

专题 14 议论文专攻

高考零失误必刷 100 题

1. (2023·陕西安康·高三统考期末)

Renewable energy sources can help combat climate change, but dietary choices also play a significant role. Opting for plant-based diets or lab-grown food can reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the food system. We highlight the potential of dietary changes and the importance of providing choices instead of mandates (命令).

Research shows that a global shift towards vegetarian (素食的) diets could cut emissions from food system by over half. Even small changes towards plant-based diets can have a meaningful impact. Substituting conventional food with lab-grown alternatives could prevent 1 degree of future warming. These findings demonstrate the power of dietary changes in addressing climate challenges.

Dietary choices are influenced by factors like culture, religion, and economics. It is unrealistic to expect everyone to become vegetarian immediately. Respecting individual choices is crucial in promoting sustainable diets. By offering information and raising awareness, individuals can make choices according to their needs and values while contributing to collective efforts.

Transforming industrial food production is necessary, but individual choices are still vital. Education and awareness campaigns can inform people about the environmental impact of different dietary choices and empower them to make informed decisions. Combining individual actions with systematic changes can create a powerful force for human health and the planet. Rather than expecting immediate vegetarianism, acknowledging the impact of small changes is important. Gradual shifts towards more sustainable dietary choices, like reducing animal product consumption and increasing vegetable intake, can result in significant environmental benefits when multiplied across populations.

In conclusion, addressing climate change requires multiple approaches, with dietary choices playing a crucial role. Offering choices while recognizing the challenges associated with dietary shifts is essential. By combining personal dietary changes with broader efforts to reshape the food system, we can make substantial progress towards a healthier planet while respecting individual preferences.

1. Which is a dietary choice to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
 - A. Choosing plant-based diets,
 - B. Choosing renewable energy sources.
 - C. Giving the command for dietary changes.
 - D. Increasing consumption of processed food.
2. How does the author show the effects of dietary changes in paragraph 2?
 - A. By answering questions.
 - B. By listing a figure.
 - C. By analyzing the reasons.
 - D. By using a quotation,
3. What's the author's attitude towards small dietary changes?
 - A. Indifferent.
 - B. Skeptical.
 - C. Favorable.
 - D. Objective.
4. What is the best title for the text?
 - A. Small changes in life choices can make big impacts

- B. Renewable energy sources can reduce gas emissions
- C. Lab-grown nutritional food could prevent future warming
- D. The power of dietary choices in fighting climate change

【答案】1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

【导语】本文是议论文。文章主要讨论了饮食选择的变化对环境产生的影响，指出即使是小的饮食选择的变化也会对环境产生大的影响。

1. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“Opting for plant-based diets or lab-grown food can reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the food system.(选择植物性饮食或实验室种植的食物可以减少食物系统的温室气体排放)”可知，选择植物性饮食是一种减少温室气体排放的饮食选择。故选 A。

2. 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“Research shows that a global shift towards vegetarian (素食的) diets could cut emissions from food system by over half.(研究表明，全球向素食饮食的转变可以将食品系统的排放量减少一半以上。)”可知，作者通过列举一个数字来说明饮食变化的影响。故选 B。

3. 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“By combining personal dietary changes with broader efforts to reshape the food system, we can make substantial progress towards a healthier planet while respecting individual preferences.(通过将个人饮食改变与重塑粮食系统的更广泛努力相结合，我们可以在尊重个人偏好的同时，朝着更健康的地球取得实质性进展)”可知，作者对于为应对气候变化，人们改变饮食选择的态度是支持的。故选 C。

4. 主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段“Research shows that a global shift towards vegetarian (素食的) diets could cut emissions from food system by over half. Even small changes towards plant-based diets can have a meaningful impact(研究表明，全球向素食饮食的转变可以将食物系统的排放量减少一半以上。即使是对植物性饮食的微小改变也会产生有意义的影响)”以及全文可知，文章主要讨论了饮食选择的变化对环境产生的影响，指出即使是小的饮食选择的变化也会对环境产生大的影响。故选 D。

2. (2023·江苏南通·高三海安高级中学校考阶段练习)

After Alexander Pushkin was shot in a duel (决斗) in 1837, crowds of mourners formed in Saint Petersburg. When the wagon carrying the much loved poet's body reached Pskov province, where he was to be buried, admirers tried to pull the vehicle themselves.

Today's celebrity funerals tend to involve the public largely digitally rather than in person. But people are passionate all the same. In the past few months, grief has coursed around the internet for Milan Kundera, and most recently, Michael Gambon. If you stop to think about it, such expressions of strong feelings for writers and actors are odd, even irrational.

Unlike other kinds of grief, this one is not rooted in personal intimacy (亲密关系). If you ever interacted with a cherished author, it was probably during a book tour when she signed your copy of her novel. Maybe you once locked eyes with a musician during a live concert and he smiled at you, but actually he did not even know you.

Objectively, sorrow makes sense when a star dies young or violently. Had she not died at 27, who knows what music Amy Winehouse would have added to her already impressive collections of work? The death of a long-lived and fulfilled artist, however, is far from the saddest item in an average day's headlines. And while most ordinary people sink into oblivion, these celebrities live on in their output. Why, then, are these losses felt so

widely and keenly?

One interpretation is that departed celebrities are merely the messengers. Part of your past —the years in which the musician was the soundtrack, the writer your ally (盟友) — can seem to fade away with them. The grief can be seen as a form of gratitude for the harmony and joy they supplied.

More importantly, the passing of an artist is an occasion for exchanges of ideas. In an atomized age, in which the default (默认) tone is critical, a beloved figure's death is a chance to share positive feelings and memories with fellow admirers. These sad occasions are the parting gifts of these artists.

