

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.

【答案】24. B 25. B 26. D 27. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了我们日常生活中的食物浪费现象以及华盛顿 DC 中央厨房的首席执行官科廷为解决食物浪费而采取的努力。

【24 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中的“Like most of us, I try to be mindful of food that goes to waste.(像我们大多数人一样，我努力关注那些被浪费的食物)”及“But as days passed, the arugula went bad. Even worse, I had unthinkingly bought way too much; could have made six salads with what I threw out.(但随着时间的推移，芝麻菜变坏了。更糟糕的是，我不假思索地买了太多东西；我扔掉的东西可以做六份沙拉)”可推知，作者想通过讲述芝麻菜的故事来表明我们有时会无意间浪费食物。故选 B。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“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.”(生产没人吃的食物会浪费用于种植食物的水、燃料和其他资源。这使得食物浪费成为一个环境问题。事实上，罗伊特写道，“如果食物浪费是一个国家，它将是世界上第三大温室气体排放国。”)”可知，根据文中的说法，浪费食物的一个后果是对环境的危害。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“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.(科廷是华盛顿 DC 中央厨房的首席执行官，该公司把食物复原，变成健康的食物。去年，该组织通过接受捐赠和收集有瑕疵的农产品，收回了超过 807500 磅的食物，否则这些农产品就会在地里腐烂。草莓呢？志愿者们将清洗、切割、冷冻或干燥它们，以便在路上的餐食中使用)”可知，科廷的公司用人们不想要的食物重新制作食物。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中的““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.(“每个人都可以在减少浪费方面发挥作用，无论是在每周的购物中不购买不必要的食物，还是要求餐馆不包括你不吃的配菜，”科廷说)”可知，科廷建议人们只买需要的东西来避免浪费食物。故选 A。

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.

【答案】28. D 29. B 30. C 31. A

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述了旨在减少孤独，改善老年人的健康状况的项目。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“The project was dreamed up by a local charity (慈善组织) to reduce loneliness and improve elderly people's wellbeing (该项目由当地一家慈善机构构想，旨在减少孤独，改善老年人的健康状况)”可知，这个项目的目的是为了~~提高老年人的幸福~~。故选 D。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第五段““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.” (有不同的关注点很好。人们把自己的孩子带进来看母鸡，居民们也来外面坐着看它们。我喜欢创造性的活动，做一些有用的事情的感觉很好)”可推知，Ruth Xavier 通过该项目获得了一种成就感。故选 B。

【30 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据文章倒数第二段“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. (居民们非常欢迎该项目的想法和创意会议。我们期待这个项目能给这里的人们带来好处和乐趣)”以及划线处前的“one of the first (第一批人之

一)”可知 Wendy Wilson 是着手这项工程的人之一，划线处的含义与 C 项：“Begin (开始)”含义相近。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段“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. (居民们非常欢迎该项目的想法和创意会议。我们期待这个项目能给这里的人们带来好处和乐趣)”以及最后一段“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.” (“诺丁山路径”的负责人林恩·刘易斯说:我们很高兴能参与这个项目。它将通过共同的兴趣和创造性活动真正帮助我们的居民联系起来)”可知，该项目的反响很好。故选 A。

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.

【答案】 32. D 33. C 34. A 35. C

【解析】

【导语】本篇是一篇说明文。主要介绍因为饮食的改变导致了现在在世界上一半的语言中发现了新的语音。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的“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 Damian Blasi at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, has found how and why this trend arose. (30 多年前，学者 Charles Hockett 注意到，被称为唇齿音的语音，如“f”和“v”，在吃软食物的社会的语言中更常见。现在，瑞士苏黎世大学的 Damian Blasi 领导的一组研究人员发现了这一趋势产生的方式和原因。)”可知 Damian Blasi 的研究重点是在语言的演变上。故选 D 项。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“They discovered that the upper and lower front teeth of ancient human adults were

aligned, 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, making it easier to produce such sounds. (他们发现, 古人类的上门牙和下门牙是对齐的, 因此很难产生唇齿音, 唇齿音是通过下唇接触上牙齿而形成的。后来, 我们的下颚变成了覆盖咬合结构, 更容易发出这样的声音) ”可知, 因为古代成年人的下颚结构使他们很难发出唇齿音。故选 C 项。

【34 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第五段中的“Analyses of a language database also confirmed that there was a global change in the sound of world languages after the so 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. (对语言数据库的分析也证实, 在新石器时代之后, 世界语言的发音发生了全球性的变化, 在过去几千年里, “f”和“v”的使用显著增加。这些声音在今天许多狩猎采集者的语言中仍然没有发现) ”可知, 第五段主要是通过列明数据分析结果来进一步证明研究结果。故选 A 项。

【35 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中““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. (研究小组成员 Steven Moran 说:“自从人类出现以来, 我们使用的语音不一定保持稳定, 我们今天发现的各种语音都是生物变化和文化进化等复杂相互作用的产物。”) ”可知, Steven Moran 认为语音是一个复杂的动态系统。故选 C 项。

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-

【答案】8. A 9. B 10. D 11. B

【解析】

【导语】本文一篇说明文。为解决司机在开车时使用手机造成“分神”，引发交通事故的问题，纽约的一名立法者提出使用 Textalyzer（短信监控器）的技术来监控司机在开车的时候是否使用了手机。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中“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.”（在过去的七年里，大多数州都禁止司机发短信，公共服务活动也尝试了各种各样的方法来说服人们在开车时放下手机。）以及第二段中“Yet the problem, by just about any measure, appears to be getting worse.”（然而，无论以何种标准衡量，这个问题似乎都在恶化。）可知，大多数州使用了各种各样的方法说服司机们在开车的时候放下手机，可是情况却越来越糟糕。所以各种方法是无效的。A 选项 ineffective 意为“无效的”，与此相符。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“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.”（这项技术可以确定司机是否发了短信、发了邮件，或者做了纽约免提驾驶法不允许的其他事情。）可知，Textalyzer 能够确定的是司机是否使用了手机发短信、邮件以及其他驾驶法不允许的行为。B 选项意为“是否司机使用了手机。”与此相符，故选 B。

【10 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据句中的“We need something on the books that can change people's behavior.”（我们需要一些能改变人们行为的东西，）可知，something 是能够改变人们的行为的事情。根据下文的“If the Textalyzer bill becomes law, he said, "people are going to be more afraid to put their hands on the cell phone.”（他说，如果 Textalyzer 法案成为法律，“人们会更害怕拿起手机。）可知，人们的行为会改变的条件是当 Textalyzer 法案成为法律。收到法律的约束和惩罚，司机们才不会在开车的时候使用手机。故 something 指代的是法律。故选 D。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。纵观全文，第一段和第二段阐述的是“虽然大多数州已经尝试了各种各样的方法来说服人们在开车时放下手机。可是问题却越来越严重”。第三段中“That is partly because people are driving more.”（部分原因是开车的人越来越多）可知，解释了该行为产生的部分原因。第四段至第五段讲述的是为了解决该问题是纽约立法者提出了一个新的想法即利用 Textalyzer 技术，来监控司机在开车的时候是否使用了手机。最后一段讲述的是：相关人士呼吁该项技术能够成为真正的法案由此才能真正的改变人们的行为。故 B 选项 Texting and Driving? Watch Out for the Textalyzer（发短信还是在开车？防范短信监控器。）适合文章的标题。故选 B。

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.

【答案】12. D 13. C 14. A 15. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是锻炼对于心脏的好处。

【12 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的““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. (想想橡皮筋。一开始，它是灵活的，但把它放在抽屉里 20 年，它就会变得干燥，很容易破碎，”德克萨斯大学的心脏专家本·莱文博士说。这就是心脏的变化。)”可知，莱文想通过提到橡皮筋来解释心脏的老化过程，故选 D。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段的“The first group participated in a program of nonaerobic 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. (第一组每周参加三次非有氧运动——平衡训练和重量训练。第二组在教练的指导下每周进行 4 天或更多的高强度有氧运动。)”可知，两组在研究设计上的不同在于运动类型的不同，故选 C。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段的“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. (第二组在教练的指导下每周进行 4 天或更多的高强度有氧运动。两年后，第二组的心脏健康状况有了显著改善。)”和第四段的““We took these 50-year-old hearts and turned the clock back to 30-or 35-year-old hearts,” says Levine. (莱文说：“我们把这些 50 岁的心脏的时钟拨回 30 或 35 岁的心脏。)”可知，莱文的研究发现了通过有氧运动，中年人的心脏会变得更年轻，故选 A。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段的“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. (但这项研究的规模很小，需要在更大的人群中重复进行，以确定日常锻炼的哪些方面会产生最大的影响。)”可知，妮卡·戈德堡博士建议进行进一步的研究。故选 C。

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

C. Cockatoos: Clever Signal-Readers

D. Cockatoos: Skilful Shape-Sorters

【答案】24. B 25. C 26. D 27. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一种会识别形状的风头鹦鹉。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“Though not known to use tools in the wild, the birds have proved skilful at tool use while kept in the cage. (虽然人们不知道这些鸟在野外会使用工具，但事实证明，它们在关在笼子里时就能熟练地使用工具)”以及“the birds were given five differently shaped “keys” to choose from. Inserting, the correct “keys” would let out the nut. (研究人员给了这些鸟 5 把形状各异的“钥匙”供它们选择。插入，正确的“钥匙”会让坚果出来)”可知，在实验中，风头鹦鹉是通过使用工具从盒子里取出坚果的。故选 B。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“In humans, babies can put a round shape in a round hole from around one year of age (在人类身上，婴儿从一岁左右就可以把一个圆形的物品放进一个圆形的洞里)”结合选项，可知，一岁儿童最有可能完成“将一个球放进一个圆形的洞里”的任务。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章最后一段“The next step, according to the researchers, is to try and work out whether the cockatoos rely entirely on visual clues, or also use a sense of touch in making their shape selections. (根据研究人员的说法，下一步是尝试弄清楚风头鹦鹉是完全依靠视觉线索，还是也使用触觉来选择它们的形状)”可推知，后续测试的目的是了解风头鹦鹉在测试中是否使用触觉。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，再结合文章第一段“Coffin’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. (科芬的风头鹦鹉是一种原产于大洋洲的小鹦鹉，它的形状识别能力与两岁的人类相似)”可推知，本文主要介绍了会识别形状的风头鹦鹉。D 项“Cockatoos: Skilful Shape-Sorters (风头鹦鹉：识别形状的熟练工)”符合文意，最适合作为本文标题。故选 D。

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.

【答案】28. A 29. C 30. C 31. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 71 岁的 Ginni Balinton 从小就对旅行有着深深的热爱，渴望探险，不再跳舞和孩子们成家立业之后，她开始周游世界，并在 2008 年开始了前往南极洲的旅程。

【28 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第二段划线词前文“Throughout her career(职业) as a professional dancer, she toured in the UK, but always longed to explore further. (在她的职业舞蹈演员生涯中，她曾在英国巡演，但一直渴望进一步探索)”和“When she retired from dancing and her sons eventually flew the nest (当她不再跳舞，她的儿子们最终独立生活)”可知，Ginni 在退休和儿子们成家立业之后，她决定尝试有挑战性的事情。由此推知，划线词组 take the plunge 与 try challenging things“尝试有挑战性的事情”意思接近。故选 A。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“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. (正是在智利，她发现自己可以在最后一刻买到从火地岛附近岛屿前往南极洲的廉价船票)”可知，是折扣的票价让 Ginni 决定去南极洲旅行的。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“The realization that this is a precious land, to be respected by humans, was one of the biggest things that hit home to Ginni. (意识到这是一块宝贵的土地，应该受到人类的尊重，这是 Ginni 最深刻的感受之一)”可知，旅行结束后，Ginni 认为南极洲应该得到很好的保护。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文可知，文章主要讲述了 Ginni Balinton 去南极旅行的经历，再根据第一段“These gentle lovely gatekeepers welcomed her and kick-started what was to be a trip Ginni would never forget. (这些温柔可爱的看门人欢迎了她，并开始了一次 Ginni 永远不会忘记的旅行)”和倒数第二段 Ginni Balinton 对南极之旅的评价可知，文章主要介绍了 Ginni Balinton 去南极洲之旅让她非常难忘。由此可知，An unforgettable experience. (一次难忘的经历)能够概括文章主旨。故选 B。

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

【答案】28. B 29. C 30. A 31. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。应用今天的“空中之眼”的技术，无人机在保证铁路安全可靠的同时又能帮助铁路运营商每年节省数十亿欧元。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“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.(无人机已经被用于检查高压电线。他们完全可以做同样的事情来检查铁路线路和铁路基础设施的其他重要方面，如铁路轨道和换乘点的正确位置)”可推知，无人机在高空工作的能力使无人机应用于铁路线路成为可能。故选 B。

【29 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据后文“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. (据统计，仅欧洲铁路公司每年在铁路维护上的花费就约为 200 亿欧元，其中包括经常在夜间派遣维修人员检查和维修铁路基础设施)”可知花在 maintenance 上的费用是用于“inspect and repair the rail infrastructure (检查和维修铁路基础设施)”，由此可知“That includes huge savings in maintenance costs and better protection of railway personnel safety”是指大幅节省检修成本和更好地保护铁路人员安全，划线词和 C 项：Inspection and repair(检修)含义相近。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“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.(带有先进传感器和人工智能的非常小的无人机可以像副驾驶一样在火车前面行驶。凭借他们的预见能力，他们可以发出任何问题的信号，以便快速行驶的火车能够及时做出反应。)”可知对于无人机期待的功能是提前发现问题。故选 A。

【31 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章主题段第一段“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 kilometers of rail tracks and infrastructure(基础设施)worldwide are safe for trains on a 24/7 basis.(一小群无人机能否在保证铁路安全可

靠的同时，帮助铁路运营商每年节省数十亿欧元?这很可能是应用今天的“空中之眼”技术的未来，以确保全球数百万公里的铁路轨道和基础设施全天候安全运行。)”以及后文第二段讲到了使用无人机检查电力线路使无人机应用于铁路线路成为可能;第三段讲到了使用无人机大幅节省维护成本和更好地保护铁路人员安全;第四段讲到了通过使用最新的技术，无人机还可以开始为铁路提供更高的价值，可知文章主要讲述了无人机将如何改变铁路的未来，所以 D 项“无人机将如何改变铁路的未来。”符合文章中心思想，适合作为本文的最佳标题。故选 D。

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.

口可乐这些高糖品牌。故选 D 项。

【35 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中“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 and healthier eating in schools.

（根据一位政府官员的说法，今天的数据显示糖税的积极影响，它为学校的体育设施和健康饮食筹集了数百万英镑）”可推断，糖税政策的实施是一个成功的政策。故选 B 项。

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 passwords 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 steam 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.

