

最新版高考用书

英语考试必备题型

—— 阅读理解

(附答案与简释)

肖凤君 孟连英 李丽珍



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(第四版)

肖凤君 孟连英 李丽珍

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内 容 提 要

本书根据中学英语教学大纲、高等学校入学英语考试大纲和中学英语课本的要求,特别是按**高考英语新题型**的变化,向读者提供了精心编写的78篇阅读理解训练材料,并附有答案与简释。选编的短文内容新颖、语言地道、题材广泛、体裁多样,设计的测试题难度适中、循序渐进、针对性强,融知识性、趣味性于一体。简释部分重点突出、言简意赅、注重培养学生的能力、富有启发性。

本书可供广大高中学生和有志参加高考的社会青年复习备考使用,也可作为中学英语教师教学参考。

本书附有1996年、1997年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试题(阅读理解部分)及答案。

第四版修订说明

本书自 1994 年 11 月出版以来,受到广大读者的欢迎。为答谢广大读者对本书的厚爱,并满足市场需要,我们结合近年高考英语试题中阅读理解部分的最新变化,对本书作了适当增补修改,补充了最新 1996 年、1997 年高考英语相应试题。对第一、第二、第三版中的一些疏漏也作了订正。

我们希望此书的再版能更好地满足广大读者学习英语的要求。对书中不妥和错误之处,恳谢广大读者和专家不吝赐教。

编 者

1997 年 7 月

前 言

历年来的全国普通高等学校招生统一考试试题中,阅读理解题占相当大的比重,这充分体现了中学英语教学大纲所强调的“侧重培养阅读能力”的精神。

为了帮助高中学生养成良好的阅读习惯,掌握必要的阅读技巧,提高英语阅读理解能力,我们根据中学英语课本、中学英语教学大纲和高校入学考试大纲,特别是按高考英语新题型的变化,编写了这本书。

在编写过程中,我们注重选材的广泛性,知识的趣味性,考查的针对性,训练的实效性;围绕阅读材料的话题(Topic),题旨(Main Idea),细节(Details),寓意(Implication),结论(Conclusion),词义(Vocabulary)等方面,由浅入深,循序渐进,力求让学生通过一定量的阅读训练,提高阅读理解应试能力。

书中若有不妥、疏漏之处,恳请广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

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Passage 1

James Cook, at the age of forty, was sent by England to explore (考察) the Pacific Ocean.

On his third voyage, as captain in charge of two ships, **the Discovery** and **the Resolution**, he came upon a group of unknown islands which he named the Sandwich Islands after his good friend, the Earl (伯爵) of Sandwich. Today the islands are known as the Hawaiian Islands.

When Cook sailed into a protected bay (海湾) of one of the larger islands, the natives greeted him with curiosity (好奇) and respect. Some historians said that the islanders welcomed him, believing he was the god, Launo, protector of peace and agriculture.

The islanders were short, strong people with a very well-organized social system (制度). The men fished and raised crops. The women cared for the children and made clothing for the men and short skirts for the women.

1. James Cook was _____.

A. a sailor

B. an officer

C. a captain

D. an explorer

2. The word "voyage" in the second paragraph means _____.

- A. travel by water B. travel by air
C. travel on foot D. travel by train
3. The islands were named by James Cook “_____”.
- A. the Hawaiian Islands B. the Earl of Sandwich
C. Discovery D. the Sandwich Islands
4. When he landed there James Cook found the islanders were _____.
- A. cold B. friendly
C. angry D. frightened
5. Which of the following is true?
- A. The natives were tall and healthy.
B. The men mainly worked outside.
C. The women did nothing but look after children.
D. The natives were very loose people.

Passage 2

There was a time in the early history of man when the days had no names! The reason was quite simple: Men had not invented the week.

In those days, the only division of times was the month, and there were too many days in the month for each of them to have a separate name. But when men began to build cities, they wanted to have a special day on which to trade, a market day. Sometimes these market days were fixed at every tenth

day, sometimes every seventh or every fifth day. The Babylonians decided that it should be every seventh day. On this day they didn't work, but met for trade and religious (宗教的) festivals.

The Jews followed their example, but kept every seventh day for religious purposes. In this way the week came into being. The Jews gave each of the seven days a name, but it was really a number after the Sabbath (安息日) day (which was Saturday).

