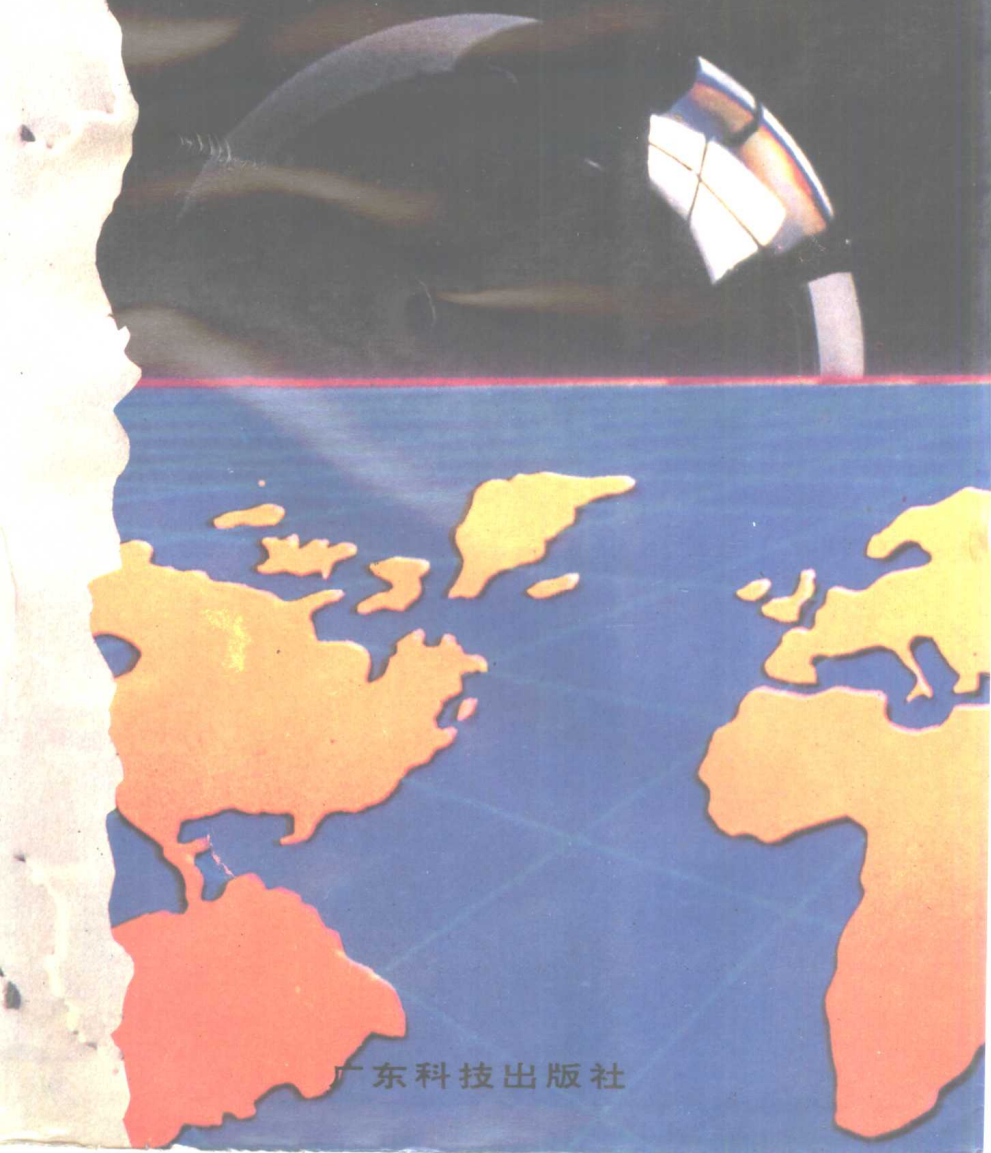


覃佐全 编

英语阅读 理解精选200篇



广东科技出版社

英语阅读理解精选 200 篇

谭佐全 编

广东科技出版社

粤新登字 04 号

英语阅读理解精选 200 篇

编 者：谭佐全

出版发行：广东科技出版社

(广州市环市东路水荫路 11 号)

