

## 专题 13 说明文专攻

### 高考零失误必刷 100 题

#### 1. (2023·湖南·高三湖南师大附中校考阶段练习)

Pablo Picasso truly was a man of mystery. A hidden detail has been discovered in one of his paintings hanging at the Guggenheim Museum in New York.

After close examination, experts found that a pet dog was at first included in Picasso's painting *Le Moulin de la Galette*, but was later painted out. The artwork was completed after his arrival in Paris in 1900, and shows a noisy scene caught in a Parisian dining place of the same name, filled with couples drinking wine and enjoying a chat.

The discovery was made by experts at the Guggenheim, New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC. The finding was made ahead of the opening of their exhibition "Young Picasso in Paris", which features 10 drawings and paintings from Picasso's early works in the French capital, where he eventually settled down.

To discover the hidden dog, experts used a non-destructive (非破坏性的) way to draw out the elemental parts of materials in the painting. "It was interesting to me that he painted over this dog, which would have been a rather attractive part of the painting," the Guggenheim's senior expert Julie Barten says, adding that it was an "interesting" choice.

Experts believe the dog was possibly removed by Picasso because it was too "distracting" for viewers. "It would have stolen the show," Barten continues. "Viewers can look more carefully at all of these other wonderful figures in the painting-to experience the space in different ways.

"The painting acts as the most attractive part in the show at the Guggenheim, which joins several other international exhibitions being held to celebrate the 50-year anniversary (周年纪念) of the artist's death in 1973," Barten adds. "'Young Picasso in Paris' will run from May 12 to August 6."

1. What is mainly shown in Picasso's painting *Le Moulin de la Galette*?

- A. A dining scene of a couple.                      B. A noisy scene of some dogs.  
C. A scene of some couples painting indoors.      D. A scene of a dining place in Paris.

2. What did the experts do to discover the hidden dog?

- A. They used a completely new way.              B. They did some harm to the painting.  
C. They observed the painting carefully.        D. They studied the materials' elements in the painting.

3. Why did Picasso remove the dog according to Julie Barten?

- A. He painted the dog badly.                      B. The dog affected the whole work.  
C. He got advice from viewers.                    D. There were already dogs in the painting.

4. What does Barten most probably want to do in the last paragraph?

- A. Advertise the show "Young Picasso in Paris"    B. Show the importance of the new discovery.  
C. Encourage people to look at great artworks.    D. Draw attention to some international exhibitions.

**【答案】** 1. D    2. D    3. B    4. A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要说明了一些专家通过一项技术在毕加索的一幅名画里面发现了一条被这位画家涂掉的狗。

1. 细节理解题。根据第二段The artwork was completed after his arrival in Paris in 1900, and shows a noisy scene caught in a Parisian dining place of the same name, filled with couples drinking wine and enjoying a chat.(这幅画是他在 1900 年抵达巴黎后完成的, 画中描绘了巴黎一家同名餐厅的喧闹景象, 挤满了喝着酒聊天的情侣)可知, 这幅画画的是巴黎一个用餐的地方的场景。故选 D。

2. 细节理解题。根据第四段“To discover the hidden dog, experts used a non-destructive (非破坏性的) way to draw out the elemental parts of materials in the painting.(为了发现隐藏的狗, 专家们使用了一种非破坏性的方法来提取画中材料的基本部分)”可知, 专家们研究了毕加索当时所用原料的元素。故选 D。

3. 推理判断题。根据第五段“Experts believe the dog was possibly removed by Picasso because it was too “distracting” for viewers. “It would have stolen the show.” Barten continues.(专家认为, 这只狗可能是毕加索移走的, 因为它太“分散”了观众的注意力。“它会抢尽风头的。”Barten 继续说道)”可知, Julie Barten 认为毕加索之所以涂掉这只狗是因为它在画作上会影响整幅画的效果。故选 B。

4. 推理判断题。根据最后一段““The painting acts as the most attractive part in the show at the Guggenheim, which joins several other international exhibitions being held to celebrate the 50-year anniversary (周年纪念) of the artist’s death in 1973.” Barten adds. “Young Picasso in Paris’ will run from May 12 to August 6.”(“这幅画是古根海姆展览中最吸引人的部分。这次展览是为了纪念这位艺术家 1973 年逝世 50 周年而举办的其他几场国际展览的一部分。Barten 补充道。“年轻的毕加索在巴黎’将从 5 月 12 日持续到 8 月 6 日。”)”可知, Barten 是在为这个展览做宣传。故选 A。

## 2. (2023·浙江杭州·浙江省杭州第二中学校考模拟预测)

Today’s Brussels sprouts (孢子甘蓝) taste better than you might remember from childhood, and that is because a new variety has replaced the original vegetable. You can thank plant breeders for the change. Modern breeders, armed with new gene-editing technology, are looking to reproduce Brussels sprouts’ reinvention.

In the late 1990s, scientists discovered specific chemicals which made Brussels sprouts taste bitter. Plant breeders started growing old seeds, previously abandoned due to poor yields (产量), to look for tastier versions with lower levels of these specific chemicals. Then they crossed these delicious but low-yield plants with high-yield individuals until they found a version that made plenty of tasty sprouts, transforming the vegetable from a bitter pill into a popular dish.