5. Why does the author mention Milan Kundera and Michael Gambon in paragraph 2?

- A. To prove that celebrities' funerals tend to attract wider public attention.
- B. To illustrate why people express their sadness at the loss of those celebrities.
- C. To demonstrate that people's mourning for celebrities seems strange and unreasonable.
- D. To show that people's grief over celebrities' death is ridiculous and impractical.

6. The underlined phrase "sink into oblivion" in paragraph 4 probably means _____.

- A. are upset
- B. are desperate
- C. are helpless
- D. are forgotten

7. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. People won't mourn for celebrities unless they have intimate relationships with celebrities.
- B. It's natural that people mourn for celebrities dying young but not for those long-lived ones.
- C. People feel sad for the passing of celebrities because of the mental nourishment received.
- D. People attend celebrities' funerals, either in person or on the Internet, to express their loyalty.

8. What's the author's attitude towards public mourning for the celebrities?

- A. Supportive.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Skeptical.
- D. Concerned.

【答案】5. C 6. D 7. C 8. A

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章探讨了人们哀悼离世艺术界名流这一现象并分析其背后的原因。

5. 推理判断题。根据第二段中“In the past few months, grief has coursed around the internet for Milan Kundera, and most recently, Michael Gambon. If you stop to think about it, such expressions of strong feelings for writers and actors are odd, even irrational.(在过去的几个月里，米兰·昆德拉(Milan Kundera)和迈克尔·甘本(Michael Gambon)的悲痛传遍了互联网。如果你停下来想一想，这种对作家和演员的强烈感情的表达是奇怪的，甚至是非理性的)”可推知，作者在第2段提到了米兰·昆德拉和迈克尔·甘本是为了引出“人们对名人的哀悼似乎是奇怪和非理性的”这一观点。故选C项。

6. 词句猜测题。根据划线词所在句“And while most ordinary people sink into oblivion, these celebrities live on in their output.(尽管大多数普通人 sink into oblivion, 这些名人却在他们的作品中活了下来)”中连词“while”可知，句中上下文是转折关系，与下文中“live on in their output”相对应，名人“在他们的作品中活了下来”，普通人“逐渐被人们遗忘”。故选D项。

7. 细节理解题。根据第五段中“Part of your past — the years in which the musician was the soundtrack, the writer your ally (盟友) — can seem to fade away with them. The grief can be seen as a form of gratitude for the harmony and joy they

supplie.(你过去的一部分——在那些年，音乐家是你的配乐，作家是你的盟友——似乎会随着他们一起消逝。悲伤可以被看作是对他们所提供的平静与快乐的一种感激)可知，人们对名人的去世感到悲伤，因为他们曾经从名人的作品中得到了精神上的滋养。故选 C 项。

8. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“More importantly, the passing of an artist is an occasion for exchanges of ideas. In an atomized age, in which the default (默认) tone is critical, a beloved figure’s death is a chance to share positive feelings and memories with fellow admirers.(更重要的是，一个艺术家的去世是一个交流思想的机会。在一个原子化的，默认的语气是批判的时代，一个深受爱戴的人的死亡是一个与其他崇拜者分享积极的感受和回忆的机会)”可知，作者认为名人的离世和公众悼念提供了交流思想的机会和分享积极的感受和回忆的机会，所以作者对悼念名人持支持的态度。故选 A 项。

3. (2023·四川南充·统考一模)

The traditional school year, with three months of vacation every summer, was first performed when America was an agricultural society and the summer months were needed for farm work. Since then, America has completely changed as a nation. Students no longer spend summers farming, but they aren’t in school, either. The average American student receives 13 weeks off from school each calendar year — with about 11 of those during the summer. Few other countries have more than seven weeks off in a school calendar.

With the U. S. left behind other countries in academics, it’s time to consider year-round schooling. One benefit of this change is that students will not fall victim to the “summer slide,” or the well-documented phenomenon where students forget some of the knowledge they have acquired when too much time is taken off from school. Decades of research shows that it can take from 8 to 13 weeks at the beginning of every school year for students to get back to where they were before the summer holiday.

But year-round schooling isn’t just about academics. Teachers and students experience a closer relationship in year-round schools than they do in traditional schools and, in the absence of any long-term break, students do not feel detached from the school environment. These closer bonds and greater attachment pay off. Research shows that students in year-round schools are more self-confident and feel more positive about their schooling experience.

But don’t kids need time to relax? Some childhood development experts believe that time off from school is vital to healthy development as kids are not designed to spend so much of their time inside classrooms and the summer break provides a perfect opportunity to get outside. The problem with this argument is that most children aren’t playing outside or even spending time with other kids. While some children visit summer camps, most stay at home, watching TV or playing games on electronic devices, which hardly benefits them.

The U. S. has changed from a farming economy to a knowledge-and innovation- based economy, so it makes sense for the school year to change as well.

9. Which is NOT mentioned as the benefit of year-round schooling?

- A. It will improve students’ academic performance.
- B. It will strengthen students’ relationship with teachers.
- C. It will enable students to learn about the outside world.
- D. It will familiarize students with the school environment.

10. What can be learned about a long summer vacation from Paragraph 4?

- A. It allows most students to play outside.
- B. It does little good to most students.
- C. It makes students addicted to computer games.
- D. It leads students to neglect their studies.

11. How does the author find the the traditional school year in the U. S. today?

- A. Well-grounded.
- B. Culture-bound.
- C. Welcomed.
- D. Outdated.

12. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Why the U. S. Is Left Behind in Academics
- B. How the U. S. Society Has Been Changed
- C. The Longest Vacation Needs to Be Changed
- D. The U. S. Should Switch to Year-round Schooling

【答案】 9. C 10. B 11. D 12. D

【导语】 本文是一篇议论文。作者在文中介绍了长暑假学年的由来以及全年制教育的益处，指出美国应该从传统的长暑假教育转向全年制教育。

9. 细节理解题。根据第二段中“**One benefit of this change is that students will not fall victim to the “summer slide,” or the well-documented phenomenon where students forget some of the knowledge they have acquired when too much time is taken off from school. (这一变化的一个好处是，学生们不会成为‘夏季滑坡’的受害者，也不会成为有证据证明的现象，即学生在离开学校太多时间后忘记了他们所学的一些知识。)**”以及第三段“**But year-round schooling isn’t just about academics. Teachers and students experience a closer relationship in year-round schools than they do in traditional schools and, in the absence of any long-term break, students do not feel detached from the school environment. These closer bonds and greater attachment pay off. Research shows that students in year-round schools are more self-confident and feel more positive about their schooling experience.(但是全年制教育并不仅仅是关于学业。与传统学校相比，教师和学生在全年制学校的关系更加密切，而且在没有任何长期休息的情况下，学生不会感到与学校环境脱节。这些更紧密的联系和更大的依恋得到了回报。研究表明，全年制学校的学生更自信，对自己的学习体验更积极。)**”可知，全年制教育与传统教育相比有许多优势：可以减少学生在长假期间的知识遗忘现象，使师生之间的关系更加密切，学生不会感到与学校环境脱节，更自信，对自己的学习体验也更积极。C选项“**It will enable students to learn about the outside world.(它将使学生了解外面的世界。)**”没有被提及。故选 C。

10. 细节理解题。根据第四段中“**Some childhood development experts believe that time off from school is vital to healthy development as kids are not designed to spend so much of their time inside classrooms and the summer break provides a perfect opportunity to get outside. The problem with this argument is that most children aren’t playing outside or even spending time with other kids. While some children visit summer camps, most stay at home, watching TV or playing games on electronic devices, which hardly benefits**

them.(一些儿童发展专家认为,离开学校的时间对健康发展至关重要,因为孩子们不适合在教室里花那么多时间,而暑假提供了一个到外面去的绝佳机会。这种观点的问题在于,大多数孩子都不出去玩,甚至不花时间和其他孩子在一起。虽然有些孩子参加夏令营,但大多数孩子呆在家里,看电视或玩电子设备游戏,这对他们几乎没有好处。)”可知,一些儿童发展专家认为暑假给孩子提供了一个到外面玩的绝佳机会,这对健康发展有益,然而,事实是大多数孩子不出去玩,而是呆在家里看电视或玩电子设备游戏,这对他们几乎没有好处;由此可知,一个漫长的暑假对大多数学生没有什么好处。故选 B。

11. 推理判断题。根据第一段中“The traditional school year, with three months of vacation every summer, was first performed when America was an agricultural society and the summer months were needed for farm work. (传统的学年,每年夏天有三个月的假期,是在美国还是一个农业社会,需要夏季的几个月从事农业工作时首次实行的。)”以及最后一段“The U. S. has changed from a farming economy to a knowledge-and innovation-based economy, so it makes sense for the school year to change as well.(美国已经从一个农业经济转变为一个以知识和创新为基础的经济,所以学年的改变也是有意义的。)”可知,传统的长暑假学年制是在美国还是农业社会时由于夏季需要从事几个月的农业工作而实行的,然而,美国已经从一个农业经济转变为一个以知识和创新为基础的经济,学年也应该改变;由此可知,作者认为随着美国已经从一个农业经济转变为一个以知识和创新为基础的经济,过去农业社会时实行的长暑假的学年已经过时了。故选 D。

12. 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是最后一段“The U. S. has changed from a farming economy to a knowledge-and innovation-based economy, so it makes sense for the school year to change as well.(美国已经从一个农业经济转变为一个以知识和创新为基础的经济,所以学年的改变也是有意义的。)”可知,作者在文中通过介绍长暑假学年的由来以及全年制教育的益处,论述了美国应该从传统的长暑假教育转向全年制教育;D选项“The U. S. Should Switch to Year-round Schooling(美国应该转向全年制教育)”符合文章主旨,适合作为最佳标题。故选 D。

4. (2023·四川乐山·统考一模)

Being an opinion writer and journalist, I was demanded that I make a public statement about hot issues online. The voices yelling at me and anyone else who failed to post seemed to believe that not making a statement was itself a statement — and an immoral one, at that.

On social media, people take a position that results in positive comments but reduces complex issues to a simple yes or no. Taking simplistic stands can also lead to twisting words. This kind of simple thinking is deeply unserious and further fuels hatred (敌意), changing personal opinions into extremism and mistaking the expressions of anger for brave action in the face of horror.

These loud, reductive declarations reflect genuine fear about horrors that lie beyond words. Simple binaries (二元对立) imply simple solutions. And it's much more pleasant to tell yourself you stand on the side of good, against evil, than to question whether the lines of boundaries were drawn correctly.

Sitting with uncertainty is hard, especially when social media has urged us to expect perfect real-time information during unfortunate events and immediate answers and resolution. Moral certainty is a point we stand on when factual certainty is not possible. And the faster we express it, the more certain we appear.

Such thoughtless posts are not what bother me most, though. Instead, it's the idea that not posting is wrong

somehow — that everyone needs to speak, all the time. It discourages shutting up and listening and letting the voices that matter the most be heard over the noise. It suggests that having any doubts about what's happening or forming moral conclusions that don't make sense to share on social media is unacceptable.

I do have opinions, of course, but they don't fit on social media. While I've regretted posting half-formed thoughts too quickly, I've never regretted waiting until I was less angry or not posting at all.

13. What does the author think of people's quick posts on hot issues?
- A. Positive. B. Irresponsible. C. Uncaring. D. Unkind.
14. What do paragraphs 3 and 4 try to explain?
- A. Reasons why people rush to post opinions. B. Ways people use to express ideas.
C. Means by which people solve difficult problems. D. Facts on which people base their judgement.
15. What upsets the author most?
- A. Too many posts online. B. Too much false information.
C. People's judgement on not posting. D. People's unawareness of current issues.
16. What message does the author really convey?
- A. It's useless to post ideas on social media. B. It's better to keep silent than blindly follow suit.
C. Everyone has the right to voice his opinion. D. Everyone must guard network security.

