

全国中学生英语
综合能力评估丛书

高二·下

**DELICATED
TRAINING**
Reading Comprehension
中学英语

专项分册练习



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

2

年级 下

Delicately Tailoring



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(51)

EXERCISE

Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

阅读短文,选择正确的答案。

(一)

On Sunday mornings our cinema shows films for children. One such morning an old man took his grand-children to the cinema. At the door there was a list of prices of tickets for the whole week, but he could not see any price for adults for Sunday mornings. The only price which was shown for that time was for children's tickets, so he asked the lady who was selling the tickets how much it was for adults.

"Adults!" she said, "No, we don't have prices for tickets for adults for our Sunday morning films. Any adult who is brave enough to go in there to see films like that—and with all those children together—can go in free!"

- () 1. What does "an adult" refer to in this story?
- A. A fully grown person.
 - B. An old grown person.
 - C. A man who can have a free ticket.
 - D. A man who teaches children.
- () 2. It's obvious that the old man ____.
- A. is a brave man
 - B. knows the cinema very well
 - C. likes seeing films
 - D. is fond of seeing films with children on Sunday mornings
- () 3. Which of the following titles best gives the main idea of the story?
- A. The Cinema for Children.
 - B. Morning films for Adults.
 - C. Sunday Morning Films for Children.
 - D. The Children's Story on Sunday Mornings.
- () 4. Which of the following is correct according to the passage?
- A. Anyone can see a film every day except on Sunday mornings.
 - B. Children can go to the cinema only on Sunday mornings.
 - C. Prices of children's tickets are written on the list of the cinema only on Sunday.
 - D. No prices for adults on the list on weekdays.
- () 5. Why could adults see films without any tickets on Sunday mornings?

- A. Because no adults would see films with their children on Sunday mornings.
- B. Because adults were not as brave as the children.
- C. Because most adults were not free on Sunday mornings.
- D. Because few adults could stand the children's noise.

(二)

By the middle of the 21st century we will be building space stations which will circle the earth and will probably circle the moon, too. We will have built bases on planets like Mars(火星). At present, we use radar(雷达) to "watch" nearly 8,000 objects in space. In addition(另外), there are at least 30,000 bits of rubbish from the size of marbles(弹子) to the size of basketballs flying round the earth. These will be increasing in number by the year 2050 and will be circling the earth. All these bits and pieces are watched by NORAD(North American Radar Command). NORAD will have more and more rubbish to watch as the years go by. Some bits fall back to the earth, like the Russian satellite C954, which crashed(坠毁) in the Northern Territories(地区) of Canada in 1978. Crashing rubbish could give us a bad headache. Most of the rubbish will be staying up there (we hope)! The sad fact is that we who are alive today will not be clearing up our own rubbish tomorrow. Perhaps we will just be watching from some other safe places as it goes round and round the earth!

- () 1. When will space bases be built?
 - A. By the middle of the 1990s.
 - B. Next century.
 - C. By the year 2002.
 - D. This century.
- () 2. The passage tells us that there will be ____ flying rubbish circling the earth.
 - A. more and more
 - B. less and less
 - C. no
 - D. little
- () 3. What happened to the Russian satellite C954 in 1978?
 - A. It was sent up into space.
 - B. It fell back to the earth.
 - C. It crashed in space.
 - D. It was all right.
- () 4. From the passage we have learned that the writer is ____ the flying rubbish.
 - A. interested in
 - B. worried about
 - C. busy cleaning
 - D. cutting off
- () 5. What do you think of the flying rubbish?
 - A. It is produced by man.
 - B. It is bad for man.
 - C. It won't all be cleared.
 - D. All the three answers.

(三)

Can trees talk? Yes—but not in words. Scientists have reason to believe that trees do communicate(互通信息) with each other. Not long ago, researchers learned some surprising things. First a willow tree(柳树) attacked in the woods by caterpillars(毛毛虫) changed the chemistry of its leaves and made them taste so horrible that they got tired of the leaves and stopped eating them. Then even more astonishing, the



trees sent out a special favour—a signal causing its neighbours to change the chemistry of its own leaves and make them less tasty. Communication, of course, doesn't need to be always in words. We can talk to each other by smiling, raising our shoulders and moving our hands. We know that animals and birds use a whole vocabulary of songs, sounds, and movements. Bees dance their signals, flying in certain patterns that tell other bees where to find nectar(花蜜) for honey. So why shouldn't trees have ways sending messages?

