

第 08 讲 阅读理解议论文

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// 模拟基础练 //

题型一 夹叙夹议文的考查

1.(2025·浙江·模拟预测) Mathematics has an image problem: too many people stumble over it and conclude that the subject is just not for them. But the core problems I suppose is how maths is presented as cold and dry.

I have a different approach which is to relate abstract maths to questions of politics and social justice. I have taught fairly maths-phobic art students in this way and have seen their attitudes transformed. They now embrace maths and even believe it can genuinely assist them.

At a basic level, maths is founded on logic, so when I am teaching logic, I use examples from contemporary events rather than the old-fashioned type of problem. Instead of studying the logic of a statement like “all dogs have four legs”, I might discuss the statement like “_____”. However, rather than sticking to this type of dry mathematical example, I introduce issues like privilege and wealth — If someone has a higher status, are they automatically wealthier? We can also ask about working hours and income: if someone works more hours, do they necessarily earn more? The answer is clearly not.

My approach is controversial because, traditionally, maths is supposed to be neutral. I have been criticized by people claiming my approach will be annoying to those who don't care about social justice. However, the dry approach is also off-putting to those who do care. Sometimes, such society-oriented questions may benefit the well-rounded development of the students.

In fact, I believe that all academic disciplines should address our most important issues. I don't demand that

students agree with me about politics, but I do ask that they construct thorough arguments to back up their thoughts and develop the crucial ability to analyze the logic of people they disagree with.

Maths isn't just about numbers and equations (方程式); it is about studying different logical systems. We can apply it to balls rolling down different hills, but we can also apply it to pressing social issues. I think we should do both, for the sake of society and to be more inclusive towards different types of students in maths education.

1. What is the author's main argument on the teaching of mathematics?
 - A. Mathematics should be taken more seriously.
 - B. The traditional approach needs to be revised.
 - C. A focus on real-world applications is proposed.
 - D. Students should have their personalized methods.
2. Which of the following can be the likely statement in the third paragraph?
 - A. All cats are mammals.
 - B. No hard workers are losers.
 - C. All immigrants are illegal.
 - D. No students like mathematics.
3. How does the author respond to the criticism?
 - A. He compromises by emphasizing his teaching goals.
 - B. He dismisses it as irrelevant to his teaching approach.
 - C. He admits that maths should be non-political and solely focus on numbers.
 - D. He suggests social issue discussion be essential for comprehensive education.
4. What skill does the author hope his students should gain?
 - A. Quick and accurate equation-solving.
 - B. Using math concepts across various fields.
 - C. Crafting logical arguments for their perspectives.
 - D. Working together to build a more inclusive society.

【答案】 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议文，主要讲述了作者对于数学教学的新颖观点，即将数学与现实生活中的政治和社会公正问题相结合，以此来吸引学生的兴趣并提高他们的逻辑分析能力。

1. 推理判断题。根据文章第一段“I have a different approach which is to relate abstract maths to questions of politics and social justice.”（我有一种不同的方法，即将抽象的数学与政治和社会公正问题相结合。）可知，作者主张需要改变传统的数学教学方法。故选 B。

2. 推理判断题。根据第三段“At a basic level, maths is founded on logic, so when I am teaching logic, I use examples from contemporary events rather than the old-fashioned type of problem. Instead of studying the logic of a statement like “all dogs have four legs”, I might discuss the statement like”（在基本层面上，数学是建立在逻辑的基础上的，所以当我教逻辑时，我用当代事件的例子，而不是老式的问题。）可知，作者会用当代事件的例子，而不是老式的问题；结合下文“I introduce issues like privilege and wealth — If someone has a higher status, are they automatically wealthier? We can also ask about working hours and income: if someone works more

hours, do they necessarily earn more?”（我介绍了特权和财富之类的问题——如果一个人的地位更高，他们就会自然而然地更富有吗？我们还可以问关于工作时间和收入的问题：如果某人工作时间更长，他们是否就一定赚得更多？）可知，作者会介绍一些社会性问题；由此可知，C选项“所有移民都是非法的”符合语境。故选C。

3. 推理判断题。根据文章第四段“I have been criticized by people claiming my approach will be annoying to those who don't care about social justice. However, the dry approach is also off-putting to those who do care. Sometimes, such society-oriented questions may benefit the well-rounded development of the students.”（有人批评我，认为我的方法会让那些不关心社会公正的人感到烦恼。然而，枯燥的方法也会让那些关心社会公正的人感到反感。有时，这样的社会性问题可能有利于学生的全面发展。）可推知，作者认为讨论社会问题对于全面教育是必要的。故选D。

4. 细节理解题。根据文章第五段“I don't demand that students agree with me about politics, but I do ask that they construct thorough arguments to back up their thoughts and develop the crucial ability to analyze the logic of people they disagree with.”（我不要求学生在政治上同意我，但我要求他们构建完整的论据来支持他们的思想，并发展分析他们不同意的人的逻辑的关键能力。）可推知，作者希望他的学生能够形成自己的观点，并能够用逻辑来支持自己的观点。故选C。

2. (2024·山西临汾·三模) When does spring begin? For some, it's the second Sunday in March, when we turn our clocks forward by an hour in the United States. For others, it's when they first realize they've finished dinner and it's still light out. This year, impatient as ever for winter to end, I decided to skip my usual routine of calendar watching and see if I couldn't do something to speed up spring's arrival.

It's only a three-hour flight from La Guardia (rainy, cold), New York to West Palm Beach (sunny, 81 degrees, slight breeze), Florida and from there an hour's drive to Clover Park in Port St. Lucie, the spring training home of the New York Mets, where the traffic of more than 7,000 fans descended. Here in Port St. Lucie on a Tuesday afternoon, weeks before the season's official start, cheery fans were dressed in lightweight clothing, drinking Modelo Especial and snacking on peanuts, heckling (起哄) the players. Here, spring was already happening.

Being outdoors in the sunshine and fresh air, things do feel slower and easier. I love that baseball has long been considered America's national pastime. A pastime is something that makes the passing of time pleasant. Isn't that what we're dying for in the winter months? Something that makes time not just tolerable but enjoyable?

By the time I left Florida, it was pouring rain and even a little chilly. How was I supposed to take springtime home with me, I wondered fiercely. It was still raining in New York when I landed. Spring isn't just weather, of course, and it certainly makes no promises about rain. I'm trying to resist cliché (陈词滥调), to keep from saying something similar to “spring is a state of mind,” even though I wish it were.

I went looking for spring and I found it where spring breakers find it every year, already in full swing in the Sunshine State. My own official removal of woolen coats will occur on Tuesday, when spring finally arrives. But having experienced 24 hours of spring's full pageant (盛会), my own little preseason, I feel slightly pacified. Perhaps I can be patient as spring establishes itself, and offer the season a little grace as it clicks into place.

swing in the Sunshine State.(我去寻找春天，我在每年春假的地方找到了它，在阳光之州已经如火如荼了。)”可知，文章主要描述了作者对于春天的渴望和寻找春天的过程。A项“*In Search of Spring* (寻找春天)”概括文章主旨，适合作为标题。故选A。

3.(2024·安徽黄山·二模)Now my dad is one of those people who never seem to have much trouble figuring out how to make money. Sure, Mom and Dad had some trouble keeping it for a little while during the bankruptcy (破产) years, but bringing home a good income was never really a problem. That’s because my parents have never been confused about where money comes from.

