

全国中学生英语
综合能力评估丛书

高一·下

DELICATED
TRAINING

Reading Comprehension

中学英语

专项分册练习

Reading Comprehension

阅读
理解

中国少年儿童出版社
新疆教育出版社

新课标航母

系列丛书

高中

1

年级 下

Delicately Tailored



Reading Comprehension

阅读 理解

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前言



社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化，使英语的地位日渐重要。英语作为最重要的信息载体之一，已经成为人类社会生活各个领域中使用最广泛的语言。

对于我国英语学习者来说，中学无疑是学习英语的最佳时期。提高中学生听、说、读、写、译的英语综合能力和中（高）考的应试能力一直是我国初（高）中英语教学的两大重要任务。为完成这两大教学任务，实现我国中学生英语综合能力的培养与提升，教育科研人员和广大一线教师在教学中不断探索新颖而且更加切合实际的教育方法，在各级考试中也不断改进思路，从不同角度、多个层面设置不同题型，提出不同的考查要求。

为了使中学生能够通过适量的具体练习，达到系统学习、复习、巩固、理解并灵活掌握所学知识的目的，在坚持知识性、针对性和实用性的基础上，我们组织了一批长期从事英语教学的一线教师，汲取实践教学经验，精心编写了这套《中学英语专项分册练习》丛书，希望它能够成为广大中学生的良师益友。

由于时间仓促，本书在编写过程中难免有些疏漏，希望广大读者批评指正。同时向对本书编写工作给与热情支持和帮助的老师表示感谢。



使用说明

《中学英语专项分册练习》丛书是由优秀的一线英语教师为正在学习英语的中学生量身定做，它分别从各个不同切入点，给中学生提供了一套方便实用的备考专项练习册。

在内容和结构上，本书具备以下特点：

题型全



本丛书从中学不同年级学习的具体要求出发，分别设置了基本词汇、口语与听力、单项选择、动词、综合填空、短文改错、完型填空、阅读理解等不同专题。每个专题独立成册，并配有专项练习。在各分册中或依据考试内容，或依据考查形式，再细化到具体的题型，力求从多个角度再现知识内容。学生们可以根据自身的英语学习特点，针对薄弱环节选择分册的搭配方案，做到“有的放矢”。

在不同学年的不同题型中配置大量的练习是本丛书的一大特点。练习是学生对所学知识的巩固和灵活运用过程，在进行大量练习的过程中，学生可以不断地总结解题规律，归纳解题技巧，提高解决具体问题的能力，这是广大学生在学习过程中不可回避的一个环节。

题量大

定位明确



本丛书在详细划分题型的基础上，对各分册分别进行定位。其中在初、高中一、二年级，以“巩固知识、强化练习”为主要目的，将各学期所学内容融于各种题型之中，通过练习达到巩固知识的目的；在初、高中三年级，为配合考前综合复习的需要，故从考试出发，分析中、高考试题趋势，讲解答题技巧，引领解题思路，分类强化练习。学生们可以根据自己所在年级的学习特点、要求选择最切合自身实际的分册。

目前图书市场上充斥大量名目各异的练习册、题库。他们当中不乏优秀者，但大多数都忽略了做题、练习的目的——复习和巩固。这套书在编写时除了注重练习题的精选以外，更在部分重点练习题的答案中附有详细的解题过程，认真阅读答案解析，可以对知识点在特定情境中的运用进一步加深认识，巩固记忆，使学生在学习和练习中做到“知其然，知其所以然”。

讲解精细



阅读理解(1)

目录 —C ontents



参考答案(52)

EXERCISE

Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

阅读短文,根据短文内容选择正确的答案。

(一)

Baobab tree grows in West Africa and Australia. It is a very strange - looking tree. Its enormous trunk sometimes measure as much as ten metres in diameter. It is thicker at the bottom than at the top. The branches near the ground are very long, those near the top are very short. It may be a strange - looking tree, but it is extremely useful. Its leaves are good to eat. Its white flowers turn into cool, juicy fruit which tastes rather like cucumber. These are such strong fibres in the bark that people can make rope and cloth from them. When a baobab tree gets old, its trunk becomes hollow. An old tree has such a huge, hollow trunk that it can hold many people. The local people often build their houses inside these trunks. When it rains, water collects in the hollow. The tree has such a lot of leaves and branches that the water remains cool and fresh. It is a useful tree that some people could hardly live without it.

