

专题 S203-阅读理解 春季高考 题型特训 (广东省专用)
能力提升之阅读理解 15 篇

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温馨提醒

- 以下是关于广东省普通高中学业水平合格性考试英语阅读理解的答题注意事项:

答题注意事项

- 仔细审题: 明确题目要求, 看清是细节题、主旨题、推理题还是词义猜测题等, 确定答题的方向和重点。
- 回到原文定位: 根据题目中的关键词或关键信息, 迅速回到文章中找到相关的语句或段落, 仔细阅读和分析。
- 注意细节: 对于细节题, 要仔细对比选项与原文的表述, 注意微小的差异, 如时态、语态、数量、范围等方面的变化。
- 合理推理: 做推理题时, 要依据文章内容进行合理推断, 不能过度臆想或脱离文章内容。
- 排除干扰项: 学会识别干扰项的常见类型, 如张冠李戴、无中生有、曲解文意、颠倒是非、正误参半等, 逐一排除不符合要求的选项。
- 把握时间: 合理分配时间, 不要在某一道题上花费过多时间, 如果遇到难题可以先标记, 等完成其他题目后再回来思考。
- 检查答案: 完成答题后, 如有时间可以快速检查一下答案, 确保答案的准确性和完整性。

历年真题再现

2020年1月

II. 阅读理解(共15小题:每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读不列短文掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项。

A

Ann started to work last summer. In order to have a holiday, she saved as much as she could and, this January, she booked a package tour to Spain. She left London airport early on the morning of the first Saturday in August. She was very excited, as this was her first trip abroad. When she arrived at Barcelona airport, the weather was beautiful.

At the hotel, she found that her Spanish money wasn't in her handbag. All she had was a small purse with ten English pounds in it!

Ann found a place to change her English money for Spanish money. She would stay here for two weeks. After changing her money, Ann bought some cheese, some bread and some oranges. When she got back to the hotel, she told the tour guide that her doctor had told her not to eat much food, so she'd just have breakfast each day. This was all right, as she knew breakfast was included in the price of hotel.

For the rest of her holiday, Ann swam in the hotel or lay on the beach. She also went for long walks with Jane, a Scottish girl. However, when the others went to interesting places, Ann always said she wasn't well. In fact, her holiday wasn't bad, except that she was always hungry.

On the last day, Jane asked her why she never ate with them in the hotel restaurant. The food was excellent. Ann told her all about her money problem. Jane looked at her for a minute. and then said, "But didn't you know? The price of this tour includes everything!"

6. Why was Ann so excited about the trip? _____
- A. Because she had never been abroad. B. Because she had saved enough money.
C. Because she had booked a cheap tour. D. Because she had found a good job.
7. What problem did Am have on her tour? _____
- A. She didn't find her purse. B. She couldn't find a place to change money.
C. She couldn't find her Spanish money. D. She didn't understand Spanish.
8. Ann told the tour guide that _____ .
- A. she wanted to see a doctor B. she doubted the price of the hotels
C. she had bought some food for her meals D. she would only take breakfast
9. According to Paragraph 4, Ann failed to _____ .
- A. go to interesting places B. see the beautiful beach
C. take long walks D. swim in the hotel
10. What can we learn from the story? _____
- A. Ann was not allowed to eat much.
B. Ann's Spanish money was stolen.
C. Ann missed some meals included in the tour.
D. Ann didn't like the restaurant and the holiday.

B

Albert was mad about computer games. He could spend hours in front of the computer. When people encouraged him to leave the screen to have a normal life, he would respond "this is my window to the world. There is much more here than you realize."

Among all his games, he especially liked a rabbit-catching game. He was a real expert at it. He once even won the champion of an online rabbit-catching competition.

One day, as usual, as soon as he got home, he ran to his room to play computer games. But this time he found the computer was not there. Yet in its place there was a box, on which a card said, "Gift for Game Winner." When he opened the box, he found a real rabbit in it. His parents then came in to tell him that they bought him the rabbit in place of the rabbit game because his computer was sent for repair.

Albert loved the little rabbit immediately. He liked playing with it and even gave it a name. He studied its diet and habits. Days later, he actually began to enjoy the company of the rabbit. And he also enjoyed sharing his stories and his growing knowledge about rabbits with his parents, friends and teachers.

Now, Albert is no longer mad about computer games. He prefers learning and discovering new things about animals. He also uses the computer to do that. When someone asks him why he stops playing computer games, he points to his pet and says, "This is my window to the world. There is more than you realize."