But other vegetables haven’t fared as well. That’s because most breeding decisions favor plant traits (特性) that matter to vegetable growers, not vegetable eaters. For instance, disease resistance is probably the major focus these days of most breeding programs because that prevents the farmer from growing the crop. The taste of vegetables is ignored.

People, however, are now becoming interested in prioritizing the taste of vegetables thanks in part to new genetic technology. “There’s never been a better time to be a fruit breeder or a vegetable breeder because we have more tools and techniques,” says Susan Brown, an apple breeder at Cornell University.

Some companies are beginning to use those tools to deal with the challenge of developing tastier vegetables.

One company, Pairwise, is fighting the same compounds that troubled Brussels sprouts. But this time researchers

are improving the flavor of salad greens.

All vegetable growers hope that more flavorful products on store shelves will convince people to consume the recommended allowances (定量) of fruits and vegetables — and do so better than decades of nutritional guidance have. “Don’t waste your time talking about trying to educate people to eat better,” said Harry Klee, a professor who specializes in tomato breeding. “Just give them products that taste better and that they want to eat.”

5. Why did plant breeders grow old Brussels sprout seeds?
- A. To study why Brussels sprouts are bitter.
  - B. To research the specific chemicals.
  - C. To select high-yielding products.
  - D. To find the less bitter versions.
6. What does the underlined word “fared” in paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. Survived.
  - B. Emerged.
  - C. Mushroomed.
  - D. Succeeded.
7. What can we learn from Susan Brown’s words in paragraph 4?
- A. The breeding techniques are booming.
  - B. The breeding techniques need no improvement.
  - C. The breeders are struggling to develop new species.
  - D. The breeders should develop new genetic technology.
8. How can fruits and vegetables be consumed more according to Harry Klee?
- A. By enhancing the taste.
  - B. By improving the nutrients.
  - C. By making them more accessible.
  - D. By telling people the benefits.

**【答案】** 5. D    6. D    7. A    8. A

**【导语】**这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了现代植物育种者利用新的基因编辑技术，重新改良了甘蓝的品种，使其味道更好。

5. 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“In the late 1990s, scientists discovered specific chemicals which made Brussels sprouts taste bitter. Plant breeders started growing old seeds, previously abandoned due to poor yields (产量), to look for tastier versions with lower levels of these specific chemicals.(在 20 世纪 90 年代末，科学家们发现了使孢子甘蓝尝起来苦的特殊化学物质。植物育种者开始种植以前因产量低而废弃的旧种子，以寻找含有较低这些特定化学物质的更美味的种子)”可知，植物育种家种植老球芽甘蓝种子寻找不那么苦的孢子甘蓝。故选 D 项。

6. 词句猜测题。根据划线词下文“That’s because most breeding decisions favor plant traits (特性) that matter to vegetable growers, not vegetable eaters.(这是因为大多数育种决定都倾向于对蔬菜种植者重要的植物特性，而不是对吃蔬菜的人)”可知，此处提到了其他蔬菜不太好即不太“成功”的原因，所以划线词是“成功”的意思。故选 D 项。

7. 推理判断题。根据文章第四段““There’s never been a better time to be a fruit breeder or a vegetable breeder

because we have more tools and techniques,” says Susan Brown, an apple breeder at Cornell University. (“现在是水果育种或蔬菜育种的最佳时机，因为我们有更多的工具和技术，”康奈尔大学的苹果育种专家苏珊·布朗表示)可推知，育种技术正在蓬勃发展。故选 A 项。

8. 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段““Don’t waste your time talking about trying to educate people to eat better,” said Harry Klee, a professor who specializes in tomato breeding. “Just give them products that taste better and that they want to eat.” (“不要浪费时间谈论如何教育人们吃得更好，”专门研究番茄育种的教授哈里·克利说。“只要给他们提供味道更好、他们想吃的产品就行了。”)”可知，根据 Harry Klee 的说法，让人们多吃水果和蔬菜的最好方法是提高蔬菜和水果的味道。故选 A 项。

### 3. (2023·吉林白山·统考一模)

In scientific literature, baby talk is called “parentese” and is a unique way of communicating with babies. Classic baby talk will include speaking at a higher pitch, with exaggerated (夸张的) intonation, simplified vocabulary, and repetitive phrases. It has a melodic quality, coupled with exaggerated facial expressions. Adults also tend to speak more slowly and emphasize key words or phrases when engaging in baby talk. What’s the point of using such a ridiculous style of talking with babies? Why not just talk to a baby with normal speech, like we’d talk to another adult?

Primarily, we use baby talk to capture the baby’s attention. The exaggerated vocalizations and facial expressions serve to engage the child’s focus by being distinct from all the other noise and visual stimuli around the baby. Remember, the brain of a newborn baby is still developing and needs different cues to engage and learn something.

Baby talk also helps to establish an emotional connection between the adult and the baby. The melodic and nurturing tone conveys affection, love, and care. As a result, in a way, it reassures the child by giving them a sense of security.

