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3

阅读理解

# 高考英语

## 解题思路及强化训练



- 1978 ~ 1993年高考英语

阅读理解试题、答案及参考译文

- 说明阅读理解解题思路

- 精编阅读理解强化训练习题250例

广西人民出版社

# 高 考 英 语

## 解题思路及强化训练

(阅读理解)

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## 出版说明

高考是一种考查中学毕业生掌握中学所学知识程度的选拔性考试。为了帮助中学生了解高考英语试题的深度、广度及特点,提高其解题能力,为了便于中学英语教师指导高考复习,我们特出版《高考英语解题思路及强化训练》丛书一套。

这套丛书由张庆圭(特级教师,武汉市高考英语指导小组组长)、孔令兰(讲师)担任主编,参加编写的人员都是多年从事高中英语教学、经验丰富的教师(其中有的多次参加高考英语阅卷工作)。

选择填空、完形填空及阅读理解是高考英语中最主要的题型,这三种题型在高考英语中所占分数已高达80分(总分为100分)。这套丛书正是按这三种题型分成“选择填空”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”三个分册的。

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# 前 言

自1978年全国恢复高考并统一命题以来,阅读理解在高考英语中已成为年年必考的常用题型,且所占的分数已高达40分,在高考英语中具有举足轻重之份量。这种题型由于所提供的短文千差万别,考点十分灵活,因而难度较大。考生既要理解短文的字面含义,还要理解作者的意图、观点等深层含义。考生既要理解某句、某段的含义,还要理解全篇短文的逻辑关系。为了帮助中学生了解高考英语中阅读理解试题的主要类型、考查的主要原则,提高解题技巧和能力,我们编写了此书。

《高考英语解题思路及强化训练(阅读理解)》分为六个部分。第一部分是:高考英语阅读理解试题解题法概述。它有助于读者掌握解题的基本方法,从而提高解题技巧。由于阅读理解试题的难度较大,这一部分我们写得比较详细,以便读者能真正理顺解题思路。

第二部分收编了1978~1992年高考英语阅读理解的全部试题。做完这些试题,等于参加了14次高考,对阅读理解试题的解题自信感将大大加强。

第三部分提供了1978~1992年高考英语阅读理解每道试题的答案,并对每道试题的解题思路作了“说明”,而且还附有短文的“参考译文”。这一部分将使读者受益匪浅。

第四部分提供了250例阅读理解训练习题。我们所编的短文涉及的范围广,训练习题触及各种类型。其目的在于帮助读者在实践中提高解题技巧,深化解题思路,使读者在参加英语高考时已经是训练有素、胸有成竹,临场发挥理想水平。第五部分提供了阅读理解强化训练习题的答案,供读者检验正误。

第六部分增补了1993年高考英语阅读理解试题、答案、说明参考译文。

我们恳切希望读者对本书的疏误予以指正,对本书不足之处提出宝贵的建议,以使我们在再版时予以修订、增补。

编 者

1993年8月于武汉

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## 一、高考英语阅读理解试题解题法概述

阅读理解题在高考试题中占非常重要的地位,单是这一种题型就占 40 分,此外,完形填空和其他一些题型也与阅读能力密切相关。因此,我们可以这样说:一个人的阅读能力能够决定他高考英语的成败。

在国家教委考试中心编写的“普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明”中对于阅读理解题提出了以下要求。

在不超越中学生英语水平的前提下,阅读材料的选取遵循三个原则:

- (1) 阅读量不少于 500 个单词,篇数不少于 3 篇。
- (2) 题材尽量多样化,包括日常生活、传说、人物、社会、文化、史地、科技、政治、经济等。
- (3) 体裁尽量避免单一化,宜包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。

阅读理解能力测试的主要要求是:

- (1) 掌握所读材料的主旨大意,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、某段的含义,也理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断。
- (5) 既能根据材料所提供的信息去理解,也能结合中学生应有的常识去理解。

根据上述原则,近年来的高考阅读理解题大致可以分为以下几种类型:

- (1) 主题型试题
- (2) 细节型试题
- (3) 词语型试题
- (4) 推断型试题

了解不同的试题类型和解题方法有助于对于阅读理解题的应试能力的提高。下面我们来讨论一下不同试题的命题特点和解题方法。

### 1. 主题型试题

主题型试题是为了考查应试者掌握阅读材料的主旨和大意的能力,在做这种类型的试题时我们要注意以下两点:

