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高中英语 考点精练

—— 阅读理解

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编写说明

随着全球经济一体化的发展趋势以及国际交流的日益频繁,英语作为世界最通用的语言的重要性也更加凸现出来。从而对我国的英语教学也提出了更高的要求,反映在英语高考试卷中的难度也在逐步增加。但是不管试题怎么出,对学生掌握和应用英语的能力的测试是不变的。根据英语高考考纲,兼顾目前上海使用不同教材,我们组织了常年在高三年级从事英语把关教学的教师编写了这套“高中英语考点精练”丛书。

本丛书根据高考英语试题的几个板块分为“语法与词汇”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”、“翻译与写作”四个分册。与其他练习不同的是本书并不是单纯的英语练习册。单纯的练习册对学生帮助并不大,而且类似的练习册已是铺天盖地到处都是。本丛书的特点是对每个选项,每个知识点给予解题提示,使学生能知其所以然,触类旁通,举一反三,从根本上提高英语语言的综合运用能力,掌握使用英语的技巧,使学生的英语成绩有一个较大的提高。

本丛书既可给高三学生用作复习参考和自测用书,为高考做好准备,进行高考前的冲刺,又可供高一、高二学生平时练习使用,以帮助他们提高能力,开拓视野。

限于编者水平,不当与错误在所难免,还望读者赐教指正。

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高中英语阅读理解强化训练题

Exercise 1

(A)

For almost forty years the Empire State Building in New York City was the world's tallest skyscraper(摩天大楼). The building reaches a height of 1,250 feet. It has 102 floors. The use of steel frames made its height possible. Steel walls can rise high without needing to be thick. Steel frame construction is strong. All plates are fixed firmly together by metal bolts(螺栓) called rivets(铆钉). When set in place, rivets are usual red-hot. One end is already rounded. A riveter uses a special hammer to shape the other end. Then the rivet cools. It holds the plates firmly. High winds can move this strong building. A wind of a hundred miles an hour has caused it to move almost one and a half inches.

1. The writer says that the Empire State Building _____.
 - A. hasn't been finished
 - B. is in New York City
 - C. is the tallest skyscraper in the world now
 - D. had fewer floors than the New World Trade Center
2. In a steel-frame building, the steel walls _____.
 - A. must be very thick
 - B. must be rounded
 - C. are usually red-hot
 - D. do not need to be thick
3. Rivets are described as being _____.
 - A. picked up by tools when red-hot
 - B. hit by tools when red-hot
 - C. usually caught in a hole
 - D. usually put in place when red-hot
4. The word "plates" in this article might mean _____ in Chinese.
 - A. 盘子
 - B. 钢板
 - C. 横木板
 - D. 铜牌



(B)

Ternang, Mon—more than 10,000 people were made homeless in Ternang after six days of continuous heavy rain. The wooden bridge across the river has been swept away. The town is cut by flood waters. At the fifth mile Jalan Tengku, the water is now two metres deep. It is closed to all traffic. Motorists going south are advised to use Jalan Hisamuddin. Flooding first appeared at mid-afternoon yesterday along the river banks. People moving to higher ground were just in time to escape from the flood. Most of the people had to leave their possessions behind. Helped by the army, police, Red Cross Society, the whole town was moved out of danger. There are new houses near the town of Tulang. "Everything possible is being done to help the unfortunate people," a government official said, "In fact, money, food and clothing have begun to come in from organizations and people."

According to the latest reports it is still raining heavily at Ternang. The whole town is expected to be totally covered. So far nobody has been reported dead.

5. Motorists to the south were advised to _____.
 - A. return home
 - B. stay at home in Jalan Hisamuddin
 - C. move to higher ground
 - D. travel by Jalan Hisamuddin
6. The flood victims(受害者) first escaped to _____.
 - A. the nearby town
 - B. Jalan Hisamuddin
 - C. higher ground
 - D. Tulang
7. The people are staying _____.
 - A. at a newspaper office
 - B. at a police station
 - C. in Tulang
 - D. on their roof tops
8. The flood is expected to _____.
 - A. go down
 - B. cause more rain
 - C. get worse
 - D. kill more people

(C)

For years scientists have been worried about the effects of air pollution on the earth's natural conditions. Some believe the air inside many houses may be more dangerous than the air outside. It may be one hundred times worse.