11. Albert used to be _____ .
- A. mad with his parents B. interested in rabbit stories
C. good at catching rabbits D. crazy about computer games
12. Albert was an expert at _____ .
- A. catching rabbits in the woods B. keeping different kinds of pets
C. online computer game competitions D. computer game of rabbit-catching

13. What did his parents do after Albert computer was sent for repair? _____
- A. They gave him a real rabbit as a gift. B. They bought him a new rabbit game.
C. They replaced his computer with a box. D. They told him to stop playing computer games
14. What change does the little rabbit bring to Albert? _____
- A. He starts to like the shop that sold the rabbit.
B. He prefers discovering new things about animals.
C. He likes playing computer games with the rabbit.
D. He is no longer good at playing computer games.
15. What is Albert's "window to the world" now? _____
- A. His parents. B. Computer games.
C. His pet rabbit. D. Knowledge about nature.

C

Our culture is the system we use to build our identity. All living things are part of a culture. Even animals have a culture! So what is culture? It's the way we behave in a group. It begins with each individual (单个的) family. Within our families we do things to build relationships with each other. This can include routines like daily housework and weekly shopping. It also includes traditions. Traditions are activities that are repeated on a regular basis.

Culture is not limited to individual family groups. The real strength of culture is in larger community groups. These larger groups are called societies. Every society makes rules for itself. It decides how people should act in different situations. Some of these rules are written down. Some are just things that are naturally expected of all members of that society.

Often, cultures can be recognized by what the people believe. Cultures are also known by what they choose to include in their art. Sometimes cultures may be formed by people who speak the same language. Cultures may also be known for their customs, including the foods they make and the things they do.

Our cultures help us understand who we are and what we believe. There are very strong feelings connecting us to our own society. Two different cultures may disagree on something, especially if they both feel strongly about it. When that happens, war is a common result.

People are learning better ways to communicate with each other. The more we communicate, the more we appreciate the differences in cultures.

16. The underlined word routines in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____ .
- A. hobbies B. behaviors C. formal activities D. daily activities
17. Where does the real strength of culture? _____
- A. In arts. B. In societies. C. In families. D. In languages.
18. Which of the following may the author disagree with according to the passage? _____
- A. Culture doesn't exist in animals.
B. Culture is the way we behave.
C. Cultures may not agree with each other.
D. Cultures help us understand ourselves.
19. How can people appreciate cultural differences? _____

A. By building a wall. B. By preparing to fight.

C. By communicating. D. By making friends.

20. What is the best title for the passage? _____

A. What Is Culture? B. What Is Society?

C. What Is Tradition? D. What Is System?

2019年1月

II. 阅读理解(共15小题:每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项。

A

Once there was a woman who was greatly disturbed by her husband. He seemed to care little about her.

So the woman took her trouble to the local magician. She told him her story, full of pity for herself. "Can you give me some magic powers to make him love me again?" she asked anxiously.

The magician thought for a moment and replied, "I will help you, but first you must bring to me three hairs from a living lion. These! Must have before I can give you my magic powers."

There was indeed a lion that often came near to the village. It was frightening. The woman thought again and again and at last she had an idea.

The next morning she took a young sheep and waited anxiously. When she saw the lion approaching, she left the sheep in the path of the lion quickly and went back home. So it happened that, every day early in the morning, the woman would rise and take a young sheep to the lion. Gradually the lion came to know the woman. Seeing the lion's trust in her, the woman carefully pulled three hairs from it and set out for the magicians house "Look, "she said happily as she entered, " here they are! "And she gave him the three hairs.

"How did you make it?" asked the magician in surprise.

The woman told him the whole story. A smile spread over the magicians face. "You may treat your husband the same way you've treated the lion, "he said.

6. What was the woman's problem according to Paragraph 1?

A. Her husband took no notice of her.

B. The woman was afraid of her husband.

C. Her husband always got her into trouble.

D. The woman and her husband had a hard life.

7. Whom did he woman, ask for help?

A. a sheep.

B. a lion.

C. A magician

D. Her husband.

8. Before she got the magic power, the woman had to ____.

A. make magic powers with the magician B. get three hairs from a living lion

C. rive the lion away from the village D. leave a sheep in the path of the lion

9. Why did the woman take a sheep to the lions?

A. To confuse the lion.

B. To catch the lion.

C. To get the lions trust.

D. To show her pity for the lion

10. What is the best title from the passage?

A. An Honest Magician

B. Husband and Wife

C. An angry Lion

D. Good Advice

B

Nowadays, many of us spend about 10 hours a day in front of a Computer or other electronic devices and less than 30 minutes a day outdoors. The result is that our Brain easily feels tired. We need to give the brain a rest, but how?

