

专题 11 阅读理解记叙文

全国各地历年高考真题全收录

2022 年新高考 II 卷之 B 篇

We journalists live in a new age of storytelling, with many new multimedia tools. Many young people don't even realize it's new. For them, it's just normal.

This hit home for me as I was sitting with my 2-year-old grandson on a sofa over the Spring Festival holiday. I had brought a children's book to read. It had simple words and colorful pictures — a perfect match for his age.

Picture this: my grandson sitting on my lap as I hold the book in front so he can see the pictures. As I read, he reaches out and pokes (戳) the page with his finger.

What's up with that? He just likes the pictures, I thought. Then I turned the page and continued. He poked the page even harder. I nearly dropped the book. I was confused: Is there something wrong with this kid?

Then I realized what was happening. He was actually a stranger to books. His father frequently amused the boy with a tablet computer which was loaded with colorful pictures that come alive when you poke them. He thought my storybook was like that.

Sorry, kid. This book is not part of your high-tech world. It's an outdated, lifeless thing. An antique, like your grandfather. Well, I may be old, but I'm not hopelessly challenged, digitally speaking. I edit video and produce audio. I use mobile payment. I've even built websites.

There's one notable gap in my new-media experience, however: I've spent little time in front of a camera, since I have a face made for radio. But that didn't stop China Daily from asking me last week to share a personal story for a video project about the integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei province.

Anyway, grandpa is now an internet star — two minutes of fame! I promise not to let it go to my head. But I will make sure my 2-year-old grandson sees it on his tablet.

4. What do the underlined words "hit home for me" mean in paragraph 2?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Provided shelter for me. | B. Became very clear to me. |
| C. Took the pressure off me. | D. Worked quite well on me. |

5. Why did the kid poke the storybook?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. He took it for a tablet computer. | B. He disliked the colorful pictures. |
| C. He was angry with his grandpa. | D. He wanted to read it by himself. |

6. What does the author think of himself?

A. Socially ambitious.

B. Physically attractive.

C. Financially independent.

D. Digitally competent.

7. What can we learn about the author as a journalist?

A. He lacks experience in his job.

B. He seldom appears on television.

C. He manages a video department.

D. He often interviews internet stars.

2022 年全国甲卷之 D 篇

Sometime in the early 1960s, a significant thing happened in Sydney, Australia. The city discovered its harbor. Then, one after another, Sydney discovered lots of things that were just sort of there — broad parks, superb beaches, and a culturally diverse population. But it is the harbor that makes the city.

Andrew Reynolds, a cheerful fellow in his early 30s, pilots Sydney ferryboats for a living. I spent the whole morning shuttling back and forth across the harbor. After our third run Andrew shut down the engine, and we went our separate ways — he for a lunch break, I to explore the city.

“I’ll miss these old boats,” he said as we parted.

“How do you mean?” I asked.

“Oh, they’re replacing them with catamarans. Catamarans are faster, but they’re not so elegant, and they’re not fun to pilot. But that’s progress, I guess.”

Everywhere in Sydney these days, change and progress are the watchwords (口号), and traditions are increasingly rare. Shirley Fitzgerald, the city’s official historian, told me that in its rush to modernity in the 1970s, Sydney swept aside much of its past, including many of its finest buildings. “Sydney is confused about itself,” she said. “We can’t seem to make up our minds whether we want a modern city or a traditional one. It’s a conflict that we aren’t getting any better at resolving (解决).”

On the other hand, being young and old at the same time has its attractions. I considered this when I met a thoughtful young businessman named Anthony. “Many people say that we lack culture in this country,” he told me. “What people forget is that the Italians, when they came to Australia, brought 2000 years of their culture, the Greeks some 3000 years, and the Chinese more still. We’ve got a foundation built on ancient cultures but with a drive and dynamism of a young country. It’s a pretty hard combination to beat.”

He is right, but I can’t help wishing they would keep those old ferries.

32. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. Sydney's striking architecture.
- B. The cultural diversity of Sydney.
- C. The key to Sydney's development.
- D. Sydney's tourist attractions in the 1960s.

33. What can we learn about Andrew Reynolds?

- A. He goes to work by boat.
- B. He looks forward to a new life.
- C. He pilots catamarans well.
- D. He is attached to the old ferries.

34. What does Shirley Fitzgerald think of Sydney?

- A. It is losing its traditions.
- B. It should speed up its progress.
- C. It should expand its population.
- D. It is becoming more international.

35. Which statement will the author probably agree with?

- A. A city can be young and old at the same time.
- B. A city built on ancient cultures is more dynamic.
- C. Modernity is usually achieved at the cost of elegance.
- D. Compromise should be made between the local and the foreign.

2022 年 1 月浙江卷之 A 篇

For nearly a decade now, Merebeth has been a self-employed pet transport specialist. Her pet transport job was born of the financial crisis (危机) in the late 2000s. The downturn hit the real estate (房地产) firm where she had worked for ten years as an office manager. The firm went broke and left her looking for a new job. One day, while driving near her home, she saw a dog wandering on the road, clearly lost. She took it home, and her sister in Denver agreed to take it. This was a loving home for sure, but 1, 600 miles away. It didn't take long for Merebeth to decide to drive the dog there herself. It was her first road trip to her new job.

Merebeth's pet delivery service also satisfies her wanderlust. It has taken her to every state in the US except Montana, Washington and Oregon, she says proudly. If she wants to visit a new place, she will simply find a pet with transport needs there. She travels in all weathers. She has driven through 55 mph winds in Wyoming, heavy flooding and storms in Alabama and total whiteout conditions in Kansas.

This wanderlust is inherited from her father, she says. She moved their family from Canada to California when she was one year old, because he wanted them to explore a new place together. As soon as she graduated from high school she left home to live on Catalina Island off the Californian coast, away from her parents, where she enjoyed

a life of sailing and off-road biking.

It turns out that pet transporting pays quite well at about \$30,000 per year before tax. She doesn't work in summer, as it would be unpleasantly hot for the animals in the car, even with air conditioning. As autumn comes, she gets restless—the same old wanderlust returning. It's a call she must heed alone, though. Merebeth says, "When I am on the road, I'm just in my own world. I've always been independent-spirited and I just feel strongly that I must help animals. *"

1. Why did Merebeth change her job?

- A. She wanted to work near her home.
- B. She was tired of working in the office.
- C. Her sister asked her to move to Denver.
- D. Her former employer was out of business.

2. The word "wanderlust" in paragraph 2 means a desire to _____?

- A. make money.
- B. try various jobs.
- C. be close to nature.
- D. travel to different places.

3. What can we learn about Merebeth in her new job?

- A. She has chances to see rare animals.
- B. She works hard throughout the year.
- C. She relies on herself the whole time.
- D. She earns a basic and tax-free salary.

2021 年新高考 I 卷之 B 篇

By day, Robert Titterton is a lawyer. In his spare on stage beside pianist Maria Raspopova — not as a musician but as her page turner. "I'm not a trained musician, but I've learnt to read music so I can help Maria in her performance."

