

阅读理解 4

Passage 10

An English traveler found himself in Norway with only enough money to buy the ticket for his journey back home. As he knew that it would take him only two days to get to England, he decided that he could easily spend the time without food. So he bought a ticket and got on the ship. The man closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell. When dinnertime came, he didn't go to dinning room, saying that he was not feeling very well.

The next morning he still didn't have breakfast and at lunch time he again stayed in his room. But at dinnertime he was so hungry that he went to the dinning room and ate everything the waiter put in front of him. He got ready for the quarrel.

"Bring me the bill , " he said. "The bill, sir? " said the waiter in surprise. "There isn't any bill. On our ship meals are included (包括) in the money for the ticket, " said the waiter.

一个在挪威的英国旅行者发现他的钱只够买张回家的票了。他知道回英国的路程只要两天，于是认为可以轻而易举的不吃东西度过这两时间。他就这么买票上了船。他装作没听见午餐铃。晚餐的时候他说自己不舒服。

第二天早晨他也没吃饭，午餐时也留在了自己的房间。但是晚餐的时候他实在饿极了，跑到餐厅把服务员放在他面前的所有东西都给吃了。他准备好吵场架了。

“给我账单。”他说。“账单，先生？”服务员很奇怪的说，“没有账单，我们的船票就已经含了餐费了。”服务员说。

1.The story happened on a ship from Norway to England.

故事发生在从挪威去英格兰的船上。

A : T B : F

答案：A

知识点：细节理解题

解析：根据可知 An English traveler found himself in Norway with only enough money to buy the ticket for his journey back home.这位英国的旅行者发现自己在挪威，his journey back home 回家的旅程，他是英国人，因此要回到英国，题干陈述正确。

解题方法：可以根据题干中的陈述到文章寻找对应的细节信息。

2.The traveler didn't go to the dinning room first, because he had no money.

旅行者开始没有去餐厅，因为他没钱。

A : T B : F

答案：A

知识点：细节理解题

解析：通过这一段可知 he decided that he could easily spend the time without food.... When dinnertime came, he didn 't go to dinning room, 题干陈述正确。

解题方法：可以根据题干中的陈述到文章寻找对应的细节信息。

3.The traveler went to the dinning room to eat something because his friend had given him some money.旅行者去吃东西是因为朋友给了他钱。

A : T B : F

答案 : B

知识点 : 细节理解题

解析 通过 But at dinnertime he was so hungry that he went to the dinning room and ate everything the waiter put in front of him. He got ready for the quarrel.可知他太饿了，去了餐厅，而没有打算付钱，题干陈述错误。

解题方法：可以根据题干中的陈述到文章寻找对应的细节信息。

4.The traveler had two meals on the ship.旅行者在船上吃了 两餐。

A : T B : F

答案 : B

知识点 : 推理判断题

解析：文章第一段提及 As he knew that it would take him only two days to get to England, 去英国的路程是两天，由 The next morning he still didn't have breakfast and at lunchtime he again stayed in his room.可知他第二天也没吃早饭和午饭，注意 again 的意思，意为，再，又。因此他只在船上吃了一顿。

解题方法：根据文章的细节作出简单的判断。

5.After the traveler finished eating, he came to know that travelers on the ship had free meals.旅行者吃完东西后才知道船上的食物是免费的。

A : T B : F

答案：A

知识点：细节理解题

解析：从文章的最后部分，他吃完饭向侍者要账单时听到侍者的话 "There isn't any bill. On our ship meals are included (包括) in the money for the ticket, " said the waiter.才知道船上的食物是免费的。

解题方法：可以根据题干中的陈述到文章寻找对应的细节信息。

KEY : AABBA

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Passage 1-(简单记忆如：法国革命-CBDDD)

The French Revolution broke out in 1789. At the time France was in a crisis. The government was badly run and people's lives were miserable. King Louis XIV tried to control the national parliament and raise more taxes. But his effort failed. He ordered his troops to Versailles. The people thought that Louis intended to put down the Revolution by force. On July 14, 1789, they stormed and took the Bastille, where political prisoners were kept. Ever since that day, July 14 has been the French National Day. Louis tried to flee the country in 1792 to get support from Austria and Prussia. However, he was caught and put in prison. In September 1792, the monarchy was abolished. In the same year, Louis was executed. A few months later his wife, Marie

also had her head cut off. The Revolution of France had frightened the other kings of Europe. Armies from Austria and Prussia began to march against France. The French raised republican armies to defend the nation. The Revolution went through a period of terror. Thousands of people lost their lives. In the end, power passed to Napoleon Bonaparte. (190 words)