It’s something my dad has told me pretty much every day: Money comes from work. Our culture has made many wonderful advances to ensure the safety and well-being of children. But we may have taken this too far. Many parents today are so centered on what their children want that they have lost perspective on what their children really need. Perspective — looking at life over time — demands that you teach children to work. Teaching a child to work is not child abuse. We teach them to work not for our benefit, but because it gives them both dignity in a job well done today and the tools and character to win in the future as adults.

You should view teaching your children to work in the same way you view teaching them to bathe and brush their teeth — as a necessary skill for life. If your child graduates from high school and his only skill set consists of playing video games, complaining and eating junk food, then you have set him up to fail.

Another huge benefit of teaching a child the wonder of work is that she will tend to stay away from people who refuse to work. Why is this good? Because you want your daughter to marry Mr. Right, not Mr. Lazy.

So train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not go away from it.

9. Which of the following can best describe the author’s dad?

- A. Generous.
- B. Hardworking.
- C. Considerate.
- D. Confident.

10. According to paragraph 2, what are parents today supposed to do?

- A. To instruct children to work.
- B. To focus on children’s needs.
- C. To ensure children’s well-being.
- D. To maintain the dignity of children.

11. What’s the benefit children can get from work?

- A. Getting rid of bad habits.
- B. Helping support the family.
- C. Learning to use money wisely.
- D. Keeping away from lazy people.

12. Which column does the text possibly come from?

- A. Career planning.
- B. Parental education.
- C. Financial management.
- D. Parent-child relationship.

【答案】9. B 10. A 11. D 12. B

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。短文主要讲述的是作者的父亲对于工作的看法，以及作者对于教育孩子工作的重要性观点。

9. 推理判断题。根据文章第二段“*It’s something my dad has told me pretty much every day: Money comes from*

work.”（这是我父亲几乎每天都告诉我的事情：钱来自工作。）可推知，作者的父亲是一个勤奋工作的人，故选 B。

10. 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“Perspective — looking at life over time — demands that you teach children to work.”（从长远的角度看待生活，这要求你教会孩子工作。）和“ We teach them to work not for our benefit, but because it gives them both dignity in a job well done today and the tools and character to win in the future as adults.”（我们教他们工作不是为了我们的利益，而是因为这给了他们今天出色工作的尊严，也给了他们成年后在未来获胜的工具和品格。）可推知，现在的父母应该教孩子工作，故选 A。

11. 细节理解题。根据文章第四段“Another huge benefit of teaching a child the wonder of work is that she will tend to stay away from people who refuse to work. Why is this good? Because you want your daughter to marry Mr. Right, not Mr. Lazy.”（教孩子工作的另一个巨大好处是，她会倾向于远离拒绝工作的人。为什么这很好？因为你想让你的女儿嫁给真命天子，而不是懒汉。）可推知，孩子从工作中可以得到的好处是远离懒惰的人，故选 D。

12. 推理判断题。根据文章第二段“Many parents today are so centered on what their children want that they have lost perspective on what their children really need. Perspective — looking at life over time — demands that you teach children to work.”（如今，许多父母都过于关注孩子想要什么，而忽略了孩子真正需要什么。从长远的角度看待生活，这要求你教会孩子工作。）和最后一段“So train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not go away from it.”（所以要训练一个孩子走他应该走的路，当他老了，他不会离开这条路。）可知，短文主要讲述的是作者的父亲对于工作的看法，以及作者对于教育孩子工作的重要性的观点。所以短文来自于“父母的教育”。故选 B。

4. (2024·河南·三模) All three of my children were subject-matter experts before they even left primary school. My eldest son memorized every statistic on every football trading card he got his hands on. His brother knew hundreds of car makes and models by heart. And I'm sure that my daughter — a huge One Direction fan — remembered more facts about the band than they did! The experience of becoming an expert can bring long-term benefits for learning — and it's never too late. “Having a specialist subject helps you learn anything,” says our memory expert, Jonathan Hancock, “There are good reasons for all of us to do a spot of specialist learning.”

It schools our observation: a vital first step to remembering. Children are particularly good at seeing slight differences — like my younger son and his cars — then using them to organize information and inspire recall. But focused learning like this can push anyone to start noticing key details — ready to remember them.

It gives us a mental framework (框架), to which we can attach unrelated ideas. Even when his trading-card period was over, my son often linked new numbers with stored-away sports statistics. Your own area of interest might help you by suggesting soundalike words for people's names, or letting you “map” travel directions.

It gets us learning in a variety of ways, often with the help of all our senses. My daughter's pop knowledge was a rich mix of music, dances and colourful costumes, with precise facts. Burying yourself in a subject boosts your brain to work at its best.

It restores our confidence to remember. We get to see what a difference it makes to be interested in

something, to build up information in layers (层次), and to keep refreshing, testing and showing off what we know. It can give all our learning a boost.

Why not pick a topic that interests you, find some books, take a course, join a club... and enjoy becoming at least an entry-level expert? Even a short spell of specialist study can reawaken learning skills that used to feel like child's play.

13. What do the author's children have in common?

- A. Having a variety of hobbies. B. Dreaming of being a top-class expert.
C. Learning school subjects well. D. Showing exceptional talent in their areas.

14. Which probably belongs to a mental framework?

- A. Recognizing a pair of twins. B. Lecturing at an opening ceremony.
C. Learning English by watching a film. D. Planning a tour route in a strange city.

15. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- A. To advocate. B. To confirm. C. To evaluate. D. To explain.

16. What can be the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Raise Children's Memory B. Remember Like an Expert
C. Reform Learning Methods D. Reawaken Learning Skills

【答案】 13. D 14. D 15. A 16. D

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。主要讲述了作者三个孩子在小的时候就对某一领域有着深入的了解和专业知识。文章通过实例阐述了成为某个领域的专家对学习带来的长期益处，包括培养观察力，提供心理框架，多样化的学习方式以及增强自信心等。最后鼓励读者选择自己感兴趣的领域进行深入学习，即使是短期的专业学习也能激发出曾经像孩子玩耍的学习技能。

13. 推理判断题。根据第一段中“All three of my children were subject-matter experts before they even left primary school. My eldest son memorized every statistic on every football trading card he got his hands on. His brother knew hundreds of car makes and models by heart. And I'm sure that my daughter—a huge One Direction fan—remembered more facts about the band than they did! The experience of becoming an expert can bring long-term benefits for learning—and it's never too late.”（我的三个孩子在小学毕业之前就已经是学科专家了。我的大儿子记住了他拿到的每一张足球交易卡上的每一个数据。他哥哥对数百种汽车的品牌和型号都熟记于心。我敢肯定，我的女儿——一个 One Direction 乐队的超级粉丝——记得更多关于乐队的事情！成为专家的经历可以为学习带来长期的好处，而且永远不会太晚。）可推知，作者的孩子都在各自的领域表现出非凡的天赋。故选 D 项。

