

B. Because he had disagreement — his friend.

C. Because he disagreed with the CEO.

20. Who considered Jobs “a great dreamer and leader”?

A. Barack Obama.

B. Steve Wozniak.

C. David Carroll.

第二部分 阅读理解（百强校英语解析团队专供）（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Amazing Kids! Wild Jungle Writing Contest

Amazing Kids! Magazine is proud to announce that we will be hosting a Wild Jungle Writing Contest this fall.

Send us your best jungle-themed stories using this start: “I had no idea why they were standing there.”

This contest is open to grades K-12 (从幼儿园到 12 年級的), with three groups of K-3, 4-8 and 9-12. Prizes, along with an official certificate verify (证实) their winning entry. All participants will receive a certificate of participation in the contest. Submit all entries by November 30 to be considered. Email usateditor@amazing-kids.org for more details.

More Frequently Asked Questions

Q: How should I format my entry?

A: Stories should be written in English, with submissions of up to 1,200 words. Stories exceeding this length will not be considered. Please submit your entry as a Microsoft Word document.

Q: Can I choose to remain anonymous (匿名的)?

A: No. We must be able to publish both your story and name.

Q: Do I need to attach a covering letter?

A: No.

Q: How do I submit my entry?

A: Email your submission to editor@amazing-kids.org. Each email submission will receive a return message based on your email address verifying that the story is received.

1. Which condition best meets the contest’s requirements?

A. An entry containing 2,000 words.

B. A submission written by college students.

C. An article attached to a covering letter.

D. A story centering on forest adventures.

2. How does a participant know his story is received?

- A. He will be informed by email.
- B. The magazine will give him a call.
- C. He will receive an official certificate.
- D. The announcement will be posted online.

3. What type of writing is this passage?

- A. A piece of news.
- B. An activity summary.
- C. An announcement.
- D. A guide.

【答案】1. D 2. A 3. C

【解析】试题分析：这是一篇应用文，主要介绍一项以丛林为主题的写作比赛的规则，年龄限制，如何进行提交以及奖品情况等。

1. 推理判断题。由第一段的“Send us your best jungle-themed stories”可知，作品的主题是有关丛林主题的故事，D项是以丛林冒险的故事，因此最合适的选项是D。故选D。

2. 细节理解题。由最后一段的“Email your submission to editor@amazing-kids.org. Each email submission will receive a return message based on your email address verifying that the story is received.”可知，如果你通过邮件提交了作品被收到之后，会收到返回的信息。故选A。

3. 推理判断题。由文章的第一段的“Magazine is proud to announce that we will be hosting a Wild Jungle Writing Contest this fall. Send us your best jungle-themed stories using this start: ‘I had no idea why they were standing there.’”可知，本文主要介绍了一项丛林习作比赛，讲述了比赛规则，年龄限制，如何提交以及可以获得什么奖励等等。因此推断这是一篇广告。故选C。

B

Kazuo Ishiguro, who won the 2017 Nobel Prize in Literature, has a number of strings to his bow, or rather his guitar. The 64-year-old is world-famous as a writer of fiction, but his early dream was to be a great singer and songwriter, like 2016's winner, Bob Dylan.

As his name indicates, Ishiguro comes from a Japanese background, although he came to Britain from Japan at the age of 5 and is a British citizen who writes in English. He was educated at the University of East Anglia, a school that has become known for training writers.

Ishiguro's writing is highly self-contained. This certainly gives his writing a quality in common with that of Jane Austen, an author to whom he is often compared. The best example of this is his novel *The Remains of the Day*, which later became a successful film.

The central character of the book is a butler (男管家) called Stevens. He is a loyal servant to an English lord,

and a character whose some people might call repressed. He misses out on affection and love because he will not admit his feelings to anyone. We have to read between the lines to uncover the “real” story, which isn’t quite the one the butler is telling. Stevens finds it a challenge to communicate, and communication is often a theme in Ishiguro’s novels.

In this author’s works, there is a gap between our feelings and our ability to communicate them. The Nobel Committee stressed it when talking about Ishiguro’s works: The writer has uncovered the abyss(深渊) beneath our unreal sense of connection with the world.

4. What did Ishiguro want to be in the beginning?

- A. A famous writer. B. A guitar player.
C. A second Bob Dylan. D. A singer and songwriter.

5. Why is the story not quite the one Stevens tells in *The Remains of the Day*?

- A. Because he is not allowed to tell the truth.
B. Because he misses out on what he desires.
C. Because he doesn’t express himself truly.
D. Because he has low social status as a servant.

6. What does the underlined word “it” refer to?

- A. The author’s sense of the world.
B. The theme of Ishiguro’s works.
C. The reason for choosing the winner.
D. Our ability to communicate feelings.

7. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. *The Remains of the Day*
B. Quiet writing style of a great author
C. Kazuo Ishiguro, winner of Nobel Prize in Literature
D. How Kazuo Ishiguro’s writing made him the Nobel Prize winner

【答案】 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. B

【解析】 试题分析：这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述诺贝尔文学奖获得者日裔英国作家石黑一雄的沉静写作风格。

4. 细节理解题。由第一段的“but his early dream was to be a great singer and songwriter, like 2016’s winner, Bob Dylan.”可知，他早年的梦想是想成为歌手和词曲作家。故选D。

5. 推理判断题。由第三段的“The central character of the book is a butler(男管家) called Stevens.”和“He

misses out on affection and love because he will not admit his feelings to anyone. We have to read between the lines

to uncover the “real” story, which isn’t quite the one the butler is telling. 可知，小说的主人公 Stevens 是个压抑的角色，不会向任何人吐露自己的心声，我们需要在字里行阅读出“真正的”故事，而这与这位男管家所讲述的大相径庭。因此推断 Stevens 讲述的故事并不完全书中的故事是因为他没有真正的表达自己。故选 C。

6. 词句猜测题。由画线句上文可知，在这位作者的世界观中，人们的情感和表达能力之间存在鸿沟。结合下文冒号后的解释 “The writer has uncovered the abyss (深渊) beneath our unreal sense of connection with the world.” “这名作家发掘了在我们与世界相联系的幻觉之下的深渊”可推断，画线句的句意是：诺贝尔奖委员会在谈及石黑的作品时，着重强调了这一主题。it 指代上文提到的作品的主题。故选 B。

7. 标题判断题。第一段提出话题，讲述诺贝尔文学奖得主石黑一雄的写作风格沉静克制，但在平静的表面下却隐藏着巨大的情感力量，接下来用大部分篇幅举例说明了他的这种写作风格，因此推断文章主要讲述了石黑一雄的独特的沉静的写作风格，故选B。

【点睛】

词句猜测题主要考查考生根据上下文推测词义和语义的指代等，突出考查根据上下文语境的分析 and 把握能力。考查的内容主要有猜测某个生词、熟词生义、短语或句子的意思以及猜测代词的指代等，要求在理解原文表面文字信息的基础上，做出一定的推理判断，从而得出文章的隐含意义和深层意义。所以，推理题的答案是根据原文表面文字信息推出的答案。例如小题3，由画线句上文 “In this author’s works, there is a gap between our feelings and our ability to communicate them.” 可知，在这位作者的世界观中，人们的情感和表达能力之间存在鸿沟。结合下文冒号后的解释 “The writer has uncovered the abyss (深渊) beneath our unreal sense of connection with the world.” “这名作家发掘了在我们与世界相联系的幻觉之下的深渊”可推断，画线句的句意是：诺贝尔奖委员会在谈及石黑的作品时，着重强调了这一主题。it 指代上文提到的作品的主题。故选 B。

C

The analysis in The Lancet looks at obesity (肥胖) trend in over 200 countries. In the UK, one in every 10 young people aged 5 to 19, is obese. Obese children are likely to become obese adults, posing them at risk of serious health problems, say experts. Researchers believe wide availability of cheap, fattening food is one of the main drivers.

Although child obesity rates appear to be stabilizing in many high-income European countries, including the UK, they are accelerating at an alarming rate in many other parts of the world. The largest increase in the number of obese children has been in East Asia. China and India have seen rates “balloon” in recent years. Polynesia and

Micronesia have the highest rate of all— around half of the young population in these countries is overweight or obese.

The researchers say that if current world trends continue, “obese” will soon be more common than “underweight”. “We have not become more weak-willed, lazy or greedy. The reality is that the world around us is changing.”

Dr Fiona Bull from the World Health Organization suggested tough measures to prevent “calorie-rich, nutrient-poor food” and encourage more physical activity. “But so far, just over 20 countries around the world have introduced a tax on sugary drinks,” she said.

Dr Alison Tedstone, chief nutritionist (营养学家) at Public Health England, said, “Our sugar reduction programme and the government’s sugar tax are world leading, but this is just the beginning of a long journey to meet the challenge of a generation. The evidence is clear that just telling people what to do won’t work. While education and information are important, deeper actions are needed to help us lower calorie consumption and achieve healthier diets.”

8. What mainly contributes to child obesity according to the researchers?

- A. Children don’t take enough physical exercise.
- B. Children are driven to consume cheap diets.
- C. Children become more weak-willed and greedy.
- D. Children can reach cheap and fattening food more easily.

9. How can we describe child obesity rates in France?

- A. Alarming. B. Steady.
- C. Slow. D. Ballooning.

10. What may Dr Fiona Bull think of the sugar tax?

- A. It is world-leading. B. It is not effective enough.
- C. It needs to be promoted further. D. It should be made to be less tougher.

11. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. England is the first to tax sugary drinks.
- B. Solving the problem of child obesity is a hard nut.
- C. Education plays a small role in controlling child obesity.
- D. People should be told about the danger of being overweight.

