

《高考英语阅读理解真题 3 篇含答案解析（2018年浙江卷）》

2018年浙江卷

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分35分)

第一节(共10小题;每小题2.5分，满分25分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

In 1812, the year Charles Dickens was born, there were 66 novels published in Britain. People had been writing novels for a century—most experts date the first novel to Robinson Crusoe in 1719—but nobody wanted to do it professionally. The steam-powered printing press was still in its early stages; the literacy(识字) rate in England was under 50%. Many works of fiction appeared without the names of the authors, often with something like “By a lady.” Novels, for the most part, were looked upon as silly, immoral, or just plain bad.

In 1870, when Dickens died, the world mourned him as its first professional writer and publisher, famous and beloved, who had led an explosion in both the publication of novels and their readership and whose characters — from Oliver Twist to Tiny Tim—were held up as moral touchstones. Today Dickens' greatness is unchallenged. Removing him from the pantheon(名人堂) of English literature would make about as much sense as the Louvre selling off the Mona Lisa.

How did Dickens get to the top? For all the feelings readers attach to stories, literature is a numbers game, and the test of time is extremely difficult to pass. Some 60,000 novels were published during the Victorian age, from 1837 to 1901; today a casual reader might be able to name a half-dozen of them. It's partly true that Dickens' style of writing attracted audiences

from all walks of life. It's partly that his writings rode a wave of social, political and scientific progress. But it's also that he rewrote the culture of literature and put himself at the center. No one will ever know what mix of talent, ambition, energy and luck made Dickens such a singular writer. But as the 200th anniversary of his birth approaches, it is possible — and important for our own culture — to understand how he made himself a lasting one.

21. Which of the following best describes British novels in the 18th century?
- A. They were difficult to understand. B. They were popular among the rich.
C. They were seen as nearly worthless. D. They were written mostly by women.
22. Dickens is compared with the Mona Lisa in the text to stress_____.
- A. his reputation in France B. his interest in modern art
C. his success in publication D. his importance in literature
23. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To remember a great writer. B. To introduce an English novel.
C. To encourage studies on culture. D. To promote values of the Victorian age.

答案解析：

21. C。根据第一段第三句“Novels, for the most part, were looked upon as silly, immoral, or just plain bad.”可知，在18世纪，大多数小说被认为是愚蠢、不道德的，或者说是毫无价值的。因此，C选项“它们被视为几乎毫无价值”与原文描述相符。
22. D。根据第二段最后一句“Today Dickens' greatness is unchallenged. Removing him from the pantheon of English literature would make about as much sense as the Louvre selling off the Mona Lisa.”可知，狄更斯的伟大是不可挑战的，将他移出英国文学的名人堂，就像卢浮宫卖掉《蒙娜丽莎》一样没有意义。这里将狄更斯与《蒙娜丽莎》进行比较，是为了强调他在文学中的重要性。因此，D选项“他在文学中的重要性”是正确的。
23. A。根据最后一段最后一句“ But as the 200th anniversary of his birth approaches, it is possible — and important for our own culture — to understand how he made himself a lasting one.”可知，作者写这篇文章的目的是为了纪念这位伟大的作家，并探讨他是如何成为一个永恒的作家的。因此，A选项“纪念一位伟大的作家”是正确的。

B

Steven Stein likes to follow garbage trucks. His strange habit makes sense when you consider that he's an environmental scientist who studies how to reduce litter, including things that fall off garbage trucks as they drive down the road. What is even more interesting is that one of Stein's jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bags.

Americans use more than 100 billion thinfilm plastic bags every year. So many end up in tree branches or along highways that a growing number of cities do not allow them at checkouts(收银台). The bags are prohibited in some 90 cities in California, including Los Angeles. Eyeing these headwinds, plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume.

Among the bag makers' argument: many cities with bans still allow shoppers to purchase paper bags, which are easily recycled but require more energy to produce and transport. And while plastic bags may be ugly to look at, they represent a small percentage of all garbage on the ground today.z.x.xk

The industry has also taken aim at the product that has appeared as its replacement: reusable shopping bags. The stronger a reusable bag is, the longer its life and the more plastic-bag use it cancels out. However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make. One study found that a cotton bag must be used at least 131 times to be better for the planet than plastic.

Environmentalists don't dispute(质疑) these points. They hope paper bags will be banned someday too and want shoppers to use the same reusable bags for years.

24. What has Steven Stein been hired to do?

- A. Help increase grocery sales.
- B. Recycle the waste material.
- C. Stop things falling off trucks.
- D. argue for the use of plastic bags.

