

主编 韩开佳

应试英语阅读一线通丛书

Line to Reading Comprehension

中考英语

应试阅读一线通

English

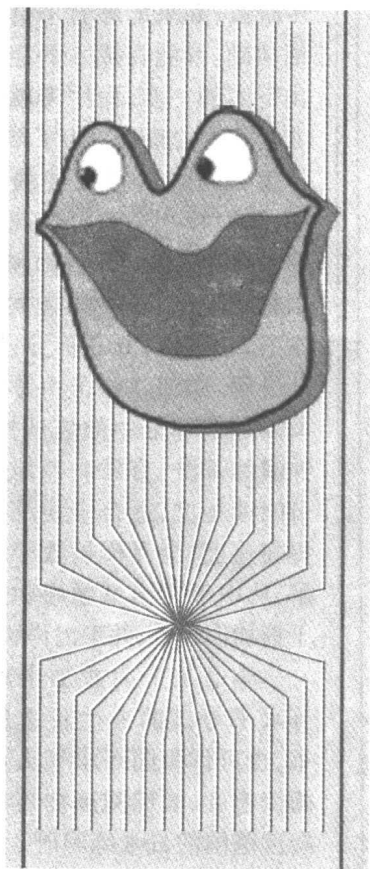
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应试英语阅读一线通丛书

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中考英语
应试阅读一线通

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内 容 简 介

对于广大中学生来说,在初中阶段,如果能够打下良好的英语基础,就能在成才的道路上迈出坚实的一步,而中考就是一次非常重要的验收。为了帮助广大考生在考前获得极佳的学习效果,我们特别邀请了长期从事英语教育的一线英语教师和从事英语教学研究工作的学者共同编写本书。本书共分三部分:应试技巧讲解,详细介绍了中考英语中阅读理解部分中的应试技巧;自我演练部分,有针对性地选编部分阅读短文,适合于演练技巧和提高速度;全真模拟数十套及详解,从中考英语试题库中选出若干篇加以组合,并配以详解。

本书是广大参加中考或同等水平考试的考生首选复习用书,也可作为同等水平人员提高阅读速度、演练阅读技巧和扩大阅读范围的日常练习册。

(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

前言

我国现行的英语能力测试体系中,占据绝对主导地位 and 比例的是应试体系。而在我国现行各级英语考试中,阅读理解能力测试都是十分重要的内容,其分值占了很大的比例。答好阅读理解题是学校老师、在校考生和社会自学人员最为关注的,下的功夫也是最多的。

阅读能力的提高,决非一朝一夕之事,更不是随便翻阅就能解决问题的。提高速度,扩大视野,显然需要大量的阅读。但掌握和应用英语,突破语言关,以实力获得考试成功,必须进行从严从难的练习。为使广大考生了解英语各级考试的阅读理解题的最新动态,掌握英语阅读理解题的类型,培养其英语阅读的基本技能,我们专门选编了本丛书,以满足广大考生实战演练的需求。

丛书各册均立足于各级考试大纲中关于阅读理解部分的要求,根据考生准备阅读理解考试时遇到的困惑和疑难,结合教师自身在教学和阅卷时发现的答题中通常碰到的错误类型和不足之处,以严谨、认真和求精的态度编写而成。希望考生通过阅读本丛书,可以进一步提高阅读速度,培养分析文章结构、把握文脉、抓住作者思想观点、准确获取考试所需信息等方面实际能力,达到更加熟练地掌握和巩固阅读应试技能的目的,从而真正地提高阅读质量,加强考生的应试能力。

丛书组成

一、阅读技巧讲解。对英语考试中的常见题型、发问方式、阅读要求和答题技巧进行了详细的讲解,并以历年真题为实例,使考生做到有意识地加强速度和技巧练习。

二、自我演练精解。为使考生达到应对考试的要



求,有针对性地选编了部分阅读短文,其难度、句型结构以及文章体裁等都贴近全真试题,适合于演练技巧和提高速度。

三、全真模拟详解。从各级英语考试题库中选出若干篇加以组合,并配以详解,使广大考生在实战演练中享受挑战全真试题的乐趣。

丛书特点

一、时效性强。从题型设置上看,主要针对最新考试大纲和试题题型;从选材和体裁上看,文章多来源于更新的试题库和近期的报刊、杂志等,文章体裁全面又确保重点,与近年来常考题材贴近。