- () 1. Baobab tree grows _____.
A. Asia B. Europe C. Africa D. Australia and Africa
- () 2. Which of the following is true?
A. Baobab tree's fibers are good to eat.
B. Cloth can be made from beautiful leaves.
C. The local people often build their houses inside the bark.
D. The baobab tree's leaves are good to eat.
- () 3. Its enormous trunk sometimes measures as much as ten metres in diameter. "enormous" here means _____.
A. small B. tall C. strong D. huge
- () 4. The baobab tree is _____.
A. a hard tree B. a useful tree C. very beautiful D. thick and short
- () 5. Which of the following is wrong?
A. People often eat their fruit.
B. Some people built their houses inside the trunks.
C. The branches of the baobab are very short.
D. Baobab tree's fibres can be made into rope.

(二)

A good way to pass an examination is to work hard every day in the year. You may fail in an examination if you are lazy for most of the year and then work hard only a few days before the examination. If you are taking an English examination, do not only learn rules of grammar.

Try to read stories in English and speak English whenever you can. A few days before the examination you should start going to bed early. Do not stay up late at night studying and learning things. Before you start the examination, read carefully over the question paper. Try to understand the exact meaning of each question before you pick up your pen to write. When you have at last finished your examination, read over your answers. Correct the mistakes if there are any and make sure that you have not missed anything out.

- () 1. You should _____ in order not to fail in the examination.
- A. work hard every day
B. work hard a few days before the examination
C. take an examination every day
D. be lazy every day
- () 2. A few days before the examination it is suggested that you should _____.
- A. go to bed early
B. stay up late
C. work far into the night
D. get up late
- () 3. If you want to improve your English, you must _____.
- A. learn rules of grammar by heart
B. do a lot of exercises
C. speak English all day long
D. practise it as often as possible
- () 4. The expression "miss out" in the passage means _____.
- A. your examination paper is missing
B. the examination has already been finished
C. you want to go out of the classroom
D. you forget to answer some of the questions
- () 5. Before you begin to write in the examination paper, you should _____.
- A. correct the mistakes you may have made
B. try to understand the exact meaning of each question
C. read over the examination paper carefully
D. pay attention to the rules of grammar

(三)

Smog is a mixture of smoke and fog. It can kill people. If you don't believe it, I can tell you a story. On the night of December 1, 1930, a fog moved over a valley in Belgium. Many factories in the valley

sent smoke into the air. This made a dark smog. People in the valley began to cough. The smog remained for four days. During that time, thousands of people became ill. The hospital was filled with sick people. Sixty people died.

Donora is an American factory town, in 1948, a killer smog made half of its people ill; 17 people lost their lives.

London used to be a city known for its "black fogs". In the winter of 1952, a white fog moved into the city. It soon turned into black smog when meeting with the black smoke sent by the factories. The whole city became very dark. People had to walk in front of the buses to guide them. This was the worst case for air pollution(空气污染) in history. When it was over, more than 4,000 people had been killed by the black smog.

- () 1. Smog can make people _____.
A. black and dark
B. sick and sometimes kill them
C. healthy and is harmless for them
D. ill and always kill them
- () 2. From the passage we can say that smog is _____.
A. the result of air pollution
B. a mixture of black smoke and fog
C. is good for our health
D. both A and B
- () 3. From the passage we can know that _____ had the heaviest smog in history.
A. London
B. a city that was not mentioned
C. Donora
D. a valley in Belgium
- () 4. "People had to walk in front of the buses to guide them." In the passage "to guide them" means "_____".
A. to show the way
B. to clean the street for the buses
C. to stop the buses
D. to run before the buses
- () 5. Which of the following is true?
A. London was famous for its "black smogs".
B. A dark smog can be formed(形成) when many factories send smoke into a white fog.
C. Smog is a mixture of air and fog.
D. Both A and B.