Indoor air pollution can cause a person to feel tired, to suffer eye-pain, headache and other problems. Some pollutants(污染物) can cause breathing disorders, diseases of blood and even cancer. Most scientists agree that every modern house has some kind of indoor pollution. People began to notice the problem in the early 1970s. It is that when

builders began making houses and offices they did not waste energy. To do this they built buildings that limited the flow of air between inside and outside. They also began using man-made building materials. These materials are now known to let out harmful gases. As the problem became more serious, scientists began searching for a way to deal with it. They discovered a natural pollution control system for building-green plants. Scientists do not really know how plants control air pollution. They believe that a plant's leaves absorb or take in the pollutants. In exchange the plant lets out oxygen through its leaves and through its tiny organizations on its roots. Scientists suggest that all buildings should have one large plant or several small plants inside for every nine square metres of space. Studies of different plants show that each absorbs different chemicals. So the most effective way to clean the air is to use different kinds of plants. Having green plants inside your house can make it a prettier and more healthy place.

9. Generally speaking, the air inside may be more harmful than the air outside because _____.
 - A. the man-made building materials let out dangerous gases inside houses
 - B. there may be more harmful gases outside houses
 - C. the flow of air indoors is limited
 - D. indoor air pollution can make a person seriously ill
10. The indoor air pollution is caused _____.
 - A. by the building method through which the builders want to save energy
 - B. by the limit of the flow of air between inside and outside
 - C. by the building things which are made of man-made materials
 - D. not only by the limit of air-flow but also by the man made materials
11. The most effective way to clean the air is to use different kinds of plants because _____.
 - A. they may let out more oxygen which people need
 - B. they can absorb different kinds of the harmful indoor chemicals
 - C. they can take in all kinds of indoor pollutants
 - D. they can make your house prettier and more healthy

(D)

We are often asked to make a speech in life. Most of us are afraid of it and don't do a good job. Here are some simple steps to make your speech a successful one. First of all, find out everything you can about your subject and at the same time find out as much as you can about your audience (听众). Who are they? What do they know about your subject? Put yourself in their shoes as you prepare your speech. Then try to arrange (安排) your material so that your speech is clear and easy to follow. Use as many examples as possible. Never forget your audience.

Don't talk over their heads or talk down to them. When you are giving your speech, speak slowly and clearly and look at your audience. Pause for a few seconds from time to time to give your audience chance to think over what you've said. Just remember: be prepared, know your subject and your audience, say what you have to say and be yourself so that your ideas will bring you and your audience together.

12. "Put yourself in their shoes as you prepare your speech." means that while preparing your speech, you must _____.
A. put your shoes aside and put on theirs
B. try their shoes to see if they fit you
C. wear the shoes of the same size as theirs
D. try to imagine yourself to be in their position
13. When he is giving his speech, the speaker is to _____.
A. let his eyes rest on the subject
B. follow the audience step by step
C. face the audience in a natural way
D. look up and down from time to time
14. During the course of the speech it isn't right for a speaker to _____.
A. think nothing of the audience
B. speak in a loud voice
C. take a short stop at times
D. refer to the notes once in a while
15. Which title best gives the main idea of the passage? _____.
A. How to Remember the Audience?
B. How to Improve One's Speech?
C. How to Prepare the Material for a Speech?
D. How to Pick Out the Topic for a Speech?

(E)

Direction: Read the following passage and choose the most suitable heading from the list A—E for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- | |
|--|
| A. Advantages and disadvantages of free education |
| B. The purpose of education |
| C. Perfect free education |
| D. Education required for all jobs |
| E. All kinds of jobs needed in society |
| F. Suitable jobs for everyone necessary to society |

16. _____

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the aim of educating them. Our purpose is to fit them for life. Life is varied, so is education. As soon as we realize the fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a proper system of education.

17. _____

In some countries with advanced industries, they have free education for all. Under this system, people, whether they are rich or poor, clever or foolish, have a chance to be educated at universities or colleges. They have for some time thought, by free education for all, they can solve all the problems of a society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough. We find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees than there are jobs for them to fill. As a result of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think is "low" work. In fact, to work with one's hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries.

