五年（2019-2023）年高考英语真题分项汇编

专题12 阅读理解说明文（解析版）

〖2023年高考真题题组〗

【2023·新高考I卷】

The goal of this book is to make the case for digital minimalism, including a detailed exploration of what it asks and why it works, and then to teach you how to adopt this philosophy if you decide it's right for you.

To do so, I divided the book into two parts. In part one, I describe the philosophical foundations of digital minimalism, starting with an examination of the forces that are making so many people's digital lives increasingly intolerable, before moving on to a detailed discussion of the digital minimalism philosophy.

Part one concludes by introducing my suggested method for adopting this philosophy: the digital declutter. This process requires you to step away from optional online activities for thirty days. At the end of the thirty days, you will then add back a small number of carefully chosen online activities that you believe will provide massive benefits to the things you value.

In the final chapter of part one, I'll guide you through carrying out your own digital declutter. In doing so, I'll draw on an experiment I ran in 2018 in which over 1,600 people agreed to perform a digital declutter. You'll hear these participants' stories and learn what strategies worked well for them, and what traps they encountered that you should avoid.

The second part of this book takes a closer look at some ideas that will help you cultivate (培养) a sustainable digital minimalism lifestyle. In these chapters, I examine issues such as the importance of solitude (独处) and the necessity of cultivating high-quality leisure to replace the time most now spend on mindless device use. Each chapter concludes with a collection of practices, which are designed to help you act on the big ideas of the chapter. You can view these practices as a toolbox meant to aid your efforts to build a minimalist lifestyle that words for your particular circumstances.

8. What is the book aimed at?

    A. Teaching critical thinking skills.   B. Advocating a simple digital lifestyle.

    C. Solving philosophical problems.   D. Promoting the use of a digital device.

9. What does the underlined word "declutter" in paragraph 3 mean?

    A. Clear-up.   B. Add-on.   C. Check-in.   D. Take-over.

10. What is presented in the final chapter of part one?

    A. Theoretical models.   B. Statistical methods.

    C. Practical examples.   D. Historical analyses.

11. What does the author suggest readers do with the practices offered in part two?

    A. Use them as needed.   B. Recommend them to friends.

    C. Evaluate their effects.   D. Identify the ideas behind them.

【答案】8. B9. A10. C11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了数字极简主义生活方式的优点，倡导简单的数字生活方式。

8.细节理解题。根据文章第一段"The goal of this book is to make the case for digital minimalism, including a detailed exploration of what it asks and why it works, and then to teach you how to adopt this philosophy if you decide it's right for you. (这本书的目标是为数字极简主义辩护，包括详细探索它的要求和为什么有效，然后如果你认为它适合你，教你如何采用这种哲学)"可知，这本书的目的是倡导简单的数字生活方式。故选 B。

9.词句猜测题。根据画线词下文"This process requires you to step away from optional online activities for thirty days. At the end of the thirty days, you will then add back a small number of carefully chosen online activities that you believe will provide massive benefits to the things you value. (这个过程要求你在 30 天内远离可选的在线活动。在 30 天结束的时候，你再加上一些你认为会给你所看重的东西带来巨大好处的精心挑选的在线活动)"可推知，画线词"declutter"的意思是"清理"，对在线活动进行清理和挑选。故选 A。

10.推理判断题。通过文章第四段"In the final chapter of part one, I'll guide you through carrying out your own digital declutter. In doing so, I'll draw on an experiment I ran in 2018 in which over 1,600 people agreed to perform a digital declutter. (在第一部分的最后一章中，我将指导您进行自己的数字清理。在这样做的过程中，我将借鉴我在 2018 年进行的一项实验，在该实验中，1600 多人同意进行数字清理)"可推知，第一部分的最后一章介绍了实验与数字清理的实际例子。故选 C。

11.推理判断题。通过文章最后一段"You can view these practices as a toolbox meant to aid your efforts to build a minimalist lifestyle that words for your particular circumstances. (你可以将这些实践视为一个工具箱，旨在帮助你建立一种适合自己特定情况的极简主义生活方式)"可推知，作者建议读者根据需要与实际情况使用第二部分中提及的实践。故选 A。

【2023▪新高考 I 卷】

On March 7, 1907, the English statistician Francis Galton published a paper which illustrated what has come to be known as the "wisdom of crowds" effect. The experiment of estimation he conducted showed that in some cases, the average of a large number of independent estimates could be quite accurate.

This effect capitalizes on the fact that when people make errors, those errors aren't always the same. Some people will tend to overestimate, and some to underestimate. When enough of these errors are averaged together, they cancel each other out, resulting in a more accurate estimate. If people are similar and tend to make the same errors, then their errors won't cancel each other out. In more technical terms, the wisdom of crowds requires that people's estimates be independent. If for whatever reasons, people's errors become correlated or dependent, the accuracy of the estimate will go down.

But a new study led by Joaquin Navajas offered an interesting twist (转折) on this classic phenomenon. The key finding of the study was that when crowds were further divided into smaller groups that were allowed to have a discussion, the averages from these groups were more accurate than those from an equal number of independent individuals. For instance, the average obtained from the estimates of four discussion groups of five was significantly more accurate than the average obtained from 20 independent individuals.

In a follow-up study with 100 university students, the researchers tried to get a better sense of what the group members actually did in their discussion. Did they tend to go with those most confident about their estimates? Did they follow those least willing to change their minds? This happened some of the time, but it wasn't the dominant response. Most frequently, the groups reported that they "shared arguments and reasoned together." Somehow, these arguments and reasoning resulted in a global reduction in error. Although the studies led by Navajas have limitations and many questions remain the potential implications for group discussion and decision-making are enormous.

12. What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?

    A. The methods of estimation.   B. The underlying logic of the effect.

    C. The causes of people's errors.   D. The design of Galton's experiment.

13. Navajas' study found that the average accuracy could increase even if _____.

    A. the crowds were relatively small   B. there were occasional underestimates

    C. individuals did not communicate   D. estimates were not fully independent

14. What did the follow-up study focus on?

    A. The size of the groups.   B. The dominant members.

    C. The discussion process.   D. The individual estimates.

15. What is the author's attitude toward Navajas' studies?

    A. Unclear.   B. Dismissive.   C. Doubtful.   D. Approving.

【答案】12. B13. D14. C15. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。没有人是一座孤岛，文章陈述了"群体智慧"效应。实验表明，在某些情况下大量独立估计的平均值可能是相当准确的。

12.主旨大意题。根据第二段内容"This effect capitalizes on the fact that when people make errors, those errors aren't always the same. Some people will tend to overestimate, and come to underestimate. When enough of these errors are averaged together, they cancel each other out, resulting in a more accurate estimate. If people are similar and tend to make the same errors, then their errors won't cancel each other out. In more technical terms, the wisdom of crowds requires that people's estimates be independent. If for whatever reasons, people s errors become correlated or dependent, the accuracy of the estimate will go down.(这种效应利用了这样一个事实，即当人们犯错误时，这些错误并不总是相同的。有些人常常会高估，或者低估。当这些误差中有足够多的误差被平均在一起时，它们会相互抵消，从而产生更准确的估计。如果相似的人倾向于犯同样的错误，那么他们的错误不会相互抵消。从更专业的角度来说，群众的智慧要求人们的估计是独立的。如果由于任何原因，人们的错误变得相关或依赖，估计的准确性就会下降。)"可知，本段阐述了人们所犯的错误不总是相同的，各不相同的误差平均在一起，相互抵消就会产生更准确的估计，讨论了独立估计的平均如何由于误差的消除而导致更准确的预测。因此本段主要解释了"群体智慧"效应这一现象的基本逻辑。故选 B。

13.细节理解题。根据第二段的"In more technical terms, the wisdom of crowds requires that people's estimates be independent.(从更专业的角度来说，群众的智慧要求人们的估计是独立的。)"和第三段的"The

key finding of the study was that when crowds were further divided into smaller groups that were allowed to have a discussion, the averages from these groups were more accurate than those from an equal number of independent individuals. For instance, the average obtained from the estimates of four discussion groups of five was significantly more accurate than the average obtained from 20 independent individuals.(这项研究的关键发现是，当人群被进一步划分为允许进行讨论的小组时，这些小组的平均值比同等数量的独立个体的平均值更准确。例如，从四个五人讨论组的估计中获得的平均值明显比从 20 个独立个体获得的平均值更准确。)"可知，人们在没有独立的情况下，分成更小群体，平均值是更准确的，说明即使在估计数字并非完全独立的情况下，准确率提高也是可以做到的。故选 D。

14.推理判断题。根据第四段的"In a follow-up study with 100 university students, the researchers tried to get a better sense of what the group members actually did in their discussion. Did they tend to go with those most confident about their estimates? Did they follow those least willing to change their minds? (在一项针对 100 名大学生的后续研究中，研究人员试图更好地了解小组成员在讨论中的实际行为。他们是否倾向于选择那些对自己的估计最有信心的人？他们追随那些最不愿意改变主意的人吗？)"可知，在后续研究中，研究人员试图更好地了解小组成员在讨论中实际做了什么。结合两个问题，因此可知后续研究的重点是小组内的讨论过程。故选 C。

15.推理判断题。根据最后一段内容"Although the studies led by Navajas have limitations and many questions remain, the potential implications for group discussion and decision-making are enormous.(尽管 Navajas 领导的研究有局限性，仍存在许多问题，但对小组讨论和决策的潜在影响是巨大的。)"可知，作者认为虽然 Navajas 领导的研究有局限性也存在许多问题，但对小组讨论和决策的潜在影响巨大。因此推断作者对于 Navajas 的研究表示一定的赞许和支持。故选 D。

【2023▪新高考 II 卷】

Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers is a celebration of an everyday object — the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. The image of the reader appears throughout history, in art made long before books as we now know them came into being. In artists' representations of books and reading, we see moments of shared humanity that go beyond culture and time.

In this "book of books," artworks are selected and arranged in a way that emphasizes these connections between different eras and cultures. We see scenes of children learning to read at home or at school, with the book as a focus for relations between the generations. Adults are portrayed (描绘) alone in many settings and poses —absorbed in a volume, deep in thought or lost in a moment of leisure. These scenes may have been painted hundreds of years ago, but they record moments we can all <u>relate to</u>.

Books themselves may be used symbolically in paintings to demonstrate the intellect (才智), wealth or faith of the subject. Before the wide use of the printing press, books were treasured objects and could be works of art in their own right. More recently, as books have become inexpensive or even throwaway, artists have used them as the raw material for artworks — transforming covers, pages or even complete volumes into paintings and sculptures.

