高中语法过关 200 篇》

《高中写作过关 200 篇》

《词汇过关 200 篇》

《高中阅读理解 200 篇》是本系列丛书之一。我们根据最新的英语高考考纲,从最新的国内外英语报刊,根据不同的体裁精选了 200 篇语言纯正、地道的原文文章,按照教学大纲和考纲的最新要求,精心编写了训练试题。试题的设计严格遵循了“高考英语说明”对此题的要求,既注重表层理解,也注重深层理解,信度、效度高。本书的体裁全,充分体现了最新高考的改革精神,完全可以满足学生高考备考的需要。

说 明

英语高考试题中,阅读理解总词汇量最多、阅读量最大、分值最高、考试分配时间最长,所以对阅读理解题型进行深入研究与分析的意义很大。

“大纲”与《考试说明》对阅读理解的要求:

《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲》规定:“全日制高级中学英语教学的目的,是在义务教育初中英语教学的基础上,巩固扩大学生的基础知识,发展听、说、读、写的基本技能……侧重培养阅读能力,并使获得一定的自学能力……”对于高中英语教学,大纲上明确提出:

1. 除课文外,补充阅读量应达到 10 万字左右;
2. 能借助词典读懂略低于所学课文的语言材料,生词率不超过 3%;
3. 能以每分钟 40—50 个词的速度,阅读生词率不超过 3% 的有关人物传记、故事、记叙文、社会文化、文史知识、科普小品等内容的材料,能够基本把握中心思想和主要事实,理解正确率达到 70%。

国家教委考试中心在其公布的《考试说明》中关于阅读理解题对能力测试的要求主要有以下五点:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
2. 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;
3. 既理解字面的意思,也理解深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等;
4. 既理解某句、某段的意义,也理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断;
5. 既能根据所提供的信息去理解,也能结合中学生应有的常识去理解。

从“大纲”与《考试说明》的要求可以看出,培养学生的阅读理解能力是中学英语教学的重要内容,也是高考英语的必考内容。

试题的特点:

1. 给出阅读量不少于 1,000 个单词,不少于三篇,不超过中学生英语语

言水平的阅读材料 (96、97、98、99 年该题均给出 5 篇短文, 总词汇量已超过 2,000 词, 要求阅读速度达每分钟 50 词左右), 每篇设题数个, 共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分。

2. 题材多样化, 包括日常生活、广告通知、新闻报道、社会、文化、政治、史地、科技、经济等。

3. 体裁避免单一化, 包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文和图表等。

命题方式:

根据以上要求, 我们将历年来的 NMET 阅读试题大致归纳为以下四类题型:

1. 细节理解题: 一般针对某个特定的细节而提出, 难度较小, 属浅层理解, 考生通读短文后可直接找出答题依据。

2. 词句理解题: 此题要求考生正确理解短文中一些关键词、短语或句子的含义。常用的手段是利用多种表达法、词的多义性、同近义词语替换、习语释义、句型或语态转换等。

3. 推理判断题: 这一类题主要针对短文的结论、隐含意义 (寓意)、作者的倾向、文章的论调、写作思路及目的等方面, 要求考生纵观全文, 在汇集短文提供的各项信息的基础上, 严格按照短文陈述的观点或描述的事实, 进行正确的、合乎逻辑的推论和引申, 包括事情的前因后果、人物的目的动机和性格特征、作者的倾向态度等。有时还可能会假设一种情况要求考生对原文中没有提到的情况进行推理想象, 对题目中提出的各种可能性进行推敲, 从而选出吻合原文信息或作者意图的最佳答案。

4. 归纳概括题: 此题主要涉及文章的主题、中心思想、文章的结构层次 (主题句或主题段)、作者的写作目的 (purpose) 等。要求考生在准确理解全文的基础上, 归纳短文要点, 概括中心思想, 也包括分析和归纳段落大意、重要情节、人物特征和环境特点等。

解题步骤:

1. 速读全文, 理解大意。阅读理解的主旨是要求考生通过阅读, 理解文章大意。这就要求考生要快速阅读全文, 了解作者的观点和写作意图, 注意

事件的起因以及结局，在有限的时间内迅速抓住文章的要点，理解全文大意。

2. 注意首句，抓住中心。阅读时要特别注意短文的首段或每一自然段的首句，以及结尾句。因为首、尾段和首句往往是作者要说明的对象或事件的起因；或作者阐述自己的观点；或事情发生的时间、地点与人物的联系。结尾是事件的结论或作者表达的态度、意图、目的。抓住了中心，也就为正确理解题旨打下了基础。