【答案】 13. B 14. A 15. C 16. B

【导语】这是一篇议论文。文章主要说明了作者认为人们在热点问题上的快速发帖是不负责任的，认为这些大声的、简化的声明反映了对无法用语言表达的恐怖的真正恐惧，我们表达得越快，我们就显得越确定。对此作者建议谨慎发言，保持沉默比盲目跟风要好。

13. 细节理解题。根据第一段“Being an opinion writer and journalist, I was demanded that I make a public statement about hot issues online. The voices yelling at me and anyone else who failed to post seemed to believe that not making a statement was itself a statement — and an immoral one, at that.(作为一名观点作家和记者，我被要求就网络热点问题发表公开声明。那些对我和其他没有发帖的人大喊大叫的声音似乎相信，不发表声明本身就是一种声明——而且是一种不道德的声明)”以及第二段“This kind of simple thinking is deeply unserious and further fuels hatred (敌意), changing personal opinions into extremism and mistaking the expressions of anger for brave action in the face of horror.(这种简单的想法是非常不严肃的，而且会进一步助长仇恨，把个人观点变成极端主义，把愤怒的表达误认为面对恐怖的勇敢行动)”可知，作者认为看待人们在热点问题上的快速发帖是不负责任的。故选 B。

14. 主旨大意题。根据第三段“These loud, reductive declarations reflect genuine fear about horrors that lie beyond words. Simple binaries (二元对立) imply simple solutions. And it's much more pleasant to tell yourself you stand on the side of good, against evil, than to question whether the lines of boundaries were drawn correctly.(这些大声的、简化的声明反映了对无法用语言表达的恐怖的真正恐惧。简单的二进制文件意味着简单的解决方案。告诉自己你站在正义的一边，对抗邪恶，比质疑界限是否画得正确要愉快得多)”以及第四段“Sitting with uncertainty is hard, especially when social media has urged us to expect perfect real-time information during unfortunate events and immediate answers and resolution. Moral certainty is a point we stand on when factual certainty is not possible. And the faster we express it, the more certain we

appear.(面对不确定性是很难的,尤其是当社交媒体敦促我们期待在不幸事件中获得完美的实时信息,并立即得到答案和解决方案时。道德确定性是当事实确定性不可能实现时我们所站的立场。我们表达得越快,我们就显得越确定)可知,第3段和第4段试图解释人们急于发表意见的原因。故选A。

15. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“Such thoughtless posts are not what bother me most, though. Instead, it’s the idea that not posting is wrong somehow — that everyone needs to speak, all the time. It discourages shutting up and listening and letting the voices that matter the most be heard over the noise. It suggests that having any doubts about what’s happening or forming moral conclusions that don’t make sense to share on social media is unacceptable.(不过,这些轻率的帖子并不是最让我烦恼的。相反,人们认为不发帖在某种程度上是错误的——每个人都需要随时发言。它不鼓励你闭嘴倾听,让最重要的声音盖过噪音被听到。这表明,对正在发生的事情有任何疑问,或者得出在社交媒体上分享毫无意义的道德结论,都是不可接受的)可知,最让作者不安的是人们对不发帖的判断。故选C。

16. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“I do have opinions, of course, but they don’t fit on social media. While I’ve regretted posting half-formed thoughts too quickly, I’ve never regretted waiting until I was less angry or not posting at all.(当然,我也有自己的观点,但它们不适合在社交媒体上发表。虽然我曾后悔过太快地发布半成品想法,但我从未后悔过等到我不那么生气时再发布,或者根本不发布)结合文章主要说明了作者认为人们在热点问题上的快速发帖是不负责任的,认为这些大声的、简化的声明反映了对无法用语言表达的恐怖的真正恐惧,我们表达得越快,我们就显得越确定。对此作者建议谨慎发言,保持沉默比盲目跟风要好。可推知,作者想表达的是保持沉默比盲目跟风要好。故选B。

5. (2023·四川南充·统考一模)

“It’s too sugary, I can’t manage very many,” said a friend. She wasn’t talking about dessert but about some fresh cherries. I bit into another cherry and realized she was right. The fruit was so sweet that it was as if it had been pre-sugared.

But the cherries of my childhood were much less sweet than today’s cherries. Some of them were hardly sweet at all, which made it all the more exciting when you happened upon a super sweet one.

Is modern fruit getting sweeter? The answer is yes. Some of the most powerful evidence comes from zoos. In 2018, Melbourne Zoo in Australia had stopped giving fruit to most of its animals because cultivated fruit was now so sweet that it was causing tooth decay and weight gain.

Breeding isn’t the only reason that modern fruit is sweeter; there’s also climate change. It’s found that since the 1970s, with rising temperatures, Fuji apples have become significantly sweeter and softer.

But the sweetness of modern fruit is not without its problems, especially for people with diabetes, who have to be careful to moderate their intake of higher - sugar fruits such as pineapple. Fruit that is bred sweeter also tends to be lower in the phytochemicals (植物化学成分) that make it so healthy.

Health aside, maybe the real problem with modern fruit is that it has become yet another sweet thing in a world filled with sugar. Even grapefruit, which used to be quite bitter, is sometimes now as sweet as oranges. If you’ve never tasted a sour cherry, how can you fully appreciate a sweet one? Experts put forwards some thoughts about how to appreciate the various tastes of modern fruit.

17. Why does the author mention her friend’s words in Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce the topic of the extreme sweetness of modern cherries.
- B. To highlight the content of friend's preference for sour cherries.