Continued developments in communication technologies were once believed to make the printed page

outdated. From a 21st-century point of view, the printed book is certainly ancient, but it remains as interactive as any battery-powered e-reader. To serve its function, a book must be activated by a user: the cover opened, the pages parted, the contents reviewed, perhaps notes written down or words underlined. And in contrast to our increasingly networked lives where the information we consume is monitored and tracked, a printed book still offers the chance of a wholly private, "off-line" activity.

8. Where is the text most probably taken from?

    A. An introduction to a book.　　　　　　B. An essay on the art of writing.

    C. A guidebook to a museum.　　　　　　D. A review of modern paintings.

9. What are the selected artworks about?

    A. Wealth and intellect.　　　　　　B. Home and school.

    C. Books and reading.　　　　　　D. Work and leisure.

10. What do the underlined words "relate to" in paragraph 2 mean?

    A. Understand.　　　　　　B. Paint.

    C. Seize.　　　　　　D. Transform.

11. What does the author want to say by mentioning the e-reader?

    A. The printed book is not totally out of date.

    B. Technology has changed the way we read.

    C. Our lives in the 21st century are networked.

    D. People now rarely have the patience to read.

【答案】8. B9. C10. A11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了印刷书籍和阅读对人类的重要意义。

8.推理判断题。通读全文，再根据文章第一段 "*Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers* is a celebration of an everyday object — the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. (*Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers* 这一活动是为书籍这一日常物品办的典礼，这里有来自世界各地博物馆的近三百件艺术品)" 以及倒数第二段 "Before the wide use of the printing press, books were treasured objects and could be works of art in their own right. (在印刷机广泛使用之前，书籍是珍贵的物品，它们本身就可以成为艺术品)" 可推知，本文最有可能出自一篇关于著作艺术的文章。故选 B。

9.细节理解题。通过文章第二段 "artworks are selected and arranged in a way that emphasizes these connections between different eras and cultures. We see scenes of children learning to read at home or at school, with the book as a focus for relations between the generations. (艺术品的选择和排列方式强调了不同时代和文化之间的联系。我们看到孩子们在家里或学校学习阅读的场景，这本书是几代人之间关系的焦点)" 可知，选定的艺术品是关于书籍和阅读的。故选 C。

10.词句猜测题。根据画线词上文 "artworks are selected and arranged in a way that emphasizes these connections between different eras and cultures. We see scenes of children learning to read at home or at school, with the book as a focus for relations between the generations. (艺术品的选择和排列方式强调了不同时代和文化之间的联系。我们看到孩子们在家里或学校学习阅读的场景，这本书是几代人之间关系的焦点)"

以及"**These scenes may have been painted hundreds of years ago, but they record moments (这些场景可能是数百年前绘制的，但它们记录了一些时刻)**"可推知，此处指书籍是人类之间相互联系和理解的纽带，故与画线短语"**relate to**"意思最相近的为 A 项"理解、认识到"。故选 A。

11.推理判断题。通过文章最后一段"**it remains as interactive as any battery-powered e-reader (它仍然像任何电池供电的电子阅读器一样具有互动性)**"以及"**printed book still offers the chance of a wholly private, "off-line" activity (印刷书籍仍然提供了完全私人的"离线"活动的机会)**"可推知，本文作者提到电子阅读器想表达的是印刷书籍并没有完全过时。故选 A。

【2023•新高考 II 卷】

As cities balloon with growth, access to nature for people living in urban areas is becoming harder to find. If you're lucky, there might be a pocket park near where you live, but it's unusual to find places in a city that are relatively wild.

Past research has found health and wellness benefits of nature for humans, but a new study shows that wildness in urban areas is extremely important for human well-being.

The research team focused on a large urban park. They surveyed several hundred park-goers, asking them to submit a written summary online of a meaningful interaction they had with nature in the park. The researchers then examined these submissions, coding (编码) experiences into different categories. For example, one participant's experience of "*We sat and listened to the waves at the beach for a while*" was assigned the categories "sitting at beach" and "listening to waves."

Across the 320 submissions, a pattern of categories the researchers call a "nature language" began to emerge. After the coding of all submissions, half a dozen categories were noted most often as important to visitors. These include encountering wildlife, walking along the edge of water, and following an established trail.

Naming each nature experience creates a usable language, which helps people recognize and take part in the activities that are most satisfying and meaningful to them. For example, the experience of walking along the edge of water might be satisfying for a young professional on a weekend hike in the park. Back downtown during a workday, they can enjoy a more domestic form of this interaction by walking along a fountain on their lunch break.

"We're trying to generate a language that helps bring the human-nature interactions back into our daily lives. And for that to happen, we also need to protect nature so that we can interact with it," said Peter Kahn, a senior author of the study.

12. What phenomenon does the author describe at the beginning of the text?

    A. Pocket parks are now popular.

    B. Wild nature is hard to find in cities.

    C. Many cities are overpopulated.

    D. People enjoy living close to nature.

13. Why did the researchers code participant submissions into categories?

    A. To compare different types of park-goers.

    B. To explain why the park attracts tourists.

    C. To analyze the main features of the park.

D. To find patterns in the visitors' summaries.

14. What can we learn from the example given in paragraph 5?

A. Walking is the best way to gain access to nature.

B. Young people are too busy to interact with nature.

C. The same nature experience takes different forms.

D. The nature language enhances work performance.

15. What should be done before we can interact with nature according to Kahn?

A. Language study.

B. Environmental conservation.

C. Public education.

D. Intercultural communication.

【答案】12. B   13. D   14. C   15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。城市化让人们越来越难以接触到自然，但一项新研究发现城市中的野生自然对人类健康和幸福感具有重要影响。研究团队对一座

大型城市公园的游客进行调查，发现与野生自然的互动可以创造出一种可用的语言，帮助人们认识和参与最令人满意和有意义的活动。该研究呼吁保护城市中的野生自然。

12.细节理解题。根据第一段内容"As cities balloon with growth, access to nature for people living in urban areas is becoming harder to find. If you're lucky, there might be a pocket park near where you live, but it's unusual to find places in a city that are relatively wild.(随着城市的飞速发展，生活在城市地区的人们越来越难以接近大自然。如果你幸运的话，你住的地方附近可能会有一个袖珍公园，但在城市里找到相对天然的地方是罕见的)"可知，文章开头作者讲述了一种现象，在城市里，人们很难找到野生的自然。故选 B。

13.推理判断题。根据第三段的"They surveyed several hundred park-goers, asking them to submit a written summary online of a meaningful interaction they had with nature in the park. The researchers then examined these submissions, coding (编码) experiences into different categories. (他们调查了数百名公园游客，要求他们在网上提交一份书面总结，描述他们在公园里与大自然有意义的互动。然后，研究人员检查了这些提交的信息，将体验分为不同的类别)"可知，研究人员按照公园游客提交的在公园里与大自然互动的活动把游客分类，再根据第四段"Across the 320 submissions, a pattern of categories the researchers call a "nature language" began to emerge. After the coding of all submissions, half a dozen categories were noted most often as important to visitors. (在这 320 份提交的作品中，一种被研究人员称为"自然语言"的分类模式开始出现。在对所有提交的内容进行编码后，有六个类别被认为对游客最重要)"可知，研究人员对参与者提交的内容进行了分类，以便在游客的总结中找到模式，并确定对游客最重要的自然体验。通过这样做，他们能够创造一种"自然语言"，帮助人们认识并参与对他们来说最满意和最有意义的活动。选项 D 准确地反映了这一目的。故选 D。

14.推理判断题。根据第五段内容"Naming each nature experience creates a usable language, which helps people recognize and take part in the activities that are most satisfying and meaningful to them. For example,

the experience of walking along the edge of water might be satisfying for a young professional on a weekend hike in the park. Back downtown during a workday, they can enjoy a more domestic form of this interaction by walking along a fountain on their lunch break. (命名每一种自然体验创造了一种可用的语言，这有助于人们认识并参与到对他们来说最满意和最有意义的活动中。例如，沿着水边散步的经历可能会让一个年轻的专业人士在周末去公园徒步旅行时感到满意。在工作日回到市中心，他们可以在午休时沿着喷泉散步，享受一种更居家的互动方式)”可知，本段讲述了自然体验创造一种可用的语言，有助于人们识别并参与对自己来说最满意最有意义的活动，接下来以一个年轻的专业人士参与自然的方式举例说明，去公园时沿着水边散步让他感到满意，回到市中心工作时他可以通过沿着喷泉散步获得满足。因此推知，从第五段的例子中我们可以知道一样的自然体验可以呈现不同的形式。故选 C。

15.推理判断题。根据最后一段““We're trying to generate a language that helps bring the human-nature interactions back into our daily lives. And for that to happen, we also need to protect nature so that we can interact with it,” said Peter Kahn, a senior author of the study. (“我们正试图创造一种语言，帮助将人类与自然的互动带回我们的日常生活中。要做到这一点，我们还需要保护自然，这样我们才能与它互动，”该研究的资深作者彼得·卡恩说。)”可推断，彼得·卡恩认为在我们与大自然互动之前我们应该先要保护自然。故选 B。

【2023·全国甲卷】

I was about 13 when an uncle gave me a copy of Jostein Gaarder's *Sophie's World*. It was full of ideas that were new to me, so I spent the summer with my head in and out of that book. It spoke to me and brought me into a world of philosophy (哲学).

That love for philosophy lasted until I got to college. Nothing kills the love for philosophy faster than people who think they understand Foucault, Baudrillard, or Confucius better than you — and then try to explain them.

Eric weiner's *The Socrates Express: In Search of Life Lessons from Dead Philosophers* reawakened my love for philosophy. It is not an explanation, but an invitation to think and experience philosophy.

Weiner starts each chapter with a scene on a train ride between cities and then frames each philosopher's work in the context (背景) of one thing they can help us do better. The end result is a read in which we learn to wonder like Socrates, see like Thoreau, listen like Schopenhauer, and have no regrets like Nietzsche. This, more than a book about undestanding philosophy, is a book about learning to use philosophy to improve a life.

He makes philosophical thought an appealing exercise that improves the quality of our experiences, and he does so with plenty of humor. Weiner enters into conversation with some of the most important philosophers in history, and he becomes part of that crowd in the process by decoding (解读) their messages and adding his own interpretation.

