**阅读理解C篇**

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**A**

People have told stories about Robin Hood for over 700 years. Nobody knows if he was a real person or an invented character. In the legends, Robin was extremely smart and humorous, he helped strangers, and later his kindness paid off.

The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood was just a young man, who was good at archery (射箭术). One day he was walking through Sherwood Forest, a royal hunting forest near Nottingham in England. There he got into trouble with a group of men. Among them, he killed the cousin of the Sheriff (郡长) of Nottingham. Robin became a legendary outlaw, and soon the leader of one hundred outlaws, known as his "Merry Men".

Robin and his "Merry Men" always looked for rich people and asked them to their camp in Sherwood Forest. When they arrived, Robin gave them a good meal and played music for them. Then he took their gold away to help the poor. Robin became most famous for "robbing from the rich and giving to the poor."

The Sheriff of Nottingham was Robin's greatest enemy. He was cruel and treated the poor badly. It was his job to keep the woods safe and to make sure that nobody stole the king's deer. He hated Robin because Robin was an outlaw. But most of all, he hated Robin because everyone else loved him. The Sheriff of Nottingham kept trying to catch Robin Hood and his "Merry Men", but never succeeded.

（1）What was Robin Hood like according to the passage？

A. Clever and full of fun. B. Smart and serious.

C. Cruel to the poor people. D. Good at telling stories.

（2）The underlined word "outlaw" in Paragraph 3 means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. enemy B. criminal C. king D. fighter

（3）What was Robin Hood best known for？

A. Playing beautiful music for the rich.

B. Robbing the rich and helping the poor.

C. Stealing the king's deer in Sherwood Forest.

D. Killing the cousin of the Sheriff of Nottingham.

（4）Which is the right order of what happened in the story？

①Robin became the leader of a group of outlaws.

②Robin asked the rich people to Sherwood Forest.

③Robin killed the cousin of the Sheriff of Nottingham.

④Robin gave poor people the gold he took away from the rich.

1. ①④②③ B. ②③①④

C. ③①④② D. ③①②④

（5）What can we learn from the first and last paragraphs？

A. Robin Hood was a real man who once lived in England.

B. People can only read stories of Robin Hood from books.

C. The stories of Robin Hood are still very popular nowadays.

D. Robin Hood didn't get help from strangers who he once helped.

【答案解析】短文大意：文章主要讲了罗宾汉经常帮助陌生人劫富济贫的故事。

1. A 细节理解题。根据 In the legends， Robin was extremely smart and humorous， he helped strangers， and later his kindness paid off在传说中，罗宾非常聪明幽默，他帮助陌生人，后来他的善良得到了回报，可知罗宾非常聪明幽默，故选A。

（2）B词意猜测题。根据There he got into trouble with a group of men. Among them， he killed the cousin of the Sheriff of Nottingham在那里，他与一群人发生了冲突，其中，他杀了郡长的表弟，可知此处是讲因此罗宾成了一个传奇的亡命之徒，outlaws应该是指逃犯，故选B。

（3）B 细节理解题。根据 Robin became most famous for "robbing from the rich and giving to the poor，可知罗宾以“劫富济贫”而闻名，故选B。

（4）D 顺序排列题。根据he killed the cousin of the Sheriff of Nottingham. Robin became a legendary outlaw， and soon the leader of one hundred outlaws其中，他杀了郡长的表弟，罗宾成了一个传奇的亡命之徒，很快成为一百名亡命之徒的首领和Robin and his "Merry Men" always looked for rich people and asked them to their camp in Sherwood Forest. When they arrived， Robin gave them a good meal and played music for them. Then he took their gold away to help the poor. 罗宾和他的快乐男儿总是寻找富人，并邀请他们去舍伍德森林的营地，当他们到达时，罗宾给了他们一顿美餐，并为他们演奏了音乐，然后他拿走了他们的金子来帮助穷人，可知正确的顺序为③①②④，故选D。

（5）C 细节理解题。根据People have told stories about Robin Hood for over 700 years. Nobody knows if he was a real person or an invented character700多年来，人们一直在讲罗宾汉的故事。没人知道他是真人还是虚构的角色，可知罗宾汉的故事很受欢迎，故选C。

**B**

In the state of Qin (秦国), there was a man called Shang Yang (商鞅). He was a statesman (政治家) and worked out many reforms(改革) for the state, like paying more attention to farming and giving rewards (报酬) to soldiers who were successful when at war.

But these reforms were not easily carried out (执行) at first. Most people didn't trust Shang

Yang. In order to solve this problem, Shang Yang came up wiIh an idea. He put a thin wooden pole at the south gate of the Qin capital. Many people came to see him and the pole.