【答案】 8.D 9.B 10.C 11.B

【解析】 试题分析：这是一篇健康类说明文。一项研究分析全球的儿童肥胖问题严重，这些肥胖儿童在长

大成人后很可能还带有肥胖症，他们就要面临严重的健康问题。研究人员认为大面积的食用和推广廉价的肥腻食品是造成这一现象的主要驱动因素之一。为了解决这个问题，各国采取了许多措施，像征收糖税等，但是解决这代人的肥胖问题仍是一个漫长的旅程。

8. 推理判断题。由第一段的“Researchers believe wide availability of cheap, fattening food is one of the main drivers.”可知，研究人员认为大面积的食用和推广廉价的肥腻食品是造成这一现象的主要驱动因素之一。因此推断孩子们可以更容易地获得便宜的食物和使人发胖的食物是儿童肥胖的主要原因。故选D。

9. 推理判断题。由第二段的“Although child obesity rates appear to be stabilizing in many high-income European countries, including the UK, they are accelerating at an alarming rate in many other parts of the world.”可知，儿童肥胖率在许多高收入欧洲国家(包括英国)似乎比较稳定，法国是欧洲收入较高的国家，因此推断在法国儿童肥胖率是稳定的。故选B。

10. 推理判断题。由第四段可知，菲奥娜·布尔博士建议采取强硬措施来阻止“高热量、营养不良的食物”，鼓励更多的体育活动，她说到目前为止，世界上只有20多个国家含糖饮料进行征税。因此推断她认为需要进一步推广糖税。故选C。

11. 推理判断题。由最后一段的“but this is just the beginning of a long journey to meet the challenge of a generation. The evidence is clear that just telling people what to do won't work. While education and information are important, deeper actions are needed to help us lower calorie consumption and achieve healthier diets.”可知，糖摄入减少计划和政府的糖征税政策仅仅是解决这代人肥胖挑战的漫长旅程的开始，仅仅告诉人们该怎么做，根本就起不了作用，仍需要采取更深层次的行动来帮助人们降低卡路里的消耗，实现更健康的饮食。因此推断解决儿童肥胖问题是一个难题。故选B。

D

As PhD research goes, Brian Wisenden might be envied: watching baby fish swimming swiftly through the clear waters in the Costa Rican tropical dry forest. By recording their growth and numbers, he hoped to look at their risks of being eaten. Instead, he witnessed something strange. Many groups were increasing in numbers. In these groups, some were smaller than others, suggesting they weren't siblings (兄弟姐妹). Wisenden had accidentally discovered that the fish, called convict cichlids, adopt each other's babies. Why would they do that, he wondered?

In the human world, we think of adoption as a selfless act. But in nature, its presence is puzzling. Taking on the burden of bringing up babies with no genetic link would seem to reduce an animal's chance of survival or at least provide no gain. Yet, adoption is surprisingly common in the natural world.

Take the eastern grey kangaroo. Between 2008 and 2013, Wisenden followed the fates of 326 baby kangaroos in the Wilsons Promontory National Park in Victoria and recorded 11 cases of pouch (育 儿袋) swapping. The circumstances behind some of these adoptions aren't known, but four were straight swaps and another four occurred

after a mother had lost her own baby. How come? Before independence, baby kangaroos go through a period inside and outside their mothers' pouch. Following out-of-pouch attempts, mothers normally sniff their young before allowing them back in, but Wisenden's team suspect that during an emergency they may omit the sniff test, allowing a weak baby to quickly climb in before fleeing from danger.

Some of nature's adoptions are, actually, driven by young. In burrower bugs (土 蝽), for example, females lay a nest of eggs close to those of unrelated bugs. Mother bugs tend their developing eggs before they hatch, and then feed their babies nuts from weedy mint plants. Finding nuts is a competitive business, so not every mother bug gets her fair share. And if the delivery rate isn't up to standard, clever young may abandon their mothers to join a better-fed group.

The consequences of adoption following mistaken identity can be horrible. The true babies of adopting mothers were abandoned. But it can have remarkable benefits, not just for adoptees but also for adoptive parents.

12. What can we learn about Wisenden's research about baby fish?
- A. It was beyond his expectations.
B. It put many rare species at risk.
C. It showed a genetic similarity in fish.
D. It found a new way to protect forests.
13. What does the underlined word "omit" mean in the passage?
- A. Confirm. B. Repeat.
C. Adopt. D. Skip.
14. Why would some burrower bugs abandon their mothers?
- A. To live in warmer nests. B. To reproduce.
C. To seek for better parenting. D. To adapt to competition earlier.
15. What may the author most probably talk about next?
- A. The causes of accidental adoption. B. The processes of accidental adoption.
C. The drawbacks of accidental adoption. D. The advantages of accidental adoption.

【答案】 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. D

【解析】 试题分析：本文是一片说明文。文章介绍了自然界的意外收养行为，分析了各种不同原因的收养现象。

12. 推理判断题。由第一段的“By recording their growth and numbers, he hoped to look at their risks of being eaten. Instead, he witnessed something strange.”可知，Brian Wisenden没有看到这些鱼被吃掉，相反他看到了奇怪的事情，因此推断Wisenden对鱼宝宝的研究超出了他的预期。故选A。

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