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Extra- English ordinary



Reading
Comprehension

英语阅读理解

200篇



新课标 新教材 新理念

非常内容 非常设计

非常思路 非常选择

S **初中**
SPECIAL
FOR CHINESE
Students

中国少年儿童出版社

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前言

试技巧。本丛书在题材选择上,力求做到形式多样,兼收并蓄;在内容选择上,注重时尚适用,为中学生所喜闻乐见,具有知识性、针对性和实用性。

在编写过程中,相关英语学习和测试的出版物以及全国各地的英语调研考试题给了我们很大的帮助。在编撰过程中,也得到了国内外从事英语教学专家的指导,在此一并表示感谢!

本系列丛书所指“200篇”,意在说明阅读量之多,并非绝对的200篇,敬请谅解。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大师生和社会各界朋友提出批评和指正。

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前言

阅读是获悉资讯的有效手段,也是学习英语的主要目的之一。学生阅读能力的培养是中学阶段英语教学的重要任务,阅读能力的考查也是历年中、高考的重中之重。

为了配合课程标准的实行,适应最新教材,体现中、高考的改革趋势,扩大中学生的阅读面,大幅度提高阅读能力,从而全面推进素质教育,我们特邀请全国一线资深英语教师和教研专家结合教学、教材中的重点、难点,编写出版了本套丛书。

本套丛书是根据课程标准,以及最新教科书,并在充分考虑了全国各地教学实际情况的基础上进行编写的,将中、高考英语试题涉及的阅读理解按不同体裁、不同种类编撰成书,旨在帮助中学生解决英语学习和备考过程中遇到的各种问题,拓宽阅读视野,掌握阅读技巧,在最短的时间里获得最大收益,从而迅速提高英语综合运用能力和应试技巧。

我们认为中学生的英语训练,只有制定周密、全面的计划,选择系统完整的内容,采用科学的方法,按照学生语言系统形成和发展的规律进行训练,才能克服盲目性,收到事半功倍的效果。因此,丛书在编写时结合历届中、高考英语试题的命题特点,并根据最新命题精神,对阅读理解所涉及的知识内容进行了全方位的归纳和梳理。注重精讲精练,着重解决知识的重点、难点,同时把学法指导与应试技巧点拨融于其中,让学生在学英语的同时,掌握必要的学习方法和应



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第1章 说明文

说明文的宗旨是用简明的语言说明一个问题或道理。该类文体侧重对事物进行剖析解释,有时在说明的过程中也结合运用其他的表达方式,使人们在获得知识的同时,得到思想感情的陶冶和艺术上的享受。



科普园地

科普类说明文是介绍、普及科学知识的文体,它以简洁、平实、易懂的语言向读者传授科学知识。一般说来,说明文首先提出问题或给要说明的事物下一个定义,然后对问题进行说明或对定义进行解释。阅读该类短文时,要注意说明的方法,抓住事物的特点,理清说明的顺序,读懂文章主旨。在中考试题中该类文体常考细节题、文章的主旨、深层理解题及猜测词义等方面的题。

例

Excluded from recycling (回收利用) because you live in a high rise with a rubbish chute (垃圾道)? You won't be for long. Miami's Mark Shantzis has made it simple for those living in tall buildings to use the chute and recycle too.

In Shantzis' Hi-Rise Recycling System, a chute leads to a pie-shaped container with six boxes that can turn around when operated. The system, which fits in the same space as the chute and container now in use, enables glass, plastic, paper, metal, and other rubbish to go into separate boxes.

The system is controlled from a board fixed next to the chute door. The board has a button for each class of recycling materials (as well as for unrecyclables). At

the press of a button, a microcomputer locks all other floors' chute doors and sets the recycling container turning until the right box comes under the chute. The computer also counts the loads and gives a signal by phone when the box is full. And a particular piece of equipment breaks up the nonrecyclables.

Sorting(分类) recyclables before they are collected saves the use of expensive materials recovery equipment which otherwise has to do the sorting. Such equipment often makes recycled materials very expensive, so expensive that tons of recyclables remain wasted. Shantzis believes his system could help recycled materials become more cost-effective.