Interestingly, there was a study where researchers tested 2,329 babies from 16 countries on their preference for this high-pitched, animated vocalization...babies love it when adults engage in baby talk. The study also revealed that babies from almost all cultures have an inherent love for baby talk.

Newborns can’t speak, but they come ready to learn. Evidence suggests that human brains are primed to absorb and process linguistic input. The melodic patterns and simplified language of baby talk help infants differentiate speech sounds and identify keywords, facilitating more efficient language development.

However, it’s important to strike a balance between baby talk and normal adult conversation as babies grow older and their language skills develop. As children become more proficient in understanding and producing language, adults should adapt and advance their communication style accordingly.

9. Which of the following is the characteristic of baby talk?

- A. Vivid expressions.
- B. Rich information.
- C. Complex grammar.
- D. Large vocabulary.

10. According to the passage, what’s the function of baby talk?

- A. To entertain adults.
- B. To form emotional bond.
- C. To learn more about babies.
- D. To help babies understand the adult world.

11. What does the last paragraph focus on?

- A. Describing a phenomenon.                      B. Offering advice.  
C. Analyzing causes.                                D. Interpreting facts.

12. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. What is baby talk?                                B. Why can't adults talk like babies?  
C. How do babies talk with adults?                D. Why can't adults talk normally to babies?

【答案】9. A    10. B    11. B    12. D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章解释了成年人和婴儿说话时使用婴儿语的原因，并就婴儿语的使用提出建议。

9. 细节理解题。根据第一段中“*It has a melodic quality, coupled with exaggerated facial expressions.*(它有旋律的特质，加上夸张的面部表情)”可知，“生动的表情”是婴儿语的一个特征。故选 A。

10. 细节理解题。根据第三段中“*Baby talk also helps to establish an emotional connection between the adult and the baby.*(婴儿语也有助于在成人和婴儿之间建立情感联系)”可知，婴儿语的作用是建立情感联系，故选 B。

11. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段“*However, it's important to strike a balance between baby talk and normal adult conversation as babies grow older and their language skills develop. As children become more proficient in understanding and producing language, adults should adapt and advance their communication style accordingly.*(然而，随着婴儿年龄的增长和语言技能的发展，在婴儿语和正常的成人对话之间取得平衡是很重要的。随着孩子们对语言的理解和表达越来越熟练，成年人也应该相应地调整和推进他们的沟通方式)”可知，本段是说随着婴儿的成长，成年人要在婴儿语和正常的成人对话之间取得平衡，调整和推进与孩子的沟通方式。由此可知，本段主要是就婴儿语的使用提建议。故选 B。

12. 主旨大意题。根据全文内容，结合第一段中“*Why not just talk to a baby with normal speech, like we'd talk to another adult?*(为什么不用正常的语言和婴儿说话，就像我们和另一个成年人说话一样?)”可知，文章解释了成年人和婴儿说话时使用婴儿语的原因。由此可知，D项“为什么成年人不正常地和婴儿说话？”适合作本文最佳标题。故选 D。

#### 4. (2023·江西宜春·高三江西省宜丰中学校考阶段练习)

In Florida's Everglades, few species are more closely tied to the habitat's health than an endangered bird, the snail kite. The Everglade snail kite is a raptor (猛禽), similar to a hawk, that eats just one thing: snails, a species that relies almost entirely on a resource usually abundant in the freshwater marshes (沼泽).

Over the last century, as much of the Everglades dried up, droughts contributed to the snail kite's decline, and by 2007, there were fewer than 800 remaining. But the kite has bounced back recently thanks to an exotic (外来的) snail. It's a rare case of an invasive species having a positive impact.

Robert Fletcher, a University of Florida professor who directs a snail kite monitoring program, said the invasive species was first spotted in 2004. Within a few years, it had expanded through much of the Everglades. “And it was around that time,” he said, “that we started to see snail kite number increase.”

No one's sure about how the exotic snails were introduced into the Everglades. They're related to Florida's apple snails and are commonly used in home aquariums. The invader, the island apple snail, is larger than its

Florida cousin. It lays eggs in the thousands in pink clusters visible on the stalks of many of the marsh plants.

Efforts to restore Florida's Everglades have helped the snail kite and restored native vegetation. It's been in the works for more than 30 years with a cost of more than \$20 billion. But progress is increasing gradually, albeit hard to measure. In the meantime, scientists say the invasive snail may have helped pull Florida's endangered snail kite back from the threat of extinction.

But Fletcher is concerned about the potential impact the species will have on the Everglades over the long term. He said, "What we should be thinking about is how we restore native snails to get those benefits rather than relying on this non-native species that can have damaging impacts on the ecosystem." The invasive snails may already have caused losses to some native marsh plants, which indicates that trouble may come very soon.

13. What does the underlined phrase "bounced back" in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Jumped.      B. Moved.      C. Recovered.      D. Returned.

14. What is a major cause of the snail kite's decline?

- A. The loss of habitat.      B. The lack of food due to droughts.  
C. The increasing number of hawks.      D. The introduction of an invasive species.