Mr. Titterton is chairman of the Omega Ensemble but has been the group's official page turner for the past four years. His job is to sit beside the pianist and turn the pages of the score so the musician doesn't have to break the flow of sound by doing it themselves. He said he became just as nervous as those playing instruments on stage.

"A lot of skills are needed for the job. You have to make sure you don't turn two pages at once and make sure you find the repeats in the music when you have to go back to the right spot." Mr. Titterton explained.

Being a page turner requires plenty of practice. Some pieces of music can go for 40 minutes and require up to 50 page turns, including back turns for repeat passages. Silent onstage communication is key, and each pianist has their own style of “nodding” to indicate a page turn which they need to practise with their page turner.

But like all performances, there are moments when things go wrong. “I was turning the page to get ready for the next page, but the draft wind from the turn caused the spare pages to fall off the stand,” Mr. Titterton said, “Luckily I was able to catch them and put them back.”

Most page turners are piano students or up-and-coming concert pianists, although Ms. Raspopova has once asked her husband to help her out on stage.

“My husband is the worst page turner,” she laughed. “He’s interested in the music, feeling every note, and I have to say: ‘Turn, turn!’” “Robert is the best page turner I’ve had in my entire life.”

24. What should Titterton be able to do to be a page turner?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| A. Read music. | B. Play the piano. |
| C. Sing songs. | D. Fix the instruments. |

25. Which of the following best describes Titterton’s job on stage?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Boring. | B. Well-paid. |
| C. Demanding. | D. Dangerous. |

26. What does Titterton need to practise?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Counting the pages. | B. Recognizing the “nodding”. |
| C. Catching falling objects. | D. Performing in his own style. |

27. Why is Ms Raspopova’s husband “the worse page turner”?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. He has very poor eyesight. | B. He ignores the audience. |
| C. He has no interest in music. | D. He forgets to do his job. |

2021 年新高考 II 卷之 B 篇

I have worked as a keeper at the National Zoo, Paris for 11 years. Spot and Stripe are the first tiger cubs that have ever been born here. Globally, a third of Sumatran cubs in zoos don't make it to adulthood, so I decided to give them round-the-clock care at home.

I've got two children—the younger one, Kynan, was extremely happy about the tigers arriving - but all of us really looked forward to being part of their lives and watching them grow. I wasn't worried about bringing them

into my home with my wife and kids. These were cubs. They weighed about 2.5 kg and were so small that there was absolutely no risk.

As they grew more mobile, we let them move freely around the house during the day, but when we were asleep we had to contain them in a large room, otherwise they'd get up to mischief. We'd come down in the morning to find they'd turned the room upside down, and left it looking like a zoo.

Things quickly got very intense due to the huge amount of energy required to look after them. There were some tough times and I just felt extremely tired. I was grateful that my family was there to help. We had to have a bit of a production line going, making up “tiger milk”, washing baby bottles, and cleaning the floors.

When Spot and Stripe were four months old, they were learning how to open doors and jump fences, and we knew it really was time for them to go. It was hard for us to finally part with them. For the first few days, Kynan was always a bit disappointed that the cubs weren't there.

I'm not sad about it. I'm hands-on with them every day at the zoo, and I do look back very fondly on the time that we had them.

4. Why did the author bring the tiger cubs home?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. To ensure their survival. | B. To observe their differences. |
| C. To teach them life skills. | D. To let them play with his kids. |

5. What do the underlined words “get up to mischief” mean in paragraph 3?

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. Behave badly. | B. Lose their way. | C. Sleep soundly. | D. Miss their mom. |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|

6. What did the author think of raising the tiger cubs at home?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| A. Boring. | B. Tiring. | C. Costly. | D. Risky. |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|

7. Why did the author decide to send Spot and Stripe back to the zoo?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. They frightened the children. | B. They became difficult to contain. |
| C. They annoyed the neighbours. | D. They started fighting each other. |

2021 年新高考 II 卷之 C 篇

A British woman who won a \$1 million prize after she was named the World's Best Teacher will use the cash to bring inspirational figures into UK schools.

Andria Zafirakou, a north London secondary school teacher, said she wanted to bring about a classroom revolution (变革). “We are going to make a change,” she said. “I’ve started a project to promote the teaching of the

arts in our schools.”

The project results from the difficulties many schools have in getting artists of any sort - whether an up-and-coming local musician or a major movie star - into schools to work with and inspire children.

Zafirakou began the project at Alperton Community School, her place of work for the past twelve years. “I’ve seen those magic moments when children are talking to someone they are inspired by - their eyes are shining and their faces light up,” she said. “We need artists more than ever in our schools.”

Artist Michael Craig-Martin said: “Andria’s brilliant project to bring artists from all fields into direct contact with children is particularly welcome at a time when the arts are being downgraded in schools.” It was a mistake to see the arts as unnecessary, he added.

Historian Sir Simon Schama is also a supporter of the project. He said that arts education in schools was not just an add-on. “It is absolutely necessary. The future depends on creativity and creativity depends on the young. What will remain of us when artificial intelligence takes over will be our creativity, and it is our creative spirit, our visionary sense of freshness, that has been our strength for centuries.”

8. What will Zafirakou do with her prize money?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Make a movie. | B. Build new schools. |
| C. Run a project. | D. Help local musicians. |

9. What does Craig-Martin think of the teaching of the arts in UK schools?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. It is particularly difficult. | B. It increases artists' income. |
| C. It opens children's mind. | D. It deserves greater attention. |

10. What should be stressed in school education according to Schama?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Moral principles. | B. Interpersonal skills. |
| C. Creative abilities. | D. Positive worldviews. |

11. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Bring Artists to Schools | B. When Historians Meet Artists |
| C. Arts Education in Britain | D. The World's Best Arts Teacher |

2021 年全国甲卷之 C 篇

When I was 9, we packed up our home in Los Angeles and arrived at Heathrow, London on a gray January morning. Everyone in the family settled quickly into the city except me. Without my beloved beaches and endless

blue—sky days, I felt at a loss and out of place. Until I made a discovery.

Southbank, at an eastern bend in the Thames, is the center of British skateboarding, where the continuous crashing of skateboards left your head ringing. I loved it. I soon made friends with the local skaters. We spoke our own language. And my favorite: Safe. Safe meant cool. It meant hello. It meant don't worry about it. Once, when trying a certain trick on the beam (横杆), I fell onto the stones, damaging a nerve in my hand, and Toby came over, helping me up: Safe, man. Safe. A few minutes later, when I landed the trick, my friends beat their boards loud, shouting: “ Safe! Safe! Safe!” And that's what mattered—landing tricks, being a good skater.

When I was 15, my family moved to Washington. I tried skateboarding there, but the locals were far less welcoming. Within a couple of years, I'd given it up.

When I returned to London in 2004, I found myself wandering down to Southbank, spending hours there. I've traveled back several times since, most recently this past spring. The day was cold but clear: tourists and Londoners stopped to watch the skaters. Weaving (穿梭) among the kids who rushed by on their boards, I found my way to the beam. Then a rail—thin teenager, in a baggy white T—shirt, skidded (滑) up to the beam. He sat next to me. He seemed not to notice the man next to him. But soon I caught a few of his glances. “I was a local here 20 years ago,” I told him. Then, slowly, he began to nod his head. “Safe, man. Safe.”