- (1) 有时所给的四个选项都是事实,有的选项概括了文章的主要内容,有的选项只概括了文章的部分内容,我们应当选择概括主要内容的选项。
- (2) 在理解文章的主旨大意时,找出文章的主题句和结论句是很有帮助的。如果文章是说明性和论证性的,主题句常出现在文章开头。如果文章是归纳性和推理性的,主题句一般在文章的末尾。

主题型试题常分以下两种:

- (1) 测试文章的中心思想

例:

1991 年 MET 第 76 题 (参阅本书 1991 年试题,文章 C 第 11 题):

Which of the following best gives the main idea of this newspaper article?

- A. Woman wins the world's toughest race!
- B. Woman fights bitter winds and snow-storms!
- C. Woman wins a sledge race in the world!
- D. Woman drives a dog team across the Arctic!

原文的第一句: Jane Clark, fair-haired, blue-eyed and tough as steel, has just won the most difficult race in the world. 这就是主题句。它提示我们选择答案 A。答案 B 说: “妇女同刺骨寒风和暴风雪斗争”, 完全没有提到雪橇比赛, 与文章主题不符。答案 C 说: “妇女赢得世界上的一切雪橇比赛”, 到底是哪一场比赛, 什么地方的比赛, 没有交待清楚。答案 D 说: “妇女赶着狗穿过北冰洋”, 与文章的内容不符。

(2) 测验作者的意图和选择正确的标题

例 1:

1992 年 MET 第 75 题 (参阅本书 1992 年试题, 文章 B, 第 10 题):

The writer tells this story to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show the dangerous side of the astronauts' life
- B. show the funny side of the astronauts' life
- C. make people laugh
- D. make people think

这一题是考查作者意图, 读完全篇后我们知道这是一篇幽默故事, 因此选择答案 C。

故事性题材的文章往往不能简单以一两个句子来确定文章的主旨大意和作者意图, 必须根据全文的内容来判断。

例 2:

1992 年 MET 第 66 题 (参阅本书 1992 年试题, 文章 A 第 1 题):

The best headline for this newspaper article is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Astonishing Medicine
- B. Farmer lost Arm
- C. Dangerous Bites
- D. Snake Doctor

这题的答案 A、B、C 都只能概括文章的局部意思, 不能选为正确答案。这篇文章是讲 Shu Pulong 是怎样成为蛇医的, 因此答案 D: Snake Doctor 是概括文章内容的最好标题。

2. 细节型试题

在高考阅读理解试题中, 这种题型是考查最多的, 我们往往可以从文章本身直接找出答案, 细节型试题常常测试以下内容:

- (1) 测试文章中所发生事件的原因、时间、地点、有关数量、有关人物等等, 做这类题目常常用查读法, 根据选择项提供的线索和信息再返回原文进一步查找所需信息, 有时需要把分散在文章各处的信息加以综合, 才能得出答案。

例:

1985 年 MET 第 68 题 (参阅本书强化训练第 42 篇第 3 题):

People want to buy Fred's car mainly because it is very \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cheap
- B. sturdy

C. old

D. useful

根据买 Fred 的车这一线索,我们可以在文章中找到这样两句: People used to laugh at Fred for having such an old car. But lately, they have been asking him if they could buy it. 根据这两个句子我们选择 C。

## (2) 测试顺序排列

这类题将文章中发生事件的先后打乱,要求考生选出正确的顺序排列,做顺序排列题的方法是,根据选择项所提供的顺序逐项校对原文中事件发生的先后,作出正确的判断。

例:

1985年 MET 第79题(短文如下):

A murderer who had stolen 10000 yuan and ran away after shooting down two guards was caught recently in Dalian, a city in Liaoning province. Han Junping was trying to change into women's clothes in a ladies' room (女厕所) at Dalian railway station when he was noticed by two women passengers. They called the police who arrested Han. He had more than 8000 yuan on him.

Decide which is the correct order to describe what Han did.