二、选材广泛。各册中的文章均来源于试题库、杂志、国外报刊等,内容丰富,涉及面广;所选文章涉及政治、经济、文化、文学、历史、人物传记、科普等诸多方面,以便考生在提高能力的同时扩大视野,从而取得好成绩。

三、体裁齐全。本丛书所选文章包括叙事文、描写文、应用文、说明文和议论文等,以提高考生对各种体裁的文章的分析、解决问题的能力。

四、层次分明。本丛书的全真模拟由模拟题与历届真题两部分组成,文章难度由易到难,以便考生循序渐进地进行系统复习和训练。

本册推荐

本册立足于中考考试大纲中关于阅读理解部分的要求,为即将参加中考考试的同学提高阅读理解能力而编写。同时,本册也可作为同等水平人员提高阅读速度、演练阅读技巧和扩大阅读范围的练习册。

本册由韩开佳任主编,宋宏、康辉任副主编。参加编写、审读和资料收集工作的还有张珞、王剑锋、黄莺、刘明利、李萍、张新、蔡承斌、徐明等老师。由于作者水平有限,加上教学任务重、编写时间紧,错误或不当之处在所难免,请广大读者谅解和指正。

《应试英语阅读一线通丛书》编委会

2002年12月

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第一部分 技巧讲解

第一章 应试基础

第一节 概 述

中考英语阅读理解题主要是考察学生综合运用英语的能力。中考英语是检查学生对词义的理解,对语句的理解和认识,更进一步来讲是检查学生对文章的主题的认识和理解能力。近年来,中考英语阅读的取材有以下的特点:清新、多样、富有时代感,在命题上力求适度、含蓄、有层次,从而了解学生的真实阅读理解能力,并对他们的不同水平等级进行区分。

阅读理解的取材范围,从题材上来看,一般可分为三大类:科普知识、风土人情和生活纪实。科普知识能传授知识,使学生开阔眼界,开发智力,挖掘潜能;风土人情和生活纪实能激发学生对英语的学习兴趣,有益于开展口语教学,创造实用背景,提高综合运用英语的能力。从体裁上看,中考阅读理解题有记述文、议论文、应用文等,既可以考察学生英语的水平,同时又可以了解学生运用各门类知识的横向联系能力,从而引导学生全面发展。

从教育部公布的《英语中考说明与样题》中可以看到,中考英语阅读理解的命题要求是:阅读选篇的词汇基本以教学大纲中的词汇表为标准,语法和日常交际用语项目也以大纲公布的为准,超出词汇表的词原则上不采用,文章中非用不可的,要加汉语注解,且每篇不超过两处。阅读测试点以识别文章中的事实为主,有限制地涉及概括语言主要意思的选项。

第二节 能力要求

中考重点测试的是考生的以下五种能力:

1. 掌握文章的主旨和大意以及用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节。
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,又理解深层含义,包括作者的态度意图等。



4. 能理解某句、某段的含义,并能把握全篇的脉络,即句与句、段与段之间的关系,并能进行简单的推理和判断。

5. 能根据材料所提供的信息,结合中学生应有的常识,正确判断生词和短语的含义。

以上可以归结为两方面的能力:理解的准确性和一定的阅读速度。

第三节 应试对策

根据上述中考阅读理解的特点和要求,我们在应试训练中应做到以下几点:

1. 速读全文:特别是文章的首尾段,要对文章的体裁和题材有所了解,对全文的内容有初步的了解。

2. 把握主旨:在阅读每篇文章时,首先要仔细阅读第一段,通常第一句或第二句是文章的主题句,它点出了文章的主旨,然后要注意每一段的第一句和最后一句,以便了解全文的梗概。