The Socrates Express is a fun, sharp book that draws readers in with its apparent simplicity and gradually pulls them in deeper thoughts on desire, loneliness, and aging. The invitation is clear: Weiner wants you to pick up a coffee or tea and sit down with this book. I encourage you to take his offer. It's worth your time, even if time is something we don't have a lot of.

28. Who opened the door to philosophy for the author?

    A. Foucault.   B. Eric Weiner.

    C. Jostein Gaarder.   D. A college teacher.

29. Why does the author list great philosophers in paragraph 4?

    A. To compare Weiner with them.

    B. To give examples of great works.

    C. To praise their writing skills.

    D. To help readers understand Weiners book.

30. What does the author like about *The Socrates Express*?

    A. Its views on history are well-presented.

    B. Its ideas can be applied to daily life.

    C. It includes comments from readers.

    D. It leaves an open ending.

31. What does the author think of Weiners book?

    A. Objective and plain.

    B. Daring and ambitious.

    C. Serious and hard to follow.

    D. Humorous and straightforward.

【答案】28. C 29. D 30. B 31. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。作者在 13 岁时开始喜欢哲学，随后 Weiner 的书 The Socrates Express 唤起了作者对哲学的热爱。文章通过介绍了 The Socrates Express 这本书，倡导读者花时间去读这本书。

28.细节理解题。根据第一段"I was about 13 when an uncle gave me a copy of Jostein Gaarder's Sophie's World. It was full of ideas that were new to me, so I spent the summer with my head in and out of that book. It spoke to me and brought me into a world of philosophy(哲学).(我 13 岁的时候，一个叔叔给了我一本 Jostein Gaarder 的《 Sophie 的世界》。书里面的观点对我来说都很新奇，所以我整个夏天都在钻研那本书。它对我说话，把我带入一个哲学的世界。)"可知，Jostein Gaarder 为作者打开了通往哲学的大门。故选 C。

29.推理判断题。根据第四段中"Weiner starts each chapter with a scene on a train ride between cities and then frames each philosopher's work in the context (背景) of one thing they can help us do better. The end result is a read in which we learn to wonder like Socrates, see like Thoreau, listen like Schopenhauer, and have no regrets like Nietzsche. (Weiner 在每一章的开头都描述了一个城市之间火车旅行的场景,然后将每一位哲学家的著作框定在一个他们能够帮助我们做得更好的事情上。最终的结果是，我们学会了像苏格拉底一样思考，像梭罗一样看，像叔本华一样听，像尼采一样没有遗憾。)"可知,作者在第四段开头描写了 Weiner 书的内容，接着作者通过列举了几位伟大的哲学家来描写读完这本书后我们能从中学到的东西，由此可推知,作者列举了几位伟大的哲学家是为了帮助读者理解 Weiners 的书。故选 D。

30.细节理解题。根据第四段中"This, more than a book about undestanding philosophy, is a book abour

learning to use philosophy to improve a life.(这不仅仅是一本关于理解哲学的书，更是一本关于学习运用哲学来改善生活的书。)"可知，作者喜欢 The Socrates Express 这本书，是因为它的思想可以应用到日常生活中。故选 B。

31.推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中"He makes philosopical thought an appealing exercise that improves the quality of our experiences, and he does so with plenty of humor.(他使哲学思想成为一种有吸引力的练习，可以提高我们经验的质量，而且他在做这件事的时候充满了幽默感。)"可知，Weiners 的书很幽默，根据最后一段中"The Socrates Express is a fun, sharp book that draws readers in with its apparent simplicity and gradually pulls them in deeper thoughts on desire, loneliness, and aging. (The Socrates Express 是一本有趣而尖锐的书，它以其表面上的简单吸引着读者，并逐渐将他们拉进对欲望、孤独和衰老的深层思考中。)"可知，Weiners 的书简单易懂，由此可知，Weiners 的书既幽默又简单易懂。故选 D。

【2023▪全国甲卷】

Grizzly bears, which may grow to about 2.5 m long and weigh over 400 kg, occupy a conflicted corner of the American psyche-we revere (敬畏) them even as they give us frightening dreams. Ask the tourists from around the world that flood into Yellowstone National Park what they most hope to see, and their answer is often the same: a grizzly bear.

"Grizzly bears are re-occupying large areas of their former range," says bear biologist Chris Servheen. As grizzly bears expand their range into places where they haven't been seen in a century or more, they're increasingly being sighted by humans.

The western half of the U.S. was full of grizzlies when Europeans came, with a rough number of 50,000 or more living alongside Native Americans. By the early 1970s, after centuries of cruel and continuous hunting by settlers, 600 to 800 grizzlies remained on a mere 2 percent of their former range in the Northern Rockies. In 1975, grizzlies were listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Today, there are about 2,000 or more grizzly bears in the U.S. Their recovery has been so successful that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has twice attempted to delist grizzlies, which would loosen legal protections and allow them to be hunted. Both efforts were overturned due to lawsuits from conservation groups. For now, grizzlies remain listed.

Obviously, if precautions (预防) aren't taken, grizzlies can become troublesome, sometimes killing farm animals or walking through yards in search of food. If people remove food and attractants from their yards and campsites, grizzlies will typically pass by without trouble. Putting electric fencing around chicken houses and other farm animal quarters is also highly effective at getting grizzlies away. "Our hope is to have a clean, attractant-free place where bears can pass through without learning bad habits," says James Jonkel, longtime biologist who manages bears in and around Missoula.

32. How do Americans look at grizzlies?

  A. They cause mixed feelings in people.

  B. They should be kept in national parks.

  C. They are of high scientific value.

D. They are a symbol of American culture.

33. What has helped the increase of the grizzly population?

   A. The European settlers' behavior.

   B. The expansion of bears' range.

   C. The protection by law since 1975.

   D. The support of Native Americans.

34. What has stopped the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service from delisting grizzlies?

   A. The opposition of conservation groups.

   B. The successful comeback of grizzlies.

   C. The voice of the biologists.

   D. The local farmers' advocates.

35. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

   A. Food should be provided for grizzlies.

   B. People can live in harmony with grizzlies.

   C. A special path should be built for grizzlies.

   D. Technology can be introduced to protect grizzlies.

【答案】32. A 33. C 34. A 35. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文，讲述了美国灰熊从濒危物种恢复到 2000 多头，但也带来了一些问题。

32.细节理解题。根据第一段中"Grizzly bears, which may grow to about 2.5 m long and weigh over 400 kg, occupy a conflicted corner of the American psyche-we revere them even as they give us frightening dreams. (灰熊可以长到 2.5 米长，体重超过 400 公斤，在美国人的心理中占据着一个矛盾的角落——即使它们给我们带来可怕的梦，我们也敬畏它们)"可知，美国人对灰熊既有害怕，又有敬畏，他们的情感是混合的。故选 A 项。

33.推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句"In 1975, grizzlies were listed under the Endangered Species Act. (1975 年，灰熊被列入《濒危物种法》)"以及第四段"Today, there are about 2, 000 or more grizzly bears in the U.S. Their recovery has been so successful that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has twice attempted to delist grizzlies, which would loosen legal protections and allow them to be hunted. (如今，美国大约有 2,000 只或更多的灰熊。它们的恢复非常成功，以至于美国鱼类和野生动物管理局两次试图将灰熊从名单上除名，这将放松对灰熊的法律保护，允许它们被猎杀)"可推知，由于 1975 年起受法律保护，灰熊的数量有了增长。故选 C 项。

34.细节理解题。根据第四段中"Today, there are about 2,000 or more grizzly bears in the U.S. Their recovery has been so successful that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has twice attempted to delist grizzlies, which would loosen legal protections and allow them to be hunted. Both efforts were overturned due to lawsuits from conservation groups. For now, grizzlies remain listed. (如今，美国大约有 2,000 只或更多的灰熊。它们的恢复非常成功，以至于美国鱼类和野生动物管理局两次试图将灰熊从名单上除名，这将放松对灰熊的法

律保护，允许它们被猎杀。由于环保组织的诉讼，这两项努力都被推翻了。目前，灰熊仍在名单上)"可知，是环保组织的的反对阻止了美国鱼类和野生动物管理局将灰熊从濒危物种名单上除名。故选 A 项。

35.推理判断题。根据最后一段中"Obviously, if precautions aren't taken, grizzlies can become troublesome, sometimes killing farm animals or walking through yards in search of food. If people remove food and attractants from their yards and campsites, grizzlies will typically pass by without trouble. Putting electric fencing around chicken houses and other farm animal quarters is also highly effective at getting grizzlies away. "Our hope is to have a clean, attractant-free place where bears can pass through without learning bad habits," says James Jonkel, longtime biologist who manages bears in and around Missoula. (显然，如果不采取预防措施，灰熊会变得很麻烦，有时会杀死农场动物，或者在院子里寻找食物。如果人们把食物和引诱剂从他们的院子和露营地移走，灰熊通常会安然通过。在鸡舍和其他农场动物生活区周围设置电动围栏也能有效地赶走灰熊。"我们希望有一个干净，没有诱饵的地方，熊可以通过，而不会养成坏习惯，"詹姆斯·琼克尔说，他是一位长期管理米苏拉及其周围熊的生物学家)"可推知，灰熊数量增长，虽然会带来一些麻烦，但是如果采取一些预防措施，人和灰熊可以和谐相处。故选 B 项。

【2023·全国乙卷】

What comes into your mind when you think of British food? Probably fish and chips, or a Sunday dinner of meat and two vegetables. But is British food really so uninteresting? Even though Britain has a reputation for less-than-impressive cuisine, it is producing more top class chefs who appear frequently on our television screens and whose recipe books frequently top the best seller lists.

It's thanks to these TV chefs rather than any advertising campaign that Britons are turning away from meat-and-two-veg and ready-made meals and becoming more adventurous in their cooking habits. It is recently reported that the number of those sticking to a traditional diet is slowly declining and around half of Britain's consumers would like to change or improve their cooking in some way. There has been a rise in the number of students applying for food courses at UK universities and colleges. It seems that TV programmes have helped change what people think about cooking.

According to a new study from market analysts, 1 in 5 Britons say that watching cookery programmes on TV has encouraged them to try different food. Almost one third say they now use a wider variety of ingredients (配料) than they used to, and just under 1 in 4 say they now buy better quality ingredients than before. One in four adults say that TV chefs have made them much more confident about expanding their cookery knowledge and skills, and young people are also getting more interested in cooking. The UK's obsession (痴迷) with food is reflected through television scheduling. Cookery shows and documentaries about food are broadcast more often than before. With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it's no longer "uncool" for boys to like cooking.