- () 1. According to the passage, the willow tree was able to communicate with other trees by ____.
- A. waving its branches
 - B. dropping its leaves
 - C. giving off a special favour
 - D. changes the colour of its trunk
- () 2. The chemistry changed willow trees made ____.
- A. caterpillars tired in eating willow leaves
 - B. it tiring for caterpillars to eat leaves
 - C. it taste to caterpillars' stomach
 - D. themselves bitter some to escape caterpillars' eating
- () 3. According to the passage, bees communicate by ____.
- A. smelling another
 - B. touching one another
 - C. making unusual sound
 - D. making special flying patterns
- () 4. The passage tells us ____ trees can talk.
- A. no scientists really believe
 - B. scientists can believe, backed by facts,
 - C. scientists must believe, because they have reasons,
 - D. all scientists believe, in fact,
- () 5. The writer believes that the incident described in the passage ____.
- A. can not be taken seriously
 - B. seems completely reasonable
 - C. must be checked more thoroughly
 - D. should no longer be spread

(四)

If you park your car in the wrong place, a traffic policeman will soon find it. You will be very lucky if he lets you go without a ticket. However, this doesn't always happen. Traffic police are sometimes very polite. During a holiday in Sweden, I found this note on my car: "Sir, we welcome you to our city. This is

a 'No parking' area. You will enjoy your stay here if you pay attention to our street signs. This note is only a reminder(提醒). "If you receive a request like this, you can't fail to obey it!"

- () 1. According to the passage, we can infer(推断) that the writer is _____.
 A. an Englishman B. not a Swede
 C. an Australian D. a Japanese
- () 2. From the passage we know that _____.
 A. the writer failed to obey the police request(建议)
 B. the writer knew where to stop his car
 C. the writer once stopped his car in the wrong place
 D. the writer was not allowed to go away
- () 3. "This is a 'No parking' area" means _____.
 A. in this area, there aren't any parks
 B. nobody is allowed to stay in the park of this area
 C. no parks are allowed to be built in this area
 D. no cars are allowed to park in this area
- () 4. How do you know where your car should park in the street if you are in Sweden?
 A. The traffic policemen will tell me. B. I'll look at the traffic lights.
 C. I'll look at the street signs. D. I'll look at the street lights.
- () 5. The best title for the passage may be "_____".
 A. No Parking B. In Sweden
 C. A Reminder D. A Polite Request

(五)

The computer are in making an army of robots—machines that are directed by electronic(电子的) brains and which replace human labor in industrial operations. Many are man-made arms which reach into areas man enters only at the cost of his life, such as the inside of a nuclear reactor(核反应堆).

Already in 1980, there were over 8 000 such robots working in industrial plants throughout the world. The big change over to the robot, however, is likely to come only when their costs go down while white workers' wages continue to rise.

- () 1. The passage makes it clear that a very valuable use of many robots is to _____.
 A. act as a teacher to children
 B. do tasks very very dangerous for humans to do
 C. help doctors in medical operations
 D. replace the human brain in making computers
- () 2. The shape of many robots already in use looks like a human _____.
 A. leg B. arm C. eye D. hand
- () 3. Sentence 1 means that robots are used mainly _____.

- A. to fight wars
 - B. to direct electronic brains
 - C. to operate computers
 - D. to take the place of human workers
- () 4. Which of the following about the last sentence is true?
- A. Robots are becoming cheaper all the time.
 - B. Robots are becoming more and more expensive.
 - C. The cost of a human worker is higher than that of the average robot.
 - D. The cost of the average robot is higher than that of a human worker.
- () 5. The writer thinks that the widespread replacement of human labor by industrial robots ____.
- A. has already began worldwide
 - B. is starting especially in the developing nations
 - C. will not take place before the end of this century
 - D. is being put off(推迟) mainly for economic(经济上的) reasons

(六)

Twenty years ago, our cities were full of cars, buses and trucks. Now the streets are completely congested(阻塞) and it is very difficult to drive a car along them. Drivers must stop at hundreds of traffic lights(交通灯).

What are our cities going to be like in ten or twenty years? Will many streets be built across them? With big streets cutting across them, full of noisy and dirty cars, our cities are going to be terrible places. How can we solve(解决) the problem?

