

# 最新中级英语阅读 理解精选

赖其栋 主编 区 洪 审订

中山大学出版社

# 前 言

历届高考英语标准化试题中，阅读理解在总分中所占的比例大至40%，已为人所共知。四篇不同题材的短文，20个理解题，把考生的阅读速度和理解能力考得淋漓尽致。

提高阅读能力是学习英语的主要目的之一，理解文章的大意则是阅读的主旨。许多考生解此题时深感困惑，因文中含有较强的推理性判断题，有难以捉摸的作者的 态度和意向，也有鲜为人知的生活常识及字里行间暗含的深层意义。

我们在本书中把阅读理解题大致分为七类：近义理解，表层理解，隐意理解，计算理解，看图理解，标题理解，作者意图理解。每类精选10篇文章，进行注释，旨在通过对阅读理解题的剖析，举一反三，力求帮助读者透彻理解此题的测试目的和要求，从而掌握其解题步骤和方法，进而探索解题技巧，总结提高，达到事半功倍之目的。

本书适用于具有中级英语水平的（高中各年级及高等院校校低年级）学生和与之程度相当的广大英语爱好者。读者可根据个人的程度和需要逐章或有选择地进行研究和学习。

承蒙中国翻译工作者协会理事、广东外国文学学会秘书长、中山大学外语学院英语系教授区钺博士审订全稿，谨致衷心感谢。

由于编者水平有限，编写时间仓促，错误在所难免，诚望专家和读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1992年9月

# 目 录

<b>第一章</b>	<b>近义理解</b> .....	( 1 )
	一、自测题.....	( 1 )
	二、参考答案.....	( 21 )
	三、解题指导.....	( 21 )
<b>第二章</b>	<b>表层理解</b> .....	( 27 )
	一、自测题.....	( 27 )
	二、参考答案.....	( 49 )
	三、解题指导.....	( 49 )
<b>第三章</b>	<b>隐意理解</b> .....	( 52 )
	一、自测题.....	( 52 )
	二、参考答案.....	( 77 )
	三、解题指导.....	( 77 )
<b>第四章</b>	<b>计算理解</b> .....	( 82 )
	一、自测题.....	( 82 )
	二、参考答案.....	( 100 )
	三、解题指导.....	( 100 )
<b>第五章</b>	<b>看图理解</b> .....	( 104 )
	一、自测题.....	( 104 )

二、参考答案	(129)
三、解题指导	(129)

## 第六章 标题理解.....(133)

一、自测题	(133)
二、参考答案	(157)
三、解题指导	(157)

## 第七章 作者意图理解.....(162)

一、自测题	(162)
二、参考答案	(186)
三、解题指导	(186)

## 附 录 MET 87-MET 92.....(191)

## 后 记.....(248)

## 主要参考书目、资料.....(249)

## 第一章 近义理解

### 一、自测题

( 1 )

"Get up, you lazy-bones!" Still rubbing his sleepy eyes, Li Ming had to rise. "I worked till far into the night," he murmured, half to himself, "Daddy, I was dreaming a strange dream. I was an emperor..."

"A pupil, who always can't finish his homework, wants to be an emperor?"

"Why not? The Minister of Education just knelt in front of me. I ordered him to give those whose parents are teachers many many exercises, much much homework!" "Nonsense! (废话)" shouted the man impatiently. "Have breakfast, then go on with your lessons!" "But it is Sunday, Daddy."

1. In the eyes of the author, Li Ming is really

a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. lazy child

B. stupid child

C. hard-working boy

D. brave pupil

2. The author's attitude (态度) towards Li Ming

is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. pleasant

B. unfair

C. bad

D. full of pity

3. The best word to describe (描写) the attitude of the author towards Li Ming's teachers is "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. dislike B. like C. scold D. praise

4. What the author told us is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. more than a poem

B. more useful than interesting

C. more meaningful than interesting or joyful

D. no more than one pupil and a grown-up

5. \_\_\_\_\_. It is the very thought that the author didn't speak out in this short story.

A. It was dangerous for Li Ming to dream such a wildly arrogant (傲慢的) dream

B. We should carry out a change in school education

C. Parents ought to look after their children carefully and patiently

D. It was foolish of Li Ming to pretend to be an emperor

( 2 )

Jack had a small car and liked to drive it very fast. This was all right when he was out in

the country, but in towns and big villages, driving fast is dangerous, so there is always a speed limit. In Jack's country, it was fifty kilometres an hour. Jack often drove faster than that through towns.

