

06年GCT考试英语辅导教材--阅读(5) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/113/2021_2022_06_E5_B9_B4_GCT_E8_80_c77_113954.htm 第五节阅读理解强化练习 Reading Comprehension 2 Passage 1 At dawn on September 5th, 1972 a band of “ Black September ” Arab guerrillas broke into the Israeli building in the Olympic village near Munich where 10,000 athletes were staying. Over 250 plain clothes police had been brought into the village, following a tipoff of trouble ahead, but none of them saw the Arabs scale the fence. They burst into the Israeli building with submachine guns blazing at 5:10 am. Some Israeli athletes escaped through the windows and side doors. Nine were taken hostage. The guerrillas demanded the release of 200 Palestinians held in Israeli jails and a safe passage out of Germany. Within hours the Olympic village was surrounded by 13000 police. The Olympic Games were suspended. After some negotiations, the terrorists were told they would be flown with their hostages to an Arab country. They were taken by helicopter to the Furstenfeld military airport 25 miles from Munich. Just before midnight the guerrillas and their hostages began to walk across the tarmac to a waiting Boeing 727 aircraft. Suddenly all the airport lights were turned out and German police sharpshooters opened fire. The rescue attempt failed tragically. In the gun battle all nine hostages were killed, as well as four Arabs and one policeman. Three Arabs were captured and one escaped into the nearby woods. On the 8th, Israeli planes bombed ten guerilla bases in revenge for Munich massacre. 1. The most possible reason for Israeli

athletes being attacked and kidnapped is that _____. A. they had a conflict with the Arab guerrillas B. the Arab guerrillas wanted to save the Palestinians held in Israeli jails C. the German Government hated Israel D. the Arab guerrillas hoped to get a large sum of money

2. When the trouble took place, the Olympic Games _____.

A.were completed B.were going on C.were to be finished D.were to

take place 3.The terrorists were told that they would be probably sent

by air to _____. A.Italy B. India C. Syria D. Nigera 4.How many Arabs

were there as terrorists? A.Seven. B.Eight. C.Nine. D.It was a cute.s

relation. D.They would turn to UN. 1. 【答案】B。 【解析】先找

有关细节，解题的关键在第四句，意为“游击队员要求释放关在以色列监狱里的200多名巴勒斯坦人并安全离开德国”。

这样，我们就可以来分析选项了。A项说“因为以色列运动员和游击队有冲突。”这是事实，因为文章讲的就是，但这

不是原因，故不能选。再看B项“阿拉伯游击队意在营救被关押在以色列监狱中的巴勒斯坦人”，属实，现在看C、D项是

否更确切。C项说“德国政府憎恨以色列人”，风马牛不相

及。而D项“阿拉伯游击队想要一大笔钱”，显然也不是他

们的目的。现在就可确定B为正确答案无疑。 2. 【答案】B。

【解析】根据第七句可知，奥运会赛事被中止。这不正意味着当时奥运会正在进行吗？这样，我们就可以来对选项进行取舍了。

A项“结束了”，显然不对。C项“即将结束”虽然也有正在进行之意，但概括得太具体，所以也不能选。而D

项“即将发生”，更不对。这样就只剩下B项，其意为“正在进行”，正是作者的隐含看法，所以正确无疑。 3. 【答案】C

。 【解析】根据选项，结合问题，可知选项涉及到国名。再

看原文，发现第10句是关键句：恐怖分子被告知飞往某一个阿拉伯国家。特别注意“阿拉伯国家”五个字。好了，现在我们就可以来分析选项了。去掉不属于阿拉伯国家的选项，就可以得出正确答案。A项“意大利”，B项“印度”，D项“尼日利亚”，都不属于阿拉伯国家。这样就只剩下C项，而“叙利亚”正好属于阿拉伯国家。从此题的选择过程中，我们可以体会到，多掌握一些英语背景知识如地理的、文化的、历史的等等，对提高学习成绩很有帮助。来源