28. What do people usually think of British food?

   A. It is simple and plain.   B. It is rich in nutrition.

   C. It lacks authentic tastes.   D. It deserves a high reputation.

29. Which best describes cookery programme on British TV?

A. Authoritative.   B. Creative.

C. Profitable.   D. Influential.

30. Which is the percentage of the people using more diverse ingredients now?

    A. 20%.   B. 24%.   C. 25%.   D. 33%.

31. What might the author continue talking about?

A. The art of cooking in other countries.   B. Male chefs on TV programmes.

C. Table manners in the UK.   D. Studies of big eaters.

【答案】28. A   29. D 30. D 31. B

【导语】本篇是一篇说明文，介绍英国人在英国烹饪节目的影响下改变对烹饪的看法，并尝试新的烹饪习惯。

28.细节理解题。根据第一段的"**What comes into your mind when you think of British food? Probably fish and chips, or a Sunday dinner of meat and two vegetables. But is British food really so uninteresting?**"（当你想到英国食物时，你会想到什么？你可能想到的是炸鱼薯条，或是一肉两菜的周日晚餐。但是，英国食物真的如此无趣吗？）可知，提及英国食物，大家往往只是想到炸鱼薯条和周日烤肉，所以人们通常会觉得英国食物平平无奇。故选 A 项。

29.推理判断题。根据第二段的"**It's thanks to these TV chefs rather than any advertising campaign that Britons are turning away from meat-and-two-veg and ready-made meals and becoming more adventurous in their cooking habits.**"（正是由于电视上的这些大厨，而不是凭借广告宣传活动，英国人正在远离"一肉两菜"和速食餐，而变得更加愿意探索新的烹饪习惯。）和"**It seems that TV programmes have helped change what people think about cooking.**"（似乎电视节目帮助改变了人们对烹饪的看法。）可知，英国的烹饪节目能够改变英国人对烹饪的看法，尝试从传统的英式饮食走出来，尝试新的烹饪习惯，由此推知英国的烹饪节目具有很大的影响力。故选 D 项。

30.细节理解题。根据第三段的"**Almost one third say they now use a wider variety of ingredients (配料) than they used to, and just under 1 in 4 say they now buy better quality ingredients than before.**"（几乎三分之一的人表示他们现在使用的配料比以前更多，将近四分之一的人表示他们现在购买的配料质量比以前更好。）可知，三分之一左右的人，也就是 33%左右的人，使用的配料比以前更多。故选 D 项。

31.推理判断题。根据第三段的最后一句"**With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it's no longer "uncool" for boys to like cooking.**"（随着电视上出现越来越多男性厨师，男孩子喜欢烹饪不再是一件"不酷"的事了。）可知，接下来，文章应该具体介绍电视上的男性厨师，从而与上文形成语义连贯。故选 B 项。

【2023·浙江 1 月卷】

According to the Solar Energy Industry Association, the number of solar panels installed(安装)has grown rapidly in the past decade, and it has to grow even faster to meet climate goals. But all of that growth will take up a lot of space, and though more and more people accept the concept of solar energy, few like large solar panels to be installed near them.

Solar developers want to put up panels as quickly and cheaply as possible, so they haven't given much thought to what they put under them. Often, they'll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in farming regions, see solar farms as destroyers of the soil.

"Solar projects need to be good neighbors," says Jordan Macknick, the head of the Innovative Site Preparation and Impact Reductions on the Environment(InSPIRE)project. "They need to be protectors of the land and contribute to the agricultural economy." InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to "low-impact" solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land. One of the easiest low-impact solar strategies is providing habitat for pollinators(传粉昆虫).

Habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change have caused dramatic declines in pollinator populations over the past couple of decades, which has damaged the U.S. agricultural economy. Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use. Conservation organizations put out pollinator-friendliness guidelines for home gardens, businesses, schools, cities—and now there are guidelines for solar farms.

Over the past few years, many solar farm developers have transformed the space under their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil improvement and carbon reduction. "These pollinator-friendly solar farms can have a valuable impact on everything that's going on in the landscape," says Macknick.

32. What do solar developers often ignore?

    A. The decline in the demand for solar energy.

    B. The negative impact of installing solar panels.

    C. The rising labor cost of building solar farms.

    D. The most recent advances in solar technology.

33. What does InSPIRE aim to do?

    A. Improve the productivity of local farms.

    B. Invent new methods for controlling weeds.

    C. Make solar projects environmentally friendly.

    D. Promote the use of solar energy in rural areas.

34. What is the purpose of the laws mentioned in paragraph 4?

    A. To conserve pollinators.   B. To restrict solar development.

    C. To diversify the economy.   D. To ensure the supply of energy.

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

    A. Pollinators: To Leave or to Stay   B. Solar Energy: Hope for the Future

    C. InSPIRE: A Leader in Agriculture   D. Solar Farms: A New Development

【答案】32. B33. C34. A35. D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。介绍的是用一种更加友好的方式建立一种新型的太阳能农场，这种新型的农场更有利于保护各种传粉昆虫，从而促进农业的发展。

32.推理判断题。根据第二段中的"Often, they'll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in farming regions, see solar farms as

destroyers of the soil.(通常，他们最终会用小石头填满该地区，并使用化学物质来控制杂草。结果是，许多社区，特别是在农业地区，将太阳能农场视为土壤的破坏者。)"可知，太阳能开发者采用不环保的方式处理太阳能板安装后产生的问题，导致人们把太阳能农场看作是土壤的破坏者，由此可以推断，开发者在安装太阳能板后忽略了其带来的负面影响。故选 B 项。

33.细节理解题。根据第三段中的 "**InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to "low-impact" solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land.(InSPIRE** 正在研究"低影响"太阳能开发的实用方法，其重点是以对土地更友好的方式建立和运营太阳能农场。)"可知，**InSPIRE** 采用友好的方式建立和运营太阳能农场，也就是使得太阳能农场更加环保。故选 **C** 项。

34.细节理解题。根据第四段中的"**Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use.**(超过 **28** 个州通过了与传粉媒介栖息地保护和农药使用有关的法律。)"可知，这些法律都是与保护传粉者栖息地和农药使用相关，所以这些法律的目的是保护授粉者。故选 **A** 项。

35.主旨大意题。根据最后一段中的"**Over the past few years, many solar farm developers have transformed the space under their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil improvement and carbon reduction.**(在过去的几年里，许多太阳能农场开发商将太阳能电池板下的空间改造成各种传粉媒介的庇护所，从而改善了土壤并减少了碳排放。)"可知，现在的太阳能农场在过去的几年里已经得到了很大的发展，更重要的是太阳能农场也变得更加的环保，这将是未来发展农业的新趋势，再结合全文对太阳农场的发展过程的介绍可以判断，本文主题是介绍太阳能农场。故选 **D** 项。

〖2022 年高考真题题组〗

【2022·新高考 I 卷】

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28. What is the purpose of the project?

    A. To ensure harmony in care homes.

    B. To provide part-time jobs for the aged.

    C. To raise money for medical research.

    D. To promote the elderly people's welfare.

29. How has the project affected Ruth Xavier?

    A. She has learned new life skills.

    B. She has gained a sense of achievement.

    C. She has recovered her memory.

    D. She has developed a strong personality.

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

    A. Improve.   B. Oppose.

    C. Begin.   D. Evaluate.

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

    A. It is well received.   B. It needs to be more creative.

    C. It is highly profitable.   D. It takes ages to see the results.

【答案】28 D29. B30. C31. A

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

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

29. B。推理判断题。根据文章第五段""**It'ｓ good to have a different focus. People have been bringing their children in to see the hens and residents come and sit outside to watch them. I'ｍ enjoying the creative activities, and it feels great to have done something useful.**" (有不同的关注点很好。人们把自己的孩子带进来看母鸡，居民们也来外面坐着看它们。我喜欢创造性的活动，做一些有用的事情的感觉很好)"可推知，Ruth Xavier 通过该项目获得了一种成就感。故选 B。

30. C。词义猜测题。根据文章倒数第二段"**Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions. We are looking forward to the benefits and fun the project can bring to people here.** (居民们非常欢迎该项目的想法和创意会议。我们期待这个项目能给这里的人们带来好处和乐趣)"以及划线处前的"**one of the first (第一批人之一)**"可知 Wendy Wilson 是着手这项工程的人之一，划线处的含义与 C 项："**Begin (开始)**"含义相近。故选 C。

31. A。推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段"**Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions. We are looking forward to the benefits and fun the project can bring to people here. (**居民们非常欢迎该项目的想法和创意会议。我们期待这个项目能给这里的人们带来好处和乐趣**)**"以及最后一段"**Lynn Lewis, director of Notting Hill Pathways, said："We are happy to be taking part in the project. It will really help connect our residents through a shared interest and creative activities."**（"诺丁山路径"的负责人林恩•刘易斯说:我们很高兴能参与这个项目。它将通过共同的兴趣和创造性活动真正帮助我们的居民联系起来**)**"可知，该项目的反响很好。故选 A。

【2022·新高考 I 卷】

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    A. They had fewer upper teeth than lower teeth.