David Strayer is a professor of psychology at the University of Utah. He claims that camping may be just what a tech-tired brain needs. His argument finds strong support from Carl and Kate, two experienced campers. Carl, who works for a mobile phone company, says that being outdoors makes him feel relaxed. It also prepares him for the work he must do. "Camping gives us a chance to be in touch with nature and it's very relaxing. When you return to work on Monday, you're in a better state of mind. I really like the way I feel on Monday. Kate is a senior editor. She says camping brings her some peace she couldn't have otherwise. She even finds herself more creative.

David Strayer explains that camping allows close contact with nature and being in nature calms the brain and helps it to focus. When people go camping, they need to learn about animals and natural environments; they have to deal with the weather, learn to stay dry in the rain or warm in the snow and have to keep the feet in good condition when hiking and walking.

Some might say that taking a long walk in the woods or by the ocean or in a city park is wonderful, too. But camping requires that one spend more time in nature and it can test him in different ways. And it brings more health benefit as well.

11. What is the result of using electronic devices too much?

A. We will waste time.

B. Our brain will feel tired.

C. Our study will be influenced.

D. Our brain will be refreshed.

12. How does Carl feel after camping?

A. Warm

B. Calm

C. Relaxed

D. Peaceful

13. Why does the author take Carl and Kate as examples?

A. To share a good camping site.

B. To share their work experiences.

C. To show their interest in camping.

D. To show advantages of camping

14. Which of the following is the benefit of camping?

A. It helps protect the environment.

B. It helps us learn more about nature.

C. It teaches us to keep warm in the rain.

D. It teaches us to avoid difficult situations.

15. What is the author's attitude towards camping?

A. Positive.

B. Negative.

C. Uninterested.

D. Doubtful.

C

"I'm going to fail!" My best friend cried. She and I had this conversation almost every day while we were in high school.

The truth was that my friend never failed in any subjects. I just think that she can't accept failures because she lives her life as a perfectionist (完美主义者). What she fails to understand is that a lot of good can come from failures.

For example, failure can help build relationships. Once was cooking dinner for a friend. I was tired, and several dishes I tried to make turned out bad. I grew more and more upset until my friend told me that I shouldn't

worry. She cared more about our friendship than the dishes. That day, I learned that failure doesn't always make people dislike you. In fact, after she said those words to me, I grew closer to her.

Failure can make success ever more exciting. Every few years, there would be an important test in the PE class at our school. Students had to run a mile within eight minutes. I was never good at running, so I failed every time until the third year at school. Then I began working out regularly, and yet I still failed that year. A few days later, however, the teacher gave me and some other students another chance to run and I got a pass finally!, You can't imagine how excited I was after that. I felt the memory of the success was as sweet as honey, because I had to overcome failure to reach it.

Now it's clear to see that failure can teach us good lessons. It's not an end — it can be a beginning.

16. What can we learn about the author's best friend from the first two paragraphs?

- A. She liked taking tests. B. She was afraid of failures.
C. She often failed in study. D. She knew how to be perfect.

17. What did the author finally get from a failed cooking?

- A. Bad feelings. B. Worries.
C. A closer friendship. D. More experience.

18. Why did the author feel excited after the running test?

- A. Because she could work out regularly.
B. Because she received honey as a reward.
C. Because she got another chance to take the test.
D. Because she achieved success after many failures.

19. The underlined word overcome in Paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. successfully deal with B. quickly respond to
C. narrowly escape from D. eagerly come up with

20. The author wrote this passage ____.

- A. to show the negative effects of failures B. to point out her best friends fear of failures
C. to encourage the readers to face failures bravely D. to introduce different types of failures

题型特训-1

阅读（共 45 小题；每小题 3 分）

第一节 阅读下列短文，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

A

Most children want a bigger allowance (零花钱) than they receive. In order to get more money, they tell their parents that their friends get more than they do. But they aren't usually telling the truth. A research shows that most children in Canada receive very small amounts of money. And parents often tell their children how to spend their allowances.