When the Egyptians adopted (采用) the seven-day week. They named the days after five planets, the sun and the moon. The Romans used the Egyptian names for their days of the week: the day of the sun, of the moon, of the planet Mars (火星), of Mercury (水星), of Jupiter (木星), of Venus (金星), and of Saturn (土星).

We get our names for the days not from the Romans but from the Anglo-Saxons, who called most of the days after their own gods.

1. In the early days there were no names for the days, because men _____.

A. had not yet created the idea of grouping seven days in a week

B. did not know what the word "week" meant

C. considered it unnecessary to have the names

D. did not believe it was the time to invent the week

2. In those days _____.

- A. the smallest unit of time was the month
B. the smallest unit of time was the week
C. the year had been believed to be the only division of times
D. the months had no names either
3. The week came into being when the Jews devoted _____ to God.
A. every tenth day B. every seventh day
C. every fifth day D. either A or C
4. Who began to call the days in a week after five planets, the sun and the moon?
A. The Egyptians. B. The Romans.
C. The Babylonians. D. The Anglo-Saxons.
5. Our present names for the days of the week are _____.
A. quite similar to the Romans'
B. mostly named after the gods of the Anglo-Saxons
C. more or less the same as those the Egyptians are using
D. but numbers

Passage 3

There have been a number of important American writers in this century, but F. Scott Fitzgerald is one of the most interesting ones. Born in 1896, educated in Princeton, he wrote stories which describe (描写) the post-war American society.

In 1920, the same year that he published his first book, *This Side of Paradise*, he married Zelda Sayre, also a writer. His most famous book, *The Great Gatsby* appeared five years later.

Fitzgerald had a great natural gift but he was a heavy drinker. A splendid success in his youth, he never changed even a little to make himself suit the changing world. His later novels (小说) *All the Sad Young Men*, *Tender is the Night*, and *The Last Tycoon*, were less successful, so when he died in 1940 his books were out of print and he had been almost forgotten.

His fame now is far greater than it was in his life-time, especially since his novel, *The Great Gatsby*, was filmed and put on.

- 71200
1. According to the passage, what do we know about the books written by F. Scott Fitzgerald?
 - A. They are important and famous.
 - B. They are out of print and forgotten.
 - C. They are about American war experiences.
 - D. They are based on the American society after the war.
 2. When did Fitzgerald achieve his greatest success?
 - A. In 1896.
 - B. In 1925.
 - C. In 1920.
 - D. In 1940.
 3. According to the passage, which of the following novels has been made into a film?
 - A. *The Great Gatsby*.
 - B. *All the Sad Young Men*.

- C. Tender Is the Night. D. The Last Tycoon.
4. What does the passage tell us about Fitzgerald?
- A. He was re-recognized and praised.
 - B. He was a very experienced writer.
 - C. He was easy to change.
 - D. He often drank a lot.
5. Why had people almost forgotten him?
- A. Because he had already died.
 - B. Because he often got drunk.
 - C. Because he had given up his writing.
 - D. Because he failed to write books as good as his first novel. *Fail to write as good as his first novel.*

Passage 4

Sept. 22, 1996

Dear Frank,

You have been gone exactly two weeks today, but it seems more like two years to me!

I am glad to hear that you will be back soon. Are you coming directly home, dear, or do you make some stops on the way? I hope you will be home in time for Patsy's birthday next Sunday. She is expecting you to show movies to her little friends.

Patsy keeps asking every day when you will be back. She says you never finish that story you were telling her about the

train that lost its “toot” (嘟嘟声). She won't be happy until she knows exactly what happened to the “toot” and why the little train got it back again!

Everything at home is fine except that we miss you very much! I have been busy with the spring cleaning. Yesterday I had Cora come in to wash the kitchen walls, and she did a very good job of it. The kitchen looks as though it has been repaired. I made some yellow curtains, and they look very beautiful.

I went to see your mother yesterday, her medicine is all gone, and she looks very well. Your sister Jean looks wonderful! She has taken off about fifteen pounds since she began dieting (节食). But now she is complaining (抱怨) that none of her clothes fit!

Hope to see you next Sunday.

Lyn

1. How many people are mentioned in the letter?

A. Seven.

B. Eight.

C. Not more than eight.

D. Not less than eight.

2. Patsy is always asking _____.

A. if his father is coming directly home

B. if his father will come soon

C. when his father is coming back

D. why his father will come back

3. “... her medicine is all gone” in the letter means

_____.