25. What does the word " headwinds " in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Bans on plastic bags.
- B. Effects of city development.
- C. Headaches caused by garbage.
- D. Plastic bags hung in trees.

26. What is a disadvantage of reusable bags according to plastic-bag makers?

- A. They are quite expensive.
- B. Replacing them can be difficult.
- C. They are less strong than plastic bags.
- D. Producing them requires more energy.

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Plastic, Paper or Neither
- B. Industry, Pollution and Environment
- C. Recycle or Throw Away
- D. Garbage Collection and Waste Control

答案解析：

24. D。根据第二段最后一句"Eyeing these headwinds, plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume."可知，面对这些逆风，塑料袋制造商雇佣了像斯坦因这样的科学家来证明他们的产品对地球的危害并不像大多数人认为的那样严重。因此，D选项为“塑料袋的使用辩护”是正确的。

25. A。根据第二段提到的"plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume"以及第三段提到的"Among the bag makers' argument: many cities with bans still allow shoppers to purchase paper bags..."可知，headwinds指的是对塑料袋的禁令。因此，A选项“塑料袋的禁令”是正确的。

26. D。根据第四段最后一句"However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make."可知，可重复使用的袋子更耐用，但生产它们需要更多的能源。因此，D选项“生产它们需要更多的能源”是正确的。

27. A。整篇文章讨论了塑料袋、纸袋和可重复使用袋子的优缺点，以及它们对环境的影响。文章的核心是讨论哪种袋子更适合使用，或者是否都不适合。因此，A选项“塑料、纸还是都不是”作为最佳标题是最合适的。

C

As cultural symbols go, the American car is quite young. The Model T Ford was built at the Piquette Plant in Michigan a century ago, with the first rolling off the assembly line (装配线) on September 27, 1908. Only eleven cars were produced the next month. But eventually Henry Ford would build fifteen million of them.

Modern America was born on the road, behind a wheel. The car shaped some of the most lasting aspects of American culture: the roadside diner, the billboard, the motel, even the hamburger. For most of the last century, the car represented what it meant to be American—going forward at high speed to find new worlds. The road novel, the road movie, these are the most typical American ideas, born of abundant petrol, cheap cars and a never-ending interstate highway system, the largest public works project in history.

In 1928 Herbert Hoover imagined an America with “a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage.” Since then, this society has moved onward, never looking back, as the car transformed America from a farm-based society into an industrial power.

The cars that drove the American Dream have helped to create a global ecological disaster. In America the demand for oil has grown by 22 percent since 1990.

The problems of excessive(过度的)energy consumption, climate change and population growth have been described in a book by the American writer Thomas L. Friedman. He fears the worst, but hopes for the best.

Friedman points out that the green economy(经济)is a chance to keep American strength. “ The ability to design, build and export green technologies for producing clean water, clean air and healthy and abundant food is going to be the currency of power in the new century. ”

28. Why is hamburger mentioned in paragraph 2?

- A. To explain Americans ' love for travelling by car.
- B. To show the influence of cars on American culture.
- C. To stress the popularity of fast food with Americans.
- D. To praise the effectiveness of America ' s road system.

29. What has the use of cars in America led to?

- A. Decline of economy. B. Environmental problems.
- C. A shortage of oil supply. D. A farm-based society.

30. What is Friedman ' s attitude towards America ' s future?

- A. Ambiguous. B. Doubtful. C. Hopeful. D. Tolerant.

答案解析：

28. B。第二段中提到汽车塑造了一些美国文化中最持久的特点，例如路边餐厅、广告牌、汽车旅馆，甚至汉堡包。这里提到汉堡包是为了展示汽车对美国文化的影响，因此B选项展示汽车对美国文化的影响”是正确的。

解析：文章第二段讲述了汽车如何塑造了美国文化的一些方面，汉堡包作为美国文化的一个典型代表，其提及是为了说明汽车对文化的影响。

29. B。第四段提到，推动美国梦的汽车帮助创造了一场全球生态灾难。这表明汽车的使用导致了环境问题，因此B选项环境问题”是正确的。

解析：文章第四段明确指出，汽车的普及和使用导致了全球生态灾难，这与环境问题直接相关。

30. C。最后一段中，弗里德曼指出，绿色经济是保持美国力量的机会，他认为设计、建造和出口绿色技术将是新世纪的权力货币。这表明他对美国的未来持乐观态度，因此C选项乐观的”是正确的。

解析：文章最后一段弗里德曼提到了绿色经济是美国力量的机会，并且他对最坏的情况感到恐惧，但仍然抱有最好的希望，这表明他对未来持有希望。

