

## 高考阅读理解主旨大意题——叙事类文本（个人故事、人物介绍）

### 个人故事

#### A (课前完成)

A month before my first marathon, one of my ankles was injured and this meant not running for two weeks, leaving me only two weeks to train. Yet, I was determined to go ahead.

I remember back to my 7th year in school. In my first P.E. class, the teacher required us to run laps and then hit a softball. I didn't do either well. He later informed me that I was "not athletic".

The idea that I was "not athletic" stuck with me for years. When I started running in my 30s, I realized running was a battle against myself, not about competition or whether or not I was athletic. It was all about the battle against my own body and mind. A test of wills!

The night before my marathon, I dreamt that I couldn't even find the finish line. I woke up sweating and nervous, but ready to prove something to myself.

Shortly after crossing the start line, my shoe laces (鞋带) became untied. So I stopped to readjust. Not the start I wanted!

At mile 3, I passed a sign: "GO FOR IT, RUNNERS!"

By mile 17, I became out of breath and the once injured ankle hurt badly. Despite the pain, I stayed the course walking a bit and then running again.

By mile 21, I was starving!

As I approached mile 23, I could see my wife waving a sign. She is my biggest fan. She never minded the alarm clock sounding at 4 a.m. or questioned my expenses on running.

I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! And I got a medal. In fact, I got the same medal as the one that the guy who came in first place had.

Determined to be myself, move forward, free of shame and worldly labels (世俗标签), I can now call myself a "marathon winner".

1. A month before the marathon, the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. was well trained  
 B. felt scared  
 C. made up his mind to run  
 D. lost hope
2. Why did the author mention the P.E. class in his 7th year?  
 A. To acknowledge the support of his teacher.  
 B. To amuse the readers with a funny story.  
 C. To show he was not talented in sports.  
 D. To share a precious memory.
3. How was the author's first marathon?  
 A. He made it.  
 B. He quit halfway.  
 C. He got the first prize.  
 D. He walked to the end.
4. What does the story mainly tell us?  
 A. A man owes his success to his family support.  
 B. A winner is one with a great effort of will.  
 C. Failure is the mother of success.  
 D. One is never too old to learn.

5. What's the best title for the text?

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|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. My First Marathon.     | B. Winning is Everything. |
| C. Ways to Run a Marathon | D. The Magic of Winning   |

### B(课堂练习)

Finally, the night Melina had been waiting for had arrived. Melina and her mother had taken a long journey to Costa Rica. Once they were there, Melina had to sit—impatiently—through what seemed like a ridiculously long drive to Ostional Beach. Once they were in the right place, Melina and her mother waited for nightfall. It had been a long journey, but now it was all about to pay off.

As Melina sat smacking (拍) mosquitoes on the sand, she heard her mother whisper, “Look!” In the dark water of the sea were dozens, then hundreds, of huge female sea turtles. As Melina and her mother watched in wonder, the determined sea turtles dragged their heavy bodies out of the water and up onto the beach. It was the *arribada*—Spanish for “the arrival.”

The only sounds that could be heard throughout the night were the rushing of water. The single-minded sea turtles struggled over the high-tide line to places where their eggs would be safe. With their large flippers (脚蹼), each turtle dug down, sending the dark, wet sand flying as they created nests. For hours the turtles continued to arrive, deposit their eggs—sometimes a hundred at a time—and then waddle slowly back into the water to swim away.

“Wow,” Melina said in a low voice as the first rays of the sun appeared over the horizon. “That was amazing!” She wished she could be there six weeks later, when the thousands of baby sea turtles would hatch and make a dash to the sea. It would be a race to see which ones would survive—fierce predators (捕食者) would be waiting patiently for the baby turtles on the sand. The lucky ones would make it past the racers and into the sea, and the process would start all over again.

