

专题 12 阅读理解说明文、议论文

全国各地历年高考真题全收录

2022 年新高考 I 卷之 B 篇

Like most of us, I try to be mindful of food that goes to waste. The arugula (芝麻菜) was to make a nice green salad, rounding out a roast chicken dinner. But I ended up working late. Then friends called with a dinner invitation. I stuck the chicken in the freezer. But as days passed, the arugula went bad. Even worse, I had unthinkingly bought way too much; I could have made six salads with what I threw out.

In a world where nearly 800 million people a year go hungry, “food waste goes against the moral grain,” as Elizabeth Royte writes in this month’s cover story. It’s jaw-dropping how much perfectly good food is thrown away — from “ugly” (but quite eatable) vegetables rejected by grocers to large amounts of uneaten dishes thrown into restaurant garbage cans.

Producing food that no one eats wastes the water, fuel, and other resources used to grow it. That makes food waste an environmental problem. In fact, Royte writes, “if food waste were a country, it would be the third largest producer of greenhouse gases in the world.”

If that’s hard to understand, let’s keep it as simple as the arugula at the back of my refrigerator. Mike Curtin sees my arugula story all the time — but for him, it’s more like 12 boxes of donated strawberries nearing their last days. Curtin is CEO of DC Central Kitchen in Washington, D.C., which recovers food and turns it into healthy meals. Last year it recovered more than 807,500 pounds of food by taking donations and collecting blemished (有瑕疵的) produce that otherwise would have rotted in fields. And the strawberries? Volunteers will wash, cut, and freeze or dry them for use in meals down the road.

Such methods seem obvious, yet so often we just don’t think. “Everyone can play a part in reducing waste, whether by not purchasing more food than necessary in your weekly shopping or by asking restaurants to not include the side dish you won’t eat,” Curtin says.

24. What does the author want to show by telling the arugula story?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. We pay little attention to food waste. | B. We waste food unintentionally at times. |
| C. We waste more vegetables than meat. | D. We have good reasons for wasting food. |

25. What is a consequence of food waste according to the text?

A. Moral decline.

B. Environmental harm.

C. Energy shortage.

D. Worldwide starvation.

26. What does Curtin's company do?

A. It produces kitchen equipment.

B. It turns rotten arugula into clean fuel.

C. It helps local farmers grow fruits.

D. It makes meals out of unwanted food.

27. What does Curtin suggest people do?

A. Buy only what is needed.

B. Reduce food consumption.

C. Go shopping once a week.

D. Eat in restaurants less often.

2022 年新高考 I 卷之 C 篇

The elderly residents (居民) in care homes in London are being given hens to look after to stop them feeling lonely.

The project was dreamed up by a local charity (慈善组织) to reduce loneliness and improve elderly people's wellbeing. It is also being used to help patients suffering dementia, a serious illness of the mind. Staff in care homes have reported a reduction in the use of medicine where hens are in use.

Among those taking part in the project is 80-year-old Ruth Xavier. She said: "I used to keep hens when I was younger and had to prepare their breakfast each morning before I went to school."

"I like the project a lot. I am down there in my wheelchair in the morning letting the hens out and down there again at night to see they've gone to bed."

"It's good to have a different focus. People have been bringing their children in to see the hens and residents come and sit outside to watch them. I'm enjoying the creative activities, and it feels great to have done something useful."

There are now 700 elderly people looking after hens in 20 care homes in the North East, and the charity has been given financial support to roll it out countrywide.

Wendy Wilson, extra care manager at 60 Penfold Street, one of the first to embark on the project, said: "Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions. We are looking forward to the benefits and fun the project can bring to people here."

Lynn Lewis, director of Notting Hill Pathways, said: "We are happy to be taking part in the project. It will really help connect our residents through a shared interest and creative activities."

28. What is the purpose of the project?

- A. To ensure harmony in care homes.
- B. To provide part-time jobs for the aged.
- C. To raise money for medical research.
- D. To promote the elderly people's welfare.

29. How has the project affected Ruth Xavier?

- A. She has learned new life skills.
- B. She has gained a sense of achievement.
- C. She has recovered her memory.
- D. She has developed a strong personality.

30. What do the underlined words “embark on” mean in paragraph 7?

- A. Improve.
- B. Oppose.
- C. Begin.
- D. Evaluate.

31. What can we learn about the project from the last two paragraphs?

- A. It is well received.
- B. It needs to be more creative.
- C. It is highly profitable.
- D. It takes ages to see the results.

2022 年新高考 I 卷之 D 篇

Human speech contains more than 2,000 different sounds, from the common “m” and “a” to the rare clicks of some southern African languages. But why are certain sounds more common than others? A ground-breaking, five-year study shows that diet-related changes in human bite led to new speech sounds that are now found in half the world's languages.

More than 30 years ago, the scholar Charles Hockett noted that speech sounds called labiodentals, such as “f” and “v”, were more common in the languages of societies that ate softer foods. Now a team of researchers led by Damián Blasi at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, has found how and why this trend arose.

They discovered that the upper and lower front teeth of ancient human adults were aligned (对齐), making it hard to produce labiodentals, which are formed by touching the lower lip to the upper teeth. Later, our jaws changed to an overbite structure (结构), making it easier to produce such sounds.

The team showed that this change in bite was connected with the development of agriculture in the Neolithic period. Food became easier to chew at this point. The jawbone didn't have to do as much work and so didn't grow to be so large.

Analyses of a language database also confirmed that there was a global change in the sound of world languages after the Neolithic age, with the use of “f” and “v” increasing remarkably during the last few thousand years. These sounds are still not found in the languages of many hunter-gatherer people today.

This research overturns the popular view that all human speech sounds were present when human beings evolved around 300,000 years ago. "The set of speech sounds we use has not necessarily remained stable since the appearance of human beings, but rather the huge variety of speech sounds that we find today is the product of a complex interplay of things like biological change and cultural evolution," said Steven Moran, a member of the research team.

32. Which aspect of the human speech sound does Damián Blasi's research focus on?

- A. Its variety. B. Its distribution. C. Its quantity. D. Its development.

33. Why was it difficult for ancient human adults to produce labiodentals?

- A. They had fewer upper teeth than lower teeth.
B. They could not open and close their lips easily.
C. Their jaws were not conveniently structured.
D. Their lower front teeth were not large enough.

34. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

- A. Supporting evidence for the research results.
B. Potential application of the research findings.
C. A further explanation of the research methods.
D. A reasonable doubt about the research process.

35. What does Steven Moran say about the set of human speech sounds?

- A. It is key to effective communication. B. It contributes much to cultural diversity.
C. It is a complex and dynamic system. D. It drives the evolution of human beings.

2022 年新高考 II 卷之 C 篇

Over the last seven years, most states have banned texting by drivers, and public service campaigns have tried a wide range of methods to persuade people to put down their phones when they are behind the wheel.

Yet the problem, by just about any measure, appears to be getting worse. Americans are still texting while driving, as well as using social networks and taking photos. Road accidents, which had fallen for years, are now rising sharply.

That is partly because people are driving more, but Mark Rosekind, the chief of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, said distracted (分心) driving was "only increasing, unfortunately. "

"Big change requires big ideas. " he said in a speech last month, referring broadly to the need to improve road safety. So to try to change a distinctly modern behavior, lawmakers and public health experts are reaching back to an old approach: They want to treat distracted driving like drunk driving.

An idea from lawmakers in New York is to give police officers a new device called the Textalyzer. It would work like this: An officer arriving at the scene of a crash could ask for the phones of the drivers and use the Textalyzer to check in the operating system for recent activity. The technology could determine whether a driver had just texted, emailed or done anything else that is not allowed under New York's hands-free driving laws.

"We need something on the books that can change people's behavior," said Félix W. Ortiz, who pushed for the state's 2001 ban on hand-held devices by drivers. If the Textalyzer bill becomes law, he said, "people are going to be more afraid to put their hands on the cell phone. "

8. Which of the following best describes the ban on drivers' texting in the US?

- A. Ineffective.
- B. Unnecessary.
- C. Inconsistent.
- D. Unfair.

9. What can the Textalyzer help a police officer find out?

- A. Where a driver came from.
- B. Whether a driver used their phone.
- C. How fast a driver was going.
- D. When a driver arrived at the scene.

10. What does the underlined word "something" in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. Advice.
- B. Data.
- C. Tests.
- D. Laws.

11. What is a suitable title for the text?

- A. To Drive or Not to Drive? Think Before You Start
- B. Texting and Driving? Watch Out for the Textalyzer
- C. New York Banning Hand-Held Devices by Drivers.
- D. The Next Generation Cell Phone: The Textalyzer-

2022 年新高考 II 卷之 D 篇

As we age, even if we're healthy, the heart just isn't as efficient in processing oxygen as it used to be. In most people the first signs show up in their 50s or early 60s. And among people who don't exercise, the changes can start even sooner.

"Think of a rubber band. In the beginning, it is flexible, but put it in a drawer for 20 years and it will become

dry and easily broken,” says Dr. Ben Levine, a heart specialist at the University of Texas. That’s what happens to the heart. Fortunately for those in midlife, Levine is finding that even if you haven’t been an enthusiastic exerciser, getting in shape now may help improve your aging heart.

Levine and his research team selected volunteers aged between 45 and 64 who did not exercise much but were otherwise healthy. Participants were randomly divided into two groups. The first group participated in a program of nonaerobic (无氧) exercise—balance training and weight training—three times a week. The second group did high-intensity aerobic exercise under the guidance of a trainer for four or more days a week. After two years, the second group saw remarkable improvements in heart health.

“We took these 50-year-old hearts and turned the clock back to 30-or 35-year-old hearts,” says Levine. “And the reason they got so much stronger and fitter was that their hearts could now fill a lot better and pump (泵送) a lot more blood during exercise. ” But the hearts of those who participated in less intense exercise didn’t change, he says.

“The sweet spot in life to start exercising, if you haven’t already, is in late middle age when the heart still has flexibility,” Levine says. “We put healthy 70-year-olds through a yearlong exercise training program, and nothing happened to them at all. ”

Dr. Nieca Goldberg, a spokeswoman for the American Heart Association, says Levine’s findings are a great start. But the study was small and needs to be repeated with far larger groups of people to determine exactly which aspects of an exercise routine make the biggest difference.

12. What does Levine want to explain by mentioning the rubber band?

- A. The right way of exercising.
- B. The causes of a heart attack.
- C. The difficulty of keeping fit.
- D. The aging process of the heart.

13. In which aspect were the two groups different in terms of research design?

- A. Diet plan.
- B. Professional background.
- C. Exercise type.
- D. Previous physical condition.

14. What does Levine’s research find?

- A. Middle-aged hearts get younger with aerobic exercise.
- B. High-intensity exercise is more suitable for the young.
- C. It is never too late for people to start taking exercise.
- D. The more exercise we do, the stronger our hearts get.

15. What does Dr. Nieca Goldberg suggest?

- A. Making use of the findings.
- B. Interviewing the study participants.
- C. Conducting further research.
- D. Clarifying the purpose of the study.

2022 年全国甲卷之 C 篇

Goffin's cockatoos, a kind of small parrot native to Australasia, have been shown to have similar shape-recognition abilities to a human two-year-old. Though not known to use tools in the wild, the birds have proved skilful at tool use while kept in the cage. In a recent experiment, cockatoos were presented with a box with a nut inside it. The clear front of the box had a "keyhole" in a geometric shape, and the birds were given five differently shaped "keys" to choose from. Inserting the correct "key" would let out the nut.

In humans, babies can put a round shape in a round hole from around one year of age, but it will be another year before they are able to do the same with less symmetrical (对称的) shapes. This ability to recognize that a shape will need to be turned in a specific direction before it will fit is called an "allocentric frame of reference". In the experiment, Goffin's cockatoos were able to select the right tool for the job, in most cases, by visual recognition alone. Where trial-and-error was used, the cockatoos did better than monkeys in similar tests. This indicates that Goffin's cockatoos do indeed possess an allocentric frame of reference when moving objects in space, similar to two-year-old babies.

The next step, according to the researchers, is to try and work out whether the cockatoos rely entirely on visual clues (线索), or also use a sense of touch in making their shape selections.

24. How did the cockatoos get the nut from the box in the experiment?

- A. By following instructions.
- B. By using a tool.
- C. By turning the box around.
- D. By removing the lid.

25. Which task can human one-year-olds most likely complete according to the text?

- A. Using a key to unlock a door.
- B. Telling parrots from other birds.
- C. Putting a ball into a round hole.
- D. Grouping toys of different shapes.

26. What does the follow-up test aim to find out about the cockatoos?

- A. How far they are able to see.
- B. How they track moving objects.
- C. Whether they are smarter than monkeys.
- D. Whether they use a sense of touch in the test.

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

- A. Cockatoos: Quick Error Checkers
- B. Cockatoos: Independent Learners

2022 年全国甲卷之 C 篇

As Ginni Bazlinton reached Antarctica, she found herself greeted by a group of little Gentoo penguins (企鹅) longing to say hello. These gentle, lovely gatekeepers welcomed her and kick-started what was to be a trip Ginni would never forget.

Ever since her childhood, Ginni, now 71, has had a deep love for travel. Throughout her career (职业) as a professional dancer, she toured in the UK, but always longed to explore further. When she retired from dancing and her sons eventually flew the nest, she decided it was time to take the plunge.

After taking a degree at Chichester University in Related Arts, Ginni began to travel the world, eventually getting work teaching English in Japan and Chile. And it was in Chile she discovered she could get last-minute cheap deals on ships going to Antarctica from the islands off Tierra del Fuego, the southernmost tip of the South American mainland. “I just decided I wanted to go,” she says. “I had no idea about what I’d find there and I wasn’t nervous, I just wanted to do it. And I wanted to do it alone as I always prefer it that way.”

In March 2008, Ginni boarded a ship with 48 passengers she’d never met before, to begin the journey towards Antarctica. “From seeing the wildlife to witnessing sunrises, the whole experience was amazing. Antarctica left an impression on me that no other place has,” Ginni says. “I remember the first time I saw a humpback whale; it just rose out of the water like some prehistoric creature and I thought it was smiling at us. You could still hear the operatic sounds it was making underwater.”

The realization that this is a precious land, to be respected by humans, was one of the biggest things that hit home to Ginni.

28. Which of the following best explains “take the plunge” underlined in paragraph 2?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Try challenging things. | B. Take a degree. |
| C. Bring back lost memories. | D. Stick to a promise. |

29. What made Ginni decide on the trip to Antarctica?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Lovely penguins. | B. Beautiful scenery. |
| C. A discount fare. | D. A friend’s invitation. |

30. What does Ginni think about Antarctica after the journey?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. It could be a home for her. | B. It should be easily accessible. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|

C. It should be well preserved.

D. It needs to be fully introduced.

31. What is the text mainly about?

A. A childhood dream.

B. An unforgettable experience.

C. Sailing around the world.

D. Meeting animals in Antarctica.

2022 年全国乙卷之 C 篇

Can a small group of drones (无人机) guarantee the safety and reliability of railways and, at the same time, help railway operators save billions of euros each year? That is the very likely future of applying today's "eyes in the sky" technology to making sure that the millions of kilometres of rail tracks and infrastructure (基础设施) worldwide are safe for trains on a 24/7 basis.

Drones are already being used to examine high-tension electrical lines. They could do precisely the same thing to inspect railway lines and other vital aspects of rail infrastructure such as the correct position of railway tracks and switching points. The more regularly they can be inspected, the more railway safety, reliability and on-time performance will be improved. Costs would be cut and operations would be more efficient (高效) across the board.

That includes huge savings in maintenance costs and better protection of railway personnel safety. It is calculated that European railways alone spend approximately 20 billion euros a year on maintenance, including sending maintenance staff, often at night, to inspect and repair the rail infrastructure. That can be dangerous work that could be avoided with drones assisting the crews' efforts.

By using the latest technologies, drones could also start providing higher-value services for railways, detecting faults in the rail or switches, before they can cause any safety problems. To perform these tasks, drones for rail don't need to be flying overhead. Engineers are now working on a new concept: the rail drones of the future. They will be moving on the track ahead of the train, and programmed to run autonomously. Very small drones with advanced sensors and AI and travelling ahead of the train could guide it like a co-pilot. With their ability to see ahead, they could signal any problem, so that fast-moving trains would be able to react in time.

28. What makes the application of drones to rail lines possible?

A. The use of drones in checking on power lines.

B. Drones' ability to work at high altitudes.

C. The reduction of cost in designing drones.

D. Drones' reliable performance in remote areas.

29. What does "maintenance" underlined in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Personnel safety.

B. Assistance from drones.

C. Inspection and repair.

D. Construction of infrastructure.

30. What function is expected of the rail drones?

A. To provide early warning.

B. To make trains run automatically.

C. To earn profits for the crews.

D. To accelerate transportation.

31. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

A. What Faults Can Be Detected with Drones

B. How Production of Drones Can Be Expanded

C. What Difficulty Drone Development Will Face

D. How Drones Will Change the Future of Railways

2022 年全国乙卷之 C 篇

The Government's sugar tax on soft drinks has brought in half as much money as Ministers first predicted it would generate, the first official data on the policy has shown.

First announced in April, 2016, the tax which applies to soft drinks containing more than 5g of sugar per 100ml, was introduced to help reduce childhood obesity (肥胖). It is believed that today's children and teenagers are consuming three times the recommended level of sugar, putting them at a higher risk of the disease.

Initially the sugar tax was expected to make £520m a year for the Treasury. However, data of the first six months showed it would make less than half this amount. At present it is expected to generate £240m for the year ending in April 2019, which will go to school sports.

It comes after more than half of soft drinks sold in shops have had their sugar levels cut by manufacturers (制造商) so they can avoid paying the tax. Drinks now contain 45 million fewer kilos of sugar as a result of manufacturers' efforts to avoid the charge, according to Treasury figures. Since April drinks companies have been forced to pay between 18p and 24p for every litre of sugary drink they produce or import, depending on the sugar content.

However, some high sugar brands, like Classic Coca Cola, have accepted the sugar tax and are refusing to change for fear of upsetting consumers. Fruit juices, milk-based drinks and most alcoholic drinks are free of the tax, as are small companies manufacturing fewer than 1m litres per year.

Today's figures, according to one government official, show the positive influence the sugar tax is having by raising millions of pounds for sports facilities (设施) and healthier eating in schools. Helping the next generation to

have a healthy and active childhood is of great importance, and the industry is playing its part.

32. Why was the sugar tax introduced?

- A. To collect money for schools.
- B. To improve the quality of drinks.
- C. To protect children's health.
- D. To encourage research in education.

33. How did some drinks companies respond to the sugar tax?

- A. They turned to overseas markets.
- B. They raised the prices of their products.
- C. They cut down on their production.
- D. They reduced their products' sugar content.

34. From which of the following is the sugar tax collected?

- A. Most alcoholic drinks.
- B. Milk-based drinks.
- C. Fruit juices.
- D. Classic Coke.

35. What can be inferred about the adoption of the sugar tax policy?

- A. It is a short-sighted decision.
- B. It is a success story.
- C. It benefits manufacturers.
- D. It upsets customers.

2022 年 1 月浙江卷之 B 篇

The United States rose to global power on the strength of its technology, and the lifeblood that technology has long been electricity. By providing long-distance communication and energy, electricity created the modern world. Yet properly understood, the age of electricity is merely the second stage in the age of steam, which began a century earlier.

"It is curious that no one has put together a history of both the steam and electric revolutions," writes Maury Klein in his book *The Power Makers, Steam, Electricity, and the Men Invented Modern America*. Klein, a noted historian of technology, spins a narrative so lively that at times it reads like a novel.

The story begins in the last years of the 18th century in Scotland, where Watt perfected "the machine that changed the world". Klein writes, "America did not invent the steam engine, but once they grasped its possibilities they put it to more uses than anyone else."