3. 按题思考:考生要熟练掌握题目的类型,准确区别主观题和客观题,并要把握命题人的用意,做到有的放矢。阅读文章之前务必审查每篇文章的问题,针对题目要求,带着问题看每段文章,快速搜索题目要求的信息,并对所给选择项进行是非判断。属于理解细节的题,注意选择项中哪一项与段落中所给的信息相对应,深思熟虑,做出抉择。

4. 复查核对:复查时应用全文的主题进行统帅,检查所选答案的行文是否合乎逻辑,语法是否正确,词义是否贴切。所给材料是否已经充分使用,要从头到尾仔细浏览一遍。

5. 加强训练:很多考生在规定的时间内无法全部完成,阅读慢的原因是由于缺乏训练,也许根本就没有练习过快读。但是,不改变这样的习惯,那么将永远也读不快。要提高阅读速度,关键要有正确的阅读方法。只有通过不断的实践,练就一套切实可行的阅读技巧,才能不做文字的奴隶,达到与作者的心灵交流,提高读书的效率,提高得分。同时要有一定量的精读,不但弄懂每个句子中词与词、句与句之间的关系,而且要把难句翻译称汉语,进行推敲。

第二章 应试技巧

第一节 领会作者的观点和态度

一篇文章不可避免地反映了作者的观点、态度和情绪。能否正确地把握作者的观点和态度是体现考生阅读理解能力的一个重要方面。这类题目主要是考查考生能否正确理解作者的写作意图、所持的观点、阐述文章主题时的语气或对他所论述的对象的态度。

在一篇文章里,作者在陈述自己的观点时,有时直截了当,有时先介绍某一观点,而接着在后面却提出了相反的观点,表明自己的态度。因此,要正确判断作者的观点时,必须把上下文联系起来看,文章中所陈





述的内容并非都代表了作者的观点。只有认真细心地阅读,才能从一句话、一个段落或一篇文章中找到已提到过的或暗示的各种观点。在论证作者的观点时要弄清作者说了些什么,写这篇文章有什么目的,文章中的事实是否支持作者的论点等。

作者在写一篇文章时,经常持有某种态度或倾向。在表露自己感情态度时,作者往往非常注意表达思想的不同方法。作者的语气和态度往往不是直接在文章中写出来,而是通过对词汇的选择或其他修辞手段(如嘲讽、讽刺等)体现出来。运用不同含义或具有不同感情色彩的词汇,可以表明作者对某些具体事物或问题的不同态度。因此考生要特别注意琢磨文中所使用词汇的特点,可以通过对作者使用词汇(特别是动词、形容词和副词)的分析,推断作者的思想倾向和感情,弄清作者的态度是赞成还是反对,是肯定还是否定,是中立、冷淡还是同情、厌恶等,从而把握作者的论述基调。

例 1

Sally was a student. It was going to be her mother's birthday. She wanted to buy her a present that would be nice and useful but not expensive.

A week before her mother's birthday, she went shopping after a quick and simple lunch. When she had been looking for half an hour, she found a shop that was selling cheap umbrellas (伞), and decided to take a black one, since her mother had lost hers the month before.

She thought, "You could carry that when you are wearing clothes of any color." So she decided to buy a lovely black umbrella and took it back to the school with her until her classes had finished.

On her way back home in the train that evening she felt hungry because she had such a small lunch that she went along to the buffet car(餐车) for another sandwich and cup of coffee. She had left the black umbrella above her seat in the compartment(车厢), but when she got back, it had gone! When she had left the compartment, but when she got back, it had gone! When she had left the compartment, there had been no other passengers(乘客) in it, but now there were three.

Sally began to cry when she saw that the umbrella was no longer there. The other passengers felt very sorry for her and asked what the matter was. She told them that the black um-

4. From this story we learn that _____.

- A. it is no use crying when you are in trouble
- B. show you love to others, and they will bring you love
- C. you should take care of you things when you are traveling
- D. children should buy presents for their mothers

讲解: 从这个问题的提问方式,可以看出,它是询问作者的观点和写这篇文章的意图。纵观全文,作者通过故事中的主人公 Sally 的买伞、丢伞和别人的送伞,体现了爱是相互给予的中心思想,所以最佳答案是 B。





rella she had bought for her mother was gone, and that she had to get out at the next station. After the three other passengers heard it, they asked her for her mother's address so that they could send the umbrella to her if someone had taken it by mistake, and brought it back after Sally had got out of the train.