There are many good ideas to reduce(降低) the use of private cars(私车). In 1971, for example, the authorities(政府部门) in Rome made an interesting experiment: passengers on the city buses did not have to pay for their tickets.

In London, there is another experiment: part of the street is only for buses so that the buses can travel faster. There are no cars or taxis in front of them.

In many cities now some streets are closed to vehicles(车辆) and pedestrians(行人) are safe.

In Stockholm there was another experiment: people paid very little for a season ticket to take buses, trains all over the city.

- () 1. Which city once experimented on a very cheap bus service?
- A. London. B. Stockholm. C. Rome. D. None of the above.
- () 2. Which city once experimented on a free bus service?
- A. London. B. Stockholm. C. Rome. D. None of the above.
- () 3. What the writer worries about in a big city is ____.
- A. the number of traffic lights

- B. the traffic congestion(阻塞)
 C. that there are not enough streets for cars and buses
 D. that there are not enough buses and trains
- () 4. According to the passage, what can make pedestrians safe?
 A. Free or cheap bus service.
 B. Cars, trucks and buses move very slowly.
 C. Build more and more streets.
 D. Do not allow vehicles in some streets.
- () 5. According to the writer, a best way to solve traffic congestion is _____.
 A. to build more streets across the city
 B. free or very cheap bus service
 C. to reduce the use of private cars
 D. to close the streets to vehicles

(七)

Good afternoon, and welcome to England. We hope that your visit here will be a pleasant one. Today, I would like to draw your attention to a few of our laws.

The first one is about drinking. Now, you may not buy alcohol(酒) in this country if you are under 18 years of age, nor may your friends buy it for you.

Secondly, noise. Enjoy yourselves by all means, but please don't make unnecessary noise, particularly at night. We ask you to respect other people who may wish to be quiet.

Thirdly, crossing the road. Be careful. The traffic moves on the left side of the road in this country. Use pedestrian crossings(人行横道) and do not take any chances when crossing the road.

My next point is about litter(throwing away waste material in a public place). It is an offence (违法行为) to drop litter in the street. When you have something to throw away, please put it in your pocket and take it home, or put it in a litter bin.

Finally, as regards smoking, it is against the law to buy cigarettes or tobacco(烟草) if you are under 16 years of age.

I'd like to finish by saying that if you require any sort of help or assistance, you should contact your local police station, who will be pleased to help you,

Now, are there any questions?

- () 1. How many laws are there discussed in the speech?
 A. Four B. Five C. six D. seven
- () 2. The main purpose of this speech would be to _____.
 A. prepare people for international travel
 B. give advice to travellers to the country
 C. declare the laws of different kinds



- D. inform people of the punishment for breating laws
- () 3. From the speech we learn that ____.
- A. In this country, if you are under 18 years of age, you may not buy alcohol, but your friend can buy it for you
- B. You can't make noise except at night
- C. Because the traffic moves on the left side of the road, you must use pedestrian crossings when crossing the road
- D. You may not buy cigarettes or tobacco unless you are above 16 year of age
- () 4. The underlined word contact in the seventh paragraph means ____.
- A. keep in touch with B. get in touch with
- C. report D. join
- () 5. Who do you think is most likely to make the speech?
- A. A policeman B. A lawmaker C. A teacher D. A lawyer

(八)

An old woman calles her doctor, lawyer and minister to her deathbed. "They say you can't take it with you," the dying woman said, "But I'm going to try. I've got three envelopes(信封) with 30,000 cash(现金) in each one. I want each of you to take an envelope, and just when they lower my basket, you throw in the envelopes." At the funeral(葬礼) each man tossed in her envelope. On the way home, the minister said, "I needed money for the church, so I took out 10,000 and threw only 20,000 into the grave." The doctor said, "I, too, must confess. I'm building a clinic(诊所). I took 20,000 and threw in only 10,000." The lawyer said, "Gentlemen, I'm ashamed of you. I threw in a check for the full amount."

