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, filed 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.

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.

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 cothmunication 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?

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.

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.

17．The advantages of amateurs are listed below except _____.

A．they enjoy more freedom in creation.　B．they can afford the cost of failure.

C．they are the fruit of the Internet Age.　D．they have a wide range of choices.

18．What can be seen in Paragraph 3?

A．The influence of professionals are being challenged.

B．Public opinion is influenced by the small group of elites.

C．Only the competent amateurs can make crafts revealed.

D．Human society has been governed by well-educated groups.

19．How does the author present his point in Paragraph 4?

A．By listing figures.　B．By making comparisons.

C．By explaining causes.　D．By giving examples.

20．What’s the best title for the text?

A．The Evolution of Amateurism　B．A New Industrial Revolution

C．A Salute to the Amateur　D．The End of Authority Age

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.

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.

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

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?