Then, in front of the crowd, Shang Yang said loudly, "The man who takes this pole to the north gate will get 10 gold pieces."

It was a sample job and the reward was so large. However, some time passed and no one stepped forward. They all thought Shang Yang was making a joke.

Hearing no answer, Shang Yang stepped forward and said, "The reward now goes to 50 gold pieces."

This reward was unbelievably large. Finally, a man from the crowd came forward. He put the pole on his shoulders and walked to the north gate. True to his word, Shang Yang gave the man 50 gold pieces.

After that, the people of Qin were all talking about what Shang Yang did about the pole. They believed he was a man of his word. So when Shang Yang began carrying out his reforms, the people followed him.

Under these great reforms, Qin grew stronger and stronger. Al last, Qin made all the seven states into one empire (帝国).

（1）What did Shang Yang do?

A. A statesman. B. A king. C. An emperor. D. A soldier.

（2）In order to carry out his reforms, what idea did Shang Yang have?

A. Having a wooden pole carrying competition.

B. Having a wooden pole cutting competition

C. The man stepping forward first would be praised.

D. The man carrying the pole from south gate to the north one would get some gold pieces.

（3）Why did Shang Yang's reward increase at last?

A. Because a man stepped forward. B. Because there wasn't enough time.

C. Because Shang Yang heard no answer. D. Because Shang Yang was happy.

（4）"They believed he was a man of his word." What does the underlined part mean?

A. A man who can speak loudly. B. A man who likes to speak a lot.

C. A man who keeps his word. D. A man of few words.

（5）After these great reforms, what happened in the history of China?

A. Shang Yang became the first emperor. B. The first empire of China appeared.

C. The south gate fell down. D. The state of Qin became weaker and weaker.

【答案解析】短文大意： 这篇文章主要讲了商鞅是怎样让其他人支持他改革的。

（1）A 细节题。根据He was a statesman (政治家)可知商鞅是个政治家，故选A。

（2）D 细节题。根据He put a thin wooden pole at the south gate of the Qin capital. Many people came to see him and the pole.Then, in front of the crowd, Shang Yang said loudly, "The man who takes this pole to the north gate will get 10 gold pieces."可知商鞅在南大门放了杆子，拿着这个杆子的人从南大门到北大门的人将得到一些金币，故选D。

（3）C 细节题。根据Hearing no answer, Shang Yang stepped forward and said, "The reward now goes to 50 gold pieces." 听到没有回应，商鞅增加报酬，故选C。

（4）C 细节题。根据True to his word, Shang Yang gave the man 50 gold pieces.可知商鞅真给那个人50个金币，所以商鞅是个守信的人，故选C。

（5）B 细节题。根据Qin made all the seven states into one empire (帝国).可知秦国成了第一大帝国，故选B。

**C**

Dereck and Beverly are wildlife animal filmmakers(电影制片人). They have made lots of films about animals and plants.

Their job is to keep and protect the big cats of Africa from damage(伤害). Beverly also takes photos of the lions and her pictures have appeared in National Geographic magazines.

When they were kids, Dereck was quiet and healthy, he was good at math and science. Beverly had a twin brother. At that time, her brother and she often got their mother into trouble! Beverly was a dancer, an athlete, played the piano (not very well), and was a class leader. Her favourite subject was science and she always got excellent grades in her science exams.

When in the field, their work starts at around 4 am. After drinking a cup of tea, they drive out into a bush(灌木丛)to find their subjects. Sometimes that is a lion pride(群). Lions are family animals, they usually live in groups of 15 or more. Sometimes that is a single leopard(花豹). They follow the animals for the day, filming, researching, and collecting facts, information or pictures. They don't stop working even when they have lunch. They are often back in camp by 8 pm.

When talking about the favourite places to explore, Dereck says, “We live in it!” Beverly thinks being in nature is her favourite. Dereck thinks running or taking a swim in the Okavango swamp(沼泽)—especially swimming close to crocodile(鳄鱼)is great fun, but Beverly says, "Swimming is fun but crazy in these waters."

（1）From the second paragraph, we can know when they were kids,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Dereck was outgoing B. Beverly was quiet and healthy

C. Beverly could play the piano very well D. Dereck and Beverly were both good at science

（2）When Dereck and Beverly are in the field, the right time order（时间顺序）is that they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

① drink a cup of tea ② follow the animals ③ drive out ④ find their subjects

A. ①②③④ B. ①④③②

C. ①③④② D. ④①③②

（3）How many hours do they usually work every day?

A. Eight. B. Ten. C. Twelve. D. Sixteen.

（4）What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. Animals and plants. B. The story of Dereck and Beverly.

