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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/110/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E9_98_85_E8_c73_110139.htm Passage 16 Tea

drinking was common in China for nearly one thousand years before anyone in Europe had ever heard about tea. People in Britain were much slower in finding out what tea was like, mainly because tea was very expensive. It could not be bought in shops and even those people who could afford to have it sent from Holland did so only because it was a fashionable curiosity. Some of them were not sure how to use it. They thought it was a vegetable and tried cooking the leaves. Then they served them mixed with butter and salt. They soon discovered their mistake but many people used to spread the used tea leaves on bread and give them to their children as sandwiches. Tea remained scarce and very expensive in England until the ships of the East India Company began to bring it direct from China early in the seventeenth century. During the next few years so much tea came into the country that the price fell and many people could afford to buy it. At the same time people on the Continent were becoming more and more fond of tea. Until then tea had been drunk without milk in it, but one day a famous French lady named Madame de Sevigne decided to see what tea tasted like when milk was added. She found it so pleasant that she would never again drink it without milk. Because she was such a great lady her friends thought they must copy everything she did, so they also drank their tea with milk in it. Slowly this habit spread until it reached England and today only very few

Britons drink tea without milk. At first, tea was usually drunk after dinner in the evening. No one ever thought of drinking tea in the afternoon until a duchess (公爵夫人) found that a cup of tea and a piece of cake at three or four o'clock stopped her getting a sinking feeling as she called it. She invited her friends to have this new meal with her and so, tea-time was born.

76. Which of the following is true of the introduction of tea into Britain? A) The Britons got expensive tea from India. B) Tea reached Britain from Holland. C) The Britons were the first people in Europe who drank tea. D) It was not until the 17th century that the Britons had tea.

77. This passage mainly discusses . A) the history of tea drinking in Britain B) how tea became a popular drink in Britain C) how the Britons got the habit of drinking tea D) how tea-time was born

78. Tea became a popular drink in Britain . A) in eighteenth century B) in sixteenth century C) in seventeenth century D) in the late seventeenth century

79. People in Europe began to drink tea with milk because . A) it tasted like milk B) it tasted more pleasant C) it became a popular drink D) Madame de Sevigne was such a lady with great social influence that people tried to copy the way she drank tea

80. We may infer from the passage that the habit of drinking tea in Britain was mostly due to the influence of . A) a famous French lady B) the ancient Chinese C) the upper social class D) people in Holland

Passage 17 A mysterious black cloud approaches the earth-our planet's weather is severely affected. Throughout the rest of June and July temperatures rose steadily all over the Earth. In the British isles the temperature climbed through the eighties, into the

nineties, and moved towards the hundred mark. People complained, but there was no serious disaster. The death number in the U. S. Remained quite small, thanks largely to the air-conditioning units that had been fitted during previous years and months.

Temperatures rose to the limit of human endurance throughout the whole country and people were obliged to remain indoors for weeks on end. Occasionally air-conditioning units failed and it was then that fatalities occurred. Conditions were utterly desperate throughout the tropics (热带地区) as may be judged from the fact that 7943 species of plants and animals became totally extinct. The survival of Man himself was only possible because of the caves and cellars (地窖) he was able to dig. Nothing could be done to reduce the hot air temperature. More than seven hundred million persons are known to have lost their lives. Eventually the temperature of the surface waters of the sea rose, not so fast as the air temperature it is true, but fast enough to produce a dangerous increase of humidity (湿度) . It was indeed this increase that produced the disastrous conditions just remarked. Millions of people between the latitudes of Cairo and the Cape of Good Hope were subjected to a choking atmosphere that grew damper and hotter from day to day. All human movement ceased. There was nothing to be done but to lie breathing quickly as a dog does in hot weather. By the fourth week of July conditions in the tropics lay balanced between life and total death. Then quite suddenly rain clouds appeared over the whole globe. The temperature declined a little, due no doubt to the clouds reflecting more of the Sun's radiation back into space, But conditions

could not be said to have improved. Warm rain fell everywhere, even as far north as Iceland. The insect population increased enormously, since the burning hot atmosphere was as favorable to them as it was unfavorable to Man many other animals. 81. In the British Isles the temperature . A) stayed at eighty B) ranged from eighty to ninety C) approached one hundred D) exceeded the hundred mark 82.

Few people in the United States lost their lives because . A) the temperature was tolerable B) people remained indoors for weeks C) the government had taken effective measures to reduce the hot temperature D) people were provided with the most comfortable air-conditioners 83.

Millions of people in Cairo (开罗) and the Cape of Good Hope (好望角) were subjected to a choking atmosphere because . A) the temperature grew extremely hot B) the temperature became damper and hotter as the humidity of the surface waters of the sea increased C) their conditions were too dangerous D) nothing could be done with the hot temperature 84.

By the fourth week of July conditions in the tropics were such that . A) human survival would be impossible B) more and more people would lose their lives C) fewer people could be saved D) survival or death was still undecided 85. The insect population increased due to . A) the hot air B) the tropical climate C) the rain clouds D) the damp atmosphere

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