“Yeah,” I said. “Safe.”

8. What can we learn about the author soon after he moved to London?

- A. He felt disappointed.
- B. He gave up his hobby.
- C. He liked the weather there.
- D. He had disagreements with his family.

9. What do the underlined words “Safe! Safe! Safe!” probably mean?

- A. Be careful!
- B. Well done!
- C. No way!
- D. Don't worry!

10. Why did the author like to spend time in Southbank when he returned to London?

- A. To join the skateboarding.
- B. To make new friends.
- C. To learn more tricks.
- D. To relive his childhood days

11. What message does the author seem to convey in the text?

- A. Children should learn a second language.
- B Sport is necessary for children's health.
- C. Children need a sense of belonging
- D. Seeing the world is a must for children.

2021 年 1 月浙江卷之 A 篇

More than 25 years ago, Saroo Brierley lived in rural (农村) India. One day, he played with his brother along the rail line and fell asleep. When he woke up and found himself alone, the 4-year-old decided his brother might be on the train he saw in front of him—so he got on.

That train took him a thousand miles across the country to a totally strange city. He lived on the streets, and then in an orphanage (孤儿院). There, he was adopted by an Australian family and flown to Tasmania.

As he writes in his new book, *A Long Way Home*, Brierley couldn't help but wonder about his hometown back in India. He remembered landmarks, but since he didn't know his town's name, finding a small neighborhood in a vast country proved to be impossible.

Then he found a digital mapping program. He spent years searching for his hometown in the program's satellite pictures. In 2011, he came across something familiar. He studied it and realized he was looking at a town's central business district from a bird's-eye view. He thought, "On the right-hand side you should see the three-platform train station"—and there it was. "And on the left-hand side you should see a big fountain"—and there it was. Everything just started to match.

When he stood in front of the house where he grew up as a child, he saw a lady standing in the entrance. "There's something about me," he thought—and it took him a few seconds but he finally remembered what she used to look like.

In an interview Brierley says, "My mother looked so much shorter than I remembered. But she came forth and walked forward, and I walked forward, and my feelings and tears and the chemical in my brain, you know, it was like a nuclear fusion (核聚变). I just didn't know what to say, because I never thought seeing my mother would ever come true. And here I am, standing in front of her."

38. Why was Brierley separated from his family about 25 years ago?

- A. He got on a train by mistake.
- B. He got lost while playing in the street.
- C. He was taken away by a foreigner.
- D. He was adopted by an Australian family.

39. How did Brierley find his hometown?

- A. By analyzing old pictures.

- B. By travelling all around India.
- C. By studying digital maps.
- D. By spreading his story via his book.

40. What does Brierley mainly talk about in the interview?

- A. His love for his mother.
- B. His reunion with his mother.
- C. His long way back home.
- D. His memory of his hometown.

2021 年 6 月浙江卷

Leslie Nielsen's childhood was a difficult one, but he had one particular shining star in his life — his uncle, who was a well-known actor. The admiration and respect his uncle earned inspired Nielsen to make a career (职业) in acting. Even though he often felt he would be discovered to be a no-talent, he moved forward, gaining a scholarship to the Neighborhood Playhouse and making his first television appearance a few years later in 1948. However, becoming a full-time, successful actor would still be an uphill battle for another eight years until he landed a number of film roles that finally got him noticed.

But even then, what he had wasn't quite what he wanted. Nielsen always felt he should be doing comedy but his good looks and distinguished voice kept him busy in dramatic roles. It wasn't until 1980 — 32 years into his career — that he landed the role it would seem he was made for in *Airplane!* That movie led him into the second half of his career where his comedic presence alone could make a movie a financial success even when movie reviewers would not rate it highly.

Did Nielsen then feel content in his career? Yes and no. He was thrilled to be doing the comedy that he always felt he should do, but even during his last few years, he always had a sense of curiosity, wondering what new role or challenge might be just around the corner. He never stopped working, never retired.

Leslie Nielsen's devotion to acting is wonderfully inspiring. He built a hugely successful career with little more than plain old hard work and determination. He showed us that even a single desire, never given up on, can make for a remarkable life.

1. Why did Nielsen want to be an actor?

- A. He enjoyed watching movies.
- B. He was eager to earn money.

C. He wanted to be like his uncle

D. He felt he was good at acting.

2. What do we know about Nielsen in the second half of his career?

A. He directed some high quality movies.

B. He avoided taking on new challenges.

C. He focused on playing dramatic roles.

D. He became a successful comedy actor.

3. What does Nielsen's career story tell us?

A. Art is long, life is short.

B. He who laughs last laughs longest.

C. It's never too late to learn.

D. Where there's a will there's a way.

2021 年 6 月浙江卷

We live in a town with three beaches. There are two parts less than 10 minutes' walk from home where neighborhood children gather to play. However, what my children want to do after school is pick up a screen — any screen — and stare at it for hours. They are not alone. Today's children spend an average of four and a half hours a day looking at screens, split between watching television and using the Internet.

In the past few years, an increasing number of people and organisations have begun coming up with plans to counter this trend. A couple of years ago film-maker David Bond realised that his children, then aged five and three, were attached to screens to the point where he was able to say “chocolate” into his three-year-old son's ear without getting a response. He realised that something needed to change, and, being a London media type, appointed himself “marketing director from Nature”. He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marketed to young people. The result was *Project Wild Thing*, a film which charts the birth of the World Network, a group of organisations with the common goal of getting children out into nature.

“Just five more minutes outdoors can make a difference,” David Bond says. “There is a lot of really interesting evidence which seems to be suggesting that if children are inspired up to the age of seven, then being outdoors will be on habit for life.” His own children have got into the habit of playing outside now: “We just send them out into the garden and tell them not to come back in for a while.”

Summer is upon us. There is an amazing world out there, and it needs our children as much as they need it. Let us get them out and let them play.

4. What is the problem with the author's children?

A. They often annoy their neighbours.

B. They are tired of doing their homework.

C. They have no friends to play with

D. They stay in front of screens for too long.

5. How did David Bond advocate his idea?

- A. By making a documentary film.
- B. By organizing outdoor activities.
- C. By advertising in London media.
- D. By creating a network of friends.

6. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “charts” in paragraph 2?

- A. records B. predicts C. delays D. confirms

7. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Let Children Have Fun B. Young Children Need More Free Time
- C. Market Nature to Children D. David Bond: A Role Model for Children

2021 年北京卷之 B 篇

I remember the day during our first week of class when we were informed about our semester (学期) project of volunteering at a non-profit organization. When the teacher introduced us to the different organizations that needed our help, my last choice was Operation Iraqi Children (OIC). My first impression of the organization was that it was not going to make enough of a difference with the plans I had in mind.