C. To emphasize the importance of pre-sugaring fruits.

D. To show the breeding and selection of modern fruit.

18. What's the author's view on the rise of consistently sweeter fruit?

A. The author believes it has no impact on health.

B. The author sees it as a triumph of plant breeding.

C. The author thinks it is a bit worrying in today's world.

D. The author is concerned that it will lead to bitterness in fruit.

19. What is a shortcoming of the modern fruit according to the passage?

A. It is short of healthy phytochemicals.

B. It may not be as tasty as it used to be.

C. It could lack variety and contrast in taste.

D. It doesn't meet people's need for sweetness.

20. What might the author continue talking about?

A. The advice on selecting modern fruit.

B. The approaches to freeing bitter fruit.

C. The comments about cultivated grapefruit.

D. The research into the health of zoo animals.

【答案】 17. A 18. C 19. C 20. A

【导语】 本文是一篇议论文。旨在探讨现代水果甜度增加的问题，并分析其原因和影响。

17. 推理判断题。根据第一段“‘It's too sugary, I can't manage very many,’ said a friend. She wasn't talking about dessert but about some fresh cherries. I bit into another cherry and realized she was right. The fruit was so sweet that it was as if it had been pre-sugared.”可知，作者在第一段提到她朋友的话是为了介绍现代樱桃的极致甜味。故选 A 项。

18. 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“‘But the sweetness of modern fruit is not without its problems, especially for people with diabetes, who have to be careful to moderate their intake of higher - sugar fruits such as pineapple. Fruit that is bred sweeter also tends to be lower in the phytochemicals (植物化学成分) that make it so healthy.’”可知，现代水果的甜味也不是没有问题，特别是对糖尿病患者来说，他们必须小心地减少摄入高糖水果，如菠萝。被培育得更甜的水果也往往含有更低的植物化学物质，而正是这些化学物质使它们如此健康”可知，作者认为现代水果的甜味对糖尿病患者来说是个隐患，且更甜的水果也往往含有更低的植物化学物质，降低水果让人健康的效益，所以作者认为这在当今世界有点令人担忧。故选 C 项。

19. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“‘Health aside, maybe the real problem with modern fruit is that it has become yet another sweet thing in a world filled with sugar. Even grapefruit, which used to be quite bitter, is sometimes now as sweet as oranges. If you've never tasted a sour cherry, how can you fully appreciate a sweet one? Experts put forwards some thoughts about how to appreciate the various tastes of modern

fruit.(抛开健康不谈,也许现代水果的真正问题在于,它已经成为一个充满糖的世界里的又一种甜食。就连过去很苦的葡萄柚,现在有时也像橙子一样甜。如果你从来没有尝过酸樱桃,你怎么能完全喜欢甜樱桃呢?专家们对如何品尝现代水果的各种味道提出了一些看法)”可知,根据文章,现代水果的缺点是可能缺乏口味的多样性和对比。故选 C 项。

20. 推理判断题。根据最后一段Experts put forwards some thoughts about how to appreciate the various tastes of modern fruit.(专家们对如何品尝现代水果的各种味道提出了一些看法)”可知,接下来,作者应是提出专家们对选择现代水果的建议。故选 A 项。

6. (2023·江苏·高三校联考期末)

During my youth in America's Appalachian mountains, I learned that farmers preferred sons over daughters, largely because boys were better at heavy farm labour. With only 3% of Americans in agriculture today, brain has replaced brawn, yet cultural preferences, like bad habits, are easier to make than break. But history warns repeatedly of the tragic cost of dismissing too casually the gifts of the so-called weaker sex.

About 150 years ago, a village church vicar in Yorkshire, England, had three lovely, intelligent daughters but his hopes depended entirely on the sole male heir (继承人), Branwell, a youth with remarkable talent in both art and literature.

Branwell's father and sisters saved their pennies to pack him off to London's Royal Academy of Arts, but within weeks he returned home, a penniless failure. Hopes still high, the family landed Branwell a job as a private tutor, hoping this would free him to develop his literary skills and achieve the success and fame that he deserved. Failure again.

For years the selfless sisters squelched (制止) their own goals, farming themselves out as teachers and governesses in support of their increasingly indebted brother, convinced the world must eventually recognize his genius. As failures multiplied, Branwell turned to alcohol, then opium, and eventually died as he had lived: a failure. So died hope in the one male — but what of her three selfless sisters?

During Branwell's last years, the girls published a book of poetry at their own expense. Even Branwell might have snickered (窃笑): they sold only 2 copies. However, they continued in their spare time, late at night by candlelight, to pour out their pent-up emotion, writing of what they knew best, of women in conflict with their natural desires and social condition — in reality, less fiction than autobiography! And 19th-century literature was transformed by Anne's *Agnes Grey*, Emily's *Wuthering Heights*, and Charlotte's *Jane Eyre*. But years of sacrifice for Branwell had caused great suffering. Emily was taken ill at her brother's funeral and died within 3 months, aged 29; Anne died 5 months later, aged 30; Charlotte lived only to age 39. If only they had been nurtured instead of sacrificed.

No one remembers Branwell's name, much less his art or literature, but the Bronte sisters' tragically short lives teach us even more of life than of literature. Their sacrificed genius cries out to us that in modern society we must value children not by their physical strength or sexual gender, but by their integrity, strength, commitment, courage—spiritual qualities abundant in both boys and girls.

21. What does the underlined word “brawn” mean in Paragraph 1?

- A. Human intelligence. B. Tiring labour. C. Physical strength. D. Personal

preference.

22. Why did the father only pay attention to Branwell's education?

- A. Because Branwell was the only son of the family.
- B. Because Branwell had a gift for literature and art.
- C. Because his daughters were not as talented.
- D. Because his daughters were self-disciplined.

23. What was Branwell's reaction to his repeated failures?

- A. Stopping working hard.
- B. Feeling extremely ashamed.
- C. Sliding into bad habits.
- D. Losing heart completely.