14. 细节理解题。根据第三段“It gives us a mental framework (框架), to which we can attach unrelated ideas. Even when his trading-card period was over, my son often linked new numbers with stored-away sports statistics. Your own area of interest might help you by suggesting soundalike words for people's names, or letting you “map” travel directions.”（它给了我们一个心理框架，我们可以把不相关的想法附加到这个框架上。即使他的交易卡期结束了，我儿子也经常把新号码和储存的体育数据联系起来。你自己感兴趣的领域可能会对你有所帮助，比

如为人们的名字提供发音相似的单词，或者让你“绘制”旅行路线。)可知，在一个陌生的城市规划旅游路线可能属于一个心理框架。故选 D 项。

15. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Why not pick a topic that interests you, find some books, take a course, join a club ... and enjoy becoming at least an entry-level expert? Even a short spell of specialist study can reawaken learning skills that used to feel like child's play.”(为什么不选择一个你感兴趣的话题，找一些书，参加一个课程，加入一个俱乐部.....享受成为至少一个入门级的专家？即使是短时间的专业学习也能重新唤醒过去感觉像孩子玩耍的学习技能。)可推知，最后一段的目的是表明作者提倡的做法。故选 A 项。

16. 主旨大意题。根据文章大意以及最后一段“Why not pick a topic that interests you, find some books, take a course, join a club ... and enjoy becoming at least an entry-level expert? Even a short spell of specialist study can reawaken learning skills that used to feel like child's play.”(为什么不选择一个你感兴趣的话题，找一些书，参加一个课程，加入一个俱乐部.....享受成为至少一个入门级的专家？即使是短时间的专业学习也能重新唤醒过去感觉像孩子玩耍的学习技能。)可知，文章主要讲述了鼓励读者选择自己感兴趣的领域进行深入学习，即使是短期的专业学习也能激发出曾经像孩子玩耍般的学习技能。因此本文的最佳标题是“重新唤醒学习技能”。故选 D 项。

5.(2024·湖北襄阳·三模)I used to be anorexic (厌食的). I was skeletal, each of my rib bones jutted out, like ridges on my body; my head, which looked abnormally huge, was barely supported by my backbone.

It would take an hour for me to eat a spoon of food. Should I attempt to eat to please my parents or teachers, I would lock myself in the toilet and throw up the food. I looked pale and weak all the time because of the lack of food. My family members were distressed. They cried a lot.

It all started when a boy in my class called me “fat” I was devastated. I adopted an extremely strict diet and exercise routine. I lost 10kg within three months and continued to lose more weight. I was absolutely obsessed about losing even more weight. One day, my heart rate dropped and I was breathless. I almost lost my life. That was when I decided to turn my life around.

Looking good is extremely important to a teenager. We want to look a certain way so we can be popular and accepted. We are attracted by well-toned and sculpted bodies. Now, with social media, we have access to a pool of photographs of people, whose bodies and appearances we admire. Those images make us envious. We long to be like them.

We're in danger when we start to hate the way we look and take drastic measures to attain the body we dream of having. These measures can lead to eating disorders, unrealistic and unhealthy exercise habits, low self-esteem and depression. Besides affecting the physical health, teenagers who are body conscious can also suffer from mental instability. They may plunge into despair, guilt and hopelessness if they are unable to keep up with their rigid exercise routines or eating habits. They can be emotionally fragile too. They become sensitive to comments made by others. They are ashamed of the way they look. If you are currently experiencing these feelings, seek help before it's too late.

It is important to feel confident and positive about your image and not subscribe to man-made standards of beauty, which will change with time. You are unique.

保持自信和积极是很重要的，不要遵从人造的美丽标准，这些标准会随着时间的推移而改变。你是独一无二的)可知，作者根据自身节食的例子告诫人们要接受自己的身体，尤其是最后一段点出本文主旨，故选 D。

6. (2025·甘肃张掖·模拟预测) “What do you mean by this phrase? It’s incorrect and adds nothing to the sentence. Omit (省略).” Professor Jones’s critical feedback on my paper hurt me when I first read it. I scanned his comments for a “Good job!” or “I love this idea,” but they were nowhere to be found.

Everyone likes warmth and encouragement, but purely positive affirmations (肯定) don’t communicate what can be improved. Research conducted on Character Lab Research Network finds that direct, useful feedback requiring students to revise their own work is more effective. For Professor Jones, this looked like a note at the end of another paper: “I’m sure things will improve as the term and year wear on.” However, feedback that does the work for a student—correcting a misspelled word, rewriting a sentence—can signal a teacher’s low expectations.

When kids see comments that suggest what needs to be changed, they come to realize they can do things on their own and become more independent learners. As a bonus, this kind of feedback lets students know that their teacher believes in them.

As for me, I was benedictory for Professor Jones’s pointed criticism which let me know that he took me seriously. He was expecting me to do better, and the detailed comments scrawled (潦草地写) on every page gave me the tools to improve. Teachers can add affirmations to their feedback as long as it’s not the only thing they’re doing.

Don’t confuse warmth with promoting a growth mindset. Being nice isn’t the same as showing someone you believe they can improve. So give detailed feedback that sets young people up to take charge of their own learning. For example, instead of rewriting a sentence, say: “This is a run-on sentence. Try reading it out loud and add punctuation in places where you naturally take a breath.” Ask worth-exploring questions that inspire students to think about their approach, then let them revise on their own. When it comes to writing, the easiest path isn’t always the best one.

21. How did the author initially feel about Professor Jones’s feedback?
- A. Happy and motivated. B. Upset and disappointed.
- C. Indifferent and unconcerned. D. Confident and encouraged.
22. What is the key aspect of effective feedback mentioned in the article?
- A. It should be brief and to the point. B. It should be warm and encouraging.
- C. It should be written at the end of the paper. D. It should be up to students to fix their own work.
23. What does the underlined word “benedictory” mean in paragraph 4?
- A. Responsible. B. Generous. C. Regretful. D. Grateful.
24. What should teachers do when checking student’s paper according to the text?
- A. Give students general praise. B. Rewrite sentences for students.
- C. Provide students critical support. D. Show students corrected assignments.

【答案】21. B 22. D 23. D 24. C

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章强调了建设性的反馈对学生学习的重要性。作者通过自己论文被批评的经历，认识到直接且有用的反馈比单纯鼓励更有助于改进。研究显示，要求学生修改作业的直接反馈更有效，而过于温和的反馈可能暗示低期望。作者认为，教师应该提供建设性的反馈，激发学生的独立学习能力，帮助学生真正取得进步。

21. 推理判断题。根据第一段中“Professor Jones’s critical feedback on my paper hurt me when I first read it. I scanned his comments for a “Good job!” or “I love this idea,” but they were nowhere to be found. (当我第一次读到 Jones 教授对我论文的批评时，我很伤心。我浏览了他的评论，寻找“干得好！”或“我喜欢这个主意”，但这些都找不到)”可知，此时作者因为读到批评很伤心，而且没有找到任何积极的评论。由此可知，作者一开始对 Jones 教授的反馈感到沮丧和失望。故选 B 项。

22. 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Research conducted on Character Lab Research Network finds that direct, useful feedback requiring students to revise their own work is more effective. (在性格实验室研究网络上进行的研究发现，要求学生修改自己的作业的直接、有用的反馈更有效)”可知，文章中提到的有效反馈的关键方面是，应该由学生来修改自己的作业。故选 D 项。