(四)

Mrs. Nancy had a young cat, and it was the cat's first winter. One evening it was outside when it began to snow heavily. Mrs. Nancy looked everywhere and shouted its name, but she did not find it, so she phoned the police and said, "I have lost a small black cat. Has anybody found one?"

"No, Madam," said the policeman at the other end, "But the cats are really very strong animals. They sometimes live for days in the snow, and when it melts(融化) or somebody finds them, they are quite all right." Mrs. Nancy felt happier when she heard this. "And," she said, "our cat is very clever. She almost talks."

The policeman was getting tired. "Well, then," he said, "why don't you put your telephone down? Perhaps she is trying to telephone you now."

- () 1. When did the story happen?
 A. On a winter evening.
 B. It happened on one morning.
 C. It happened when the snow melted.
 D. It happened when the policeman was tired.
- () 2. Mrs. Nancy had a cat that _____.
 A. could talk
 B. was less than a year old
 C. didn't know its home
 D. was over a year old
- () 3. Where was the cat when it began to snow heavily?
 A. It ran about in the snow.
 B. In the snow.
 C. The story didn't tell.
 D. At home.
- () 4. The policeman was getting rather tired because _____.
 A. he had looked for the cat everywhere
 B. the cat was too strong to catch
 C. Mrs. Nancy felt happier
 D. Mrs. Nancy had talked too much to him on the phone
- () 5. The word "she" in the last sentence means _____.
 A. the cat
 B. one of the policewomen
 C. one of Mrs. Nancy's friends
 D. the policeman's wife

(五)

Jack London was a famous American writer. He was born on January 12, 1876, in San Francisco, California. His family was very poor, and Jack had to leave school to make money. He worked hard in many different jobs.

Later, Jack returned to school, but he didn't stay. He wrote, "Life and pocketbook were both too short."

In 1897, he went to Alaska to find gold. Instead, he found ideas there for his books and stories. He returned home and started to write. His writings were successful, and he became rich and famous in his twenties.

Jack London was not a happy man, however. In poor health, he took his own life in 1916. He was only 40 years old.

- () 1. As a child, Jack left school because _____.
 A. he wanted to find gold
 B. he didn't like books
 C. he liked to be free
 D. he had to make a living by himself
- () 2. What did he find in Alaska?



- A. Gold. B. Ideas for selling books and stories.
C. Ideas for writing. D. Books and stories.
- () 3. He went to Alaska because _____.
A. his parents lived there B. gold was found there
C. there were beautiful sights there D. he needed a rest there
- () 4. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
A. On the whole Jack London was an unhappy man.
B. He went to Alaska and found gold there.
C. He became a successful writer when he was a youth.
D. Jack London had a little schooling when young.
- () 5. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Jack enjoyed the job he first found.
B. Jack London was born in London.
C. Jack London was a successful writer but he didn't live happily.
D. He died of illness.

(六)

A higher reading rate, with no loss of comprehension, will help you in other subjects as well as in English, and the general principles apply to any language. Naturally, you will not read every book at the same speed. You would expect to read a newspaper, for example, much more rapidly than a physics or economics textbook but you can raise your average reading speed over the whole range of materials you wish to cover so that the percentage(百分比) gained will be the same whatever kind of reading you are concerned with.

The reading passages which follow are all of an average level of difficulty for your stage of instruction. They are all about five hundred words long. They are about topics of general interest which do not require a great deal of specialized knowledge. Thus they fall between the kind of reading you might find in your textbooks and the much less demanding kind you will find in a newspaper or light novel. If you read this kind of English, with understanding at four hundred words per minute, you might skim(浏览) through a newspaper at perhaps 650 ~ 700, while with a difficult textbook you might drop to two hundred or two hundred and fifty.