One day Jack was driving his small red car through a town when a young policeman stopped him and said, "You were driving at more than fifty kilometres an hour, sir. Please give me your name and address."

Jack looked at the policeman carefully for a few seconds and said to him, "But I started my journey less than an hour ago."

The policeman was new to his work and did not know the answer to Jack's excuse. He thought for a few seconds and then let Jack go.

6. When out in the country, Jack \_\_\_\_\_.

A. could drive as fast as he pleased

B. had to drive very slowly

☒ C. was not allowed to drive in towns and big villages

D. must not drive faster than fifty kilometres an hour

7. The policeman was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. once a friend of Jack's

☒ B. a green hand at the job

C. a man with bad manners

- D. very poor in maths
8. Jack meant to say " \_\_\_\_\_ " by his excuse.
- A. I was not driving very fast
- B. Sorry, I was driving too fast
- ☒ C. The speed at which I was driving can only be known at the end of the hour
- ☒ D. Please let me go. I've just started my journey
9. As a driver, Jack \_\_\_\_\_ observed traffic rules.
- A. often B. always ☒ C. never D. ☒ seldom
10. What Jack said was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a fact
- B. reasonable
- ☒ C. too much for the policeman to understand
- ☒ D. obviously a lie

( 3 )

JOHANNESBURG—A crowded school bus swerved (转向) to avoid (躲避) a car on a narrow bridge and smashed into a steel railing (栏杆), killing 30 children and three teachers, police said on Sunday. The accident happened on Saturday night near Dundee, a small town about 200 kilometres southwest of Johannesburg, said Major Coert Marias of the Gurban police. Thirty-six children were injured, and most were hospitalized in satisfactory



condition.

( *China Daily*, Tuesday, Apr. 14, 1992 )

11. The accident happened \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. near Johannesburg    B. near Dundee  
C. in Johannesburg    D. in a small town  
about 200 kilometres southwest of Johannesburg

12. According to the news, the cause of the accident \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is unknown    B. remains uncovered  
C. is obvious    D. is being looked into

13. The accident happened on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. April 11, 1992    B. April 12, 1992  
C. April 14, 1992    D. April 20, 1992

14. The number of passengers in the school bus suffering from the accident was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 33    B. 63    C. 66    D. 69

15. According to the report, the condition of the injured children was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. serious    B. quite serious  
C. not serious    D. in danger

16. The best title of the news might be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bus Accident    B. Accident Near Dundee  
C. 33 Killed    D. Serious Bus Disaster  
( 灾难 )

To go up in a balloon was considered very unsafe and King Louis the Sixteenth decided that the first airmen should be two prisoners. These two men were going to die very soon, and if they were killed in a balloon it would be the same thing for them. But a man of the King's court, Pilatre de Rozior, felt that it would be a great honour to be the first man to fly; he did not think that this honour should be given to two prisoners. He wanted it for himself and he begged the King to change his mind. The King at last agreed.

On November 21, 1783, de Rozior and one of his friends went up in a hot-air balloon and travelled five miles. The balloon carried its own fire under it, but the two men came down safely. This was the beginning, and the road to better things was long and hard.

17. According to this passage, the first men to fly in the air were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. two prisoners
- B. the King and de Rozior
- C. de Rozior and a friend of his
- D. not mentioned in this article

18. The two prisoners the King planned to order to fly in the balloon \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A. had been sentenced to death  
☐ B. were set free  
☐ C. would be given a great honour  
☐ D. would be sent home
19. It was considered by Pilatre de Rozier \_\_\_\_\_ to be the first men to fly in a balloon.
- ☐ A. dangerous      ☒ B. unsafe  
☐ C. quite safe      ☒ D. a great honour
20. Which of the following is true according to this passage?
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ A. King Louis the Sixteenth didn't think flying in a balloon was unsafe  
☐ B. The two prisoners were killed in the balloon  
☒ C. Pilatre de Rozier was an official  
☐ D. King Louis the Sixteenth was cruel
21. Which of the following best expresses what the author wrote at the end of this passage?
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A. All good things come to an end  
☐ B. Better late than never  
☐ C. Never do things by halves  
☒ D. Rome was not built in a day

( 5 )

He had been walking since ten in the morning,

and now the sun was about to set. His shadow (身影) lay long ahead of him. He had to find a place for the night. Half an hour later, the sun went down in the west. And black clouds were gathering over the sky. Brown began to run. But it was too late, the rain came down before he found the shelter (躲避处).