23. 词句猜测题。根据画线词的下文“Professor Jones’s pointed criticism which let me know that he took me seriously. He was expecting me to do better, and the detailed comments scrawled (潦草地写) on every page gave me the tools to improve. (Jones 教授尖锐的批评让我知道他是认真对待我的。他希望我做得更好，而在每一页上潦草的详细评论给了我改进的手段)”可知，作者意识到 Jones 教授的批评实际上表明他在认真对待自己，切实地帮助自己进行改进。由此可知，作者对此应该充满感激，画线词意思应该是“感激的”，与 Grateful 意思一致。故选 D 项。

24. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Don’t confuse warmth with promoting a growth mindset. Being nice isn’t the same as showing someone you believe they can improve. So give detailed feedback that sets young people up to take charge of their own learning. (不要把温暖和促进成长的心态混为一谈。友善并不等于向别人展示你相信他们可以进步。所以要给他们详细的反馈，让他们能够自主学习。)”可知，老师在检查学生的作业时，应该培养学生成长的心态，通过给出详细的反馈，让他们自己去进行改进。由此可知，老师应该为学生提供关键支持。故选 C 项。

7.(2024·广东汕头·二模)When I was a child, the new year’s activity for my family is dumpling-making, but it’s been years since I’ve last experienced the uniquely carefree comfort and connection I felt during moments. My family has changed a lot, and gatherings like these simply don’t come together with the same ease as they once did.

This year, I came home in the evening to a dark house with pieces missing. I noticed things that I wouldn’t have before, like how my family slept earlier and got up later and how my dog had more trouble jumping up on my bed. After all, it’s easier to become blind to its subtle changes when you occupy it virtually every day of the year, and much harder when you must be exposed to months of accumulated change all at once.

Personally, the most precious childhood privilege is not the free extra snacks from flight attendants, but the privilege of thinking of the people and relationships around you with a sense of permanence. I mean this in the

sense that it escaped my eight-year-old brain to think about how my parents were aging as I did or about the sacrifices they made for me until suddenly, I was an adult as they were.

I turn 20 in a couple months, so I've been seized with a feeling of adulthood, which feels far stronger than the transition into legal adulthood at 18 ever felt. It seems as if the "teen" part of "19" keeps me attached to the same category as the one my newly 13-year-old self occupied, carrying with it a certain comfort in the social allowances made for the immaturity inherent (固有的) to youth. But marching into 20 is different.

I'd so desperately wanted to move away and get a taste of independence upon starting college, but now I know that such freedom comes with loss and responsibility. Now I start to understand the governance of a circularity (循环) inherent to our lives and have a newfound appreciation for the things that remain the same.

25. What does the underlined word "subtle" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Obvious. B. Sudden. C. Unusual. D. Unnoticeable.

26. Which of the following might the author agree with when he was eight?

- A. Everything would be the same. B. His parents were becoming old.
C. Free extra snacks were common. D. His parents had done a lot to him.

27. In what way is 20 years old different according to the author?

- A. Physical maturity. B. The social expectation.
C. The loss of freedom. D. The shift into legal adulthood.

28. What can be the best title of the passage?

- A. A newfound appreciation for life. B. The difference between teens and adults.
C. My passing memories of childhood. D. My reflection on the switch into adulthood.

【答案】 25. D 26. A 27. B 28. D

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要讲述了作者从小到大对于周围人关系的思考。

25. 词句猜测题。根据划线词上文“This year, I came home in the evening to a dark house with pieces missing. I noticed things that I wouldn't have before, like how my family slept earlier and got up later and how my dog had more trouble jumping up on my bed.(今年,我晚上回到家,发现屋子里一片漆黑,有些东西不见了。我注意到一些我以前没有注意到的事情,比如我的家人睡得更早,起得更晚,我的狗在我的床上跳起来更困难)”以及后文“changes when you occupy it virtually every day of the year, and much harder when you must be exposed to months of accumulated change all at once”可知,作者突然注意到一些不同的事情,以前没有注意到是因为每天都住在这里,变化不明显,而当你必须同时面对几个月来积累的变化时,就更难了。故划线词意思是“不明显的”。故选D。

26. 细节理解题。根据第三段“Personally, the most precious childhood privilege is not the free extra snacks from flight attendants, but the privilege of thinking of the people and relationships around you with a sense of permanence. I mean this in the sense that it escaped my eight-year-old brain to think about how my parents were aging as I did or about the sacrifices they made for me until suddenly, I was an adult as they were.(就我个人而言,最珍贵的童年特权不是空乘人员提供的免费额外零食,而是以一种永恒的感觉来思考周围的人和关系的特

权。我这么说的意思是，在我 8 岁的时候，我没有想到我的父母是如何像我一样变老的，或者他们为我做出的牺牲，直到突然之间，我和他们一样成为了成年人)”可知，作者 8 岁认为一切都会是一样的。故选 A。

27. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“*It seems as if the “teen” part of “19” keeps me attached to the same category as the one my newly 13-year-old self occupied, carrying with it a certain comfort in the social allowances made for the immaturity inherent (固有的) to youth. But marching into 20 is different.* (“19”的“青少年”部分似乎把我和刚满 13 岁的我归为一类，社会对年轻人固有的不成熟给予了宽容，这给我带来了某种安慰。但迈入 20 年就不同了)”可知，在作者看来，20 岁的人社会期望不同。故选 B。

28. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段“*I’d so desperately wanted to move away and get a taste of independence upon starting college, but now I know that such freedom comes with loss and responsibility. Now I start to understand the governance of a circularity (循环) inherent to our lives and have a newfound appreciation for the things that remain the same.* (刚上大学的时候，我非常想搬出去，体验一下独立的滋味，但现在我知道，这种自由伴随着损失和责任。现在我开始理解我们生活中固有的循环规律，并对保持不变的事物有了新的欣赏)”结合文章主要讲述了作者从小到大对于于周围人关系的思考。可知，D 选项“我对转变为成年人的思考”最符合文章标题。故选 D。

8.(2024·天津和平·二模)Every bookstore in Beijing used to have a massive fiction room piled to the ceiling with great books. These days, you’re as likely as not to find that those rooms have been shrunk down to the size of a solitary (单独的) table thickly covered with the latest releases and best-selling novels. This, however, begs the question: Is fiction dying out, or is print media finally succumbing to (屈服于) its electronic and audio copy rivals (对手)?

Now that Kindle is leaving China, some say that maybe people will get back to traditional reading. I doubt it, however. This downward reading trend has been evident for a long time now. When Jeff Bezos first launched Kindle, Steve Jobs from Apple said it would fail because “people don’t read anymore. It doesn’t matter how good or bad the product is.”

But I don’t think reading itself is dying. It is merely becoming more functional — in other words, something you have to do in order to get some tangible (实际的) benefit. Gone are the days when people just read for fun. Why lumber (迫使担负) through a musty old book when you can watch an action movie or play a video game? Of course, people know that these are poor substitutes (替代品) for a good book.

