

《高考英语阅读理解真题 4 篇含答案解析（2019年全国2卷）》

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第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分，满分30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。

A

My Favourite Books

Jo Usmar is a writer for Cosmopolitan and co-author of the This book Willseries(系列)of lifestyle books. Here she picks her top reads.

Matilda

Roald Dahl

I once wrote a paper on the influence of fairy tales on Roald Dahl's writing and it gave me a new appreciation for his strange and delightful words. Matilda's battles with her cruel parents and the bossy headmistress, Miss Trunchbull, are equally funny and frightening, but they're also aspirational.

After Dark

Haruki Murakami

It's about two sisters—Eri, a model who either won't or can't stop sleeping, and Mari, a young student. In trying to connect to her sister, Mari starts changing her life and discovers a world of diverse "night people" who are hiding secrets.

Gone Girl

Gillian Fynn

There was a bit of me that didn't want to love this when everyone else on the planet did but the horror story is brilliant. There's tension and anxiety from the beginning as Nick and Amy battle for your trust. It's a real whodunit and the frustration when you realise

what's going on is horribly enjoyable

The Stand

Stephen King

This is an excellent fantasy novel from one of the best storytellers around. After a serious flu outbreak wipes out 99.4% of the world's population, a battle unfolds between good and evil among those left. Randall Flagg is one of the scariest characters ever.

21. Who does "I" refer to in the text?

- A. Stephen King.
- B. Gillian Flynn.
- C. Jo Usmar.
- D. Roald Dahl

22. Which of the following tells about Mari and Eri?

- A. Cosmopolitan.
- B. Matilda.
- C. After Dark.
- D. The Stand.

23. What kind of book is Gone Girl?)

- A. A folk tale.
- B. A biography.
- C. A love story.
- D. A horror story.

答案解析：

21. C。根据文章第一段，“I”指的是文章的作者，也就是Jo

Usmar , 因为她在介绍自己喜欢的书籍。

22. C。根据文章第二段 , "After Dark"是关于Mari和Eri这两个姐妹的故事。

23. D。根据文章第三段 , "Gone Girl"是一个恐怖故事 , 描述了Nick和Amy之间的紧张和焦虑。

B

“ You can use me as a last resort(选择), and if nobody else volunteers , then I will do it. ” This was an actual reply from a parent after I put out a request for volunteers for my kids lacrosse(长曲棍球)club.

I guess that there's probably some demanding work schedule, or social anxiety around stepping up to help for an unknown sport. She may just need a little persuading. So I try again and tug at the heartstrings. I mention the single parent with four kids running the show and I talk about the dad coaching a team that his kids aren't even on ... At this point the unwilling parent speaks up, “ Alright. Yes, I'll do it. ”

I'm secretly relieved because I know there's real power in sharing volunteer responsibilities among many. The unwilling parent organizes the meal schedule, sends out emails, and collects money for end-of-season gifts. Somewhere along the way, the same parent ends up becoming an invaluable member of the team. The coach is able to focus on the kids while the other parents are relieved to be off the hook for another season. Handing out sliced oranges to bloodthirsty kids can be as exciting as watching your own kid score a goal.

Still, most of us volunteers breathe a sigh of relief when the season comes to a close. That relief is coupled with a deep understanding of why the same people keep coming back for more: Connecting to the community(社区) as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services provides a real joy. Volunteering just feels so good.

In that sense, I'm pretty sure volunteering is more of a selfish act than I'd freely like to admit. However, if others benefit in the process, and I get some reward too, does it really matter where my motivation lies?

24. What can we infer about the parent from her reply in paragraph 1?

A. She knows little about the club.

B. She isn't good at sports.

C. She just doesn't want to volunteer.

D. She's unable to meet her schedule.

25. What does the underlined phrase “ tug at the heartstrings ” in paragraph 2 mean ?

A. encourage team work .

B. Appeal to feeling.

C. promote good deeds.

D. provide advice.

26. What can we learn about the parent from paragraph 3 ?

A. She gets interested in lacrosse.

B. She is proud of her kids.

C. She ' ll work for another season.

D. She becomes a good helper.

27. Why does the author like doing volunteer work?

A. It gives her a sense of duty.

B. It makes her very happy.

C. It enables her to work hard.

D. It brings her material rewards.

答案解析：

24. C。从第一段家长的回复中，我们可以推断出她并不愿意自愿参加。她说“你可以把我当作最后的选择，如果没有人自愿，那么我会做这件事。”这表明她是在没有其他选择的情况下才愿意参与的。

25. B。第二段中划线的短语“ tug at the heartstrings ”意味着“触动心弦”，即通过提及单亲家长和无私的爸爸来激发情感，促使那位不愿意的家长改变主意。

26. D。从第三段中我们可以了解到，这位家长最终成为了团队中不可或缺的一员，她组织餐饮安排、发送邮件、收集资金购买赛季末的礼物，这些都显示了她成为了好的

帮手。

27. B。根据最后一段，作者认为志愿服务能带来真正的快乐，她确信志愿服务是一种自私的行为，因为做志愿者感觉很好。

C

Marian Bechtel sits at West Palm Beach ' s Bar Louie counter by herself, quietly reading her e-book as she waits for her salad. What is she reading? None of your business! Lunch is Bechtel ' s " me " time. And like more Americans, she ' s not alone.