In the center of the forest, he found a small hotel with light. He went to the door, opened it slowly and put his head in. He drew his head quickly, as if something had hit him in the face, and he stepped back into the rain.

He stopped in the rain for some time, and then made up his mind to go in. A woman was sitting on a chair. Brown asked if he could have something to eat.

"Supper was finished an hour ago."

"But I had none of it, good lady."

"Is that my fault? You didn't come in time. Everyone knows people at my hotel have supper from six till eight. Come before six, you get a good supper. Come before eight, you can get a good supper or a simple one. Come after eight, you get a clean bed."

22. Brown was walking towards \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the east

B. the south

- C. the north      D. the west
23. The story took place \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the early morning  
B. at night  
C. in the evening  
D. in the afternoon
24. Brown began to run because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was nearly dark  
B. it looked as if it was going to rain  
C. he wanted to find a place for the night  
D. someone wanted to catch him
25. When Brown found the hotel, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he rushed in happily  
B. he went in but came out quickly when something hit him in the face  
C. he took a long and careful look inside  
D. he did not dare to go in
26. If one arrived at the hotel at seven p.m., \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he would be late for a good supper  
B. he might get some supper or he might not  
C. he would be certain to get some supper  
D. he would only get a clean bed but no supper

A certain student went to a college to continue his studies. There he put his name down for a course in geography, but after the first lecture he didn't go to it any more. The geography lecturer noticed that his student was always absent and thought that he had changed to another course, so he was very surprised when he saw the boy's name on the list of students who wanted to take the geography examination at the end of the year.

The lecturer had prepared a difficult examination paper, which followed his lectures very closely, and he was anxious to see how his student answered the question. He expected that his answers would be very bad, but when they reached him soon after the exam and he examined them carefully, he was able to find only one small mistake in them. As this surprised him very much, he went through the paper again, but was still not able to find more than one small mistake, so he sent for the student to question him about that.

When the student had come into the room and had sat down, the lecturer said to him, "I know that you came only to my first lecture and that you have been absent from all the others,

but now I have examined your answer paper very carefully and I have been able to find only one mistake in it. I am curious to know your explanation for that. "

"Oh, I am very sorry about that mistake, sir," answered the student. "After the exam, I realized what I ought to have written. I would not have made that mistake if I had not been confused (迷惑, 弄糊涂) by your first lesson. "

27. The student \_\_\_\_\_.

A. was pleased with the first lecture

☒ B. disliked the first lecture

C. was interested in the first lecture

D. was absent from the lecture

28. The lecturer checked the student's paper over again because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the student's handwriting was too bad

B. the lecturer was very careful

C. the examination paper was quite difficult

☒ D. he hoped to find more than one mistake in it

29. What surprised the lecturer most? \_\_\_\_\_.

A. The student's name on the list of students who wanted to take the exam

☒ B. The student's paper was so good except

for one small mistake

- C. The student got full marks for geography
  - D. The student's coming to the exam
30. The lecturer asked the student to explain to him in order to \_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A. know how he could do quite well in the exam
  - B. scold the student for his cheating action
  - C. know the reason why he was absent from the lectures
  - D. praise him for his cleverness
31. The student thought \_\_\_\_.
- A. if he had attended all the lectures, he would have made no mistake
  - B. his exam result came of hard work
  - ☒ C. if he had been absent from all the lectures, he would have made no mistake
  - D. he should owe his success to the lecturer

( 7 )

The cigarette (香烟) industry began in the 1870s with the development of the cigarette manufacturing (制造) machine. This made it possible to produce great numbers of cigarettes very quickly, and it reduced the price.



Today cigarette smoking is a wide-spread habit. About forty-three percent of the adult (成年) men and thirty-one percent of the adult women in the U. S. smoke cigarettes regularly. It's encouraging to note, however, that millions of people have given up their smoking habit. Seventy-five percent of the male (男性) population and forty-six percent of the female (女性) population have smoked cigarettes at some time during their lives, but twenty-six percent of these men and eleven percent of the women have stopped smoking. The number of the persons who have given up smoking is increasing.

Income, education and occupation (职业) all play a part in determining a person's smoking habit. City people smoke more than people living on farms. Well-educated men with high income are less likely to smoke cigarettes than men with fewer years of schooling and lower income. On the other hand, if a well-educated man with a higher income smokes at all, he is likely to smoke more packs (包、盒) of cigarettes per day.

The situation is somewhat (略微) different for women. There are slightly more smokers among women with higher family incomes and higher education than among the lower income groups.