经 销：广东省新华书店

印 刷：肇庆新华印刷厂

规 格：787×1092 1/32 印张 11.5 字数 240 000

版 次：1992 年 11 月 第 1 版

1994 年 6 月 第 2 版

1995 年 4 月 第 4 次印刷

印 数：35601—45600 册

ISBN 7-5359-1343-1/H·29

定 价：8.80 元

前 言

国家教委颁布的教学大纲明确指出中学英语教学的目的“侧重培养阅读能力”。近年的高考试题，在100分（卷面分）共五种题型中，“阅读理解”这种题就一直占40分。可见“阅读理解”是何等重要。有人说它在英语高考中是拉开距离、定断筛选的契机，是决定能否取得高考好成绩的关键。

“阅读理解”目前在中外已有不少书籍。到底哪些最合国情（与全国统编教材水平相当）？哪些最切合实际（对学生来说不深不浅）？哪些最接近高考要求（最有利于迎接高考选拔测试）？笔者正是抱着这种探索精神，从全国高考题（近年）、从各地高考预考题、高考模拟题、重点中学测考题中共收集了约200篇阅读理解题（答案附在后面），汇编成册。希望这本书能对提高读者的英语阅读理解能力有所帮助。

由于时间仓促、水平有限，本书的缺点与错误，敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1994年4月

目 录

一、短文练习（重点学校或地区高考模拟、

测、检、考试题	1
1（北京景山学校）	1
2（北京师范学院附属中学）	2
3（上海大同中学）	4
4（天津南开中学）	6
5（东北师范大学附属中学）	8
6（西北师范大学附属中学）	10
7（华东师范大学第二附属中学）	11
8（山东省实验中学）	13
9（曲阜师范学院附属中学）	15
10（兰州市第一中学）	16
11~14（北京大学附属中学）	18
15~18（北京市海淀区教师进修学校）	25
19~21（华东师范大学第一附属中学）	31
* 22~23（华东师范大学第二附属中学）	38
24~27（上海高考模拟题）	42
28~30（上海会考题）	51
* 31~35（天津南开中学）	58
36~39（华南师范大学附属中学）	64
40~43（南京师范大学附属中学）	70
44~47（广州市高中综合测试题）	77

48~51 (广州师范学院附属中学高考模拟题)	85
52~55 (福建省重点中学质量检查题)	93
56~59 (福州市第一中学)	100
60~61 (湖南桃源市第九中学)	107
62~65 (杭州学军中学 MET 模拟题)	109
66~69 (苏州中学)	116
70~73 (常熟中学)	123
74~77 (河南灵宝第一中学)	131
78~81 (湖北江陵中学)	137
82~85 (河南上蔡中学)	146
二、各省市高考预考题	153
1~4 (北京市)	153
5 (上海市)	160
6~7 (天津市)	163
8~11 (广州市高中毕业统考题)	166
12~15 (广州市)	172
16~19 (沈阳市)	180
20~23 (福州市)	188
24~25 (湖南省)	194
26~29 (江苏省)	197
30~32 (安徽省)	204
33~36 (山东省)	210
37~40 (河北省)	217
三、历届高考题	225
1~2 (1987 年全国高考题)	225
3~5 (1987 年全国 MET 试题)	229
6~8 (1988 年全国高考题)	234

9~12 (1988 年全国 MET 试题)	242
13~16 (1988 年上海高考题)	249
17~20 (1989 年全国 MET 试题)	256
21~24 (1989 年上海高考题)	263
25~28 (1990 年全国 MET 试题)	272
29~32 (1990 年上海高考题)	280
33~36 (1991 年全国高考题)	290
37~41 (1991 年上海高考题)	296
42~45 (1992 年全国高考题)	307
46~50 (1992 年上海高考题)	314
51~53 (1992 年台湾省大学入学试题)	325
54~57 (1993 年全国高考题)	329
58~62 (1993 年上海高考题)	336
63~65 (1993 年台湾省大学入学试题)	349
答案	354
参考书目	360

(加 * 的题目难度较大)

一、短文练习

(重点学校或地区高考模拟、
测、检、考试题)

阅读以下各篇短文后，根据短文的内容，从选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案（除特别注明要求外，全书均同）。

1

Mark Twain was a great teller of funny stories. He also liked to play jokes on his friends. In the following case, however, the joke was on himself.

One day he was walking along the street of a small town where he was going to deliver a lecture that evening. He met a young man who told him that he had an old uncle who never laughed and never smiled. Mark Twain told the young man to bring his uncle to lecture that evening. He said he could guarantee to make him laugh.