Perhaps you would like to know what reading speeds are common among native English speaking university students and how those speeds can be improved. Tests in Minnesota, U. S. A., for example, have shown that students without special training can read English of average difficulty, for example, Tolstoy's *War and Peace* in translation, at speeds of between 240 and 250 words per minute with about seventy per cent comprehension. Students in Minnesota claim that after twelve half - hour lessons, once a week, the reading speed can be increased, with no loss of comprehension, to around five hundred words per minute.

- () 1. According to the passage, the purpose of effective reading with higher speed is most likely to help you _____.

- A. only in your reading of a physics textbook
 B. improve your understanding of an economics textbook
 C. not only in your language study but also in other subjects
 D. choose the suitable materials to read
- () 2. Which of the following does not describe the types of reading materials mentioned in the second paragraph?
 A. Those beyond one's reading comprehension.
 B. Those concerned with common knowledge.
 C. Those without the demand for specialized knowledge.
 D. Those with the length of about five hundred words.
- () 3. The average speed of untrained native speakers in the University of Minnesota is _____.
 A. about three hundred words per minute
 B. about two hundred and forty - five words per minute
 C. about sixty words per minute
 D. about five hundred words per minute
- () 4. According to the passage, how fast can you expect to read after you have attended twelve half - hour lessons in the University of Minnesota?
 A. You can increase your reading speed by three times.
 B. No real increase in reading speed can be achieved.
 C. You can increase your reading speed by four times.
 D. You can double your reading speed.
- () 5. Where do you think the passage is taken from?
 A. The introduction to a book on fast reading.
 B. A local newspaper for young people.
 C. A school newspaper run by students.
 D. The introduction to an English textbook.

(七)

Dear Lucy,

I'm very sorry to hear about your mother's illness, and I'm glad that you're going to Australia to see how she is. It'll be nice for her to see you.

Of course I'll look after Jimmy. We thoroughly enjoyed having him last year. My dog missed him after he left and looked for him everywhere. I'm sure she'll be very pleased to see him again. I should say she really fell in love with him when he was with her.

Will you bring Jimmy here on Tuesday afternoon? Or, if that doesn't suit, any time on Wednesday. Don't trouble yourself to bring any dog food; I've bought plenty. I hope you'll have time for tea when you



bring Jimmy to my place, and that by then you'll have better news of you mother.

Love,
Linda

- () 1. What do you think Jimmy in the letter?
A. Linda's friend. B. Linda's dog.
C. Lucy's boyfriend. D. Lucy's dog.
- () 2. When does Linda want Lucy to bring Jimmy to her house?
A. On Thursday afternoon. B. On Wednesday or Tuesday afternoon.
C. Before Sunday. D. On Tuesday evening.
- () 3. "I'm sure she'll be pleased to see him again." In this sentence, 'she' and 'him' refer to _____.
A. Hilda's daughter and Linda's son
B. Hilda's sister and Linda's brother
C. Lucy's dog and Linda's dog
D. Hilda's woman servant and Linda's waiter
- () 4. From the passage, we can see that _____.
A. Linda was a good friend of Lucy's mother
B. Linda often goes to visit Lucy
C. Hilda and Linda visited each other last year
D. Lucy went to Australia last year

(八)

The Olympic Games are held every four years in a different city in the world. Athletes from many countries compete in a variety(变化) of sports which are divided into winter and summer games.

The Olympic began in Greece more than 2700 years ago. The game was originally part of a religious festival in honor of the Greek gods. Finally, the games became the most important festival in all of Greece.

The first recorded Olympic competition was held in 776 B.C. It was held in an outdoor stadium which was about 200 meters long and 300 meters wide. The stadium was in a valley, and Olympics consisted of(构成) only one - running.

Since 776 B.C. the games had been held regularly for about 1200 years. In 397 the Olympics were prohibited(禁止) by the Roman Emperor(皇帝).