15. What do we know about the invasive snails?

- A. Their eggs are hard to spot.  
B. Aquariums are an ideal habitat for them.  
C. They are smaller than native apple snails.  
D. They quickly increased in population around the Everglades.

16. What conclusion can be drawn from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Restoring the native ecosystem is costly and time-consuming.  
B. The invasive snails pose little threat to the local ecosystem.  
C. The benefits of the invasive snails outweigh the harms.  
D. Human efforts apparently have proven to be effective.

**【答案】** 13. C    14. B    15. D    16. A

**【导语】** 本文是一篇说明文。在佛罗里达州的大沼泽地，一种濒危鸟类——蜗鸢与其栖息地的健康关系更密切。大沼泽地蜗鸢，只吃一种东西：蜗牛，而蜗牛几乎完全依赖淡水沼泽中丰富的资源。随着沼泽地的干涸，蜗鸢数量下降。但最近一种外来的蜗牛使得蜗鸢数量开始上升。

13. 词句猜测题。根据第二段第一句“Over the last century, as much of the Everglades dried up, droughts contributed to the snail kite's decline, and by 2007, there were fewer than 800 remaining. (上个世纪，随着大部分大沼泽地干涸，干旱导致蜗鸢数量减少，到 2007 年，只剩下不到 800 只。)”可知，食蜗鸢因干旱大量减少。后一句的句首“But”表示转折，结合最后一句“It's a rare case of an invasive species having a positive impact.(这是入侵物种产生积极影响的罕见案例)”可知，入侵物种产生了积极影响，由此可推知，由于一种外来的蜗牛，食蜗鸢减少的情况出现了转机，即食蜗鸢数量恢复了，由此可知，画线短语意为“恢复”，故选 C。

14. 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句The Everglade snail kite is a raptor (猛禽), similar to a hawk, that eats just

one thing: snails, a species that relies almost entirely on a resource usually abundant in the freshwater marshes

(沼泽).(食蜗鸢是一种猛禽, 类似于鹰, 只吃一种东西: 蜗牛, 这种物种几乎完全依赖淡水沼泽中通常丰富的资源)可知, 食蜗鸢的唯一食物是依靠沼泽资源生存的蜗牛; 根据第二段第一句“Over the last century, as much of the Everglades dried up, droughts contributed to the snail kite’s decline, and by 2007, there were fewer than 800 remaining. (上个世纪, 随着大部分大沼泽地干涸, 干旱导致蜗鸢数量减少, 到 2007 年, 只剩下不到 800 只。)”可知, 沼泽的干涸导致食蜗鸢数量的减少。结合这两句话中的信息, 可以推断出, 干旱导致了蜗牛的减少, 继而导致以蜗牛为食的食蜗鸢的减少, 故选 B。

15. 细节理解题。根据第三段中“Robert Fletcher, a University of Florida professor who directs a snail kite monitoring program, said the invasive species was first spotted in 2004. Within a few years, it had expanded through much of the Everglades. (佛罗里达大学教授罗伯特·弗莱彻(Robert Fletcher)指导了一个蜗牛风筝监测项目, 他说, 这只入侵物种最早是在 2004 年被发现的。几年之内, 它已经扩展到大沼泽地的大部分地区)”可知, 入侵的蜗牛数量在沼泽地迅速增加, 故选 D。

16. 推理判断题。由倒数第二段中“It’s been in the works for more than 30 years with a cost of more than \$20 billion. But progress is increasing gradually, albeit hard to measure. (该工程已进行了 30 多年, 耗资超过 200 亿美元。但进展正在逐渐增加, 尽管难以衡量。)”可知, 恢复生态系统需要大量的时间和金钱成本, 且进展难以衡量。故选 A。

## 5. (2023·重庆·高三重庆市第十一中学校校考阶段练习)

Professionals use the word “amateur” as a disapproving term for those who lack formal training and qualifications. I think such prejudice is a mistake. One day that amateur might just create a new industry.

Typical amateurs are free to invent as they please, try new ideas, fail, and get up and do it all again—but better. As Marshall McLuhan, the media theorist, said: “Amateurs can afford to lose.” They are self-improvers, chasing a dream rather than a laborious, life-long career within a group. Amateurs can do it part-time, for charity or for fun.

Thanks to the Internet, we can all be competent amateurs at almost everything. Now everyone can DIY and experiment—from blogging to film-making to online advice shops. The mysteries, terms and exclusiveness of the self-satisfied old crafts are revealed online for all to see. Besides, the world is vastly more complex now, but that means even the most respected professional needs expert help. The end of the age of authority means we no longer hold elites (精英) such as judges and bankers in such awe. For centuries the club-like professional bodies have taken society in their control, a form of freemasonry (互助协会) for the well-educated and connected.

Charles Leadbeater has written persuasively about the importance of serious amateurs, or “professional amateurs”, who have helped introduce innovations to the mainstream. These passionate amateurs cooperate to give disruptive ideas (颠覆性的观点) possibility. Their constructive ideas contribute to the improvement of mountain bikes. Social enterprises are dominated by enthusiastic amateurs whose priority is to improve the world rather than bill clients. Among the greatest cooperative achievements of the Internet Age have been Wikipedia and Linux. It is surprising there haven’t been more crowded-sourced successes. Perhaps business projects have been too chaotic and lacked the leadership necessary for any complicated project to come to fruition.