- a. he murdered some people
- b. he was caught
- c. he "spent" about 2000 yuan
- d. he went to the railway station
- e. he ran away
- f. he stole 10000 yuan

A. a, f, d, e, c, b

B. f, a, e, c, d, b

C. f, d, a, e, c, b

D. a, d, e, f, c, b

做这种题常用排除法,先比较放在第一位的 a 和 f。查原文我们知道这个罪犯是先偷东西,后杀人。因此,先排除答案 A 和 D,再比比答案 B 和 C。答案 B 和 C 的第二位分别是 a 和 d,查原文我们知道罪犯杀人后潜入火车站的女厕所内男扮女装时被人发现的,因此,答案是 B。

## (3) 测试看图理解

这类考题是针对插图出的,应试者必须既读懂短文又看清插图才能选择正确的答案。做这类考题时,我们首先得弄清常见表示方位的介词和习惯用法,要特别注意 in, on, at, between, in front of, behind 等介词的确切含义和 in the north of, on the north of, to the north of, north of 等表示方位短语之间的区别,另外,还应该具备一定的地理知识和读图知识。(如:上北,下南,左西,右东等等)

## 3. 词语型试题

高考题中的词语型试题常常考查一个词在上下文中的词义,有时候也考查词组和短语的含义。做这种题主要根据上下文来猜测。有时要通过对全文意义的理解来猜测。在上下文中,提出词意义的关系常见的有以下几种:

(1) 同义关系。下面的一些词语常用来暗示同义关系:



A. 表示定义的词语: is, mean, is called, refer to 或用括号。

B. 表示重复的词语: in order words, that is, to put it in another way, or.

C. 表示列举的词语: for example, such, such as, like, especially, for instance.

(2) 反义或对照关系。

这时,句中常用 not...but, but, although, though, however, on the contrary, on the other hand, yet, instead, would rather...than.

(3) 因果关系。

这时,句中常用 because, for, for this reason, since, as, so, so...that, so that, thus, as a result, therefore 等。

弄清这些关系对于猜测词义有很大帮助。

例1:

1986年 MET 第76题(短文如下)

Sailing along a canal, a ship often has to go through a series (系列) of locks. Locks are like stairs for ships. They make it possible for a ship to go "upstairs" from a low body of water to higher one or "downstairs" from a high body of water to a lower one.

A lock is simply a big water tank open at the top with watertight (不透水的) gates at both ends. When a ship going upstairs comes to a lock, the gates at one end open to let it in. Then they are closed behind the ship. Extra water is then let into the lock through pipes to raise the water level. The ship rises as a result. When it reaches the level of the water beyond the other end, the gates at that end open to let it out. Thus, lock after lock the ship rises higher and higher until at the last lock it rises to the level of the body of water outside, and it is ready to sail out of the canal.

A ship going "downstairs" will go through the same series of locks. But, of course, there is a difference in what happens at the locks. Can you tell what the difference is?

When talking about canals, what do we mean by a "lock"?

A. It is a tank in a ship.

B. It is something that helps keep a gate closed.

C. It is a stair with many steps.

D. It is something with walls and gates.

解答这题时,我们可以以原文中找到对 "lock" 下定义的句子: A lock is simply a big water tank open at the top with watertight gates at both ends. 据此可以找出答案 D。

例2:

1990年 MET 第68题 (参阅本书1990年试题,文章B第10题):

When the old man said "I can't see why you shouldn't", what he meant was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. "You must try to live another year to interview me again next year"

B. "Of course, you can see me again since you're so fit and healthy"

C. "If I live too a hundred years, you should interview me again"

D. "Unless you live another year, you wouldn't be able to interview me again"

这题考查对句子意义的理解,根据理解题所提供的线索,我们可以在原文中找到相关句: I can't see why you shouldn't. You look fit and healthy to me. 这两句之间有因果关系,也就是

说,后句是前句内在含义的解释,因此选择答案 B。

#### 4. 推断型试题

推断型试题是用来测试考生的推断能力的,在所有阅读理解题中,这种题难度最大。推断型试题常有以下几种:

##### (1) 推理题

这类题要求根据文章的内容,合理地推断出字里行间的暗含意义。解题时要根据上下文的句子关系进行推理。

例:

1986年 MET 第69题 (短文如下):

Visitors to Switzerland usually include Basel in their list of cities to visit. It has a population of over 350 000, the majority of whom speak German. However, it is considered a kind of international (国际的) city, because it stands right at the point where three countries meet. Many visitors go to the place in the city where a small three-sided marker says France on one side, Germany on another, and Switzerland on the third. The Rhine, which divides the city, becomes wide and deep enough just at this point for ships to sail all the way up to the North Sea. Basel is quite an old city too, having risen in importance (重要) five centuries ago. The University of Basel was founded in 1460, and is still well known today.