3. 分析判断，确定答案。在弄清了解答题的实质后，就可根据所掌握的信息确定答案了。高考中的理解题一般不能直接在文章中找到答案，考生必须运用文章中提供的有关信息，根据作者的思路和意图，利用已知的知识进行分析、推理、判断，然后确定答案。

4. 复读全文，检查答案。在阅读和答题时，考生已掌握了不少的信息，这时很有必要再读一遍短文，检查所选答案，看是否前后一致；意义和语言知识是否与原文相符；是否符合逻辑。发现错误，就及时纠正。

阅 读 理 解

200 篇

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高考阅读理解 200 篇

第一节 记叙文

记叙文的范围很广泛，它包括幽默小品、故事、人物传记和报刊报道等。

1. 故事类

故事类短文往往描述人物在特定环境中的所作所为。事情的发展和人物情绪的变化构成此类文章的脉络。理解故事体短文，一般需从下面两个方面入手：1) 以故事所发生的时间为线索；2) 把握故事情节的安排规律。因为任何事情都有其所发生的时间，任何一个故事也总有个来龙去脉。一般来说故事通常按着“缘起——展开——转折——结束”的程序安排。当然这也不是一成不变的。读者可以根据人物的语言、行动来把握人物的情绪、态度。有时，还需理解故事的寓意和作者的意图。故事体短文通常考查考生对语篇中语句的深层理解能力，另外推理判断题以及排序题也是该类短文常考的题目。

例 (1)

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 Frenchman, 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 a reward (奖励) of \$1,000, Philadelphia gained another treasure for its history, and Luxmoore told reporters "It's wonderful news. I'm on the high."

- This article mainly tells about the story of _____.
A. a lost diary B. Deborah Logan
C. Cory Luxmoore D. the Library Company
- 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
- 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?
- Tom Brennan found the book in an office building.
 - The book was shown to James Green.
 - Cory Luxmoore arrived from England.
 - 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 the high."? _____
- I'm rich.
 - I'm famous.
 - I'm excited.
 - I'm lucky.

(MET 1999)

通读全文便可发现, 该文主要讲述一本珍藏的日记失而复得的过程。在写作手法上采用了倒叙的手法: 第一自然段讲述 Tom 在其所工作的办公楼发现了一本日记; 第二自然段讲述了该日记的珍贵; 第三、四自然段讲述了该日记的内容; 后四段讲述了日记丢失的过程及找到日记后 Luxmoore 的感受。

1. 这是一道检测考生对语篇主旨概括能力的题目。此题旨在考查全文主旨; 根据第一自然段及 "The adventure of the lost book began on September 4"; "According to Green... came to the office building." 便可判定该题答案为 A。

2. 该题主要检测根据语篇中的陈述进行推理判断的能力。根据第二段的第一句及 "...deliver the diary of his ancestor... to be the best home for the diary." 两处所提供的信息, 就不难判断出最佳答案为 D。

3. 此题设计的意图是检查对语篇中语句的深层理解能力。根据第三段及最后一段中所提供的信息, 就可以领会出 Philadelphia 之所以被认为是存放日记的最佳处所, 正是因为日记讲述的主要是关于发生在 Philadelphia 的历史经历, 自然答案应选 B。

4. 这是一道排序题, 考查考生能否掌握文中故事所发生的先后顺序。对日记由发送到丢失直至找到发展过程, 可以在短文中找到以下信息: 日记首先是由 Luxmoore 从英国发送到美国的, 可排除 A、C; 再根据丢失的日记是

由在美国费城办公楼工作的 Tom 发现的, 再排除 D, 答案为 B。

5. 这是一道推测题。短文中描述珍贵日记丢失而没有找到时, Luxmoore 的心情是 "I've felt sick since then."; 根据 "Philadelphia gained another treasure for its history." 以及 Luxmoore 对记者所说的话 "It's wonderful news." 可以判断 Luxmoore 不幸丢失珍品, 在无处寻找, 希望渺茫时, 偶然发现日记, 心情自然是欣喜若狂, 由此推测出该题答案为 C。

过关训练

Passage 1. Catching a Train

Lydia took a small suitcase, said goodbye to her mother and hurried out of the house to catch the bus to the station. There was no one else waiting at the bus stop, so it looked as if a bus had just gone by. Lydia looked at her watch and found that it was already two o'clock. Her train left at two thirty, and since it would take at least twenty minutes to get to the station, she did not have much time to spare, even if a bus came along right away.