According to the research, boys under the age of eight receive more money than girls of the same age. Maybe this is because they shout louder than girls. But 8-to-12-year-old girls get more money than boys of the same age, perhaps because they are more mature (成熟). Rich parents usually give their children bigger allowances than other parents.

Surprisingly, an only child does not receive more than a child of similar age in a larger family. Children who receive the biggest allowances for their age are younger brothers and sisters. They receive more money than children of the same age who are either the only children or the oldest in the family. This is probably because they are always comparing their allowances to what their older brothers and sisters get.

Children still receive money for housework. The most common jobs are cleaning their rooms and washing the dishes. Other common jobs are taking out the rubbish, setting the table, and feeding the cat. One mother said her 10-year-old son received \$10 a week, but that she gave him an extra \$5 if he woke up and went to school in a good state of feeling. She said it was very successful.

Many parents worry about their children's spending. One mother gives her 10-year-old son only \$4 a week because he spends all his money on candy. A father said he gave his 15-year-old daughter only \$2 a week because he was afraid that she would buy unhealthy food. But generally, parents have very few rules for the spending of 12-to-15-year-olds and no rules for over-15-year-olds. They should be old enough to decide for themselves what to spend their money on.

61. According to the passage, children sometimes lie to their parents in order to _____.
- A. get more pocket money B. make more friends
C. learn how to spend money D. learn about parents' love
62. According to the research, parents in larger families _____.
- A. often shout loud to their daughters B. care more about children under eight
C. wish their children to be more mature D. give their children different allowances
63. Who probably gets a bigger allowance from parents?
- A. The older brother. B. The only child. C. The younger sister. D. The older sister.
64. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?
- A. Children do housework only for money. B. Children do various kinds of housework.
C. Children are happy with their housework. D. Children get a big allowance by doing housework.
65. Children over 12 don't have many rules for spending their allowances because they _____.
- A. don't like candy any more B. see some food as unhealthy
C. know the value of health D. can make their own decisions

B

A few years ago, my husband got a job offer from an American company, so I had to give up everything I had in Greece and moved to the United States with him. Starting a new life as a housewife isn't easy for me, but I manage to get by with all my skills. I feel proud of myself. I feel I am a good person with much to offer. But I have to admit that I'm a little afraid of looking in the eyes of the people I meet. It is a doubtful look which suggests that I am not an able woman. After a long time of receiving this look, I start to doubt if I can really handle my life here.

One day, my boy brought home a piece of paper from school. I worried it would be something bad. After reading this paper many times, I thought it said that my son was not going to be allowed to stay in the school.

Something inside me broke up. Maybe it was the pain of leaving my parents and friends in Greece. Maybe it was all the worries about our life and work here. I don't know what it was, but I went crying like a crazy woman out of the house to the school to tell them that my son was a good boy, and that he had to learn many things.

Somebody took me to the schoolmaster's office. He had no idea what I was saying. Perhaps I was speaking Greek then. I don't remember. Maybe he was worried I was sick. They called my husband at work. He was very worried when they came and then he became very angry. Actually they did not want to throw my son out of the school. The piece of paper said that they were putting him in a higher class.

66. What's the author's opinion about herself?

- A. She is nice to look at B. she is a woman of abilities
C. She is a patient housewife. D. she is proud of her son

67. The author is afraid of looking in the eyes of the people because _____.

- A. they don't see her as an able woman B. life in Greece was too difficult for her
C. she doesn't have all the necessary skills D. she is a housewife depending on her husband

68. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 3 indicates that the author had _____.

- A. difficulties with her job B. the fear of leaving her parents
C. worries about her situation D. the need to move to a new house

69. What happened after the author went to the schoolmaster's office?

- A. She had a quarrel with the schoolmaster. B. Her husband was called to the school.
C. She made the schoolmaster angry. D. She got another paper for her son.

70. We can learn from the last paragraph that _____.

- A. the father was very angry with the school B. the son was studying in a higher class
C. the son was asked to leave the school D. the author misunderstood the paper

C

Mark really felt very happy. When he arrived at his seat in the classroom that morning, he found an invitation (请柬) on his desk. It was from several of his classmates asking him to join them on a camping trip. This was the first time he was asked to join in an out-of-school activity. Why were they asking him now? Nobody seemed to like him. In fact, he had been so lonely that he drowned his feeling with food. As a result, he had put on a lot of weight, and this gave the kids something more to make fun of him.