    B. They could not open and close their lips easily.

    C. Their jaws were not conveniently structured.

    D. Their lower front teeth were not large enough.

34. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

A. Supporting evidence for the research results.

B. Potential application of the research findings.

C. A further explanation of the research methods.

D. A reasonable doubt about the research process.

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

A. It is key to effective communication.

B. It contributes much to cultural diversity.

C. It is a complex and dynamic system.

D. It drives the evolution of human beings.

【答案】32. D 33. C 34. A 35. C

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

32. D。细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 "More than 30 years ago, the scholar Charles Hockett noted that speech sounds called labiodentals, such as "f" and "v", were more common in the languages of societies that ate softer foods. Now a team of researchers led by Damian Blasi at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, has found how and why this trend arose.（30 多年前，学者 Charles Hockett 注意到，被称为唇齿音的语音，如 "f" 和 "v"，在吃软食物的社会的语言中更常见。现在，瑞士苏黎世大学的 Damian Blasi 领导的一组研究人员发现了这一趋势产生的方式和原因。）" 可知 Damian Blasi 的研究重点是在语言的演变上。故选 D。

33. C。细节理解题。根据第三段中的 "They discovered that the upper and lower front teeth of ancient human adults were aligned，making it hard to produce labiodentals，which are formed by touching the lower lip to the upper teeth. Later, our jaws changed to an overbite structure , making it easier to produce such sounds.（他们发现，古人类的上门牙和下门牙是对齐的，因此很难产生唇齿音，唇齿音是通过下唇接触上牙齿而形成的。后来，我们的下颚变成了覆盖咬合结构，更容易发出这样的声音）" 可知，因为古代成年人的下颚结构使他们很难发出唇齿音。故选 C。

34. A。主旨大意题。根据第五段中的 "Analyses of a language database also confirmed that there was a global change in the sound of world languages after the so Neolithic age, with the use of "f" and "v" increasing remarkably during the last few thousand years. These sounds are still not found in the languages of many hunter-gatherer people today.（对语言数据库的分析也证实，在新石器时代之后，世界语言的发音发生了全球性的变化，在过去几千年里，"f" 和 "v" 的使用显著增加。这些声音在今天许多狩猎采集者的语言中仍然没有发现）" 可知，第五段主要是通过列明数据分析结果来进一步证明研究结果。故选 A。

35. C。推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中 ""The set of speech sounds we use has not necessarily remained stable since the appearance of human beings, but rather the huge variety of speech sounds that we find today is the product of a complex interplay of things like biological change and cultural evolution," said Steven Moran, a member of the research team.（研究小组成员 Steven Moran 说："自从人类出现以来，我们使用的语音不一定保持稳定，我们今天发现的各种语音都是生物变化和文化进化等复杂相互作用的产物。"）" 可知，Steven Moran 认为语音是一个复杂的动态系统。故选 C。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    A. Ineffective.   B. Unnecessary.

    C. Inconsistent.   D. Unfair.

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

    A. Where a driver came from.   B. Whether a driver used their phone.

    C. How fast a driver was going.   D. When a driver arrived at the scene.

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

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

31. What is a suitable title for the text?

    A. To Drive or Not to Drive? Think Before You Start

    B. Texting and Driving? Watch Out for the Textalyzer

    C. New York Banning Hand-Held Devices by Drivers.

    D. The Next Generation Cell Phone: The Textalyzer.

【答案】28. A   29. B 30. D 31. B

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

28. A。推理判断题。根据第一段中"Over the last seven years, most states have banned texting by drivers, and public service campaigns have tried a wide range of methods to persuade people to put down their phones when they are behind the wheel."（在过去的七年里，大多数州都禁止司机发短信，公共服务活动也尝试了各种各样的方法来说服人们在开车时放下手机。）以及第二段中"Yet the problem, by just about any measure, appears to be getting worse."（然而，无论以何种标准衡量，这个问题似乎都在恶化。）可知，

大多数州使用了各种各样的方法说服司机们在开车的时候放下手机，可是情况却越来越糟糕。所以各种方法是无效的。**A 选项 ineffective 意为"无效的"，与此相符。故选 A。**

29. B。细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中"The technology could determine whether a driver had just texted, emailed or done anything else that is not allowed under New York's hands-free driving laws."（这项技术可以确定司机是否发了短信、发了邮件，或者做了纽约免提驾驶法不允许的其他事情。）可知，Textalyzer 能够确定的是司机是否使用了手机发短信、邮件以及其他驾驶法不允许的行为。B 选项意为"是否司机使用了手机。"与此相符，故选 B。

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

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

【2022·新高考 II 卷】

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

"Think of a rubber band. In the beginning, it is flexible, but put it in a drawer for 20 years and it will become dry and easily broken," says Dr. Ben Levine, a heart specialist at the University of Texas. That's what happens to the heart. Fortunately for those in midlife, Levine is finding that even if you haven't been an enthusiastic exerciser, getting in shape now may help improve your aging heart.

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

"We took these 50-year-old hearts and turned the clock back to 30-or 35-year-old hearts," says Levine. "And the reason they got so much stronger and fitter was that their hearts could now fill a lot better and pump（泵送）a lot

more blood during exercise." But the hearts of those who participated in less intense exercise didn't change, he says.

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

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

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

    A. The right way of exercising.   B. The causes of a heart attack.

    C. The difficulty of keeping fit.   D. The aging process of the heart.

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

    A. Diet plan.   B. Professional background.

    C. Exercise type.   D. Previous physical condition.

34. What does Levine's research find?

    A. Middle-aged hearts get younger with aerobic exercise.

    B. High-intensity exercise is more suitable for the young.

    C. It is never too late for people to start taking exercise.

    D. The more exercise we do, the stronger our hearts get.

35. What does Dr. Nieca Goldberg suggest?

    A. Making use of the findings.   B. Interviewing the study participants.

    C. Conducting further research.   D. Clarifying the purpose of the study.

【答案】32. D　33. C　34. A 35. C

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是锻炼对于心脏的好处。

32. D。推理判断题。根据第二段的""Think of a rubber band. In the beginning, it is flexible, but put it in a drawer for 20 years and it will become dry and easily broken," says Dr. Ben Levine, a heart specialist at the University of Texas. That's what happens to the heart.(" 想想橡皮筋。一开始，它是灵活的，但把它放在抽屉里 20 年，它就会变得干燥，很容易破碎，"德克萨斯大学的心脏专家本·莱文博士说。这就是心脏的变化。)" 可知，莱文想通过提到橡皮筋来解释心脏的老化过程，故选 D。

33. C。推理判断题。根据第三段的 "The first group participated in a program of nonaerobic exercise—balance training and weight training—three times a week. The second group did high-intensity aerobic exercise under the guidance of a trainer for four or more days a week.(第一组每周参加三次非有氧运动——平衡训练和重量训练。第二组在教练的指导下每周进行 4 天或更多的高强度有氧运动。)" 可知，两组在研究设计上的不同在于运动类型的不同，故选 C。

34. A。细节理解题。根据第三段的 "The second group did high-intensity aerobic exercise under the guidance of a trainer for four or more days a week. After two years, the second group saw remarkable improvements in heart health.(第二组在教练的指导下每周进行 4 天或更多的高强度有氧运动。两年后，第二组的心脏健

【2022·全国甲卷】

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

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

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

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

    A. By following instructions.   B. By using a tool.

    C. By turning the box around.   D. By removing the lid.

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

    A. Using a key to unlock a door.   B. Telling parrots from other birds.

    C. Putting a ball into a round hole.   D. Grouping toys of different shapes.

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

    A. How far they are able to see.   B. How they track moving objects.

    C. Whether they are smarter than monkeys.   D. Whether they use a sense of touch in the test.

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

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

    C. Cockatoos: Clever Signal-Readers   D. Cockatoos: Skilful Shape-Sorters

24-27 BCDD

【解题导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一种会识别形状的凤头鹦鹉。

24. B。事实细节题 根据第一段中的第二句 Though not known to use tools in the wild, the birds have proved

skilful at tool use while kept in the cage. 以及该段最后两句 ... the birds were given five differently shaped "keys" to choose from. Inserting the correct "key" would let out the nut. 可知，凤头鹦鹉在笼子里使用工具很熟练，给它们形状不同的"钥匙"以供选择，插入正确的"钥匙"就能把盒子里的坚果取出来。

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

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

27. D。主旨大意题。通读全文，再结合文章第一段"Coffin's cockatoos, a kind of small parrot native to Australasia, have been shown to have similar shape-recognition abilities to a human two-year-old. (科芬的凤头鹦鹉是一种原产于大洋洲的小鹦鹉，它的形状识别能力与两岁的人类相似)"可推知，本文主要介绍了会识别形状的凤头鹦鹉。D 项"Cockatoos: Skilful Shape-Sorters (凤头鹦鹉：识别形状的熟练工)"符合文意，最适合作为本文标题。故选 D。

【2022·全国甲卷】

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

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

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

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

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

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

　　A. Try challenging things.　　　　　　　　　　B. Take a degree.

C. Bring back lost memories.　　　　　　D. Stick to a promise.

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

　　A. Lovely penguins.　　　　　　　　B. Beautiful scenery.

　　C. A discount fare.　　　　　　　　　D. A friend's invitation.

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

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

　　C. It should be well preserved.　　　　D. It needs to be fully introduced.

31. What is the text mainly about?

　　A. A childhood dream.　　　　　　　B. An unforgettable experience.

　　C. Sailing around the world.　　　　　D. Meeting animals in Antarctica.

28-31 ACCA

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

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

29. C。细节理解题。根据第三段中的"And it was in Chile she discovered she could get last-minute cheap deals on ships going to Antarctica from the islands off Tiera del Fuego.(正是在智利，她发现自己可以在最后一刻买到从火地岛附近岛屿前往南极洲的廉价船只)"可知，是一张折扣票价让 Ginni 决定去南极洲旅行的。故选 C。

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

31. A。主旨大意题。根据第二段"Ever since her childhood, Ginni, now 71 has had a deep love for travel.(今年 71 岁的吉妮从小就对旅行有着深深的热爱)"及全文可知，文章主要介绍了 71 岁的 Ginni Balinton 从小就对旅行有着深深的热爱，渴望探险，不再跳舞和孩子们成家立业之后，她开始周游世界，并在 2008 年开始了前往南极洲的旅程。由此可知，A childhood dream.(童年的梦想)能够概括文章主旨。故选 A。

【2022·全国乙卷】

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

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

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

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

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

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

    B. Drones' ability to work at high altitudes.

    C. The reduction of cost in designing drones.

    D. Drones' reliable performance in remote areas.

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

    A. Personnel safety.   B. Assistance from drones.

    C. Inspection and repair.   D. Construction of infrastructure.

30. What function is expected of the rail drones?

    A . To provide early warning.   B. To make trains run automatically.