24. Which might be the best title of the passage?

- A. The Bronte Sisters' Selfless Sacrifice
- B. Branwell — A Shame of the Bronte Family
- C. The Bronte Sisters' Great Achievement
- D. The Bronte Family's Regrettable Tragedy

【答案】21. C 22. A 23. C 24. D

【导语】本文是一篇议论文，作者以勃朗特三姐妹的悲剧为例，指出重男轻女的社会偏见给女性带来巨大的伤害。

21. 词义猜测题。根据第一段第一句“During my youth in America's Appalachian mountains, I learned that farmers preferred sons over daughters, largely because boys were better at heavy farm labour. (我年轻时住在美国的阿巴拉契亚山脉，我了解到农民重男轻女，很大程度上是因为男孩更擅长繁重的农活。)”可知，以前农民重男轻女很大程度上是因为干农活需要体力，男孩更擅长繁重的农活；由划线词所在句“With only 3% of Americans in agriculture today, brain has replaced brawn, yet cultural preferences, like bad habits, are easier to make than break.(如今只有 3% 的美国人从事农业，脑力已经取代了 brawn，然而文化偏好，就像坏习惯一样，形成容易打破难。)”可知，现在的美国只有 3% 的人从事农业，脑力已经取代体力，但是重男轻女依然很难破除，划线词 brawn 与 brain 属于相对立的范畴，指“体力”，与 C 选项“Physical strength”表达意思一致。故选 C。

22. 细节理解题。根据第二段“About 150 years ago, a village church vicar in Yorkshire, England, had three lovely, intelligent daughters but his hopes depended entirely on the sole male heir (继承人), Branwell, a youth with remarkable talent in both art and literature.(大约 150 年前，英国约克郡的一位乡村教堂牧师有三个可爱聪明的女儿，但他的希望完全寄托在唯一的男性继承人布兰韦尔身上。布兰韦尔在艺术和文学方面都有非凡的天赋。)”可知，父亲只关心 Branwell 的教育是因为 Branwell 是家里唯一的儿子，父亲把他的希望完全寄托在这个唯一的男性继承人身上。故选 A。

23. 推理判断题。根据第四段中“As failures multiplied, Branwell turned to alcohol, then opium, and eventually died as he had lived: a failure. So died hope in the one male — but what of her three selfless sisters?(随着接踵而至的失败，Branwell 开始酗酒，后来又吸上鸦片，最后死时与生前一样，一无所成，于是寄托在这唯一男性身上的指望也随之破灭了——但她的三个无私的姐妹又如何了呢？)”可知，遭遇接二连三的失败后，Branwell 彻底沉沦，染上恶习，最终死去。故选 C。

24. 主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其是倒数第二段“During Branwell's last years, the girls published a book of poetry at their own expense. Even Branwell might have snickered (窃笑): they sold only 2 copies. However, they continued in their spare time, late at night by candlelight, to pour out their pent-up emotion, writing of what they

knew best, of women in conflict with their natural desires and social condition — in reality, less fiction than autobiography! And 19th-century literature was transformed by Anne's *Agnes Grey*, Emily's *Wuthering Heights*, and Charlotte's *Jane Eyre*. But years of sacrifice for Branwell had caused great suffering. Emily was taken ill at her brother's funeral and died within 3 months, aged 29; Anne died 5 months later, aged 30; Charlotte lived only to age 39. If only they had been nurtured instead of sacrificed.(在布兰威尔的最后几年, 女孩们自费出版了一本诗集。就连 Branwell 也可能窃笑: 他们只卖了两本。然而, 他们在业余时间, 在深夜的烛光下, 继续倾诉他们被压抑的情感, 写下他们最了解的, 写下与她们的自然欲望和社会状况相冲突的女性——事实上, 与其说是小说, 不如说是自传! 19 世纪的文学被安妮的《艾格尼丝·格雷》、艾米莉的《呼啸山庄》和夏洛特的《简·爱》所改变。但多年来为班威尔所做的牺牲造成了巨大的痛苦。Emily 在她哥哥的葬礼上生病, 不到 3 个月就去世了, 享年 29 岁; 5 个月后, 安妮去世, 享年 30 岁; 夏洛特只活到 39 岁。如果他们被培养而不是被牺牲就好了。)"可知, 本文主要讲述重男轻女的偏见使得勃朗特三姐妹一直为家庭牺牲, 过早离世, 铸成令人遗憾的悲剧; D 选项“The Bronte Family's Regrettable Tragedy(勃朗特家族令人遗憾的悲剧)”能够概括文章主旨, 适合作为最佳标题。故选 D。

7. (2023·山东德州·高三统考期中)

Many scholars agree that a meaningful existence comes down to three factors: the coherence(连贯)of one's life, the possession of clear long-term goals and the belief that one's life matters. But we believe there is another element to consider.

Imagine the first butterfly you stop to admire after a long winter or the scenery atop a hill after a fresh hike. Sometimes existence delivers us small moments of beauty. When people are open to appreciating such experiences, these moments may enhance how they view their life. We call this element experiential appreciation, an ability to detect and admire life's inner beauty as events happen.

To better understand this appreciation, we conducted a series of studies involving over 3,000 participants. Initially, we had participants rate their coping strategies to relieve their stress. Those managing stress by focusing on their appreciation for life's beauty reported experiencing life as highly meaningful. In the follow-ups, we asked them to rate the extent to which they agreed with various statements, such as “I have a great appreciation for the beauty of life” and other statements related to coherence, purpose, existential mattering. Our results showed that the more people indicated that they were “appreciating life”, the more they felt their existence valuable. In the subsequent experiment, we further explored the phenomenon by asking participants to watch an awe-inspiring video, they also reported having a greater sense of experiential appreciation and meaning in life in these moments, compared with those watching more neutral videos.

