

专题 20 阅读理解（主旨大意题）

刷大题、提能力

1. (2023 广东深圳 高三统考期末)

Boston wants to be smarter. The city has taken advantage of technologies to become more responsive to residents' needs. But technology alone is not sufficient to make today's cities liveable. Boston has also needs to reach the established low-tech community and integrate that technology with city life.

Kris Carter rolled out Boston's smart city program in 2014. It started with an App that residents could download to report locations where sidewalks needed repair. The city sorted out those reports and ranked them in a database, which repair crews used to prioritize their work.

The system worked beautifully, except for one problem: most of the alerts (警报) came from wealthier neighborhoods, where the concentration of smart-phone equipped residents was higher. The complaints from the App didn't always correlate with the greatest community need for repairs, " explains Carter.

Carter's group has moved away from the model common to many smart city initiatives of letting tech-savvy (精通技术的) residents drive the process. Instead, they run meetings to find out what problems in different neighborhoods are about solving. When it came to sidewalks, Boston introduced a second method of collecting repair tips, hiring people to get out and walk the city's 1,700 miles of sidewalks to take notes on their condition.

Whether using low-tech or high-tech approaches, says Carter, to stay smart, a city needs to continually reassess its options to spot opportunities to improve residents' lives. Take the sidewalk repair program: the streets were proved a useful, if inefficient way to prioritize repair needs. But last year the group found that walkers' mobile phones could be tracked as they moved along the streets, and that data could be analyzed to identify sidewalk routes which are most often used by neighborhoods.

"Combined with our other sidewalk information, that gave us an even better way to predict where faster repairs would do the most good," says Carter, "We're really looking for whatever mix of approaches best solves the problem."

1. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. The citizens' life. B. The city's reputation.
C. The city's management. D. The benefits of technology.

2. What problem did Kris Carter's team meet when carrying out their program?

- A. They faced many technical obstacles.
B. They couldn't serve all residents well.
C. They were not supported by residents.
D. They were annoyed by being short-staffed.

3. Which of the following might Kris Carter most agree with?

- A. Maximizing the benefits of technology.
B. Mixing approaches for solving problems.
C. Giving full play to the power of residents.
D. Letting tech companies be a leading role.

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

- A. A Smart City: More Than Just Tech
B. A City with Intelligent Facilities
C. Joint effort in City Construction
D. The Modernization of a City

2. (2023 广东潮州 统考二模)

In 2006, documents were published by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). They suggested that cloned animals and cloned animal products would be allowed into the American food supply.

The FDA has stated that cloned animal products are safe for consumption, and has performed many studies to support this view. In fact, products from cloned animals have already been eaten by some Americans with no harmful effects. The FDA analyzed the structure (结构) and content of cloned animal products and compared it with that of traditionally reproduced animals, and discovered no statistical difference between the two.

Consumers raised serious concerns about cloned animals. The first is the question of whether or not cloned tissue and animal products are truly safe. The second is that many clones are also genetically modified (转基因的) animals, which the FDA has said are unsafe for human consumption. The third is that consumers want to choose what they put into their bodies.

The first concern about cloned animals is almost unnecessary due to the price of producing a clone.

clone needs hard work and is very costly. These clones live spoiled lives because they are very valuable. Biologists' warning that cloned animals decrease diversity.

The second concern, about genetic modification of cloned animals, is more problematic. It may be very difficult to separate genetically modified animals from normal ones. The purpose of genetically modifying animals is unclear, and the FDA hasn't allowed their products onto the market, due to health concerns, and the fear of genetic pollution of healthy animals still exists.

Finally, the matter of choice is a large one. Many animal rights activists are worried about clones. Whether cloned or not, the animals still have lives. Other consumers are simply trying to eat healthy foods, and are not concerned about the cloned animals. If the FDA does not make labeling (贴标签) laws, people may not be able to make informed choices about their food.