法国大革命于 1789 年爆发。当时法国正处在一片混乱中，政府腐败，人民生活凄惨。路易十六世 企图控制议会并增加赋税，但最后失败了。他命令军队进入凡尔赛。人民都认为他企图用武力镇压革命。 1789 年 7 月 14 日，人民群众爆发了，攻占了关押政治犯的巴士底狱。从那天以后，7 月 14 日就被定为 法国的国庆日。1792 年，路易十六企图逃离法国，并从奥地利和普鲁士获得支持，但他被捕了。1792 年王室被废除，路易十六被处以死刑。几个月后，他的妻子，玛丽也被处以死刑。法国大革命令欧洲其 它国家的国王感到害怕。奥地利和普鲁士的军队进入了法国。法国人民组织起了共和军来保卫祖国，革 命陷入了一个艰苦阶段。成千上万的人牺牲了。最后，权力落入了拿破仑·波拿巴手中。

6. What's this passage about?这篇文章主要讲了什么？

A.France. B. King Louis. C. The French Revolution.法国大革命
D.Europe.

答案：C

知识点：主旨题

解析：文章第一句就点明主旨，即文章的核心内容：法国大革命。接下来的所有内容都是围绕法国大革命的具体细节展开。

解题方法：通读归纳法。一般来说，文章主旨都会出现在第一句或最后一句，但有时也会出现在文内。所以，通读全篇，弄清文意才是关键。

7. Which did not happen in 1789? 以下哪件事不是发生在 1789 年？

- A. The French Revolution broke out.
- B. The national economy was developing rapidly. 国家经济快速发展。
- C. The government wasn't well run.
- D. King Louis XIV was in power.

答案：B

知识点：正误判断题。

解析：ACD 项都能从文章中直接找到。但 B 项内容完全与法国大革命的环境相悖。

解题方法：排除法。阅读所有选项，与文中细节一一对应，然后排除。

8. Where were the political prisoners kept? 那些政治犯被关押在哪里？

- A. In Versailles.
- B. In Austria.
- C. In Prussia.
- D. In

Bastille. 巴士底狱

答案：D

知识点：细节题。

解析：文章前半部分交代了这个内容，可以在文中直接找到相关句子。

解题方法：直接寻找法。在文中找和题干句子相似的句子即可。

9. What does the underlined word "abolished" mean?划了下划线的

"abolished" 这个词是什么意思？

- A. Put off. B. Established. C. United. D. Ended.

废除。

答案：D

知识点：词义题。

解析：文章中间部分讲述 "Louis was caught and put in prison." "国王路易十六被捕"。由此可以推断出,法国王室应该是被废除了。A项 put off "推迟" ; B项 established "建立" ; C项 united "联合" 与 "废除" 均无关。

解题方法：上下文推断法。根据上下文含义,推断具体某个词的含义。

10. What was NOT the effect of the Revolution?以下哪个不是法国大革命产生的效果？

- A. July 14 has become the French National Day.
B. It brought some impact on the other European Kings.
C. Louis's wife, Marie was killed.
D. The king tried to control the national parliament.国王试图控制议会。

会。

答案：D

知识点：正误判断题。

解析：ABC 项都可以从文中找到具体句子说明。D 项不是大革命产生的效果，而是它爆发的原因。

解题方法：排除法。从文中找出各项对应的句子，判断其是否与题干相关，一一判断排除。

KEY： CBDDD

Passage 2—(美国印象)

A foreigner's first impression of the U.S. is likely to be that everyone is in a rush-often under pressure. City people appear always to be hurrying to get where they are going restlessly, seeking attention in a store, and elbowing others as they try to complete their errands (任务). Racing through daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country.

一个外国人对于美国的第一印象很有可能是每个人都在压力下匆匆忙忙。城市里的人总是表现得匆匆忙忙不知疲倦的，为了尽快做完一件事情，他们会在店里拼命引起店员的注意或者用胳膊肘推搡别人。白天匆忙就餐也是这个国家生活节奏的一个部分。

Working time is considered precious. Others in public eating places are waiting for you to finish so that they too can be served and get back to work within the time allowed. Each person hurries to make room for the next person. If you don't, waiters will hurry you.

工作时间被认为是很珍贵的。在一些公共饮食场所，其他人会等在你旁边等你吃完，这样大家都可以得到服务，并赶在规定的时间内回去工作。每个人都会尽快给下一个人腾出地方。如果你不这样，侍者会催促你的。

You also find drivers will be abrupt and that people will push past you. You will miss smiles, brief conversations, and small courtesies with strangers. Don't take it personally. This is because people value time highly, and they resent someone else "wasting" it beyond a certain courtesy point.