Nevertheless, I show my admirations for the armies of gifted amateurs. I don’t deny the importance of education, but I place greater emphasis on results and originality, which are the highlights of amateurism.



fruition.(社会企业由热心的业余人士主导，他们的首要任务是改善世界，而不是为客户买单。互联网时代最伟大的合作成就是维基百科和 Linux。令人惊讶的是，没有更多的众包成功。也许商业项目过于混乱，缺乏任何复杂项目取得成果所必需的领导)”可推知，作者在第 4 段通过举例表达他的观点。故选 D。

20. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段“Nevertheless, I show my admirations for the armies of gifted amateurs. I don't deny the importance of education, but I place greater emphasis on results and originality, which are the highlights of amateurism.(尽管如此，我还是对这群天才的业余爱好者表示钦佩。我不否认教育的重要性，但我更强调结果和独创性，这是业余的亮点)”结合文章主要说明了业余爱好者可能会创造一个新的行业，解释了这一群体的优势并对优秀的业余爱好者进行了举例。可知，C 选项“向业余爱好者致敬”最符合文章标题。故选 C。

#### 6. (2023·重庆·高三重庆市第十一中学校校考阶段练习)

When you think of the new place for growing food, you might think of Mars. But one Italian family believes one possible place is right here on the Earth: the ocean.

Nemo's Garden is the world's first underwater cultivation system of terrestrial (陆地的) plants. Located off the coast of Noli, Italy, it consists of several greenhouses called biospheres (生物圈), attached to the seafloor. “The mission of it is to change agriculture, to give it an added possibility for growing produce in the ocean,” says co-founder Luca Gamberini.

His father Sergio Gamberini came up with the idea by combining his two passions—diving and gardening. In 2012, the project began with planting basil in a balloon underwater. Now Nemo's Garden is growing strong.

With the global population expected to reach roughly 10 billion by 2050, the UN estimates food production will need to increase up to 60% to feed the population.

“We have a limited amount of resources, and our current way of harvesting those resources is unsustainable,” Luca says, “and we believe that underwater gives us some advantages over traditional agriculture.

Floating six to ten meters underwater, plants in Nemo's Garden are separated from any outside pathogens (病菌) and pests. Also, the relatively steady temperature of the ocean water is an ideal environment for plant life. Besides, Nemo's Garden uses hydroponics—a technique that uses water-based nutrients instead of soil. Sunlight does reach the plants, but growing lights are used when needed. “Also, there is little interaction with the marine environment and related ecosystems, which means no harm is caused to marine life,” adds Luca.

Everything is monitored on land through cameras and sensors, and settings can be adjusted remotely. When it's time to harvest, a diver will cut the vegetation, place Different studies have been conducted on Nemo's Garden. A 2020 study concluded that basil from the garden had a higher essential oil concentration and contained more antioxidants (抗氧化剂).

The team at Nemo's Garden has plans for even bigger biospheres in the future, as well as other locations. Luca believes the future of Nemo's Garden will be mostly along the coastlines where communities could benefit from the added space it offers.

21. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The biosphere. B. The seafloor. C. Agriculture. D. Nemo's Garden.

22. Why is the population issue mentioned in paragraph 4?

A. To estimate the current situation of food production.

- B. To address the expansion of global population.
- C. To add some background information on the project.
- D. To point out some problems in traditional agriculture.

23. How does Luca feel about Nemo's Garden?

- A. Cost-effective.
- B. Energy-saving.
- C. Multi-functional.
- D. Eco-friendly.

24. Which of the following is the limitation of Nemo's Garden?

- A. Its plants are low in nutritious value.
- B. Its biospheres are not large enough.
- C. Its biospheres completely rely on antioxidants.
- D. Its plants are too weak to fight pathogens.

**【答案】** 21. D    22. C    23. D    24. B

**【导语】** 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了意大利的 Nemo's Garden 项目，这是世界上第一个陆地植物的水下种植系统，旨在通过在海洋中种植作物来改变农业，并在海洋中增加种植农产品的可能性。

21. 词句猜测题。根据划线词前面的内容“Nemo's Garden is the world's first underwater cultivation system of terrestrial plants (Nemo's Garden 是世界上第一个陆地植物的水下栽培系统)”以及 Located off the coast of Noli, Italy (它位于意大利诺利海岸)”可知，此处划线词 it 指代的是前文的 Nemo's Garden。故选 D。

22. 推理判断题。根据文章第四段“With the global population expected to reach roughly 10 billion by 2050, the UN estimates food production will need to increase up to 60% to feed the population.(预计到 2050 年，全球人口将达到约 100 亿，联合国估计，粮食产量需要增加 60% 才能养活人口)”可知，这一段提到了人口问题是为了补充有关该项目的一些背景信息。故选 C。

23. 推理判断题。根据文章第五段““We have a limited amount of resources, and our current way of harvesting those resources is unsustainable,” Luca says, “and we believe that underwater gives us some advantages over traditional agriculture.(卢卡说：“我们的资源有限，我们目前获取这些资源的方式是不可持续的，我们相信水下农业比传统农业有一些优势”)”可知，卢卡认为 Nemo's Garden 是可持续性的，是生态友好的。故选 D。

24. 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“The team at Nemo's Garden has plans for even bigger biospheres in the future, as well as other locations.(Nemo's Garden 团队计划在未来以及其他地点建造更大的生物圈)”可知，Nemo's Garden 的生物圈现在不够大。故选 B。

## 7. (2023·江苏徐州·高三统考期中)

Is future you? It might seem like a strange philosophical question. But the answer to how you think about your future self could make the difference between decisions you ultimately find satisfying and ones you might eventually regret.