5. Why did the FDA allow cloned animal products for consumption?

- A. They appeal to consumers very much.
- B. They differ from traditional animal products.
- C. They taste better than normal animal products.
- D. They have been proved safe in several aspects.

6. What do we know about producing clones of animals?

- A. It takes much more efforts and money. It provides some new medical benefits.
- B. It is easier than raising animals.
- C. It needs less time than raising animals. It helps increase the diversity of animals.
- D. It is more expensive than raising animals.

7. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Cloned animals should be forbidden to enter market.
- B. Cloned animals should have the same rights as humans.
- C. Laws should be made to protect people's right to choose food.
- D. Animal rights activists are strongly against cloned animal products.

8. What's the text mainly about?

- A. Doubts about cloned animals rights.
- B. Discussions about how to clone animals.
- C. Concerns about animal cloning technology.
- D. Worries about cloned animal consumption.

3. (2023 湖南常德 高三校联考期末)

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

“It's a 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 shows.

Earlier this year, the China Through A Looking Glass exhibition in New York exhibited 40 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing alongside Chinese works of art, with the aim of exploring the influence of Chinese aesthetics 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 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, not 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 Galliano, Albaz, Marc Jacobs—and beating them hands down in design and sales,” Hill.

For Hill, it is impossible not to talk about China as the leading player when discussing fashion. “If you’re not talking about China, you’re not talking about fashion,” she says. “China is not 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.”

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. What do the underlined words “taking on” in paragraph 4 mean?

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

12. 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

4. (2023 山西阳泉 统考三模)

At the age of seven, while his friends were spending their pocket money on unimportant things like toys, Jose was busy saving money for more necessary things. To try to get his peers to do the same, the boy from Peru came up with the new idea of an eco-bank, which allows kids of all ages to become economically independent and financially intelligent while also helping the environment.

Founded in 2012, the Bartselana Student Bank is the world's first cooperative bank for kids. Possible members have to bring in at least 5 kilograms of solid waste and set a savings goal. Once accepted, all bank partners are required to bank at least one additional kilogram of recyclables on a monthly basis. The waste is sold to local recycling companies. The funds received are placed in the individual's account where they collect until his/her savings goal is reached. The account holder can then take out his/her money, or choose to leave it and let it grow for a bigger goal.

The youngster's determination paid off, and by 2013, the Bartselana Student Bank had over 200 members. Things have only improved since. Today, the bank is proud of ten educational centers. They are designed to teach over 3,000 teenagers to become economically independent (投资) wisely, and help the environment. Now the Bartselana Student Bank began accepting applications from kids all across Peru. Not surprisingly, Jose's efforts have earned the youngster several national and international awards, which won him about \$ 5,500.

"Jose's bank is a brilliant way of linking economy and climate effect, both in thought and practice. The system clearly shows that the planet's common resources are limited and that we must recycle the products we no longer use," a judge said. "It creates a viewpoint of consumption (消费). This way caring about the environment becomes an investment system that gives children both economic independence and power to influence the climate. The potential impact is amazing."

13. In which aspect does Jose stand out from other kids?

- A. He did better at studies.
- B. He didn't like candy and toys.
- C. He managed his pocket money more wisely.
- D. He came from a wealthy family background.

14. What does "all bank partners" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Local recycling companies.
- B. The kids bringing in recyclables.

C. The bank staff working in the bank. The customers saving money.

15. What does the author mainly want to tell us by the examples in Paragraph 3?

- A. Jose's pioneering efforts were richly rewarded.
- B. Jose helped 3000 teenagers pay off their debts.
- C. Jose contributed to the environmental protection.
- D. Jose's idea helped him win a prize worth \$5,500.

16. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Kids in Peru Are Changing Their Consumption Habits.
- B. Peru Kids Learned to Become Economically Independent.
- C. Jose's Idea is Raising Viewpoints of Environmental Protection.
- D. A Peru EcoBank Teaches Kids About Finance And Recycling.