- () 1. The dying woman was ____.
- A. a miser(吝啬) B. a capitalist C. an official D. a millionaire
- () 2. How much money was thrown into the grave altogether?
- A. 60,000. B. 40,000. C. 50,000. D. 30,000.
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?
- A. The three men didn't do what they had been told to.
- B. The lawyer did not need any money.
- C. They doctor and the minister threw less money into the grave than they should.
- D. The old woman was at last buried.
- () 4. The story is written in a ____.
- A. sad mood B. matter - of - fact way
- C. satirical tone(讽刺的语气) D. grand style(庄重的文体)

(九)

My secret for staying young is simple. Put all attention to the part of you—your brain and keep it

→ 8 ←

- () 1. British ships needed more time than the U.S. ships to cross the Atlantic Ocean because ____.
- A. the British did not know the currents
B. the U.S. ships were better
C. the British captains did not drift bottles
D. the captains did not know the currents well
- () 2. Franklin's first map of the Gulf Stream was based on(建立在) ____.
- A. his talks with the U.S. sea captains
B. the information he got by drifting bottles
C. his study of the use of bottles
D. the movement of the current
- () 3. From the passage we know that currents ____.
- A. can help captains save time
B. can give some trouble to ships
C. people did not know anything about currents before Franklin made his map
D. both A and B
- () 4. His map was proved correct by ____.
- A. talking with the captains
B. the Gulf Stream
C. drifting bottles
D. the possible use of currents
- () 5. This passage is mainly about ____.
- A. the use of drifting bottles
B. the use of sea maps
C. the help that currents can give
D. how to make drifting bottles

(十一)

How warm parents are with their children has a strong influence on the children's personalities(个性), for example, tend to see their fathers as very warm and regarding. The warmth of both parents tends to lead to more femininity(女子的气质) in girls. The influence of the fathers seems to be more important, since fathers generally treat male and female children differently as compared to mothers who treat male and female children in a more similar manner.

- () 1. How feminine(女性气质过重的) girls are seems to depend on the warmth of ____.
- A. their brothers and sisters
B. their parents
C. their education

- (十二)

() 1. Bees CANNOT see the color of which of the following?
A. A red dress. B. A green bush. C. A blue glass. D. A yellow fruit.

() 2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
A. Bees are attracted(吸引) to brightly colored lights.
B. Bees do not like to be observed by scientists.
C. Bees are more sensitive to colors than other insects are.
D. The color perception of bees has been studied more often than has that of other insects.

() 3. What does this passage mainly discuss?
A. Color blindness. B. Human color perception(感觉).
C. Unusual nectar guides for bees. D. Bees' sense of color.

() 4. According to the passage, bees and humans differ in which of the following ways?
A. Bees are born color - blind more often than humans are.
B. Humans are more sensitive than bees to shades of green.
C. Bees can see the ultraviolet(紫外线) spectrum of light.
D. Humans identify a flower by its color, bees identify a flower by its shape.

() 5. It can be inferred(推出) that bees are able to return to flowers because they ____.

- A. know the flowers by their color
- B. use flowers for protection
- C. use flowers as guides
- D. like the colors of flowers

(十三)

How many coins have you get in your pocket right now? Two? Three? A bent one?

With a phonecard you can make up to 200 calls without any change at all.

1. What do you do with it?

Go to a telephone box marked (you guessed it) "Phonecard." Put in your card, make your call and when you've finished, a screen tells you how much is left on your card.

It costs no extra for the cards, and the calls cost 10P per unit(单位时间), the same as any other payphone call.

You can buy them in units of 10, 20, 40, 100 or 200.

2. Now appearing in a shop near you

Near each Cardphone place you'll find a shop where you can buy one. They're at bus, train and city tube(地铁) stations.

Many universities, hospitals and clubs. Restaurants and gas stations on the highway and shopping centres.

At airports and seaports.

3. No more broken payphones

Most broken payphones are like that because they've been vandalised(破坏的). There are no coins in Cardphone to excite thieves' interest in it. So you're not probably to find a vandalised one.

Get a phonecard yourself and try it out. Or get a bigger wallet.

() 1. The passage is most probably ____.

A. a note

B. a warning

C. an advertisement(广告)

D. an announcement

() 2. There are three sections(部分) in the passage. Which section do you think is about why phonecards are good?

A. none

B. Section 1

C. Section 2

D. Section 3

() 3. According to the information you get from the passage, how much does a card with 40 units cost?

A. £ 100

B. £ 40

C. £ 400

D. £ 4

() 4. Choose the right order of the steps under "How you use a Phonecard".

a. Put in your phonecard.

b. Look at the screen to find out how many calls you can still make.

c. Go to a telephone box marked "Phonecard".