In fact, there is nothing better than getting lost in a great book. I remember reading Shackleton, the British polar explorer, when I was a boy. After turning over the last leaf of this extraordinary adventure, I felt as if I, too, had just been to the South Pole and back. This imaginary achievement translated into a sense of confidence which must have been infectious, as soon afterwards all of my friends were themselves picking up books to read for fun. Psychologists say that you are the average of the five friends you surround yourself with. We can learn from them and they can also come to have a profound effect on our own habits and mindset. In this way, a book, too, can be a mentor (导师). The ideas, advice, mindset, and experiences of other people living in other times can get transmitted to us down through the pages of a good book.

In the age of fragmented (碎片化的) information, the winners will be those who can stay focused. However, in a world that easily gets distracted, deep reading seems to be getting further away from us. Our biggest problem is not Kindle's departure from China, but our own departure from reality. Great books transmit universal truths; get them read. How exactly you do so is up to you.

29. The author mentioned Kindle in the text to _____.
- A. praise its convenience and popularity in reading
B. explore the reason for the decline of print media
C. highlight the decreasing trend of traditional reading
D. show our regret for its departure from China's market
30. Which of the following statements is true about Shackleton according to the passage?
- A. He is famous for imaginary writing. B. He finds nothing better than an old book.
C. He visited the South Pole many times himself. D. His adventure story influenced the author a lot.
31. We can benefit a lot from reading according to the author except that _____.
- A. we can be influenced by positive ideas B. we'd surround ourselves with good friends
C. we can learn from other people's experiences D. we can develop good habits and ways of thinking
32. The author probably agrees that _____.
- A. great books are more popular than action movies
B. we should avoid being distracted by modern technology
C. reading great books can help us stay focused
D. traditional reading will eventually disappear
33. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. It's necessary to find a better substitutes for books like Kindle.
B. We should read more in order to escape from reality.
C. We need to face the reality that reading is becoming less popular.
D. We have to accept the fact that Kindle is leaving China.
34. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To discuss the future trend of reading. B. To advocate the benefits of reading.
C. To analyze the reasons for the decline of reading. D. To compare different forms of reading.

【答案】 29. C 30. D 31. B 32. C 33. C 34. B

【导语】 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章探讨了传统阅读的减少趋势，指出阅读本身并未消亡，而是变得更加实用。作者结合自身的经历，讲述了阅读对于人的益处，认为虽然阅读越来越不受欢迎，但是阅读的确可以让人保持专注，而我们应当去阅读那些伟大的著作。

29. 推理判断题。根据第二段“Now that Kindle is leaving China, some say that maybe people will get back to traditional reading. I doubt it, however. This downward reading trend has been evident for a long time now. When Jeff Bezos first launched Kindle, Steve Jobs from Apple said it would fail because “people don't read anymore. It

doesn't matter how good or bad the product is.”(现在 Kindle 离开了中国,有人说也许人们会回到传统的阅读方式。然而,我对此表示怀疑。这种下降趋势已经持续了很长时间。当杰夫·贝佐斯首次推出 Kindle 时,苹果公司的史蒂夫·乔布斯说它会失败,因为“人们不再阅读了,不管产品是好是坏。”)”可知,作者认为 Kindle 离开中国并不意味着人们会回到传统的阅读方式,人们不再阅读的趋势持续存在。由此推知,作者提到 Kindle 强调传统阅读的减少趋势。故选 C 项。

30. 细节理解题。根据第四段中“I remember reading Shackleton, the British polar explorer, when I was a boy. After turning over the last leaf of this extraordinary adventure, I felt as if I, too, had just been to the South Pole and back. This imaginary achievement translated into a sense of confidence which must have been infectious, as soon afterwards all of my friends were themselves picking up books to read for fun. (我记得小时候读过英国极地探险家沙克尔顿的书。在翻过这次非凡冒险的最后一页后,我觉得自己也刚刚去过南极并返回了。这种想象中的成就转化为一种自信,这种自信一定很有感染力,因为不久之后,我所有的朋友都自己拿起书来读,寻找乐趣)”可知,沙克尔顿的冒险故事对作者影响很大,让作者感同身受,变得自信。故选 D 项。

31. 细节理解题。根据第四段中“Psychologists say that you are the average of the five friends you surround yourself with. We can learn from them and they can also come to have a profound effect on our own habits and mindset. In this way, a book, too, can be a mentor (导师). The ideas, advice, mindset, and experiences of other people living in other times can get transmitted to us down through the pages of a good book. (心理学家说,你是你周围五个朋友的平均值。我们可以向他们学习,他们也可以对我们自己的习惯和心态产生深远的影响。这样,一本书也可以成为一个导师。生活在其他时代的人的想法、建议、心态和经历可以通过一本好书的书页传递给我们)”可知,一本书好比一个值得学习的朋友,通过阅读,我们会受到积极思想的影响,从别人的经历中学习,养成良好的习惯和思维方式,文章未涉及身边都是好朋友这一好处。故选 B 项。

32. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“However, in a world that easily gets distracted, deep reading seems to be getting further away from us. Our biggest problem is not Kindle's departure from China, but our own departure from reality. Great books transmit universal truths; get them read. (然而,在一个容易分心的世界里,深度阅读似乎离我们越来越远。我们最大的问题不是 Kindle 离开中国,而是我们自己脱离了现实。伟大的著作传播普遍的真理;阅读它们)”可知,作者认为是我们自己脱离了现实,变得容易分心,劝诫我们阅读伟大的著作。由此推知,作者认为阅读伟大的著作可以让我们不再分心,而是保持专注。故选 C 项。

33. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“However, in a world that easily gets distracted, deep reading seems to be getting further away from us. Our biggest problem is not Kindle's departure from China, but our own departure from reality. (然而,在一个容易分心的世界里,深度阅读似乎离我们越来越远。我们最大的问题不是 Kindle 离开中国,而是我们自己脱离了现实)”可知,我们自己脱离了现实是最大的问题,这导致我们容易分心,远离深度阅读。由此推知,我们需要面对阅读越来越不受欢迎的现实。故选 C 项。

34. 推理判断题。通读全文,尤其是最后一段中“Great books transmit universal truths; get them read. How exactly you do so is up to you. (伟大的著作传播普遍的真理;阅读它们。具体怎么做取决于你自己)”可知,作者在探讨传统阅读减少趋势、阅读本身消亡与否之外,更多地是在分享阅读对于人的益处,希望读者去进行深度阅读。由此推知,作者的主要目的是提倡阅读的好处。故选 B 项。

9. (2024·辽宁·二模) Many of us seem to have lives that follow a certain way. From kindergarten all the way to getting married, every stage of our lives seems to be preset (预置). And although this works well for a lot of people, according to British scholar Jay Shetty, there is no “right” schedule to live our lives by.

A few months ago, a video of Shetty’s speech “Before You Feel Pressure” became popular on the Internet across the world. In the video, he sends an important message that we should think “outside of the way” and have the courage to follow our hearts. As Shetty says in the video, we don’t have to get stressed and put ourselves in the race with our peers (同龄人) or judge our lives based on others’. “Everything in life happens according to our time, our clocks,” he says.

In his inspiring speech, Shetty points out that UK author J. K. Rowling got her famous “Harry Potter” series published at age 32, after being turned down by 12 publishers. Shetty also mentions that Chinese businessman Jack Ma didn’t even start the Alibaba Group until he was 35 years old. So we shouldn’t let anyone rush us.