【答案】 4. A 5. D 6. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是说明文。文章按照时间顺序讲述了蒸汽时代和电力时代的联系。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“It is curious that no one has put together a history of both the steam and electric revolutions.”（我很好奇，竟然没有人把蒸汽和电力革命的历史放在一起。）可知，在 Klein 看来，电力时代和蒸汽时代是有很紧密的联系。故选 A。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“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.”（为了编织他的故事，Klein 创造了一个人物 Ned，它是对美国蒸汽和电力革命在一个人的整个人生中的进程的神奇的见证。）和第四段“Meanwhile, over the course of 19th century, electricity went from mere curiosity to a basic necessity.”（同时，在 19 世纪，电力从好奇变成了根需。）可知，Ned 见证了蒸汽时代和电力革命，所以他应该是生活在 19 世纪。故选 D。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“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.”（为了构建他的故事，克莱因创造了奈德这个角色，一个虚构的人物，在一个人的一生中见证了蒸汽和电力革命给美国带来的进步。这是一种有助于将长篇故事变得有趣的技巧。）可知，这篇文章是一篇书评。故选 B。

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

【答案】7. A 8. B 9. B 10. C

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。主要说明了经常锻炼的中年女性在老年时罹患失智症的几率会大大降低。

【7 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“New researchers found that middle-aged women who were physically fit could be nearly 90 percent less likely to develop dementia （失智症） in later life, and as they did, it came on a decade later than less sporty women.”（新的研究人员发现，身体健康的中年女性在晚年患痴呆症的可能性要低近 90%，而且确实如此，与不太喜欢运动的女性相比，她们患痴呆症的时间要晚十年。）可知，第一段提到了健身锻炼的好处。故选 A 项。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据上文““These findings are exciting because it’s possible that improving people's cardiovascular fitness in middle age could delay or even prevent them from developing dementia.”（这些发现令人兴奋，因为在中年时改善人们的心血管健康可能会延缓甚至防止他们患上痴呆症。）以及本段““For the study, 191 women with an average age of 50 took a bicycle exercise test until they were exhausted to measure their peak cardiovascular capacity.”（在这项研究中，191 名平均年龄为 50 岁的女性进行了自行车运动测试，直到她们精疲力竭，以测量她们的心血管峰值能力。）可知，做这项实验的目的是为了测试女性的心血管峰值能力。故选 B 项。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第五段“These women were then tested for dementia six times over the following four decades.”（这些女性在随后的四十年里测试了六次失智症状。）可知，此次实验的数据收集是一个长期的过程。故选 B 项。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“New researchers found that middle-aged women who were physically fit could be nearly 90 percent less likely to develop dementia （失智症） in later life, and as they did, it came on a decade later than less sporty women.”（新的研究人员发现，身体健康的中年女性在晚年患痴呆症的可能性要低近 90%，而且确实如此，与不太喜欢运动的女性相比，她们患痴呆症的时间要晚十年。）以及文章后面几段通过列举实验目的、过程、方式、结果等，说明了身体健康的中年女性在老年时患失智症的几率会大大降低。故选 C 项。

2021 年新高考 I 卷之 C 篇

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

【答案】28. A 29. C 30. D 31. A

【解析】本文是一篇说明文。本文讲述了美国鸭票的故事，由于美国移民的大量流入，对于农地和住房的急需大量的水禽栖息地被破坏导致美国水禽骤减，因此美国发行了鸭票，狩猎者只有购买了鸭票才能狩猎，而鸭票的部分收入进入到了用于购买水禽栖息地的基金，从而保护了水禽。

【28题】细节理解题。根据第一段“Millions of acres of wetlands were dried to feed and house the ever-increasing populations, greatly reducing waterfowl habitat.”可知，上百万公顷的湿地被抽干用作农地或者修建住房，极大地减少了水禽的栖息地，故可知，栖息地的减少导致了水禽数量的下降，故选 A。

【29题】词义猜测题。根据前一句“Native Americans had taken care of these precious natural resources wisely.”可知，北美的土著人把这些珍贵的自然资源保护的很合理，本句中的“Unfortunately”可知，本句与上一句形成了转折，前一句陈述北美土著人做的好的地方，故可知，本句阐述移民者做的不好的地方，即移民者破坏了这些自然资源，故画线词意思是“破坏”。A. Acquire 获得；B. Export 出口；C. Destroy 破坏；D. Distribute 分配。故选 C。

【30题】推理判断题。根据最后一段“Since 1934, better than half a billion dollars has gone into that Fund to purchase more than 5 million acres of habitat.”可知，自 1934 年起，超过 5 亿美元进入到了这个基金会，购买了超过 500 万公顷的水禽栖息地，故可以推出，通过发行鸭票，美国政府获得了大量的资金，故选 D。

【31题】主旨大意题。根据全文可知，由于之前不恰当的发展导致美国水禽骤减，因此美国发行了鸭票，狩猎者只有购买了鸭票才能狩猎，而鸭票的部分收入进入到了用于购买水禽栖息地的基金，从而保护

了水禽，故可知，本文讲述美国鸭票的故事，故选 A。

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.

【答案】32. D 33. B 34. A 35. B

【解析】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了情商的定义以及对有关于情商未来研究的期望。

【32 题】细节理解题。通过文章第一段“Research has shown that emotional skills may contribute to some of these qualities (研究表明，情商技巧可能有助于这些品质的形成)”可知，情商指的并不是一个人的积极品质。故选 D 项。

【33 题】推理判断题。通过文章第二段“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. (医生可能利用这种准确理解他人感受的能力来找到最好的帮助病人的方法，而骗子可能利用这种能力来控制潜在的受害者)”可推知，作者在文章第二段中提到“医生”和“骗子”是举例子来阐明下文的观点——情商高并不一定能使一个人成为有道德的人。故选 B 项。

【34 题】推理判断题。通过文章第三段“the overall effects of the publicity have been more beneficial than harmful. ...The popularization of emotional intelligence has helped both the public and researchers (宣传的总体效果一直是利大于弊。这种普及最积极的方面是雇主、教育者和其他对促进社会福利感兴趣的人对情感进行了新的、迫切需要的强调。情商的普及帮助了公众和研究人员)”可推知，作者认为情商普及是对人们有利的。故选 A 项。

【35 题】推理判断题。通过文章最后一段“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 from which to study how people manage their lives. (我们希望这种关注将激发人们对情感科学和学术研究的更大兴趣。我们希望在未来的几十年里，科学的进步将为研究人们如何管理自己的生活提供新的视角)”可推知，本段主要谈了对未来关于情商研究的期望。故选 B 项。

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. |

【答案】12. B 13. A 14. B 15. D

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了澳大利亚一名教授正在开发一种机器人，用于监测放牧牛的健康状

况。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“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. (澳大利亚一名教授正在开发一种机器人，用于监测放牧牛的健康状况，这一开发可能会给畜牧业带来重大变化。几十年来，畜牧业主要依靠低技术手段，但目前正面临劳动力短缺的问题。)”可知，畜牧产业面临劳动力短缺的问题。故选 B。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“The quality of grassland will be tracked by monitoring the shape, color and texture (质地) of grass. (通过监测草的形状、颜色和质地来跟踪草地的质量。)”可知，Sukkarieh 的机器人可以监测草的质量。故选 A。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段“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. (但邦兹认为机器人并不适合这份工作。多年的行业经验——以及使用技术的失败尝试——使他确信，检查牛的最好方法是让一名男子骑在马上。)”可知，皮特·邦兹仍然雇佣牛仔看牛是因为他认为人能做得更好。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“Michael Kelsey Paris, vice president of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, said a robot could be extremely useful given rising concerns about cattle theft. (俄克拉荷马州养牛人协会副会长迈克尔·凯尔西·帕里斯说，鉴于人们对偷牛的担忧不断上升，机器人可能会非常有用。)”可知，机器人帮助照看牛，可以防止牛被偷。故选 D。

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 Port 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.

【答案】 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. D

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了在 Port Lympne 保护区的部分黑犀牛现状。

【4 题】 推理判断题。通过文章第一段“she became the 40th black rhino to be born at the reserve (她成为该保护区出生的第 40 头黑犀牛)”以及文章倒数第二段“His mother, grandmother and great grandmother were all born at the reserve and still live there. (他的母亲、祖母和曾祖母都出生在保护区，至今仍住在那里)”可知，保护区的繁育计划使很多黑犀牛成功存活，可推知，这计划是成功的。故选 D 项。

【5 题】细节理解题。通过文章第二段“*She's healthy, strong and already eager to play and explore.* (她很健康, 很强壮, 已经渴望玩耍和探索了)”可知, Paul Beer 认为新生的犀牛身体状况很好。故选 C 项。

【6 题】细节理解题。通过文章第一段“*When the tiny creature arrived on January 31, she became the 40th black rhino to be born at the reserve.* (1 月 31 日, 当这头小犀牛来到保护区时, 她成为了第 40 头在保护区出生的黑犀牛)”以及文章倒数第二段“*The first rhino to be born at Port Lympne arrived on January 5 to first-time mother Kisima and weighed about 32kg.* (1 月 5 日, 犀牛妈妈 Kisima 分娩的第一头小犀牛, 同时也是第一个出生在 Port Lympne, 体重约为 32 公斤)”可知, Solio 和 Kisima 的第一个孩子都是在一月份出生的。故选 A 项。

【7 题】推理判断题。通过文章倒数第二段“*it is too early to tell if the calves will make good candidates to be returned to protected areas of the wild* (要判断这些小犀牛是否会成为返回野生保护区的好的候选者还为时过早)”可推知, Port Lympne 保护区的一些犀牛可能会被送到野生保护区。故选 D 项。

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

【答案】12. A 13. D 14. A 15. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇议论文。文章由问题“谁是天才？”引入，论述了世人对天才的狭隘定义，提出事实上“天才”有很多种形式，不要让思维限制了我们的“天才”能力。

【12 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段的“It is said that history is written by 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.(据说历史是由胜利者书写的，而那些胜利者为进入天才俱乐部设定了标准。当俱乐部以外的天才——女性或不同肤色或信仰的人——做出贡献时，他们不会被承认并且被其他人拒绝)”可推知，作者认为那些“胜利者”对进入“天才俱乐部”设置的标准是不公平的，因为女性或者不同肤色或信仰的人做出的成就是得不到承认的。故选 A。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段的“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.”(更糟糕的是, 研究发现女孩们是按照这个信念行事的。六岁左右, 她们开始避免那些据说是“非常非常聪明”的孩子参加的活动)”可推知, 女孩容易受到社会信仰的影响, 认为自己在六岁左右就不适合做“聪明孩子”做的事情。故选 D。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段的“In a wired world with constant global communication, we’re all positioned to see flashes of genius wherever they appear.(在一个全球通讯不断的有线世界里, 我们随时随地都能看到天才的闪现)”可知, 进步的全球通讯让更多的天才被公众所知道。故选 A。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章的主要内容, 结合文章第一段提出问题“Who is a genius? (谁是天才)”和最后一段的“As a writer says, future geniuses come from those with “intelligence, creativity, perseverance, and simple geniuses, who are able to change the world.”(正如一位作家所说, 未来的天才来自那些具有“智慧、创造力、毅力和那些能够改变世界的简单天才。”)”可知, 天才不一定是那些有巨大贡献的人, 他们也可以是某一方面比较突出的普通人。由此可知 B 项“天才有多种形式”可以作为本文最佳标题。故选 B。

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 functional, 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.

【答案】21. D 22. C 23. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了世界上著名的大型竞技场的基本情况。目前这些竞技场仍在运行并且还在承办大型体育赛事。

【21 题】细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“However, that was small fry compared with the city’s Circus Maximus, which accommodated around 250,000 people.”(然而，与这座城市容纳了 25 万人的大竞技场相比，这只是小巫见大巫。)可知，Circus Maximus 的可以容纳 250,000 人。故选 D 项。

【22 题】细节理解题。根据文章最后部分中的“Ohio Stadium, Columbus, Ohio, U.S. Capacity: 104,944. Opened October 7, 1922.”(美国俄亥俄州哥伦布市俄亥俄体育场，容纳人数：104,944 人。1922 年 10 月 7 日开业。)及其他四个著名竞技场的开放时间介绍可知，Ohio Stadium 开放时间最早在 1922 年，属于年代最久远的。故选 C 项。

【23 题】细节理解题。根据文中“All these stadiums are still functional, still open and still hosting the biggest events in world sport.”(所有这些体育场馆仍在运行，仍在开放，仍在举办世界上最大的体育赛事。)可知，这些体育馆都还在承办大型的体育赛事。故选 A 项。

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.

【答案】24. B 25. A 26. C 27. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了澳大利亚使用固定电话的情况，并且表达了固定电话是非必需品的观点。

【24 题】主旨大意题。根据文章第二段“**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.** (现在你很难在澳大利亚找到 15 岁以上的没有手机的人。事实上，很多年幼的孩子口袋里都有手机。几乎每个人都可以随时随地拨打和接听电话)”可推知，本段主要说明手机在澳大利亚广受欢迎。故选 B 项。

【25 题】词句猜测题。根据划线单词的上文“**Of those Australians who still have a landline** (在那些仍然有固定电话的澳大利亚人中)”可知，这个调查的目标人群是仍然有固定电话的澳大利亚人；根据下文“**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** (固定电话并不是必须的，他们将其作为一种安全保障——19%的人表示他们从未使用过固定电话，另有 13%的人保留固定电话以防紧急情况)”可知，很多人认为固定电话并不是必须拥有的，有些人保留固定电话只是为了防止紧急情况。从而推知，在调查中，他们应该是承认了固定电话的非必要性。由此推知，划线单词“**concede**”意为“承认”。故选 A 项。

【26 题】推理判断题。根据文章第四段“**84 percent of Baby Boomers who've perhaps had the same home number for 50 years.**(婴儿潮时代中有 84%的人可能已经有 50 年相同的家庭号码了)”以及文章第五段“**That said, to be honest the only people who ever ring our home phone are our Baby Boomers parents** (也就是说，老实说，唯一打过我们家电话的人是婴儿潮一代的父母)”可推知，婴儿潮时代的人一直用固定电话。故选 C 项。

【27 题】推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“**How attached are you to your landline? How long until they go the way of gas street lamps and morning milk deliveries?** (你有多喜欢你的座机？它们还要多久才能走上煤气路灯和早晨送牛奶的道路？)”可推知，本段使用类比的方式，使用煤气路灯以及早晨送牛奶已经被淘汰的例子，侧面说明了固定电话总有一天会废弃的。故选 B 项。

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

【答案】28. C 29. A 30. C 31. D

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了艺术家 Benjamin Von Wong 用塑料垃圾制作了一个巨大的雕塑作品，让人们通过这个雕塑重新审视自己与一次性塑料制品的关系。此外他在 2018 的一件作品“Truckload of Plastic”说明了每 60 秒，就有一卡车塑料进入海洋。Von Wong 通过用塑料垃圾制造巨型雕塑来唤醒和提高人们的环保意识。

【28 题】推理判断题。根据第一段“**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.**(但一根塑料吸管或一个塑料杯真的有什么区别吗？艺术家本杰明·冯·王（Benjamin Von Wong）想让你知道，它确实如此。他用塑料垃圾建造巨大的雕塑，迫使观众重新审视他们与一次性塑料产品的关系。)”可知，Von Wong 用塑料垃圾制作的雕塑想让人们重新审视与一次性塑料制品的关系，由此可知他做这个雕塑的目的是为了引起公众对塑料垃圾的关注。故选 C 项。

【29 题】推理判断题。根据第三段“**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.**(全球只有 9% 的塑料垃圾被回收。塑料吸管绝不是最大的塑料污染源，但它们最近却受到了抨击，因为大多数人不需要吸管喝饮料，而且由于它们体积小、重量轻，无法回收利用。冯·王作品中的每一根吸管都很可能来自只喝了几分钟的饮料。一旦饮料消失了，吸管也要几个世纪才能消失。)”可知，吸管由于体积小，重量轻，无法回收利用，由此可推知，作者在第三段讨论吸管是为了展示它们回收的困难。故选 A 项。

【30 题】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“**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.**(在 2018 年的一个作品中，冯·王(Von Wong)想要说明一个具体的统计数字：每 60 秒，就有一卡车塑料进入海洋。这项名为“一卡车塑料”的作品，冯·王和一组志愿者收集了一万多块塑料，然后把它们绑在一起，让它们看起来像是同时从卡车上倾倒下来的。)”可知，这个作品以创新的方式让人们了解到塑料垃圾以很快的速度和很大的量倾入海洋，刷新了观众

对海洋塑料污染的认知，由此可推断，这个作品会让观众对塑料垃圾进入海洋这件事“耳目一新”。故选 C 项。

【31 题】标题判断题。通读全文，结合第一段“*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.*(但一根塑料吸管或一个塑料杯真的有什么区别吗？艺术家本杰明·冯·王(Benjamin Von Wong)想让你知道，它确实如此。他用塑料垃圾建造巨大的雕塑，迫使观众重新审视他们与一次性塑料产品的关系。)”和倒数第二段“*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.*(在 2018 年的一个作品中，冯·王(Von Wong)想要说明一个具体的统计数字：每 60 秒，就有一卡车塑料进入海洋。这项名为“一卡车塑料”的作品，冯·王和一组志愿者收集了一万多块塑料，然后把它们绑在一起，让它们看起来像是同时从卡车上倾倒下来的。)”可知艺术家本杰明·冯·王(Benjamin Von Wong)通过利用塑料垃圾制作巨型雕塑的方法来提示人们重新思考与一次性塑料的关系，唤醒和提高人们循环利用的意识，促进环保的发展。由此可知，D 项“海洋塑料变成雕塑”符合文章主旨，适合作为标题。故选 D 项。

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.