Meanwhile, over the course of 19th century, electricity went from mere curiosity to a basic necessity. Morse invented a code for sending messages over an electromagnetic circuit. Bell then gave the telegraph a voice. Edison perfected an incandescent bulb that brought electric light into the American home.

Most importantly, Edison realized that success depended on mass electrification, which he showed in New York City. With help from Tesla, Westinghouse's firm developed a system using alternating current, which soon

became the major forms of power delivery.

To frame his story, Klein creates the character of Ned, a fictional witness to the progress brought about by the steams and electric revolutions in America during one man's lifetime. It's a technique that helps turn a long narrative into an interesting one.

4. What is Klein's understanding of the age of electricity?

- A. It is closely linked to the steam age.
- B. It began earlier than proper thought.
- C. It is a little-studied period of history.
- D. It will come to an end sooner or later.

5. What can be inferred about Ned?

- A. He was born in New York City.
- B. He wrote many increasing stories,
- C. He created an electricity company.
- D. He lived mainly in the 19th century.

6. What is the text?

- A. A biography.
- B. A book review.
- C. A short story.
- D. A science report.

2022 年 1 月浙江卷之 C 篇

The benefits of regular exercise are well documented but there's a new bonus to add to the ever-growing list. New researchers found that middle-aged women who were physically fit could be nearly 90 percent less likely to develop dementia in later life, and as they did, it came on a decade later than less sporty women.

Lead researcher Dr. Helena Horder, of the University of Gothenburg in Sweden, said: "These findings are exciting because it's possible that improving people's cardiovascular (心血管的) fitness in middle age could delay or even prevent them from developing dementia. "

For the study, 191 women with an average age of 50 took a bicycle exercise test until they were exhausted to measure their peak (最大值的) cardiovascular capacity. The average peak workload was measured at 103 watts.

A total of 40 women met the criteria for a high fitness level, or 120 watts or higher. A total of 92 women were in the medium fitness category; and 59 women were in the low fitness category, defined as a peak workload of 80 watts or less, or having their exercise tests stopped because of high blood pressure, chest pain or other cardiovascular problems.

These women were then tested for dementia six times over the following four decades. During that time, 44 of

the women developed dementia. Five percent of the highly fit women developed dementia, compared to 25 percent of the women with medium fitness and 32 percent of the women with low fitness.

"However, this study does not show cause and effect between cardiovascular fitness and dementia, it only shows an association. More research is needed to see if improved fitness could have a positive effect on the risk of dementia and also to look at when during a lifetime a high fitness level is most important. " She also admitted that a relatively small number of women were studied, all of whom were from Sweden, so the results might not be applicable to other groups.

7. What is on the ever-growing list mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. Positive effects of doing exercises.
- B. Exercises suitable for the middle-aged.
- C. Experimental studies on diseases.
- D. Advantages of sporty woman over man

8. Why did the researchers ask the woman to do bicycle exercise?

- A. To predict their maximum heart rate.
- B. To assess their cardiovascular capacity
- C. To change their habits of working out
- D. To detect their potential health problems

9. What do we know about Dr Horder's study?

- A. It aimed to find a cure for dementia.
- B. Data collection was a lengthy process.
- C. Some participants withdrew from it.
- D. The results were far from satisfactory.

10. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. More Women Are Exercising to Prevent Dementia
- B. Middle-Aged Women Need to Do More Exercise
- C. Fit Women Are Less Likely to Develop Dementia
- D. Biking Improves Women's Cardiovascular Fitness

When the explorers first set foot upon the continent of North America, the skies and lands were alive with an astonishing variety of wildlife. Native Americans had taken care of these precious natural resources wisely. Unfortunately, it took the explorers and the settlers who followed only a few decades to decimate a large part of these resources. Millions of waterfowl (水 禽) were killed at the hands of market hunters and a handful of overly ambitious sportsmen. Millions of acres of wetlands were dried to feed and house the ever-increasing populations, greatly reducing waterfowl habitat.

In 1934, with the passage of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (Act), an increasingly concerned nation took firm action to stop the destruction of migratory (迁徙的) waterfowl and the wetlands so vital to their survival. Under this Act, all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and over must annually purchase and carry a Federal Duck Stamp. The very first Federal Duck Stamp was designed by J.N. “Ding” Darling, a political cartoonist from Des Moines, Iowa, who at that time was appointed by President Franklin Roosevelt as Director of the Bureau of Biological Survey. Hunters willingly pay the stamp price to ensure the survival of our natural resources.

About 98 cents of every duck stamp dollar goes directly into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund to purchase wetlands and wildlife habitat for inclusion into the National Wildlife Refuge System — a fact that ensures this land will be protected and available for all generations to come. Since 1934, better than half a billion dollars has gone into that Fund to purchase more than 5 million acres of habitat. Little wonder the Federal Duck Stamp Program has been called one of the most successful conservation programs ever initiated.

28. What was a cause of the waterfowl population decline in North America?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Loss of wetlands. | B. Popularity of water sports. |
| C. Pollution of rivers. | D. Arrival of other wild animals. |

29. What does the underlined word “decimate” mean in the first paragraph?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. Acquire. | B. Export. |
| C. Destroy. | D. Distribute. |

30. What is a direct result of the Act passed in 1934?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. The stamp price has gone down. | B. The migratory birds have flown away. |
| C. The hunters have stopped hunting. | D. The government has collected money. |

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. The Federal Duck Stamp Story | B. The National Wildlife Refuge System |
| C. The Benefits of Saving Waterfowl | D. The History of Migratory Bird Hunting |

2021 年新高考 I 卷之 D 篇

Popularization has in some cases changed the original meaning of emotional (情感的) intelligence. Many people now misunderstand emotional intelligence as almost everything desirable in a person's makeup that cannot be measured by an IQ test, such as character, motivation, confidence, mental stability, optimism and “people skills.” Research has shown that emotional skills may contribute to some of these qualities, but most of them move far beyond skill-based emotional intelligence.

We prefer to describe emotional intelligence as a specific set of skills that can be used for either good or bad purposes. The ability to accurately understand how others are feeling may be used by a doctor to find how best to help her patients, while a cheater might use it to control potential victims. Being emotionally intelligent does not necessarily make one a moral person.

Although popular beliefs regarding emotional intelligence run far ahead of what research can reasonably support, the overall effects of the publicity have been more beneficial than harmful. The most positive aspect of this popularization is a new and much needed emphasis (重视) on emotion by employers, educators and others interested in promoting social well-being. The popularization of emotional intelligence has helped both the public and researchers re-evaluate the functionality of emotions and how they serve people adaptively in everyday life.

Although the continuing popular appeal of emotional intelligence is desirable, we hope that such attention will excite a greater interest in the scientific and scholarly study of emotion. It is our hope that in coming decades, advances in science will offer new perspectives (视角) from which to study how people manage their lives. Emotional intelligence, with its focus on both head and heart, may serve to point us in the right direction.

32. What is a common misunderstanding of emotional intelligence?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. It can be measured by an IQ test. | B. It helps to exercise a person's mind. |
| C. It includes a set of emotional skills. | D. It refers to a person's positive qualities. |

33. Why does the author mention “doctor” and “cheater” in paragraph 2?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. To explain a rule. | B. To clarify a concept. |
| C. To present a fact. | D. To make a prediction. |

34. What is the author's attitude to the popularization of emotional intelligence?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Favorable. | B. Intolerant. |
| C. Doubtful. | D. Unclear. |

35. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about concerning emotional intelligence?

- A. Its appeal to the public.
- B. Expectations for future studies.
- C. Its practical application.
- D. Scientists with new perspectives.

2021 年新高考 II 卷之 D 篇

An Australian professor is developing a robot to monitor the health of grazing cattle, a development that could bring big changes to a profession that's relied largely on a low-tech approach for decades but is facing a labor shortage.

Salah Sukkarieh, a professor at the University of Sydney, sees robots as necessary given how cattlemen are aging. He is building a four-wheeled robot that will run on solar and electric power. It will use cameras and sensors to monitor the animals. A computer system will analyze the video to determine whether a cow is sick. Radio tags (标签) on the animals will measure temperature changes. The quality of grassland will be tracked by monitoring the shape, color and texture (质地) of grass. That way, cattlemen will know whether they need to move their cattle to another field for nutrition purposes.

Machines have largely taken over planting, watering and harvesting crops such as corn and wheat, but the monitoring of cattle has gone through fewer changes.

For Texas cattleman Pete Bonds, it's increasingly difficult to find workers interested in watching cattle. But Bonds doesn't believe a robot is right for the job. Years of experience in the industry - and failed attempts to use technology - have convinced him that the best way to check cattle is with a man on a horse. Bonds, who bought his first cattle almost 50 years ago, still has each of his cowboys inspect 300 or 400 cattle daily and look for signs that an animal is getting sick.

Other cattlemen see more promise in robots. Michael Kelsey Paris, vice president of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, said a robot could be extremely useful given rising concerns about cattle theft. Cattle tend to be kept in remote places and their value has risen, making them appealing targets.

12. What is a problem with the cattle-raising industry?

- A. Soil pollution.
- B. Lack of workers.
- C. Aging machines.
- D. Low profitability.

13. What will Sukkarieh's robot be able to do?

- A. Monitor the quality of grass.
- B. Cure the diseased cattle.

- C. Move cattle to another field. D. Predict weather changes.
14. Why does Pete Bonds still hire cowboys to watch cattle?
- A. He wants to help them earn a living. B. He thinks men can do the job better.
- C. He is inexperienced in using robots. D. He enjoys the traditional way of life.
15. How may robots help with cattle watching according to Michael Kelsey?
- A. Increase the value of cattle. B. Bring down the cost of labor.
- C. Make the job more appealing. D. Keep cattle from being stolen.

2021 年全国甲卷之 B 篇

Port Lympne Reserve, which runs a breeding (繁育) programme, has welcomed the arrival of a rare black rhino calf (犀牛幼崽). When the tiny creature arrived on January 31, she became the 40th black rhino to be born at the reserve. And officials at Port Lympne were delighted with the new arrival, especially as black rhinos are known for being difficult to breed in captivity (圈养).

Paul Beer, head of rhino section at Port Lympne, said: “Obviously we're all absolutely delighted to welcome another calf to our black rhino family. She's healthy, strong and already eager to play and explore. Her mother, Solio, is a first-time mum and she is doing a fantastic job. It's still a little too cold for them to go out into the open, but as soon as the weather warms up, I have no doubt that the little one will be out and about exploring and playing every day.”

The adorable female calf is the second black rhino born this year at the reserve, but it is too early to tell if the calves will make good candidates to be returned to protected areas of the wild. The first rhino to be born at Port Lympne arrived on January 5 to first-time mother Kisima and weighed about 32kg. His mother, grandmother and great grandmother were all born at the reserve and still live there.

According to the World Wildlife Fund, the global black rhino population has dropped as low as 5500, giving the rhinos a “critically endangered” status.

4. Which of the following best describes the breeding programme?
- A. Costly. B. Controversial. C. Ambitious. D. Successful.
5. What does Paul Beer say about the new-born rhino?
- A. She loves staying with her mother. B. She dislikes outdoor activities.
- C. She is in good condition D. She is sensitive to heat.

6. What similar experience do Solio and Kisima have?

- A. They had their first born in January.
- B. They enjoyed exploring new places
- C. They lived with their grandmothers.
- D. They were brought to the reserve young

7. What can be inferred about Porn Lympne Reserve?

- A. The rhino section will be open to the public.
- B. It aims to control the number of the animals.
- C. It will continue to work with the World Wildlife Fund.
- D. Some of its rhinos may be sent to the protected wild areas.

2021 年全国甲卷之 D 篇

Who is a genius? This question has greatly interested humankind for centuries.

Let's state clearly: Einstein was a genius. His face is almost the international symbol for genius. But we want to go beyond one man and explore the nature of genius itself. Why is it that some people are so much more intelligent or creative than the rest of us? And who are they?

In the sciences and arts, those praised as geniuses were most often white men, of European origin. Perhaps this is not a surprise. It's said that history is written by the victors, and those victors set the standards for admission to the genius club. When contributions were made by geniuses outside the club—women, or people of a different color or belief—they were unacknowledged and rejected by others.

A study recently published by *Science* found that as young as age six, girls are less likely than boys to say that members of their gender(性别)are “really, really smart.” Even worse, the study found that girls act on that belief: Around age six they start to avoid activities said to be for children who are “really, really smart.” Can our planet afford to have any great thinkers become discouraged and give up? It doesn't take a genius to know the answer: absolutely not.

Here's the good news. In a wired world with constant global communication, we're all positioned to see flashes of genius wherever they appear. And the more we look, the more we will see that social factors(因素)like gender, race, and class do not determine the appearance of genius. As a writer says, future geniuses come from those with “intelligence, creativity, perseverance(毅力), and simple good fortune, who are able to change the world.”

12. What does the author think of victors' standards for joining the genius club?

- A. They're unfair. B. They're conservative.
C. They're objective. D. They're strict.

13. What can we infer about girls from the study in *Science*?

- A. They think themselves smart.
B. They look up to great thinkers.
C. They see gender differences earlier than boys.
D. They are likely to be influenced by social beliefs

14. Why are more geniuses known to the public?

- A. Improved global communication.
B. Less discrimination against women.
C. Acceptance of victors' concepts.
D. Changes in people's social positions.

15. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Geniuses Think Alike B. Genius Takes Many Forms
C. Genius and Intelligence D. Genius and Luck

2021 年全国乙卷之 A 篇

The Biggest Stadiums in the World

People have been pouring into stadiums since the days of ancient Greece. In around 80 A.D., the Romans built the Colosseum, which remains the world's best known stadium and continues to inform contemporary design. Rome's Colosseum was 157 feet tall and had 80 entrances, seating 50,000 people. However, that was small fry compared with the city's Circus Maximus, which accommodated around 250,000 people.

These days, safety regulations—not to mention the modern sports fan's desire for a good view and comfortable seat—tend to keep stadium capacities(容量) slightly lower. Even soccer fans tend to have a seat each; gone are the days of thousands standing to watch the match.

For the biggest stadiums in the world, we have used data supplied by the World Atlas list so far, which ranks them by their stated permanent capacity, as well as updated information from official stadium websites.

All these stadiums are still funtional, still open and still hosting the biggest events in world sport.

• **Rungrado 1st of May Stadium**, Pyongyang D.P.R. Korea. Capacity: 150,000. Opened: May 1, 1989.

- **Michigan Stadium**, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U. S. Capacity: 107,601. Opened: October 1, 1927.
- **Beaver Stadium**, State College, Pennsylvania, U. S. Capacity: 106,572. Opened: September 17, 1960.
- **Ohio Stadium**, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. Capacity: 104,944. Opened: October 7, 1922.
- **Kyle Field**, College Station, Texas, U. S. Capacity: 102,512. Opened: September 24, 1927.

21. How many people could the Circus Maximus hold?

- A. 104,944. B. 107,601. C. About 150,000. D. About 250,000.

22. Of the following stadiums, which is the oldest?

- A. Michigan Stadium. B. Beaver Stadium. C. Ohio Stadium. D. Kyle Field.

23. What do the listed stadiums have in common?

- A. They host big games. B. They have become tourist attractions.
C. They were built by Americans. D. They are favored by architects.

2021 年全国乙卷之 B 篇

When almost everyone has a mobile phone, why are more than half of Australian homes still paying for a landline (座机)?

These days you'd be hard pressed to find anyone in Australia over the age of 15 who doesn't own a mobile phone. In fact plenty of younger kids have one in their pocket. Practically everyone can make and receive calls anywhere, anytime.

Still, 55 percent of Australians have a landline phone at home and only just over a quarter (29%) rely only on their smartphones according to a survey (调查). Of those Australians who still have a landline, a third concede that it's not really necessary and they're keeping it as a security blanket — 19 percent say they never use it while a further 13 percent keep it in case of emergencies. I think my home falls into that category.

More than half of Australian homes are still choosing to stick with their home phone. Age is naturally a factor (因素) — only 58 percent of Generation Ys still use landlines now and then, compared to 84 percent of Baby Boomers who've perhaps had the same home number for 50 years. Age isn't the only factor; I'd say it's also to do with the makeup of your household.

Generation Xers with young families, like my wife and I, can still find it convenient to have a home phone rather than providing a mobile phone for every family member. That said, to be honest the only people who ever ring our home phone are our Baby Boomers parents, to the point where we play a game and guess who is calling

before we pick up the phone (using Caller ID would take the fun out of it) .

How attached are you to your landline? How long until they go the way of gas street lamps and morning milk deliveries?

24. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us about mobile phones?

- A. Their target users.
- B. Their wide popularity.
- C. Their major functions.
- D. Their complex design.

25. What does the underlined word “concede” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Admit.
- B. Argue.
- C. Remember.
- D. Remark.

26. What can we say about Baby Boomers?

- A. They like smartphone games.
- B. They enjoy guessing callers’ identity.
- C. They keep using landline phones.
- D. They are attached to their family.

27. What can be inferred about the landline from the last paragraph?

- A. It remains a family necessity.
- B. It will fall out of use some day.
- C. It may increase daily expenses.
- D. It is as important as the gas light.

2021 年全国乙卷之 C 篇

You’ve heard that plastic is polluting the oceans — between 4.8 and 12.7 million tonnes enter ocean ecosystems every year. But does one plastic straw or cup really make a difference? Artist Benjamin Von Wong wants you to know that it does. He builds massive sculptures out of plastic garbage, forcing viewers to re-examine their relationship to single-use plastic products.

At the beginning of the year, the artist built a piece called “Strawpocalypse,” a pair of 10-foot-tall plastic waves, frozen mid-crash. Made of 168,000 plastic straws collected from several volunteer beach cleanups, the sculpture made its first appearance at the Estella Place shopping center in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

Just 9% of global plastic waste is recycled. Plastic straws are by no means the biggest source (来源) of plastic pollution, but they’ve recently come under fire because most people don’t need them to drink with and, because of their small size and weight, they cannot be recycled. Every straw that’s part of Von Wong’s artwork likely came

from a drink that someone used for only a few minutes. Once the drink is gone, the straw will take centuries to disappear.

In a piece from 2018, Von Wong wanted to illustrate (说明) a specific statistic: Every 60 seconds, a truckload's worth of plastic enters the ocean. For this work, titled "Truckload of Plastic," Von Wong and a group of volunteers collected more than 10,000 pieces of plastic, which were then tied together to look like they'd been dumped (倾倒) from a truck all at once.

Von Wong hopes that his work will also help pressure big companies to reduce their plastic footprint.

28. What are Von Wong's artworks intended for?

- A. Beautifying the city he lives in.
- B. Introducing eco-friendly products.
- C. Drawing public attention to plastic waste.
- D. Reducing garbage on the beach.

29. Why does the author discuss plastic straws in paragraph 3?

- A. To show the difficulty of their recycling.
- B. To explain why they are useful.
- C. To voice his views on modern art.
- D. To find a substitute for them.

30. What effect would "Truckload of Plastic" have on viewers?

- A. Calming.
- B. Disturbing.
- C. Refreshing.
- D. Challenging.

31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Artists' Opinions on Plastic Safety
- B. Media Interest in Contemporary Art
- C. Responsibility Demanded of Big Companies
- D. Ocean Plastics Transformed into Sculptures

2021 年全国乙卷之 D 篇

During an interview for one of my books, my interviewer said something I still think about often. Annoyed by the level of distraction (干扰) in his open office, he said, "That's why I have a membership at the coworking space across the street — so I can focus". His comment struck me as strange. After all, coworking spaces also typically use an open office layout (布局). But I recently came across a study that shows why his approach works.

The researchers examined various levels of noise on participants as they completed tests of creative thinking. They were randomly divided into four groups and exposed to various noise levels in the background, from total silence to 50 decibels (分贝), 70 decibels, and 85 decibels. The differences between most of the groups were statistically insignificant; however, the participants in the 70 decibels group — those exposed to a level of noise similar to background chatter in a coffee shop — significantly outperformed the other groups. Since the effects were small, this may suggest that our creative thinking does not differ that much in response to total silence and 85 decibels of background noise.