Just then a taxi came around the corner and moved slowly towards her. Lydia knew that the fare to the station was at least four dollars, which was more than she could afford; but she quickly made up her mind that it would be well worth the extra expense in order to be sure of catching the train. So she waved down the taxi and got in. She told the driver that she had to catch a two-thirty train. He nodded and said that he would take a short-cut to get her to the station in time. All went well until, just as they were coming out of a side street into the main avenue (大道) that led to the station, the taxi ran into a car. Lydia was thrown forward and hit her head on the front seat. Both drivers got out and began shouting at each other. Then Lydia got out and asked them to stop quarrelling, but neither of them paid any attention to her.

Lydia was now quite sure that she was going to miss her train, even though she was not very far from the station. She was wondering what to do when a bus came along, heading in the direction of the station. The bus stop was just at the next corner, so Lydia got her suitcase out of the taxi and ran towards the bus, which had stopped to leave some

passengers off. The bus driver saw her running and waited for her. Lydia got to the station just in time and managed to catch her train after all.

1. Lydia took a taxi because _____.
 - A. she was afraid of missing her train
 - B. she was afraid of waiting for the bus
 - C. it was already two - thirty
 - D. she had a heavy suitcase to carry
2. As a result, Lydia _____.
 - A. arrived at the station in a taxi
 - B. didn't reach the station
 - C. took the bus part of the way
 - D. had to walk most of the way to the station
3. ... he would take a "shortcut" to the station in time. The underlined word means _____.
 - A. a road which is short but not smooth
 - B. a highway with no speed limit
 - C. a street with trees on both sides
 - D. a quicker and more direct way
4. Lydia asked the two drivers to stop quarrelling because _____.
 - A. she was badly hurt
 - B. she was sure she had enough time to get to the station
 - C. she wanted to go on her way
 - D. she thought it was her duty to stop them
5. Which of the following is the best title of the story? _____.
 - A. Just in Time
 - B. Lydia and Two Drivers
 - C. Traffic Accident
 - D. A Taxi Was Well Worth Taking

Passage 2. An Unpleasant Experience

An old and very rich friend of mine told me he had an unpleasant experience. He

gāo zhōng yuè dú fǎ jiè

went to a famous jewelry shop and asked to be shown some gold necklaces. After examining several, he decided to buy a gold necklace with a precious stone, and asked if he could pay by cheque. The assistant said that was quite in order, but the moment my friend signed his name, he was invited into the manager's office. The manager was very polite, but he explained that someone with exactly the same name had given them a worthless cheque not long ago. My friend got very angry when he heard this and said that he would buy a necklace somewhere else. When he got up to go, the manager told him that the police would arrive at any moment and he had better stay unless he wanted to get into serious trouble. Sure enough, the police arrived soon afterwards. They were polite, too, but explained that a person who had used the same name as his was responsible for a number of recent robberies. Then the police asked my friend to copy out a note which had been used by the thief in a number of stores. The note read, "I have a gun in my pocket. Ask no question and give me all the money in the drawer."

Fortunately, my friend's handwriting was quite unlike the thief's. He was not only allowed to go without further delay, but to take the necklace with him.

1. When the man asked if he could pay by cheque, the assistant _____.
 A. refused to take any
 B. invited him into the manager's office
 C. said that was all right
 D. said nothing was wrong with a cheque
2. Why was the man invited into the manager's office? _____.
 A. His handwriting was like a thief's.
 B. A thief had used the same name as his.
 C. He didn't sign his name correctly.
 D. His cheque was different from others.
3. After the man heard what the manager said, he _____.
 A. got very angry and left at once
 B. went out to buy a necklace somewhere else

- C. insisted on staying until the police came
D. thought that he had nothing to do with the stealing
4. The police were polite, too, because _____.
- A. they didn't think the man was a thief
B. the man was old and very rich
C. they were not sure whether the man was the thief they wanted
D. they doubted that the man was responsible for a number of recent robberies
5. Which of the following is suggested in the passage? _____
- A. Though the man had some trouble, he got the necklace without paying cash.
B. Nobody noticed the man take the necklace with him.
C. The manager never thought an old man would be a thief.
D. The thief always stole things in famous jewelry shops.