The next week, Sally heard from her mother. It said, "Thank you very much for your lovely presents, but why did you send me three black umbrellas?"

例 2

Harry was from the United States and he had come to London for a week's holiday. One day, he was not feeling well, so he went to a clerk (职员) at the desk of his hotel and said, "I want to see a doctor. Can you give me the name of a good one?"

The clerk looked in a book and then said, "Doctor Kenneth Grey, 61010."

Harry said, "thank you very much. Is it expensive?" "Well", the clerk answered, "he always charges (索价) his patients (病人) two pounds for their first visit to him, and 1.5 pounds for last visits."

Harry decided to save 50 pence, so when he went to see the doctor, he said, "I've come again, doctor." For a few seconds the doctor looked at his face carefully without saying anything. Then the doctor nodded (点头) and said, "Oh, yes." He examined him and then said, "Everything's going as it should, just continue (继续) with the medicine I gave you last time."

例 3

A little monkey and a little fox (狐狸) went out to play. They saw a tall apple tree on the other side of the river. There were many big and red apples on the tree. But where was no bridge over the river. The monkey thought hard. Then he had

5. What can we learn from this passage?

- A. People should know how to save their money.
- B. We should not see any doctor from London because he is not serious (认真的).
- C. We should be honest (诚实) in our daily life.
- D. We should get our bodies cured (治愈) quickly.

讲解:这个问题也是考察对于作者本意的认识和理解。从文中我们认识到一个道理,那就是在日常生活里人应该诚实,否则不仅骗了别人更骗了自己。所以此题的答案是C。

5. From this story, we can learn that _____.

- A. friends must help each other
- B. the fox shouldn't go over the river first



an idea. They put down a tree and put it over the river as a bridge. The monkey said, "little fox, you are my old brother, you go there first." But after the fox passed the bridge, he kicked the bridge into the river and ran to the apple tree.

"Little fox, how can I get there without the bridge?" cried the monkey. The fox laughed and said, "you just stand there and see me eating the apples."

The monkey was very angry. But when he saw that the bridge was flowing away with the water, he began to laugh.

"Why are you laughing, little monkey?"

"You can eat all the apples. But you can't come back and go home without the bridge," shouted the monkey and he began dancing.

The fox stopped eating and looked at the monkey sadly.

例 4

It is easier to go downhill than to climb uphill, so it's easier to fall into bad habits than into good ones.

Bad habits do not come suddenly. They come little by little without one's being aware (意识到) of their danger. Schoolboys first pick up little bad habits in school and on the streets. When they cannot write their lessons, they copy from their schoolmates. If they see bigger boys smoking, they also want to learn to smoke. If they see the friends gambling (赌博), they want to gamble. When they get bigger, the habits become stronger and stronger, so that they can no longer get rid of them. From copying, they learn to steal, from gambling, they learn to cheat. At last, everybody distrusts them. How necessary (必要) it is that we get rid of bad habits at the beginning! Or they should overcome us in the end!

例 5

Six people were traveling in a compartment on a train. Five of them were quiet and well behaved (举止文明), but the sixth was a rude young man who was causing a lot of trou-

C. the monkey should go over the river first

D. the fox was cleverer than the monkey

讲解:通观全文,我们知道小狐狸这样对待朋友是不对的,朋友之间应该相互帮助,这才是作者的真正的观点和意图。因此这题的答案是 A。

5. The author wants to tell us _____.

A. to copy others' lessons

B. to go down hill

C. to get rid of bad habits

D. to cheat others by gambling

讲解:文章的主旨是讲小时候养成的种种坏习惯很有可能最终导致偷窃和欺骗等行为,意在告诫人们从小就不能纵容那些坏的习惯,而必须加以根除。故此题的答案为 C。

3. The writer wants to tell us that _____.

A. it is not easy to go out at a station with





ble to the other passengers.

At last this young man got out at a station with his two heavy bags. None of the other passengers helped him, but one of them waited until the rude young man was very far away, and then opened the window and shouted to him, "you left something behind in the compartment!" Then he closed the window again.