【答案】32. A 33. C 34. D 35. D

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。作者通过自身经历讲述人们为什么不喜欢开放性办公室以及有关多少分贝的噪音最有利于人们的创造性思维的研究。

【32题】细节理解题。根据第一段“**That's why I have a membership at the coworking space across the street - so I can focus.**（这就是为什么我在街对面的公用办公空间有会员资格——这样我就可以集中精力了。）”可知，采访者喜欢共享办公空间的原因是那里可以帮助他集中精力。故选 A 项。

【33题】细节理解题。根据第二段“**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. (大多数组之间的差异在统计学上是不显著的; 然而, 音量为 70 分贝的那组参与者 (置身于类似于咖啡店背景噪音的环境中) 的表现明显好于其他组。)”和第三段 “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. (但由于 70 分贝的结果很显著, 该研究还表明, 适当的背景噪音——不要太大声, 也不要完全安静——实际上可能会提高一个人的创造性思维能力。)”可知, 70 分贝的那组参与者表现好于其他组, 所以 70 分贝的噪音背景环境更有可能促进创造性思维能力。故选 C 项。

【34 题】细节理解题。根据最后一段 “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. (那么, 为什么我们中有那么多人讨厌开放式办公室呢? 问题可能是, 在我们的办公室里, 当我们试图集中注意力时, 我们无法阻止自己卷入别人的谈话中。的确, 研究人员发现, 面对面的互动和对话会影响创作过程, 然而, 共同工作空间或咖啡馆在提供一定程度的噪音的同时, 也提供不受干扰的自由。)”可知, 开放式办公室不受人们欢迎的原因是让我们不断地卷入别人的谈话中, 受到很多干扰。故选 D 项。

【35 题】推理判断题。根据第一段 “During an interview for one of my books, my interviewer said something I still think about often. (在一次采访我的一本书时, 我的采访者说了一些我至今还经常想起的话。)”可知, 作者提到有人采访自己的书, 所以可以推断, 作者是一位作家。故选 D 项。

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.

【答案】28. D 29. A 30. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文，文章阐述了全球崩塌（global collapse）的概念。数百名科学家、作家和学者在去年 12 月发表的一封公开信中向全人类发出了警告：政策制定者和我们每个人必须直面“全球崩塌”的风险。

文章具体阐释了学者们对这一概念的定义、理解和它的现实意义。

【28 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据该词所在的具体语境，第三段第一句“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.”（呼吁公众对世界不确定性的关注，尤其与此时此刻的情况密切相关：此时此刻，在世界上技术最先进的国家，仍处于无法控制流行病和经济危机的泥潭中），下文也提到，一场病毒肆虐，一个国家社会停止了运转，大流行无法控制，经济下行，这样的事情在不久之前都是无法想象，不可思议（unthinkable）的，即世界充满了不确定性。而此时此刻呼吁人们对这种 unthinkable 加以关注，正是和此时此刻的世界实况密切相关。A. Scientific 科学的；B. Credible 可信的，可靠的；C. Original 原来的，原创的；D. Relevant 相关的，有重大关系的。根据上面的分析，仅有 D 符合语境，故选 D。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。本题要求判断作者的情感态度，根据原文第五段“yet messengers of the coming disturbance are likely to be ignored. We all want to hope things will turn out fine.”（然而未来崩溃的先行信号很可能被忽略，我们都希望事情在未来会变好）和倒数最后一段的呼吁，例如“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.”（他们说，“让我们直面全球崩塌的议题，真正去解决我们看到的可能的糟糕情况，以便使未来没那么糟。”）可知，作者认为公众对“全球崩塌”的重视意识不够，比较担心，A. worried 担忧的；B. puzzled 困惑的，茫然的；C. surprised 惊讶的；D. scared 害怕的，综合以上的分析，可见作者对此是“担忧的”，故选 A。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。原文诗歌“Man is a victim of dope; In the incurable form of hope.”（人类是麻醉品的受害者；沉迷于无可救药的幻想中）表达的是，人类无视未来全球崩塌的巨大危险，把头埋进沙子里，假装不知道，充满不切实际的幻想和希望。而诗歌前面的段落就提到“yet messengers of the coming disturbance are likely to be ignored. We all want to hope things will turn out fine.”（然而未来崩溃的先行信号很可能被忽略，我们都希望事情在未来会变好），结合上下文，这里指的是人们都幻想着未来就会变好。诗歌之后的最后一段则提到执着于“quieting hope that ignores preparedness.”（掐灭不做准备的空有幻想），接着又借学者之口，提到“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.”（他们说，“让我们直面全球崩塌的议题，真正去解决我们看到的可能的糟糕情况，以便使未来没那么糟。”）可见，上下文一脉相承，表达相同的一方观点，未对另一方的观点有任何呈现，理解文章后可知，作者有明显的态度倾向，作者对于这首诗表达的信息是赞同的，故选 B。

D

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 UnecQ9s "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.

【46~50 题答案】

【答案】 46. D 47. A 48. C 49. A 50. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。短文介绍许多科技公司正在推进、研发“数字人类”，并被很多部门使用。但一些科学家对此表示怀疑，并指出了“数字人类”并不是真正的人类，有很多缺陷。但前景还是很有希望的。

【46 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“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.”

（科技公司 Uneeq 正在研发一种“数字人”，这种人在屏幕上看起来栩栩如生，不仅因为语言，还因为面部动作：眉毛扬起、微笑，甚至点头。）由此可知，根据第 2 段，Uneeqs 的“数字人”在言语和面部表情上方面与人类相似。故选 D 项。

【47 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“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”.”（与此同时，另一家 AI 公司，灵魂机器公司，正在采取一种更具生物性的方法，拥有一个“数字大脑”，它模仿人脑的各个方面来调节其“数字人”的“felt”和“表达”的情绪。）由此可知，灵魂机器的数字大脑是一项技术突破，因为它倾向于做出适当的情绪反应。故选 A 项。

【48 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段““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, but they might behave differently in ways that humans just instinctively (直觉地) know how other humans react.”（“他们的外表和声音都像人类，但这本身不是人类，”她说。“人类的品质还包括你如何思考、如何处理问题以及如何分解问题；这需要大量的算法设计。但他们的行为方式可能不同，人类只是本能地知道其他人的反应。”）由此判断出，在 Mohan 看来，数字人缺少本能的判断。故选 C 项。

【49 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段“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”（但需求依然存在，Uneeq 的数字员工在金融、医疗和商业行业的使用率很高。除非这些行业将它们商业模式数字化得更高效，否则它们可能会被甩在后面）由此可知，害怕效率落后让许多行业使用“数字人类”。故选 A 项。

【50 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Mohan is cautious about this approach, yet she supports the purpose behind these digital beings and is optimistic about where they are headed.”（Mohan 对这种方法持谨慎态度，但她支持这些数字生物背后的目的，并对他们的未来持乐观态度）由此判断出，Mohan 数字人的未来是有希望的。故选 B 项。

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

【51~55 题答案】

【答案】 51. C 52. B 53. D 54. A 55. B

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。讲述了艺术这一活动对人类的重要意义，是我们不可或缺的社会生活之一。

从赋予商品的商业价值，人类的身心健康和青少年的学术和情感发展等方面论述了艺术的重要意义。

【51 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“Any public space has been carefully designed by an artistic mind to be both functional and beautiful.”（任何公共空间都是由艺术家精心设计的，既实用又美观。）以及“Art can connect culture with commercial products in a way that not many other things can”（艺术可以将文化与商业产品联系起来，这是其他很多东西都做不到的。）可以看出，可见艺术参与的作品兼具文化价值和商业价值。故选择 C。

【52 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“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 honor of events significant to a nation's experience.”（当个人通过反思和讨论分享他们的艺术经验，并通过艺术作品表达共同的价值观，以纪念对一个国家的经验有重要意义的事件时，社会纽带就在他们之间建立起来。），可见通过分享经历，可以建立一种特殊的联系和纽带。故选择 B。

【53 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段“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”（研究发现，经常出入文化场所或参加艺术活动的人比不经常出入文化场所或参加艺术活动的人更容易获得健康;），可见参加艺术活动的人们在身心上都相对更加健康。故选择 D。

【54 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段“Children who are involved with the arts make greater achievements in their education”（参与艺术的孩子在他们的教育中取得更大的成就）以及“encouraging children to express themselves in constructive ways could help to form healthy emotional responses in later life.”（有助于在以后的生活中形成健康的情感反应。）可见艺术活动促进了孩子们的学业表现和情感成长。故选择 A。

【55 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段“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.”（艺术对人类的生命至关重要，世界各国为各种目的庆祝和使用艺术。没有艺术的生活将是无聊和死气沉沉的，因为艺术是我们人类的一部分。）可见艺术是人类重要的部分，文章中也详细描述了艺术对不同人群的好处。所以短文的最佳标题为“艺术:人类的福祉”。故选择 B。

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.

【答案】 40. B 41. A 42. C 43. A 44. C

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。讲述了作者的丈夫刚刚丢了工作，这种不确定性开始影响到家人，直到作者看到家里的宠物蜥蜴换皮和观看了 Michael Jordan 的纪录片《最后的舞蹈》后，领悟到我们必须学会把过去抛在脑后，像蜥蜴一样，用我们柔嫩、充满希望的皮肤，作为人生的起点。

【40 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“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.(第二天早上，我向丈夫和孩子们报告了蜥蜴皮肤上奇怪的表面。几秒钟后，我们的蜥蜴从水箱里出来，旧皮肤蜕了下来)”可知，宠物蜥蜴旧的皮肤脱落了。故选 B。

【41 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第六段“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.(就在我丈夫参加另一场工作面试回家前两个小时,我女儿爬到一个高高的架子上,抓起一个玻璃花瓶。它掉下来摔碎在蛋糕旁边。到处都是细小的玻璃碎片。我把蛋糕扔掉时,她大声抽泣。我丈夫生日吃了香蕉布丁)”可知,作者的丈夫过生日吃了香蕉布丁是因为生日蛋糕毁了。故选 A。

【42 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第三段“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.(Jordan 从心爱的篮球退役，转而打棒球，这是多么令人痛心的事情，是什么促使他做出如此艰难的决定，让我感到惊讶。当我看着他脱下篮球服，换上棒球服时，我看到他脱下了那层不再适合他的衣服，就像我们的蜥蜴一样。他们都没有选择那个改变了他们的时刻。但他们必须和自己生活在一起因为一切都变了。就像我们一样。我意识到我们必须学会把过去抛在脑后)”以及最后一段“Jordan said that no matter how it ends, it starts with hope. With our tender, hopeful skin, that is where we begin.(Jordan 说，不管结局如何，都是以希望开始的。用我们柔嫩、充满希望的皮肤，那是我们的起点)”可推知，作者在文章中提到 The Last Dance 是为了展开文章关于放手过去，重新开始的主题。故选 C。

【43 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据画线词后文“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.(他们都没有选择那个改变了他们的时刻。但他们必须和自己生活在一起因为一切都变了。就像我们一样。我意识到我们必须学会把过去抛在脑后)”可知，作者看着乔丹脱下篮球服，换上棒球服时，意识到看到他放开了过去，把过去抛在脑后了。即画线词意思是“放开过去”。故选 A。

【44 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“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.(人类不像其他动物那样容易蜕皮。变革的开始令人不安。这个过程很累人。伤害在我们准备好之前就改变了我们。我看到了我们生嫩的、几乎是全新的蜥蜴)”以及最后一段“Jordan said that no matter how it ends, it starts with hope. With our tender, hopeful skin, that is where we begin.(Jordan 说，不管结局如何，都是以希望开始的。用我们柔嫩、充满希望的皮肤，那是我们的起点)”可推知，作者最有可能想告诉我们无论发生什么，我们都应该继续前进。故选 C。

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.