Then, an OIC representative gave us some details, which somewhat interested me. After doing some research, I believed that we could really do something for those kids. When I went online to the OIC website, I saw pictures of the Iraqi children. Their faces were so powerful in sending a message of their despair (绝望) and need that I joined this project without hesitation. We decided to collect as many school supplies as possible, and make them into kits—one kit, one child.

The most rewarding day for our group was project day, when all the efforts we put into collecting the items finally came together. When I saw the various supplies we had collected, it hit me that every kit we were to build that day would eventually be in the hands of an Iraqi child. Over the past four months, I had never imagined how I would feel once our project was completed. While making the kits, I realized that I had lost sight of the true meaning behind it. I had only focused on the fact that it was another school project and one I wanted to get a good grade on. When the kits were completed, and ready to be sent overseas, the warm feeling I had was one I would never forget.

In the beginning, I dared myself to make a difference in the life of another person. Now that our project is over, I realize that I have affected not only one life, but ten. With our efforts, ten young boys and girls will now be able to further their education.

lives on from generation to generation.

As a novelist, I've found a new relationship with libraries. I encourage readers to go to their local library when they can't afford to purchase a book. I see libraries as a safe haven(避风港) for readers and writers, a bridge that helps put together a reader with a book. Libraries, in their own way, help fight book piracy(盗版行为) and I think all writers should support libraries in a significant way when they can. Encourage readers to use the library. Share library announcements on your social media. Frequent them and talk about them when you can.

32. Which word best describes the author's relationship with books as a child?

- A. Cooperative. B. Uneasy. C. Inseparable. D. Casual.

33. What does the underlined phrase "an added meaning" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Pleasure from working in the library.
B. Joy of reading passed on in the family.
C. Wonderment from acting out the stories.
D. A closer bond developed with the readers.

34. What does the author call on other writers to do?

- A. Sponsor book fairs. B. Write for social media.
C. Support libraries. D. Purchase her novels.

35. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Reading: A Source of Knowledge
B. My Idea about writing
C. Library: A Haven for the Young
D. My Love of the Library

2020 年 1 月浙江卷之 A 篇

I never knew anyone who'd grown up in Jackson without being afraid of Mrs. Calloway our librarian. She ran Jackson's Carnegie Library absolutely by herself. SILENCE in big black letters was on signs hung everywhere. If she thought you were dressed improperly, she sent you straight back home to change your clothes. I was willing; I would do anything to read.

My mother was not afraid of Mrs. Calloway. She wished me to have my own library card to check out books for myself. She took me in to introduce me. "Eudora is nine years old and has my permission to read any book she

wants from the shelves, children or adults," Mother said.

Mrs. Calloway made her own rules about books. You could not take back a book to the library on the same day you'd taken it out; it made no difference to her that you'd read every word in it and needed another to start. You could take out two books at a time and two only. So two by two, I read library books as fast as I could go, rushing them home in the basket of my bicycle. From the minute I reached our house, I started to read. I knew this was extreme happiness, knew it at the time.

My mother shared this feeling of mine. Now, I think of her as reading so much of the time while doing something else. I remember her reading a magazine while taking the part of the Wolf in a game of "Little Red Riding Hood" with my brother's two daughters. She'd just look up at the right time, long enough to answer— in character—"The better to eat you with, my dear," and go back to her place in the magazine article.

21. Which of the following best described Mrs. Calloway?

- A. diet. B. Strict. C. Humorous. D. Considerate.

22. What do the underlined words "this feeling" refer to in the last paragraph?

- A. Desire to read. B. Love for Mrs. Calloway.
C. Interest in games. D. Fear of the library rules.

23. Where is the text probably from?

- A. guidebook. B. an autobiography. C. a news report. D. book review.

2020 年北京卷之 C 篇

For the past five years, Paula Smith, a historian of science, has devoted herself to re-creating long-forgotten techniques. While doing research for her new book, she came across a 16th-century French manuscript (手稿) consisting of nearly 1,000 sets of instructions, covering subjects from tool making to finding the best sand.

The author's intention remains as mysterious (神秘) as his name; he may have been simply taking notes for his own records. But Smith was struck mainly by the fact that she didn't truly grasp any of the skills the author described. "You simply can't get an understanding of that handwork by reading about it," she says.

Though Smith did get her hands on the best sand, doing things the old-fashioned way isn't just about playing around with French mud. Reconstructing the work of the craftsmen (工匠) who lived centuries ago can reveal how they viewed the world, what objects filled their homes, and what went on in the workshops that produced them. It can even help solve present-day problems: In 2015, scientists discovered that a 10th-century English medicine for

eve problems could kill a drug-resistant virus.

The work has also brought insights for museums, Smith says. One must know how an object was made in order to preserve it. What's more, reconstructions might be the only way to know what treasures looked like before time wore them down. Scholars have seen this idea in practice with ancient Greek and Roman statues. These sculptures were painted a rainbow of striking colours. We can't appreciate these kinds of details without seeing works of art as they originally appeared—something Smith believes you can do only when you have a road map.

Smith has put the manuscript's ideas into practice. Her final goal is to link the worlds of art and science back together: She believes that bringing the old recipes to life can help develop a kind of learning that highlights experimentation, teamwork, and problem solving.

Back when science—then called “the new philosophy”—took shape, academics looked to craftsmen for help in understanding the natural world. Microscopes and telescopes were invented by way of artistic tinkering (修补), as craftsmen experimented with glass to better bend light.

If we can rediscover the values of hands-on experience and craftwork, Smith says, we can marry the best of our modern insights with the handiness of our ancestors.

38. How did Smith, feel after reading the French manuscript?

- A. Confused about the technical terms.
- B. Impressed with its detailed instructions.
- C. Discouraged by its complex structure.
- D. Shocked for her own lack of hand skills.

39. According to Smith, the reconstruction work is done mainly to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. restore old workshops | B. understand the craftsmen |
| C. improve visual effects | D. inspire the philosophers |

40. Why does the author mention museums?

- A. To reveal the beauty of ancient objects.
- B. To present the findings of old science.
- C. To highlight the importance of antiques.
- D. To emphasise the values of hand skills.

41. Which would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Craftsmen Set the Trends for Artists

B. Craftsmanship Leads to New Theories

C. Craftsmanship Makes Better Scientists

D. Craftsmen Reshape the Future of Science

2020 年江苏卷之 A 篇

Some important dates in China's fighting Covid-19 before May 7,2020	
Jan 20, 2020~ Feb 20,2020	Jan 23: Wuhan declared temporary outbound (向外的) traffic restrictions. Jan 24: National medical teams began to be sent to Hubei and wuhan. Jan 27: The Central Steering (指导) Group arrived in Wuhan. Feb 18: The daily number of newly cured and discharged (出院) patients exceeded that of the newly confirmed cases.
Feb 21, 2020~ Mar 17,2020	Feb 21: Most provinces and equivalent administrative units started to lower their public health emergency response level. Feb 24: The WHO-China Joint Mission on Covid-19 held a press conference in Beijing. Mar 11-17: The epidemic (流行病) peak had passed in China as a whole.
Mar 18,2020 ~Apr 28,2020	Apr1: Chinese customs began NAT (核酸检测) on inbound arrivals at all points of entry. Apr 8: Wuhan lifted outbound traffic restrictions. Apr 26: The last Covid-19 patient in Wuhan was discharged from hospital.
Apr 29, 2020~ May 7,2020	Apr 30: The public health emergency response was lowered to Level 2 in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. May 7: The State Council released Guidelines on Conducting Covid-19 Prevention and Control on an Ongoing Basis.