The brain patterns that emerge on an MRI (核磁共振成像) when people think about their future selves most like the brain patterns that arise when they think about strangers. This finding suggests that, in the mind's eye, our

future selves look like other people. If you see future you as a different person, why should you save money, eat healthier or exercise more regularly to benefit that stranger?

However, if you see the interests of your distant self as more like those of your present self, you are considerably more likely to do things today that benefit you tomorrow. A paper in the journal PLoS One revealed that college students who experienced a greater sense of connection and similarity to their future selves were more likely to achieve academic success. Relationships with our future selves also matter for general psychological well-being. In a project led by Joseph Reiff, which includes 5,000 adults aged 20 to 75, he found that those who perceived a great overlap (重叠) in qualities between their current and future selves ended up being more satisfied with their lives 10 years after filling out the initial survey.

So how can we better befriend our future selves and feel more connected to their fates? The psychological mindset with what we call "vividness interventions" works. We have found, for instance, that showing people images of their older, grayer selves increases intentions to save for the long term. Besides, you might try writing a letter to-and then from-your future self. As demonstrated by Yuta Chishima and Anne Wilson in their 2020 study in the journal Self and Identity, when high-school students engaged in this type of "send-and-reply" exercise, they experienced elevated (升高的) levels of feelings of similarity with their future selves.

Letter-writing and visualization exercises are just a couple of ways we can connect with our future selves and beyond, but the larger lesson here is clear: If we can treat our distant selves as if they are people we love, care about and want to support, we can start making choices for them that improve our lives-both today and tomorrow.

25. What's the function of paragraph 2?

- A. Generating further discussion.
- B. Introducing a research result.
- C. Showing the effect of the finding.
- D. Concluding various viewpoints.

26. How does the author prove his statements?

- A. By offering relevant statistics.
- B. By using quotations.
- C. By referring to previous findings.
- D. By making comparisons.

27. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. Benefits of befriending our future selves.
- B. Ways of connecting with our future selves.
- C. Methods of changing psychological mindsets.
- D. Possibilities of us becoming our future selves.

28. What does the article want to tell us?

- A. Making future plans makes a difference.
- B. Our future selves look like other people.
- C. Getting to know your future self benefits.
- D. Your choice affects the fates of strangers.

**【答案】** 25. A    26. C    27. B    28. C

**【导语】**这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了与自己未来建立联系的好处，以及如何与未来的自己建立联系，并为未来做出有益的选择。

25. 推理判断题。根据第二段“The brain patterns that emerge on an MRI(核磁共振成像)when people think about their future selves most like the brain patterns that arise when they think about strangers. This finding suggests that, in the mind’s eye, our future selves look like other people. If you see future you as a different person, why should you save money, eat healthier or exercise more regularly to benefit that stranger?(当人们思考未来的自我时，核磁共振成像上出现的大脑模式最像是当他们思考陌生人时产生的大脑模式。这一发现表明，在大脑的眼中，我们未来的自己看起来和其他人一样。如果你把未来的自己视为一个不同的人，你为什么要省钱、吃得更健康或更经常地锻炼来造福那个陌生人?)”可推知，本段通过设问来引出下文，产生进一步的讨论，为什么要和未来的自己建立联系。故选 A。

26. 推理判断题。根据第三段第二句话到最后一句话“A paper in the journal PLoS One revealed that college students who experienced a greater sense of connection and similarity to their future selves were more likely to achieve academic success. Relationships with our future selves also matter for general psychological well-being. In a project led by Joseph Reiff, which includes 5, 000 adults aged 20 to 75, he found that those who perceived a great overlap(重叠) in qualities between their current and future selves ended up being more satisfied with their lives 10 years after filling out the initial survey. (《公共科学图书馆综合》杂志上的一篇文章显示，与未来自我有更大联系感和相似感的大学生更有可能在学业上取得成功。与未来自我的关系对整体心理健康也很重要。在 Joseph Reiff 领导的一个项目中，包括 5000 名年龄在 20 岁至 75 岁之间的成年人，他发现那些认为自己现在和未来的品质有很大重叠的人，在完成最初的调查 10 年后，最终对自己的生活更加满意)”可推知，作者通过参考先前的发现来证明他的陈述。故选 C。

27. 主旨大意题。根据第四段第一句话“So how can we better befriend our future selves and feel more connected to their fates?(那么，我们如何才能更好地与未来的自己成为朋友，并与他们的命运更加紧密地联系在一起呢?)”以及全段内容来看，本段主要介绍了与未来的自己联系的方式。故选 B。