    C. To earn profits for the crews.   D. To accelerate transportation.

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

    A. What Faults Can Be Detected with Drones

    B. How Production of Drones Can Be Expanded

    C. What Difficulty Drone Development Will Face

    D How Drones Will Change the Future of Railways

28-31 ACAD

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

28. A。细节理解题。根据文章第二段"Drones are already being used to examine high-tension electrical lines. They could do precisely the same thing to inspect railway lines and other vital aspects of rail infrastructure such as the correct position of railway tracks and switching points.(无人机已经被用于检查高压电线。他们完全可以做同样的事情来检查铁路线路和铁路基础设施的其他重要方面，如铁路轨道和换乘点的正确位置)"可知使用无人机检查电力线路使无人机应用于铁路线路成为可能。故选

29. C。 词义猜测题。根据后文"It is calculated that European railways alone spend approximately 20 billion euros a year on maintenance, including sending maintenance staff, often at night, to inspect and repair the rail infrastructure.(据统计，仅欧洲铁路公司每年在铁路维护上的花费就约为 200 亿欧元，其中包括经常在夜间派遣维修人员检查和维修铁路基础设施)"可知花在 maintenance 上的费用是用于"inspect and repair the rail infrastructure （检查和维修铁路基础设施"，由此可知"That includes huge savings in maintenance costs and better protection of railway personnel safety"是指大幅节省检修成本和更好地保护铁路人员安全，划线词和 C 项：Inspection and repair(检修)含义相近。故选 C。

30. A。 事实细节题 根据最后一段第一句 … detecting faults in the rail or switches, before they can cause any safety problems. 以及最后一句 … they could signal any problem, so that fast-moving trains would be able to react in time. 可知，无人机在铁路出现任何安全问题之前可以检测其故障，提前 预警，以便高速行驶的火车能及时做出反应。

31. D。 主旨大意题。根据文章主题段第一段"Can a small group of drones(无人机)guarantee the safety and reliability of railways and, at the same time, help railway operators save billions of euros each year? That is the very likely future of applying today's "eyes in the sky" technology to making sure that the millions of kilometers of rail tracks and infrastructure(基础设施)worldwide are safe for trains on a24/7 basis.(一小群无人机能否在保证铁路安全可靠的同时，帮助铁路运营商每年节省数十亿欧元?这很可能是应用今天的"空中之眼"技术的未来，以确保全球数百万公里的铁路轨道和基础设施全天候安全运行。)"以及后文第二段讲到了使用无人机检查电力线路使无人机应用于铁路线路成为可能;第三段讲到了使用无人机大幅节省维护成本和更好地保护铁路人员安全；第四段讲到了通过使用最新的技术，无人机还可以开始为铁路提供更高的价值，可知文章主要讲述了无人机将如何改变铁路的未来，所以 D 项"无人机将如何改变铁路的未来。"符合文章中心思想，适合作为本文的最佳标题。故选 D。

【2022·全国乙卷】

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

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

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

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

However, some high sugar brands, like Classic Coca Cola, have accepted the sugar tax and are refusing to

change for fear of upsetting consumers. Fruit juices, milk-based drinks and most alcoholic drinks are free of the tax, as are small companies manufacturing fewer than 1m litres per year.

Today's figures, according to one government official, show the positive influence the sugar tax is having by raising millions of pounds for sports facilities（设施）and healthier eating in schools. Helping the next generation to have a healthy and active childhood is of great importance, and the industry is playing its part.

12. Why was the sugar tax introduced?

    A. To collect money for schools.   B. To improve the quality of drinks.

    C. To protect children's health.   D. To encourage research in education.

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

    A. They turned to overseas markets.   B. They raised the prices of their products.

    C. They cut down on their production.   D. They reduced their products' sugar content.

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

    A. Most alcoholic drinks.   B. Milk-based drinks.

    C. Fruit juices.   D. Classic Coke.

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

    A. It is a short-sighted decision.   B. It is a success story.

    C. It benefits manufacturers.   D. It upsets customers.

32-35 CDDB

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了英国政府对软饮料征收的糖税来解决儿童以及青少年的健康问题，同时该收入用于学校体育。

32. C。细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的"First announced in April, 2016, the tax which applies to soft drinks containing more than 5g of sugar per 100ml, was introduced to help reduce childhood obesity .（该税于 2016 年 4 月首次宣布，适用于每 100 毫升含糖超过 5g 的软饮料，旨在帮助减少儿童肥胖。）"可知，征收糖税的目的是帮助儿童减少肥胖。故选 C。

33. D。细节理解题。根据第四段中的"It comes after more than half of soft drinks sold in shops have had their sugar levels cut by manufacturers so they can avoid paying the tax.（此前，制造商已经降低了商店中销售的超过一半的软饮料的含糖量，以避免纳税。）"可知，一些饮料公司通过降低了产品的含糖量来避税。故选 D。

34. D。细节理解题。根据第五段中的"However, some high sugar brands, like Classic Coca Cola, have accepted the sugar tax and are refusing to change for fear of upsetting consumers. Fruit juices, milk-based drinks and most alcoholic drinks are free of the tax, as are small companies manufacturing fewer than 1m litres per year.（然而，一些高糖品牌，如经典可口可乐，已经接受了糖税，并拒绝改变，因为担心会惹恼消费者。果汁、以牛奶为原料的饮料和大多数酒精饮料是免税的，每年生产不到 100 万升的小公司也是免税的。）"可知，糖税主要来自经典可口可乐这些高糖品牌。故选 D。

35. B。推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中"Today's figures, according to one government official, show the positive influence the sugar tax is having by raising millions of pounds for sports facilities and healthier

【2022·北京卷】

"<u>What would the world be if there were no hunger?</u>" It's a question that Professor Crystal would ask her students. They found it hard to answer, she wrote later, because imagining something that isn't part of real life—and learning how to make it real—is a rare skill. It is taught to artists and engineers, but much less often to scientists. Crystal set out to change that, and helped to create a global movement. The result—an approach known as systems thinking—is now seen as essential in meeting global challenges.

Systems thinking is crucial to achieving targets such as zero hunger and better nutrition because it requires considering the way in which food is produced, processed, delivered and consumed, and looking at how those things intersect (交叉) with human health, the environment, economics and society. According to systems thinking, changing the food system—or any other network—requires three things to happen. First, researchers need to identify all the players in that system; second, they must work out how they relate to each other; and third, they need to understand and quantify the impact of those relationships on each other and on those outside the system.

Take nutrition. In the latest UN report on global food security, the number of undernourished (营养不良) people in the world has been rising, despite great advances in nutrition science. Tracking of 150 biochemicals in food has been important in revealing the relationships between calories, sugar, fat and the occurrence of common diseases. But using machine learning and artificial intelligence, some scientists propose that human diets consist of at least 26,000 biochemicals—and that the vast majority are not known.This shows that we have some way to travel before achieving the first objective of systems t hinking - which,in this example, is to identify more constituent parts of the nutrition system.

A systems approach to creating change is also built on the assumption that everyone in the system has equal power. But as some researchers find, the food system is not an equal one. A good way to redress (修正) such power imbalance is for more universities to do what Crystal did and teach students how to think using a systems approach.

More researchers, policymakers and representatives from the food industry must learn to look beyond their direct lines of responsibility and adopt a systems approach. Crystal knew that visions alone don't produce results, but concluded that "we'll never produce results that we can't envision".

28. The author uses the question underlined in Paragraph 1 to _____.

    A. illustrate an argument   B. highlight an opinion

    C. introduce the topic   D. predict the ending

29. What can be inferred about the field of nutrition?

    A. The first objective of systems thinking hasn't been achieved.

    B. The relationships among players have been clarified.

    C. Machine learning can solve the nutrition problem.

    D. The impact of nutrition cannot be quantified.

30. As for systems thinking, which would the author agree with?

A. It may be used to justify power imbalance.

B. It can be applied to tackle challenges.

C. It helps to prove why hunger exists.

D. It goes beyond human imagination.

【答案】28. C29. A30. B

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了解决全球挑战的重要方法——系统思维。

28.推理判断题。由文章第一段"**"What would the world be if there were no hunger?" It's a question that Professor Crystal would ask her students. They found it hard to answer, she wrote later, because imagining something that isn't part of real life—and learning how to make it real—is a rare skill. It is taught to artists and engineers, but much less often to scientists. Crystal set out to change that, and helped to create a global movement. The result—an approach known as systems thinking—is now seen as essential in meeting global challenges. (**"如果没有饥饿，世界会是什么样子？"这是 Crystal 教授会问学生的问题。她后来写道，他们发现很难回答这个问题，因为想象一些不属于现实生活的东西，并学习如何将其变成现实是一项罕见的技能。它被教授给艺术家和工程师，但很少教授给科学家。Crystal 着手改变这种状况，并帮助创建了一个全球运动。结果，一种被称为系统思维的方法现在被视为应对全球挑战的关键。**)"可知，文章开头提出问题是为了引出话题-系统思维的方法被视为应对全球挑战的关键。故选 C 项。

29.细节理解题。由文章第三段 "**This shows that we have some way to travel before achieving the first objective of systems t hinking - which,in this example, is to identify more constituent parts of the nutrition system.**(这表明，在实现系统思考的第一个目标之前，我们还有一段路要走——在本例中，这是为了确定营养系统的更多组成部分。)"可知，实现系统思维的第一个目标还有一段路需要走，现尚未实现。故选 A 项。

30.推理判断题。由文章第一段"**Crystal set out to change that, and helped to create a global movement. The result—an approach known as systems thinking—is now seen as essential in meeting global challenges.**(Crystal 着手改变这种状况，并帮助创建了一个全球运动。结果，一种被称为系统思维的方法现在被视为应对全球挑战的关键。)"可知，作者认为该系统能应用于解决挑战。故选 B 项。

【2022·浙江 6 月卷】

All around the world, there are small changes taking place. At the side of roads, behind school playgrounds and on all kinds of unloved pieces of land across towns and cities, tiny forests barely the size of tennis courts are appearing, making a great place for both wildlife and local people who may not normally have easy access to nature. This is the Tiny Forest movement, which aims to prove that the best things in life really do come in small packages.

Tiny forests were first pioneered as a concept in the 1970s by Dr Miyawaki, a Japanese botanist. As he went on to share his concept with others, the idea soon took off in India and other countries before eventually reaching Europe, where it became popular in places like France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

So how does it work? Louise Hartley, who is leading the Tiny Forest project in the UK, explains that the process begins by identifying areas in which a tiny forest could have the biggest influence. "We focus on urban areas where access to nature is often not that easy", says Hartley. "We see it as a chance to try to break the growing disconnect between people and nature."

In a Tiny Forest, there must be a minimum of 600 trees, and the trees are planted much closer together and without chemicals or fertilisers (肥料). There are usually around 30 different kinds of all-native tree species (物种). This variety, coupled with the fact that tiny forests grow up to ten times faster than standard forests, means they attract a rich abundance of wildlife. It's also thought that these places could help reduce the risk of flooding, remove carbon from the atmosphere and fight climate change, as well as improving the mental health of those living locally.