56. What happened between January 20 and February 20?

A. The Central Steering Group arrived in Wuhan.

B. The WHO-China Joint Mission on Covid-19 held a press conference.

C. The last Covid-19 patient in Wuhan was discharged from hospital.

D. Beijing lowered its emergency response level.

57. From which date were private cars allowed to go out of Wuhan?

A. January 23.

B. March 11.

C. April 8.

D. May 7.

2020 年山东卷之 B 篇

Jenifer Mauer has needed more willpower than the typical college student to pursue her goal of earning a nursing degree. That willpower bore fruit when Jennifer graduated from University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire and became the first in her large family to earn a bachelor's degree.

Mauer, of Edgar, Wisconsin, grew up on a farm in a family of 10 children. Her dad worked at a job away from the farm, and her mother ran the farm with the kids. After high school, Jennifer attended a local technical college, working to pay her tuition(学费), because there was no extra money set aside for a college education. After graduation, she worked to help her sisters and brothers pay for their schooling.

Jennifer now is married and has three children of her own. She decided to go back to college to advance her career and to be able to better support her family while doing something she loves: nursing. She chose the UW-Eau Claire program at Ministry Saint Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield because she was able to pursue her four-year degree close to home. She could drive to class and be home in the evening to help with her kids. Jennifer received great support from her family as she worked to earn her degree: Her husband worked two jobs to cover the bills, and her 68-year-old mother helped take care of the children at times.

Through it all, she remained in good academic standing and graduated with honors. Jennifer sacrificed(牺牲)to achieve her goal, giving up many nights with her kids and missing important events to study. "Some nights my heart was breaking to have to pick between my kids and studying for exams or papers," she says. However, her children have learned an important lesson witnessing their mother earn her degree. Jennifer is a first-generation graduate and an inspiration to her family-and that's pretty powerful.

4. What did Jennifer do after high school?

A. She helped her dad with his work.

B. She ran the family farm on her own.

C. She supported herself through college.

D. She taught her sisters and brothers at home.

5. Why did Jennifer choose the program at Ministry Saint Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield?

A. To take care of her kids easily.

B. To learn from the best nurses.

C. To save money for her parents.

D. To find a well-paid job there.

6. What did Jennifer sacrifice to achieve her goal?

A. Her health.

B. Her time with family.

C. Her reputation.

D. Her chance of promotion.

7. What can we learn from Jennifer's story?

A. Time is money.

B. Love breaks down barriers.

C. Hard work pays off.

D. Education is the key to success.

2020 年山东卷之 C 篇

In the mid-1990s, Tom Bissell taught English as a volunteer in Uzbekistan. He left after seven months, physically broken and having lost his mind. A few years later, still attracted to the country, he returned to Uzbekistan to write an article about the disappearance of the Aral Sea.

His visit, however, ended up involving a lot more than that. Hence this book, *Chasing the Sea: Lost Among the Ghosts of Empire in Central Asia*, which talks about a road trip from Tashkent to Karakalpakstan, where millions of lives have been destroyed by the slow drying up of the sea. It is the story of an American travelling to a strange land, and of the people he meets on his way: Rustam, his translator, a lovely 24-year-old who picked up his colorful English in California, Oleg and Natasha, his hosts in Tashkent, and a string of foreign aid workers.

This is a quick look at life in Uzbekistan, made of friendliness and warmth, but also its darker side of society. In Samarkand, Mr Bissell admires the architectural wonders, while on his way to Bukhara he gets a taste of police methods when suspected of drug dealing. In Ferghana, he attends a mountain funeral(葬礼) followed by a strange drinking party. And in Karakalpakstan, he is saddened by the dust storms, diseases and fishing boats stuck miles from the sea.

Mr Bissell skillfully organizes historical insights and cultural references, making his tale a well-rounded picture of Uzbekistan, seen from Western eyes. His judgment and references are decidedly American, as well as his delicate stomach. As the author explains, this is neither a travel nor a history book, or even a piece of reportage. Whatever it is, the result is a fine and vivid description of the purest of Central Asian traditions.

8. What made Mr Bissell return to Uzbekistan?

- A. His friends' invitation. B. His interest in the country.
C. His love for teaching. D. His desire to regain health.

9. What does the underlined word “that” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Developing a serious mental disease.
B. Taking a guided tour in Central Asia.
C. Working as a volunteer in Uzbekistan.
D. Writing an article about the Aral Sea.

10. Which of the following best describes Mr Bissell's road trip in Uzbekistan?

- A. Romantic. B. Eventful. C. Pleasant. D. Dangerous.

11. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To introduce a book. B. To explain a cultural phenomenon.
C. To remember a writer. D. To recommend a travel destination.

2020 年天津卷之 B 篇

“They tell me that you’d like to make a statue(塑像) of me-is that correct, Miss Vinnie Ream?”

The deep, gentle voice helped calm the nervous girl. Asking a favor of the President of the United States was no casual matter, especially for a seventeen-year-old girl.

“Yes, sir,” she replied, her dark eyes meeting his. “I wouldn’t have duo ask you, but my teacher, Mr. Mills, says I am ready. I plan to make it in an admirable manner. “

President Lincoln smiled. “Painters, sculptors-they’ve all tried to make the best of this ordinary face, but I’m afraid there’s not much hope. What did you have in mind, Miss Ream? A bust(半身像)?”

Before Vinnie could say yes, the President hurried on, a shade of apology in his voice.

“Of course-I shouldn’t have asked. A full-length pose would be much too big a project for a young woman your size. “

Vinnie’s face turned red. She realized she looked like a child, with her tiny figure. “Small does not mean weak, sir,” she defended herself. “I was born in the country of Wisconsin. I’ve driven teams of horses and carried water. Making a full-length clay(粘土) figure would not exhaust my strength-and that is what I intend to do!”

The President’s eyes, brightened at her show of spirit. “Sorry, madam, I have underestimated you as I didn’t know your background.”

But his smile faded as he rubbed his beard with bony fingers, in thought. “Miss Ream,” he sighed, “I’d like to let you do it, but as you know, we are in the middle of a war. How could I possibly take the time to pose for a sculpture now? I hardly have a minute to myself.”

Vinnie glanced around and noted the size of his office. “I work quickly,” she said. Her voice was soft but confident as she pointed to the corner near the windows. “If I were to bring my clay here and work for three hours every afternoon, I could complete most of the project while you are at your desk.”

The President seemed to consider her idea seriously. He got up and shook Vinnie’s hand warmly, “I’ve heard that you are a talented young woman, and I have found you charming and intelligent as well. I cannot make my decision immediately, but you will hear from me soon.”