But since the results at 70 decibels were significant, the study also suggests that the right level of background noise — not too loud and not total silence — may actually improve one's creative thinking ability. The right level of background noise may interrupt our normal patterns of thinking just enough to allow our imaginations to wander, without making it impossible to focus. This kind of "distracted focus" appears to be the best state for working on creative tasks.

So why do so many of us hate our open offices? The problem may be that, in our offices, we can't stop ourselves from getting drawn into others' conversations while we're trying to focus. Indeed, the researchers found that face-to-face interactions and conversations affect the creative process, and yet a coworking space or a coffee shop provides a certain level of noise while also providing freedom from interruptions.

32. Why does the interviewer prefer a coworking space?

- A. It helps him concentrate.
- B. It blocks out background noise.
- C. It has a pleasant atmosphere.
- D. It encourages face-to-face interactions.

33. Which level of background noise may promote creative thinking ability?

- A. Total silence.
- B. 50 decibels
- C. 70 decibels.
- D. 85 decibels.

34. What makes an open office unwelcome to many people?

- A. Personal privacy unprotected.
- B. Limited working space.
- C. Restrictions on group discussion.
- D. Constant interruptions.

35. What can we infer about the author from the text?

- A. He's a news reporter.
- B. He's an office manager.
- C. He's a professional designer.
- D. He's a published writer.

2021 年北京卷 C 篇

Hundreds of scientists, writers and academics sounded a warning to humanity in an open letter published last December: Policymakers and the rest of us must engage openly with the risk of global collapse. Researchers in many areas have projected the widespread collapse as “a credible scenario(情景) this century”.

A survey of scientists found that extreme weather events, food insecurity, and freshwater shortages might create global collapse. Of course, if you are a non-human species, collapse is well underway.

The call for public engagement with the unthinkable is especially germane in this moment of still-uncontrolled pandemic and economic crises in the world's most technologically advanced nations. Not very long ago, it was also unthinkable that a virus would shut down nations and that safety nets would be proven so disastrously lacking in flexibility.

The international scholars' warning letter doesn't say exactly what collapse will look like or when it might happen. Collapseology, the study of collapse, is more concerned with identifying trends and with them the dangers of everyday civilization. Among the signatories(签署者) of the warning was Bob Johnson, the originator of the “ecological footprint” concept, which measures the total amount of environmental input needed to maintain a given lifestyle. With the current footprint of humanity, “it seems that global collapse is certain to happen in some form, possibly within a decade, certainly within this century,” Johnson said in an email.

“Only if we discuss the consequences of our biophysical limits,” the December warning letter says, “can we have the hope to reduce their speed, severity and harm”. And yet messengers of the coming disturbance are likely to be ignored. We all want to hope things will turn out fine. As a poet wrote,

Man is a victim of dope(麻醉品)

In the incurable form of hope.

The hundreds of scholars who signed the letter are intent(执着) on quieting hope that ignores preparedness. “Let's look directly into the issue of collapse,” they say, “and deal with the terrible possibilities of what we see there to make the best of a troubling future.”

28. What does the underlined word “germane” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. Scientific. | B. Credible. |
| C. Original. | D. Relevant. |

29. As for the public awareness of global collapse, the author is_____.

A. worried

B. puzzled

C. surprised

D. scared

30. What can we learn from this passage?

A. The signatories may change the biophysical limits.

B. The author agrees with the message of the poem.

C. The issue of collapse is being prioritized.

D. The global collapse is well underway.

2021 年 6 月天津卷之 C 篇

In the fictional worlds of film and TV, artificial intelligence (AI) has been described as so advanced that it is indistinguishable from humans. But what if we're actually getting closer to a world where AI is capable of thinking and feeling?

Tech company UneeQ is heading for its "digital humans", which appear life like on the screen not only in terms of language, but also because of facial movements: raised eyebrows, a smile, even a nod. They look close to a human, but not quite.

What lies beneath UneeQ's digital humans? Their 3D faces are modeled on actual human features. Speech recognition enables them to understand what a person is saying, and natural language processing is used to work out a response. Meanwhile, another AI company, Soul Machines, is taking a more biological approach, with a "digital brain", that imitates aspects of the human brain to adjust the emotions "felt" and "expressed" by its "digital people".

Shiwali Mohan, an AI scientist at the Palo Research Center, is skeptical of these digital beings. "They're humanlike in their looks and the way they sound, but that in itself is not being human," she says. "Human qualities also involve how you think, how you approach problems, and how you break them down; and that takes a lot of algorithmic (算法) design. Designing for human-level intelligence is a different attempt than designing images that behave like humans." She then continues, "If something looks like a human, we have high expectations of them, but they might behave differently in ways that humans just instinctively (直觉地) know how other humans react.

Yet the demand is there, with UneeQ seeing high adoption of its digital employees across the financial, health care, and commercial sectors (行业). "Unless these sectors make their business models much more efficient digitally, they might be left behind," says Chetan Dube, UneeQ's CEO.

Some other companies are taking their digital beings a step further, enabling organizations and individuals to create digital humans themselves using free-access platforms they provide. "The biggest motivation for such platforms is to popularize AI," Dube says.

Mohan is cautious about this approach, yet she supports the purpose behind these digital beings and is optimistic about where they are headed. "As we develop more advanced AI technology, we would then have to use new ways of communicating with that technology," she says. "Hopefully, all of that is designed to support humans in their goals."

46. According to Para. 2, in what respect (s) do Unesco's "digital humans" resemble human beings?

- A. In the way they move around.
- B. In the way they act and react.
- C. In observation and analysis.
- D. In speech and facial expressions.

47. Soul Machines' digital brain is a technological breakthrough because it .

- A. learns to make proper emotional responses
- B. tends to imitate human beings' tone vividly
- C. recognizes the speech sounds it receives
- D. processes the natural language it hears

48. In Mohan's opinion, what human quality is lacking in digital beings?

- A. Calculating brain.
- B. Language skills.
- C. Instinctive judgements.
- D. Problem-solving ability.

49. What makes many sectors employ digital humans?

- A. The fear of falling behind in efficiency.
- B. The urgency to promote e-commerce.
- C. The wish to spread digital technology.
- D. The need to upgrade the health care system.

50. What does Mohan think of the future of digital beings?

- A. It's well planned.

- B. It is promising.
- C. It is uncertain.
- D. It's quite hopeless.

2021 年 6 月天津卷之 D 篇

Art is everywhere. Any public space has been carefully designed by an artistic mind to be both functional and beautiful. Why, then, is art still so widely considered to be "the easy subject" at school, insignificant to wider society, a waste of time and effort?

Art can connect culture with commercial products in a way that not many other things can; art generates money and holds significant emotional and cultural value within communities. When people attend a concert, they are paying for music, sure, maybe even hotel rooms, meals, and transport, but they also gain an incredible experience, a unique atmosphere and a memory that will go through the rest of their lives. People don't just want material things anymore, they want to experience life — the arts are a perfect crossover (交迭) between culture and commerce.

Furthermore, the arts can bring communities together, reducing loneliness and making people feel safer. Social bonds are created among individuals when they share their arts experiences through reflection and discussion, and their expression of common values through artworks in honour of events significant to a nation's experience.

The arts clearly have a pretty positive impact on physical and psychological health. It is found that people who frequent cultural places or participate in artistic events are more likely to gain good health compared to those who do not; more engagement with the arts is linked to a higher level of people's wellbeing. The Royal Society of Public Health discovered that music and art, when used in hospitals, help to improve the conditions of patients by reducing stress, anxiety and blood pressure.

Children who are involved with the arts make greater achievements in their education: those engaged with drama have greater literary ability while others taking part in musical practice exhibit greater skills in math and languages. Kids with preference for the arts have a greater chance of finding employment in the future. Participating in the arts is essential for child development; encouraging children to express themselves in constructive ways could help to form healthy emotional responses in later life.

Vital to human life, art is celebrated and used by nations across the world for various purposes. Life without art would be boring and dead still, for art is a part of what makes us human.

51. Art products differ from most other commercial products because _____.

- A. most people purchase them for collection
- B. they are more expensive and less accessible
- C. they have both commercial and cultural values
- D. their prices may climb up as time passes

52. By sharing their arts experiences, community members can _____.

- A. keep the community safe from illnesses
- B. develop a stronger tie between them
- C. learn to appreciate their own works of art
- D. offer honourable solutions to their problems

53. What can we learn about people who are involved in artistic activities?

- A. They enjoy better living conditions.
- B. They like to compare themselves with others.
- C. They are particularly good at both music and art.
- D. They tend to be healthier physically and mentally.

54. How does kids' engagement with the arts benefit them?

- A. It promotes their academic performance and emotional growth.
- B. It gives them more confidence in exhibiting their learning skills.
- C. It inspires their creativity in designing their future career.
- D. It helps to make responsible people out of them.

55. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. How Art Cures Our Hearts
- B. Art: A Blessing to Humankind
- C. How Art Benefits Communities
- D. Art: A Bridge Between Cultures

2021 年 3 月天津卷之 B 篇

About five weeks ago, I noticed the skin of our pet lizard was growing dusty. It worried me. I reported the strange surface on the skin of the lizard to my husband and children the next morning. Seconds later, our lizard

emerged from its tank with its old skin flowing behind it.

I didn't think about it much until a morning last week when I knocked my favorite teapot off the table. It burst into hundreds of pieces. As I swept up the mess, I wondered why we had been breaking so many things over the months.

The destruction started three months ago. It was my husband's birthday. He had just lost his job. The uncertainty was starting to wear on us, so I wanted to do something special.

"Let's make a cake for Dad!" I cried.

My kids screamed with joy. We baked, iced and sprinkled for most of the day. Candles on the cake! Balloons on the walls! Flowers on the table!

Two hours before my husband came back home from another job interview, my daughter climbed up to grab a glass vase from a high shelf. It fell and crashed beside the cake. Tiny pieces of glass were everywhere. She sobbed loudly as I threw the cake away. My husband had banana pudding for his birthday.

Three days ago, the light in our living room suddenly went out. After several frustrating hours of unsuccessful attempts to fix it, my husband suggested watching the Michael Jordan documentary series *The Last Dance*.

The poignancy of Jordan retiring from his beloved basketball to play baseball and what had pushed him to make such a tough decision took me by surprise. As I watched him take off his basketball uniform and replace it with a baseball uniform, I saw him leaving behind the layer that no longer served him, just as our lizard had. Neither of them chose the moment that had transformed them. But they had to live with who they were after everything was different. Just like us. I realized that we have to learn to leave the past behind.

Humans do not shed skin as easily as other animals. The beginning of change is upsetting. The process is tiring. Damage changes us before we are ready. I see our lizard, raw and nearly new.

Jordan said that no matter how it ends, it starts with hope. With our tender, hopeful skin, that is where we begin.

40. What can we learn about the pet lizard from Paragraph 1?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Its tank grew dirty. | B. Its old skin came off. |
| C. It got a skin disease. | D. It went missing. |

41. Why did the author's husband have banana pudding for his birthday?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. The birthday cake was ruined. | B. The author made good puddings. |
| C. Pudding was his favorite dessert. | D. They couldn't afford a birthday cake. |

42. Why does the author mention *The Last Dance* in the passage?

- A. To prove a theory.
- B. To define a concept.
- C. To develop the theme.
- D. To provide the background.

43. The underlined part "leaving behind the layer" in Paragraph 8 can be understood as_____.

- A. letting go of the past
- B. looking for a new job
- C. getting rid of a bad habit
- D. giving up an opportunity

44. What does the author most likely want to tell us?

- A. Love of family helps us survive great hardships.
- B. It's not the end of the world if we break things.
- C. We should move on no matter what happens.
- D. Past experiences should be treasured.

2021 年 3 月天津卷之 C 篇

A trial project by the Montreal Children's Hospital suggested that the use of medical hypnosis(催眠)can reduce pain and anxiety in patients. The project also resulted in a reduction in the amount of medicines used to perform medical-imaging imaging(医学影像) procedures.

“During the examination children don't move. It works perfectly. It's amazing,”said Johanne L'Ecuyer, a medical-imaging technologist at the hospital.

The project was inspired by a French team from Rouen University Hospital Centre where examinations are done under hypnosis instead of general anesthesia(麻醉) .

A French medical-imaging technologist-also a hypnotist — was invited to train a few members in the medical-imaging department of the children's hospital. In all, 80 examinations were conducted for the project between January and September, 2019, focusing on the imaging procedures that would cause anxiety.

Hypnosis is not a state of sleep: It is rather a modified(改变的)state of consciousness. The technologist will guide the patient to this modified state—an imaginary world that will disassociate itself more and more from the procedure that follows.

“The technologist must build up a story with the patient,” Ms. L'Ecuyer said. "The patient is left with the power to choose what he wants to talk about. Do you play sports? Do you like going to the beach? We establish a subject that we will discuss throughout the procedure."

Everything that happens next during the procedure must be related to this story — an injection (注射) becomes the bite of an insect; the heat on the skin becomes the sensation of the sun and a machine that rings

becomes a police car passing nearby.

"The important thing is that the technologist associates what is happening outside the patient's body with what the patient sees in his head," Ms. L'Ecuyer said. "It requires creativity on the part of the technologist, imagination, a lot of patience and kindness."

The procedure appealed to the staff a lot when it was introduced in January. It spread like wildfire that someone from France was here to train the technologists," Ms. L'Ecuyer said. She added that she had a line of staff at her door wanting to take the training.

51. One of the results produced by the trial project is _____ .
- A. a better understanding of children
 - B. less use of certain medicines
 - C. new medical-imaging technology
 - D. an improved reputation of the hospital
52. The French technologist came to the children's hospital to _____ .
- A. assist in treating a patient
 - B. carry out hypnosis training
 - C. start up a new department
 - D. learn about the procedure
53. According to Paragraph 5, hypnosis works by _____ .
- A. creating a perfect world for patients
 - B. forcing patients into a state of deep sleep
 - C. putting patients into an unconscious state
 - D. leading patients' consciousness away from reality
54. What can we learn about the story used in the procedure?
- A. It should keep pace with the procedure.
 - B. It reflects the patient's creativity.
 - C. It is selected by the technologist.
 - D. It tells what doctors are doing to the patient.
55. The procedure was received among the staff with _____ .
- A. uncertainty

B. enthusiasm

C. worry

D. criticism

56. What is the passage mainly about?

A. An easy way to communicate with patients.

B. The standard method of conducting hypnosis.

C. An introduction of medical-imaging technology.

D. The use of hypnosis in medical-imaging procedures.

2021 年 3 月天津卷之 D 篇

There is something to be said for being a generalist, even if you are a specialist. Knowing a little about a lot of things that interest you can add to the richness of a whole, well-lived life.

Society pushes us to specialize, to become experts. This requires commitment to a particular occupation, branch of study or research. The drawback to being specialists is we often come to know more and more about less and less. There is a great deal of pressure to master one's field. You may pursue training, degrees, or increasing levels of responsibility at work. Then you discover the pressure of having to keep up.

Some people seem willing to work around the clock in their narrow specialty. But such commitment can also weaken a sense of freedom. These specialists could work at the office until ten each night, then look back and realize they would have loved to have gone home and enjoyed the sweetness of their family and friends, or traveled to exciting places, meeting interesting people. Mastering one thing to the exclusion (排除) of others can hold back your true spirit.

Generalists, on the other hand, know a lot about a wide range of subjects and view the whole with all its connections. They are people of ability, talent, and enthusiasm who can bring their broad perspective (视角) into specific fields of expertise (专长). The doctor who is also a poet and philosopher is a superior doctor, one who can give so much more to his patients than just good medical skills.

Things are connected. Let your expertise in one field fuel your passions in all related areas. Some of your interests may not appear to be connected but, once you explore their depths, you discover that they are. My editor Toni, who is also a writer, has edited several history books. She has decided to study Chinese history. Fascinated by

the structural beauty of the Forbidden City as a painter, she is equally interested to learn more about Chinese philosophy. "I don't know where it will lead, but I'm excited I'm on this pursuit."

These expansions into new worlds help us by giving us new perspectives. We begin to see the interconnectedness of one thing to another in all aspects of our life, of ourselves and the universe. Develop broad, general knowledge and experience. The universe is all yours to explore and enjoy.

51. To become a specialist, one may have to_____.

- A. narrow his range of knowledge
- B. avoid responsibilities at work
- C. know more about the society
- D. broaden his perspective on life

52. The specialists mentioned in Paragraph 3 tend to_____.

- A. treasure their freedom
- B. travel around the world
- C. spend most time working
- D. enjoy meeting funny people

53. According to the author, a superior doctor is one who_____.

- A. is fully aware of his talent and ability
- B. is a pure specialist in medicine
- C. should love poetry and philosophy
- D. brings knowledge of other fields to work

54. What does the author intend to show with the example of Toni?

- A. Passion alone does not ensure a person's success.
- B. In-depth exploration makes discoveries possible.
- C. Everyone has a chance to succeed in their pursuit.
- D. Seemingly unrelated interests are in a way connected.

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

- A. Be More a Generalist Than a Specialist
- B. Specialist or Generalist: Hard to Decide
- C. Turn a Generalist into a Specialist

D. Ways to Become a Generalist

2021 年 1 月浙江卷之 B 篇

At the start of the 20th century, an American engineer named John Elfreth Watkins made predictions about life today. His predictions about slowing population growth, mobile phones and increasing height were close to the mark. But he was wrong in one prediction: that everybody would walk 10 miles a day.

Today, in Australia, most children on average fall 2, 000 steps short of the physical activity they need to avoid being overweight. In the early 1970s, 40 per cent of children walked to school, while in 2010, it was as low as 15 per cent.

The decline is not because we have all become lazy. Families are pressed for time, many with both parents working to pay for their house, often working hours not of their choosing, living in car-dependent neighborhoods with limited public transport.

The other side of the coin is equally a deprivation: for health and well-being, as well as lost opportunities (机会) for children to get to know their local surroundings. And for parents there are lost opportunities to walk and talk with their young scholar about their day.

Most parents will have eagerly asked their child about their day, only to meet with a “good”, quickly followed by “I’m hungry”. This is also my experience as a mother. But somewhere over the daily walk more about my son’s day comes out. I hear him making sense of friendship and its limits. This is the unexpected and rare parental opportunity to hear more.

Many primary schools support walking school-bus routes (路线), with days of regular, parent-accompanied walks. Doing just one of these a few times a week is better than nothing. It can be tough to begin and takes a little planning—running shoes by the front door, lunches made the night before, umbrellas on rainy days and hats on hot ones—but it’s certainly worth trying.

41. Why does the author mention Watkins' predictions in the first paragraph?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. To make comparisons. | B. To introduce the topic. |
| C. To support her argument. | D. To provide examples. |

42. What has caused the decrease in Australian children's physical activity?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Plain laziness. | B. Health problems. |
| C. Lack of time. | D. Security concerns. |

43. Why does the author find walking with her son worthwhile?

- A. She can get relaxed after work. B. She can keep physically fit.
C. She can help with her son's study. D. She can know her son better.

2021 年 1 月浙江卷之 C 篇

Researchers say they have translated the meaning of gestures that wild chimpanzees (黑猩猩) use to communicate. They say wild chimps communicate 19 specific messages to one another with a "vocabulary" of 66 gestures. The scientists discovered this by following and filming groups of chimps in Uganda, and examining more than 5,000 incidents of these meaningful exchanges.

Dr Catherine Hobaiter, who led the research, said that this was the only form of intentional communication to be recorded in the animal kingdom. Only humans and chimps, she said, had a system of communication where they deliberately sent a message to another group member.

"That's what's so amazing about chimp gestures," she said. "They're the only thing that looks like human language in that respect."

Although previous research has shown that apes and monkeys can understand complex information from another animal's call, the animals do not appear to use their voices intentionally to communicate messages. This was a significant difference between calls and gestures, Dr Hobaiter said.