【答案】

51. B

52. B

53. D

54. A

55. B

56. D

【解析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了蒙特利尔儿童医院的一个试验项目表明催眠技术的使用可以减轻病人的痛苦和焦虑。一位法国医学影像技术专家——也是一位催眠师被邀请到儿童医院的医学影像部门培训几位员工。

51. 细节理解题。根据第一段“The project also resulted in a reduction in the amount of medicines used to perform medical-imaging(医学影像)procedures.”(该项目还导致用于医学影像程序的药品数量减少。)可知,实验的结果之一就是减少某些药物的使用。故选 B。

52. 细节理解题。根据第三段“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.”(一位法国医学影像技术专家——也是一位催眠师被邀请到儿童医院的医学影像部门培训几位员工)可知,法国技术专家来儿童医院是做催眠培训来的。故选 B。

53. 细节理解题。根据第五段第一句“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.”(催眠状态不是一种睡眠的状态:而是一种被改变的意识状态。技术专家会引导病人进入这种改变的状态——一个想象中的世界,它会越来越脱离接下来的程序)可知,催眠是引导病人的意识远离现实,进入一个想象中的世界。故选 D。

54. 推理判断题。根据倒数第三段“Everything that happens next during the procedure must be related to this story”(催眠过程中接下来发生的一切都必须和这个故事有关)以及倒数第二段“The important thing is that the technologist associates what is happening outside the patient's body with what the patient sees in his head”(重要的是技术专家把病人身体外发生的事情和他在大脑里看到的联系起来)可知,故事必须跟整个催眠过程同步。故选 A。

55. 细节理解题。根据倒数第一段“The procedure appealed to the staff a lot when it was introduced in January.”(这个程序在一月份开始引进的时候,吸引了很多员工)以及最后一句“She added that she had a line of staff at her door wanting to take the training.”(她补充说,有一队员工在她门口等着接受培训)可知,这个催眠程序受到了员工的欢迎。A. uncertainty 不确定; B. enthusiasm 热情; C. worry 担心; D. criticism 批评。故选 B。

56. 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“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.”（蒙特利尔儿童医院的一个试验项目表明催眠技术的使用可以减轻病人的痛苦和焦虑。一位法国医学影像技术专家——也是一位催眠师被邀请到儿童医院的医学影像部门培训几位员工）可知，全文主要讲述催眠技术在医学影像程序中的应用。故选 D。

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

【答案】51. A 52. C 53. D 54. D 55. A

【解析】

【分析】本文是议论文。文章论述了要当一个多面手，而不是当某方面的专家。

【51 题详解】

推理判断题。文章第二段中提到“**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.**（成为专家需要对特定的职业、研究领域的投入。成为专家的缺点是我们常常对越来越少的知识领域了解得越来越多。）”根据“**know ... about less and less**”可知，要成为一名专家，了解到的知识领域会越来越少，会缩小他的知识范围。故选 A。

【52 题详解】

细节理解题。第三段中提到“**Some people seem willing to work around the clock in their narrow specialty. ... These specialists could work at the office until ten each night**（有些人似乎愿意在他们狭隘的专业领域夜以继日地工作。……这些专家可以每天晚上在办公室工作到十点。）”由此可知，这些专家往往花大部分的时间在工作上。故选 C。

【53 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段中“**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.**（这位既是诗人又是哲学家的医生是一位优秀的医生，他能给他的病人提供比良好的医术更多的东西。）”可知，作者认为一名优秀的医生可以将其他领域的知识带到工作中。故选 D。

【54 题详解】

推理判断题。文章第五段中提到“**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.**（事物之间是有联系的。让你在一个领域的专长激发你在所有相关领域的热情。你的一些兴趣可能看起来没有联系，但一旦你深入探索，你就会发现它们是有联系的。）”；下文举出 Toni 的例子“**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.**（我的编辑 Toni 也是一位作家，她编辑过几本历史书。她已决定学习中国历史。作为一名画家，她痴迷于紫禁城的建筑之美，同时也对更多地了解中国哲学感兴趣。）”由此可以推断，作者想通过 Toni 的例子说明看似不相关的兴趣，如果深入探索的话，在某种程度上是有联系的。故选 D。

【55 题详解】

主旨大意题。文章第一段提出观点“*There is something to be said for being a generalist, even if you are a specialist.*”作者提出即使你是一个专家,也应该当一个通才;文章第二段提出“*The drawback to being specialists is we often come to know more and more about less and less.*”说明成为专家的不足之处是我们常常对越来越少的知识领域了解得越来越深;第四段中提到“*Generalists, ..., know a lot about a wide range of subjects and view the whole with all its connections.*”说明当通才的优点往往对广泛的学科了解得很多,并从整体上来看其中的所有的联系。作者的观点是应该当一个通才。因此文章的标题应为“*Be More a Generalist Than a Specialist* (做一个通才,而不是专家)”。故选 A。

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.

【答案】

41. B

42. C

43. D

【分析】

这是一篇说明文。文章通过否定沃特金斯的预言，进而提出现在人们时间的紧缺和陪伴的重要性。

41. 推理判断题。通过文章第二段“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 percent of children walked to school while in 2010, it was as low as 15 percent.”(今天：在澳大利亚：大多数孩子平均比避免超重所需的体力活动少了 2000 步。在上世纪 70 年代初，40% 的孩子步行上学，而在 2010 年，这一比例降至 15%)”说明作者根据沃特金斯的预言做了相关调查，并且写下了这篇文章。通读全文得知作者在第一段提到沃特金斯的预言，是为了介绍文章主题。故选 B 项。

42. 细节理解题。通过文章第三段中“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.”(家庭时间紧迫：许多家庭的父母都在为房子买单而工作，工作时间往往不是他们自己选择的，他们住在公共交通有限的依赖汽车的社区)可知，导致澳大利亚儿童体育活动的减少的原因是时间不够。故选 C 项。

43. 细节理解题。通过文章倒数第二段中“‘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.(但是，在每天散步的某个地方，更多关于我儿子日常的事情出现了。我听到他在理解友谊及其局限性。这是一个意想不到的难得的机会，家长听到更多)”说明作者觉得和儿子一起散步能让她更了解她的儿子。故选 D 项。

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

【答案】

44. D
45. B
46. A
47. D

【分析】

这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了科学家们通过跟踪和拍摄乌干达的黑猩猩群，翻译出了黑猩猩用来交流的手势含义。

44. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Only humans and chimps, she said, had a system of communication where they deliberately sent a message to another group member.（她说，只有人类和黑猩猩有一个交流系统，他们故意向其他成员发送信息）”可知，根据 Dr Hobaiter，黑猩猩和人类的共同点在于故意传递信息，故选 D。

45. 推理判断题。根据第六段中的“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”（曼彻斯特大学的进化生物学家苏珊娜·舒尔茨博士说，这项研究是值得称赞的，它试图丰富我们对人类语言进化的知识。但是，她补充说，结果“有点令人失望”）”可知，这项研究是一个好的尝试，但是发现的结果是有限的。故选 B。

46. 词义猜测题。首先根据第三段中的“**They’re the only thing that looks like human language in that respect.**（在这方面，它们是唯一看起来像人类语言的东西）”可知，黑猩猩的手势交流很像我们人类语言的交流方式。但是根据最后一段中的“**Moreover, the meanings seem to not go beyond what other animals convey with non-verbal communications.**（此外，这些含义似乎并不超越其他动物通过非语言交流所传达的信息）”可知，黑猩猩手势的交流方式还是和我们语言的交流方式存在不同的，也就是“**So, it seems the gulf remains.**（所以，看来差异依然存在）”，故 gulf 的意思是 difference，故选 A。

47. 主旨大意题。根据第一段的“**Researchers say they have translated the meaning of gestures that wild chimpanzees use to communicate.**（研究人员表示，他们已经翻译出了野生黑猩猩用来交流的手势的含义）”以及文章对这方面的讨论可知，文章主要讲科学家们对黑猩猩手势的研究及一些成果，所以 D 项：黑猩猩语言：翻译出来的交流手势，这一题目涵盖文章的内容。故选 D。

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.

【答案】8. B 9. C 10. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。一项研究证明狗能够识别人类的面部表情，但目前还不清楚它们为什么有这种能力，可能的原因是它们长时间与人类共同生活。

【8题】细节理解题。根据第二段的“Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs to distinguish between images of the same person making either a happy or an angry face.(研究人员训练了 11 只狗来区分同一个人脸上的表情是高兴还是愤怒)”可知，该新研究的关注点是狗是否能够区分人的面部表情。故选 B。

【9题】细节理解题。根据第二段的“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 or images totally different from the ones used in training.(在训练阶段，每只狗只看到人脸的上半部分或下半部分。研究人员随后测试了狗辨别人类面部表情的能力，向狗展示了人的另一半面部或与训练中使用的完全不同的图像)”可知，在训练和测试阶段，狗看的照片是不一样的。故选 C。

【10题】主旨大意题。根据最后一段的““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.(Muller 说：“对我们来说，最

可能的解释似乎是，基于他们与人类生活在一起，这让他们有很多机会接触人类的面部表情，而这种接触为他们提供了很多机会，让他们学会区分他们。”)”可知，最后一段主要讲述了狗能够辨别人类面部表情的可能原因。故选 B。

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 Hemningway'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.

【答案】24. D 25. B 26. B 27. A

【解析】这是一篇说明文。短文介绍了重新阅读的意义和益处并向读者介绍了作者每年重读的三本书。作者鼓励读者去重新阅读书籍。

24.推理判断题。根据第一段最后两句“**But books don't change, people do. And that's what makes the act of rereading so rich and transformative.**(但是书没变，人变了。那就是使重新阅读行为如此丰富和富于变化之处)”和第二段“**The beauty of rereading lies in that our bond with the work is based on our present register. It is true, the older I get, the more I feel time has wings.**(重新阅读的美妙之处在于我们与作品的联系是基于我们现在的心理状态。真的，我年纪越大，就越觉得时光飞逝。)”可推知，作者喜欢重新阅读是因为重新阅读可以扩展对自己的理解。故选 D 项。

25.推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“**Published in 1964, it's his classic memoir of 1920s Paris.**”及“**an aging writer looking back on an ambitious yet simpler time**”可知，这本书出版于 1964 年，这是他关于 20 世纪 20 年代在巴黎的经典回忆录，是他老年时对那些野心勃勃却更简单的日子的回顾。由此可判断出 *A Movable Feast* 是关于海明威年轻时的生活。故选 B 项。

26.词义猜测题。根据最后一段中“**while money is indeed wonderful and necessary,**(虽然金钱确实是美妙而必要的)”可知，前后句为转折关系，根据上下文的语境可推知，“**rereading an author's work is the highest currency a reader can pay them.**”意为“但是但重新阅读作品是读者能支付给他们的最高回报”，由此判断出划线词的意思是“回报”。故选 B 项。

27.推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“**The third book is Julio Cortázar's *Save Twilight*: selected poems, because**

poetry.(第三本书是胡里奥·科塔扎的《拯救暮光之城: 诗歌精选》，因为诗歌)”可知，作者是由于喜欢诗歌而喜欢这本书。故选 A 项。

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.

【答案】28. C 29. D 30. A 31. B

【解析】这是一篇说明文。短文介绍了竞走相比跑步有诸多的优势，但是之前受过伤的人，要想从事这样运动要谨慎，最好咨询专家的建议。

28.细节理解题。根据第二段“**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 with the ground at all times.**”可知，但这项运动的规则要求竞走者的膝盖在摆动腿的大部分时间保持伸直，一只脚始终与地面接触。由此可知，竞走运动员是需要具备某些条件的运动员是因为运动员需要遵守特殊的规则。故选 C 项。

29.细节理解题。根据最后一段“**As a result, she says, some of the injuries associated with running, such as runner's knee, are uncommon among race walkers.**”可知，一些与跑步有关的损伤，比如跑步者的膝盖，在竞走者中并不常见。由此可知，竞走与跑步相比的优势是不太可能导致膝盖受伤。故选 D 项。

30.细节理解题。根据最后一段 Dr. Norberg 说的话“**In fact, anyone wishing to try race walking should probably first consult a coach or experienced racer to learn proper technique**(事实上，任何想尝试竞走的人都应该首先咨询教练或有经验的竞走运动员，学习适当的技巧。)”可知，Dr. Norberg 建议想尝试竞走的人征询专家的建议。故选 A 项。

31.推理判断题。根据第一段“**Race walking shares many fitness benefits with running, research shows, while most likely contributing to fewer injuries. It does, however, have its own problem.**”可知，研究表明，竞走和跑步一样有很多健身益处，而且它还很少导致受伤。不过，它也有自己的问题。由此判断出作者对于竞走的态度是客观的。故选 B 项。

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 glow(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?

【答案】32. D 33. A 34. C 35. C

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了绿色植物对人们很有好处，因此麻省理工学院的工程师开发了一种发光植物。文章介绍了他们发明这种植物的过程，以及这种植物的一些优势，指出在未来发光植物有可能取代路灯，达到节约能源的作用。

32.主旨大意题。根据第一段中 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.可知例如，在俄亥俄州扬斯敦进行的一项研究发现，城市绿化较好的地区犯罪率较低。在另一项研究中，当员工的工作场所被室内植物装饰时，他们的工作效率会提高 15%。由此可知，第一段的主旨是关于绿色植物的益处。故选 D。

33.细节理解题。根据第二段中 These include plants that have sensors printed on their leaves to show when they're short of water and a plant that can detect harmful chemicals in groundwater.可知这就包括叶子上印有传感器来显示植物缺水的情况的植物，还有一种植物可以检测到地下水中的有害化学物质。由此可知，麻省理工学院工程师植物叶片上印上传感器的作用是检测植物缺水的情况。故选 A。

34.细节理解题。根据最后一段中 Glowing plants could reduce this distance and therefore help save energy.可知发光的植物可以缩短这段距离，从而帮助节约能源。由此可知，这种发光的植物在未来可能有助于减少能源消耗。故选 C。

35.主旨大意题。根据最后一段中 Lighting accounts for about 7%of the total electricity consumed in the US.

Since lighting is often far removed from the power source-such as the distance from a power plant to street lamps on a remote highway-a lot of energy is lost during transmission. Glowing plants could reduce this distance and therefore help save energy.可知照明约占美国总耗电量的 7%。由于照明通常远离电源，例如从发电厂到偏僻公路上路灯的距离，在传输过程中会损失大量能源。发光的植物可以缩短这段距离，从而帮助节约能源。结合文章主要说明了绿色植物对人们很有好处，因此麻省理工学院的工程师开发了一种发光植物，文章介绍了他们发明这种植物的过程，以及这种植物的一些优势，指出在未来发光植物有可能取代路灯，达到节约能源的作用。由此可知，C 选项“发光的植物能取代路灯吗？”最符合文章标题。故选 C。

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 boys 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.

【答案】24. B 25. C 26. D 27. B

【解析】本文是说明文。是关于孩子们玩智力游戏的研究，介绍了研究考虑的因素，研究过程和结果。

24.细节理解题。根据第二段中...found children who play with puzzles between ages 2 and 4 develop better spatial skill(在 2 岁到 4 岁之间玩智力游戏的儿童在空间能力方面更好)可知，孩子们可以从智力游戏中发展更好的空间技能。B. Developing spatial skills(发展空间能力)符合以上说法，故选 B 项。

25.细节理解题。根据第二段中 Puzzle play was found to be a significant predictor of cognition after controlling for difference in parents' income, education and the amount of parent talk, Levine said.(Levine 说，在控制了不同父母的收入、教育和父母谈话次数后，拼图游戏被发现是一个重要的认知预测)可知 Levine 在设计这个试验时考虑了父母的收入、教育程度和父母谈话的次数。C. Parents' education.(父母的教育)符合以上说法，故选 C 项。

26.细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中 However, boys tended to play with more complex puzzles than girls,可知男孩比女孩更喜欢玩复杂的谜题，即他们可能会玩难度更大的谜题。D. They are likely to play with tougher puzzles.(他们有可能玩更复杂的谜题)符合以上说法，故选 D 项。

27.主旨大意题。本文是关于孩子们玩智力游戏的研究，介绍了研究考虑的因素，研究过程和结果。所以是关于科学研究的。B. A scientific study(一项科学研究)符合以上说法，故选 B 项。

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’s trying to come up with a label 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.