1. The purpose in writing this text is _____.
 - A. to encourage people to recycle their rubbish
 - B. to introduce a recycling system for high rises
 - C. to describe the use of computer technology in recycling
 - D. to explain the need for rubbish collection in high rises
2. When he says "You won't be for long" the writer means that _____.
 - A. you'll soon be living in a cleaner building
 - B. rubbish chutes will become out of date before long
 - C. you won't wait long for your turn to recycle rubbish
 - D. it won't be long before you'll have to recycle your rubbish
3. Before dropping rubbish into the chute you have to _____.
 - A. lock the other floors' chute doors
 - B. check if the container is full
 - C. press the correct button
 - D. break up the rubbish
4. The biggest advantage of this new system is that _____.
 - A. it reduces the cost of recycling
 - B. it saves time and space
 - C. it saves money for people living in high rises
 - D. it makes better use of the existing recovery equipment

本文介绍了一种用于高层建筑的垃圾分类回收系统,这种系统使得住在高层建筑的人们运用垃圾道回收和利用垃圾变得简单了。

1. B 属写作意图题。从第一段 "Miami's Mark Shantzis has made it simple for those living in tall buildings to use the chute and recycle too," 可看出作者的用意在于



告诉读者 Shantzis 是怎样使得住在高层建筑里的人们使用垃圾道回收垃圾变得简单了,接着下文进一步介绍了 Shantzis 的这种垃圾分类回收系统。

2. D 属单句释义题。从第一句设问:“你因为住在带有垃圾通道的高楼,就可借口免于回收和利用垃圾吗?”可知下句是针对这一设问回答的。“You won't be long”的真实含义应该是:“It won't be long before you'll have to recycle your rubbish.”(用不了多久你就得回收你的垃圾了。)

3. C 属事实细节题。细读文章,可知这种分类回收系统是由微形电脑操作的,人在倒垃圾前只需按动开关。关键句“At the press of a button...”可说明。

4. A 属细节理解题。关键句“Sorting recyclables before they are collected saves the use of expensive materials recovery equipment... so expensive that tons of recyclables remain wasted.”表明垃圾分类可省去使用昂贵的垃圾回收装备,这种装备使得回收的材料如此昂贵。而 Shantzis' system could help recycled materials become more cost-effective (Shantzis 的系统可使回收的材料成本更合理),故 A 符合。



过关训练 1

What is colour? Why do some of the things around us look red, some green, others blue?

Colours are really made by reflected(反射) light. We see colours because most of the things reflect light. Something is red, for it reflects most of the red light. In the same way, if some thing is green it reflects most of the green light. If something reflects all light, it is white.

Some of the light is reflected and some is taken in(吸收) and turned into heat(热能). The darker the colour is, the less light is reflected, the more light is taken in. So dark - coloured clothes are warmer in the sun than light - coloured clothes.

1 When something reflects light, we can _____.

- A. see its colour
- B. see its heat
- C. not see its colour
- D. see nothing

2 Something looks white because it reflects _____.

- A. some light
- B. no light
- C. all light
- D. most light

3 The dark-coloured clothes are warm because _____ is taken in.

- A. more light
- B. less light



C. more colour

D. less colour

4 In summer _____ make people feel cool.

A. dark - coloured clothes

B. red - coloured clothes

C. green - coloured clothes

D. light - coloured clothes

5 What's the best title(题目) of this passage(短文)?

A. Dark Colour

B. Colour

C. Heat

D. Clothes



过关训练 2

Radio and television are very popular in the world today. Millions of people watch TV. Perhaps more people listen to the radio. The TV is, of course, more useful than the radio. On TV you can see and learn what is happening in the world. However, radio is not disappearing(消失). It is still with us. And the number of listeners is becoming larger. One reason for this is the invention of the transistor(晶体管). A transistor radio is sometimes very small. It is very easy to carry. You can put one in your pocket and listen to it on the bus or on your bike when you go to work. Besides, radio broadcasts(广播) are better for blind people(盲人). Many old people don't have good eyesight. They can't watch TV, but they can listen to music or news over the radio. What's more, a radio is much cheaper than a TV set.

1 _____ radio _____ television are widely used now.

A. Neither...nor

B. Both...and

C. Either...or

D. Not only...but also

2 Certainly, radio is _____ useful than television.

A. less

B. much

C. more

D. further

3 What is happening in the world can be seen and heard _____.

A. over a radio

B. through telephone

C. by vision phone(电视电话)

D. on television

4 The invention of the transistor makes radio _____ than ever before.

A. far smaller

B. much cheaper

C. more smaller

D. even more expensive



5 There are _____ reasons why radio is not disappearing according to (根据) the passage.

- A. six B. five C. four D. three



过关训练 3

Penguins(企鹅) live together, but each pair has a little of ground of their own. When a penguin wants to walk through its neighbour's ground, it must ask permission (允许). If it does not, it will have to fight. Penguins come and go all day. They fight fish and look after their children.