Chimps will check to see if they have the attention of the animal with which they wish to communicate. In one case, a mother presents her foot to her crying baby, signaling: "Climb on me." The youngster immediately jumps on to its mother's back and they travel off together. "The big message from this study is that there is another species (物种) out there. that is meaningful in its communication, so that's not unique to humans," said Dr Hobaiter.

Dr Susanne Shultz, an evolutionary biologist from the University of Manchester, said the study was praiseworthy in seeking to enrich our knowledge of the evolution of human language. But, she added, the results were "a little disappointing".

"The vagueness of the gesture meanings suggests either that the chimps have little to communicate, or we are still missing a lot of the information contained in their gestures and actions," she said. "Moreover, the meanings seem to not go beyond what other animals convey with non-verbal communication. So, it seems the gulf remains."

44. What do chimps and humans have in common according to Dr Hobaiter?

- A. Memorizing specific words. B. Understanding complex information.
- C. Using voices to communicate. D. Communicating messages on purpose.

45. What did Dr Shultz think of the study?

- A. It was well designed but poorly conducted.
- B. It was a good try but the findings were limited.
- C. It was inspiring but the evidence was unreliable.
- D. It was a failure but the methods deserved praise.

46. What does the underlined word "gulf" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Difference. B. Conflict. C. Balance. D. Connection.

47. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Chimpanzee behaviour study achieved a breakthrough
- B. Chimpanzees developed specific communication skills
- C. Chimpanzees: the smartest species in the animal kingdom
- D. Chimpanzee language: communication gestures translated

2021 年 6 月浙江卷之 C 篇

If you ever get the impression that your dog can "tell" whether you look content or annoyed, you may be onto something. Dogs may indeed be able to distinguish between happy and angry human faces, according to a new study

Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs to distinguish between images(图像)of the same person making either a happy or an angry face. During the training stage, each dog was shown only the upper half or the lower half of the person's face. The researchers then tested the dogs' ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person's face on images totally different from the ones used in training. The researchers found that the dogs were able to pick the angry or happy face by touching a picture of it with their noses more often than one would expect by random chance.

The study showed the animals had figured out how to apply what they learned about human faces during training to new faces in the testing stage. "We can rule out that the dogs simply distinguish between the pictures based on a simple cue, such as the sight of teeth," said study author Corsin Muller. "Instead, our results suggest that

the successful dogs realized that a smiling mouth means the same thing as smiling eyes, and the same rule applies to an angry mouth having the same meaning as angry eyes."

"With our study, we think we can now confidently conclude that at least some dogs can distinguish human facial expressions," Muller told *Live Science*.

At this point, it is not clear why dogs seem to be equipped with the ability to recognize different facial expressions in humans. "To us, the most likely explanation appears to be that the basis lies in their living with humans, which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions," and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them, Muller said.

8. The new study focused on whether dogs can_____.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. distinguish shapes | B. make sense of human faces |
| C. feel happy or angry | D. communicate with each other |

9. What can we learn about the study from paragraph 2?

- A. Researchers tested the dogs in random order.
- B. Diverse methods were adopted during training.
- C. Pictures used in the two stages were different
- D. The dogs were photographed before the test.

10. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. A suggestion for future studies. | B. A possible reason for the study findings. |
| C. A major limitation of the study | D. An explanation of the research method. |

2020 年新课标I卷之 B 篇

Returning to a book you've read many times can feel like drinks with an old friend. There's a welcome familiarity - but also sometimes a slight suspicion that time has changed you both, and thus the relationship. But books don't change, people do. And that's what makes the act of rereading so rich and transformative.

The beauty of rereading lies in the idea that our bond with the work is based on our present mental register. It's true, the older I get, the more I feel time has wings. But with reading, it's all about the present. It's about the now and what one contributes to the now, because reading is a give and take between author and reader. Each has to pull their own weight.

There are three books I reread annually The first, which I take to reading every spring is Ernest Hemingway's

A Moveable Feast. Published in 1964, it's his classic memoir of 1920s Paris. The language is almost intoxicating (令人陶醉的), an aging writer looking back on an ambitious yet simpler time. Another is Annie Dillard's *Holy the Firm*, her poetic 1975 ramble (随笔) about everything and nothing. The third book is Julio Cortazar's *Save Twilight: Selected Poems*, because poetry. And because Cortazar.

While I tend to buy a lot of books, these three were given to me as gifts, which might add to the meaning I attach to them. But I imagine that, while money is indeed wonderful and necessary, rereading an author's work is the highest currency a reader can pay them. The best books are the ones that open further as time passes. But remember, it's you that has to grow and read and reread in order to better understand your friends.

24. Why does the author like rereading?

- A. It evaluates the writer-reader relationship.
- B. It's a window to a whole new world.
- C. It's a substitute for drinking with a friend.
- D. It extends the understanding of oneself.

25. What do we know about the book *A Moveable Feast*!?

- A. It's a brief account of a trip.
- B. It's about Hemingway's life as a young man.
- C. It's a record of a historic event.
- D. It's about Hemingway's friends in Paris.

26. What does the underlined word "currency" in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Debt
- B. Reward.
- C Allowance.
- D. Face value.

27. What can we infer about the author from the text?

- A. He loves poetry.
- B. He's an editor.
- C. He's very ambitious.
- D. He teaches reading.

2020 年新课标I卷之 C 篇

Race walking shares many fitness benefits with running, research shows, while most likely contributing to fewer injuries. It does, however, have its own problem.

Race walkers are conditioned athletes. The longest track and field event at the Summer Olympics is the 50-kilometer race walk, which is about five miles longer than the marathon. But the sport's rules require that a race walker's knees stay straight through most of the leg swing and one foot remain in contact (接触) with the ground at all times. It's this strange form that makes race walking such an attractive activity, however, says Jaclyn Norberg, an assistant professor of exercise science at Salem State University in Salem, Mass.

Like running, race walking is physically demanding, she says. According to most calculations, race walkers moving at a pace of six miles per hour would burn about 800 calories(卡路里) per hour, which is approximately twice as many as they would burn walking, although fewer than running, which would probably burn about 1,000 or more calories per hour.

However, race walking does not pound the body as much as running does, Dr. Norberg says. According to her research, runners hit the ground with as much as four times their body weight per step, while race walkers, who do not leave the ground, create only about 1.4 times their body weight with each step.

As a result, she says, some of the injuries associated with running, such as runner's knee, are uncommon among race walkers. But the sport's strange form does place considerable stress on the ankles and hips, so people with a history of such injuries might want to be cautious in adopting the sport. In fact, anyone wishing to try race walking should probably first consult a coach or experienced racer to learn proper technique, she says. It takes some practice.

28. Why are race walkers conditioned athletes?

- A. They must run long distances.
- B. They are qualified for the marathon.
- C. They have to follow special rules.
- D. They are good at swinging their legs.

29. What advantage does race walking have over running?

- A. It's more popular at the Olympics.
- B. It's less challenging physically.
- C. It's more effective in body building.

D. It's less likely to cause knee injuries.

30. What is Dr. Norberg's suggestion for someone trying race walking?

A. Getting experts' opinions.

B. Having a medical checkup.

C. Hiring an experienced coach.

D. Doing regular exercises.

31. Which word best describes the author's attitude to race walking?

A. Skeptical.

B. Objective.

C. Tolerant.

D. Conservative.

2020 年新课标I卷之 D 篇

The connection between people and plants has long been the subject of scientific research. Recent studies have found positive effects. A study conducted in Youngstown, Ohio, for example, discovered that greener areas of the city experienced less crime. In another, employees were shown to be 15% more productive when their workplaces were decorated with houseplants.

The engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology(MIT) have taken it a step further changing the actual composition of plants in order to get them to perform diverse, even unusual functions. These include plants that have sensors printed onto their leaves to show when they're short of water and a plant that can detect harmful chemicals in groundwater. " We're thinking about how we can engineer plants to replace functions of the things that we use every day, " explained Michael Strano, a professor of chemical engineering at MIT.

One of his latest projects has been to make plants grow(发光) in experiments using some common vegetables. Strano's team found that they could create a faint light for three-and-a-half hours. The light, about one-thousandth of the amount needed to read by, is just a start. The technology, Strano said, could one day be used to light the rooms or even to turn tree into self-powered street lamps.

in the future, the team hopes to develop a version of the technology that can be sprayed onto plant leaves in a one-off treatment that would last the plant's lifetime. The engineers are also trying to develop an on and off " switch " where the glow would fade when exposed to daylight.

Lighting accounts for about 7% of the total electricity consumed in the US. Since lighting is often far removed from the power source(电源)-such as the distance from a power plant to street lamps on a remote highway-a lot of

energy is lost during transmission(传输).

Glowing plants could reduce this distance and therefore help save energy.

32. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. A new study of different plants.
- B. A big fall in crime rates.
- C. Employees from various workplaces.
- D. Benefits from green plants.

33. What is the function of the sensors printed on plant leaves by MIT engineer?

- A. To detect plants' lack of water
- B. To change compositions of plants
- C. To make the life of plants longer.
- D. To test chemicals in plants.

34. What can we expect of the glowing plants in the future?

- A. They will speed up energy production.
- B. They may transmit electricity to the home.
- C. They might help reduce energy consumption.
- D. They could take the place of power plants.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Can we grow more glowing plants?
- B. How do we live with glowing plants?
- C. Could glowing plants replace lamps?
- D. How are glowing plants made pollution-free?

2020 年新课标II 卷之 B 篇

Some parents will buy any high-tech toy if they think it will help their child, but researchers said puzzles help children with math-related skills.

Psychologist Susan Levine, an expert on mathematics development in young children the University of Chicago, found children who play with puzzles between ages 2 and 4 later develop better spatial skills. Puzzle play was found to be a significant predictor of cognition(认知) after controlling for differences in parents' income,

education and the amount of parent talk, Levine said.

The researchers analyzed video recordings of 53 child-parent pairs during everyday activities at home and found children who play with puzzles between 26 and 46 months of age have better spatial skills when assessed at 54 months of age.

“The children who played with puzzles performed better than those who did not, on tasks that assessed their ability to rotate(旋转)and translate shapes,” Levine said in a statement.

The parents were asked to interact with their children as they normally would, and about half of children in the study played with puzzles at one time. Higher-income parents tended to have children play with puzzles more frequently, and both boys and girls who played with puzzles had better spatial skills. However, boys tended to play with more complex puzzles than girls, and the parents of boys provided more spatial language and were more active during puzzle play than parents of girls.

The findings were published in the journal *Developmental Science*.

24. In which aspect do children benefit from puzzle play?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Building confidence. | B. Developing spatial skills. |
| C. Learning self-control. | D. Gaining high-tech knowledge. |

25. What did Levine take into consideration when designing her experiment?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Parents' age. | B. Children's imagination. |
| C. Parents' education. | D. Child-parent relationship. |

26. How do boy differ from girls in puzzle play?

- A. They play with puzzles more often.
- B. They tend to talk less during the game.
- C. They prefer to use more spatial language.
- D. They are likely to play with tougher puzzles.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A. A mathematical method. | B. A scientific study. |
| C. A woman psychologist | D. A teaching program. |

2020 年新课标II 卷之 C 篇

When you were trying to figure out what to buy for the environmentalist on your holiday list, fur probably

didn't cross your mind. But some ecologists and fashion (时装)enthusiasts are trying to bring back the market for fur made from nutria(海狸鼠).

Unusual fashion shows in New Orleans and Brooklyn have(showcased)nutria fur made into clothes in different styles. "It sounds crazy to talk about guilt-free fur-unless you understand that the nutria are destroying vast wetlands every year", says Cree McCree, project director of Righteous Fur.

Scientists in Louisiana were so concerned that they decided to pay hunters \$5 a tail. Some of the fur ends up in the fashion shows like the one in Brooklyn last month.

Nutria were brought there from Argentina by fur farmers and let go into the wild. "The ecosystem down there can't handle this non-native species(物种).It's destroying the environment. It's them or us." says Michael Massimi, an expert in this field.

The fur trade kept nutria check for decades, but when the market for nutria collapsed in the late 1980s, the cat-sized animals multiplied like crazy.

Biologist Edmond Mouton runs the nutria control program for Louisiana. He says it's not easy to convince people that nutria fur is green, but he has no doubt about it. Hunters bring in more than 300,000 nutria tails a year, so part of Mouton's job these days is trying to promote fur.

Then there's Righteous Fur and its unusual fashion. Morgan says, "To give people a guilt-free option that they can wear without someone throwing paint on them-I think that's going to be a massive thing, at least here in New York." Designer Jennifer Anderson admits it took her a while to come around to the opinion that using nutria fur for her creations is morally acceptable. She trying to come up with a lable to attach to nutria fashions to show it is eco-friendly.

28. What is the purpose of the fashion shows in New Orleans and Brooklyn?

- A. To promote guilt-free fur.
- B. To expand the fashion market.
- C. To introduce a new brand.
- D. To celebrate a winter holiday.

29. Why are scientists concerned about nutria?

- A. Nutria damage the ecosystem seriously.
- B. Nutria are an endangered species.
- C. Nutria hurt local cat-sized animals.

D. Nutria are illegally hunted.

30. What does the underlined word “collapsed” in paragraph 5 probably mean?

A. Boomed. B. Became mature. C. Remained stable. D. Crashed.

31. What can we infer about wearing fur in New York according to Morgan?

A. It's formal. B. It's risky. C. It's harmful. D. It's traditional.

2020 年新课标II 卷之 D 篇

I have a special place in my heart for libraries. I have for as long as I can remember. I was always an enthusiastic reader, sometimes reading up to three books a day as a child. Stories were like air to me and while other kids played ball or went to parties, I lived out adventures through the books I checked out from the library.

My first job was working at the Ukiah Library when I was 16 years old .It was a dream job and I did everything from shelving books to reading to the children for story time.

As I grew older and became a mother, the library took on a new place and an added meaning in my life. I had several children and books were our main source(来源) of entertainment. It was a big deal for us to load up and go to the local library, where my kids could pick out books to read or books they wanted me to read to them.

I always read ,using different voices ,as though I were acting out the stories with my voice and they loved it !It was a special time to bond with my children and it filled them with the wonderment of books .

Now, I see my children taking their children to the library and I love that the excitement of going to the library 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 年新课标III 卷之 D 篇

We are the products of evolution, and not just evolution that occurred billions of years ago. As scientists look deeper into our genes (基因), they are finding examples of human evolution in just the past few thousand years. People in Ethiopian highlands have adapted to living at high altitudes. Cattle -raising people in East Africa and northern Europe have gained a mutation (突变) that helps them digest milk as adults.

On Thursday in an article published in *Cell*, a team of researchers reported a new kind of adaptation - not to air or to food, but to the ocean. A group of sea-dwelling people in Southeast Asia have evolved into better divers. The Bajau, as these people are known, number in the hundreds of thousands in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. They have traditionally lived on houseboats; in recent times, they've also built houses on stilts (支柱) in coastal waters. "They are simply a stranger to the land," said Redney C. Jubilado, a University of Hawaii researcher who studies the Bajau.

Dr. Jubilado first met the Bajau while growing up on Samal Island in the Philippines. They made a living as divers, spearfishing or harvesting shellfish. "We were so amazed that they could stay underwater much longer than us local islanders," Dr. Jubilado said. "I could see them actually walking under the sea."

In 2011, Melissa Ilardo, then a graduate student in genetics at the University of Copenhagen, heard about the Bajau. She wondered if centuries of diving could have led to the evolution of physical characteristics that made the task easier for them. "it seemed like the perfect chance for natural selection to act on a population," said Dr. Ilardo. She also said there were likely a number of other genes that help the Bajau dive.

32. What does the author want to tell us by the examples in paragraph 1?

- A. Environmental adaptation of cattle raisers.
- B. New knowledge of human evolution.
- C. Recent findings of human origin.
- D. Significance of food selection.

33. Where do the Bajau build their houses?

- A. In valleys.
- B. Near rivers.
- C. On the beach.
- D. Off the coast.

34. Why was the young Jubilado astonished at the Bajau?

- A. They could walk on stilts all day.
- B. They had a superb way of fishing.
- C. They could stay long underwater.
- D. They lived on both land and water.

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

- A. Bodies Remodeled for a Life at Sea
- B. Highlanders' Survival Skills
- C. Basic Methods of Genetic Research
- D. The World's Best Divers

2020 年江苏卷之 B 篇

Sometimes it's hard to let go. For many British people, that can apply to institutions and objects that represent their country's past—age-old castles, splendid homes... and red phone boxes.

Beaten first by the march of technology and lately by the terrible weather in junkyards (废品场), the phone boxes representative of an age are now making something of a comeback. Adapted in imaginative ways, many have reappeared on city streets and village greens housing tiny cafes, cellphone repair shops or even defibrillator machines (除颤器).

The original iron boxes with the round roofs first appeared in 1926. They were designed by Giles Gilbert Scott, the architect of the Battersea Power Station in London. After becoming an important part of many British streets, the phone boxes began disappearing in the 1980s, with the rise of the mobile phone sending most of them away to the junkyards.

About that time, Tony Inglis' engineering and transport company got the job to remove phone boxes from the streets and sell them out. But Inglis ended up buying hundreds of them himself, with the idea of repairing and selling them. He said that he had heard the calls to preserve the boxes and had seen how some of them were listed as historic buildings.

As Inglis and, later other businessmen, got to work, repurposed phone boxes began reappearing in cities and villages as people found new uses for them. Today, they are once again a familiar sight, playing roles that are often

just as important for the community as their original purpose.

In rural areas, where ambulances can take a relatively long time to arrive, the phone boxes have taken on a lifesaving role. Local organizations can adopt them for 1 pound, and install defibrillators to help in emergencies.

Others also looked at the phone boxes and saw business opportunities. LoveFone, a company that advocates repairing cellphones rather than abandoning them, opened a mini workshop in a London phone box in 2016.

The tiny shops made economic sense, according to Robert Kerr, a founder of LoveFone. He said that one of the boxes generated around \$13,500 in revenue a month and cost only about \$400 to rent.

Inglis said phone boxes called to mind an age when things were built to last. I “like what they are to people, and I enjoy bringing things back,” he said.

58. The phone boxes are making a comeback _____.

- A. to form a beautiful sight of the city
- B. to improve telecommunications services
- C. to remind people of a historical period
- D. to meet the requirement of green economy

59. Why did the phone boxes begin to go out of service in the 1980s?

- A. They were not well-designed.
- B. They provided bad services.
- C. They had too short a history.
- D. They lost to new technologies.

60. The phone boxes are becoming popular mainly because of _____.

- A. their new appearance and lower prices
- B. the push of the local organizations
- C. their changed roles and functions
- D. the big funding of the businessmen

2020 年江苏卷之 C 篇

For those who can stomach it, working out before breakfast may be more beneficial for health than eating first, according to a study of meal timing and physical activity.

Athletes and scientists have long known that meal timing affects performance. However, far less has been known about how meal timing and exercise might affect general health.

To find out, British scientists conducted a study. They first found 10 overweight and inactive but otherwise healthy young men, whose lifestyles are, for better and worse, representative of those of most of us. They tested the men's fitness and resting metabolic (新陈代谢的) rates and took samples (样品) of their blood and fat tissue.

Then, on two separate morning visits to the scientists' lab, each man walked for an hour at an average speed that, in theory should allow his body to rely mainly on fat for fuel. Before one of these workouts, the men skipped breakfast, meaning that they exercised on a completely empty stomach after a long overnight fast (禁食). On the other occasion, they ate a rich morning meal about two hours before they started walking.

Just before and an hour after each workout, the scientists took additional samples of the men's blood and fat tissue.

Then they compared the samples. There were considerable differences. Most obviously, the men displayed lower blood sugar levels at the start of their workouts when they had skipped breakfast than when they had eaten. As a result, they burned more fat during walks on an empty stomach than when they had eaten first. On the other hand, they burned slightly more calories (卡路里), on average, during the workout after breakfast than after fasting.