【答案】28. A 29. A 30. D 31. B

【解析】本文是说明文。介绍了美国新奥尔良和布鲁克林举办了不同寻常的时装秀。展出海狸鼠制成的皮衣。海狸鼠们每年都在破坏大片的湿地，因此设计师称这是一种环保的举措，科学家们也对海狸鼠破坏生态平衡表示了担忧。

28.推理判断题。根据第二段 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.得知，美国新奥尔良和布鲁克林举办了不同寻常的时装秀，时装秀上展出海狸鼠皮制成的不同风格的衣服，项目总监 Cree McCree 说：“除非了解海狸鼠正每年破坏大片湿地，否则谈论无罪感皮衣是很疯狂的事情”，可以判断出由于海狸鼠对生态造成了巨大的破坏，这场海狸鼠皮衣时装秀销售的是无罪感皮衣。故选 A。

29.推理判断题。根据第三段 Scientists in Louisiana were so concerned that they decided to pay hunters \$5 a tail.得知，科学家们如此担心以至于他们决定按照一条海狸鼠尾巴付给猎人们 5 美元，可以推断出科学家们担忧海狸鼠们严重破坏生态平衡，。故选 A。

30.词义猜测题。根据第五段 The fur trade kept nutria in check for decades, but when the market for nutria collapsed in the late 1980s,the cat-sized animals multiplied like crazy. 得知，毛皮贸易使海狸鼠受到了几十年的控制，但是当海狸鼠市场在 20 世纪 80 年代末崩溃时，这种猫大小的动物数量疯长，根据 but 判断，这是转折关系，以前由于皮毛交易，海狸鼠处于控制，现在这种海狸鼠之所以能够数量激增，是由于市场不再销售海狸鼠皮毛导致的，可以推断出划线词 collapsed 是和 D.crashed 倒闭的意思最相近。故选 D。

31.推理判断题。根据第二段 Model Paige 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 in New York. ” 得知，为了给人们一种无罪的选择，人们可以穿皮衣而不被人们泼油漆，我认为在纽约将是一件巨大的事情，根据模特摩根所说得知，在纽约穿皮质衣服是有风险的。故选 B。

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

【答案】32. C 33. B 34. C 35. D

【解析】本文是夹叙夹议文。文章讲述了作者是一个热情的读者，孩提时热衷读书，第一份工作在图书馆。有了孩子以后，一家人去图书馆读书，阅读的习惯代代传承下去。作为小说家，作者呼吁其他作家支持图书馆，宣传图书馆。

32.推理判断题。根据第一段的 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.(我一直是一个热情的读者，孩提时，有时候每天读多达三本书。故事对我来说就像空气，而其他孩子则打球或参加聚会。我通过从图书馆借阅来的书籍经历冒险)可推断，作者小时候与书是密不可分的。故选 C。

33.词句猜测题。根据上文 As I grew older and became a mother 可知，我长大了成了一位母亲，结合下文 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(我有几个孩子，书是我们娱乐的主要来源。对于我们来说，坐上车去当地的图书馆是件大事，在那里我的孩子们可以挑选要阅读的书或者想让我给他们读的书)可推断，作者成了母亲以后，带着孩子去图书馆，孩子挑选书籍来阅读，或者作者读给他们听，因此可知图书馆在作者的生活中又增添了新的意义，阅读的乐趣在家庭中代代相传”。故选 B。

34.细节理解题。根据最后一段的 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.(我认为所有的作家都应该在他们可以的时候以有意义的方式支持图书馆。鼓励读者使用图书馆。在社交媒体上分享图书馆公告。可以的时候常去图书馆，谈论图书馆)可推断，作者呼吁其他的作家们支持图书馆。故选 C。

35.主旨大意题。纵观全文可知，文章讲述了作者是一名热情地读者，孩提时喜欢阅读，工作在图书馆。有了孩子以后，一家人去图书馆读书，阅读的习惯代代传承下去，作为小说家，作者呼吁其他作家支持图书馆，宣传图书馆。因此推断全文围绕“作者对图书馆的爱”展开讲述。故 D 项“我对图书馆的爱”为最佳标题。故选 D。

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 |

【答案】32. B 33. D 34. C 35. A

【解析】这是一篇说明文。最近一项对人类基因的研究发现，人类的进化不仅仅发生在数十亿年前，而且最近几千年也有。Bajau 人因为靠海为生，他们的身体已经进化成更能适应海洋生活。

32.推理判断题。根据第一段的 we are the products of evolution, and not just evolution that occurred billions

of years ago. As scientists look deeper into our genes, they are finding examples of human evolution in just the past few thousand years.(我们是进化的产物，而且不仅仅是数十亿年前的产物。当科学家更深入的研究我们的基因时，他们发现了人类在过去几千年进化的例子)可知，作者列举第一段的例子是为了告诉我们关于人类进化的一个新信息，那就是人类在最近几千年也在进化。B. New knowledge of human evolution.(人类进化的新知识)符合以上说法，故选 B 项。

33.细节理解题。根据第二段的 The Bajau, as these people are known, number in hundreds of thousands in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. They have traditionally live on houseboats; in recent times, they've also built houses on stilts in coastal waters.(这些人被称为 Bajau，在印度尼西亚、马来西亚和菲律宾有数十万人。他们一直住在船屋上；最近他们 also 把房子建在沿海水域的吊脚楼上)可知，Bajau 把房子建在沿海区域。D. Off the coast.(沿海)符合以上说法，故选 D 项。

34.细节理解题。根据第三段的 we were so amazed that they could stay underwater much longer than us local islanders.(我们很惊讶，他们在水下待的时间比我们当地的岛民要长的多)可知，让 Jubilado 感到吃惊的是 Bajau 人能在水下待更长的时间。C. They could stay long underwater. (他们能在水下待很长时间)符合以上说法，故选 C 项。

35.主旨大意题。根据文章的主要内容，尤其是第二段的 On Thursday in an article published in *Cell*, a team of researchers reported a new kind of adaption-not to air or to food, but to the ocean.(周四，在《细胞》杂志上发表的一篇文章中，一群研究人员报道了一种新的适应——不是空气也不是食物，而是海洋)可知，本文主要讲述了一种新的进化，即长期生活在海边，靠海为生的生活方式，让 Bajau 人的身体进化成更适应海洋生活。A. Bodies Remodeled for a Life at Sea.(身体为适应海洋生活而重塑)可以作为本文标题，故选 A 项。

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

【答案】58. C 59. D 60. C

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了在英国，电话亭在 20 世纪 80 年代开始停止使用。后来，一些

商人使电话亭的角色和功能发生了变化，电话亭又变得流行起来。

58.细节理解题。根据第一段 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.(有时候真的很难放手。对许多英国人来说，这可以适用于代表他们国家过去历史的机构和物品--古老的城堡、辉煌的住宅.....还有红色的电话亭)和最后一段 Inglis said phone boxes called to mind an age when things were built to last.(英格利斯说，电话亭让人想起了一个东西经久耐用的时代)可知，电话亭正在卷土重来，以提醒人们一个历史时期。故选 C。

59.细节理解题。根据第三段 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.(在成为英国许多街道的重要组成部分后，电话亭在 20 世纪 80 年代开始消失，随着移动电话的兴起，大部分电话亭被扔到了垃圾场)可知，电话亭在 20 世纪 80 年代开始停止使用是因为它们输给了新技术。故选 D。

60.推理判断题。根据第五段 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.(随着英格利斯和后来的其他商人开始工作，改装后的电话亭开始在城市和乡村重新出现，人们发现了它们的新用途。今天，它们再次成为人们熟悉的景象，扮演着与它们最初的目的同样重要的角色)和第六段 In rural areas, where ambulances can take a relatively long time to arrive, the phone boxes have taken on a lifesaving role.(在农村地区，救护车要花相当长的时间才能到达，电话亭就起到了拯救生命的作用)以及第七段 Others also looked at the phone boxes and saw business opportunities.(其他人也在电话亭寻找商机)可推断出，电话亭之所以变得流行，主要是因为它们的角色和功能发生了变化。故选 C。

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.

【答案】61. B 62. A 63. B 64. D

【解析】本文是说明文。文章介绍了一项研究，结果表明对于那些能忍受的人来说，不吃早餐锻炼可能对健康更有益。

61.词句猜测题。根据下文 *working out before breakfast may be more beneficial for health than eating first* 可知，早餐前锻炼可能比先吃饭再锻炼对健康更有益，因此推断这里说的是那些不吃早饭先锻炼的人，因此推断划线词与 B 项“不吃早饭能应付”意思相近。故选 B。

62.细节理解题。根据第三段的 *They first found 10 overweight and inactive but otherwise healthy young men, whose lifestyles are far better and worse, representative of those of most of us.* 可知，他们首先找到了 10 个超重的，不活跃但健康的年轻人，他们的生活方式可以说更好，也可以说更糟，代表了我们大多数人。因此可知，实验时选择的 10 个人的生活方式代表了普通人。故选 A。

63.细节理解题。根据第六段的 *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.* 可知，结果，他们空腹散步时燃烧的脂肪比他们首先吃东西时所燃烧的脂肪要多。另一方面。平均而言，他们在早餐后锻炼时燃烧的卡路里略多于禁食后。因此可知，锻炼前吃早饭消耗更多一点的热量。故选 B。

64.推理判断题。根据最后一段 *The implication of these results is that to gain the greatest health benefits from exercise, it may be wise to skip eating first.* 可知，这些结果的暗示，为了从运动中获得最大的健康益处，先不吃东西可能更明智。因此推断早饭前的体育锻炼对健康更有益。故选 D。

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.

【答案】65. A 66. C 67. B 68. A 69. D 70. B

【解析】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者和妻子来到了亚马逊，妻子是一名医学研究者。一踏上这里，作者感到非常不适应，通过与当地人的接触，作者了解一些人对外部的世界并不了解。在生物多样性发现的过程中，作者意识到，很多东西是人类已知的，还有很多是人类未知的。

65.推理判断题。根据第一段“*We didn’t speak the local language, did not know the customs and more often than not, didn’t entirely recognize the food. We couldn’t have felt more foreign.*”可知，我们不会说当地的语言，不了解当地的风俗习惯，而且往往我们不能完全认识食物，我们感觉非常陌生。由此可知，作者一到达亚马逊感觉格格不入。故选 A 项。

66.细节理解题。根据第三段“*Everyone knew the rules. We all spoke the same language of passes and shots. We understood one another perfectly.*”可知，每个人都知道规则，在传球和射门方面，我们说着同样的语言，彼此非常了解。由此可知，踢球时他们的彼此理解使得他们的亚马逊夜晚很美好。故选 C 项。

67.推理判断题。根据第四段“*In Juan’s world, the unknown and undiscovered was vast and marvelous.*”可知，在胡安的世界里，未知的东西和未被发现的东西是浩瀚而神奇的。由此判断，胡安对这个世界知之甚少。故选 B 项。

68.推理判断题。根据第七段“*I began collecting newspaper articles about new species, 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 ...I started a third drawer for these big discoveries.*”可知，我开始收集报纸上关于新物种、新蜘蛛的文章……它们源源不断地出现，我的抽屉很快就填满了。我开始用第二个抽屉来储存更普遍的发现:在新的洞穴系统发现了几十个无名的物种……我还为这些重大发现准备了第三个抽屉。由此判断，作者收集报纸文章的初始目的是为了分类我们所知道的事情。故选 A 项。

69.细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“*but they pay more attention to them ,and they focus on them to the point of exhaustion ,and at the risk of the ridicule of their peers.*”可知，但他们更多地关注这些发现，他们把注意力集中在这些发现上直到精疲力竭的地步，冒着被同龄人嘲笑的风险。由此可知，杰出的科学家进行深入细致的研究，做出重大的发现。故选 D 项。

70.主旨大意题。通读全文可知，作者和妻子来到了亚马逊。一踏上这里，作者感到非常不适应，通过与当地人的接触，作者了解到一些人对外部的世界并不了解。在对这里的风土人情和多样化生物的研究过程中，作者提高了认识，意识到很多东西是人类已知的，还有很多是人类未知的。所以短文的最佳标题为“已知和未知的事物”。故选 B 项。

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.

【答案】12. D 13. D 14. A 15. C

【解析】本文是说明文。最近的研究表明：我们的饮食伙伴的大小和消费习惯都会影响我们的食物摄入量。文章详述了这个实验的过程。

12.细节理解题。根据第一段中的“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”可知，根据消费者研究杂志最近的一项研究，我们的饮食伙伴的大小和消费习惯都会影响我们的食物摄入量。因此这项研究是关于饮食行为的。故选 D。

13.词义猜测题。根据前半句“And contrary to existing research that says you should avoid eating with heavier people who order large portions（份）”可知，现有的研究认为：你应该避免和体重较重、点大份饭菜的人一起吃饭。后半句认为，你真正应该避免的是 the beanpoles with big appetites。由 contrary to 可推断出，画线词和 heavier people（超重的人）相反，结合选项，D 选项（瘦瘦高高的人）正好和 heavier people 正好相反。故选 D。

14.推理判断题。根据第二段的“To test the effect of social influence on eating habits, the researchers conducted two experiments”可知，为了测试社会影响对饮食习惯的影响，研究人员进行了两个实验。根据倒数第三段的内容可知，在两个实验中，胖的和瘦的演员都吃了大量的食物。参与者也照做，吃的食物比平常多。然而，当演员是瘦的时候，参与者们服用的食物更多。由此推断，研究人员雇用演员是为了看看她如何影响参与者。故选 A。

15.推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“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?”可知，如果一个超重的人吃很大一份，我会忍住一点，因为我看到了他饮食习惯的结果。但如果一个瘦的人吃很多，我会跟着做。如果他吃得多保持苗条，为什么我不能呢？因此推断我们是根据我们对他人的看法（即：如何看待他人）来调整影响的。故选 C。

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.

【答案】36. C 37. C 38. B 39. A 40. C

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如何使用改造升级后现代公共图书馆。

36.细节理解题。根据文章 Check out a book 中“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.(通过这样的网络，图书馆通过运载车辆的使用彼此分享图书。一旦你要的书送到最近的书店，他们会通过电子邮件通知你，你就可以去取了。)”可知，合作网络连接的公共图书馆通过向附近的图书馆分支机构发送所需的书籍，使读者受益。故选 C 项。

37.细节理解题。根据文章第三段“You can borrow movies on DVDs, music on CDs, and popular magazines. Some libraries even loan out toys and games. (你可以借 DVD 电影、CD 音乐和流行杂志。一些图书馆甚至借出玩具和游戏。)”可知，从公共图书馆可以外借 DVD 电影、CD 音乐、流行杂志、玩具和游戏等物品。故选 C 项。

38.细节理解题。根据文章第四段“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. (你可能会发现带着你的孩子去半个小时的“故事时间”

是一种放松，那时你安静地坐在角落里看一本好书，)”可知，带孩子去半小时的“故事时间”，可以让父母享受安静的阅读。故选 B 项。

39.细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“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 and database services you need.（许多图书馆会通过商会和政府机构分享本地提供的商业管理信息，并提供你需要的打印和数据库服务。）”可知，你当地的图书馆可以通过提供相关信息和支持服务来帮助你创业。故选 A 项。

40.推理判断题。根据文章标题 How to Use a Modern Public Library（如何使用一个现代公共图书馆）和第一段中的“you may be surprised to learn that libraries have changed for the better. 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.（你可能会惊讶地发现图书馆已经变得更好了。他们已经把自己变成了一个地方，在那里你可以发展你对知识的热爱，遇见有趣的人，或者发现如何创业）”。再结合几个小标题：Check out a book（借一本书）；Check out other items（借其他物品）；Join targeted reading groups（加入有针对性的阅读小组）；Start a business using the help of your local library（在当地图书馆的帮助下创业）可知，本文主要介绍了在经过改善后的图书馆里，人们可以做些什么，即：经过改善后的图书馆可以给人们提供什么服务。故选 C。

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.