How do you suppose you can reach Basel in a big ship?

- A. Sail down the Rhine from Germany.
- B. Sail down the Rhine from France.
- C. Sail down the Rhine from the North Sea.
- D. Sail up the Rhine from the North Sea.

本题需要反向推理。原文中说 The Rhine, which divides the city, becomes wide and deep enough just at this point for ships to sail all the way up to the North Sea. 意思是说大船可以从 Basel 顺流而下航行到北海,那么反过来,从北海到 Basel 应该是沿 the Rhine 逆流而上,因此应选答案 D。

##### (2) 结论题

这类题要求考生对所读文章作出总结和推断。这种结论必须是与原文有紧密联系的,一定要注意不要脱离原文去得出一些逻辑上虽然正确,但与文章无关的结论。

例:

1991 MET 第85题 (参阅本书1991年试题,文章 D,第20题):

Which of the following might have happened afterwards?

- A. The teacher got back the suitcase but not Rupert.
- B. The teacher got back neither the suitcase nor Rupert.
- C. The teacher got back Rupert but not the suitcase.
- D. The teacher got back both the suitcase and Rupert.

文章中并没提供现成的结论,需要我们根据故事情节去推出结论。文章的最后一句说:He wonders what they said when they got home and found Rupert. 既然现在这位教师都不知道错拿箱子人的情况,我们可以依此得出结论来说这位教师既没找到箱子,也未找到人体骨架。因此答案是 B。

### (3) 评价性试题

这类试题要求对作者的态度,文章的内容作出评价,作这类题时,一定要根据文章内容评价,不要加入应试人主观看法的因素。

不论解答哪一类试题都要求考生有坚实的语法和词汇知识。做阅读理解题时,首先快速通读全文,然后细读试题,最后再根据试题提供的信息细读文章,这样有利于提高答题的准确率。选择答案时,一定要以文章的内容为依据,绝对不要根据自己的意思和不涉及文章内容的常识去选择答案。

提高阅读理解水平的一条最重要的途径是多读,多分析。俗话说:“熟读唐诗三百首,不会吟诗也会吟”。我们就历年高考阅读理解题的答题思路进行分析,编入本书。我们希望这有助于读者提高英语阅读能力和答题的正确率。

## 二、1978~1992年高考英语阅读理解试题

(1978年)

### The Gold in the Orchard

There was once a farmer who had a fine orchard. He worked very hard all his life and the orchard always did well. But he knew that his three sons looked down upon farm work, and were only interested in getting rich quickly.

When the farmer was old and knew he was going to die, he called his three sons to him and said, "My sons, there's a lot of gold hidden in the orchard. Dig for it if you want to have it."

The sons tried to get him to tell them the exact place where the gold was hidden, but he said nothing more.

After the farmer was dead, the sons went to look for the gold. Since they didn't know where the hiding place was, they decided to begin digging all over the orchard. They dug and dug, but no gold was found. Finally they had to give up the attempt.

The next summer, the fruit crop was the biggest they had ever had. This was because of the thorough digging the orchard had got.

When the three sons saw the great amount of money they got after they sold the fruit, they suddenly understood what their wise father had meant when he said, "There's gold hidden in the orchard. Dig for it."

1. When the old farmer was living,
  - A. the orchard gave rich crops each year.
  - B. the orchard gave rich crops only when the weather conditions were good.
  - C. the orchard had an average crop.
  - D. the fruit crop was usually poor.
2. Say which of the following statements is true:
  - A. The farmer's sons were lazy and had never worked on the farm.
  - B. The farmer's sons did a lot of buying and selling in town so as to get rich quickly.
  - C. The farmer's sons loved farm work, because their father, who was hardworking all his life, had told them to work hard.
  - D. The farmer's sons considered farm work worthless.
3. When the sons asked their father to tell them the exact place where the gold was hid-

den, he told them nothing, because

- A. he was dying.
- B. he thought they understood what he meant.
- C. he wanted them to dig the orchard all over.
- D. the gold could easily be found.