As physicist Albert Einstein once said, “Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that is counted truly counts. The key to staying on our own tracks is to be patient and keep our own interest.” In Australian nurse Bronnie Ware’s best-selling book “The Top Five Regrets of the Dying”, she recorded the dying regrets of her patients, and the top one on the list was: “I wish I had the courage to live a life true to myself, not the one others expected of me.”

Indeed, we are all unique in our personalities and gifts, and there is no perfect fit for all. We should listen to our inner voices and ignore what the world has taught us, and what we have picked up from people around us. “It is important to allow people to go back to being self-aware of their own interests, needs and concerns”, Shetty told the magazine. “It’s disconnecting from what makes sense to what actually moves you and what makes sense internally (内在的).”

35. What does Jay Shetty agree to?

- A. All people live their lives according to schedules.
- B. The stages of our lives should be preset.
- C. Few people have lives that follow a certain way.
- D. We can live our lives not according to the given way.

36. For what purpose does Shetty list three famous people?

- A. To show everyone can be a winner.
- B. To show great new life can begin anytime.
- C. To show hard work is the key to success.
- D. To show success does not happen in one’s youth.

37. What can we learn from Albert Einstein or Bronnie Ware?

- A. The top dying regret was not living the life people wanted.
- B. We should count and analyze everything in life.
- C. One should live a life as expected by others.
- D. Everything that is counted truly counts.

38. We can conclude from the last paragraph that _____.
- A. people should listen to others' advice
 - B. we should follow the heart and do what we want to do
 - C. what makes sense should not be about what people care internally
 - D. needs and concerns are not acceptable

【答案】35. D 36. B 37. A 38. B

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要讲述了在人们的成长过程中，没有固定的模式，不要让别人打乱自己的人生的节奏，应该根据自己的内心去追求梦想。

35. 细节理解题。由文章第一段“Many of us seem to have lives that follow a certain way. From kindergarten all the way to getting married, every stage of our lives seems to be preset (预置). And although this works well for a lot of people, according to British scholar Jay Shetty, there is no “right” schedule to live our lives by. (我们中的许多人似乎都按照某种方式生活。从幼儿园一直到结婚，我们生活的每一个阶段似乎都是预先设定好的。根据英国学者 Jay Shetty 的说法，尽管这对很多人来说都很有效，但我们的生活并没有“正确”的时间表。)”及第二段中“In the video, he sends an important message that we should think “outside of the way” and have the courage to follow our hearts. As Shetty says in the video, we don't have to get stressed and put ourselves in the race with our peers (同龄人) or judge our lives based on others'. “Everything in life happens according to our time, our clocks,” he says. (在视频中，他传达了一个重要的信息，即我们应该“跳出常规”思考，并有勇气追随自己的内心。正如谢蒂在视频中所说，我们没有必要感到压力，让自己与同龄人竞争，也没有必要根据别人的生活来评判自己的生活。他说：“生活中的每件事都是根据我们的时间和生物钟发生的。)””可知，Jay Shetty 认为我们不必按照既定的方式生活。故选 D。

36. 推理判断题。由第三段中“In his inspiring speech, Shetty points out that UK author J. K. Rowling got her famous “Harry Potter” series published at age 32, after being turned down by 12 publishers. Shetty also mentions that Chinese businessman Jack Ma didn't even start the Alibaba Group until he was 35 years old. So we shouldn't let anyone rush us. (在他鼓舞人心的演讲中，Shetty 指出，英国作家 J. K. Rowling 在被 12 家出版商拒绝后，在 32 岁时出版了她著名的《哈利波特》系列。Shetty 还提到，中国商人马云直到 35 岁才创办阿里巴巴集团。所以我们不能让任何人催我们。)”可知，Shetty 列举名人的例子是为了表明伟大的新生活可以在任何时刻开始，不必拘泥于年龄或社会预期的时间表。故选 B。

37. 推理判断题。由第四段中“As physicist Albert Einstein once said, “Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that is counted truly counts. The key to staying on our own tracks is to be patient and keep our own interest.” In Australian nurse Bronnie Ware's best-selling book “The Top Five Regrets of the Dying”, she recorded the dying regrets of her patients, and the top one on the list was: “I wish I had the courage to live a life true to myself, not the one others expected of me.” (正如物理学家 Albert Einstein 曾经说过的：“不是所有重要的东西都能被计算，也不是所有被计算的东西都真正有价值。”保持在自己的轨道上的关键是要有耐心，保持自己的兴趣。”在澳大利亚护士 Bronnie Ware 的畅销书《临终的五大遗憾》中，她记录了她的病人临终的遗憾，其中排名第一的是：“我希望我有勇气过真实的自己的生活，而不是别人对我的期望。)”可以，推断出

A 选项最为接近，即人们最大的遗憾是没有活出自己想要的生活。故选 A。

38. 推理判断题。由最后一段“Indeed, we are all unique in our personalities and gifts, and there is no perfect fit for all. We should listen to our inner voices and ignore what the world has taught us, and what we have picked up from people around us. “It is important to allow people to go back to being self-aware of their own interests, needs and concerns”, Shetty told the magazine. “It’s disconnecting from what makes sense to what actually moves you and what makes sense internally (内在的).” (的确，我们每个人的个性和天赋都是独一无二的，没有完美的适合所有人。我们应该倾听自己内心的声音，忽略世界教给我们的东西，以及我们从周围的人那里学到的东西。谢蒂在接受该杂志采访时表示：“让人们重新意识到自己的兴趣、需求和担忧是很重要的。”“它脱离了有意义的东西，脱离了真正能打动你的东西，脱离了内心的意义。”)”可知，我们应该跟随自己的心，做我们想做的事情。故选 B。

题型二 议论文的考查

1. (2024·四川达州·二模) “I spilled soup all over the table, but it wasn’t my fault”. “I got into trouble at school, but it wasn’t my fault.” Such statements are often heard. “It’s not my fault” is actually a common response for so many people and especially teenagers. Parents complain that they’re tired of the “excuses”.

The reason why variations of “it’s not my fault” are so popular is that they get us out of guilt, blame and anger. Those emotions may come from others’ reactions or our own self-talks. In the case of adolescents, they are often trying to escape responsibility and punishment for mistakes.

Some teens would benefit from decreasing their self-blame. Those who blame themselves for things that they can’t control tend to be highly self-critical and are more likely to be anxious.

Many teens overly rely on “it’s not my fault”. However, overuse of the phrase can result in feelings of helplessness to control their own lives. Besides, “it’s not my fault” focuses a teen’s attention on what is done as opposed to what needs to be done. In trying to get them to assume responsibility, many parents attempt to convince their children that something is their fault, but the approach tends to be ineffective. A more effective approach is to face up to drawbacks to find solutions to the drawbacks actively.

People may not have caused all their problems, but they have to solve them anyway. Getting stuck in sharing blame often keeps people from moving forward effectively. What does one do if he is pushed into a deep lake? One could certainly stay in water, yelling, “It’s not my fault.” However, that is not going to get him out of water. At some point, he needs to swim to shore, regardless of the fault.

Like most things in life, freeing ourselves from blame has its advantages and disadvantages. The question isn’t what is “right”, but what is most effective in moving forward.