It was not until 1896 that the first Olympics of modern games were held in Athens(雅典). From then on the games are held every four years regularly. The Olympic have become the world's most important athletic events and a symbol(象征) of the sporting friendship of all the people of the world.

- () 1. The Olympic Games were originally held _____.
A. as a harvest festival in Greece
B. as a religious festival in Greece

- C. as a spring festival in Greece
D. as an autumn festival in Greece
- () 2. The first modern Olympic Games were held _____.
A. about 100 years ago B. about 200 years ago
C. about 251 years ago D. about 300 years ago
- () 3. We learn from the selection that _____.
A. ancient(古代的) Greeks did not treat the Olympic Games seriously
B. all ancient Greeks took part in the Olympic Games
C. ancient Greeks regarded the Olympic Games as their important festival
D. the Olympic Games later became a symbol of church
- () 4. What does this selection mainly tell us?
A. The history of the Olympic Games.
B. Various sporting events of the Olympic Games.
C. The standard size of an Olympic stadium.
D. Several important athletic events in ancient Greece.

(九)

Good health is the most valuable thing a person can have, but one cannot take good health for granted. It is important to remember that the body needs proper care in order to be healthy. There are three things that a person can do to help stay in good shape: one should eat right foods, get enough sleep, and exercise regularly(定期地).

Proper nutrition(营养) is important for good health. Your body cannot work well unless it receives the proper kind of "fuel"(燃料). Don't eat too much food with lots of sugar and fat. Eat plenty of foods high in protein(蛋白质), like meat, fish, eggs and nuts. Vegetables and fruits are very important because they provide necessary vitamins(维他命) and minerals(矿物质). However, don't overeat. It is not helpful to be overweight.

Getting proper amount(量) of sleep is also important. If you don't get enough sleep, you feel tired and easily get angry. You have no energy. Over a long period of time a little amount of sleep may even result in a change of personality(人的个性). Be sure to allow yourself from seven to nine hours of sleep each night. If you do, your body will feel strong and refreshed, and your mind will be sharp.

Finally, get plenty of exercise. Exercise firms the body, strengthens the muscles, and prevents you from gaining weight. It also improves your heart and lungs. If you follow a regular exercise program, you will probably increase your lifespan(寿命). Any kind of exercise is good. Most sports are excellent for keeping the body in good shape: basketball, swimming, bicycling, running and so on are good examples. Sports are not only good for your body, but they are enjoyable and interesting, too.

If everybody were to eat the right foods, get plenty of sleep and exercise regularly, the world would be a happier and healthier place. We would all live to be much older and wiser.



- () 1. According to the passage, _____ .
 A. we should always keep fit
 B. one needn't take any exercise if he is healthy
 C. one can eat a lot to stay in good shape
 D. if we were healthy, we could spend our days in doing things with less sleep
- () 2. Eating more and sleeping less _____ .
 A. will keep your personality
 B. is no good for you
 C. gets you more energy
 D. can keep one healthy
- () 3. In order to keep good health, _____ .
 A. we should eat a lot of sweets
 B. we must try to sleep now and then
 C. people should eat according to the nutrition of the food
 D. one needs a large amount of fat
- () 4. The writer explains _____ in this passage.
 A. how to eat
 B. what to eat
 C. how to keep healthy
 D. the importance of doing exercise
- () 5. The title of the article should be _____ .
 A. Eating and Exercising
 B. How Vitamins work in Man's Body
 C. Staying Healthy
 D. Sleeping Well

(十)

A man in a very splendid(豪华的) restaurant started to take off his jacket. On seeing this the head waiter dashed over to his table and said, "I'm afraid I must ask you to keep your jacket on, sir. It is not good manners to do it in such a good restaurant."

"Now listen," said the man, "I'll let you know that the Queen of England gave me permission to take off my jacket here."

"The Queen of England?" said the waiter in great surprise.