4. No gold was found because

- A. the farmer's sons hadn't dug the orchard deep enough.
- B. the gold had been stolen.
- C. the farmer's sons didn't know in what part of the orchard the gold was hidden.
- D. there was no gold hidden in the orchard.

(1979年)

阅读下面短文,并根据要求回答 A、B 两组问题:

(1) Perhaps you have read about Robinson Crusoe (鲁滨逊). Many children like to hear and read about this man who lived alone for years on an island far out in the ocean. His ship was driven on the rocks in a storm and all the other men on board were drowned. He alone reached the island. It is a long story and tells of the many brave and clever things he did as he lived with his family of animals. When he first swam to the island, he did not know what he would find in this strange place. Here is part of his story.

(2) "What should I do? I was very wet and had no change of clothes. I was hungry and thirsty and did not know where to turn to find anything to eat or drink. Were there any wild animals on the island? Would they attack me?"

(3) "Night was coming on and I had to look for a place to sleep. I stood there thinking and thinking; I did not know what to do."

(4) "After a while I made up my mind to do as the birds do. I would sleep in a tree. I looked around and found a tree with strong, heavy branches in which I felt sure I could rest in comfort without danger of falling."

(5) "I had no gun, but I had my knife with me, and with it I cut a thick stick. I wanted to be able to drive off any animal. Then I climbed the tree, and as I was very tired, I fell asleep and did not wake up till the sun was high in the sky."

A. 根据以上各段内容,在每一空处填一词:

1. (第2段) When Robinson Crusoe reached the island, he was \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. (第4段) He made up his mind to \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_ as the birds do.
3. (第5段) When he landed, he did not have a \_\_\_\_\_ to defend himself, but he did have a \_\_\_\_\_.

B. 在(A)(B)(C)中选出适当的一组词(在下面画线)完成下列句子:

1. Robinson reached the island \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in a little boat
  - B. by swimming
  - C. on a raft (木筏)
2. It is most likely (可能) that Robinson Crusoe reached the island \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. in the morning
    - B. at lunch time
    - C. quite late in the day
  3. The first night Crusoe was on the island, he \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. could not sleep
    - B. slept very well
    - C. was awakened by wild animals
  4. Crusoe made up his mind to sleep in a tree \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. as he was going to the island
    - B. as soon as he reached the island
    - C. after he had been on the island a little while

(1980年)

阅读下面短文, 并根据要求回答 A、B 两组问题:

In early days no medical (医科的) college took a woman student. Elizabeth Blackwell, however, was determined to become a doctor. The young American wrote again and again to a number of medical colleges, asking if she could be enrolled (录取), but each time the answer was NO.

Then one day, to her surprise, she got a letter from the dean (院长) of a college in Geneva (日内瓦), which said YES.

At first Geneva College, like the other colleges, was not willing to enrol Liza. But later the important people of that college learned that Liza's application (申请) had the support of a famous doctor, and they were afraid to offend (得罪) that man.

So the dean decided to play a trick by turning the matter over to the students' general meeting of the college, thinking that the students would be the last to agree to take Liza.

When the student body met, most students took no interest in the matter. Of the rest, some considered the young American's idea interesting and some thought by having Liza they could be proud of their college training the world's first woman doctor. Very soon the students all agreed to accept Elizabeth.

The dean of Geneva College was of course very sorry to learn this, but seeing that he could do nothing to keep Elizabeth out, he gave in.

A. 根据以上内容完成下列句子:

1. The young American woman in this story was called \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Elizabeth Blackwell's aim was to \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The dean of the medical college thought the students' general meeting would not \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Finally Geneva College had to satisfy both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

B. 在 A, B, C, 三个答案中, 选出一个正确的。

1. Elizabeth was surprised by the dean's letter, because it promised her to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. have free medical education

B. go to Geneva

C. become a student in his college

2. At first Geneva College \_\_\_\_\_ to accept Elizabeth.

A. did not consider

B. was not unwilling

C. was willing

3. When the student body met to consider Elizabeth's application, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. most students were serious

B. the greater part of the students showed no interest in the matter

C. most students took interest in the matter

4. Some students thought if they let Elizabeth join them they could make \_\_\_\_\_.

A. her proud

B. the dean proud

C. Geneva College proud

5. The dean was very sorry when he saw his trick \_\_\_\_\_.

A. work

B. fail

C. succeed

(1981年)

阅读下面短文, 并根据短文内容回答问题。

Human beings act in a different way from that of animals just because they can speak while animals cannot. Even the cleverest animals cannot do things which to us seem very simple and which small children, as soon as they learn to talk, would be able to do.