All penguins are good parents—the male(雄性) penguins are perhaps the best parent in the world. They walk in from the sea in the middle of the dark Antarctic(南极的) water. They choose their wives in the dark. They can only hear them—not see them. Then the female(雌性) penguins lay their eggs and go away for about two months. The male looks after the eggs. If the eggs get cold, there will be no chicks(幼鸟). There is no food. The snow falls and the wind blows—sometimes at 150 kilometres an hour. The penguins do not move. When the females return from the sea, they will not remember their husbands. It does not matter. Only one thing matters—the eggs. Male penguins never fight—unless(除非) a penguin leaves a chick for a minute. Then they fight because they all want it. They are strange and wonderful birds.

1 From the passage we know that penguins usually have _____ life.

- A. an active B. a quiet C. a hard D. a simple

2 It seems interesting and unusual that the male penguins choose their wives _____.

- A. when the female penguins return from the sea
B. just by hearing in the darkness(黑暗)
C. each time they see the lovely(可爱的) females
D. after they have had their own grounds

3 It is _____ that take care of the eggs.

- A. the male penguins B. the female penguins
C. both the husbands and the wives D. the penguins that lost in the fight



4 Only when _____ can a penguin walk through its neighbour's ground.

- A. it wins the fight B. it has become a father
C. it gets married D. it gets permission

5 Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Female penguins often have their new husbands.
B. Male penguins fight when choosing their wives.
C. Female penguins take care of the eggs.
D. Male penguins use their ears to choose wives.



过关训练 4

July 20th, 1969 was an important day. Two Americans landed on the moon. Their names were Armstrong and Aldrin. They went there by spaceship. Its name is Apollo II.

Apollo II left Cape Kennedy on July 16th and went three hundred and eighty-five thousand kilometres. It took the two Americans three days to get there. On July 20th the spaceship landed in the Sea of Tranquility(宁静), Armstrong first stepped onto the moon. The two men walked on the ground(表面) of the moon. They picked up some stones and put them in the spaceship. They jumped up and down. They were tired after their moonwalk, so they rested.

On July 21st Apollo II left the moon and returned to Earth. Three days later, it came down in the Pacific Ocean(太平洋). A ship took the men to America.

1 Apollo II was the name of _____.

- A. an American B. a machine C. a spaceship D. an invention

2 "The Sea of Tranquility" here means _____.

- A. the moon B. the earth C. the sun D. the world

3 The word "stepped" in the sentence "Armstrong first stepped on the moon" means _____.

- A. ran B. stopped C. flew D. walked

4 It's _____ kilometres from the earth to the moon.

- A. 385 B. 2850 C. 38500 D. 385000

5 July 20th, 1969 was an important day, because _____.

- A. Apollo II landed on the moon



- B. it was the first time for human (人类) to land on the moon
- C. two Americans landed on the moon
- D. it was the first time for humans to make a spaceship land on the moon



过关训练 5

Bill was a newspaper boy. He went from house to house bringing the day's papers to the neighbours. Each week he went to get his money.

Bill kept a little book. In the book he put down who paid him and who did not. Bill was keeping a record (做记录).

Men have been keeping records from very early time. How did they do this before they learned to write? Sometimes they made knots (打结) in different coloured strings (线). Indians in South America kept records this way.

Today we have machines for counting and keeping records. Do you go to the grocery store (食品杂货店)? Do it have a cash register (现金出纳机)?

The cash register keeps records. It adds up (加) the things you buy. It tells how much is sold in the store every day.

Many places have machines called computers. They use computers to keep all their records.

Computers are better than knots in strings. Someday men may use something even better than computers!

1 The Indians of South America tied knots in coloured strings to _____.

- A. sell papers
- B. keep records
- C. make computers

2 The story does not say this, but from what we have read, we can tell that _____.

- A. men do not often keep records of what they do
- B. there are many ways to keep records today
- C. Records are all right for people who sell papers

3 What do our machines today do?

- A. Today we have machines for each register.
- B. Today we have machines for counting and keeping records.
- C. Today we have machines for counting coloured strings.