The final results confirmed our original theory: appreciating small things can make life feel more meaningful. But applying that insight can be difficult. Our modern, fast-paced, project-oriented lifestyles fill the day with targets. We are on the go, attempting to maximize our output. This makes it easy to miss what is happening right now. Yet life happens in the present moment. We should slow down, let life surprise us and embrace the significance in the everyday. After all, we live in a wonderful world. There is no end to the adventures we can have if only we seek them with our eyes open.

25. Why does the author mention the admiration of butterfly?

- A. To express people's desire to enhance their life.
- B. To display people's imagination to whatever happens.
- C. To indicate the openness of people to the life coherence.
- D. To introduce the concept of experimental appreciation.

26. What is mainly explained in the third paragraph?

- A. The participants' life involved in the study.
- B. The contribution of a long-term goal in life.
- C. The theory in experiential appreciation.
- D. The analysis of the belief that matters most.

27. What is challenging us to appreciate the present in our life?

- A. Our modern fast-paced lifestyle.
- B. The lack of opportunities
- C. Our focus on individual feelings.
- D. The ignorance of future outcomes.

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

- A. Enjoying a valuable coherence.
- B. Finding the inner beauty of ourselves.
- C. living an active and meaningful existence.
- D. Exploring the end of a significant life.

【答案】 25. D 26. C 27. A 28. C

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章通过引用一系列研究结果，论证了体验欣赏生命美好对个人生活的重要性和价值，并建议我们应该放慢脚步，欣赏并感激生活中的每一刻。

25. 细节理解题。根据文章第二段Imagine the first butterfly you stop to admire after a long winter or the scenery atop a hill after a fresh hike. Sometimes existence delivers us small moments of beauty. When people are open to appreciating such experiences, these moments may enhance how they view their life. We call this element experiential appreciation, an ability to detect and admire life's inner beauty as events happen.(想象一下，在漫长的冬天过后，你停下来欣赏的第一只蝴蝶，或者在一次新鲜的徒步旅行后，你在山顶上欣赏的风景。有时候，生活带给我们美好的瞬间。当人们乐于欣赏这样的经历时，这些时刻可能会增强他们对生活的看法。我们称这种元素为体验性欣赏，一种在事件发生时发现和欣赏生活内在美的能力。)"可知，作者通过对蝴蝶的赏析来介绍实验赏析的概念。故选 D。

26. 主旨大意题。根据文章第三段Our results showed that the more people indicated that they were "appreciating life", the more they felt their existence valuable. In the subsequent experiment, we further explored the phenomenon by asking participants to watch an awe-inspiring video, they also reported having a greater sense of experiential appreciation and meaning in life in these moments, compared with those watching more neutral videos.(我们的研究结果显示，越多人表示“感激生活”，他们就越觉得自己的存在有价值。在随后的实验中，我们通过要求参与者观看令人敬畏的视频进一步探索了这一现象，他们也报告说，与那些观看更中性视频的人相比，他们在这些时刻有更大的体验感激感和生活意义)"可知，第三段主要解释了体验式欣赏理论。故选 C。

27. 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段"But applying that insight can be difficult. Our modern, fast-paced, project-oriented lifestyles fill the day with targets. We are on the go, attempting to maximize our output. This

makes it easy to miss what is happening right now.(但运用这种洞察力可能很困难。我们现代、快节奏、以项目为导向的生活方式让每一天都充满了目标。我们忙得不可开交，试图使我们的产出最大化。这使得我们很容易忽略正在发生的事情)”可知，我们现代快节奏的生活方式使我们不能去欣赏生活中的当下。故选 A。

28. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段“The final results confirmed our original theory: appreciating small things can make life feel more meaningful.”（最后的结果证实了我们最初的理论:欣赏小事物能让生活更有意义）“Yet life happens in the present moment. We should slow down, let life surprise us and embrace the significance in the everyday. After all, we live in a wonderful world. There is no end to the adventures we can have if only we seek them with our eyes open.”（然而，生活就发生在当下。我们应该慢下来，让生活给我们惊喜，拥抱每一天的意义。毕竟，我们生活在一个美好的世界。只要我们睁大眼睛去寻找，就会有无穷无尽的冒险。）再结合全文内容可知，文章主要讲述的是我们应该慢下来，让生活给我们惊喜，拥抱每一天的意义，从而活得积极而有意义。故选 C。

8. (2023·湖南·高三长郡中学校考阶段练习)

Parents have been urged to stop pretending Father Christmas is real in case the “lie” damages relations with their children. Making up stories about Santa risks destroying a child’s trust and is morally unbelievable, according to two experts.

Psychologist Professor Christopher Boyle and social scientist Dr. Kathy McKay also criticize the idea employed by parents—Santa Claus judges children to be nice or naughty. Writing in a well-known journal, they argue, “If they are capable of lying about something so special and magical, can they be relied upon to continue as the guardians of wisdom and truth?”

Defending the claims, Prof Boyle said, “The morality of making children believe in such myths has to be questioned. All children will eventually find out they’ve been consistently lied to for years, and this might make them wonder what other lies they’ve been told. Whether it’s right to make children believe in Father Christmas is an interesting question, and it’s also interesting to ask whether lying in this way will affect children in ways that have not been considered.”

Dr. McKay, from the University of New England in Australia, said there was clear evidence from the world of make-believe in movies and TV that adults looked for a chance to be children again. “The persistence of fandom(影迷) in stories like Harry Potter and Star Wars indicates their desire to briefly re-enter childhood,” she said. “However,” she added, “if adults have been lying about Santa, even though it has usually been well intentioned, what else is a lie? If Santa isn’t real, are fairies real? Is magic? Is God?”

They conclude, “Many people may long for a time when imagination was accepted and encouraged, which may not be the case in adult life. Might it be the case that the harshness of real life requires the creation of something better, something to believe in, something to hope for in the future or to return to a long-lost childhood a long time ago in a galaxy far far away?”