【答案】46. A 47. D 48. D 49. C 50. B

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些声音技术领域的发明创造，包括声音可以用作武器的远程声学设备、用来阻止有害声音影响你的静音机以及定向音响技术。

46.推理判断题。根据第二段中的“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.”可知它发出震耳欲聋的声音，这种声音令人如此痛苦以至于它会使人暂时丧失能力。LRAD 发出的噪音像光线一样被引导，只进入那个人的耳朵，但不会致命。由此可推知，LRAD 会导致暂时性听力损失。故选 A。

47.细节理解题。根据第三段中的“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 on point it at the target, and your peace and quiet comes back.”可知，它的功能是通过分析传入声音的波，并产生第二组传出的波。这两组波会相互抵消。只要打开机器对准目标，你的宁静就会回来。由此可知，静音机是一种专门设计用来阻止有害声音影响你的设备。故选 D。

48.细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“A spotlight lights up only one section of a stage; similarly, a “spotsound” creates a circle of sound in one targeted area.”可知，聚光灯只能照亮舞台的一个部分；类似地，一个“spotsound”在一个目标区域创建一个声音圈。由此可知，spotsounds 和聚光灯的共同特性是它们可以被定向到一个特定的区域，故选 D。

49.细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“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 choice on the menu, allowing customers more control over the atmosphere in which they are dining.”可知，聚光灯只能照亮舞台的一个部分；类似地，一个”spotsound”在一个目标区域创建一个声音圈。这对餐馆和商店等企业很有用，因为它提供了一种吸引顾客的新方式。餐厅可以提供音乐选择与菜单上的各种食物选择，让顾客更多地控制气氛，在他们用餐。由此可知，定向音响可以用于不同的商业音乐选择。故选 C。

50.主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“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.”可知，在过去，音响工程师在录音室的后室工作，但今天的许多音响专业人士正在与其他领域的专业人士分享他们的知识和经验，以我们所谓的声音现象为基础创造新产品。结合下文具体内容可知，本文着重论述了声音技术领域的发明创造。故选 B。

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

【答案】 51. D 52. D 53. B 54. C 55. C

【解析】

本文是一篇议论文。文章论述了获得成就的两个关键因素——好奇心和不满。

51.推理判断题。根据第一段内容 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.可知，作者经过多年对人性的观察，认为成就非凡的人和平庸的人的区别在于好奇心和满足，而且两者是相辅相成的。由此推知，作者写第一段的目的是提出一个论点。故选 D。

52.推理判断题。根据第二段中的 Like Galileo, all the great names in history were curious and asked in discontent, “Why? Why? Why?”可知，像伽利略一样，历史上所有的伟人都感到好奇，并不满地问：“为什么？为什么？为什么？”由此推知，伽利略的例子告诉我们，伟大来自于持久的探索欲望。故选 D。

53.细节理解题。根据第二段中的 Like Galileo, all the great names in history were curious and asked in discontent, “Why? Why? Why?”及第四段中的“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.可知，历史上所有的伟人都感到好奇，并不满地问：“为什么？为什么？为什么？”孟子认为“不失去孩子的心，就是伟大的人。”然而，我们大多数人确实失去了它。我们不再问问题。我们不再挑战习俗。我们只是随大流。由此可知，你可以通过培养了一个善于提问的头脑，来重新获得好奇心和满足。故选 B。

54.推理判断题。根据第六段中的 How she is one of the experts, writing books on flower arrangement.及第七段中的 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.以及列举了 Thomas Costain 在 57 岁时出版了他的第一部小说，Grandma Moses 在 78 岁时展示了她的第一批照片。由此可知，这两段想告诉我们“缺乏天赋和时间不是不采取行动的理由”。故选 C。

55.主旨大意题。根据第一段内容 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.及下文论述可知，本文主要论述了获得成就的两个关键因素——好奇心和满足。由此可知，C 项 The Keys to Achievement(成就的关键)适合做本文最佳标题。故选 C。

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. |

【答案】 21. B 22. A 23. C 24. B

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了作者的书籍的序言部分，包括其编写目的，书籍内容主体，以及如何实现有乐趣的阅读本书的建议。

21.细节理解题。根据文章第一段内容“...and perhaps my best reason for editing this book is a hope of sharing my enthusiasm for the theater with others”可知，作者编辑这本书的最好的原因是希望与他人分享对戏剧的热情，因此可知作者对于戏剧饱含热情。故选 B 项。

22.细节理解题。根据文章第二段内容“*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.*”可知，作者并不想指出这本书中每一部戏剧的中心主题，因为那样确实会破坏阅读、讨论和思考戏剧以及剧作家的有效性的乐趣。A项“*Stating the plays’ central ideas*(陈述戏剧的中心思想)”与原文表达信息一致。故选A项。

23.细节理解题。根据文章末尾段内容“*To get the most out of the reading these plays, try to picture the play on stage, with you, the reader, in the audience.*”可知，作者建议读者试着想象戏剧在舞台上上演，不再是读者而是成为观众，才能实现最佳的阅读乐趣。C项“*Use their imagination*”与原文“*try to picture the play on the stage*”表达信息一致。故选C项。

24.推理判断题。根据文章首段内容“*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*”可知，该内容应是书籍的“自序”内容，且结合末尾“*To get the most out of the reading these plays, try to picture the play on stage, with you, the reader, in the audience.*”可知，在讲述如何更好地实现阅读乐趣，再结合全文内容可推知，作者通过该文章介绍自己的一本书。故选B项。

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.

【答案】25. C 26. D 27. A

【解析】这是一篇说明文。美国华盛顿州的 Bellevue 采用了能随交通状况而调节交通灯时间的适应性信号灯，大大缓解了交通压力，也表明人们对于交通阻塞问题不再只是拓宽道路，而是能够采用新方法。

25.指代猜测题。That 位于第二段句首，应是指代第一段的内容。根据第一段内容尤其是第一段最后一句“Just like the traffic itself, the timing of the signals changes.(就像交通本身一样，信号灯的时间也会变化)”可知，第一段主要讲述的是信号灯的时间会灵活变化；“That is by design.”意为“那是有意为之”，由此可推知，That 指代第一段中“信号灯的灵活时间”。故选 C 项。

26.推理判断题。根据第四段第一句中“adaptive signals are not a cure-all for jammed roadways(但自适应信号并不是解决拥堵道路的万能药)”及第二句中“others are so jammed that only a sharp reduction in the number of cars on the road will make a meaningful difference(其他城市交通堵塞如此严重，只有减少道路上的车辆才能起有意义的作用)”可推知，Kevin Balke 认为适应性信号灯对于交通堵塞很严重的城市没有太大帮助。故选 D 项。

27.推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句“These lights, known as adaptive signals, have led to significant declines in both the trouble and cost of travels between work and home.(这些灯，被称为适应性信号灯，已经大

大减少了通勤的麻烦和花费)”最后一段第一句“In Bellevue, the switch to adaptive signals has been a lesson in the value of welcoming new approaches.(在 Bellevue，对适应性信号灯的转变是一个在欢迎新方法的价值方面的榜样)”可推知，从 Bellevue 的成功中可以得出，尝试新事物是值得的。故选 A 项。

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

【答案】28. D 29. B 30. C

【解析】这是一篇说明文。《神经病学》杂志发布的一则研究显示，需要大量的分析思考、细致规划和其他管理技能有挑战性的工作，有可能会帮助你的大脑随着年龄的增长而保持敏锐。

28.细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“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.(来自德国莱比锡大学的研究人员召集了 1000 多名 75 岁以上的退休老人，并通过一系列的测试对他们的记忆力和思维能力进行了评估。)”可知，科学家让志愿者做测试是为了测试他们的心智能力。故选 D 项。

29.推理判断题。根据第四段中 Francisca Then 说的话“This works just like physical exercise,(这就像体育锻炼一样有效。)”及接下来进一步的解释“长跑后人就会感到痛苦和疲惫，但它确实能强身健体。工作一天下来会感到劳累，但这也使你的大脑处于健康状态”可知，Francisca Then 是通过与“身体锻炼”作比较来解释他的发现的。故选 B 项。

30.主旨大意题。第一段“Challenging work that requires lots of analytical thinking, planning and other managerial skills might help your brain stay sharp as you age(需要大量的分析思考、细致规划和其他管理技能有挑战性的工作，有可能会帮助你的大脑随着年龄的增长而保持敏锐。)”是本文的主题句，结合全文内容可知，文章主要讲述了有挑战性的工作可能会使大脑保持敏捷，所以 C 项“困难的工作可能有助于大脑保持敏捷”适合作本文标题。故选 C 项。

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

【答案】24. B 25. C 26. D

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。主要说明了威斯康辛州的密尔沃基市正在试验一种新的路面防冻方法——在路面上涂上奶酪盐水。文章说明了这种新方法的好处是，相比于常用的岩盐，奶酪盐水既可以帮助道路不结冰，同时又很省钱环保。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句 Cheese brine has salt in it, which, like the rock salt, helps lower water's freezing point. (奶酪盐水中含有盐，就像岩盐一样，有助于降低水的冰点) 可知因为奶酪盐水含有盐，所以能帮助冬季道路不结冰。故选 B。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中 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. (在那里它可以污染饮用水, 伤害植物, 侵蚀土壤。通过在街道上撒上奶酪盐水, 然后再撒上一层岩盐, 密尔沃基或许可以将岩盐的使用量减少 30%) 可知岩盐会污染饮用水, 而在道路上使用奶酪盐水可以减少水污染。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句 Cheese brine has salt in it, which, like the rock salt, helps lower water's freezing point. (奶酪盐水中含有盐, 就像岩盐一样, 有助于降低水的冰点) 以及第四段第一句 In addition to saving money, cheese brine could also be a more environment-friendly option. (除了省钱, 奶酪盐水也是一个更环保的选择) 可知相比于常用的岩盐, 奶酪盐水既可以帮助道路不结冰, 同时又很省钱环保, 可知密尔沃基市的街道除冰新方法是一个“一石二鸟”的成功例子。故选 D。

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.

【答案】 27. A 28. D 29. A 30. C

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。研究人员发现，父亲在帮助青春期的孩子学习毅力方面具有独特的地位。研究人员认为，父亲们需要采用一种“权威”的养育方式，且一项重要的发现是，随着时间的推移，由权威父亲抚养长大的孩子更有可能培养出坚持不懈的精神，从而在学校取得更好的成绩。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句 **Researchers from Brigham Young University discovered that fathers are in a unique position to help their adolescent children learn persistence.**（杨百翰大学的研究人员发现，父亲在帮助青春期的孩子学习毅力方面具有独特的地位）可知杨百翰大学研究的特别之处在于，它关注的是父亲在养育子女中的角色。故选 A。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中 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. (相反, 权威的养育方式包括以下一些特征: 孩子们感受到来自父亲的温暖和爱; 强调责任和规则背后的原因; 孩子们被给予适当的自主权) 可知一个有权威的父亲在抚养孩子时会向他们解释规则。故选 D。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句 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. (然而, 研究人员认为, 单亲父母仍然可能在教授坚持不懈的好处方面发挥作用, 这是未来研究的一个方向) 可知根据研究人员的说法, 单亲父母是未来研究的重点。故选 A。

【30 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章倒数第二段中 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. (一项重要的发现是, 随着时间的推移, 由权威父亲抚养长大的孩子更有可能培养出坚持不懈的精神, 从而在学校取得更好的成绩) 和文章主要内容为说明父亲在养育子女中的角色, 故选 C 选项“孩子们倾向于向父亲学习决心”最符合文章标题。故选 C。

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?

- 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.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。数据和身份盗窃变得越来越普遍，目前，向指纹扫描等这些技术仍然是昂贵的。本文介绍了一种新的科技——智能键盘，它能给 e-space 用户带来安全，而且这项技术也不贵。

28.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段的 At present, these technologies are still expensive, though. 和第二段的 Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device that gets around this problem: a smart key board. 可知，研究者们开发智能键盘是为了降低 e-space 保护的成本。故选 D。

29.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段的 The key board 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 可知，因为每个人的打字方式不同，使智能键盘能够识别人的身份。故选 C。

30.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段的 The team hopes to make it to market in the near future. 可知，

研究者们希望智能键盘能早日面世。故选 B。

31.D【解析】推理判断题。本文介绍了一种新的科技——智能键盘，它能给 e-space 用户带来安全，由此可知，本文是关于科技，结合所给选项可知，本文可能来自于一本杂志。故选 D。

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

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲到研究表明，对别人好，讨人喜欢对人生活的各个方面有深远的有益影响。

32.C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段 *During the rosy years of elementary school, I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status*（在美好的小学时光里，我喜欢分享我的娃娃和笑话，这让我保持了高高的社会地位。）由此推断出，作者在小学早期时，是一个慷慨的女孩。*unkind* 不友善的；*lonely* 寂寞的；*generous* 慷慨的；*cool* 冷静的，故选 C。

33.A 【解析】主旨大意题。第二段 *Mitch Prinstein, a professor of clinical psychology sorts the popular into two categories: the likable and the status seekers.*（临床心理学教授 Mitch Prinstein 将受欢迎的人分为两类：讨人喜欢的人和追求地位的人。）是段落主题句，本段内容分别对 *the likable* 和 *the status seekers* 做了解释，所以本段主要介绍了两种受欢迎的分类，故选 A。

34.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段 *It clearly showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment*（它清楚地表明，可爱可以促使健全的调整），由此推断出，心理学教授 Mitch Prinstein 的研究表明，最有人望的孩子适应性更强，故选 B。

35.A 【解析】主旨大意题。通过阅读全文内容，尤其是最后一段，可知这篇文章主要讲了受欢迎，讨人喜欢对人生活的各个方面有深远的有益影响。与选项 A“对别人好——最终，你的收获无穷无尽”一致，故选 A。

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.

【语篇解读】本文为说明文。本文介绍了 HUNCH 项目就是通过 Gordon 的学生找到如何杀死空间站的细菌这一技术，把空间技术与带进课堂，与学校教育相结合，从而最终影响到大学入学。

32.A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Bacteria are annoying problem for astronauts. The microorganisms from our bodies grow uncontrollably on surfaces of the International Space Station, so astronauts spend hours cleaning them up each week.”可知，细菌对宇航员来说是个令人讨厌的问题。这种来自我们身体的微生物在国际空间站的表面不受控制地生长，宇航员每周要花几个小时来清理它们。也就是说它们很难去掉。其中的“the microorganisms”包括“bacteria”。由此可知，A 项符合题意。

33.D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段的“HUNCH is designed to connect high school classrooms with NASA engineers. Gordon’s students have been studying ways to kill bacteria in zero gravity,...”可知，Hunch 旨在把高中教室和 NASA 的工程师联系起来。Gordon 的学生一直在研究如何在零重力下杀死细菌,...”。结合最后一段中的“Gordon students are emailing daily with NASA engineers about the problem,...”可知，学生每天都给 NASA 的工程师发邮件一起探讨（如何杀死空间站的细菌这一空间技术）这个问题。由此可推断出 HUNCH program 的目的把空间技术与学校教育相结合。分析选项可知 D 项符合题意。

34.A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“I’ve got to produce this product and then, at the end of the year ,present it to NASA, ”“Engineers come and really do an in-person review, and ...It’s not a very nice thing at times. It’s a hard business review of your product.”可知，NASA 的工程师要检查学生所做的产品。分析选项可知 A 项符合题意，故选 A。

35.B 【解析】主旨大意题。文章以国际空间站里的微生物很难清除开头，引出宇航员们解决此问题的途径——借助美国国家航空航天局的 HUNCH 高中班，此计划的目的是把航天技术与学校教育结合起来。在这项计划里，学生们通过 homework（制作供美国国家航空航天局使用的产品）探索无疆的太空，因此“太空：最后的功课疆域”最适合做文章的标题。故选 B。

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.

【语篇解读】本文为说明文。文章叙述了“便士报纸”的诞生历史。

28.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Before 1830s, ... Accordingly newspapers were read almost only by rich people. In addition, most newspapers had little in them that would appeal to mass audience. They were dull and visually forbidding.”可知，在 19 世纪 30 年代之前，只有富人才能读报纸，而且大多数报纸中几乎没有能吸引大众的内容，让人感觉无聊，视觉上令人望而却步。由此可得出那时的报纸没有什么吸引力。分析选项，A. Academic 学术的；B. Unattractive 没有吸引力，无魅力的；C. Inexpensive 廉价的，不贵的；D.