18. _____

But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is as important as that of a professor. We can live without education, but we should die if none of us grew crops. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. If there were no service people, because everyone was ashamed to do such work, the professors would have to waste much of their time doing housework.

19. _____

On the other hand, if all the farmers were completely uneducated, their production would remain low. As the population grows larger and larger in the modern world, we would die if we did not have enough food.

20. _____

In fact, when we say all of us must be educated to fit ourselves to life, it means that all must be educated: firstly, to realize that everyone can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability; secondly, to understand that all jobs are necessary to society and that it is bad to be ashamed of one's own work or to look down upon someone else's; thirdly, to master all the necessary know-how(技能) to do one's job well. Only such education can be called valuable to society.

Exercise 2

(A)

Dear Sir,

I'm writing to complain about the service offered by your company.

I told your service department on November 21 that my washing machine needed repairing. Your service engineers have since been here four times—on December 11, December 19, December 25 and January 5. The problem was found out on the first visit and the wrong parts were brought by different engineers on the next two visits. The correct part was fitted by the first engineer on the fourth visit.

In short, my complaints are:

- a. I had to wait three weeks for an engineer to call and nearly two months for the machine to be repaired.
- b. The engineers who called on December 19 and December 25 had been given wrong information by the company, which made me take two half days off unnecessarily.
- c. The first and fourth visits lasted a total of thirty minutes. But in the invoice(发票), I have to pay for four visits of four hours' work. I will not be paying the invoice for their mistakes and I do hope to receive your answers to these complaints.

Yours,
Robert White

1. Robert's main purpose in writing to the company is to tell the company _____.
 - A. how its service department is operating
 - B. how its different engineers came for the repair
 - C. that two of the engineers didn't give him any help
 - D. that he refuses to pay the company for their mistakes
2. The first of Robert's complaints is that _____.
 - A. it took him three weeks to have the machine repaired
 - B. it took him nearly sixty days to get his machine repaired
 - C. it had been almost two months before the first engineer came
 - D. it took the engineer 3 weeks to find out something wrong with the machine.
3. The second and third engineers brought the wrong parts because _____.
 - A. the company didn't tell them exactly what they should do

- B. the company didn't tell them where the correct parts were
 C. they were not sure about whether the machine worked or not
 D. they hadn't been told where the right parts should be fitted.
4. It can be inferred from the letter that Robert promises to pay for _____.
 A. there hours' work B. half an hour's work
 C. an hour's work D. four hours' work

(B)

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CHINA DAILY LANGUAGE

B D U

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5. If you get into BDU, you can _____.
 A. get all the information in China Daily
 B. know everything that takes place in China
 C. get information of the latest business activities in China
 D. get the most important business information all over the world
6. The advertisement above will be very helpful to _____.
 A. foreign business people
 B. the travelers from America
 C. the students studying abroad
 D. all the China Daily readers
7. To get the information from BDU every day, you must _____.
 A. have a copy of China Daily
 B. know how to operate a computer
 C. understand the Chinese language
 D. have business connections with China

(C)

It is a matter of common observation that although money income keeps going up over the years, we never seem to become richer. Prices are rising continuously. This condition is what we call inflation; the money supply is becoming inflated so that each unit of it becomes less valuable. We have got used to higher and higher rates of inflation in recent years. What could be bought twenty years ago for one pound now costs well over 2 pounds. And at present this rate of inflation seems to be rising rather than falling. If in the real world our money incomes go up at the same rate as prices do, one might think that inflation doesn't matter. But it does. When money is losing value it also loses one of the qualities of a good money—stability(稳定)of value. It is no longer acceptable as a store of value, and it becomes an unsuitable means of delayed payment. Nobody wants to hold a wasting possession, so people try to get rid of money as quickly as possible. Inflation therefore simply stimulates(刺激)our spending and discourages saving.