The very next day, Vinnie received an invitation from the President.

41. What gave Vinnie confidence to make her request of President Lincoln?

- A. Her aggressive personality.
- B. Mr. Mills’s encouraging remark.
- C. President Lincoln’s gentle voice.
- D. Her interest in a challenging job.

42. How did President Lincoln first respond to Vinnie’s request?

- A. Pleased.
- B. Thrilled.
- C. Regretful.
- D. Doubtful.

43. Vinnie confirmed her ability to make a full-length statue by highlighting _____.

- A. her experience from other projects
- B. her innocent childhood in the country
- C. the heavy labor she had done before
- D. the skill she picked up in Wisconsin

44. Vinnie wanted to choose the corner near the windows to _____.

- A. achieve effects of natural lighting
- B. keep all her tools within easy reach
- C. observe the President at a right angle

D. avoid disturbing the president's work

45. What message does the story convey?

A. A strong-willed soul can reach his goal.

B. Experience helps to promote excellence.

C. Ups and downs make one strong.

D. Devotion requires enthusiasm.

2019 年全国 I 卷之 B 篇

For Canaan Elementary's second grade in Patchogue, N.Y., today is speech day, and right now it's Chris Palaez's turn. The 8-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the of kid who would enjoy public speaking.

But he's, nervous. "I'm here to tell you today why you should... should..." Chris trips on the "-ld," a pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. His teacher, Thomas Whaley, is next to him, whispering support. "...Vote for ...me ..." Except for some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion, Whaley invites the rest of the class to praise him.

A son of immigrants, Chris started learning English a little over three years ago. Whaley recalls(回想起) how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom.

Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. "It takes a lot for any student, " Whaley explains, "especially for a student who is learning English as their new language, to feel confident enough to say, 'I don't know, but I want to know.'"

Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast(夸耀) about themselves.

"Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities," Whaley says, "is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident."

24. What made Chris nervous?

A. Telling a story.

B. Making a speech.

C. Taking a test.

D. Answering a question.

25. What does the underlined word “stumbles” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Improper pauses.
- B. Bad manners.
- C. Spelling mistakes.
- D. Silly jokes.

26. We can infer that the purpose of Whaley’s project is to _____.

- A. help students see their own strengths
- B. assess students’ public speaking skills
- C. prepare students for their future jobs
- D. inspire students’ love for politics

27. Which of the following best describes Whaley as a teacher?

- A. Humorous.
- B. Ambitious.
- C. Caring.
- D. Demanding.

2019 年全国 II 卷之 B 篇

“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.

2019 年北京卷之 B 篇

Alice Moore is a teenager entrepreneur(创业者), who in May 2015 set up her business AilieCandy. By the time she was 13, her company was worth millions of dollars with the invention of a super-sweet treat that could save kids' teeth, instead of destroying them.



It all began when Moore visited a bank with her dad. On the outing, she was offered a candy bar. However, her dad reminded her that sugary treats were bad for her teeth. But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, "Why can't I make a healthy candy that's good for my teeth so that my parents can't say no to it?" With that in mind, Moore asked her dad if she could start her own candy company. He recommended that she do some research and talk to dentists about what a healthier candy would contain.

With her dad's permission, she spent the next two years researching online and conducting trials to get a recipe that was both tasty and tooth-friendly. She also approached dentists to learn more about teeth cleaning. Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural sweeteners, which can reduce oral bacteria.

Moore then used her savings to get her business off the ground. Afterwards, she and her father secured their first business meeting with a supermarket owner, who finally agreed to sell Moore's product-CanCandy.

As CanCandy's success grows, so does Moore's credibility as a young entrepreneur. Moore is enthusiastic about the candy she created, and she's also positive about what the future might bring. She hopes that every kid can have a clean mouth and a broad smile.

Meanwhile, with her parents' help, Moore is generally able to live a normal teenage life. Although she founded her company early on in life, she wasn't driven primarily by profit. Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles. She donates 10% of AilieCandy's profits to Big Smiles. With her talent and determination, it appears that the sky could be the limit for Alice Moore.

34. How did Moore react to her dad's warning?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. She argued with him. | B. She tried to find a way out. |
| C. She paid no attention. | D. She chose to consult dentists. |

35. What is special about CanCandy?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. It is beneficial to dental health. | B. It is free of sweeteners. |
| C. It is sweeter than other candies. | D. It is produced to a dentists' recipe. |

36. What does Moore expect from her business?

- A. To earn more money.
- B. To help others find smiles.
- C. To make herself stand out.
- D. To beat other candy companies.

37. What can we learn from Alice Moore's story?

- A. Fame is a great thirst of the young.
- B. A youth is to be regarded with respect.
- C. Positive thinking and action result in success.
- D. Success means getting personal desires satisfied

2019 年天津卷之 B 篇

I must have always known reading was very important because the first memories I have as a child deal with books. There was not one night that I don't remember mom reading me a storybook by my bedside. I was extremely inspired by the elegant way the words sounded.

I always wanted to know what my mom was reading. Hearing mom say, "I can't believe what's printed in the newspaper this morning," made me want to grab it out of her hands and read it myself. I wanted to be like my mom and know all of the things she knew. So I carried around a book, and each night, just to be like her, I would pretend to be reading.

This is how everyone learned to read. We would start off with sentences, then paragraphs, and then stories. It seemed an unending journey, but even as a six-year-old girl I realized that knowing how to read could open many doors. When mom said, "The C-A-N-D-Y is hidden on the top shelf," I knew where the candy was. My progress in reading raised my curiosity, and I wanted to know everything. I often found myself telling my mom to drive more slowly, so that I could read all of the road signs we passed.

Most of my reading through primary, middle and high school was factual reading. I read for knowledge, and to make A's on my tests. Occasionally, I would read a novel that was assigned, but I didn't enjoy this type of reading. I liked facts, things that are concrete. I thought anything abstract left too much room for argument.

Yet, now that I'm growing and the world I once knew as being so simple is becoming more complex, I find myself needing a way to escape. By opening a novel, I can leave behind my burdens and enter into a wonderful and mysterious world where I am now a new character. In these worlds I can become anyone. I don't have to write down what happened or what technique the author was using when he or she wrote this. I just read to relax.

We're taught to read because it's necessary for much of human understanding. Reading is a vital part of my life. Reading satisfies my desire to keep learning. And I've found that the possibilities that lie within books are limitless.

41. Why did the author want to grab the newspaper out of mom's hands?

- A. She wanted mom to read the news to her.
- B. She was anxious to know what had happened.
- C. She couldn't wait to tear the newspaper apart.
- D. She couldn't help but stop mom from reading.

42. According to Paragraph 3, the author's reading of road signs indicates _____

- A. her unique way to locate herself
- B. her eagerness to develop her reading ability
- C. her effort to remind mom to obey traffic rules
- D. her growing desire to know the world around her.

43. What was the author's view on factual reading?

- A. It would help her update test-taking skills.
- B. It would allow much room for free thinking.
- C. It would provide true and objective information.
- D. It would help shape a realistic and serious attitude to life.