But it was the effects deep within the fat cells that may have been the most significant, the researchers found. Multiple genes behaved differently, depending on whether someone had eaten or not before walking. Many of these genes produce proteins (蛋白质) that can improve blood sugar regulation and insulin (胰岛素) levels throughout the body and so are associated with improved metabolic health. These genes were much more active when the men had fasted before exercise than when they had breakfasted.

The implication of these results is that to gain the greatest health benefits from exercise, it may be wise to skip eating first.

61. The underlined expression "stomach it" in Paragraph 1 most probably means "_____".

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. digest the meal easily | B. manage without breakfast |
| C. decide wisely what to eat | D. eat whatever is offered |

62. Why were the 10 people chosen for the experiment?

- A. Their lifestyles were typical of ordinary people.
- B. Their lack of exercise led to overweight.
- C. They could walk at an average speed.
- D. They had slow metabolic rates.

63. What happened to those who ate breakfast before exercise?

- A. They successfully lost weight.
- B. They consumed a bit more calories.
- C. They burned more fat on average.

D. They displayed higher insulin levels.

64. What could be learned from the research?

A. A workout after breakfast improves gene performances.

B. Too much workout often slows metabolic rates.

C. Lifestyle is not as important as morning exercise.

D. Physical exercise before breakfast is better for health.

2020 年江苏卷之 D 篇

I was in the middle of the Amazon (亚马逊) with my wife, who was there as a medical researcher. We flew on a small plane to a faraway village. We did not speak the local language, did not know the customs, and more often than not, did not entirely recognize the food. We could not have felt more foreign.

We were raised on books and computers, highways and cell phones, but now we were living in a village without running water or electricity. It was easy for us to go to sleep at the end of the day feeling a little misunderstood.

Then one perfect Amazonian evening, with monkeys calling from beyond the village green, we played soccer. I am not good at soccer, but that evening it was wonderful. Everyone knew the rules. We all spoke the same language of passes and shots. We understood one another perfectly. As darkness came over the field and the match ended, the goal keeper, Juan, walked over to me and said in a matter-of-fact way, "In your home, do you have a moon too?" I was surprised.

After I explained to Juan that yes, we did have a moon and yes, it was very similar to his, I felt a sort of awe (敬畏) at the possibilities that existed in his world. In Juan's world, each village could have its own moon. In Juan's world, the unknown and undiscovered was vast and marvelous. Anything was possible.

In our society, we know that Earth has only one moon. We have looked at our planet from every angle and found all of the wildest things left to find. I can, from my computer at home, pull up satellite images of Juan's village. There are no more continents and no more moons to search for, little left to discover. At least it seems that way.

Yet, as I thought about Juan's question, I was not sure how much more we could really rule out. I am, in part, an ant biologist, so my thoughts turned to what we know about insect life and I knew that much in the world of insects remains unknown. How much, though? How ignorant (无知的) are we? The question of what we know

and do not know constantly bothered me.

I began collecting newspaper articles about new species, new monkey, new spider..., and on and on they appear. My drawer quickly filled. I began a second drawer for more general discoveries: new cave system discovered with dozens of nameless species, four hundred species of bacteria found in the human stomach. The second drawer began to fill and as it did I wondered whether there were bigger discoveries out there, not just species, but life that depends on things thought to be useless, life even without DNA. I started a third drawer for these big discoveries. It fills more slowly, but all the same, it fills.

In looking into the stories of biological discovery, I also began to find something else, a collection of scientists, usually brilliant occasionally half-mad, who made the discoveries. Those scientists very often see the same things that other scientists see, but they pay more attention to them, and they focus on them to the point of exhaustion (穷尽), and at the risk of the ridicule of their peers. In looking for the stories of discovery, I found the stories of these people and how their lives changed our view of the world.

We are repeatedly willing to imagine we have found most of what is left to discover. We used to think that insects were the smallest organisms (生物), and that nothing lived deeper than six hundred meters. Yet, when something new turns up, more often than not, we do not even know its name.

65. How did the author feel on his arrival in the Amazon?

- A. Out of place. B. Full of joy. C. Sleepy. D. Regretful.

66. What made that Amazonian evening wonderful?

- A. He learned more about the local language.
B. They had a nice conversation with each other.
C. They understood each other while playing.
D. He won the soccer game with the goal keeper.

67. Why was the author surprised at Juan's question about the moon?

- A. The question was too straightforward.
B. Juan knew so little about the world.
C. The author didn't know how to answer.
D. The author didn't think Juan was sincere.

68. What was the author's initial purpose of collecting newspaper articles?

- A. To sort out what we have known.

B. To deepen his research into Amazonians.

C. To improve his reputation as a biologist.

D. To learn more about local cultures.

69. How did those brilliant scientists make great discoveries?

A. They shifted their viewpoints frequently.

B. They followed other scientists closely.

C. They often criticized their fellow scientists.

D. They conducted in-depth and close studies.

70. What could be the most suitable title for the passage?

A. The Possible and the Impossible .

B. The Known and the Unknown .

C. The Civilized and the Uncivilized .

D. The Ignorant and the Intelligent.

2020 年山东卷之 D 篇

According to a recent study in the *Journal of Consumer Research*, both the size and consumption habits of our eating companions can influence our food intake. And contrary to existing research that says you should avoid eating with heavier people who order large portions(份), it's the beanpoles with big appetites you really need to avoid.

To test the effect of social influence on eating habits, the researchers conducted two experiments. In the first, 95 undergraduate women were individually invited into a lab to ostensibly(表面上)participate in a study about movie viewership. Before the film began, each woman was asked to help herself to a snack. An actor hired by the researchers grabbed her food first. In her natural state, the actor weighed 105 pounds. But in half the cases she wore a specially designed fat suit which increased her weight to 180 pounds.

Both the fat and thin versions of the actor took a large amount of food. The participants followed suit, taking more food than they normally would have. However, they took significantly more when the actor was thin.

For the second test, in one case the thin actor took two pieces of candy from the snack bowls. In the other case, she took 30 pieces. The results were similar to the first test: the participants followed suit but took significantly more candy when the thin actor took 30 pieces.

The tests show that the social environment is extremely influential when we're making decisions. If this fellow participant is going to eat more, so will I. Call it the "I'll have what she's having" effect. However, we'll adjust the influence. If an overweight person is having a large portion, I'll hold back a bit because I see the results of his eating habits. But if a thin person eats a lot, I'll follow suit. If he can eat much and keep slim, why can't I?

12. What is the recent study mainly about?

- A. Food safety.
- B. Movie viewership.
- C. Consumer demand.
- D. Eating behavior.

13. What does the underlined word "beanpoles" in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Big eaters.
- B. Overweight persons.
- C. Picky eaters.
- D. Tall thin persons.

14. Why did the researchers hire the actor?

- A. To see how she would affect the participants.
- B. To test if the participants could recognize her.
- C. To find out what she would do in the two tests.
- D. To study why she could keep her weight down.

15. On what basis do we "adjust the influence" according to the last paragraph?

- A. How hungry we are.
- B. How slim we want to be.
- C. How we perceive others.
- D. How we feel about the food.

2020 年天津卷之 A 篇

How to Use a Modern Public Library

Has it been a while since your last visit to a public library? If so, you may be surprised to learn that libraries have changed for the better. It's been years since they were dusty little rooms with books. They have transformed themselves into places where you can develop your love of knowledge meet interesting people, or find out how to start a business.

Check out a book. While libraries still loan out(出借)books, you'll find it easier to get a copy of whatever you're looking for, thanks to a cooperative network of area libraries. Via such networks, libraries share their books with each other through the use of delivery vehicles. Once the book you've requested is delivered to the nearest branch, they will inform you by e-mail, so you can pick it up.

Check out other items. The library is now a multimedia zone, loaded with information in many formats(载体形式). You can borrow movies on DVDs, music on CDs, and popular magazines. Some libraries even loan out toys and games. If a popular magazine you want isn't offered and the library keeps a list of such requests, they may bring it in when enough interest is shown.

Join targeted reading groups. Libraries will often hold reading-group sessions targeted to various age groups. Perhaps you'd like to learn a language or improve your English. The library may sponsor a language group you could join. If you have difficulties reading, ask about special reading opportunities. Your library might be able to accommodate you. And you might find it relaxing to bring your small kid to a half-hour Story Time while you sit quietly in a corner with a good book.

Start a business using the help of your local library. If you want to have a business of your own, your local library can become a launch space for it. In library books and computers, you can find information on starting a business. Many libraries will help you with locally supplied information about business management shared through chambers of commerce(商会)and government agencies, and they will offer printing, faxing and database services you need.

36. Public libraries connected by a cooperative network benefit readers by_____.

- A. sharing their books on the Internet
- B. giving access to online reading at a library branch
- C. sending a needed book to a library branch nearby
- D. making the checkout procedures diverse

37. According to Paragraph 3, what items may be checked out from a public library?

- A. A magazine and an e-book.
- B. A game and an oil painting.
- C. A music CD and a kid's toy.
- D. A DVD and a video player

38. As is described in Paragraph 4, taking a small kid to a half-hour Story Time allows _____.

- A. the kid to learn a new language
- B. the parent to enjoy quiet reading
- C. the kid to overcome reading difficulties
- D. the parent to meet their program sponsor

39. Your local library can help you start a business by _____.

- A. providing relevant information and supporting services
- B. offering professional advice on business management
- C. supplying useful information of your potential buyers
- D. arranging meetings with government officials

40. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To point out the importance of public libraries.
- B. To encourage people to work in public libraries.
- C. To introduce the improved services of public libraries.
- D. To call for the modernization of public library systems.

2020 年天津卷之 C 篇

For people, who are interested in sound, the field of sound technology is definitely making noise. In the past, sound engineers worked in the back rooms of recording studios, but many of today's sound professionals are sharing their knowledge and experience with professionals in other fields to create new products based on the phenomenon we call sound.

Sound can be used as a weapon. Imagine that a police officer is chasing a thief. The thief tries to escape. And the officer can't let him get away. He pulls out a special device, points it at the suspect, and switches it on. The thief drops to the ground. This new weapon is called a Long Range Acoustic Device(LRAD, 远程定向声波发射器). It produces a deafening sound so painful that it temporarily disables a person. The noise from the LRAD is directed like a ray of light and travels only into the ears of that person, but it is not deadly.

For those who hunger for some peace and quiet, sound can now create silence. Let's say you are at the airport, and the little boy on the seat next to you is humming(哼唱) a short commercial song. He hums it over and over again, and you are about to go crazy. Thanks to the Silence Machine, a British invention, you can get rid of the sound without upsetting the boy or his parents. One may wonder how the Silence Machine works. Well, it functions by analyzing the waves of the incoming sound and creating a second set of outgoing waves. The two sets of waves cancel each other out. Simply turn the machine or point it at the target, and your peace and quiet comes back.

Directed sound is a new technology that allows companies to use sound in much the same way spotlights(聚光灯) are used in the theater. A spotlight lights up only one section of a stage; similarly, "spotsound" creates a circle

of sound in on targeted area. This can be useful for businesses such as restaurants and stores because it offers a new way to attract customers. Restaurants can offer a choice of music along with the various food choices on the menu, allowing customers more control over the atmosphere in which they are dining. Directed sound is also beginning to appear in shopping centers and even at homes.

46. What could be inferred from Paragraph 2 about the effect of the LRAD?

- A. It causes temporary hearing loss.
- B. It slows down a running man.
- C. It makes it easy to identify a suspect.
- D. It keeps the suspect from hurting others.

47. The Silence Machine is a device specially designed to _____.

- A. silence the people around you
- B. remove the sound of commercials
- C. block the incoming sound waves
- D. stop unwanted sound from affecting you

48. What feature do spotsounds and spotlights share?

- A. They travel in circles.
- B. They clear the atmosphere.
- C. They can be transformed into energy.
- D. They can be directed onto a specific area.

49. Directed sound can be used for _____.

- A. creative designs of restaurant menus
- B. ideal sound effects on the theater stage
- C. different choices of music for businesses
- D. strict control over any suspicious customer

50. What does the passage focus on?

- A. How professionals invented sound products.
- B. Inventions in the field of sound technology.
- C. The growing interest in the study of sound.
- D. How sound engineers work in their studios.

2020 年天津卷之 D 篇

After years of observing human nature, I have decided that two qualities make the difference between men of great achievement and men of average performance curiosity and discontent. I have never known an outstanding man who lacked either. And I have never known an average man who had both. The two belong together.

Together, these deep human urges (驱策力) count for much more than ambition. Galileo was not merely ambitious when he dropped objects of varying weights from the Leaning Tower at Pisa and timed their fall to the ground. Like Galileo, all the great names in history were curious and asked in discontent, “Why? Why? Why?”

Fortunately, curiosity and discontent don’t have to be learned. We are born with them and need only recapture them.

“The great man,” said Mencius (孟子), “is he who does not lose his child’s heart.” Yet most of us do lose it. We stop asking questions. We stop challenging custom. We just follow the crowd. And the crowd desires restful average. It encourages us to occupy our own little corner, to avoid foolish leaps into the dark, to be satisfied.

Most of us meet new people, and new ideas, with hesitation. But once having met and liked them, we think how terrible it would have been, had we missed the chance. We will probably have to force ourselves to waken our curiosity and discontent and keep them awake.

How should you start? Modestly, so as not to become discouraged. I think of one friend who couldn’t arrange flowers to satisfy herself. She was curious about how the experts did it. How she is one of the experts, writing books on flower arrangement.

One way to begin is to answer your own excuses. You haven’t any special ability? Most people don’t; there are only a few geniuses. You haven’t any time? That’s good, because it’s always the people with no time who get things done. Harriet Stowe, mother of six, wrote parts of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* while cooking. You’re too old? Remember that Thomas Costain was 57 when he published his first novel, and that Grandma Moses showed her first pictures when she was 78.

However you start, remember there is no better time to start than right now, for you’ll never be more alive than you are at this moment.

51. In writing Paragraph 1, the author aims to _____.

- A. propose a definition
- B. make a comparison

C. reach a conclusion

D. present an argument

52. What does the example of Galileo tell us?

A. Trial and error leads to the finding of truth.

B. Scientists tend to be curious and ambitious.

C. Creativity results from challenging authority.

D. Greatness comes from a lasting desire to explore.

53. What can you do to recapture curiosity and discontent?

A. Observe the unknown around you.

B. Develop a questioning mind.

C. Lead a life of adventure.

D. Follow the fashion.

54. What can we learn from Paragraphs 6 and 7?

A. Gaining success helps you become an expert.

B. The genius tends to get things done creatively.

C. Lack of talent and time is no reason for taking no action.

D. You should remain modest when approaching perfection.

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

A. Curious Minds Never Feel Contented

B. Reflections on Human Nature

C. The Keys to Achievement

D. Never Too Late to Learn

2020 年 6 月浙江卷之 A 篇

I am an active playgoer and play-reader, and perhaps my best reason for editing this book is a hope of sharing my enthusiasm for the theater with others. To do this I have searched through dozens of plays to find the ones that I think best show the power and purpose of the short play.

Each play has a theme or central idea which the playwright(剧作家) hopes to get across through dialogue and action. A few characters are used to create a single impression growing out of the theme. It is not my intention to

point out the central theme of each of the plays in this collection, for that would, indeed, ruin the pleasure of reading, discussing, and thinking about the plays and the effectiveness of the playwright. However, a variety of types is represented here. These include comedy, satire, poignant drama, historical and regional drama. To show the versatility(多面性) of the short play, I have included a guidance play, a radio play and a television play.

Among the writers of the plays in this collection, Paul Green, Susan Glaspell, Maxwell Anderson, Thornton Wilder, William Saroyan, and Tennessee Williams have all received Pulitzer Prizes for their contributions to the theater. More information about the playwrights will be found at the end of this book.

To get the most out of reading these plays, try to picture the play on stage, with you, the reader, in the audience. The houselights dim(变暗). The curtains are about to open, and in a few minutes the action and dialogue will tell you the story.

21. What do we know about the author from the first paragraph?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. He has written dozens of plays. | B. He has a deep love for the theater. |
| C. He is a professional stage actor. | D. He likes reading short plays to others. |

22. What does the author avoid doing in his work?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. Stating the plays' central ideas. | B. Selecting works by famous playwrights. |
| C. Including various types of plays. | D. Offering information on the playwrights. |

23. What does the author suggest readers do while reading the plays?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Control their feelings. | B. Apply their acting skills. |
| C. Use their imagination. | D. Keep their audience in mind. |

24. What is this text?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. A short story. | B. An introduction to a book. |
| C. A play review. | D. An advertisement for a theater. |

2020 年 6 月浙江卷之 B 篇

The traffic signals along Factoria Boulevard in Bellevue, Washington, generally don't flash the same length of green twice in a row, especially at rush hour. At 9:30am, the full red/yellow/green signal cycle might be 140 seconds. By 9:33am, a burst of additional traffic might push it to 145 seconds. Less traffic at 9:37am could push it down to 135. Just like the traffic itself, the timing of the signals changes.

That is by design. Bellevue, a fast-growing city just east of Seattle, uses a system that is gaining popularity

around the US: intersection(十字路口) signals that can adjust in real time to traffic conditions. These lights, known as adaptive signals, have led to significant declines in both the trouble and cost of travels between work and home.

“Adaptive signals can make sure that the traffic demand that is there is being addressed, ” says Alex Stevanovic, a researcher at Florida Atlantic University.

For all of Bellevue’s success, adaptive signals are not a cure-all for jammed roadways. Kevin Balke, a research engineer at the Texas A&M University Transportation Institute, says that while smart lights can be particularly beneficial for some cities, others are so jammed that only a sharp reduction in the number of cars on the road will make a meaningful difference. “It’s not going to fix everything, but adaptive signals have some benefits for smaller cities,” he says.

In Bellevue, the switch to adaptive signals has been a lesson in the value of welcoming new approaches. In the past, there was often an automatic reaction to increased traffic: just widen the roads, says Mark Poch, the Bellevue Transportation Department’s traffic engineering manager. Now he hopes that other cities will consider making their streets run smarter instead of just making them bigger.

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

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Increased length of green lights. | B. Shortened traffic signal cycle. |
| C. Flexible timing of traffic signals. | D. Smooth traffic flow on the road. |

26. What does Kevin Balke say about adaptive signals?

- A. They work better on broad roads.
- B. They should be used in other cities.
- C. They have greatly reduced traffic on the road.
- D. They are less helpful in cities seriously jammed.

27. What can we learn from Bellevue’s success?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| A. It is rewarding to try new things. | B. The old methods still work today. |
| C. I pays to put theory into practice. | D. The simplest way is the best way. |

2020 年 6 月浙江卷之 C 篇

Challenging work that requires lots of analytical thinking, planning and other managerial skills might help your brain stay sharp as you age, a study published Wednesday in the journal *Neurology* suggests.

Researchers from the University of Leipzig in Germany gathered more than 1, 000 retired workers who were

over age 75 and assessed the volunteers' memory and thinking skills through a battery of tests. Then, for eight years, the scientists asked the same group to come back to the lab every 18 months to take the same sorts of tests.

Those who had held mentally stimulating(刺激), demanding jobs before retirement tended to do the best on the tests. And they tended to lose cognitive(认知) function at a much slower rate than those with the least mentally challenging jobs. The results held true even after the scientists accounted for the participants' overall health status.

“This works just like physical exercise,” says Francisca Then, who led the study. “After a long run, you may feel like you're in pain, you may feel tired. But it makes you fit. After a long day at work-sure, you will feel tired, but it can help your brain stay healthy.”

It's not just corporate jobs, or even paid work that can help keep your brain fit, Then points out. A waiter's job, for example, that requires multitasking, teamwork and decision-making could be just as stimulating as any high-level office work. And “running a family household requires high-level planning and coordinating(协调),” she says. “You have to organize the activities of the children and take care of the bills and groceries.”

Of course, our brains can decline as we grow older for lots of reasons-including other environmental influences or genetic factors. Still, continuing to challenge yourself mentally and keeping your mind busy can only help.