A new report found 46 percent of meals are eaten alone in America. More than half (53 percent) have breakfast alone and nearly half (46 percent) have lunch by themselves. Only at dinnertime are we eating together anymore, 74 percent, according to statistics from the report.

" I prefer to go out and be out. Alone, but together, you know? " Bechtel said, looking up from her book. Bechtel, who works in downtown West Palm Beach, has lunch with coworkers sometimes, but like many of us, too often works through lunch at her desk. A lunchtime escape allows her to keep a boss from tapping her on the shoulder. She returns to work feeling energized. " Today, I just wanted some time to myself, " she said.

just two seats over, Andrew Mazoleny, a local videographer, is finishing his lunch at the bar. He likes that he can sit and check his phone in peace or chat up the barkeeper with whom he's on a first-name basis if he wants to have a little interaction (交流). " I reflect on how my day's gone and think about the rest of the week, " he said. " It's a chance for self-reflection, You return to work recharged and with a plan. "

That freedom to choose is one reason more people like to eat alone. There was a time when people may have felt awkward about asking for a table for one, but those days are over. Now, we have our smartphones to keep us company at the table. " It doesn't feel as alone as it may have before all the advances in technology, " said Laurie Demerit, whose company provided the statistics for the report.

28. What are the statistics in paragraph 2 about?

A. Food variety.

B. Eating habits.

C. Table manners.

D. Restaurant service.

29. Why does Bechtel prefer to go out for lunch?

A. To meet with her coworkers.

B. To catch up with her work.

C. To have some time on her own.

D. To collect data for her report.

30. What do we know about Mazoleny?

A. He makes videos for the bar.

B. He ' s fond of the food at the bar.

C. He interviews customers at the bar.

D. He ' s familiar with the barkeeper.

31. What is the text mainly about?

A. The trend of having meals alone.

B. The importance of self-reflection.

C. The stress from working overtime.

D. The advantage of wireless technology.

答案解析：

28. B。第二段中的统计数据是关于饮食习惯的。数据显示，在美国有46%的饭局是独自进餐的，超过一半的人在独自吃早餐和午餐，只有晚餐时大多数人才会一起吃饭。

29. C。根据第三段，Bechtel喜欢出去独自午餐，因为这让她可以远离老板的打扰，并且她想要一些属于自己的时间。

30. D。从第四段中我们可以了解到，Mazoleny与酒吧服务员很熟，他们是按名字称呼的，这说明他与酒吧服务员很熟悉。

31. A。整篇文章主要讲述的是越来越多的人喜欢独自进餐的趋势，包括统计数据、人们的观点和科技对此现象的影响。

D

Bacteria are an annoying problem for astronauts. The microorganisms(微生物) from our bodies grow uncontrollably on surfaces of the International Space Station, so astronauts spend hours cleaning them up each week. How is NASA overcoming this very tiny big problem? It's turning to a bunch of high school kids. But not just any kids. It depends on NASA HUNCH high school class, like the one science teachers Gene Gordon and Donna Himmelberg lead at Fairport High School in Fairport, New York.

HUNCH is designed to connect high school classrooms with NASA engineers. For the past two years, Gordon's students have been studying ways to kill bacteria in zero gravity, and they think they're close to a solution(解决方案). "We don't give the students any breaks. They have to do it just like NASA engineers," says Florence Gold, a project manager.

"There are no tests," Gordon says. "There is no graded homework. There almost are no grades, other than 'Are you working towards your goal?' Basically, it's 'I've got to produce this product and then, at the end of year, present it to NASA.' Engineers come and really do an in-person review, and...it's not a very nice thing at times. It's a hard business review of your product."

Gordon says the HUNCH program has an impact(影响) on college admissions and practical life skills. "These kids are so absorbed in their studies that I just sit back. I don't teach." And that annoying bacteria? Gordon says his students are emailing daily with NASA engineers about the problem, readying a workable solution to test in space.

32. What do we know about the bacteria in the International Space Station?

- A. They are hard to get rid of.
- B. They lead to air pollution.
- C. They appear in different forms.
- D. They damage the instruments.

33. What is the purpose of the HUNCH program?

- A. To strengthen teacher-student relationships.

- B. To sharpen students' communication skills.
- C. To allow students to experience zero gravity.
- D. To link space technology with school education
34. What do the NASA engineers do for the students in the program?
- A. check their product.
- B. Guide project designs
- C. Adjust work schedules.
- D. Grade their homework.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. NASA: The Home of Astronauts.
- B. Space: The Final Homework Frontier.
- C. Nature: An Outdoor Classroom.
- D. HUNCH: A College admission Reform.

答案解析：

32. A。根据第一段，细菌在国际空间站表面无法控制地生长，宇航员每周都要花时间清理它们，这说明细菌很难被摆脱。

33. D。根据第二段，HUNCH项目的目的是将高中的课堂与NASA工程师联系起来，让学生们参与到解决空间站细菌问题的研究中。

34. A。根据第三段，NASA工程师会对学生们一年后的产品进行实地审查，这是一种严格的产品审查。

35. B。整篇文章讲述的是HUNCH项目如何让学生们在高中阶段就参与到解决空间站细菌问题的研究中，并将他们的研究成果作为最终作业呈现给NASA。