24. What do we know about the Tiny Forest movement?

    A. It has achieved notable success.   B. It is led by number of schools.

    C. It began in Europe in the 1970s.   D. It will spread to the countryside.

25. What is the purpose of the project led by Hartley in the UK?

    A. To promote eco-tourism.   B. To improve forestry research.

    C. To popularise gardening.   D. To get people close to nature.

26. What is special about the trees in a Tiny Forest?

    A. They are small in size.   B. They are thickly planted.

    C. They are foreign species.   D. They are heavily fertilised.

【答案】24. A 25. D 26. B

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍的是世界各地的"小森林"的兴起。

24.推理判断题。根据第二段的"As he went on to share his concept with others, the idea soon took off in India and other countries before eventually reaching Europe, where it became popular in places like France, Belgium and the Netherlands.(随着他继续与他人分享他的概念，这个想法很快在印度和其他国家流行起来，最终传到了欧洲，在法国、比利时和荷兰等地流行起来。)"可知，"小森林"运动取得了显著的成功。故选 A。

25.推理判断题。根据第三段的""We focus on urban areas where access to nature is often not that easy", says Hartley. "We see it as a chance to try to break the growing disconnect between people and nature."(哈特利说:"我们关注的是城市地区，在那里接触自然往往不那么容易。我们认为这是一个尝试打破人与自然之间日益疏远的机会。")"可知，Hartley 在英国领导的这个项目的目的是让人们接近自然，故选 D。

26.细节理解题。根据最后一段的"In a Tiny Forest, there must be a minimum of 600 trees, and the trees are planted much closer together and without chemicals or fertilisers (肥料).(在一个小森林里，必须有至少 600 棵树，树木种植得更紧密，没有化学品或化肥。)"可知，"小森林"里的树的特别之处在于它们种得很密。故选 B。

【2022·浙江 6 月卷】

Many people believe that working to the maximum is the secret to success, but research has found that moderation(适度) also gets results on the job.

In a study led by Ellen Langer of Harvard University, researchers asked people to translate sentences into a new a made-up language. Subjects who practiced the language moderately beforehand made fewer errors than those who practiced extensively or not at all. High levels of knowledge can make people too attached to traditional ways of viewing problems across fields the arts, sciences, and politics. High conscientiousness is related to lower job

performance, especially in simple jobs where it doesn't pay to be a perfectionist.

How long we stay on the clock and how we spend that time are under careful examination in many workplaces. The young banker who eats lunch at his desk is probably seen as a go-getter, while his colleagues who chat over a relaxed conference-room meal get dirty looks from the corner office. "People from cultures that value relationships more than ours does are shocked by the thought of eating alone in front of a computer", says Art Markman, a professor of psychology at the University of Texas, Austin. Social interaction has been shown to lift mood(情绪) and get people thinking in new directions and in ways that could help improve any post-lunch effort.

Markman also promotes off-task time. "Part of being a good thinker is experiencing things that are seemingly unrelated to what you are working on at the moment but give you fresh ideas about your work," he says. "Also, there is a lot of research showing that a positive mood leads to higher levels of productivity and creativity. So, when people do things to increase their life satisfaction, they also make themselves more effective at work."

27. What does Ellen Langer's study show?

    A. It is worthwhile to be a perfectionist   B. Translation makes people knowledgeable.

    C. Simpler jobs require greater caution.   D. Moderate effort produces the best result.

28. The underlined word "go-getter" in paragraph 3 refers to someone Who_____.

    A. is good at handling pressure   B. works hard to become successful

    C. a has a natural talent for his job.   D. gets on well with his co-workers

29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

    A. A good thinker is able to inspire other people.

    B. Experience unrelated to your job is useless.

    C. A cheerful mood helps make a creative mind.

    D. Focusing on what you do raises productivity.

30. What does the text seem to advocate?

    A. Middle-of-the-road work habits.   B. Balance between work and family.

    C. Long-standing cultural traditions.   D. Harmony in the work environment.

【答案】27. D 28. B 29. C 30. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了许多人认为工作到最大限度是成功的秘诀，但研究发现，适度的工作也会带来成果。所以要适度工作，工作时要有积极的情绪，这会让自己在工作中更有效率。

27.推理判断题。根据第一段"Many people believe that working to the maximum is the secret to success, but research has found that moderation(适度) also gets results on the job.(许多人认为工作到最大限度是成功的秘诀，但研究发现，适度的工作也会带来成果。)"和第二段中"In a study led by Ellen Langer of Harvard University, researchers asked people to translate sentences into a new a made-up language. Subjects who practiced the language moderately beforehand made fewer errors than those who practiced extensively or not at all.(在哈佛大学 Ellen Langer 领导的一项研究中，研究人员要求人们将句子翻译成一种新的虚构的语言。那些事先适度练习这门语言的受试者比那些全力练习或根本不练习的受试者犯的错误要少。)"可知，第一段提出主题，即适度的工作也会带来成果，接着第二段作者用 Ellen Langer 的研究来证明这一点，由

此可推知，**Ellen Langer** 的研究表明适度的努力会产生最好的结果。故选 **D**。

28.词句猜测题。根据划线单词下文**"while his colleagues who chat over a relaxed conference-room meal get dirty looks from the corner office.(而他那些在会议室吃饭时闲聊的同事们则在角落办公室里得到不屑的目光。)"**可知，**while** 前后是对比关系，那些在会议室吃饭时闲聊的同事会得到别人不屑的目光，即被认为不努力工作，相反，那些在办公桌前吃午饭的年轻银行家可能被视为是一个努力工作以求成功的人，由此可知，划线单词 **go-getter**，指的是那些努力工作以求成功的人，故选 **B**。

29.推理判断题。根据最后一段中**"Also, there is a lot of research showing that a positive mood leads to higher levels of productivity and creativity.(此外，许多研究表明，积极的情绪能够提高生产力和创造力。)"**可知，积极的情绪能够提高生产力和创造力，由此可推知，愉快的心情有助于创造性思维。故选 **C**。

30.推理判断题。根据第一段中**"but research has found that moderation(适度) also gets results on the job.(但研究发现，适度的工作也会带来成果)"**和第二段中 **"High conscientiousness is related to lower job performance, especially in simple jobs where it doesn't pay to be a perfectionist.(高尽责性与低工作表现有关，尤其是在简单的工作中，追求完美并不值得。)"**可知，文章主要介绍研究表明适度的工作也会带来成果，所以文章提倡适度工作，即中庸的工作习惯。故选 **A**。

【2022·浙江 1 月卷】

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    A. It is closely linked to the steam age.   B. It began earlier than

proper thought.

　　　　C. It is a little-studied period of history.　　　　　　　　　　D. It will come to an end sooner or later.

25. What can be inferred about Ned?

　　　　A. He was born in New York City.　　　　B. He wrote many increasing stories,

　　　　C. He created an electricity company.　　　D. He lived mainly in the 19th century.

26. What is the text?

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

◆本文是说明文。文章按照时间顺序讲述了蒸汽时代和电力时代的联系。

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

25. 推理判断题。根据最后一段"To frame his story, Klein creates the character of Ned, a fictional witness to the progress brought about by the steams and electric revolutions in America during one man's lifetime."（为了编织他的故事，Klein 创造了一个人物 Ned，它是对美国蒸汽和电力革命在一个人的整个人生中的进程的神奇的见证。）和第四段"Meanwhile, over the course of 19th century, electricity went from mere curiosity to a basic necessity."（同时，在 19 世纪，电力从好奇变成了根需。）可知，Ned 见证了蒸汽时代和电力革命，所以他应该是生活在 19 世纪。故选 D。

26. 推理判断题。根据第三段"The story begins in the last years of the 18th century in Scotland"（这个故事开始于苏格兰 18 世纪最后几年）可知，这篇文章是一篇小故事。故选 C。

【2022·浙江 1 月卷】

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

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

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

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

　　These women were then tested for dementia six times over the following four decades. During that time, 44 of the women developed dementia. Five percent of the highly fit women developed dementia, compared to 25 percent of the women with medium fitness and 32 percent of the women with low fitness.

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

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

    A. Positive effects of doing exercises.

    B. Exercises suitable for the middle-aged.

    C. Experimental studies on diseases.

    D. Advantages of sporty woman over man

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

    A. To predict their maximum heart rate.

    B. To assess their cardiovascular capacity

    C. To change their habits of working out

    D. To detect their potential health problems

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

    A. It aimed to find a cure for dementia.

    B. Data collection was a lengthy process.

    C. Some participants withdrew from it.

    D. The results were far from satisfactory.

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

    A. More Women Are Exercising to Prevent Dementia

    B. Middle-Aged Women Need to Do More Exercise

    C. Fit Women Are Less Likely to Develop Dementia

    D. Biking Improves Women's Cardiovascular Fitness

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

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

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

性的心血管峰值能力。故选 **B** 项。

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

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

【2022·天津卷】

Is it true that our brain alone is responsible for human cognition(认知)? What about our body? Is it possible for thought and behavior to originate from somewhere other than our brain? Psychologists who study Embodied Cognition(EC) ask similar questions. The EC theory suggests our body is also responsible for thinking or problem-solving. More precisely, the mind shapes the body and the body shapes the mind in equal measure.

If you think about it for a moment, it makes total sense. When you smell something good or hear amusing sounds, certain emotions are awakened. Think about how newborns use their senses to understand the world around them. They don't have emotions so much as needs—they don't feel sad, they're just hungry and need food. Even unborn babies can feel their mothers' heartbeats and this has a calming effect. In the real world，they cry when they're cold and then get hugged. That way, they start to as-sociate being warm with being loved.

Understandably, theorists have been arguing for years and still disagree on whether the brain is the nerve centre that operates the rest of the body. Older Western philosophers and mainstream language researchers believe this is fact, while EC theorises that the brain and body are working together as an organic supercomputer, processing everything and forming your reactions.

Further studies have backed up the mind-body interaction. In one ex-periment, test subjects(实验对象) were asked to judge people after being handed a hot or a cold drink. They all made warm evaluations when their fingertips perceived warmth rather than coolness. And it works the other way too; in another study, subjects' fingertip temperatures were measured after being"included" in or "rejected" from a group task. Those who were included felt physically warmer.

For further proof, we can look at the metaphors(比喻说法) that we use without even thinking. A kind and sympathetic person is frequently referred to as one with a soft heart and someone who is very strong and calm in difficult situations is often described as solid as a rock. And this kind of metaphorical use is common across languages.

Now that you have the knowledge of mind-body interaction, why not use it? If you're having a bad day,a warm cup of tea will give you a flash of pleasure. If you know you're physically cold, warm up before making any interpersonal decisions.