28. Why did the scientists ask the volunteers to take the tests?

- A. To assess their health status.
- B. To evaluate their work habits.
- C. To analyze their personality.
- D. To measure their mental ability.

29. How does Francisca Then explain her findings in paragraph 4?

- A. By using an expert's words.
- B. By making a comparison.
- C. By referring to another study.
- D. By introducing a concept.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Retired Workers Can Pick Up New Skills
- B. Old People Should Take Challenging Jobs
- C. Your Tough Job Might Help Keep You Sharp
- D. Cognitive Function May Decline As You Age

2020 年 1 月浙江卷之 B 篇

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is road testing a new way to keep winter roads ice-free – by spreading on them cheese

brine, the salty liquid used to make soft cheese, like mozzarella.

Wisconsin, also called "America's Dairyland," is famous for its cheese. The state produced 2.8 billion pounds of cheese last year! a result, there was a lot of leftover cheese brine. Disposing of(处置)the brine can be expensive. So what should cheese makers do with the waste?

Normally, towns use rock salt to de-ice streets. The salt lowers waters' freezing point, causing ice to melt(融化). But using cheese brine could help both cheese producers and cities save money, while keeping roads safe. Cheese brine has salt in it, which, like the rock salt, helps lower water's freezing point.

In addition to saving money, cheese brine could also be a more environment-friendly option. Many people suspect that all the rock salt used every winter is harming the environment.

Rock salt is made of sodium chloride, the same compound (化合物)in ordinary table salt. Sounds harmless, right? But while you probably add only a small amount of salt to your food, road crews spread about 20 million tons of salt on U.S. Roads every year!

The chemical washes off roads and goes into the ground. There it can pollute drinking water, harm plants, and eat away soil. By spreading cheese brine on streets before adding a layer of rock salt, Milwaukee may be able to cut its rock salt use by 30 percent.

Cheese brine has a downside too – a smell similar to that of bad milk. "I don't really mind it," Emil Norby told Modern Farmer magazine. He works for one of Wisconsin's county highway commissions and came up with the idea of using cheese brine. "Our roads smell like Wisconsin!" he said.

24. Why can cheese brine help keep winter roads ice-free?

- A. It is soft. B. It contains salt. C. It is warm. D. It has milk in it.

25. What is a benefit of using cheese urine on roads?

- A. Improving air quality. B. Increasing sales of rock salt.
C. Reducing water pollution. D. Saving the cheese industry.

26. Milwaukee's new way to de-ice streets may be an example of _____.

- A. barking up the wrong tree B. putting the cart before the horse
C. robbing Peter to pay Paul D. killing two birds with one stone

2020 年 1 月浙江卷之 C 篇

Today's world is not an easy adjustment for young adults. Key skill set for success is persistence (毅力), a

characteristic that researchers say is heavily influenced by fathers. Researchers from Brigham Young University discovered that fathers are in a unique position to help their adolescent children learn persistence.

BYU professors Laura Padilla-Walker and Randal Day arrived at these findings after following 325 American families over several years. And over time, the persistence gained through fathers led to higher achievement in school.

"There are relatively few studies that stress the unique role of fathers," Padilla-Walker said. "This research also helps to prove that characteristics such as persistence—which can be taught—are key to a child's life success."

Researchers determined that dads need to practice an "authoritative" parenting style. Authoritative parenting is not authoritarian: rigid, demanding or controlling. Rather, an authoritative parenting style includes some of the following characteristics: children feel warmth and love from their father; responsibility and the reasons behind rules are stressed; children are given an appropriate level of autonomy (自主权).

In the study, about 52 percent of the dads exhibited above-average levels of authoritative parenting. A key finding is that over time, children raised by an authoritative father were significantly more likely to develop persistence, which leads to better outcomes in school.

This particular study examined 11 to 14-year-olds living in two-parent homes. Yet the researchers suggest that single parents still may play a role in teaching the benefits of persistence, which is an avenue of future research.

27. What is special about the BYU professors' study?

- A. It centered on fathers' role in parenting.
- B. It was based on a number of large families.
- C. It analyzed different kinds of parenting styles.
- D. It aimed to improve kids' achievement in school.

28. What would an authoritative father do when raising his children?

- A. Ignore their demands.
- B. Make decisions for them.
- C. Control their behaviors.
- D. Explain the rules to them.

29. Which group can be a focus of future studies according to the researchers?

- A. Single parents.
- B. Children aged from 11 to 14.
- C. Authoritarian fathers.
- D. Mothers in two-parent homes.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Three Characteristics of Authoritative Fathers.
- B. Key Skills for Young Adults to Succeed in Future.
- C. Children Tend to Learn Determination from Father.
- D. Family Relationship Influences School Performance.

2019 年全国卷 I 之 C 篇

As data and identity theft becomes more and more common, the market is growing for biometric(生物测量)technologies—like fingerprint scans—to keep others out of private e-spaces. At present, these technologies are still expensive, though.

Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device(装置)that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard. This smart keyboard precisely measures the cadence(节奏)with which one types and the pressure fingers apply to each key. The keyboard could offer a strong layer of security by analyzing things like the force of a user's typing and the time between key presses. These patterns are unique to each person. Thus, the keyboard can determine people's identities, and by extension, whether they should be given access to the computer it's connected to—regardless of whether someone gets the password right.

It also doesn't require a new type of technology that people aren't already familiar with. Everybody uses a keyboard and everybody types differently.

In a study describing the technology, the researchers had 100 volunteers type the word “touch”four times using the smart keyboard. Data collected from the device could be used to recognize different participants based on how they typed, with very low error rates. The researchers say that the keyboard should be pretty straightforward to commercialize and is mostly made of inexpensive, plastic-like parts. The team hopes to make it to market in the near future.

28. Why do the researchers develop the smart keyboard?

- A. To reduce pressure on keys.
- B. To improve accuracy in typing
- C. To replace the password system.
- D. To cut the cost of e-space protection.

29. What makes the invention of the smart keyboard possible?

- A. Computers are much easier to operate.
- B. Fingerprint scanning techniques develop fast.

C. Typing patterns vary from person to person.

D. Data security measures are guaranteed.

30. What do the researchers expect of the smart keyboard? all 1o soisgitieoco oll.

A. It'll be environment-friendly.

B. It'll reach consumers soon.

C. It'll be made of plastics.

D. It'll help speed up typing.

31. Where is this text most likely from?

A. A diary.

B. A guidebook

C. A novel.

D. A magazine.

2019 年全国卷 I 之 D 篇

During the rosy years of elementary school(小学), I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status. I was the queen of the playground. Then came my tweens and teens, and mean girls and cool kids. They rose in the ranks not by being friendly but by smoking cigarettes, breaking rules and playing jokes on others, among whom I soon found myself.

Popularity is a well-explored subject in social psychology. Mitch Prinstein, a professor of clinical psychology sorts the popular into two categories: the likable and the status seekers. The likables' plays-well-with-others qualities strengthen schoolyard friendships, jump-start interpersonal skills and, when tapped early, are employed ever after in life and work. Then there's the kind of popularity that appears in adolescence: status born of power and even dishonorable behavior.

Enviably as the cool kids may have seemed, Dr. Prinstein's studies show unpleasant consequences. Those who were highest in status in high school, as well as those least liked in elementary school, are "most likely to engage(从事)in dangerous and risky behavior."

In one study, Dr. Prinstein examined the two types of popularity in 235 adolescents, scoring the least liked, the most liked and the highest in status based on student surveys(调查研究). "We found that the least well-liked teens had become more aggressive over time toward their classmates. But so had those who were high in status. It clearly showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment, high status has just the opposite effect on us."

Dr. Prinstein has also found that the qualities that made the neighbors want you on a play date-sharing, kindness, openness — carry over to later years and make you better able to relate and connect with others.

In analyzing his and other research, Dr. Prinstein came to another conclusion: Not only is likability related to positive life outcomes, but it is also responsible for those outcomes, too. "Being liked creates opportunities for

learning and for new kinds of life experiences that help somebody gain an advantage,” he said.

32. What sort of girl was the author in her early years of elementary school?

- A. Unkind. B. Lonely. C. Generous. D. Cool.

33. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. The classification of the popular.
B. The characteristics of adolescents.
C. The importance of interpersonal skills.
D. The causes of dishonorable behavior

34. What did Dr. Prinstein’s study find about the most liked kids?

- A. They appeared to be aggressive.
B. They tended to be more adaptable.
C. They enjoyed the highest status.
D. They performed well academically.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Be Nice-You Won’t Finish Last
B. The Higher the Status, the Better
C. Be the Best-You Can Make It
D. More Self-Control, Less Aggressiveness

2019 年全国卷 II 之 D 篇

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 depending 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 time. 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 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.

2019 年全国卷 III 之 C 篇

Before the 1830s, most newspapers were sold through annual subscriptions in America, usually \$8 to \$10 a year. Today \$8 or \$10 seems a small amount of money, but at that time these amounts were forbidding to most citizens. Accordingly, newspapers were read almost only by rich people in politics or the trades. In addition, most newspapers had little in them that would appeal to a mass audience. They were dull and visually forbidding. But the revolution that was taking place in the 1830s would change all that.

The trend, then, was toward the "penny paper"-a term referring to papers made widely available to the public. It meant any inexpensive newspaper; perhaps more importantly it meant newspapers that could be bought in single

copies on the street.

This development did not take place overnight. It had been possible (but not easy) to buy single copies of newspapers before 1830, but this usually meant the reader had to go down to the printer's office to purchase a copy. Street sales were almost unknown. However, within a few years, street sales of newspapers would be commonplace in eastern cities. At first the price of single copies was seldom a penny—usually two or three cents was charged—and some of the older well-known papers charged five or six cents. But the phrase "penny paper" caught the public's fancy, and soon there would be papers that did indeed sell for only a penny.

This new trend of newspapers for "the man on the street" did not begin well. Some of the early ventures (企业) were immediate failures. Publishers already in business, people who were owners of successful papers, had little desire to change the tradition. It took a few youthful and daring businessmen to get the ball rolling.

28. Which of the following best describes newspapers in America before the 1830s?

- A. Academic. B. Unattractive. C. Inexpensive. D. Confidential.

29. What did street sales mean to newspapers?

- A. They would be priced higher. B. They would disappear from cities.
C. They could have more readers. D. They could regain public trust.

30. Who were the newspapers of the new trend targeted at?

- A. Local politicians. B. Common people.
C. Young publishers. D. Rich businessmen.

31. What can we say about the birth of the penny paper?

- A. It was a difficult process. B. It was a temporary success.
C. It was a robbery of the poor. D. It was a disaster for printers.

2019 年全国卷 I 之 D 篇

Monkeys seem to have a way with numbers.

A team of researchers trained three Rhesus monkeys to associate 26 clearly different symbols consisting of numbers and selective letters with 0-25 drops of water or juice as a reward. The researchers then tested how the monkeys combined—or added—the symbols to get the reward.

Here's how Harvard Medical School scientist Margaret Livingstone, who led the team, described the experiment: In their cages the monkeys were provided with touch screens. On one part of the screen, a symbol

would appear, and on the other side two symbols inside a circle were shown. For example, the number 7 would flash on one side of the screen and the other end would have 9 and 8. If the monkeys touched the left side of the screen they would be rewarded with seven drops of water or juice; if they went for the circle, they would be rewarded with the sum of the numbers—17 in this example.

After running hundreds of tests, the researchers noted that the monkeys would go for the higher values more than half the time, indicating that they were performing a calculation, not just memorizing the value of each combination.

When the team examined the results of the experiment more closely, they noticed that the monkeys tended to underestimate(低估) a sum compared with a single symbol when the two were close in value—sometimes choosing, for example, a 13 over the sum of 8 and 6. The underestimation was systematic: When adding two numbers, the monkeys always paid attention to the larger of the two, and then added only a fraction(小部分) of the smaller number to it.

"This indicates that there is a certain way quantity is represented in their brains," Dr. Livingstone says. "But in this experiment what they're doing is paying more attention to the big number than the little one."

32. What did the researchers do to the monkeys before testing them?

- A. They fed them.
- B. They named them.
- C. They trained them.
- D. They measured them.

33. How did the monkeys get their reward in the experiment?

- A. By drawing a circle.
- B. By touching a screen.
- C. By watching videos.
- D. By mixing two drinks.

34. What did Livingstone's team find about the monkeys?

- A. They could perform basic addition.
- B. They could understand simple words.
- C. They could memorize numbers easily.
- D. They could hold their attention for long.

35. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

- A. Entertainment.
- B. Health.
- C. Education.
- D. Science.

2019 年全国卷 III 之 B 篇

For Western designers, China and its rich culture have long been an inspiration for Western creative.

"It's no secret that China has always been a source(来源) of inspiration for designers," says Amanda Hill, chief

creative officer at A+E Networks, a global media company and home to some of the biggest fashion(时尚)shows.

Earlier this year, the *China Through A Looking Glass* exhibition in New York exhibited 140 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing alongside Chinese works of art, with the aim of exploring the influence of Chinese aesthetics(美学)on Western fashion and how China has fueled the fashionable imagination for centuries. The exhibition had record attendance, showing that there is huge interest in Chinese influences.

"China is impossible to overlook," says Hill. "Chinese models are the faces of beauty and fashion campaigns that sell dreams to women all over the world, which means Chinese women are not just consumers of fashion — they are central to its movement. "Of course, only are today's top Western designers being influenced by China-some of the best designers of contemporary fashion are themselves Chinese." Vera Wang, Alexander Wang, Jason Wu are taking on Galiano, Albaz, Marc Jacobs-and beating them hands down in design and sales," adds Hil.

For Hill, it is impossible not to talk about China as the leading player when discussing fashion. "The most famous designers are Chinese, so are the models, and so are the consumers," she says. "China is no longer just another market; in many senses it has become the market. If you talk about fashion today, you are talking about China-its influences, its direction, its breathtaking clothes, and how young designers and models are finally acknowledging that in many ways."

24. What can we learn about the exhibition in New York?

- A. It promoted the sales of artworks.
- B. It attracted a large number of visitors.
- C. It showed ancient Chinese clothes.
- D. It aimed to introduce Chinese models.

25. What does Hill say about Chinese women?

- A. They are setting the fashion.
- B. They start many fashion campaigns.
- C. They admire super models.
- D. They do business all over the world.

26. What do the underlined words "taking on" in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. learning from
- B. looking down on
- C. working with
- D. competing against

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

- A. Young Models Selling Dreams to the World
- B. A Chinese Art Exhibition Held in New York

C. Differences Between Eastern and Western Aesthetics

D. Chinese Culture Fueling International Fashion Trends

2019 年北京卷之 C 篇

The problem of robocalls has gotten so bad that many people now refuse to pick up calls from numbers they don't know. By next year, half of the calls we receive will be scams(欺诈). We are finally waking up to the severity of the problem by supporting and developing a group of tools, apps and approaches intended to prevent scammers from getting through. Unfortunately, it's too little, too late. By the time these "solutions"(解决方案) become widely available, scammers will have moved onto cleverer means. In the near future, it's not just going to be the number you see on your screen that will be in doubt. Soon you will also question whether the voice you're hearing is actually real.

That's because there are a number of powerful voice manipulation (处理) and automation technologies that are about to become widely available for anyone to use. At this year's I/O Conference, a company showed a new voice technology able to produce such a convincing human-sounding voice that it was able to speak to a receptionist and book a reservation without detection.

These developments are likely to make our current problems with robocalls much worse. The reason that robocalls are a headache has less to do with amount than precision. A decade of data breaches(数据侵入) of personal information has led to a situation where scammers can easily learn your mother's name, and far more. Armed with this knowledge, they're able to carry out individually targeted campaigns to cheat people. This means, for example, that a scammer could call you from what looks to be a familiar number and talk to you using a voice that sounds exactly like your bank teller's, rickling you into "confirming" your address, mother's name, and card number. Scammers follow money, so companies will be the worst hit. A lot of business is still done over the phone, and much of it is based on trust and existing relationships. Voice manipulation technologies may weaken that gradually.

We need to deal with the insecure nature of our telecom networks. Phone carriers and consumers need to work together to find ways of determining and communicating what is real. That might mean either developing a uniform way to mark videos and images, showing when and who they were made by, or abandoning phone calls altogether and moving towards data-based communications—using apps like Face Time or WhatsApp, which can be tied to your identity.

Credibility is hard to earn but easy to lose, and the problem is only going to get harder from here on out.

38. How does the author feel about the solutions to problem of robocalls?

- A. Panicked. B. Confused. C. Embarrassed. D. Disappointed.

39. taking advantage of the new technologies, scammer can_____.

- A. aim at victims precisely B. damage databases easily
C. start campaigns rapidly D. spread information widely

40. What does the passage imply?

- A. Honesty is the best policy.
B. Technologies can be double-edged.
C. There are more solutions than problems.
D. Credibility holds the key to development.

41. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Where the Problem of Robocalls Is Rooted
B. Who Is to Blame for the Problem of Robocalls
C. Why Robocalls Are About to Get More Dangerous
D. How Robocalls Are Affecting the World of Technology

2019 年北京卷之 D 篇

By the end of the century, if not sooner, the world's oceans will be bluer and greener thanks to a warming climate, according to a new study.

At the heart of the phenomenon lie tiny marine microorganisms(海洋微生物)called phytoplankton. Because of the way light reflects off the organisms, these phytoplankton create colourful patterns at the ocean surface. Ocean colour varies from green to blue, depending on the type and concentration of phytoplankton. Climate change will fuel the growth of phytoplankton in some areas, while reducing it in other spots, leading to changes in the ocean's appearance.

Phytoplankton live at the ocean surface, where they pull carbon dioxide(二氧化碳)into the ocean while giving off oxygen. When these organisms die, they bury carbon in the deep ocean, an important process that helps to regulate the global climate. But phytoplankton are vulnerable to the ocean's warming trend. Warming changes key characteristics of the ocean and can affect phytoplankton growth, since they need not only sunlight and carbon

dioxide to grow, but also nutrients.

Stephanie Dutkiewicz, a scientist in MIT's Center for Global Change Science, built a climate model that projects changes to the oceans throughout the century. In a world that warms up by 3°C, it found that multiple changes to the colour of the oceans would occur. The model projects that currently blue areas with little phytoplankton could become even bluer. But in some waters, such as those of the Arctic, a warming will make conditions riper for phytoplankton, and these areas will turn greener. "Not only are the quantities of phytoplankton in the ocean changing," she said, "but the type of phytoplankton is changing."

42. What are the first two paragraphs mainly about?

- A. The various patterns at the ocean surface.
- B. The cause of the changes in ocean colour.
- C. The way light reflects off marine organisms.
- D. The efforts to fuel the growth of phytoplankton.

43. What does the underlined word "vulnerable" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Sensitive.
- B. Beneficial
- C. Significant
- D. Unnoticeable

44. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Phytoplankton play a declining role in the marine ecosystem.
- B. Dutkiewicz's model aims to project phytoplankton changes
- C. Phytoplankton have been used to control global climate
- D. Oceans with more phytoplankton may appear greener.

45. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To assess the consequences of ocean colour changes
- B. To analyse the composition of the ocean food chain
- C. To explain the effects of climate change on oceans
- D. To introduce a new method to study phytoplankton

2019 年天津卷之 C 篇

How does an ecosystem (生态系统) work? What makes the populations of different species the way they are? Why are there so many flies and so few wolves? To find an answer, scientists have built mathematical models of food webs, noting who eats whom and how much each one eats.

With such models, scientists have found out some key principles operating in food webs. Most food webs, for instance, consist of many weak links rather than a few strong ones. When a predator (掠食动物) always eats huge numbers of a single prey (猎物), the two species are strongly linked; when a predator lives on various species, they are weakly linked. Food webs may be dominated by many weak links because that arrangement is more stable over the long term. If a predator can eat several species, it can survive the extinction (灭绝) of one of them. And if a predator can move on to another species that is easier to find when a prey species becomes rare, the switch allows the original prey to recover. The weak links may thus keep species from driving one another to extinction.