Confidential 机密的，保密的。可知 A、C 和 D 是错误的，只有 B 符合题意，故选 B。

29.C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段提到“便士报纸”针对大众，很便宜的。更重要的是，在街上可以买的到报纸。结合第三段中间的“streets sales of newspapers would be commonplace in eastern cities”可知，报纸的街头销售随处可见。由此可推断出，街头销售意味读报纸的多了。分析选项可知 C 符合题，故选 C。

30.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The trend, then, was ‘penny paper’—a term referring to papers made widely available to the public. perhaps more importantly it meant newspapers that could be bought in single copies on the street.”可知，这种“便士报纸”针对大众的，在街上可以买的到报纸。分析选项可知，选项 B 符合题意，故选 B。

31.A 【解析】推理判断题。第二段“The trend, then, was ‘penny paper’”及最后一段“The new trend of newspapers for ‘the man on the street’ did not begin well. Some of the early ventures were immediately failures. Publishers already in business, people who owners of successful papers, had little desires to change the tradition. It took a few youthful and daring businessmen to get the ball rolling.”可知，“便士报纸”新趋势一开始并不好，一些早期的尝试立即失败了。已经进入商业领域的成功的出版商，并不想改变这一传统。后来一些年轻而大胆的商人才推动了这件事。由此可推断出“便士报纸”的诞生是一个困难而曲折的过程。分析选项可知，A 项符合题意，故选 A。

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.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。研究发现：猴子可以进行基本的加法运算。文章对研究的经过和结论做了介绍和分析。

32.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“A team of researchers trained three Rhesus monkeys...The researches then tested how...”可知，在对这些猴子进行测试之前，研究者们对它们进行了培训。故 C 选项正确。

33.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“In their cages the monkeys were provided with touch screen...If the monkeys touched the left side of the screen, they would be rewarded with seven drops...; if they went for the circle, they would be rewarded with...”可知，当猴子触摸屏幕左边时，它们会得到 7 滴水或者果汁的奖励；当它们触摸屏幕的另一端（即画着圆圈的部分）时，它们会得到 17 滴水或果汁的奖励。由此可知，猴子是通过触摸屏幕得到奖励的。B 选项正确。

34.A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段“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”和第五段中的“*When adding two numbers...*”可知，猴子会在超过一半的时间内选择更高的值，这意味着它们在进行计算，而不仅仅是记住每一个组合的值。由此可知，A 选项正确：猴子能够进行基本的加法计算。由此亦可以排除 C 选项。

35.D 【解析】推理判断题。通读整篇文章可知，该文介绍的是哈佛医学院的科学家 Margaret Livingstone 领导的一个研究团队对猴子进行实验得出的研究结果。这属于“科学研究”范畴，故该文应出现在报纸的“科学”板块。故 D 选项正确。

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

【语篇解读】这是一篇议论文。文章主要讲了中国文化对世界时尚届的影响，中国年轻的设计师和模特如何最终在许多方面被认可。中国成了世界时尚的风向标。

24.B 【解析】细节理解题。答案定位在第三段 The exhibition had record attendance, showing that there is huge interest in Chinese influences. (此次展览吸引的参观者人数创下了记录，显示出人们对中国影响的浓厚兴趣。)由此可知，纽约的展览吸引了许多参观者，故选 B。

25.A 【解析】细节理解题。答案定位在第四段 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. (中国模特是向全世界女性推销梦想的美和时尚活动的代言人，这意味着中国女性不仅仅是时尚的消费者——她们是这场运动的核心。)由此可知，Hill 说中国女性开创了新时尚，故选 A。

26.D 【解析】词义猜测题。下文 and beating them hands down in design and sales 说并在设计和销售上击败他们。由此推断出上文 Vera Wang, Alexander Wang, Jason Wu are taking on Galliano, Albaz, Mare Jacobs 的意思是 Vera Wang、Alexander Wang 和 Jason Wu 正在与 Galliano、Albaz 和 Mare Jacobs 竞争。taking on 意思是“竞争”，故选 D。

27.D 【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章第一段 china and its culture have long been an inspiration for western creations.以及最后一段 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." (如果你今天谈论时尚，你谈论的是中国——它的影响，它的方向，它令人惊叹的服装，以及年轻的设计师和模

特如何最终在许多方面被认可。) , 结合全文内容, 可知这篇文章最恰当的题目是“中国文化助力国际时尚潮流”, 故选 D。

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, ricking 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 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

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。语音操作与自动化技术的出现使得机器人电话可以以假乱真。语音操作和自动化技术发展会使得机器人电话产生的问题更加严重。

38. D 【解析】观点态度题。根据第一段中的“*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” become widely available, scammers will have moved onto clever means*”可知，最后，我们通过支持和开发一组旨在防止欺诈者通过的工具、应用程序和方法，认识到了问题的严重性。不幸的是，我们的努力太少了，也太晚了。在这些“解决方案”被广泛使用的时候，骗子将转移到更巧妙的手段上。由此推知，作者认为这些“解决办法”对于解决问题起不了什么作用，因此作者感到很“失望”。故 D 选项正确。

39.A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*The reason that robocalls are a headache has less to do with amount than precision. A decade of data breaches 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, tricking you*

into “confirming” your address, mother’s name, and card number”可知，机器人通话之所以令人头痛，与其说与数量有关，不如说与精确度有关。长达十年的个人信息泄露已经导致了这样一种情况：骗子可以轻易地知道你母亲的名字，甚至更多。有了这些知识，他们就能够开展有针对性的运动来欺骗人们。根据这些可知，利用这种新的技术，欺诈者们可以精确的确定他们行骗的目标。故 A 选项正确。

40.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句可知，这项语音技术可以产生一个听起来和人类非常相似的声音，它可以和接待员进行交谈，进行预订。由此可知，这项新技术有其好的方面。根据第三段的叙述可知，欺诈者们可以利用这项新技术来进行欺诈行为。由此推知，这项新技术既可以发挥好的作用，也可能为坏人所利用，产生不好的作用，因此可以说它是一把双刃剑。故 B 选项正确。

41.C 【解析】主旨大意题。第一段提到：robocalls（机器人电话：自动拨号播放录音信息的推销电话）在未来会变得会越来越严重，不仅仅是出现在你的手机屏幕上的电话号码令人怀疑，而且你会质疑听到的声音是否是真的。第二段介绍原因：语音操作与自动化技术的出现使得机器人电话可以以假乱真。第三段介绍了语音操作和自动化技术发展会使得机器人电话产生的问题更加严重。最后两段提出我们该如何应对这些问题。综上，文章第一段点明文章中心：机器人电话问题在未来会变得越来越严重。下文都是围绕这一话题展开的。故 C 选项适合作标题。

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

【语篇解读】本文为说明文。一项最新研究表明，由于气候变暖，世界海洋将会变得更蓝、更绿。这一现象是因为一种叫做浮游植物的微小海洋微生物，因为光线反射的作用，它们在海洋表面形成了五颜六色的图案。但是浮游植物很容易受到海洋变暖趋势的影响。气候变暖会改变海洋的主要特征，并影响浮游植物的生长。

42. B 【解析】段落大意题。第一段“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.”可知，到本世纪末，一项新的研究表明，由于气候变暖，如果不尽快的话，世界上的海洋将会变得更蓝、更绿。结合第二段“At the heart phenomenon lie tiny marine microorganisms called phytoplankton. Because of the way light reflects off the organisms, these

phytoplanktons create colourful patterns at the ocean surface. Ocean colour varies from green to blue, depending on the type and concentration”可知，这种现象的核心是一种叫做浮游植物的微小海洋微生物，在光线的作用下在海洋表面形成了五颜六色的图案。海洋的颜色从绿色到蓝色不等，这取决于海洋的类型和浮游植物浓度。由此可推断出这两段主要叙述了海洋生物是海洋颜色变化的原因。分析选项可知 B 符合题意，故选 B。

43. A【解析】词义猜测题。根据划线词后的“Warming changes key characteristics of the ocean and can affect phytoplankton growth, since they need not only sunshine and carbon dioxide to grow, but also nutrients.”可知，气候变暖会改变海洋的主要特征，并会影响浮游植物的生长。由此可判断“But phytoplankton are vulnerable to the ocean’s warming trend”可知，浮游植物很容易受到海洋变暖趋势的影响。可知 A 项正确。

44. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段“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”,可知 Dutkiewicz 的模型预测，目前只有少量浮游植物的蓝色区域可能会变得更蓝。但是在一些水域，比如北极，气候变暖会使浮游植物的生长条件更加成熟，而这些水域会变得更绿了”。由此可推断，浮游植物的生长条件更加成熟，浮游动植物就更多了，这些水域会变得更绿了。分析选项可知 D 项符合题意。

45. C【解析】目的意图题。第一段提出文章的主旨“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.”可知到本世纪末。一项新的研究表明，由于气候变暖，如果不尽快的话，世界上的海洋将会变得更蓝、更绿。再结合第三段“But phytoplankton are vulnerable to the ocean’s warning trend Warming changes key characteristics of the ocean and can affect phytoplankton growth, ...”可知，“浮游植物很容易受到海洋警告趋势的影响，变暖改变了海洋的关键特征，并能影响浮游植物的生长”。可知本文主要解释气候变化对海洋的影响。故选 C。

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.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。本文介绍了借助食物网的数学模型，科学家们发现了一些在食物网运营的关键原则。科学家们说;因为一个生态系统越过了它的临界点，它们很难再回来。该系统将告诉我们何时适应人类活动，这些活动正将生态系统推向崩溃，或者甚至允许我们将生态系统从边缘拉回来，预防是关键。

46.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段的 With such models, scientists have found out some key principles operating in food webs.可知，借助食物网的数学模型，科学家们发现了食物网中的一些关键原则。故选 B。

47. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段的 When a predator(掠食动物) always eats huge numbers of a single prey(猎物), the two species are strongly linked 可知，当捕食者总是吃大量的单一猎物，这两个物种是紧密相连的。故选 C。

48. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段的 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 they did not directly attack 可知，处于食物网顶端的食肉动物对它们没有直接攻击的其他物种的种群数量有着惊人的控制，由此可推断出，如果食物链顶级食肉动物的数量大大下降，其他物种的种群将经历意想不到的变化。故选 D。

49.A 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段的 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 可知，人类过度的活动会将生态系统推向崩溃，由此可推断出，不受控制的人类活动极大地破坏了生态系统。故选 A。

50. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段的 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.可知，早期变暖系统发出紧急需要采取预防行动的信号帮助我们维持生态平衡。故选 D。

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.

【语篇解读】本文属于议论文，讲述要成功，就需要不断的学习，这样的生活才会有意义。

51.B 【解析】推理判断题。第一段讲述塞万提斯一生不幸，负债累累，因为战争受伤左手残疾，同时还身陷囹圄，在 53 岁的时候决定写书，最终写出成名作《唐吉柯德》，根据后文可知，所有的困境都没有阻挡他的成功，年龄也是如此，故选 B。

52.D 【解析】词义猜测题。根据第三段 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.故可知，作者谈论的不是那些没有到达巅峰的人，而是谈论那些不再学习成长的人，故可知 run out of steam 可知，停止学习，故选 D。

53.C【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段 we lose the sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to learn, the opportunities are everywhere.可知，我们失去了好奇心，但是如果我们愿意学习，机会无处不在，故可知，机会总是留给那些好奇心的人，故选 C。

54.D【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段 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.可知，我们学会承受那些无法改变的事情，学会避免自怜，也学会了无论我们怎么去取悦别人，有些人是无法喜欢我们的，这个观点起初让我们苦恼，但是之后会让我们释怀，故可知，本段作者告诉我们要学会使用恰当的方式来对待生活，故选 D。

55.A【解析】主旨大意题。本文讲述要成功，就需要不断的学习，这样的生活才会有意义，故本文作者的目的是为了指导我们过一个有意义的成年人生活，故选 A。

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.

【语篇解读】本文为说明文。讲述了二十世纪六十年代 Bob Christiansen 在研究黄石公园的火山历史时，奇怪地发现到处看不到火山的影子，原来，这儿的火山并不是像我们大部分人想象的那种圆锥体形状的高耸的样子，而是一个巨大的洞，这个洞太大了以至于从地面上的任何地方都看不见。

58.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句 But Christiansen couldn't find the Yellowstone volcano anywhere.可知，他困惑的是到处看不到火山。故选 D。

59.A 【解析】主旨大意题。本段讲述了两种形状的火山，一种是通常人们所理解的由火山岩浆堆积形成的圆锥体，还有一种极具爆发力的火山，它们会在一个大裂缝中爆裂，留下一个巨大的洞，故选 A。

60.C 【解析】词义猜测题。根据第三段第一句 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.可知，美国国家航空和宇宙航行局为测试一些新的高海拔照相机而拍摄了黄石公园的照片。一位深思熟虑的官员把其中的一些照片副本转交给了公园管理部门，认为他们可能会将其放大以供一个游客中心展示。故可知，此处意为将照片放大，选 C。

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 donators 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.

【语篇解读】本文属于议论文，讲述对信息技术的过分迷恋对国家，对个人，对慈善事业都会有不利的影响。

61.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段 However, they have reak impacts, as they result in misguided use of scarce resources. 可知，对信息技术的错误判断会导致有限资源的错误使用，也就是资源的浪费，故选 D。

62.A 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段 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 donators have rushed into fancy programmes without carefully assessing the relative long-term costs and benefits of alternative uses of their money.可知，与其给那些贫困地区孩子笔记本电脑或者建网络中心，还不如给钱打井，铺电网或者生产他们买得起的洗衣机，这些东西更能改善他们的生活。作者不是说这些东西一定更重要，但是很多捐赠者没有仔细考虑捐赠的东西的长期成本，因此作者建议捐赠者要考虑接受捐赠的人的实际情况，而不是一味地追求信息化，故选 A。

63.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段 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". 以及 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.可知, 对新东西的迷恋让人们认为如今通讯技术和交通的变革让我们生活在一个无国界的世界。正是认为我们生活在这样一个世界, 很多政府取消了关于跨国界的资本、劳动力以及商品流动的法律法规, 故选 B。

64.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段 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.可知, 对互联网呈现的通讯技术变革的迷恋让很多富裕国家做出一个错误的结论, 制造产品已经过时了, 他们应该靠创意生活, 因而忽略了制造业, 从而对经济造成不利影响, 故可知传统的技术依然传统的地位, 不能新兴的信息技术取代, 故选 B。

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

【语篇解读】本文为说明文，根据一项研究表明，自 20 世纪 30 年代以来，加州已经失去了一半的大树，气候变化似乎是其主要因素。

27.A **【解析】**主旨大意题。在第二段中，作者用具体数据说明了大树损失在各个地区的严重程度，没有任何地区幸免或不受影响，故选 A。

28. D **【解析】**推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句 Aggressive wildfire control has left California forests crowded with small trees that compete with big trees for resources (资源).可知，野火控制在控制了森林大火的同时，使得加利福尼亚的森林里挤满了小树，它们与大树争夺资源，这对大树产生了不利的影响，故选 D。

29.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段 the biggest factors driving up water stress in the state have been rising temperatures, ..., and earlier snowmelt, ...可知，造成加州水资源短缺的最大因素是气温的上升，以及较早的融雪，故选 C。

30.A 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知，自 20 世纪 30 年代以来，加州已经失去了一半的大树，文章分析了引起该现象的几个主要因素。全文围绕“加州森林的大树都去哪儿了”话题展开，故选项 A 符合题意。

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.