1. Who is likely to rely on “it’s not my fault”?

- A. A highly self-critical teenager.
- B. A teenager unwilling to admit a fault.
- C. A teenager facing up to his responsibilities.
- D. A teenager anxious about uncontrollable things.

2. What is the author's advice on getting teens to assume responsibility?
- A. Letting them focus on what is done.
 - B. Persuading them to admit their fault.
 - C. Making them correct the mistake actively.
 - D. Helping them analyze the reason for the mistake.
3. Why does the author raise such a question in Paragraph 5?
- A. To put forward a new solution to drawbacks.
 - B. To show handling problems should come first.
 - C. To explain why teenagers get stuck in sharing blame.
 - D. To analyze what kind of problem is caused by others.
4. What is the author's purpose in writing this text?
- A. To help teenagers out of self-blame.
 - B. To tell parents how to educate children.
 - C. To help teenagers face mistakes properly.
 - D. To tell children to do self-talks consciously.

【答案】 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C

【导语】 本文是一篇议论文。主要介绍的是许多家长对孩子“这不是我的过失”的陈述感到无奈，作者认为这种陈述有坏的一面也有好的一面，但重要的是让孩子正确面对错误，不断进步。

1. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The reason why variations of “it's not my fault” are so popular is that they get us out of guilt, blame and anger.(各种各样的“这不是我的错”之所以如此流行，是因为它们能让我们摆脱内疚、责备和愤怒。)”可知，“这不是我的错”能使我们摆脱内疚、责备和愤怒，所以才会如此流行，结合下文中的“In the case of adolescents, they are often trying to escape responsibility and punishment for mistakes.(就青少年而言，他们常常试图逃避责任和对错误的惩罚。)”可知，青少年这样做就是为了逃避责任和对错误的惩罚，由此可知，那些不愿意承认错误的人很可能依赖于说“这不是我的错”。故选 B 项。

2. 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“In trying to get them to assume responsibility, many parents attempt to convince their children that something is their fault, but the approach tends to be ineffective. A more effective approach is to face up to drawbacks to find solutions to the drawbacks actively.(为了让孩子承担责任，许多父母试图让孩子相信有些事情是他们的错，但这种方法往往是无效的。更有效的方法是正视缺点，积极寻找解决办法。)”可知，很多家长用各种方法让孩子相信有些事情是他们的错，但这些经常是无效的，更有效的方法是让孩子正视缺点，主动寻找解决的方法，由此可知，作者建议让他们主动改正错误。故选 C 项。

3. 推理判断题。根据第五段中的“People may not have caused all their problems, but they have to solve them anyway. Getting stuck in sharing blame often keeps people from moving forward effectively.(人们可能不是所有问题的始作俑者，但无论如何他们必须解决问题。陷入互相指责的困境往往会阻碍人们有效地向前发展。)”可知，作者认为不论错误是谁的，都必须先要解决为题，否则会阻碍人们有效向前发展，进而在下文中提

出问题“*What does one do if he is pushed into a deep lake?*(如果一个人被推入深湖中, 他会怎么做?)”并进行分析, 结合下文中的“*At some point, he needs to swim to shore, regardless of the fault.*(在某个时刻, 他需要游到岸边, 不管是谁的错误。)”可知, 不管谁的错都应先游到岸边, 综合以上信息可知, 作者提及这个问题是为了表明首先要解决问题, 而不是追究谁的责任。故选 B 项。

4. 推理判断题。根据尾段“*Like most things in life, freeing ourselves from blame has its advantages and disadvantages. The question isn't what is “right”, but what is most effective in moving forward.*(就像生活中的大多数事情一样, 把自己从责备中解脱出来既有好处也有坏处。问题不在于什么是“正确的”, 而在于什么是最有效的前进方式。)”可知, 把自己从责备中解脱出来既有好处也有坏处, 但问题的根本不在于什么是正确的, 而是什么是最有效的前进方式, 结合上文中对“不是我的错”这一流行陈述的好处和坏处的分析, 并用提问的方式表明无论谁的错, 都应该先要解决问题, 不断前进, 所以本文的写作目的是帮助青少年如何正确地面对错误。故选 C 项。

2. (23-24 高三上·河北石家庄·期末) 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 learn, 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.

5. 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
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.

【答案】 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. A

【导语】 本文是一篇议论文。文章以名著《堂吉诃德》的作者 Cervantes 的事迹为例，讲述了想要成功，就要不断地学习，这样人生才有意义。

5. 推理判断题。根据第一段“*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.* (他今年 53 岁。他成年后的大部分时间都在与债务和不幸作着失败的斗争。一次战争受伤使他的左手失去了功能，他经常被关进监狱。不知出于什么动机，他决定写一本书。)”可知，Cervantes 已经 53 岁，不再年轻，前半生一直生活在不幸中，但即便这样，他还是决定写一本书；根据第二段“*The book turns out to be one that has appealed to the world for more than 350 years.* (事实证明，这本书 350 多年来一直受到全世界的欢迎。)”可知，他最终实现了目标，并取得了巨大成功。由此推知，文章用 Cervantes 的故事作为开始，是为了告诉读者年龄不是实现目标的障碍。故选 B。

6. 推理判断题。根据第四段“*Nothing surprises us. We lose our sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to learn, the opportunities are everywhere.* (没什么让我们惊讶的。我们失去了惊奇感。但是，如果我们愿意学习，机会无处不在。)”可知，从第 4 段可以推断出机会垂青于有好奇心的人。故选 C。

7. 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. (我们学会忍受我们无法改变的事情。我们学会避免自怜。我们知道，无论我们多么努力地取悦别人，有些人永远不会爱我们——这个想法一开始会让人烦恼，但最终会让人放松。)”可知，作者是想告诉我们，要学会用恰当的方式来对待生活。故选 D。

8. 推理判断题。通读全文，尤其是第六段“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. (有了高度的动力和热情，我们就能继续学习。然后我们就会知道在我们的生活中有意义是多么重要。然而，只有当我们对比我们的小我更重要的事情做出承诺时，我们才能获得意义，无论是对所爱的人，对人类同胞，对工作，还是对某些道德观念。)”可知，作者的目的是为了给人们指导人们如何过上有意义的成年生活。故选 A。

3. (2024·湖北武汉·模拟预测) Is forgiveness against our human nature? To answer our question, we need to ask a further question: What is the essence of our humanity? For the sake of simplicity, people consider two distinctly different views of humanity. The first view involves dominance and power. In an early paper on the psychology of forgiveness, Droll (1984) made the interesting claim that humans' essential nature is more aggressive than forgiving allows. Those who forgive are against their basic nature, much to their harm. In his opinion, forgivers are compromising their well-being as they offer mercy to others, who might then take advantage of them.

The second view involves the theme of cooperation, mutual respect, and even love as the basis of who we are as humans. Researchers find that to fully grow as human beings, we need both to receive love from and offer love to others. Without love, our connections with a wide range of individuals in our lives can fall apart. Even common sense strongly suggests that the will to power over others does not make for harmonious interactions. For example, how well has slavery worked as a mode of social harmony?