5. (2023 辽宁 高三阜新市高级中学阶段练习)

A number of studies show that sports and other physical activities can contribute to the development of self-esteem (a feeling of pride in oneself). For example, Canadian scientists found that students who were more physically active had considerably higher levels of self-esteem. A study in Switzerland found that teenagers who took part in sports clubs were healthier, including being better socially adjusted, feeling and generally being happier about their lives. Similar findings were reported in a study of Latino students where participation in school sport was found to be greatly associated with self-esteem.

There seems little doubt that part of the potential of sports lies in their social setting. There are a number of facts showing the importance of social connections for healthy child and teenager development, and sports offer a popular and engaging setting for social interactions. Involvement in team sports has been associated with social acceptance and a sense of belonging, especially where such involvement is characterized by positive coaching, progressive skill development, and peer support.

But, the social setting of sports can exclude as well as include. There is now evidence that boys' experiences of sports can be very different, and this can affect the contribution they make to the team. Peer acceptance seems to be an important factor in determining the relationship between sport and self-esteem, and girls can be particularly sensitive to negative judgments. And studies have found that 'girly' boys and girls benefit most from non-competitive physical activities.

So, a note of caution ought to be sounded in case sports are considered to be a cure. Much of the

the most positive psychological outcomes associated with childhood and youth sports stress the absolute importance of positive experiences. It will surprise no one that bullying, excluding or abuse experiences rather than support the development of self and well-being in general. Sadly, it will also not be a shock to learn that many children's introductions to sports are far from improving the quality of life.

The great developmental psychologist Jean Piaget argued that the foundations of self-esteem were laid between the ages of about 6 and 11 years of age. Importantly, this is also the time when children are to be introduced to sports. We should know the importance of positive early sporting experiences for the development of both self-esteem and ongoing participation in sports and other physical activities. Teachers, coaches, and parents have a responsibility to ensure that these experiences 'catch' as many children as possible, and for this they need to remember 'the principles of child development': Children are not mini

adults. Problems arise when adults forget these principles, and kid themselves into thinking that they are coaching future Olympians or Super stars. Unluckily, evidence suggests that talented children are most likely to flourish when they are given time to develop, to play, and to remain children.

Children are not miniature adults, and their enjoyment of sports (and) their self-esteem suffer when adults forget this!

17. Studies in Switzerland and Latino showed teenagers who often join in sports _____.

- A. build self-esteem earlier
- B. have more good experiences
- C. are more sensitive to judgments
- D. are healthier both physically and mentally

18. In general, the author's attitude toward the influence of sports on teenagers is _____.

- A. positive
- B. critical
- C. uncertain
- D. tolerant

19. According to the author, when children take part in sports, they _____.

- A. will be happier about their lives
- B. are more likely to be attracted by competitive sports
- C. should be treated by coaches and parents as super stars
- D. will build self-esteem if given positive comment and support

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

- A. Children Should Take Part in Sports
- B. Sports Offer You a Better Teenage Life
- C. Sports Experience and Building Esteem
- D. People Should Treat Teenagers Like Miniature Adults

6. (2023 辽宁沈阳 沈阳二中校考三模)

TerraCycle is a company that has recycled and 升级改造 (just about any garbage it can get its hands on. It upcycles things like pens and markers into dust bins and picnic tables and cigarette ends into

Now, TerraCycle wants to help families waste even less with a new book Make Garbage Great: The TerraCycle Family Guide to a Waste Lifestyle. The book is part upcycling, part history lesson, part how and part DIY arts and crafts instruction.

In an effort to help people do what they can to curb their contribution to the tons of waste created each year, Make Garbage Great gives the history of various materials, discusses why those various materials are used, and gives tips and DIY projects to recycle or upcycle each material.