: www.examda.com 4. 【答案】B。 【解析】此题涉及到数字，要考虑到有可能进行简单计算。先找有关细节。根据倒数第三句和第二句可以知道：(在警察实施营救时) 4个阿拉伯人被击毙，3个被捕，1个逃跑，所以有 $4+3+1=8$ 个。这样就可以一目了然地找到正确答案为B。D为干扰性较强的选项。注意在解答此类题时不要遗漏数字。 5. 【答案】A。 【解析】解答此题应具有一定的逻辑推理能力。通读全文，可知阿拉伯国家(以巴勒斯坦为代表)与以色列关系紧张。A项说“他们将可能挑起另一次冲突”，与们的分析及作者的暗示相吻合。再看还有没有更合适的选项，B项说“他们将可能开始谈判”有点可能，但既然以色列刚报复过，阿拉伯、巴勒斯坦会就此罢休吗?所以与A相比，应排除。再看C项“他们将尽量改善彼此的关系”也不合事实。而D项“他们将诉诸于联合国”，可能性也不大。所以可断定A为正确答案无疑。 Passage 2

Of the tens of thousands of ships on the ocean bottom, only a handful, less than 1 percent, contain negotiable treasure, such as gold and jewels. Most give us a different, priceless treasure --- history. A sunken ship lies in trust, preserved in the airless environment of the

sea, and those in deep water are especially well protected. No dry land sites anywhere --- except perhaps Egyptian tombs --- are in a better state of preservation than a vessel deep in the ocean. A sunken ship, therefore, can be a rare window through which a moment in time is glimpsed. This is not to imply that sunken ships are always found intact. Most ships break up on the way down, hit the bottom at about 100 miles per hour, and become a chaotic, confusing jumble (混乱的一堆). I recall the chagrin (懊恼) of a novice diver who, after surfacing from an underwater tour of a 400-foot ship, asked his diving buddy. “ Where was the wreck? ” It takes experience to actually know sunken ship when one sees it. But no matter what its condition on the way down, a ship deteriorates much more slowly as it sinks deeper into protective layer of sand and mud. Ancient vessels have been found in remarkably good condition. In 1997 a group of marine archaeologists excavating (发掘) a 900-year-old wreck recovered engraved glassware, Greek coins, bronze kettles, and amazingly, Greek jars containing seeds, almonds, and lentile --- even a plate with chicken bones.

6. Which of the following is meant by the “ priceless treasure ” mentioned in line 2? A. Valuable information. B. Ancient coins. C. Precious stones. D. Old books.

7. The author compares a sunken ship preserved in the deep sea to which of the following? A. A tomb in Egypt. B. A Greek jar. C. A vacuum. D. A bronze chest.

8. According to the passage, which of the following usually happens to a ship as it sinks? A. It remains in an upright position. B. It gets transported by the currents. C. It breaks into pieces. D. It attracts marine life.

9. Which of the following objects

found on the 900-year-old wreck most surprised the author?

A. Money. B. Jars. C. Chicken bones. D. Glassware. 10. Which of the following features of an ancient ship is of most interest to the author?

A. Speed. B. Contents. C. Location. D. Design. 6. 【答案】A. 【解析】从上下文可知；在众多的沉船中，仅有不到1%的船里有如金子和首饰类的可流通的财物，大部分沉船给我们的是另一种珍贵的宝物历史。这说明，“珍贵的宝物”在此指的是历史，即这些沉船告诉我们一些有关不同时代的信息。 7. 【答案】A 【解析】在第一段第四句讲到：也许除了埃及的古墓之外，陆地上没有哪个地方比深海能更好地保护船只了。由这句话可知：作者把保护在深海里的沉船比作埃及的古墓。

8. 【答案】C 【解析】在第二段第二句讲到：大部分船在下沉过程中破碎。 9. 【答案】C 【解析】在最后一句中作者介绍说：1977年，一组海洋考古学者发掘了一只有900年历史的沉船，复原了雕刻的玻璃器，希腊硬币，铜壶，更令人吃惊的是希腊的装有种子、杏仁、小扁豆的罐，甚至一只盛有鸡骨头的盘子。这说明，最令作者吃惊的是鸡骨头。 10. 【答案】B 【解析】在最后一句及第一段作者分别谈到的是船内的东西。这说明作者最感兴趣的是古船装载的东西。 100Test

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