29. What did parents do that drew criticism from Dr. Kathy McKay?

- A. They were fond of Harry Potter and Star Wars.
- B. They acted as the guardians of wisdom and truth.

- C. They said Santa Claus could judge a kid to be good or bad.
- D. They have told many lies to their children besides Santa Claus.

30. What can be implied in the passage?

- A. Parents are capable of making up stories about Santa Claus.
- B. Lies about Santa Claus can have a negative impact upon children.
- C. Stories about Santa Claus develop children's trust in their parents.
- D. Experts think it right to make children believe in Father Christmas.

31. Why are adults fond of watching fictional movies?

- A. They desire to return to the long-lost childhood.
- B. Everything will become better in movies than in real life.
- C. They want to get away from pressure from life and work.
- D. They didn't watch such exciting movies when they were young.

32. What is the author's attitude toward parents' lying about Santa Claus?

- A. Positive.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Disappointed.
- D. Concerned.

【答案】29. C 30. B 31. A 32. D

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。介绍了专家对于家长对孩子依然谎称圣诞老人存在的批评态度。专家认为，父母谎称圣诞老人存在的做法对于孩子今后对于大人的信任有消极影响。

29. 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“Psychologist Professor Christopher Boyle and social scientist Dr. Kathy McKay also criticize the idea employed by parents—Santa Claus judges children to be nice or naughty. (心理学家 Christopher Boyle 教授和社会科学家 Kathy McKay 博士也批评了父母的想法——圣诞老人会评判孩子是“好是坏”)”可知，圣诞老人评判孩子好坏的说法遭到了 Kathy McKay 博士的批评。故选 C 项。

30. 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Whether it's right to make children believe in Father Christmas is an interesting question, and it's also interesting to ask whether lying in this way will affect children in ways that have not been considered.(让孩子们相信圣诞老人是否正确是一个有趣的问题，同样有趣的是，以这种方式撒谎是否会以未被考虑的方式影响孩子。)”和文章第一段的主题句“Making up stories about Santa risks destroying a child's trust and is morally unbelievable, according to two experts.(两位专家表示，编造圣诞老人的故事可能会破坏孩子的信任，在道德上是令人难以置信的。)”推知，作者通过文章想表达关于圣诞老人的谎言对孩子们是有消极影响的。故选 B 项。

31. 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“The persistence of fandom(影迷) in stories like Harry Potter and Star Wars indicates their desire to briefly re-enter childhood.(《哈利·波特》和《星球大战》等故事中粉丝的持续存在表明他们渴望短暂地重新进入童年)”可知，对于《哈利·波特》和《星球大战》的持久迷恋表明成年人想再次体验童年乐趣。故选 A 项。

32. 推理判断题。根据第一段中“Making up stories about Santa risks destroying a child's trust and is morally unbelievable, according to two experts.(两位专家表示，编造圣诞老人的故事可能会破坏孩子的信任，在道德上是令人难以置信的。)”与第三段中“All children will eventually find out they've been consistently lied to for years, and this might make them wonder what other lies they've been told.”

35. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. Technologies can be double-edged.
 - B. Collective efforts make a better world.
 - C. We should live in harmony with nature.
 - D. Past experience is relevant to future action.
36. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. The pace of technological progress is unstoppable.
 - B. The initiative of algorithm should be strengthened.
 - C. The new evolution can bring about negative effects.
 - D. The artificial intelligence can satisfy our real desires.

【答案】33. A 34. D 35. D 36. C

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。作者在文中探讨了人工智能的最新发展所带来的焦虑和人类的应对办法。

33. 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Yet people are responding as though AI is just one more scary new technology, like electricity or cars once were. We invented it, the argument goes, so we should be able to manage it for our own benefit. Not so. I believe that this situation is new and potentially dangerous.(然而，人们的反应似乎是，人工智能只不过是又一项可怕的新技术，就像曾经的电力或汽车一样。这种观点认为，我们发明了它，所以我们应该能够为了自己的利益来管理它。不是这样的。我认为这种情况是新的，而且有潜在的危险。)”可知，人们认为人工智能与曾经的电力或汽车一样，不会给人类带来威胁，但作者并不赞成这一观点。故选 A 项。

34. 推理判断题。根据第三段“*But genes aren't the only replicator, as Richard Dawkins stressed in The Selfish Gene. People copy habits, stories, words, technologies and songs; we change, recombine and pass them on in ever greater variety. This second replicator, evolving much faster than genes ever could, Dawkins called memes (模仿传递行为) — and they are selfish too.*(但正如理查德·道金斯在《自私的基因》中强调的那样，基因并不是唯一的复制因子。人们复制习惯、故事、文字、技术和歌曲；我们改变、重组并以更大的变化将它们传递下去。第二种复制因子，进化得比基因快得多，道金斯称之为模因——它们也很自私。)”可知，理查德·道金斯认为基因和模因都很很自私。所以他会赞同“基因和模因有一个共同的特征”这一说法。故选 D 项。

35. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“*We already cope with fast-evolving parasites such as viruses by using our immune systems, machines and vaccines. Now, we need to build our collective mental immunity, our critical thinking and our ability to protect our attention from all that selfish information. Taking lessons from evolution, we can stop imagining we are the controllers of our accidentally dangerous offspring and start learning how to live with them.*(我们已经通过免疫系统、机器和疫苗来应对病毒等快速进化的寄生物。现在，我们需要建立我们的集体精神免疫力，我们的批判性思维和我们保护我们的注意力不受所有自私信息影响的能力。从进化中吸取教训，我们可以停止想象我们是我们意外危险后代的控制者，并开始学习如何与他们相处。)”可推知，作者认为人类可以从过去战胜寄生物的经历中总结经验，从人类的进化过程中吸取教训，用来指导未来的行动，来应对人工智能这种新的威胁。所以，从最后一段中可以推出“过去的经验与未来的行动有关。”。故选 D 项。

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