There is a chapter each on plastics, metals, paper, glass, wood, rubber and organics. Each chapter offers tons of tips and ideas for reducing the amount of waste you create and for responsibly handling the waste you create at home. If you're a conscious consumer, some of the information you already know, but there are also tips in this book that will help you recycle more than you thought you were able to. It also tells you on where you can take old sneakers, pillows, and all that electronic waste that seems to pile up quickly each year.

Whether the book inspires you to get a little clever at dealing with your waste or simply inspires you to think before you buy or before you throw, anyone who is concerned about the amount of waste our culture creates can find some ideas here. Even the physical book itself is a bit of an inspiration. It's printed on recycled paper and is a reminder that there is usually a sustainable alternative to many of the products that we waste.

21. What is the book intended to do?

- A. To advertise for the company.
- B. To help families make money.
- C. To instruct people to learn arts.
- D. To help families reduce waste.

22. What can we know about the book?

- A. It is intended for housewives.
- B. It is environmentally friendly.
- C. It is well received all over the world.
- D. It is not different from other paper books.

23. What does the author's attitude towards the book?

- A. Positive.
- B. Negative.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Objective.

24. What could be the best title for the text?

- A. Live A More Healthy Life?
- B. Want A Zerowaste Lifestyle?
- C. TerraCycle — A Responsible Company
- D. Make Garbage Great — A Key to Success

7. (2023 吉林长春 高三长春市第五中学校考期末)

One of the most popular beliefs in parenting is called the Mozart effect, which says that listening to music by the Austrian composer Wolfgang Mozart can increase a child's intelligence. Some big-name women have even gone so far as to play Mozart recordings on headphones pressed against their babies' heads to see how Mozart's name became associated with accelerated development. However, history's greatest child genius performing astonishing music for kings and queens at an age when many of us were content with tuneless "I'm a Little Teapot"

So, if you have kids or you're expecting to have them, how seriously should you take the Mozart effect? Will the child who doesn't listen to Mozart in (摇篮) be limited to an ordinary life? Are you a bad parent if your kids don't know about any works of Mozart?

Relax. There is no scientific evidence that listening to Mozart improves children's cognitive abilities. The whole idea comes from a small study done in 1993, which found that college students who listened to Mozart's Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major (K448) showed some improvement in a test of spatial skills. This finding was later described as something extremely amazing by a musician, Don Campbell, in a book. Campbell's claims about the superpowers of Mozart's music were repeated endlessly in the media and fueled a craze for Mozart-based enrichment activities. In 1998, for example, the governor of Georgia in the USA requested funds to send classical music CDs to all parents of newborns in the state.

Since then scientists have examined the claim that Mozart increases intelligence and found no evidence for it. The original experiment with college students was reviewed in 1999 and no increase in the students' spatial skills was found to be negligible. In 2007 the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research asked a team of experts to examine the scientific literature regarding Mozart and child development and they found no reason to believe that it increased intelligence.

25. People relate Mozart to children's intelligence development because he

- A. owned extraordinary music talent.
- B. could perform music as a child.
- C. offered music to pregnant women.
- D. was an royal Austrian composer.

26. What can we know about the small study in 1993

- A. It added to the popularity of Mozart's music
- B. It found no evidence for supporting Mozart effect
- C. It helped college students make academic progress
- D. It urged Georgia's governor to spread classical music

27. What does the underlined word "negligible" probably mean

- A. Sudden.
- B. Insignificant
- C. Average.
- D. Steady.

28. What can be the best title for the text

- A. New Findings Mozart Effect to Be Proved.
- B. Secrets Uncovered History of Mozart Effect.
- C. Does Listening to Mozart Make Kids Smarter
- D. How Does Mozart Improve Kids' Intelligence

8. (2023 吉林 长春市第五中学高三期末)

Your brain isn't necessarily the same age as the rest of you, and it may be possible to predict how quickly a person's brain will age throughout life based on tests taken when he or she is three years old.

A person's biological age may be a better indicator of their health than their real age. Brain age can be

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