【文章大意】本文是一篇议论文。文章讲述了随着社会的发展人类语言越来越少及其原因。

28.B【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第一段中的 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... when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.可知，当世界以依靠狩猎为生的人居住的时候，小而联系紧密的群落形成了他们彼此之间独立的讲话模式。当世界上的人口数量不到一千万时，语言种类达到了 12000 种。由此推知，当时的语言种类很多。故选 B。

29.C【解析】猜测词义题。根据文章第二段中的 dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.可知，英语、西班牙语和汉语正在替代其他语言。由此推知 dominant languages 意为：强有力的语言。故选 C。

30.B【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 At present, the world has about 6,800 languages.和 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. 可知，目前世界上大约有 6800 种语言，但是讲的人数少于 6000 人的占一半即 3400. 故选 B。

31.C【解析】主旨要义题。根据文章第一段中的主题句 Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going.可知，语言的产生和消失进行了几千年，但最近时代语言产生的少，消失的太多。故选

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.

【文章大意】本文是一篇科普说明文。文章讲述了新旧电子设备的差别，旧电子设备耗能高、不环保。所以作者主张使用新电子设备。

32.A 【解析】观点态度题。根据文章第一段中的 *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.* 可知，使用旧的电子设备对环境和我们的钱包都是坏消息。这些过时的设备做相同的事情要消耗比新设备更多的能量。由此推知作者认为新电子设备环保、节能。故选 A。

33.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的 *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* 可知, *Babbitt's team* 研究的目的是弄清楚这些设备用了多少电。故选 D。

34.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的 *They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.* 可知，平板电脑是耗能最少的电子设备，可以降低 44% 的耗能。故选 B。

35.A 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章的整体内容可知，因为旧的电子设备耗能高，不环保。所以作者建议停止使用旧的电子设备。故选 A。

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.

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍并比较了几种水果各自的营养价值和健康功效，并列出了一些食用这些水果的方法。

24.C 【解析】细节理解题。题干问的是，作者喜欢樱桃什么。根据第二段中 *As for cherries (樱桃), they are so delicious who cares?*（至于樱桃，因为它们很好吃谁在乎呢？）可知，作者在乎的是它的美味。故选 C。

25.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的 *If you like, a squeeze of fresh lemon juice on the bananas will prevent them turning brown.*可知，往香蕉上滴新鲜的柠檬汁是为了防止香蕉变成褐色，故新鲜的柠檬汁是被用来保持香蕉的颜色的。故选 B。

26.D 【解析】词义猜测题。根据最后一段中 *they love feeding the fruit and frozen bananas into the top of the machine and watching the ice cream come out below* 可知，孩子们喜欢把一些水果和冷冻的香蕉放入到这台机器的上部，然后看到冰激凌从下面出来。故可以推出 a juicer 就是一台机器。故选 D。

27.B 【解析】文章出处题。文章首先指出七月是水果盛产的季节，并指出各种水果富含的营养，最后

一段指出我们可以用 a juicer 为孩子们做一些甜点和冰激凌，故最可能是从健康杂志上摘取的文章。A 项意为：生物教科书；B 项意为：一本健康杂志；C 项意为：一篇研究论文；D 项意为：一本旅游手册。故选 B。

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

【文章大意】这是一篇议论文。在当今社会，人们在公共场合或沉迷于智能手机，或与不舒服的沉默抗争，陌生人之间缺乏沟通。但人与人之间是需要适当的交谈闲聊的，闲聊是人际关系社会交往必不可少的部分，而且也有很多好处。

32.C 【解析】主旨大意题。题干问的是：第一段描述了什么现象。在公共场合（比如在电梯里，在银行排队，或在飞机上）人们深深地专注于他们的智能手机，或者更糟糕的是，与不舒服的沉默抗争。由此可知，陌生人之间缺乏沟通。A 项意为：沉迷于智能手机。B 项意为：在公共场所不适当的行为。C 项意为：陌生人之间缺乏沟通。D 项意为：对缓慢的服务不耐烦。故选 C 项。

33.B 【解析】推理判断题。题干问得是对于 Carducci 来说，成功的闲聊中重要的是什么。根据第三段最后一句“The key to successful small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them”（成功闲聊的关键是学习如何与他们交流，而不仅仅是与他们沟通。）由此推断 C 符合题意。A 项意为：表现出良好的礼貌。B 项意为：与他人有关的。C 项意为：专注于一个话题。D 项意为：做商业交易。故选 B 项。

34.D 【解析】推理判断题。题干问的是：咖啡店的研究对闲聊有什么建议。根据第四段的调查结果可知，那些与服务员聊天的人，有显著的积极情绪和更好的咖啡店体验。由此可知，D 项符合题意。A 项意为：闲聊改善了家庭关系。B 项意为：闲聊提高了人们的信心。C 项意为：闲聊和正式谈话一样重要。D 项意为：闲聊让人感觉很好。故选 D 项。

35.C 【解析】主旨大意题。整篇文章刚开始介绍了社会的现象（公共场合人们沉迷于智能手机，陌生人之间缺乏沟通交流），接着分析了这一问题的原因，接下来有专家对闲聊进行了研究，最后得出结论，闲聊都有什么样的好处。A 项意为：谈话很重要。B 项意为：闲聊的方法。C 项意为：闲聊的好处。D 项意为：不舒服的沉默。故选 C 项。

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.

【话题解读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 Dawson 这座城市的发展原因、过程与现状。

24.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段中 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. 可知，人们选择在河边或港口设城是因为交通方便，便于做生意。而纽约就是在哈德森河口附近的一个大港口，故纽约吸引早期移民的原因是它的地理位置，故 C 正确。

25.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段最后一句 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. 可知，在最初挖黄金的两万人中有 4000 人变富有，所以是五分之一的人变富了，故 B 正确。

26.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中 and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come. 可知，人们离开 Dawson 的主要原因是听说在 Alaska 发现了黄金，也就是他们要去别的地方寻找发财的机会。故 B 正确。

27.A 【解析】主旨大意题。第一段简要介绍城市发展的原因，引出 Dawson 这一城市的兴起，第二段介绍了该城市兴起的原因，第三段介绍人们选择离开该城市的原因及现在的状况，所以全文围绕 Dawson 这个城市的发展起伏。故 A 正确。

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

【文章大意】这是一篇议论文。文章讲述作者引导孩子主动捐献玩具，并从玩耍简单玩具中获得快乐的做法。

32.A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据文章第一段最后一句...I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less 可以推断出，人们通常认为越多越好。故选 A。

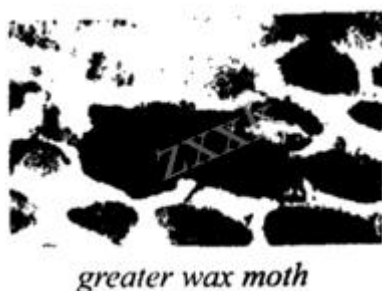
33.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段中 She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into her school fund(基金)可知，当我们承诺给她把卖玩具的钱放到她的教育基金里时，她同意卖玩具。故选 C。

34.A 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一段最后一句 My little experiment to find joy in a single object worked for both of us.表明，跟 Shepherd 玩球是为了测试自己的一种想法是否可行。故选 A。

35.C 【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章第一段可知，作者想要教会孩子 how to live more with less，而二三段是作者的尝试，故 C 作标题适合。

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.

【文章大意】本文为说明文。文章介绍了一种吃塑料的虫子大蜡螟，它胃中的酶能够降解塑料，这为解决塑料污染提供了新的途径。

43.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段 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. 可知，研究结果发现，蠕虫分解日常食物的能力让它们可以分解塑料，也就是说它们可以消费塑料。故选 C。

44.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第四段 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)?可知，下一步研究是辨清分解的原因，查明这种酶来源于哪里，是虫子自己产生的还是它肠道里的微生物产生的。故选 B。

45.D 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 But she expects using the chemical in some kind of industrial process — not simply " millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic. " 可以推断出，Bertocchini 希望这种化学物质将来能在工业生产中使用，而不是仅仅依靠蠕虫来分解塑料。故选 D。

46.C 【解析】写作意图题。根据文章第一段最后一句 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. 可知，有一种新的方法被用于分解塑料。再根据最后一段最后一句 But she expects using the chemical in some kind of industrial process — not simply " millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic. " 可知，Bertocchini 希望将这种方法推广到工业中。由此可以推知写作意图为介绍一种分解塑料的方法。故选 C。

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.

【文章大意】本文为议论文。文章主要讨论有关无人驾驶汽车的发展前景和面临的问题。

47.A 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段 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. 可知，政策制定者应该讨论无人驾驶车怎么帮助削减交通阻塞，减少尾气排放，提供更方便、更便宜的出行选择，由此可见人们应该多关注无人驾驶车怎么帮助处理与交通有关的问题。故选 A。

48.D 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第一段 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. 可知，不管花多长时间，这项技术都有可能改变我们的交通系统和我们的城市，不管是好是坏，这取决于如何这种转变如何被规范，再根据文章最后一句话 The car of the future is coming. We just have to plan for it. 可知，我们需要为其做好计划，故作者的主要关注点是对这种转变的管理规范，故选 D。

49.A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据第四段 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). 可知，鉴于自动驾驶的费用以及责任和维护问题，无人驾驶车几乎可以肯定将会被打车服务使用。故划线词是“被应用”的意思。A. Employed 被应用；B. Replaced 被取代；C. Shared 被分享；D. Reduced 被减少。故选 A。

50.B 【解析】观点态度题。根据文章最后一段 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. 中的 advancement, move more people, and more affordably. 以及 plan for it 可推知，作者是积极的态度。故选 B。

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

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 3D 打印技术在食物上的应用取得了进展，但目前仍面临着许多方面的挑战。

46.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章 **Food production** 中叙述了没有经验的人可以用 3D 打印机做出复杂的巧克力雕塑和美丽的婚礼蛋糕，以及餐厅能够用 3D 打印出所有的菜肴和甜点，从而可以推断出 3D 打印的优势是节省了做饭的时间和精力。故选 B。

47.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段 **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).**可知，3D 打印机可以使用可再生材料作为食物来源。故选 D。

48.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第四段 **Food printing could allow consumers to print food with customized nutritional content, like vitamins.**（食品打印可以让消费者打印定制营养的食物），从而可以推断出 3D 打印出来的食物可以满足个人营养需求。故选 B。

49.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 **most of the 3D food printers now are restricted to dry**

ingredients, because meat and milk products may easily go bad.可知, 阻止 3D 打印食物进一步广泛使用的原因是原料必须是干的, 含水多的肉和牛奶不能应用于 3D 打印因为很容易坏。故选 C。

50.A 【解析】主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了 3D 打印技术在食物上的应用取得了进展, 但目前仍面临着许多方面的挑战。所以用标题 3D Food Printing: Delicious New Technology, 故选 A。

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

【文章大意】文章分析了几种购物袋的使用情况，塑料袋造成了环境问题，尽管纸袋容易回收，但生产和运输需要更多的能源，希望消费者使用耐用可重复使用的袋子。

24.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段 one of Stein's jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bags.和第二段 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.可知塑料袋生产商雇用 Steven Stein 是为了证明他们的产品并不像大多数人想象的那样对地球有害，是对塑料袋被禁用的解释和争论。故选 D。

25.A 【解析】词义猜测题。上文介绍在许多美国大城市塑料袋被禁用，看到这种现状，塑料袋生产商雇用 Steven Stein 等科学家是为了证明他们的产品并不像大多数人想象的那样对地球有害。headwinds“逆风”，此处指塑料袋被禁用的现状，即 Bans on plastic bags，故选 A。

26.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段 However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make.可知塑料袋生产商认为生产耐用且能重复使用的袋子需要更多的能量，故选 D。

27.A 【解析】标题归纳题。文章讲述了使用塑料袋造成的环境问题，纸袋容易回收，但生产和运输需要更多的能源，希望消费者使用耐用可重复使用的袋子。对这三种方式进行了对比，Plastic, Paper or Neither 既能概括全文，又能吸引读者，最适合作为标题。故选 A。

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.

【文章大意】文章讲述了汽车在美国经济和文化上的重要作用，也指出了汽车带来的环境问题。

28.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段 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.可知现代美国诞生于公路和汽车，汽车塑造了美国文化最持久的一些方面。Hamburger 就是汽车塑造的美国文化的一个方面。用这个例子是在说明汽车对美国文化的影响，故选 B。

29.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段 The cars that drove the American Dream have helped to create a global ecological disaster.可知美国汽车的迅速发展，导致生态灾难。故选 B。

30.C 【解析】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的 He fears the worst, but hopes for the best. 和最后一段中的 Friedman points out that the green economy (经济) is a chance to keep American strength.可见 Friedman 虽然对未来担心，但抱有最好的希望，他指出了发展绿色积极的想法。可见 Friedman 对未来是充满希望的，

故选 C。

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.

【文章大意】本文为说明文，介绍了现代餐馆面临的经营困境和解决方案，介绍了刺激消费和食欲的几种方法，以及人们对餐厅就餐的一些错误认识。

58.A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据文章第三段划线部分的前句 they couldn't tell how much they'd had: those given extra-large shares ate more than everyone else,可知在黑暗中，他们说不清自己吃了多少，再根据划线后的句子 they didn't feel fuller, and they were just as ready for dessert.可知他们虽然吃得很多，但并没有感觉更饱，仍然在等着吃甜点，所以他们没有意识到自己吃多了，所以 A 正确。

59.A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中的 One way to encourage customers to stay and order that extra round: put on some Mozart(莫扎特)可知，要想让客人呆的时间更长应该播放莫扎特等古典音乐而不是流行音乐。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.引入薰衣草香而不是柠檬香，而 D 项文章没有提及，所以用排除方法可以选 A。

60.D 【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段第一句 Meanwhile, things that you might expect to discourage spending—"bad" tables, crowding, high prices — don't necessarily.可知你认为可能会影响人们消费的因素如不好的桌子，拥挤以及高价等不一定会真影响人们的消费，然后依次举例进行了证明，所以本段主要讲的是人们对于饭店的几个误解，故选 D。

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.

【文章大意】本文为说明文，主要介绍了社交媒体(social media)使得 8-12 岁的孩子面临很多压力，并分析了原因，提出了建议。

65.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段第二句话 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.可知一些社会媒体公司使孩子们处于大的情感压力下，从而使孩子们感到巨大的压力，故 B 正确。

66.A 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第四段第一句话 Some social apps were popular among the children even though they supposedly require users to be at least 13.可知一些 apps 很受孩子们欢迎，尽管它们要求使用者不低于 13 岁，言外之意，他们没有对孩子的年龄进行监管，故选 A。

67.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第九段 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".可知孩子在网上与其他人比较损害他们的自尊心，自信心以及自我发展的能力，故 B 正确。

68.D 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第 12 段 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.可知随着孩子年龄的增长，他们开始渴望上网，再根据 13 段 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.可以推断出他们的压力源于他们渴望自己的发帖能受欢迎、被认可，由此可见

他们渴望得到公众的认可。故选 D。

69.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 It's also hugely important for parents to know which apps their children are using.可以推断出父母需要了解孩子在使用什么 apps，所以应该时刻跟踪了解孩子对于社交 app 的使用。故选 C。

70.A 【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章第一段 Children as young as ten are becoming dependent on social media for their sense of self-worth, a major study warned.可知本文为新闻报道体，文章主要介绍 teens 变得越来越依赖社交媒体。再根据全文内容可知文章主要介绍了社交媒体对孩子的影响，所以 A 正确。