From this second viewpoint of who we are as humans, forgiveness plays a key role in the biological and psychological integrity of both individuals and communities because one of the outcomes of forgiveness, shown through scientific studies, is the decreasing of hatred and the restoration of harmony. Forgiveness can break the cycle of anger. At least to the extent the people from whom you are estranged accept your love and forgiveness and are prepared to make the required adjustments. Forgiveness can heal relationships and reconnect people.

As an important note, when we take a Classical philosophical perspective, that of Aristotle, we see the distinction between potentiality and actuality. We are not necessarily born with the capacity to forgive, but instead with the potential to learn about it and to grow in our ability to forgive. The actuality of forgiving, its actual appropriation in conflict situations, develops with practice.

9. What is Droll's idea about forgiveness?

- A. People should offer mercy to others.
- B. People who forgive can have their own welfare affected.
- C. Forgiveness depends on the nature of humanity.
- D. Aggressive people should learn to forgive.

10. What does the example in Paragraph 2 illustrate?

- A. To forgive is to love. B. To fight is to grow.
C. To dominate is to harm. D. To give is to receive.

11. What is the writer's attitude toward forgiveness?

- A. Objective. B. Reserved. C. Favorable. D. Skeptical.

12. What is message of the last paragraph?

- A. Forgiveness is in our nature. B. Forgiveness grows with time.
C. Actuality is based on potentiality. D. It takes practice to forgive.

【答案】 9. B 10. C 11. C 12. D

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章围绕“原谅是否违背人类本性”这一主题进行了深入的探讨和论证，通过对比不同的人类本性观点，分析了原谅在个体和社区中的作用和意义。

9. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“In an early paper on the psychology of forgiveness, Droll (1984) made the interesting claim that humans' essential nature is more aggressive than forgiving allows. Those who forgive are against their basic nature, much to their harm. In his opinion, forgivers are compromising their well-being as they offer mercy to others, who might then take advantage of them. (在一篇关于宽恕心理学的早期论文中，Droll(1984)提出了一个有趣的观点，即人类的本质比宽恕所允许的更具攻击性。那些宽恕的人违背了他们的本性，对他们造成了很大的伤害。在他看来，宽恕者在向他人提供仁慈的同时，也在损害自己的幸福，而这些人可能会利用他们。)”可知，Droll 认为宽恕的人违背了他们的本性，对他们造成了很大的伤害，他认为宽恕者在向他人提供仁慈的同时，也在损害自己的幸福。故选 B。

10. 推理判断题。根据文章第二段所举例子上文“Researchers find that to fully grow as human beings, we need both to receive love from and offer love to others. Without love, our connections with a wide range of individuals in our lives can fall apart. Even common sense strongly suggests that the will to power over others does not make for harmonious interactions. (研究人员发现，为了全面成长为人类，我们既需要从别人那里接受爱，也需要向别人提供爱。没有爱，我们与生活中各种各样的人的联系就会破裂。甚至常识也强烈表明，控制他人的意愿并不会促成和谐的互动。)”可知，没有爱，我们与他人的联系就会破裂，控制他人的意愿并不会促成和谐的互动；奴隶制是一个基于对他人的支配和控制的制度，它造成了大量的伤害和痛苦。“For example, how well has slavery worked as a mode of social harmony? (例如，奴隶制作为社会和谐的一种模式发挥了多大的作用?)”通过以奴隶社会举例，以反问的方式，来阐明试图通过支配和权力来控制他人并不能带来真正的和谐或幸福，即控制就是伤害。故选 C。

11. 推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段“From this second viewpoint of who we are as humans, forgiveness plays a key role in the biological and psychological integrity of both individuals and communities because one of the outcomes of forgiveness, shown through scientific studies, is the decreasing of hatred and the restoration of harmony. Forgiveness can break the cycle of anger. At least to the extent the people from whom you are estranged accept your love and forgiveness and are prepared to make the required adjustments. Forgiveness can heal relationships and reconnect people. (从作为人类的第二种观点来看，宽恕在个人和社区的生理和心理完整性方面都起着关键作用，因为科学研究表明，宽恕的结果之一是减少仇恨，恢复和谐。宽恕可以打破愤怒的循

环。至少在某种程度上，与你疏远的人接受你的爱和宽恕，并准备做出必要的调整。宽恕可以治愈人际关系，重新连接人际关系。)可知，作者认为原谅在个体和社区生物学和心理学完整性中的关键作用，指出原谅能够减少仇恨、恢复和谐，并且能够打破愤怒的循环。作者还提到原谅可以治愈关系，让人们重新建立联系。这些观点都表明作者对于原谅持有支持的态度。故选 C。

12. 主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段“*As an important note, when we take a Classical philosophical perspective, that of Aristotle, we see the distinction between potentiality and actuality. We are not necessarily born with the capacity to forgive, but instead with the potential to learn about it and to grow in our ability to forgive. The actuality of forgiving, its actual appropriation in conflict situations, develops with practice.* (值得注意的是，当我们从古典哲学的角度，即亚里士多德的角度来看，我们会看到潜在性和现实性之间的区别。我们不一定天生就有宽恕的能力，但我们有潜力去学习宽恕，并在宽恕的能力中成长。宽恕的现实性，它在冲突情境中的实际运用，是随着实践而发展的。)”可知，最后一段主要传达了原谅需要实践的信息。作者通过引用古典哲学中关于潜在性和实际性的观点，指出我们并不是天生就具备原谅的能力，而是需要通过学习和实践来培养和发展这种能力。因此，原谅并不是一种自然而然的行，而是需要我们付出努力去实践的。故选 D。

4. (2024·湖南衡阳·模拟预测) In a world where everyone has their own opinions on just about everything, it's common for people to be critical of each other's mistakes and imperfections without noticing their own. Some individuals mistakenly think it's their responsibility to make you into a better person. They do this by first pointing out your shortcomings directly and then providing advice on how you can improve.

So what is the possible solution to criticism? If you are the one forcing others to feel ashamed of themselves, please stop. Make a conscious decision rather than highlight the negative aspect of a person's performance or attitudes. You are more likely to offer helpful suggestions from the beginning. If you are on the receiving end of criticism, the “OK” response is a perfect solution. When someone comments negatively on a task you are doing or a personality issue of yours, a natural response is to defend and attack. However, this approach is rarely effective as it puts both parties on the defensive. Instead, simply reply with “OK”. This brief one-word response acknowledges the other person's comment without agreeing with it or feeling necessary to engage in a debate about it.

It's crucial to stay connected to what the other person is talking about, and listen without getting upset, to be an objective observer. In fact, there is much that one can learn from a negative review. You can ask yourself: Did I make a mistake? Could I have done better? Did I give 100% of myself to the task at hand? If so, how can I improve myself? As for chronic criticizers: It is important to set strict boundary with them. Remove yourself from their presence when necessary.

In any case, one can learn to be “OK” with criticism and not allow it to negatively impact your life or relationship with the other party.

13. What might the author think of people who like to judge others?

- A. Self-centered. B. Responsible. C. Talkative. D. Warm-hearted.

14. What does a person mean by saying “OK” according to Paragraph 3?

- A. He thinks the advice is helpful. B. He completely agrees with the comments.
C. He wants to avoid unnecessary arguments. D. He defends himself with the response.

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