The young man turned around and hurried back with his two bags. He was very tired when he arrived, but he shouted through the window, "What did I leave behind?"

As the train began to move again, the passenger who had called him back opened the window and said, "A very bad impression!"

two heavy bags

B. people with bad manners are not welcomed

C. tell others when they leave something behind in the compartment

D. it is a bad habit to cheat someone

讲解:文中的大意是劝诫人们应该有良好的个人习惯和应有的礼貌,而没有礼貌的人会给别人留下很坏的印象,也不受人欢迎。因此答案是 B。

第二节 掌握阐述主旨的事实和有关细节

一篇文章除了有主题思想以外,还必须有一些具体的内容用来说明、理解、证明或分析文章的主题,这些具体的内容就是文章的细节。在阅读理解测试中,大多数考题是针对这些细节而设计的,目的在于考查考生对文章主体部分的理解程度。因此,在掌握文章主旨大意的基础上,还要抓住阐述和发展主题思想的主要事实或有关细节,领会文章的内在联系。表现文章主旨的事实或细节是主题的补充说明,也是加强主题的要素。一般情况下,说明主题的排列方式为:因果关系、对比关系、简单列举、时间顺序或依据事件的重要性等。

为了准确地捕捉到辅助、支撑主题思想所需要的信息,在阅读中应注意:

1. 中心内容和具体内容的关系是辩证的,只有抓住文章的主要内容才能确定有关具体内容的准确位置。同样,如果对文章的具体内容有较为全面的理解,就能更好地判明文章的主题。

2. 文章的细节,即某个具体事实并不是孤立的,它总要与其他事实前后呼应,相同性质的事实总会一起出现。

3. 看懂文章的组织结构对迅速捕捉到所需要的信息也同样起着重要的作用。

了解其命题及结构形式,对解题起到事半功倍的作用。

一、命题方式

针对阐述主旨的事实和有关细节提问的题型有一个特点,即:所提问题一般可以在文章中直接或间接



找到答案。故解题原则是:提倡“本本主义”,以短文为惟一的解题依据,决不可想当然地跟着感觉走。

这类题型提问的方式通常为:

1. According to the passage, who (what, where, which, when, why, how, etc.)...?
2. Which of the following is true? Correct? Right?
3. Which of the following is false? Wrong?
4. The author mentions all of the items listed below the following except.
5. The author (the writer) tastes that _____.

还可以举出很多这类试题用语,但不管是哪种形式,它们拥有一个共同点,即都属于正误选择。无论是三错一对,还是三对一错,解题时可采用“对号入座”的办法,带着问题去阅读文章,找到解题范围后应立即排除明显的干扰项。然后采用“层层剥笋”的方式对余下的两三个选择项筛选,使选择的范围越缩越小,判断问题的准确率越来越高。

二、词语和句型上的转换

虽然细节题在文章中能够找到答案,但正确选项不可能与阅读材料的原句一模一样,而是用不同的词语或句型表达相同的思想,如同是表示否定,可以用 not clever,也可以用 fool。命题人命题时就是利用这种手法造成与原作者在选词和句型结构上不同,但意义与原文相同。也就是说原文中作者表达具体事实和细节的信息值与问题的信息值虽然在选词和句法上不同,但表达相同意义。

例 1

Scientists have always wanted to know more about the other worlds in space. Years ago they knew a lot about the moon. They knew how big it is and knew how far away it is from the earth. But they wanted to know more about it. They thought and thought. At last they found the only way to know more was to send man to the moon.

The moon is about 384 000 kilometers away from the earth. A plane cannot fly to the moon because the air reaches only 240 kilometers high above the earth. Then there is no air. But something can fly even when there is no air. That was a rocket(火箭).

Rockets can fly out into space. Rockets with men in them have already reached the moon. Some rockets without men in them have flown to other parts, much farther away than the moon in the universe. One-day rockets may be able to go to any place.

3. Which of the following is right?

- A. Rockets with men can fly to other places farther away than the moon.
- B. So far, rockets with men have been to some other places.
- C. Perhaps one-day rockets will be able to go to any places in space.
- D. Rockets without men can only go to the moon.