44. The author takes novel reading as a way to _____.

- A. explore a fantasy land
- B. develop a passion for learning
- C. learn about the adult community
- D. get away from a confusing world

45. What could be the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. The Magic of Reading | B. The Pleasure of Reading |
| C. Growing Up with Reading | D. Reading Makes a Full Man |

2019 年江苏卷之 D 篇

The 65-year-old Steve Goodwin was found suffering from early Alzheimer's(阿尔楚海默症). He was losing his memory.

A software engineer by profession, Steve was a keen lover of the piano, and the only musician in his family. Music was his true passion, though he had never performed outside the family.

Melissa, his daughter, felt it more than worthwhile to save his music, to which she fell asleep each night when she was young. She thought about hiring a professional pianist to work with her father.

Naomi, Melissa's best friend and a talented pianist, got to know about this and showed willingness to help.

"Why do this?" Steve wondered.

"Because she cares." Melissa said.

Steve nodded, tears in eye.

Naomi drove to the Goodwin home. She told Steve she'd love to hear him play. Steve moved to the piano and sat at the bench, hands trembling as he gently placed his fingers on the keys.

Naomi put a small recorder near the piano, Starts and stops and mistakes. Long pauses, heart sinking. But Steve pressed on, playing for the first time in his life for a stranger.

"It was beautiful." Naomi said after listening to the recording. "The music was worth saving."

Her responsibility, her privilege, would be to rescue it. The music was still in Steve Goodwin. It was bidden in rooms with doors about to be locked.

Naomi and Steve met every other week and spent hours together. He'd move his fingers clumsily on the piano, and then she'd take his place. He struggled to explain what he heard in his head. He stood by the piano, eyes closed, listening for the first time to his own work being played by someone else.

Steve and Naomi spoke in musical code lines, beats, intervals, moving from the root to end a song in a new key. Steve heard it. All of it. He just couldn't play it.

Working with Naomi did wonders for Steve. It had excited within him the belief he could write one last song. One day, Naomi received an email. Attached was a recording, a recording of loss and love, of the fight. Steve called it "Melancholy Flower".

Naomi heard multiple stops and starts, Steve struggling, searching while his wife Joni called him "honey" and encouraged him. The task was so hard, and Steve, angry and upset, said he was quitting. Joni praised him, telling her husband this could be his signature piece.

Naomi managed to figure out 16 of Steve's favorite, and most personal songs. With Naomi's help, the Goodwin family found a sound engineer to record Naomi playing Steve's songs. Joni thought that would be the end. But it wasn't.

In the months leading up to the 2016 Oregon Repertory Singers Christmas concert, Naomi told the director she had a special one in mind: “Melancholy Flower”

She told the director about her project with Steve. The director agreed to add it to the playing list. But Naomi would have to ask Steve’s permission. He considered it an honor.

After the concert, Naomi told the family that Steve’s music was beautiful and professional. It needed to be shared in public.

The family rented a former church in downtown Portland and scheduled a concert. By the day of the show, more than 300 people had said they would attend.

By then, Steve was having a hard time remembering the names of some of his friends. He knew the path his life was now taking. He told his family he was at peace.

Steve arrived and sat in the front row, surrounded by his family. The house lights faded. Naomi took the stage. Her fingers. His heart.

65. Why did Melissa want to save her father’s music?

- A. His music could stop his disease from worsening.
- B. She wanted to please her dying old father.
- C. His music deserved to be preserved in the family.
- D. She wanted to make her father a professional.

66. After hearing Steve’s playing, Naomi _____.

- A. refused to make a comment on it
- B. was deeply impressed by his music
- C. decided to free Steve from suffering
- D. regretted offering help to her friend

67. How can the process of Steve’s recording be described?

- A. It was slow but productive.
- B. It was beneficial to his health.
- C. It was tiresome for Naomi.
- D. It was vital for Naomi’s career.

68. Before Steve finished “Melancholy Flower," his wife Joni _____.

- A. thought the music talent of Steve was exhausted

- B. didn't expect the damage the disease brought about
- C. didn't fully realize the value of her husband's music
- D. brought her husband's music career to perfection

69. How did Steve feel at the concert held in downtown Portland?

- A. He felt concerned about his illness.
- B. He sensed a responsibility for music.
- C. He regained his faith in music.
- D. He got into a state of quiet.

70. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. The Kindness of Friends | B. The Power of Music |
| C. The Making of a Musician | D. The Value of Determination |

2019 年浙江卷 A 篇

Zachariah Fike has an unusual hobby. He finds old military(军队的)medals for sale in antique stores and on the Internet. But unlike most collectors, Zac tracks down the medals' rightful owners, and returns them.

His effort to reunite families with lost medals began with a Christmas gift from his mother, a Purple Heart with the name Corrado A. G. Piccoli, found in an antique shop. Zac knows the meaning of a Purple Heart—he earned one himself in a war as a soldier. So when his mother gave him the medal, he knew right away what he had to do.

Through the Internet, Zac tracked down Corrado's sister Adeline Rockko. But when he finally reached her, the woman flooded him with questions: "Who are you? What antique shop?" However, when she hung up, she regretted the way she had handled the call. So she called Zac back and apologized. Soon she drove to meet Zac in Watertown, N.Y. "At that point, I knew she meant business," Zac says. "To drive eight hours to come to see me."

The Piccolis grew up the children of Italian immigrants in Watertown. Corrado, a translator for the Army during WWII, was killed in action in Europe.

Before hearing from Zac, Adeline hadn't realized the medal was missing. Like many military medals, the one Zac's mother had found was a family treasure. "This medal was very precious to my parents. Only on special occasions(场合)would they take it out and let us hold it in our hands," Adeline says.

As a child, Adeline couldn't understand why the medal was so significant. "But as I grew older," Adeline says, "and missed my brother more and more, I realized that was the only thing we had left." Corrado Piccoli's Purple

Heart medal now hangs at the Italian American Civic Association in Watertown.

Zac recently returned another lost medal to a family in Alabama. Since he first reunited Corrado's medal, Zac says his record is now 5 for 5.

21. Where did Zac get a Purple Heart medal for himself?

- A. In the army.
- B. In an antique shop.
- C. From his mother.
- D. From Adeline Rockko.

22. What did Zac realize when Adeline drove to meet him?

- A. She was very impolite.
- B. She was serious about the medal.
- C. She suspected his honesty.
- D. She came from a wealthy family.

23. What made Adeline treasure the Purple Heart?

- A. Her parents' advice.
- B. Her knowledge of antiques.
- C. Her childhood dream.
- D. Her memory of her brother.

2018 年全国卷 III 之 C 篇

While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage.

Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize — which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture — on February 28. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

Wang serves as head of the Architecture Department at the China Academy of Art (CAA). His office is located at the Xiangshan campus(校园) of the university in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Many buildings on the campus are his original creations.

The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities. Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and abundant building types. The curves(曲线) of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.

Wang collected more than 7 million abandoned bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements(元素).

Wang's works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize.

Wang believes traditions should not be sealed in glass boxes at museums. "That is only evidence that traditions once existed," he said.