Mathematical models have also revealed that food webs may be unstable, where small changes of top predators can lead to big effects throughout entire ecosystems. In the 1960s, scientists proposed that predators at the top of a food web had a surprising amount of control over the size of populations of other species---including species they did not directly attack.

And unplanned human activities have proved the idea of top-down control by top predators to be true. In the ocean, we fished for top predators such as cod on an industrial scale, while on land, we killed off large predators such as wolves. These actions have greatly affected the ecological balance.

Scientists have built an early-warning system based on mathematical models. Ideally, the system would tell us when to adapt human activities that are pushing an ecosystem toward a breakdown or would even allow us to pull an ecosystem back from the borderline. Prevention is key, scientists say because once ecosystems pass their tipping point (临界点), it is remarkably difficult for them to return.

46. What have scientists discovered with the help of mathematical models of food webs?

- A. The living habits of species in food webs.
- B. The rules governing food webs of the ecosystems.
- C. The approaches to studying the species in the ecosystems.
- D. The differences between weak and strong links in food webs.

47. A strong link is found between two species when a predator _____

- A. has a wide food choice
- B. can easily find new prey
- C. sticks to one prey species
- D. can quickly move to another place

48. What will happen if the populations of top predators in a food web greatly decline?

- A. The prey species they directly attack will die out.
- B. The species they indirectly attack will turn into top predators.
- C. The living environment of other species will remain unchanged.
- D. The populations of other species will experience unexpected changes.

49. What conclusion can be drawn from the examples in Paragraph 4?

- A. Uncontrolled human activities greatly upset ecosystems.
- B. Rapid economic development threatens animal habitats.
- C. Species of commercial value dominate other species.
- D. Industrial activities help keep food webs stable.

50. How does an early-warning system help us maintain the ecological balance?

- A. By getting illegal practices under control.
- B. By stopping us from killing large predators.
- C. By bringing the broken-down ecosystems back to normal.
- D. By signaling the urgent need for taking preventive action.

2019 年天津卷之 D 篇

Would you BET on the future of this man? He is 53 years old. Most of his adult life has been a losing struggle against debt and misfortune. A war injury has made his left hand stop functioning, and he has often been in prison. Driven by heaven-knows-what motives, he determines to write a book.

The book turns out to be one that has appealed to the world for more than 350 years. That former prisoner was Cervantes, and the book was Don Quixote (《堂吉珂德》). And the story poses an interesting question: why do some people discover new vitality and creativity to the end of their days, while others go to seed long before?

We've all known people who run out of steam before they reach life's halfway mark. I'm not talking about those who fail to get to the top. We can't all get there. I'm talking about people who have stopped learning on growing because they have adopted the fixed attitudes and opinions that all too often come with passing years.

Most of us, in fact, progressively narrow the variety of our lives. We succeed in our field of specialization and then become trapped in it. Nothing surprises us. We lose our sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to lean, the opportunities are everywhere.

The things we learn in maturity seldom involve information and skills. We learn to bear with the things we can't change. We learn to avoid self-pity. We learn that however much we try to please, some people are never

going to love us-an idea that troubles at first but is eventually relaxing.

With high motivation and enthusiasm, we can keep on learning. Then we will know how important it is to have meaning in our life. However, we can achieve meaning only if we have made a commitment to something larger than our own little egos(自我), whether to loved ones, to fellow humans, to work, or to some moral concept.

Many of us equate (视.....等同于) “commitment” with such “caring” occupations as teaching and nursing. But doing any ordinary job as well as one can is in itself an admirable commitment. People who work toward such excellence whether they are driving a truck, or running a store-make the world better just by being the kind of people they are. They've learned life's most valuable lesson.

51. The passage starts with the story of Cervantes to show that_____.

- A. loss of freedom stimulates one's creativity
- B. age is not a barrier to achieving one's goal
- C. misery inspires a man to fight against his fate
- D. disability cannot stop a man's pursuit of success

52. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. End one's struggle for liberty.
- B. Waste one's energy taking risks.
- C. Miss the opportunity to succeed.
- D. Lose the interest to continue learning.

53. What could be inferred from Paragraph 4?

- A. Those who dare to try often get themselves trapped.
- B. Those who tend to think back can hardly go ahead.
- C. Opportunity favors those with a curious mind.
- D. Opportunity awaits those with a cautious mind.

54. What does the author intend to tell us in Paragraph 5?

- A. A tough man can tolerate suffering.
- B. A wise man can live without self-pity
- C. A man should try to satisfy people around him.
- D. A man should learn suitable ways to deal with life

55. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To provide guidance on leading a meaningful adult life.
- B. To stress the need of shouldering responsibilities at work.
- C. To state the importance of generating motivation for learning.
- D. To suggest a way of pursuing excellence in our lifelong career.

2019 年江苏卷之 B 篇

In the 1960s, while studying the volcanic history of Yellowstone National Park, Bob Christiansen became puzzled about something that, oddly, had not troubled anyone before: he couldn't find the park's volcano. It had been known for a long time that Yellowstone was volcanic in nature — that's what accounted for all its hot springs and other steamy features. But Christiansen couldn't find the Yellowstone volcano anywhere.

Most of us, when we talk about volcanoes, think of the classic cone(圆锥体) shapes of a Fuji or Kilimanjaro, which are created when erupting magma(岩浆) piles up. These can form remarkably quickly. In 1943, a Mexican farmer was surprised to see smoke rising from a small part of his land. In one week he was the confused owner of a cone five hundred feet high. Within two years it had topped out at almost fourteen hundred feet and was more than half a mile across. Altogether there are some ten thousand of these volcanoes on Earth, all but a few hundred of them extinct. There is, however, a second less known type of volcano that doesn't involve mountain building. These are volcanoes so explosive that they burst open in a single big crack, leaving behind a vast hole, the caldera. Yellowstone obviously was of this second type, but Christiansen couldn't find the caldera anywhere.

Just at this time NASA decided to test some new high-altitude cameras by taking photographs of Yellowstone. A thoughtful official passed on some of the copies to the park authorities on the assumption that they might make a nice blow-up for one of the visitors' centers. As soon as Christiansen saw the photos, he realized why he had failed to spot the caldera; almost the whole park—2.2 million acres—was caldera. The explosion had left a hole more than forty miles across—much too huge to be seen from anywhere at ground level. At some time in the past Yellowstone must have blown up with a violence far beyond the scale of anything known to humans.

58. What puzzled Christiansen when he was studying Yellowstone?

- A. Its complicated geographical features.
- B. Its ever-lasting influence on tourism.
- C. The mysterious history of the park.
- D. The exact location of the volcano.

59. What does the second-paragraph mainly talk about?

- A. The shapes of volcanoes.
- B. The impacts of volcanoes.
- C. The activities of volcanoes.
- D. The heights of volcanoes.

60. What does the underlined word "blow-up" in the last paragraph most probably mean?

- A. Hot-air balloon.
- B. Digital camera.
- C. Big photograph.
- D. Bird's view.

2019 年江苏卷之 C 篇

Who cares if people think wrongly that the Internet has had more important influences than the washing machine? Why does it matter that people are more impressed by the most recent changes?

It would not matter if these misjudgments were just a matter of people's opinions. However, they have real impacts, as they result in misguided use of scarce resources.

The fascination with the ICT(Information and Communication Technology) revolution, represented by the Internet, has made some rich countries wrongly conclude that making things is so "yesterday" that they should try to live on ideas. This belief in "post-industrial society" has led those countries to neglect their manufacturing sector(制造业) with negative consequences for their economies.

Even more worryingly, the fascination with the Internet by people in rich countries has moved the international community to worry about the "digital divide" between the rich countries and the poor countries. This has led companies and individuals to donate money to developing countries to buy computer equipment and Internet facilities. The question, however, is whether this is what the developing countries need the most. Perhaps giving money for those less fashionable things such as digging wells, extending electricity networks and making more affordable washing machines would have improved people's lives more than giving every child a laptop computer or setting up Internet centres in rural villages, I am not saying that those things are necessarily more important, but many donors have rushed into fancy programmes without carefully assessing the relative long-term costs and benefits of alternative uses of their money.

In yet another example, a fascination with the new has led people to believe that the recent changes in the technologies of communications and transportation are so revolutionary that now we live in a "borderless world".

As a result, in the last twenty years or so, many people have come to believe that whatever change is happening today is the result of great technological progress, going against which will be like trying to turn the clock back. Believing in such a world, many governments have put an end to some of the very necessary regulations on cross-border flows of capital, labour and goods, with poor results.

Understanding technological trends is very important for correctly designing economic policies, both at the national and the international levels, and for making the right career choices at the individual level. However, our fascination with the latest, and our under valuation of what has already become common, can, and has, led us in all sorts of wrong directions.

61. Misjudgments on the influences of new technology can lead to _____.

- A. a lack of confidence in technology
- B. a slow progress in technology
- C. a conflict of public opinions
- D. a waste of limited resources

62. The example in Paragraph 4 suggests that donators should _____.

- A. take people's essential needs into account
- B. make their programmes attractive to people
- C. ensure that each child gets financial support
- D. provide more affordable internet facilities

63. What has led many governments to remove necessary regulations?

- A. Neglecting the impacts of technological advances.
- B. Believing that the world has become borderless.
- C. Ignoring the power of economic development.
- D. Over-emphasizing the role of international communication.

64. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. People should be encouraged to make more donations.
- B. Traditional technology still has a place nowadays.
- C. Making right career choices is crucial to personal success.
- D. Economic policies should follow technological trends.

2019 年浙江卷之 C 篇

California has lost half its big trees since the 1930s, according to a study to be published Tuesday and climate change seems to be a major factor(因素).

The number of trees larger than two feet across has declined by 50 percent on more than 46, 000 square miles of California forests, the new study finds. No area was spared or unaffected, from the foggy northern coast to the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the San Gabriels above Los Angeles. In the Sierra high country, the number of big trees has fallen by more than 55 percent; in parts of southern California the decline was nearly 75 percent.

Many factors contributed to the decline, said Patrick McIntyre, an ecologist who was the lead author of the study. Woodcutters targeted big trees. Housing development pushed into the woods. Aggressive wildfire control has left California forests crowded with small trees that compete with big trees for resources(资源).

But in comparing a study of California forests done in the 1920s and 1930s with another one between 2001 and 2010, McIntyre and his colleagues documented a widespread death of big trees that was evident even in wildlands protected from woodcutting or development.

The loss of big trees was greatest in areas where trees had suffered the greatest water shortage. The researchers figured out water stress with a computer model that calculated how much water trees were getting in comparison with how much they needed, taking into account such things as rainfall, air temperature, dampness of soil, and the timing of snowmelt(融雪).

Since the 1930s, McIntyre said, the biggest factors driving up water stress in the state have been rising temperatures, which cause trees to lose more water to the air, and earlier snowmelt, which reduces the water supply available to trees during the dry season.

27. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. The seriousness of big-tree loss in California.
- B. The increasing variety of California big trees.
- C. The distribution of big trees in California forests.
- D. The influence of farming on big trees in California.

28. Which of the following is well-intentioned but may be bad for big trees?

- A. Ecological studies of forests.
- B. Banning woodcutting.
- C. Limiting housing development.

D. Fire control measures.

29. What is a major cause of the water shortage according to McIntyre?

A. Inadequate snowmelt.

B. A longer dry season.

C. A warmer climate.

D. Dampness of the air.

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

A. California's Forests: Where Have All the Big Trees Gone?

B. Cutting of Big Trees to Be Prohibited in California Soon

C. Why Are the Big Trees Important to California Forests?

D. Patrick McIntyre: Grow More Big Trees in California

2018 年全国 I 卷之 C 篇

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going. When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers, small, tightly knit (联系) groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.

Soon afterwards, many of those people started settling down to become farmers, and their languages too became more settled and fewer in number. In recent centuries, trade, industrialization, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalisation and better communications in the past few decades, all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.

At present, the world has about 6,800 languages. The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven. The general rule is that mild zones have relatively few languages, often spoken by many people, while hot, wet zones have lots, often spoken by small numbers. Europe has only around 200 languages; the Americas about 1,000; Africa 2 400; and Asia and the Pacific perhaps 3,200, of which Papua New Guinea alone accounts for well over 800. The median number (中位数) of speakers is a mere 6,000, which means that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that.

Already well over 400 of the total of, 6,800 languages are close to extinction(消亡), with only a few elderly speakers left. Pick, at random, Busuu in Cameroon (eight remaining speakers), Chiapaneco in Mexico(150), Lipan Apache in the United States(two or three) or Wadjigu in Australia (one, with a question-mark): none of these seems

to have much chance of survival.

28. What can we infer about languages in hunter-gatherer times?

- A. They developed very fast.
- B. They were large in number.
- C. They had similar patterns.
- D. They were closely connected.

29. Which of the following best explains "dominant " underlined in paragraph 2?

- A. Complex.
- B. Advanced.
- C. Powerful.
- D. Modern.

30. How many languages are spoken by less than 6, 000 people at present?

- A. About 6,800
- B. About 3,400
- C. About 2,400
- D. About 1,200

31. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. New languages will be created.
- B. People's lifestyles are reflected in languages.
- C. Human development results in fewer languages.
- D. Geography determines language evolution.

2018 年全国 I 卷之 D 篇

We may think we're a culture that gets rid of our worn technology at the first sight of something shiny and new, but a new study shows that we keep using our old devices (装置) well after they go out of style. That's bad news for the environment – and our wallets – as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.

To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life – from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device. This method provided a readout for how home energy use has evolved since the early 1990s. Devices were grouped by generation. Desktop computers, basic mobile phones, and box-set TVs defined 1992. Digital cameras arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-readers showed up in 2007.

As we accumulated more devices, however, we didn't throw out our old ones. "The living-room television is replaced and gets planted in the kids' room, and suddenly one day, you have a TV in every room of the house," said

one researcher. The average number of electronic devices rose from four per household in 1992 to 13 in 2007. We're not just keeping these old devices – we continue to use them. According to the analysis of Babbitt's team, old desktop monitors and box TVs with cathode ray tubes are the worst devices with their energy consumption and contribution to greenhouse gas emissions (排放) more than doubling during the 1992 to 2007 window.

So what's the solution (解决方案)? The team's data only went up to 2007, but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing. They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.

32. What does the author think of new devices?

- A. They are environment-friendly.
- B. They are no better than the old.
- C. They cost more to use at home.
- D. They go out of style quickly.

33. Why did Babbitt's team conduct the research?

- A. To reduce the cost of minerals.
- B. To test the life cycle of a product.
- C. To update consumers on new technology.
- D. To find out electricity consumption of the devices.

34. Which of the following uses the least energy?

- A. The box-set TV.
- B. The tablet.
- C. The LCD TV.
- D. The desktop computer.

35. What does the text suggest people do about old electronic devices?

- A. Stop using them.
- B. Take them apart.
- C. Upgrade them.
- D. Recycle them.

2018 年全国 II 卷之 B 篇

Many of us love July because it's the month when nature's berries and stone fruits are in abundance. These colourful and sweet jewels from British Columbia's fields are little powerhouses of nutritional protection.

Of the common berries, strawberries are highest in vitamin C, although, because of their seeds, raspberries contain a little more protein (蛋白质), iron and zinc (not that fruits have much protein). Blueberries are particularly high in antioxidants (抗氧化物质). The yellow and orange stone fruits such as peaches are high in the carotenoids we turn into vitamin A and which are antioxidants. As for cherries (樱桃), they are so delicious who cares?

However, they are rich in vitamin C.

When combined with berries or slices of other fruits, frozen bananas make an excellent base for thick, cooling fruit shakes and low fat “ice cream”. For this purpose, select ripe bananas for freezing as they are much sweeter. Remove the skin and place them in plastic bags or containers and freeze. If you like, a squeeze of fresh lemon juice on the bananas will prevent them turning brown. Frozen bananas will last several weeks, depending on their ripeness and the temperature of the freezer.

If you have a juicer, you can simply feed in frozen bananas and some berries or sliced fruit. Out comes a “soft-serve” creamy dessert, to be eaten right away. This makes a fun activity for a children’s party; they love feeding the fruit and frozen bananas into the top of the machine and watching the ice cream come out below.

24. What does the author seem to like about cherries?

- A. They contain protein.
- B. They are high in vitamin A.
- C. They have a pleasant taste.
- D. They are rich in antioxidants.

25. Why is fresh lemon juice used in freezing bananas?

- A. To make them smell better.
- B. To keep their colour.
- C. To speed up their ripening.
- D. To improve their nutrition.

26. What is “a juicer” in the last paragraph?

- A. A dessert.
- B. A drink.
- C. A container.
- D. A machine.

27. From which is the text probably taken?

- A. A biology textbook.
- B. A health magazine.
- C. A research paper.
- D. A travel brochure.

2018 年全国 II 卷之 D 篇

We’ve all been there: in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane, surrounded by people who are, like us, deeply focused on their smartphones or, worse, struggling with the uncomfortable silence.

What’s the problem? It’s possible that we all have compromised conversational intelligence. It’s more likely that none of us start a conversation because it’s awkward and challenging, or we think it’s annoying and unnecessary. But the next time you find yourself among strangers, consider that small talk is worth the trouble. Experts say it’s an invaluable social practice that results in big benefits.

Dismissing small talk as unimportant is easy, but we can’t forget that deep relationships wouldn’t

even exist if it weren't for casual conversation. Small talk is the grease(润滑剂) for social communication, says Bernardo Carducci, director of the Shyness Research Institute at Indiana University Southeast. " Almost every great love story and each big business deal begins with small talk, " he explains. " The key to successful small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them. "

In a 2014 study, Elizabeth Dunn, associate professor of psychology at UBC, invited people on their way into a coffee shop. One group was asked to seek out an interaction(互动) with its waiter; the other, to speak only when necessary. The results showed that those who chatted with their server reported significantly higher positive feelings and a better coffee shop experience. " It's not that talking to the waiter is better than talking to your husband, " says Dunn. " But interactions with peripheral(边缘的) members of our social network matter for our well-being also. "

Dunn believes that people who reach out to strangers feel a significantly greater sense of belonging, a bond with others. Carducci believes developing such a sense of belonging starts with small talk. " Small talk is the basis of good manners, " he says.

32. What phenomenon is described in the first paragraph?

- A. Addiction to smartphones.
- B. Inappropriate behaviours in public places.
- C. Absence of communication between strangers.
- D. Impatience with slow service.

33. What is important for successful small talk according to Carducci?

- A. Showing good manners.
- B. Relating to other people.
- C. Focusing on a topic.
- D. Making business deals.

34. What does the coffee-shop study suggest about small talk?

- A. It improves family relationships.
- B. It raises people's confidence.
- C. It matters as much as a formal talk.
- D. It makes people feel good.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Conversation Counts
- B. Ways of Making Small Talk
- C. Benefits of Small Talk
- D. Uncomfortable Silence

Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for example, is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost overnight. In 1896, Dawson, Canada, was unmapped wilderness(荒野). But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 30,000.

Dawson did not have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They travelled over snow-covered mountains and sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The path to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could fall without warming. An avalanche(雪崩) once closed the path, killing 63 people. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

But no matter how rich they were, Dawson was never comfortable. Necessities like food and wood were very expensive. But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come. Today, people still come and go — to see where the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson City — its present population is 762.

24. What attracted the early settlers to New York City?

- A. Its business culture.
- B. Its small population.
- C. Its geographical position.
- D. Its favourable climate.

25. What do we know about those who first dug for gold in Dawson?

- A. Two-thirds of them stayed there.
- B. One out of five people got rich.
- C. Almost everyone gave up.
- D. Half of them died.

26. What was the main reason for many people to leave Dawson?

- A. They found the city too crowded.
- B. They wanted to try their luck elsewhere.

C. They were unable to stand the winter.

D. They were short of food.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. The rise and fall of a city.

B. The gold rush in Canada.

C. Journeys into the wilderness.

D. Tourism in Dawson.

2018 年全国 III 卷之 D 篇

Adults understand what it feels like to be flooded with objects. Why do we often assume that more is more when it comes to kids and their belongings? The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less.