28. 推理判断题。根据第一段中第二句话“But the answer to how you think about your future self could make the difference between decisions you ultimately find satisfying and ones you might eventually regret.(但是，你如何看待未来的自己的答案可能会决定你最终感到满意的决定和你最终可能后悔的决定)”及第三段的第二、三句话“A paper in the journal PLoS One revealed that college students who experienced a greater sense of connection and similarity to their future selves were more likely to achieve academic success. Relationships with our future selves also matter for general psychological well-being.(《公共科学图书馆综合》杂志上的一篇文章显示，与未来自我有更大联系感和相似感的大学生更有可能在学业上取得成功。与未来自我的关系对整体心理健康也很重要)”和最后一段“Letter-writing and visualization exercises are just a couple of ways we can connect with our future selves and beyond, but the larger lesson here is clear: If we can treat our distant selves as if they are people we love, care about and want to support, we can start making choices for them that improve our lives-both today and tomorrow(写信和可视化练习只是我们与未来自我和未来自我联系的几种方式，但这里更大的教训是明确的：如果我们能把遥远的自我当作我们爱、关心和想要支持的人来对待，我们就能开始为他们做出选择，改善我们今天和明天的生活)”可知，文章介绍了与未来自己建立联系的好处，如何与未来的自己建立联系，并为未来做出有益的选择。由此推知，这篇文章想告诉我们了解未来的自己的利好处。故选 C。

8. (2023·湖北·高三统考期末)

Want to know what is coming soon to a cinema near you? Probably not a 1.5-hour-long movie, as in the old days. On October 20th comes Killers of the Flower Moon. At nearly three and a half hours, its length is nearly double that of the average film last year. Even movie fans struggle to concentrate for that long and some viewers even nod off. Afterwards there is a mad dash for the toilets. When does watching a film become such a slog?

The Economist analyzed over 100,000 feature films released internationally since the 1930s, the start of Hollywood's golden age, using data from IMDb, a movie database. The average length of productions rose by around 24%, from one hour and 21 minutes in the 1930s to one hour and 47 minutes in 2022. For the ten most-popular titles, the average length grew to around two and a half hours in 2022, nearly 50% higher than in the 1930s.

One driver of this trend is that studios want to squeeze the most out of their costly intellectual property (知识产权), but they are competing with streaming platforms for eyeballs. The hope is that a spectacular, drawn-out "event" movie will draw audiences away from the small screen and into cinemas. This approach has often paid off: Avengers: Endgame Marvel's three-hour superhero masterpieces, was the highest-grossing (票房最高的) film in 2019. Last year long movies series made up most of the highest-grossing films in America.

Another explanation for longer films has to do with directors' growing influence. Who would dare tell the likes of Mr. Nolan to cut out his masterpieces? Moreover, streaming platforms, which do not have to worry as much about the length because viewers can pause whenever they like, may attract big names by promising them sufficient fund and creative freedom. Netflix funded and released three-hour The Irishman in 2019, a film that would have benefited from a decisive editor, Irish or otherwise.

29. The underlined part "a slog" in paragraph 1 refers to a(n) \_\_\_\_.

- A. pleasure      B. effort      C. conflict      D. feast

30. What can be inferred from paragraph 2?

- A. The average length affects the popularity of films.  
B. Great advances have been made in film industry.  
C. Hollywood starts a golden age of feature films.  
D. The average duration of movies has stretched.

31. What sets the trend of longer movies?

- A. Competition for the target audience.      B. Thirst for more classic productions.  
C. Influence of streaming platforms.      D. Preference for decisive editors.

32. What is probably the best title for the passage?

- A. Movie Enthusiasts      B. Movie Marathons  
C. Movie Production      D. Movie Influence

**【答案】** 29. B    30. D    31. A    32. B

**【导语】** 本文是一篇说明文。为什么电影的时长变得越来越长，文章分析了出现这种现象的原因。

29. 词句猜测题。根据划线词上文“Even movie fans struggle to concentrate for that long and some viewers even

nod off. Afterwards there is a mad dash for the toilets.(即使是影迷也很难在这么长时间内集中注意力,一些观众甚至会打盹。之后,人们疯狂地冲向厕所)可知,看电影也不再是轻松的事,所以划线单词 a slog 指的是“艰苦的工作”,与 effort 意义一致。故填 B 项。

30. 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“The average length of productions rose by around 24%, from one hour and 21 minutes in the 1930s to one hour and 47 minutes in 2022. For the ten most-popular titles, the average length grew to around two and a half hours in 2022, nearly 50% higher than in the 1930s.(制作的平均长度增加了约 24%,从 20 世纪 30 年代的 1 小时 21 分钟增加到 2022 年的 1 小时 47 分钟。2022 年,十大最受欢迎的游戏的平均时长增长到两个半小时左右,比上世纪 30 年代高出近 50%)”可推知,电影的平均时长延长了。故选 D 项。