"Many Chinese people have a misunderstanding of traditions. They think tradition means old things from the past. In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been developing and that are still being created," he said.

"Today, many Chinese people are learning Western styles and theories rather than focusing on Chinese traditions. Many people tend to talk about traditions without knowing what they really are," said Wang.

The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty, he said.

28. Wang's winning of the prize means that Chinese architects are _____.

- A. following the latest world trend
- B. getting international recognition
- C. working harder than ever before
- D. relying on foreign architects

29. What impressed visitors to the CAA Xiangshan campus most?

- A. Its hilly environment.
- B. Its large size.
- C. Its unique style.
- D. Its diverse functions.

30. What made Wang's architectural design a success?

- A. The mixture of different shapes.
- B. The balance of East and West.
- C. The use of popular techniques.

D. The harmony of old and new.

31. What should we do about Chinese traditions according to Wang?

A. Spread them to the world.

B. Preserve them at museums.

C. Teach them in universities.

D. Recreate them in practice.

2018年北京卷之A篇

My First Marathon (马拉松)

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".

36. A month before the marathon, the author _____.

A. was well trained

B. felt scared

C. made up his mind to run

D. lost hope

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. 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.

2018 年天津卷之 B 篇

When I was 17, I read a magazine article about a museum called the McNay, once the home of a watercolorist named Marian McNay. She had requested the community to **turn** it into a museum upon her death. On a sunny Saturday, Sally and I drove over to the museum. She asked, "Do you have the address?" "No, but I'll recognize it, there was a picture in the magazine. "

"Oh, stop. There it is!"

The museum was free. We entered, excited. A group of people sitting in the hall stopped talking and stared at us.

"May I help you?" a man asked. "No, "I said. "We're fine." Tour guides got on my nerves. What if they talked a long time about a painting you weren't that interested in? Sally had gone upstairs. The people in the hall seemed very nosy(爱窥探的), keeping their eyes on me with curiosity. What was their problem? I saw some nice sculptures in one room. Suddenly I sensed a man standing behind me. "Where do you think you are? " he asked. I turned sharply. "The McNay Art Museum!" He smiled, shaking his head. "Sorry, the McNay is on New Braunfels Street."

"What's this place?" I asked, still confused. "Well, it's our home." My heart jolted(震颤). I raced to the staircase and called out, "Sally! Come down immediately! "

"There's some really good stuff(艺术作品) up there." She stepped down, looking confused. I pushed her toward the front door, waving at the family, saying, "Sorry, please forgive us, you have a really nice place." Outside, when I told Sally what happened, she covered her mouth, laughing. She couldn't believe how long they let us look around without saying anything.

The real McNay was splendid, but we felt nervous the whole time we were there. Van Gogh, Picasso. This time, we stayed together, in case anything else unusual happened.

Thirty years later, a woman approached me in a public place. "Excuse me, did you ever enter a residence, long ago, thinking it was the McNay Museum? "

"Yes. But how do you know? We never told anyone. "

"That was my home. I was a teenager sitting in the hall. Before you came over, I never realized what a beautiful place I lived in. I never felt lucky before. You thought it was a museum. My feelings about my home changed after that. I've always wanted to thank you."

41. What do we know about Marian McNay?

- A. She was a painter.
- B. She was a community leader.
- C. She was a museum director.
- D. She was a journalist.

42. Why did the author refuse the help from the man in the house?

- A. She disliked people who were nosy.
- B. She felt nervous when talking to strangers.
- C. She knew more about art than the man.
- D. She mistook him for a tour guide.

43. How did the author feel about being stared at by the people in the hall?

- A. Puzzled.
- B. Concerned.
- C. Frightened.
- D. Delighted.

44. Why did the author describe the real McNay museum in just a few words?

- A. The real museum lacked enough artwork to interest her.
- B. She was too upset to spend much time at the real museum.

C. The McNay was disappointing compared with the house.

D. The event happening in the house was more significant.

45. What could we learn from the last paragraph?

A. People should have good taste to enjoy life.

B. People should spend more time with their family.

C. People tend to be blind to the beauty around them.

D. People tend to educate teenagers at a museum.

2018 年浙江卷之 A 篇

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 distinguished 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.

2018 年江苏卷之 C 篇

If you want to disturb the car industry, you'd better have a few billion dollars: Mom-and-pop carmakers are unlikely to beat the biggest car companies. But in agriculture, small farmers can get the best of the major players. By connecting directly with customers, and by responding quickly to changes in the markets as well as in the ecosystems(生态系统), small farmers can keep one step ahead of the big guys. As the co-founder of the National Young Farmers Coalition (NYFC, 美国青年农会) and a family farmer myself. I have a front-row seat to the innovations among small farmers that are transforming the industry.

For example, take the Quick Cut Greens Harvester, a tool developed just a couple of years ago by a young farmer, Jonathan Dysinger, in Tennessee, with a small loan from a local Slow Money group. It enables small-scale farmers to harvest 175 pounds of green vegetables per hour—a huge improvement over harvesting just a few dozen pounds by hand—suddenly making it possible for the little guys to compete with large farms of California. Before the tool came out, small farmers couldn't touch the price per pound offered by California farms. But now, with the combination of a better price point and a generally fresher product, they can stay in business.

The sustainable success of small farmers, though, won't happen without fundamental changes to the industry. One crucial factor is secure access to land. Competition from investors, developers, and established large farmers

makes owning one's own land unattainable for many new farmers.

From 2004 to 2013, agricultural land values doubled, and they continue to rise in many regions.

Another challenge for more than a million of the most qualified farm workers and managers is a non-existent path to citizenship — the greatest barrier to building a farm of their own. With farmers over the age of 65 outnumbering(多于) farmers younger than 35 by six to one, and with two-thirds of the nation's farmland in need of a new farmer, we must clear the path for talented people willing to grow the nation's food.

There are solutions that could light a path toward a more sustainable and fair farm economy, but farmers can't clumsily put them together before us. We at the NYFC need broad support as we urge Congress to increase farmland conservation, as we push for immigration reform, and as we seek policies that will ensure the success of a diverse and ambitious next generation of farms from all backgrounds. With a new farm bill to be debated in Congress, consumers must take a stand with young farmers.

61. The author mentions car industry at the beginning of the passage to introduce _____ .

- A. the progress made in car industry
- B. a special feature of agriculture
- C. a trend of development in agriculture
- D. the importance of investing in car industry

62. What does the author want to illustrate with the example in paragraph 2?

- A. Loans to small local farmers are necessary.
- B. Technology is vital for agricultural development.
- C. Competition between small and big farms is fierce
- D. Small farmers may gain some advantages over big ones.

63. What is the difficulty for those new famers?

- A. To gain more financial aid.
- B. To hire good farm managers.
- C. To have fans of their own.
- D. To win old farmers' support.

64. What should farmers do for a more sustainable and fair farm economy?

- A. Seek support beyond NYFC.
- B. Expand farmland conservation.

C. Become members of NYFC.

D. Invest more to improve technology.