That evening the young man and his uncle sat in the front row. Mark Twain spoke directly at them. He told some rather funny stories, but the old man never smiled. Then he told the funniest story he knew, but the old man's face still remained blank. At last, Mark Twain left the platform almost exhausted.

Later Mark Twain was talking with a friend about this. "Oh," said the friend, "I know that old man. He has been stone deaf for years!"

- (1) Mark Twain_____.
A. liked to be funny B. liked to tell funny stories
C. was a fortune teller
D. had an uncle who never laughed and never smiled
- (2) Mark Twain promised the young man that_____.
A. he could make his uncle laugh
B. he could lecture his uncle
C. he would bring his uncle
D. he could make him laugh
- (3) During the lecture, Mark Twain_____.
A. left the platform exhausted
B. made the old man laugh C. sat in the front row
D. said directly to the old man and the young man
- (4) At last, Mark Twain realized that_____.
A. he played jokes on the young man
B. the young man played a joke on him
C. he cheated the old man D. the young man failed

(选自北京景山学校)

2

Have you ever noticed advertisements (广告) which say "Learn a foreign language in 6 weeks, or your money back! From the first day your pronunciation will be excellent. Just

send..." and so on ? Of course, it never happens quite like that. The only language that is easy to learn is the mother tongue. And think how much practice that gets! Before the Second World War people usually learnt a foreign language in order to read the books and newspapers of the country. Now speaking the foreign language is what most people want. Every year many millions of people start learning one . How do they do it? Some people try at home, with books and records or tapes; some use radio or television programmes; others go to evening classes. If they use the language only two or three times a week, learning it will take a long time, like language learning at school. A few people try to learn a language fast by studying for 6 hours a day or even more. It is clearly easier to learn the language in the country where it is spoken. However, most people cannot afford this, and for many it is not necessary. They need the language in order to do their work better. For example, scientists and doctors chiefly need to be able to read books and reports in the foreign language. Whether the language is learnt quickly or slowly, it is hard work. Machines and good books will help, but they can not do the student's work for him.

(5) Now a foreign language is learnt_____.

- A. in the same way as it was in the past
- B. quite differently from the past
- C. only in the country where it is spoken
- D. only with the help of machines

(6) These days most people want to learn_____.

- A. about the country where a language is spoken
 - B. to speak a foreign language
 - C. to read foreign novels
 - D. to write in the foreign language
- (7) Of course people don't believe that _____.
- A. a foreign language can be learnt fast
 - B. one's native language is easy to learn
 - C. learning a language takes a lot of time
 - D. books are useful while learning a foreign language
- (8) Many people don't go abroad to learn a foreign language because _____.
- A. it is not easy to learn there
 - B. they hate to speak
 - C. they have not enough money
 - D. they have machines to help them
- (9) Learning a foreign language is _____.
- A. not necessary
 - B. no easy job
 - C. children's work
 - D. few people's work

(选自北京师范学院附属中学)

3

In recent years television has become the most popular form of entertainment. It does not look as if it will be less popular in the world of the future. In fact it looks as if television will become more popular than ever. New systems of television have been made possible by the discovery of the laser (激光). A laser is a beam of light that has many strange

qualities. By using a laser it is possible to throw very large and very clear television pictures on a screen. These may be large as three metres by three metres. Many people could watch this kind of television together.

Laser beams have also made very thin television sets possible. These sets can be hung on the wall of a room like a large picture. Another development in the future will be three dimensional (立体的) television; the picture will look more "real".

In the near future you will be able to buy your favourite television programmes and play them back later. The laser beam will make this possible.

(10) In the future world_____.

- A. with the development of laser , television will be useless
- B. television will be greatly improved by using laser
- C. neither television nor laser is useful
- D. television seems less important in human life

(11) The picture sent by a laser on a screen maybe _____.

- A. three times as large as those now
- B. as large as nine square metres
- C. as large as six metres
- D. six times as large as those now

(12) Laser beams can_____.