I found the pre-holidays a good time to encourage young children to donate less-used things, and it worked. Because of our efforts, our daughter Georgia did decide to donate a large bag of toys to a little girl whose mother was unable to pay for her holiday due to illness. She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into her school fund(基金) (our kindergarten daughter is serious about becoming a doctor).

For weeks, I've been thinking of bigger, deeper questions: How do we make it a habit for them? And how do we train ourselves to help them live with, need, and use less? Yesterday, I sat with my son, Shepherd, determined to test my own theory on this. I decided to play with him with only one toy for as long as it would keep his interest. I expected that one toy would keep his attention for about five minutes, ten minutes, max. I chose a red rubber ball-simple, universally available. We passed it, he tried to put it in his mouth, he tried bouncing it, rolling it, sitting on it, throwing it. It was totally, completely enough for him. Before I knew it an hour had passed and it was time to move on to lunch.

We both became absorbed in the simplicity of playing together. He had my full attention and I had his. My little experiment to find joy in a single object worked for both of us.

32. What do the words “more is more” in paragraph 1 probably mean?

A. The more, the better.

B. Enough is enough.

C. More money, more worries.

D. Earn more and spend more.

33. What made Georgia agree to sell some of her objects?

- A. Saving up for her holiday
- B. Raising money for a poor girl
- C. Adding the money to her fund
- D. Giving the money to a sick mother

34. Why did the author play the ball with Shepherd?

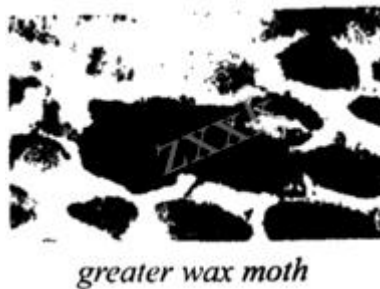
- A. To try out an idea
- B. To show a parent's love
- C. To train his attention
- D. To help him start a hobby

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

- A. Take It or Leave It
- B. A Lesson from Kids
- C. Live More with Less
- D. The Pleasure of Giving

2018 年北京卷之 C 篇

Plastic-Eating Worms



Humans produce more than 300 million tons of plastic every year. Almost half of that winds up in landfills(垃圾填埋场), and up to 12 million tons pollute the oceans. So far there is no effective way to get rid of it, but a new study suggests an answer may lie in the stomachs of some hungry worms.

Researchers in Spain and England recently found that the worms of the greater wax moth can break down polyethylene, which accounts for 40% of plastics. The team left 100 wax worms on a commercial polyethylene shopping bag for 12 hours, and the worms consumed and broke down about 92 milligrams, or almost 3% of it. To confirm that the worms' chewing alone was not responsible for the polyethylene breakdown, the researchers made some worms into paste(糊状物) and applied it to plastic films. 14 hours later the films had lost 13% of their mass — apparently broken down by enzymes (酶) from the worms' stomachs. Their findings were published in *Current Biology* in 2017.

Federica Bertocchini, co-author of the study, says the worms' ability to break down their everyday food — beeswax — also allows them to break down plastic. " Wax is a complex mixture, but the basic bond in polyethylene, the carbon-carbon bond, is there as well, " she explains, " The wax worm evolved a method or system to break this bond. "

Jennifer DeBruyn, a microbiologist at the University of Tennessee, who was not involved in the study, says it is not surprising that such worms can break down polyethylene. But compared with previous studies, she finds the speed of breaking down in this one exciting. The next step, DeBruyn says, will be to identify the cause of the breakdown. Is it an enzyme produced by the worm itself or by its gut microbes(肠道微生物)?

Bertocchini agrees and hopes her team's findings might one day help employ the enzyme to break down plastics in landfills. But she expects using the chemical in some kind of industrial process — not simply " millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic. "

43. What can we learn about the worms in the study?

- A. They take plastics as their everyday food.
- B. They are newly evolved creatures.
- C. They can consume plastics.
- D. They wind up in landfills.

44. According to Jennifer DeBruyn, the next step of the study is to _____.

- A. identify other means of the breakdown
- B. find out the source of the enzyme
- C. confirm the research findings
- D. increase the breakdown speed

45. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the chemical might _____.

- A. help to raise worms
- B. help make plastic bags
- C. be used to clean the oceans
- D. be produced in factories in future

46. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To explain a study method on worms.
- B. To introduce the diet of a special worm.

- C. To present a way to break down plastics.
- D. To propose new means to keep eco-balance.

2018 年北京卷之 D 篇

Preparing Cities for Robot Cars

The possibility of self-driving robot cars has often seemed like a futurist's dream, years away from materializing in the real world. Well, the future is apparently now. The California Department of Motor Vehicles began giving permits in April for companies to test truly self-driving cars on public roads. The state also cleared the way for companies to sell or rent out self-driving cars, and for companies to operate driverless taxi services. California, it should be noted, isn't leading the way here. Companies have been testing their vehicles in cities across the country. It's hard to predict when driverless cars will be everywhere on our roads. But however long it takes, the technology has the potential to change our transportation systems and our cities, for better or for worse, depending on how the transformation is regulated.

While much of the debate so far has been focused on the safety of driverless cars (and rightfully so), policymakers also should be talking about how self-driving vehicles can help reduce traffic jams, cut emissions (排放) and offer more convenient, affordable mobility options. The arrival of driverless vehicles is a chance to make sure that those vehicles are environmentally friendly and more shared.

Do we want to copy — or even worsen — the traffic of today with driverless cars? Imagine a future where most adults own individual self-driving vehicles. They tolerate long, slow journeys to and from work on packed highways because they can work, entertain themselves or sleep on the ride, which encourages urban spread. They take their driverless car to an appointment and set the empty vehicle to circle the building to avoid paying for parking. Instead of walking a few blocks to pick up a child or the dry cleaning, they send the self-driving minibus. The convenience even leads fewer people to take public transport — an unwelcome side effect researchers have already found in ride-hailing (叫车) services.

A study from the University of California at Davis suggested that replacing petrol-powered private cars worldwide with electric, self-driving and shared systems could reduce carbon emissions from transportation 80% and cut the cost of transportation infrastructure (基础设施) and operations 40% by 2050. Fewer emissions and cheaper travel sound pretty appealing. The first commercially available driverless cars will almost certainly be fielded by ride-hailing services, considering the cost of self-driving technology as well as liability and maintenance

issues(责任与维护问题). But driverless car ownership could increase as the prices drop and more people become comfortable with the technology.

Policymakers should start thinking now about how to make sure the appearance of driverless vehicles doesn't extend the worst aspects of the car-controlled transportation system we have today. The coming technological advancement presents a chance for cities and states to develop transportation systems designed to move more people, and more affordably. The car of the future is coming. We just have to plan for it.

47. According to the author, attention should be paid to how driverless cars can _____.

- A. help deal with transportation-related problems
- B. provide better services to customers
- C. cause damage to our environment
- D. make some people lose jobs

48. As for driverless cars, what is the author's major concern?

- A. Safety.
- B. Side effects.
- C. Affordability.
- D. Management.

49. What does the underlined word " fielded " in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Employed.
- B. Replaced.
- C. Shared.
- D. Reduced.

50. What is the author's attitude to the future of self-driving cars?

- A. Doubtful.
- B. Positive.
- C. Disapproving.
- D. Sympathetic.

2018 年天津卷之 C 篇

There's a new frontier in 3D printing that's beginning to come into focus: food. Recent development has made possible machines that print, cook, and serve foods on a mass scale. And the industry isn't stopping there.

Food production

With a 3D printer, a cook can print complicated chocolate sculptures and beautiful pieces for decoration on a wedding cake. Not everybody can do that — it takes years of experience, but a printer makes it easy. A restaurant in Spain uses a Foodini to “re-create forms and pieces” of food that are “exactly the same,” freeing cooks to complete other tasks. In another restaurant, all of the dishes and desserts it serves are 3D-printed, rather than farm to table.

Sustainability(可持续性)

The global population is expected to grow to 9.6 billion by 2050, and some analysts estimate that food production will need to be raised by 50 percent to maintain current levels. Sustainability is becoming a necessity. 3D food printing could probably contribute to the solution. Some experts believe printers could use *hydrocolloids* (水解胶体) from plentiful renewables like algae(藻类) and grass to replace the familiar ingredients(烹饪原料). 3D printing can reduce fuel use and emissions. Grocery stores of the future might stock "food" that lasts years on end, freeing up shelf space and reducing transportation and storage requirements.

Nutrition

Future 3D food printers could make processed food healthier. Hod Lipson, a professor at Columbia University, said, "Food printing could allow consumers to print food with customized nutritional content, like vitamins. So instead of eating a piece of yesterday's bread from the supermarket, you'd eat something baked just for you on demand."

Challenges

Despite recent advancements in 3D food printing, the industry has many challenges to overcome. Currently, most ingredients must be changed to a paste(糊状物) before a printer can use them, and the printing process is quite time-consuming, because ingredients interact with each other in very complex ways. On top of that, most of the 3D food printers now are restricted to dry ingredients, because meat and milk products may easily go bad. Some experts are skeptical about 3D food printers, believing they are better suited for fast food restaurants than homes and high-end restaurants.

46. What benefit does 3D printing bring to food production?

- A. It helps cooks to create new dishes.
- B. It saves time and effort in cooking.
- C. It improves the cooking conditions.
- D. It contributes to restaurant decorations.

47. What can we learn about 3D food printing from Paragraphs 3?

- A. It solves food shortages easily.
- B. It quickens the transportation of food.
- C. It needs no space for the storage of food.
- D. It uses renewable materials as sources of food.

48. According to Paragraph 4, 3D-printed food _____.

- A. is more available to consumers
- B. can meet individual nutritional needs
- C. is more tasty than food in supermarkets
- D. can keep all the nutrition in raw materials

49. What is the main factor that prevents 3D food printing from spreading widely?

- A. The printing process is complicated.
- B. 3D food printers are too expensive.
- C. Food materials have to be dry.
- D. Some experts doubt 3D food printing.

50. What could be the best title of the passage?

- A. 3D Food Printing: Delicious New Technology
- B. A New Way to Improve 3D Food Printing
- C. The Challenges for 3D Food Production
- D. 3D Food Printing: From Farm to Table

2018 年浙江卷之 B 篇

Steven Stein likes to follow garbage trucks. His strange habit makes sense when you consider that he's an environmental scientist who studies how to reduce litter, including things that fall off garbage trucks as they drive down the road. What is even more interesting is that one of Stein's jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bags.

Americans use more than 100 billion thin film plastic bags every year. So many end up in tree branches or along highways that a growing number of cities do not allow them at checkouts(收银台). The bags are prohibited in some 90 cities in California, including Los Angeles. Eyeing these headwinds, plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume.

Among the bag makers' argument: many cities with bans still allow shoppers to purchase paper bags, which are easily recycled but require more energy to produce and transport. And while plastic bags may be ugly to look at, they represent a small percentage of all garbage on the ground today.

The industry has also taken aim at the product that has appeared as its replacement: reusable shopping bags.

The stronger a reusable bag is, the longer its life and the more plastic-bag use it cancels out. However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make. One study found that a cotton bag must be used at least 131 times to be better for the planet than plastic.

Environmentalists don't dispute (质疑) these points. They hope paper bags will be banned someday too and want shoppers to use the same reusable bags for years.

24. What has Steven Stein been hired to do?

- A. Help increase grocery sales.
- B. Recycle the waste material.
- C. Stop things falling off trucks.
- D. Argue for the use of plastic bags.

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

- A. Bans on plastic bags.
- B. Effects of city development.
- C. Headaches caused by garbage.
- D. Plastic bags hung in trees.

26. What is a disadvantage of reusable bags according to plastic-bag makers?

- A. They are quite expensive.
- B. Replacing them can be difficult.
- C. They are less strong than plastic bags.
- D. Producing them requires more energy.

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Plastic, Paper or Neither
- B. Industry, Pollution and Environment
- C. Recycle or Throw Away
- D. Garbage Collection and Waste Control

2018 年浙江卷之 C 篇

As cultural symbols go, the American car is quite young. The Model T Ford was built at the Piquette Plant in Michigan a century ago, with the first rolling off the assembly line (装配线) on September 27, 1908. Only eleven cars were produced the next month. But eventually Henry Ford would build fifteen million of them.

Modern America was born on the road, behind a wheel. The car shaped some of the most lasting aspects of American culture: the roadside diner, the billboard, the motel, even the hamburger. For most of the last century, the car represented what it meant to be American—going forward at high speed to find new worlds. The road novel, the road movie, these are the most typical American ideas, born of abundant petrol, cheap cars and a never-ending interstate highway system, the largest public works project in history.

In 1928 Herbert Hoover imagined an America with “a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage.” Since then, this society has moved onward, never looking back, as the car transformed America from a farm-based

society into an industrial power.

The cars that drove the American Dream have helped to create a global ecological disaster. In America the demand for oil has grown by 22 percent since 1990.

The problems of excessive(过度的)energy consumption, climate change and population growth have been described in a book by the American writer Thomas L. Friedman. He fears the worst, but hopes for the best.

Friedman points out that the green economy (经济) is a chance to keep American strength. “The ability to design, build and export green technologies for producing clean water, clean air and healthy and abundant food is going to be the currency of power in the new century.”

28. Why is hamburger mentioned in paragraph 2?

- A. To explain Americans' love for travelling by car.
- B. To show the influence of cars on American culture.
- C. To stress the popularity of fast food with Americans.
- D. To praise the effectiveness of America's road system.

29. What has the use of cars in America led to?

- A. Decline of economy.
- B. Environmental problems.
- C. A shortage of oil supply.
- D. A farm-based society.

30. What is Friedman's attitude towards America's future?

- A. Ambiguous.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Hopeful.
- D. Tolerant.

2018 年江苏卷之 B 篇

In the 1760s, Mathurin Roze opened a series of shops that boasted(享有) a special meat soup called consommé. Although the main attraction was the soup, Roze's chain shops also set a new standard for dining out, which helped to establish Roze as the inventor of the modern restaurant.

Today, scholars have generated large amounts of instructive research about restaurants. Take visual hints that influence what we eat: diners served themselves about 20 percent more pasta(意大利面食) when their plates matched their food. When a dark-colored cake was served on a black plate rather than a white one, customers recognized it as sweeter and more tasty.

Lighting matters, too. When Berlin restaurant customers ate in darkness, they couldn't tell how much they'd had: those given extra-large shares ate more than everyone else, none the wiser—they didn't feel fuller, and they

were just as ready for dessert.

Time is money, but that principle means different things for different types of restaurants. Unlike fast-food places, fine dining shops prefer customers to stay longer and spend. One way to encourage customers to stay and order that extra round: put on some Mozart(莫扎特). When classical, rather than pop, music was playing, diners spent more. Fast music hurried diners out.

Particular scents also have an effect: diners who got the scent of lavender(薰衣草) stayed longer and spent more than those who smelled lemon, or no scent.

Meanwhile, things that you might expect to discourage spending—"bad" tables, crowding, high prices — don't necessarily. Diners at bad tables — next to the kitchen door, say — spent nearly as much as others but soon fled. It can be concluded that restaurant keepers need not "be overly concerned about 'bad' tables," given that they're profitable. As for crowds, a Hong Kong study found that they increased a restaurant's reputation, suggesting great food at fair prices. And doubling a buffet's price led customers to say that its pizza was 11 percent tastier.

58. The underlined phrase "none the wiser" in paragraph 3 most probably implies that the customers were _____.

- A. not aware of eating more than usual
- B. not willing to share food with others
- C. not conscious of the food quality
- D. not fond of the food provided

59. How could a fine dining shop make more profit?

- A. Playing classical music.
- B. Introducing lemon scent.
- C. Making the light brighter,
- D. Using plates of larger size.

60. What does the last paragraph talk about?

- A. Tips to attract more customers.
- B. Problems restaurants are faced with.
- C. Ways to improve restaurants' reputation.
- D. Common misunderstandings about restaurants.

2018 年江苏卷之 D 篇

Children as young as ten are becoming dependent on social media for their sense of self-worth, a major study warned.

It found many youngsters(少年) now measure their status by how much public approval they get online, often through “likes”. Some change their behaviour in real life to improve their image on the web.

The report into youngsters aged from 8 to 12 was carried out by Children's Commissioner (专员) Anne Longfield. She said social media firms were exposing children to major emotional risks, with some youngsters starting secondary school ill-equipped to cope with the tremendous pressure they faced online.

Some social apps were popular among the children even though they supposedly require users to be at least 13. The youngsters admitted planning trips around potential photo-opportunities and then messaging friends—and friends of friends — to demand “likes” for their online posts.

The report found that youngsters felt their friendships could be at risk if they did not respond to social media posts quickly, and around the clock.

Children aged 8 to 10 were “starting to feel happy” when others liked their posts. However, those in the 10 to 12 age group were “concerned with how many people like their posts”, suggesting a “need” for social recognition that gets stronger the older they become.

Miss Longfield warned that a generation of children risked growing up “worried about their appearance and image as a result of the unrealistic lifestyles they follow on platforms, and increasingly anxious about switching off due to the constant demands of social media.”

She said: “Children are using social media with family and friends and to play games when they are in primary school. But what starts as fun usage of apps turns into tremendous pressure in real social media interaction at secondary school.”

As their world expanded, she said, children compared themselves to others online in a way that was “hugely damaging in terms of their self-identity, in terms of their confidence, but also in terms of their ability to develop themselves”.

Miss Longfield added: “Then there is this push to connect—if you go offline, will you miss something, will you miss out, will you show that you don't care about those people you are following, all of those come together in a huge way at once.” “For children it is very, very difficult to cope with emotionally.” The Children's Commissioner for England's study—*life in Likes*—found that children as young as 8 were using social media platforms largely for

play.

However, the research—involving eight groups of 32 children aged 8 to 12—suggested that as they headed toward their teens, they became increasingly anxious online.

By the time they started secondary school—at age 11—children were already far more aware of their image online and felt under huge pressure to ensure their posts were popular, the report found.

However, they still did not know how to cope with mean-spirited jokes, or the sense of incompetence they might feel if they compared themselves to celebrities(名人) or more brilliant friends online. The report said they also faced pressure to respond to messages at all hours of the day—especially at secondary school when more youngsters have mobile phones.

The Children's Commissioner said schools and parents must now do more to prepare children for the emotional minefield(雷区) they faced online. And she said social media companies must also "take more responsibility". They should either monitor their websites better so that children do not sign up too early, or they should adjust their websites to the needs of younger users.

Javed Khan, of children's charity Barnardo's, said: "It's vital that new compulsory age- appropriate relationship and sex education lessons in England should help equip children to deal with the growing demands of social media.

“It's also hugely important for parents to know which apps their children are using.”

65. Why did some secondary school students feel too much pressure?

- A. They were not provided with adequate equipment.
- B. They were not well prepared for emotional risks.
- C. They were required to give quick responses.
- D. They were prevented from using mobile phones.

66. Some social app companies were to blame because _____.

- A. they didn't adequately check their users' registration
- B. they organized photo trips to attract more youngsters
- C. they encouraged youngsters to post more photos
- D. they didn't stop youngsters from staying up late

67. Children's comparing themselves to others online may lead to _____.

- A. less friendliness to each other
- B. lower self-identity and confidence

- C. an increase in online cheating
- D. a stronger desire to stay online

68. According to *Life in Likes*, as children grew, they became more anxious to _____.

- A. circulate their posts quickly
- B. know the qualities of their posts
- C. use mobile phones for play
- D. get more public approval

69. What should parents do to solve the problem?

- A. Communicate more with secondary schools.
- B. Urge media companies to create safer apps.
- C. Keep track of children's use of social media.
- D. Forbid their children from visiting the web.

70. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The influence of social media on children.
- B. The importance of social media to children.
- C. The problem in building a healthy relationship.
- D. The measure to reduce risks from social media.