21. How did Melina feel toward the drive to Ostional Beach?

- |              |          |         |             |
|--------------|----------|---------|-------------|
| A. Cheerful. | B. Dull. | C. Sad. | D. Awkward. |
|--------------|----------|---------|-------------|

22. What did the female turtles do first after they came out of the water?

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| A. They couldn't wait to dig their nests. | B. They began looking for food.      |
| C. They crawled above the high-tide line. | D. They rested briefly on the beach. |

23. What's the best title for the text?

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|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Funny Baby Turtles.      | B. Turtles Avoiding Predators. |
| C. Turtle Landing Watching. | D. Waiting for Baby Turtles.   |

### 人物介绍

### C (课前完成)

Johann Sebastian Bach was one of the most famous composers of all time, having written well over 1,000 works, many of which are still performed today. When Bach was alive, in seventeenth-and eighteenth-century Germany, there was no way to record music, so it had to be performed live. Without cars, trains, or planes, transportation was slow and difficult, so music lovers mostly had access to only local performances. The only way for musicians and composers to earn a living was to find a patron—a person or an organization with enough financial resources to support the musician and his family. Usually, that meant the royal court (皇室) or the church.

After serving as court organist (风琴手) in Weimar, Bach found a new patron—the St. Thomas Lutheran Church in Leipzig, where he spent almost half of his life. There, he directed a

music school which provided choirs for the city's four churches. He composed all of the cantatas (大合唱), or choral works, for Sunday services, as well as for each holy day of the church's calendar, such as the *St. Matthew Passion* for Good Friday service. He not only had to have each composition finished on time, he also had to practice the work with the singers and orchestra. In addition to choir music, he wrote for the orchestra, the organ, and other solo instruments.

Bach did not take his job for granted. His abundant contributions to musical literature defined the Baroque era (巴洛克时代), and he taught countless students. Although Bach never became rich, he left the music world with wealth of brilliant music that has gone through the centuries.

24. How did composers make a living during the Baroque era?

- A. They worked for a patron.
- B. They performed in local concerts.
- C. They taught music in public school.
- D. They sold compositions to churches.

25. What can we infer from Paragraph 3?

- A. Bach focused his works on one kind.
- B. Bach produced few works at that time.
- C. Bach's most works were for religious use.
- D. Bach failed to compose for a certain period.

26. What's the text mainly about?

- A. Bach's ways of earning a living.
- B. Musicians of the Baroque era.
- C. Bach's life and musical achievement.
- D. Bach's influence on the development of music.

27. What's the writing purpose of this text?

- A. To remember a great composer.
- B. To discuss the importance of music.
- C. To promote music of the Baroque era.
- D. To introduce how musicians made a living.

#### D (课堂练习)

Louis Armstrong had two famous nicknames (绰号). Some people called him Bagamo. They said his mouth looked like a large bag. Musicians often called him Pops, as a sign of respect for his influence on the world of music.

Born in 1901 in New Orleans, he grew up poor, but lived among great musicians. Jazz was invented in the city a few years before his birth. Armstrong often said, "Jazz and I grew up together."

Armstrong showed a great talent for music when he was taught to play the cornet (短号) at a boy's home. In his late teens, Armstrong began to live the life of a musician. He played in parades, clubs, and on the steamboats that traveled on the Mississippi River. At that time, New Orleans was famous for the new music of jazz and was home to many great musicians. Armstrong learned from the older musicians and soon became respected as their equal.

In 1922 he went to Chicago. There, the tale of Louis Armstrong begins. From then until the end of his life, Armstrong was celebrated and loved wherever he went. Armstrong had no equal when it came to playing the American popular song.

His cornet playing had a deep humanity and warmth that caused many listeners to say, "Listening to Pops just makes you feel good all over." He was the father of the jazz style and also

one of the best-known and most-admired people in the world. His death, on July 6, 1971, was headline news around the world.

1. Armstrong was called Pops because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. looked like a musician  
B. was a musician of much influence  
C. showed an interest in music  
D. travelled to play modern music
2. The third paragraph is developed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by space  
B. by examples  
C. by time  
D. by comparison
3. Which would be the best title for the text?  
A. The Invention of the Jazz Music  
B. The Father of the Jazz Style  
C. The Making of a Musician  
D. The Spread of Popular Music