"Sure," replied the man, "When I was in England last month, a friend of mine who has a very important position in the high society took me to see the Queen. It was rather hot, so I started taking my coat off. The Queen looked over and said, 'You may do that in the United States, but you may not do it here.' So I got the Queen's permission, right?"

- () 1. The story happened _____ .
 A. in England
 B. in the Queen's palace
 C. in America
 D. in the head waiter's home
- () 2. Why did the man think he could take off his jacket in that restaurant? Because he thought _____ .
 A. he was permitted by the Queen of England

- B. he had just come back from England
C. no one in the restaurant dared to scold(责备)him
D. his friend was a very important person
- () 3. What did the man do when the head waiter asked him to keep on his jacket? He _____.
- A. followed his advice at once
B. admitted his bad behavior(行为)
C. obeyed him without any hesitation(犹豫)
D. refused to listen to him
- () 4. What the Queen really meant was that _____.
- A. he could take off his coat both in England and in America
B. he shouldn't take off his coat in England, but she didn't care whether in America he would take off his coat
C. he should go back to America and take off his coat at the White House
D. he couldn't take off his coat in England, nor could he in America

(十一)

Most Americans think that ice cream is as American as baseball and apple pie. But ice cream was known long before America was discovered.

The Roman Emperor Nero may have made a kind of ice cream. He took on hundreds of men to bring snow and ice from the mountains. He used it to make cold drinks. The traveller Marco Polo brought back recipes (ways of making things) for chilled (冷冻) and frozen milk from China.

Hundreds of years later, ice cream reached England. It is said that King Charles I enjoyed it very much. There is a story that he bribed(收买) his cook to keep the recipe a royal secret.

Today ice cream is known throughout the world. Americans alone eat more than two billion quarts(夸脱) of it a year.

- () 1. The passage says that most Americans _____.
- A. think that ice cream is not very new
B. think that ice cream is an American invention
C. think that ice cream is not very new
D. do not know what ice cream is
- () 2. Marco Polo was well known as _____.
- A. Roman emperor
B. a royal cook
C. the inventor of ice cream
D. a traveller to China
- () 3. The Roman Emperor Nero took on men to _____.
- A. make cold drinks for him
B. bring ice cream to cool his drinks

C. guard the secret of ice cream

D. bring ice to cool his drinks

() 4. More than two billion quarts of ice cream _____.

A. is eaten by Americans every year

B. is eaten all over the world each year

C. has been eaten by Americans since America was discovered

D. has been eaten since the time of Nero

(十二)

During my visit to China, I stayed in several hotels or guesthouses. I would like to say something about fire regulations(条例) in these hotels.

When I was in Beijing in a hotel I checked the nearest fire escape to my room, as I usually do, I found that, on the ground floor, the exit out of the building was chained and locked! If there was a fire, people wouldn't be able to escape. In some other places, I did not find any notice about the procedures(程序).

In most hotels in my country, there is now a notice on the back of the door of every guestroom. In Japan the porter(服务员) actually points out the escape route when bringing your bags to your room.

I hope Chinese hotels will improve on their safety procedures.

() 1. The foreigner suggests that _____.

A. all the exits should not be always chained and locked

B. all the exits should be always chained and locked

C. fire regulations should be paid enough attention to in some hotels in China

D. the fire regulations should not be strict

() 2. Nobody would get away if there were a fire in the building _____.

A. with the exit chained and locked

B. if the porter doesn't tell people the escape route

C. before people found the notice about safety procedures

D. when too many people try to escape at the same time

() 3. The nearest escape to the writer's room in a hotel in Beijing was _____.

A. nowhere to be found

B. far from his room

C. next to his room

D. on the ground floor

() 4. In Japan a guest is told how to get away in time of fire when he _____.

A. arrives at a hotel

B. is travelling in the country

C. reaches the country

D. meets a porter

() 5. The best title for this passage is _____.

A. Fire Regulations in China and Japan

B. Hotels in China Lack(缺少) Fire Regulations

C. Regulations of Fire in Chinese Hotels