你会发现司机也都很匆忙，人们从你身边匆匆走过。你会错过一些微笑，简短的交谈和一些与陌生人的小礼节。不要在意，这是因为他们非常珍惜时间，而且他们认为一旦太注重这些社交礼节就是浪费时间。

The view of time affects the importance we attach to patience. In the American system of values, patience is not a high priority. Many of us have what might be called "a short fuse." We begin to move restlessly about if we feel time is slipping away without some return be this in terms of pleasure, work value, or rest. Those coming from lands where time is looked upon differently may find this matter of pace to be one of their most difficult adjustments in both business and daily life.

对时间的观念还会影响到我们对耐心的理解。在美国价值体系中，耐心并不是首要考虑的。我们中的很多人被称为“脾气火爆”。如果我们觉得时间在毫无意义的溜走，既没有娱乐价值，工作价值，也不在休息，那就会开始不停

地徘徊。那些来自时间观念不同的国家的人发现他们在商业和日常生活中最困难的就是对时间节奏的适应。

Many newcomers to the States will miss the opening courtesy of a business call, for example, they will miss the ritual socializing that goes with a welcoming cup of tea or coffee they may be traditional in their own country. They may miss leisurely business chats in a cafe or coffeehouse. Normally, Americans do not assess their visitors in such relaxed surroundings over prolonged small talks. We seek out evidence of past performance rather than evaluate a business colleague through social courtesies. Since we generally assess and probe professionally rather than socially, we start talking business very quickly. (348 words)

许多刚到美国来的人都会想念他们在商业会谈中一些开场礼节。举个例子，他们会想念欢迎你到来而泡的一杯茶或咖啡这样的社交礼仪，这在他们的国家是常规礼仪。他们会想念在咖啡屋悠闲的会谈。而通常，美国人不会与来访者在这么悠闲的环境中进行一些冗长的小会谈。对于同事，我们总是看他过去的表现而不是与他的社交礼仪。因为我们一般都是更注重专业性的，而不是社交性的，因此我们总是很快进入正题。

11. Which of the following statements is wrong? 以下哪项陈述是错误的？

- A. Americans seem to be always under pressure.
- B. Americans attach less importance to patience.
- C. Americans don't care much about ritual socializing.

D. Americans are impolite to their business colleagues. 美国人对他们的同事不礼貌。

答案：D

知识点：正误判断题。

解析：A 项在第一段的第一句有明确说明；B 项在第四段可看到；C 项在最后一段可以看出。而 D 项文中并未提到。

解题方法：排除法。把各项与文中信息一一对应排除。

12. In the fourth paragraph, "a high priority" means . 第四段中的 "a high priority" 是什么意思？

A. a less important thing

B. a first concern 要首要考虑的。

C. a good business

D. an attractive gift

答案：B

知识点：语义题。

解析：根据上下文内容，我们可以知道：美国人做事匆忙，没什么耐心。所以，可以推断：耐心对他们而言并不是最先要考虑的。a first concern “首要考虑的”，所以选 B。a high priority “优先考虑的”

解题方法：根据上下文推断出生词的含义，再到选项中找意思最接近的。

13. Americans evaluate a business colleague _____. 美国人评价他们的同事是根据 。

A. through social courtesy B. through prolonged business talks

C. by establishing business relations D. by learning about their past performance 他们过去的表现。

答案：D

知识点：细节题。

解析：文章最后一段的后半部分直接有句子说明。

解题方法：直接寻找法。到文中仔细寻找与题干类似的句子。

14.This passage mainly talks about _____.本文主要讲了_____。

- A. how Americans treasure their time 美国人是怎样珍惜时间的。
- B. how busy Americans are every day
- C. how Americans do business with foreigners
- D. what American way of life is like

答案：A

知识点：主旨题。

解析：文章从第一段开始就一直描述“美国人生活地多么匆忙”，在第二段的第一句就揭示了他们匆忙生活的原因，即“他们认为时间非常珍贵。”

解题方法：通读归纳法。通读全文，了解文意，是回答主旨题的最根本方法。

15.We can infer from the passage that the author's tone in writing is .

从本文我们可以看出作者写作的口吻是 _____。

A. critical B. ironical C. appreciative 欣赏的。 D.

objective

答案：C

知识点：观点态度题。

解析：通读全文，我们可以看到文章中并没有很明显的表示作者感情的词语，他仅仅是客观讲述了美国人的时间观念，因此是较为客观的。A项 critical 批判的；B项 ironical 讽刺的；C项 appreciate 欣赏的；D项 objective 客观的

解题方法：体会法。通读全文，仔细体会作者的本意，尤其要注重结尾部分。一般来说，作者的态度在结尾处表现得更明显。

KEY： DBDAC