46. According to the author, the significance of the EC theory lies in _____.

A. facilitating our understanding of the origin of psychology

B. revealing the major role of the mind in human cognition

C. offering a clearer picture of the shape of human brain

D. bringing us closer to the truth in human cognition

47. Where does the new borns' understanding of their surroundings start from?

A. Their personal looks.

B. Their mental needs.

C. Their inner emotions.

D. Their physical feelings.

48. The experiments mentioned in Paragraph 4 further prove_____.

A. environment impacts how we judge others

B. how body temperature is related to health

C. the mind and the body influence each other

D. how humans interact with their surroundings

49. What does the author intend to prove by citing the metaphors in Paragraph 5?

A. Human speech is alive with metaphors.

B. Human senses have effects on thinking.

C. Human language is shaped by visual images.

D. Human emotions are often compared to natural materials.

50. What is the author's purpose in writing the last paragraph?

A. To share with the reader ways to release their emotions.

B. To guide the reader onto the path to career success.

C. To encourage the reader to put EC into practice.

D. To deepen the reader's understanding of EC.

【答案】46. D47. D48. C49. B50. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。介绍了心理学家的一项 EC 理论表明，我们不是只有大脑负责人类的认知，我们的身体也负责思考或者解决问题。更准确的说思想塑造身体，身体同等程度地塑造思想。

【46 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段 "The ECtheory suggests our body is also responsible for thinking or problem-solving. More precisely, the mind shapes the body and the body shapes the mind in equal measure.(EC 理论表明，我们的身体也负责思考或解决问题。更准确地说，思维塑造身体，身体同等程度地塑造思维。)" 可知，EC 理论认为我们身体就像大脑一样塑造我们的认知，因此推断 EC 理论的意义在于让我们更接近人类认知的真理。故选 D 项。

【47 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段"They don't have emotions so much as needs—they don't feel sad, they're just

hungry and need food. Even unborn babies can feel their mothers' heartbeats and this has a calming effect. In the real world，they cry when they're cold and then get hugged. That way, they start to as-sociate being warm with being loved.(他们没有如同需要那么多的情感——他们不会感到悲伤，他们只是饿，需要食物。即使是未出生的婴儿也能感觉到母亲的心跳，这具有镇静作用。在现实世界中，他们冷了就哭，然后被拥抱。这样，他们开始将温暖与被爱联系起来。)"可知，新生儿对周围环境的理解依靠的是身体感觉。故选 D 项。

【48 题详解】

推理判断题。文章首句"Further studies have backed up the mind-body interaction.(进一步的研究支持了思想与身体的相互作用。)"接下来列举了两个实验"In one experiment, test subjects(实验对象) were asked to judge people after being handed a hot or a cold drink. They all made warm evaluations when their fingertips perceived warmth rather than coolness. (在一项实验中，测试对象被要求在递给热饮或冷饮后判断人。当他们的指尖感知到温暖而不是凉爽时，他们都做出了温暖的评价。)"表明，身体会影响到思想，以及"And it works the other way too;in another study, subjects' fingertip temperatures were measured after being "included" in or "rejected" from a group task. Those who were included felt physically warmer.(相反，也是如此；在另一项研究中，受试者的指尖温度是在被"纳入"或"拒绝"小组任务后测量的。那些被纳入在内的人感到身体温暖。)"表明身体会受到思想的影响，因此推断实验进一步证明了身体与思想间的相互作用。故选 C 项。

【49 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第五段中的主题句"For further proof, we can look at the metaphors(比喻说法) that we use without even thinking.(为了进一步证明，我们可以看看我们不假思索就使用的比喻说法)。)"以及下文的陈述"A kind and sympathetic person is frequently referred to as one with a soft heart and someone who is very strong and calm in difficult situations is often described as solid as a rock.(一个善良和富有同情心的人经常被称为心软的人，而在困难的情况下非常坚强和冷静的人通常被描述为坚如磐石。)"说明人们使用身体触感比喻人可推断，作者通过陈述比喻手法是为了进一步证明我们人类的感觉对思维有影响。故选 B 项。

【50 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段"Now that you have the knowledge of mind-body interaction, why not use it?(既然您已经掌握了身心互动的知识，为什么不使用它呢？)"以及下文中列举的两种现实生活中的情况"If you're having a bad day, a warm cup of tea will give you a flash of pleasure. If you know you're physically cold, warm up before making any interpersonal decisions.(如果你今天过得很糟糕，一杯温暖的茶会给你带来一瞬间的快乐。如果你知道自己身体很冷，在做出任何人际关系决定之前先热身。)"可知，理论知识已经知道，且在现实生活中有一定的运用价值，所以作者最后一段是在鼓励读者把 EC 理论运用于现实生活中。故选 C 项。

【2021▪新高考 I 卷】

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

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

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

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

    A. Loss of wetlands.   B. Popularity of water sports.

    C. Pollution of rivers.   D. Arrival of other wild animals.

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

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

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

    A. The stamp price has gone down.

    B. The migratory birds have flown away.

    C. The hunters have stopped hunting.

    D. The government has collected money.

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

    A. The Federal Duck Stamp Story

    B. The National Wildlife Refuge System

    C. The Benefits of Saving Waterfowl

    D. The History of Migratory Bird Hunting

【答案】28-31 ACDA

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了由于栖息地减少，美国水禽骤减，因此联邦发行鸭票，狩猎者只有购买鸭票才能狩猎，而鸭票的部分收入进入用于购买水禽栖息地的基金，从而保护水禽。

28.细节理解题。根据第一段"**Millions of waterfowl were killed at the hands of market hunters and a handful of overly ambitious sportsmen. Millions of acres of wetlands were dried to feed and house the ever-increasing populations, greatly reducing waterfowl habitat.(数百万只水禽被市场猎人和一些野心勃勃的运动员杀死。数百万英亩的湿地被抽干，以养活和安置不断增加的人口，大大减少了水禽的栖息地)**"可知，数百万英亩的湿地被抽干用作农地或者修建住房，导致水禽的栖息地减少，水禽数量下降。故选 A。

29.词句猜测题。根据第一段"**Native Americans had taken care of these precious natural resources wisely. Unfortunately, it took the explorers and the settlers who followed only a few decades to decimate a large part of these resources.(美洲原住民明智地保护了这些宝贵的自然资源。不幸的是，仅仅几十年的探险家和定居者就 decimate 这些资源的大部分)**"可知，前后句形成转折，前一句陈述美洲原住民保护这些宝贵的自然资源，所以后句表示探险家和定居者破坏了这些自然资源，推测划线单词表示"破坏"，与 destroy 同义。故选 C。

30.推理判断题。根据最后一段"**Since 1934, better than half a billion dollars has gone into that Fund to purchase more than 5 million acres of habitat.(自 1934 年以来，已有超过 5 亿美元投入该基金，用于购买 500 多万英亩的栖息地)**"可知，自 1934 年通过法案，政府获得超过 5 亿美元，已经筹集了很多资金，以购买水禽栖息地。故选 D。

31.主旨大意题。根据第二段"**Under this Act, all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and over must annually purchase and carry a Federal Duck Stamp. (根据该法案，所有 16 岁及以上的水禽猎人必须每年购买并携带联邦鸭章)**"以及第三段"**Little wonder the Federal Duck Stamp Program has been called one of the most successful conservation programs ever initiated.(难怪联邦鸭票计划被称为有史以来最成功的保护计划之一)**"可知，本文主要讲述了联邦鸭票的故事，所以"联邦鸭票的故事"可以作为文章标题。故选 A。

【2021·新高考 II 卷】

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

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

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

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

an animal is getting sick.

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

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

    A. Soil pollution.   B. Lack of workers.

    C. Aging machines.   D. Low profitability.

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

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

    C. Move cattle to another field.   D. Predict weather changes.

34. Why does Pete Bonds still hire cowboys to watch cattle?

    A. He wants to help them earn a living.

    B. He thinks men can do the job better.

    C. He is inexperienced in using robots.

    D. He enjoys the traditional way of life.

35. How may robots help with cattle watching according to Michael Kelsey?

    A. Increase the value of cattle.   B. Bring down the cost of labor.

    C. Make the job more appealing.   D. Keep cattle from being stolen.

【答案】32. B　33. A　34. B 35. D

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

32.细节理解题。根据文章第一段 "An Australian professor is developing a robot to monitor the health of grazing cattle, a development that could bring big changes to a profession that's relied largely on a low-tech approach for decades but is facing a labor shortage.（澳大利亚一名教授正在开发一种机器人，用于监测放牧牛的健康状况，这一开发可能会给畜牧业带来重大变化。几十年来，畜牧业主要依靠低技术手段，但目前正面临劳动力短缺的问题。）"可知，畜牧产业面临劳动力短缺的问题。故选 B。

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

34.细节理解题。根据文章第四段 "But Bonds doesn't believe a robot is right for the job. Years of experience in the industry - and failed attempts to use technology - have convinced him that the best way to check cattle is with a man on a horse.（但邦兹认为机器人并不适合这份工作。多年的行业经验——以及使用技术的失败尝试——使他确信，检查牛的最好方法是让一名男子骑在马上。）"可知，皮特·邦兹仍然雇佣牛仔看牛是因为他认为人能做得更好。故选 B。

35.细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 "Michael Kelsey Paris, vice president of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, said a robot could be extremely useful given rising concerns about cattle theft.（俄克拉荷马州养

牛人协会副会长迈克尔·凯尔西·帕里斯说，鉴于人们对偷牛的担忧不断上升，机器人可能会非常有用。）"可知，机器人帮助照看牛，可以防止牛被偷。故选 D。

<p align="center">【2021·全国甲卷】</p>

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

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

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

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

4. Which of the following best describes the breeding programme?

    A. Costly.   B. Controversial.   C. Ambitious.   D. Successful.

5. What does Paul Beer say about the new-born rhino?

    A. She loves staying with her mother.

    B. She dislikes outdoor activities.

    C. She is in good condition

    D. She is sensitive to heat.

6. What similar experience do Solio and Kisima have?

    A. They had their first born in January.

    B. They enjoyed exploring new places

    C. They lived with their grandmothers.

    D. They were brought to the reserve young

7. What can be inferred about Porn Lympne Reserve?

    A. The rhino section will be open to the public.

    B. It aims to control the number of the animals.

    C. It will continue to work with the World Wildlife Fund.

    D. Some of its rhinos may be sent to the protected wild areas.

【答案】4-7 DCAB

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