C. National Geographic magazines. D. Dereck and Beverly's childhood.

（5）From the passage, we can infer（推断）that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Dereck and Beverly don't love at all

B. Dereck and Beverly are famous film stars

C. it's safe to take a swim in the Okavango swamp

D. their work is dangerous sometimes, but they like it

【答案解析】短文大意： 这篇文章主要讲了野生动物电影制片人—— Dereck和Beverly。（1）D细节题。根据he was good at math and science.和Her favourite subject was science and she always got excellent grades in her science exams.可知两人都擅长科学，故选D。

1. C细节题。根据第四段第二句After drinking a cup of tea, they drive out into a bush(灌木丛)to find their subjects.可知①是第一个，③是第二个，④是第三个，根据第六句They follow the animals for the day, filming, researching, and collecting facts, information or pictures可知②是第四个，故选C。
2. （3）D细节题。根据When in the field, their work starts at around 4 am.They are often back in camp by 8 pm.可知早上4点左右开始，晚上8点回来，大约16个小时，故选D。

（4）B主旨题。根据全文可知主要讲了野生动物电影制片人—— Dereck和Beverly。故选B。

（5）D推断题。根据Dereck thinks running or taking a swim in the Okavango swamp(沼泽)—especially swimming close to crocodile(鳄鱼)is great fun, but Beverly says, "Swimming is fun but crazy in these waters."可知沼泽里有鳄鱼，所以是危险的，但是也是有趣的，他们喜欢这个工作，故选D。

**D**

When the great library of Alexandria burned, the story goes, one book was saved. But it was not a valuable book, and a poor man got it.

The book wasn't very interesting, but between its pages there was something very interesting indeed. It was a thin strip of vellum(羊皮纸)on which was written the secret of the "Touchstone".

The touchstone was a small pebble(鹅卵石)that could turn any common metal into pure gold.

The writing explained that it was lying among thousands and thousands of other pebbles that looked exactly like it. But the secret was this. The real stone would feel warn, while ordinary pebbles are cold.

So the man sold his house, bought a tent, camped on the seashore, and began testing pebbles. He knew that if he picked up normal pebbles and threw them down again because they were cold, he might pick up the same pebbles hundreds of times. So, when he felt one that was cold, he threw it into the sea. He spent a whole day doing this but none of them was the touchstone. Yet he went on and on this way. Pick up a pebble. Cold—throw it into sea. Pick up another. Throw it into the sea. The days stretched into months and the months into years.

One day, however, about midafternoon, he picked up a pebble and it was warm. He threw it into the sea before he realized what he had done. He was used to throwing each pebble into the sea as soon as he picked it up. So when the one he wanted came along, he still threw it away.

So it is with opportunity(机会). Unless we are vigilant, it's easy to fail to realize an opportunity when it is in hand and it's just as easy to throw it away.

（1）According to the passage, the touchstone is a stone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. that you can touch

B. that can turn common metal into pure gold

C. that can bring you thousands of pebbles

D. that can bring you good luck

（2）The man threw the touchstone into the sea because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it was cold

B. it was a normal pebble

C. he was too tired to hold it

D. he had formed a habit

（3）How did the man probably feel when he realized it was the touchstone?

A. Excited. B. Moved. C. Interested. D. Regretted.

（4）What's the meaning of the underlined word “vigilant” in the last paragraph?

A. Brave enough. B. Hard—working enough. C. Careful enough. D. Strong enough.

（5）What does the writer want to tell us?

A. Opportunity knocks but once.

B. Use it or lose it.

C. Where there is a will, there is a way.

D. Practice makes perfect.

【答案解析】 短文大意： 这篇文章主要讲了亚历山大图书馆被烧毁后，一个穷人得到了仅存的一本书，书中介绍到：感觉温暖的鹅卵石可以让普通的金属变成金子。他开始检测鹅卵石，每次都把凉的鹅卵石扔进大海里，最后他捡到了一颗温暖的鹅卵石，但是因为习惯，他像以前一样把石头扔进大海，最终才发现自己失去了一次机会。

（1）B细节题。根据The touchstone was a small pebble(鹅卵石)that could turn any common metal into pure gold.可知可以让普通的金属变成金子，故选B。

（2）D细节题。根据He was used to throwing each pebble into the sea as soon as he picked it up.可知他习惯于把每一个鹅卵石扔进大海，故选D。

（3）D推断题。根据常识可知他意识到自己把温暖的鹅卵石扔进大海里时肯定感到后悔，regretted，故选D。

（4）C细节题。根据后句可知失去机会是容易的，除非我们是仔细的，所以意思是仔细的，认真的，即careful，故选C。

（5）A主旨题。根据全文可知主要讲了机会只有一次，故选A。