Passage 3. The Life of a Farmer

It was late afternoon. Farmer Lum was walking home from his fields. His feet sank deep in the thick dust. A dry, hot wind blew dust across the brown fields. The rainy season was late this year. Everything needed rain. Even the water in the village well was getting low.

Every morning Farmer Lum stepped from his house and looked at the sky. But there were no clouds. And every night before he went to bed, he looked at the sky again. Even a small cloud might bring rain by morning. But no rain fell.

Then early one morning several days later Farmer Lum was woken up by a heavy rain. He got up quickly, went to the door, and stepped outside. He held out his hands to catch the cool drops of rain. He breathed deeply. How good the rain smelled.

After a few days of rain, the ground was soft enough to be ploughed. Every morning, Farmer Lum got up early to drive his ox to the field. Soon the seed bed in the corner of the field was ready for planting. He took the grains of rice from the bag carefully because he did not want to lose a single one. Then he planted them in the soft, wet soil.

While Farmer Lum planted the rice, his wife planted vegetable seeds in the garden by the house. After a few days Farmer Lum and his wife began to pull the young seedlings from the wet soil and took them to the field to plant.

Several months later, the rice was ready for harvesting. Again Farmer Lum and his wife went to the field. This time they cut the long yellow stalks (梗), then put them in the sun to dry. Later Farmer Lum drove the ox back and forth over the stalks to loosen the grain from them. Then he and his wife tossed (抛) the stalks high in the air and the grains of rice fell off the stalks onto the ground. Before they finished, they had gathered every grain of rice.

When evening came, Farmer Lum sat in front of his house. He smiled, because the rice crop was good. In fact, it was the best rice crop that he had ever had. He would have enough to feed his family and there would be some left over to sell. Maybe he would be able to buy a color TV set.

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. Farmer Lum and his family
 - B. how Farmer Lum planted rice
 - C. Farmer Lum's farming life
 - D. rain and rice
2. Every morning Farmer Lum looked at the sky because _____.
 - A. he had been looking forward to a rain
 - B. he liked to count the stars in the sky
 - C. he wanted to breathe the fresh air outside
 - D. he wanted to see if there was any plane
3. The right order of planting the rice is _____.
 - a. to plough the field
 - b. to plant seedlings in the fields
 - c. to move the young seedlings from the seed bed to the fields
 - d. to plant the grains of rice in the seed bed

- A. a, b, c, d B. d, c, b, a
C. a, d, c, b D. a, c, d, b
4. The way of Farmer Lum's rice harvesting is _____.
A. modern B. bad
C. old D. new
5. When Farmer Lum got some money from the rice, he would _____.
A. buy a beautiful dress for his wife
B. send his children to school
C. travel to some big cities
D. buy a color TV set

Passage 4. Working Together Was Fun

After the East Coast of America became thickly settled, pioneers moved west into the wilderness. These pioneers faced the same hard tasks as America's first settlers had.

Like the early settlers, the pioneers were able to finish many of these jobs by working together. Pioneers in Indiana found the land covered by thick forests. When a pioneer wanted land for farming, he cut down the trees himself. Then he invited his neighbors to help him pile the logs into heaps.

On the day set, people arrived early in the morning. Forty or fifty men, women, and children usually came. The children played while the women hurried to the cabin. They exchanged news while they worked together to fix a big dinner.

The men formed teams to lift and carry the logs into piles. The men turned hard work into fun. Each team tried to beat the other by stacking (堆积) a larger pile. As the men worked, a water boy made his rounds.

Finally the work was done. The stacked logs could be used for new buildings or for winter firewood. While the men waited to eat, they played games and ran races. A big dinner ended a hard but happy day of working together.

1. The first settlers in America _____.

gāo zhōng yuè dú fǎ jiě