8. From the passage we can know that inflation is a situation in which _____.
 - A. everyone's incomes rise
 - B. money will hold its value
 - C. we can watch our money grow
 - D. money constantly loses its value
9. In the writer's view, if incomes and prices rise at the same rate, _____.
 - A. inflation maybe still be a problem
 - B. we have nothing to worry about
 - C. inflation is no longer a problem
 - D. we will become richer and richer
10. Under inflation people are likely to _____.
 - A. go to the bank more often than usual
 - B. save more money since their incomes rise
 - C. spend money quickly rather than to save it
 - D. keep money at home instead of going to banks
11. We can conclude according to the passage that _____.
 - A. the writer is a government official
 - B. the writer is worried about inflation
 - C. the writer encourages people to spend money
 - D. the writer has become richer because of inflation

(D)

"Most experiences of absent-mindedness—forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room—are caused by a simple lack of attention," says

Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something, but you haven't encoded(编码) it deeply."

Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impression on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create troublesome situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your cupboard. "Your memory itself isn't failing you," says Schacter, "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

"Visual cues(视觉提示) can help prevent absent-mindedness," says Schacter, "But be sure the cue is clear and available." If you want to remember to take a medicine with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table—don't leave it in the medicine box and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common experience of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. "The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll likely remember."

12. The writer of the passage thinks that encoding properly is very important because _____.
 - A. it enables us to recall something from our memory
 - B. it slows down the process of losing our memory
 - C. it helps us understand our memory system better
 - D. it helps us to get back to where we were
13. One possible reason why women have a little better memories than men is that _____.
 - A. they rely more on the environment
 - B. they have a wider range of interests
 - C. they have an unusual power of focusing their attention
 - D. they are more interested in what's happening around them
14. Why can a note in the pocket hardly serve as a reminder? _____.
 - A. It will easily get lost
 - B. It is out of your sight
 - C. It's not clear enough for you to read
 - D. It might get mixed up with other things

15. From the last paragraph we can learn that _____.
 A. repetition might help improve our memory
 B. memory depends to a certain extent on the environment
 C. we'd better return to where we were if we forget things
 D. we should think about something else while doing one thing

(E)

Direction: Read the following passage and choose the most suitable heading from the list A—E for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. Freezing and refreezing the work of the Eskimo woman
 B. The fact that the igloo does melt except for its appearance
 C. The Eskimo man's work to finish the construction structure of the igloo
 D. Freezing and refreezing the secret of igloo, a solid refuge
 E. The resident expert's work to finish tile touches on the igloo
 F. The exterior temperature—the actual cause of the inching of the igloo

16. _____

The igloo, a temporary winter hunting shelter to the Alaskan Eskimo, has long been considered strong and tough. However, as a matter of fact, it does melt inside, but not to a great extent.

17. _____

The snowflakes falling outside of the igloo, in the sharp Alaskan winter, quickly melt when they land on its roof and provide a replacement layer of insulation(绝缘) for the igloo. The ongoing freezing and re-freezing of the igloo, hardens it and transforms the blocks of snow the Eskimos used in the construction process into a solid, icy, domed refuge. The igloo can now support the weight of a massive polar bear, should one happen along and have the urge to play "King of the mountain."

18. _____

The initial freezing and re-freezing of the igloo takes place at end of the igloo's construction. First, the men must dig a trench into a fresh snow-drift, and, using their knives, cut blocks of snow from it that are specifically shaped to face inward when fully laid out. They then lay the blocks on their edges to form a circle, cutting them to size as they go, so that the end result will be a narrowing spiral(螺旋). They cap the igloo by dropping a keystone, or block with edges cut wider above than below, into the remaining gap in the roof, and "group" the gaps between blocks of snow with additional snow.

19. _____

The men then call in the resident expert, the Eskimo woman, to put the finishing touches on the igloo. Armed with her whale blubber(鲸脂) lamp, she enters the structure, lights her lamp to the highest possible setting, beats a hasty retreat, and seals the entrance with a block of ice. Inside the igloo, the snow on the roof begins to melt but, because of its domed design, the water melts down the sides of the igloo, and covers the blocks of snow. When the blocks are almost completely saturated with water, the Eskimo woman returns, removes her blubber lamp, and allows the cold outside air to rush in transforming the fragile snow structure into one of hard, solid ice.

20. _____

The igloo is now prepared for its temporary tenants, whose body heat combined with the warmth of one or two blubber lamps maintain its interior at approximately 55F. Not until the winter ends, and the exterior temperature rises, does the igloo begin to melt.