A German scientist, who made experiments for many years with big apes, found that his apes could use sticks as tools to pull down bananas which they could not reach. But they only used the stick to get a banana when both the stick and the banana were in view at the same time. If the banana was in front of them and the stick was behind them, they could not use the stick. They could not bear the banana in mind long enough to look around and pick up the stick and then use it.

The reason for this is clear. We have words for banana and stick which help us to think about these things when they are not in sight. Even a small child knowing the words "banana" and "stick" has an idea of their relationship (关系) and is able to think of "stick" to-

gether with "banana" and to remember this long enough to pick the stick from behind and use it on the banana.

Unable to speak, animals cannot keep their knowledge of things for long. That is why they often interrupt one line of action to do something else and later forget it completely. Human beings, on the other hand, use language and are able to go after one thing continuously and do it with a definite aim.

回答下列问题:

1. Clever animals can do all the things that small children can do, can't they?
2. Do human beings and animals act in the same way? Why?
3. What did the German scientist do to find out that some animals could use tools to get food?
4. The apes always knew how to get the banana when they saw either the banana or the stick. Is that true?
5. Under what conditions could the apes use the stick to get bananas?
6. Why can children bear the banana and the stick in mind?
7. What is the difference between human beings and animal in doing things as mentioned in the last paragraph?

(1982年)

#### How Can a Small Stamp Be Worth \$ 16 800?

Any mistake made in the printing of a stamp raises its value (价值) to stamp collectors. A mistake on a tow-penny (便士, 英国辅币) stamp has made it worth a million and a half times its face value.

Do you think it impossible? Well, it is true. And this is how it happened.

The mistake was made more than a hundred years ago in the former British colony (殖民地) of Mauritius, a small island in the Indian Ocean. In 1847 an order (订货单) for stamps was sent to London. Mauritius was about to become the fourth country in the world to put out stamps.

Before the order was filled and the stamps arrived from England, a big dance was planned by the commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the island. The dance would be held in his house and letters of invitation would be sent to all the important people in Mauritius. Stamps were badly needed to post the letters. Therefore, an islander, who was a good printer, was told to copy the pattern of the stamps. He carelessly put the words "Post Office" instead of "Post Paid", two words seen on stamps at that time, on the several hundred that he printed.

Today, there are only twenty-six of these misprinted stamps left—fourteen One-penny Reds and twelve Two-penny Blues. Because there are so few Two-penny Blues and because of their age, collectors have paid as much as \$ 16 800 for one of them.



在 A、B、C、D 四个答案中,选出正确的一个,把它前面的字母填在左边的括号内。原文不得作任何改动。

1. When a mistake is made in the printing of a stamp, the stamp
  - A. will be thrown away.
  - B. increases in value.
  - C. is not worth buying.
  - D. is worth no more than its face value.
2. The mistake on a two-penny stamp has made
  - A. a lot of trouble for the post office.
  - B. Mauritius the fourth country to put out stamps.
  - C. it worth half a million times its face value.
  - D. it worth as much as sixteen thousand and eight hundred dollars.
3. Mauritius is the name of
  - A. an Indian island.
  - B. a province of India.
  - C. a stamp.
  - D. a former colony of Great Britain.
4. When was the mistake in printing made? It was made
  - A. not long ago.
  - B. in the eighteenth century.
  - C. in the nineteenth century.
  - D. after some stamps arrived from London.
5. In 1847 most countries of the world were
  - A. not yet using stamps.
  - B. printing stamps in Mauritius.
  - C. printing their own stamps.
  - D. collecting valuable stamps.
6. Why did Mauritius print some stamps too? Because
  - A. London stamps were not well printed.
  - B. London would not print them.
  - C. invitations to a big dance had to be posted quickly.
  - D. Mauritius had a very good printer.
7. The mistake on the island-printed stamps was in the
  - A. price.
  - B. colour.
  - C. spelling of words.
  - D. wrong use of words.
8. "Post Paid" means
  - A. the same as "Post Office".
  - B. the Post Office is the place the buy stamps.