讲解:从文章中最后一句 One day rockets may be able to go to any place. 可以很容易发现答案 C 最接近这句的意思。



例 2

The man of a German town bought a cat from a passing traveler. As the traveler was walking away, they called out to him, "what does it eat?"

"Whatever you please," shouted the traveler.

Now the people thought he said, "men and beasts", and were very much afraid.

"When it has eaten all the mice and rats," they said, "it will eat cattle and ourselves. What a pity we bought it! We must kill it!"

Now as no one was brave enough to kill the cat, the people set fire to the house where it was heating. The cat escaped through the window and ran into the other house.

"Better burn that," said the people. So they set to that one too. Again the cat escaped and climbed up on a roof.

Then someone struck it with a long pole. But the cat took hold of the pole and started to climb down. The people were terrified, and ran to hide in the woods. Meanwhile the fire spread from house to house until the whole village was burnt to the ground. But the cat, of course, escaped.

例 3

Mr. White helped her mother move into a new house. He started at 3:30 in the afternoon. First he washed the windows then he carried all the heavy furniture (家具) into the new house. He helped her put the curtains (窗帘) up too.

Mr. White was very tired by 9:15 when he got home.

What is the worse, he couldn't find the right key to the door. The front door was locked. Then he tried the back door but it was locked too. He decided to climb in through the kitchen (厨房) window in order not to wake up his wife and children. But suddenly, a big black dog came at him from behind. Mr. White was both frightened (害怕) and surprised: he didn't have a dog! He was at a wrong house! The poor

5. Which of the following is true?

A. The whole village was burnt.

B. The cat was burnt.

C. All the people in the village were burnt.

D. The people and the cat were burnt.

讲解:从短文中的这一句 Meanwhile the fire spread from house to house until the whole village was burnt to the ground. 我们知道村庄被烧了,因此选 A。

2. Which of the following is true?

A. He lost his key to the door.

B. He left his key at his mother's.

C. He came to a wrong house.

D. He wanted to steal something.

讲解:怀特先生是走错了房子,这在文章中有相应的句子,因此答案是 C。





man was even more tired after he had much difficulty making the police believe that he was not a thief.

例 4

When the world was very young, people lived only in hot places. They did not live in cold places because they could not keep warm there.

At first men did not know how to make a fire. Sometimes tree were hit by lighting (雷电). Then a fire was started. People took some of the fire near their homes. A fire was very important for three reasons. It kept them warm. Wild animals are frightened when they saw it. And when food was cooked, it tasted much better.

But men did not know how to make a fire. When they had a fire, they did not let it stop burning. If it went out, they could not start it again. They had to wait for lighting to start another fire. Sometimes they had to wait for years.

Later, they learned how to make a fire. But it was not easy to make something burn.

Now we have matches (火柴). We can carry them in our pockets and make a fire when we want to.

例 5

We still did not know how the pyramids were built. The

Workers had no machines to help them to move the heavy stones. Instead, they tried to put the huge stones on the logs (圆木) and then move them forward slowly. For years, scientists thought that the workers were slaves and that they were ordered to do the work for the kings. But after their careful study of the new facts they found, they now believe the workers were not slaves but Egyptian citizens (公民).

The workers perhaps came and worked for a team of period and it was just like serving the army duty today. This idea became better established when a lot of "words" were found on the pyramids' stones. The words show that the workers were

1. Which of the following is true?

- A. People are much cleverer now than they were long before.
- B. People were ready to let a fire go out.
- C. People did not want to make a fire because they were foolish.
- D. People could not get a fire before.

讲解:从文中不难看出,现代人无疑比以前聪明多了,因为现在人们可以很轻松地生火,所以选 A 最为恰当。

5. The short passage tell us _____.

- A. some facts about pyramids
- B. how the workers built the pyramids
- C. the pyramid builders' lives
- D. remains of a big building near the pyramids

讲解:文章的主旨是说明一些关于埃及金字塔的事实和情况,比如它的建造者以及当时这些建造者的生活状况等。四个选项中 A 最全面,最恰当,因此选 A。