4 The main idea of the whole story is that _____.

- A. Indians in South America did not keep records
- B. Grocery stores have cash registers that keep records
- C. Records were kept in different ways over the years



过关训练 6

In your school bags, most of you may have a pencil, some kinds of pens, a ruler and some books. None of these things grow in the fields. They were all made in factories and invented by someone. They have not always been pencils and pens, rulers and books. Thousands of years ago, no one knew about these things.

Who invented them? We don't always know. There have been many thousands of inventions, large and small, in the human(人类) history. Some of these inventions have changed the world, such as(例如) paper, printing(印刷) and radio, and we know the inventions. But we have forgotten most of the other inventions. Who invented the clock, for example, or the lock to the door? We don't know. There have been thousands of inventions and we should thank them for their clever ideas. Will you be one of them when you grow up?

1 Who make most of the things in your school bag?

- A. Workers.
- B. Farmers.
- C. Shopkeepers.
- D. Inventors.

2 People didn't have such things as pens and rulers _____.

- A. a century ago
- B. thousands of years before
- C. thousands of years ago
- D. several centuries later

3 What do inventors have?

- A. Computers.
- B. Machines.
- C. Labs.
- D. Clever ideas.

4 Which of the following is an invention?

- A. A Forest.
- B. A Sheep.
- C. A River.
- D. A Train.

5 We don't know _____.

- A. the name of the inventor of paper
- B. the names of most inventors
- C. how to use the lock to the door
- D. what the pens and the pencils are used for





过关训练 7

The sky usually looks like blue. But if you went to the top of the highest mountain, where there is less air between you and the sun to scatter (分散) the sunlight, the sky would be dark blue. And if you rode in a spaceship high above the earth, where there is no air at all to scatter the sunlight, the sky would be so dark that it would be black.

Sometimes the sky doesn't look blue. At sunrise (日出) and sunset (日落), the light from the sun sometimes is scattered in such a way that you see red, orange, and other colours in the sky.

1 The sky usually looks light blue because _____.

- A. the sun is light and blue
- B. the air is light and blue
- C. the air scatters the sunlight
- D. the sunlight is light and blue.

2 When _____, the sky looks dark blue.

- A. there is less air between you and the sun
- B. there is a high mountain far away
- C. the mountains around us are very high
- D. you climb a very high mountain

3 If _____, the sky looks black.

- A. you ride in a spaceship
- B. the spaceship is high in the sky
- C. the spaceship is high above the earth
- D. there is no air to scatter the sunlight

4 Sometimes the sky doesn't look blue because _____.

- A. the sun always rises in the east
- B. the sun always sets in the west
- C. the air in the sky has different colours
- D. the light from the sun is scattered in a different way

5 Which of the following is the best title (标题) for the story?

- A. The Sky Looks Blue
- B. Why the Sky Looks Colourful
- C. The Beautiful Sunlight
- D. Something about the Air





过关训练 8

If you do not use your arm or your legs for some time, they become weak; when you start using them again, they slowly become strong again. Everybody knows that. Yet many people do not seem to know that memory (记忆力) works in the same way. When someone says that he has a good memory, he really means that he keeps his memory in practice by using it. When someone else says that his memory is poor, he really means that he does not give it enough chance (机会) to become strong. If a friend says that his arms and legs are weak, we know that it is his own fault (过错). But if he tells us that he has a poor memory, many of us think that his parents are to blame (受责备), and few of us know that it is just his own fault. Have you ever found that some people can't read or write but usually they have better memories? This is because they cannot read or write and they have to remember things; they cannot write down in a little notebook.

They have to remember days, names, songs and stories; so their memory is the whole time being exercised. So if you want to have a good memory, learn from the people:

Practice remembering.

1 The main reason (主要原因) for one is poor memory is that _____.

- A. his father or mother may have a poor memory
- B. he does not use his name or legs for some time
- C. his memory is not often used
- D. he can't read or write

2 If you do not use your arms or legs for some time _____.

- A. you can't use them any more
- B. they will become stronger
- C. they become weak and won't become strong until you use them again
- D. they will no change

3 Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Your memory works in the same way as your arms or legs.
- B. Your memory, like your arms or legs, become weak if you don't give it enough chance for practice.
- C. Don't learn how to read and write if you want to have a better memory.