Ella, who was standing near Mark when he read the invitation, went out quickly to tell the others that the trick (恶作剧) had worked. Everyone was pleased that Mark thought that was true. But there was no camping trip. The whole thing was made up.

At first, Ella thought it was fun. But later, when Mark told her that he was going to buy a sleeping bag with his savings (积蓄), Ella had a second idea. She knew that Mark's family had little money, and she hated to see him spend his savings on something he would never use.

Ella also hated to tell Mark the truth. Her close friends would be angry with her.

What could she do now?

71. The sentence "...he drowned his feeling with food" in paragraph 1 means "_____".

- A. he ate a lot to make himself feel less lonely
 B. he asked for
 C. he brought his food to his classmates
 D. he had a lot of food to put on weight
72. What would happen if Ella told Mark the truth?
 A. Mark would RO on the camping trip himself
 B. Mark's family would be angry with Ella.
 C. Ella might have trouble with her friends
 D. Mark would be thankful to his classmates
73. If Mark really bought a sleeping bag, _____.
 A. everyone else would also buy one
 B. he will have more friends in the class
 C. Ella would pay for it
 D. he would have it for no use
74. From the story we can guess _____.
 A. everybody would go camping except Mark
 B. Mark had few friends in the class
 C. Mark was Ella's best friend in the class
 D. Mark joined in many out-of-school activities
75. What can we learn from this story?
 A. It's really funny to play tricks on others. B. We should care about our classmates.
 C. When we feel lonely, we can eat a lot of food. D. Don't trust anybody.

D

In China, safety education is becoming more and more important now. The last Monday in March is for students to learn it at school. It helps students learn more about what they should do to keep themselves safe. What are the accidents at school? Take a look.

Stampedes (踩踏), earthquakes and fires are the main accidents at school.

A stampede always happens in crowded places. When students around you begin to push, just stand there and try to hold onto something. If you fall down in the crowd, move to one side and protect your head with your hands around.

When earthquakes happen, you can get under a desk quickly and hold on. It'll protect you from falling things. If you are outdoors, find a place away from buildings, trees, and power lines.

When there's a fire, leave the classroom quickly. It's better to put something wet over your mouth and nose. In this way, you won't breathe in smoke. Many people die in a fire, not because of the fire but smoke. It makes them cough and they can't breathe. That's very dangerous! So when you want to get out you should make yourself close to the floor. Then you can breathe some fresh air.

76. Which the following is NOT the main accident at school?

A. Stampede B. Car Crash C. Fire D. Earthquake

77. A stampede always happens in _____ places.

A. Beautiful B. dirty C. crowded D. clean

78. When earthquakes happen, you can get _____ a desk quickly and hold on.

A. on B. under C. near D. behind

79. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?

- A. When there's a fire, leave the classroom quickly.
- B. Many people die in a fire, not because of the smoke but fire.
- C. When you want to get out of a fire, you shouldn't make yourself close to the floor
- D. When there's a fire, it's better to put something dry over your mouth and nose.

80. The passage implies that _____.

- A. health education is very important
- B. manners education is very important
- C. habits education is very important
- D. safety education is very important

E

Chinese New Year is right around the corner! This is the time of year when we "sweep away the dust". We give our homes a good, thorough cleaning. We do this in order to make a clean, first start in the new year.

Another great way to start fresh is to get rid of all the clutter. Over a year ago, I did just that. In preparation for a move, I found a lot of things were not used. So I gave away around 75 percent of my clothes. I got rid of 60 percent of my furnishings. At first, I was afraid I would miss those things. However, I soon realized what a burden on my life that excess had become. I found that caring for fewer things means more time to spend with friends and family.

Here are some benefits simply:

More free time. The more things you own, the more time you spend cleaning and organizing them. Keep only the items you need, use or enjoy. You'll be surprised at how much time you'll have to do what you actually want to do.

More money. As you stop buying things you don't need, your finances will improve. You can save the extra money and take a special trip or an interesting class instead. Learn to reward yourself with rich experiences, not things.

Changed values. Once you break the accumulation (累积) habit, your values shift. You come to realize that things don't bring lasting happiness. True joy comes from making memories with loved ones.

Living simply lowers your stress level, improves your health and allows you to focus on what's important. The good news is that you don't have to wait for a holiday to start living simply. Start living with less today and discover the peace and happiness this lifestyle can bring.

81. We clean our homes when Chinese New Year is coming because _____.

- A. we will have a lot of visitors
- B. we want to have a good new beginning

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