31. 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“One driver of this trend is that studios want to squeeze the most out of their costly intellectual property (知识产权), but they are competing with streaming platforms for eyeballs. The hope is that a spectacular, drawn-out “event” movie will draw audiences away from the small screen and into cinemas.(推动这一趋势的一个因素是,电影公司希望最大限度地利用其昂贵的知识产权,但他们也在与流媒体平台争夺眼球。他们希望一部壮观的、旷日持久的“大事件”电影能把观众从小屏幕吸引到电影院)可知,电影平均时长延长是为了吸引观众到电影院。故选 A 项。

32. 主旨大意题。根据第一段“Want to know what is coming soon to a cinema near you? Probably not a 1.5-hour-long movie, as in the old days. On October 20th comes Killers of the Flower Moon. At nearly three and a half hours, its length is nearly double that of the average film last year. Even movie fans struggle to concentrate for that long and some viewers even nod off. Afterwards there is a mad dash for the toilets. When does watching a film become such a slog?(想知道你附近的电影院即将上映什么电影吗?可能不会像过去那样是一部 1.5 小时长的电影。10 月 20 日上映的《花月杀手》。该片时长近三个半小时,几乎是去年平均时长的两倍。即使是影迷也很难在这么长时间内集中注意力,一些观众甚至会打盹。之后,人们疯狂地冲向厕所。什么时候看电影变成了一件苦差事?)”及下文内容可知,文章主要讲述了电影的时长变得越来越长这一现象,并分析了出现这种现象的原因。由此可知, B 项“Movie Marathons(电影马拉松)”适合作本文最佳标题。故选 B 项。

## 9. (2023·重庆·高三重庆市第十一中学校校考)

“This is the next revolution in flying,” says Mark Henning, European managing director of AutoFlight, a Chinese firm. Mr Henning is not alone in betting that electric vertical (垂直的) take-off and landing (eVTOL) aircraft have a bright future. The idea is that, being simpler, cheaper, greener and quieter than traditional helicopters (直升机), eVTOLs will be well suited to operate short-range passenger services across large urban areas, such as flying people between airports and city centres.

Now, Mr Henning is setting up an operation at Augsburg Airport in Germany to further the development of Prosperity I, the company’s air taxi. Prosperity I can seat three passengers and a pilot. It is a hybrid between a helicopter and a fixed-wing plane. It takes off and lands vertically, using multiple rotors (旋翼), but these are switched off when it is in full flight. At that point a “pusher” propeller (螺旋桨) at the back takes over, to provide forward drive, and thus lift via the wings. This arrangement makes better use of the aircraft’s battery, giving

Prosperity I a range of some 250 km.

A model will be test-flown in Germany in order to obtain what is known as a type certificate from the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA). This signifies the airworthiness of a new aircraft. Although AutoFlight is also seeking certification in China, the company thinks the addition of European approval will help speed the machine's entry into service in other markets, too. It hopes to complete the approval process by 2025.

There is uncertainty about how the rules will differ from place to place. Nonetheless, enough regulatory progress has been made. In America, Joby Aviation hopes next year to become the first to obtain a type certificate from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). In Europe, Volocopter, a German firm, hopes to provide air-taxi services for the 2024 Olympic Games in Paris.

It is not only new firms which are getting into the business. Airbus is developing ideas for eVTOLs. So is Boeing. With so much effort and money going into this new form of air travel, some of these birds will surely be flying soon.

33. Which of the following can replace the underline word “hybrid” in Paragraph 2?

- A. Symbol.      B. Mixture.      C. Concept.      D. Application.

34. What is special about Prosperity I?

- A. It has no wings or rotors.  
B. It can hold three people at most.  
C. It is energy-efficient during its flight.  
D. It has a top speed of 250 km per hour on land.

35. What is AutoFlight trying to do for Prosperity I?

- A. Obtain a type certificate from the FAA.  
B. Have it tested across the sky of America.  
C. Tailor a set of rules as soon as possible.  
D. Get it approved by European authorities.

36. What is the author's attitude towards eVTOLs?

- A. Optimistic.      B. Concerned.      C. Uncertain.      D. Tolerant.

【答案】33. B    34. C    35. D    36. A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了飞行领域的下一次革命——电动垂直起降飞机，它更简单、更便宜、更环保、更安静，将非常适合在大城市地区执行短途客运服务。

33. 词句猜测题。根据第二段中“It takes off and lands vertically, using multiple rotors (旋翼), but these are switched off when it is in full flight. At that point a “pusher” propeller (螺旋桨) at the back takes over, to provide forward drive, and thus lift via the wings. (它使用多个旋翼垂直起飞和降落,但这些旋翼在全速飞行时会关闭。此时,后部的“推进器”螺旋桨接管,提供向前的驱动力,从而通过机翼升力)”可知,eVTOLs兼具直升机和固定翼飞机的部分特点。由此推断,划线单词的意思与“混合”或“兼具”相似。故选B项。

34. 推理判断题。根据原文第二段中“It is a hybrid between a helicopter and a fixed-wing plane. It takes off and lands vertically, using multiple rotors (旋翼), but these are switched off when it is in full flight. At that point a “pusher” propeller (螺旋桨) at the back takes over, to provide forward drive, and thus lift via the wings.

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