- A. hung TV sets on the wall
- B. make the wall of a room like picture
- C. make the wall of a room very thin

- D. make TV sets thinner than those used at present
- (13) The picture on a three-dimensional television screen will be_____.
- A. clearer B. dimmer
- C. more living D. more harmful
- (14) In the near future laser beam will help you _____.
- A. to select TV set B. to watch TV
- C. to buy tapes
- D. to record television programmes and play them back again

(选自上海大同中学)

4

Peter, and his mother lived in a small village. They were very poor. To help his mother, Peter often collected wood from the forest. He also cut down small trees. One morning, a bird flew down from a branch and asked him not to cut down a certain tree. The bird explained that its home was in the tree.

Peter left the tree alone. The bird was happy and asked Peter to bring along an empty bag the next morning. Early the next day he went to the tree and waited for the bird.

The bird soon appeared and asked Peter to hold on its tail and follow him. They went to a far away valley. Peter saw gold all over the place. He picked up some pieces of gold and put them into his bag. The bird told Peter that they

must leave the valley before the sun came up. Peter quickly filled his bag and left for home.

He now had plenty of money of himself and his mother. Peter told his best friend about the tree, the bird and the gold. His friend wanted some gold too. He went to the same tree and pretended that he was going to cut it down. The bird asked him not to do so. The following morning it led Peter's friend to the valley of gold. When the sun was about to rise, the bird told him to leave. The greedy boy would not do so. The sun came up and he was changed into a bird.

(15) This story tells us _____.

- A. greed blinds one's eyes
- B. to be poor without debts is better than to be a king
- C. a man without a friend is only half a man
- D. make your enemy your friend

(16) Peter left the tree alone. This means that he _____.

- A. did not like the tree because it was the only tree in the forest
- B. did not cut the tree down
- C. was the only person in the forest
- D. wanted the tree to grow bigger

(17) Peter didn't destroy the bird's home, so the bird _____.

- A. was very happy
- B. told him about the valley of gold
- C. brought him a lot of gold
- D. promised to give him a lot of gold

(18) Peter picked up some pieces of gold _____.

A. before the day broke B. before sunset

C. at noon D. after the sun rose

(19) Peter's friend turned into a bird because he _____.

A. was too greedy B. cut the tree down

C. filled his bag with gold

D. the sun was about to rise

(选自天津南开中学)

5

The story of the English language is a story of change. The Old English language, or Old English, is quite different from Modern English. If we do not study Old English, we can't understand it. Some of the words are the same but many are not used now. The story of the English language begins some time after the year A.D.400. At this time some people came to England from North-west Europe. There were many groups of people. They were called Angles, Saxons and Jutes, whose language, Old English, is like some of the modern languages of North-West Europe. In Old English the ending had many meanings. They showed past time and present time and many other things. In Modern English most of these endings are gone. This is the biggest difference between Old and Modern English.

(20) What is the greatest difference between Old English and Modern English?

A. Old English is used by people from North-West

Europe while Modern English is used by people in England.

B. Old English was used by people 400 years ago but Modern English is used by people today.

C. Some of the words in Old English are no longer used in Modern English.

D. Most of the endings in Old English are not used in Modern English.

(21) What does the first sentence of this passage mean?

A. The story of the English language often changes.

B. English is a language that has changed a lot as time passes by.

C. The Old English language that has changed into Modern English.

D. The story of the English language is one of how people change the language.

(22) Old English has a history of _____.

A. 2500 years B. more than 1590 years

C. 2300 years D. more than 400 years

(23) Old English was first used by people from _____.

A. old England B. England

C. North-West England D. North-West Europe

(24) Which of the following is NOT TRUE about Old English?

A. The endings of words gave different special meanings.

B. It is not easy for most English-speakers today to un-

derstand the language.

C. Its vocabulary is completely different from that of Modern English.

D. It was spoken by many groups of people from North-West Europe.

(选自东北师范大学附属中学)

6

I am a teacher at a secondary school. Every morning I take the subway to school. When I get on the train, I hear the voice from the loud-speaker always announcing the wrong station's name. This is too bad. I have to count the stations or look out of the train window so that I know where to get off. But sometimes I can't see the station's name on the sign at the platform because the train is too crowded. So it is difficult for me to know where I am.

To make matters worse, when the same thing happens to foreigners or people from outside Beijing, they always get off at the wrong station and lose their way.

The subway does make life more convenient (方便的) for us, it is fast and easy to take. But I hope this kind of situation will be improved in the near future.

(25) The story happened_____.

A. in a secondary school B. outside Beijing

C. somewhere in Beijing D. near Beijing

(26) We call trains which go under the ground_____.