

专题 02 阅读理解说明文

一 2024 年九省联考真题

B

Parrots are prey animals, which means that other predators (捕食者) in the wild, such as hawks or snakes, are looking to make them into a meal. This one factor influences parrots' behavior in your house more than any other.

Parrots are most easily hurt when feeding on the ground. Membership in a group plays an important function in ensuring their safety and improving their chances of survival from attacks by predators. The most common predators of parrots include hawks, snakes, cats, monkeys, and bats. Some predators make attacks only during the day while others hunt in the night.

As prey animals, parrots are constantly watching out for danger and they instinctively (本能地) react to risks. Their first choice is to take flight. However, if this is not possible, they will fight with their powerful beaks to defend themselves.

Because their biggest enemy is the hawk, parrots are especially reactive to quick movements from above and behind. For this reason, it is wise to avoid quick, sudden movements near your bird. This is a built-in reaction not subject to logic or reason. Simple and relatively harmless household objects can draw extreme fear responses from a bird. For example, a balloon may represent a hawk or a vacuum hose (吸尘器软管) may be the same as a snake in your bird's mind.

As prey animals, parrots are often frightened by exposure to new household items or strangers. It is important to expose your bird to safe experiences and changes starting at a very young age to build flexibility and improve their adaptability. Variety in diet and toys, travel, and exposure to new people and places all help to make your bird more flexible and adaptable to change.

4. What is important for parrots to better survive from attacks in the wild?

- A. Living in a group.
- B. Growing beautiful feathers.
- C. Feeding on the ground.
- D. Avoiding coming out at night.

5. What is parrots' first response to an immediate risk?

- A. To attack back.
- B. To get away.
- C. To protect the young.
- D. To play dead.

6. Why would a balloon frighten a parrot?

- A. It may explode suddenly.
- B. It may be in a strange shape.

C. It may have a strong color.

D. It may move around quickly.

7. What is the author's purpose of writing the text?

A. To explain wild parrots' behavior.

B. To give advice on raising a parrot.

C. To call for action to protect animals.

D. To introduce a study on bird ecology.

【答案】 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了鹦鹉作为被捕食动物的行为特性和生存策略。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“Membership in a group plays an important function in ensuring their safety and improving their chances of survival from attacks by predators.(群体中的成员在确保其安全和提高其从捕食者袭击中幸存下来的机会方面起着重要作用。)”可知，鹦鹉要想更好地在野外躲避攻击，重要的是要进行集体生活，故选 A 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“As prey animals, parrots are constantly watching out for danger and they instinctively (本能地) react to risks. Their first choice is to take flight.(作为猎物，鹦鹉会时刻警惕危险，并本能地对风险做出反应。他们的第一反应是飞走)”可知，鹦鹉对直接风险的第一反应是逃跑，故选 B 项。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“Simple and relatively harmless household objects can draw extreme fear responses from a bird. For example, a balloon may represent a hawk or a vacuum hose (吸尘器软管) may be the same as a snake in your bird's mind.(简单且相对无害的家居用品会引起鸟类的极度恐惧反应。例如，在你的鸟心目中，气球可能代表鹰，或者真空软管可能与蛇相同)”可知，气球能够吓到鹦鹉是因为气球可能形状奇怪，使鹦鹉联想到鹰，故选 B 项。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Parrots are prey animals, which means that other predators (捕食者) in the wild, such as hawks or snakes, are looking to make them into a meal. This one factor influences parrots' behavior in your house more than any other.(鹦鹉是猎物，这意味着野生的其他捕食者，如鹰或蛇，正在寻找将它们作为食物。这一个因素比任何其他因素都更能影响鹦鹉在家的行为)”、倒数第二段“Simple and relatively harmless household objects can draw extreme fear responses from a bird. For example, a balloon may represent a hawk or a vacuum hose (吸尘器软管) may be the same as a snake in your bird's mind.(简单且相对无害的家居用品会引起鸟类的极度恐惧反应。例如，在你的鸟心目中，气球可能代表鹰，或者真空软管可能与蛇相同)”

”以及最后一段“*As prey animals, parrots are often frightened by exposure to new household items or strangers. It is important to expose your bird to safe experiences and changes starting at a very young age to build flexibility and improve their adaptability. Variety in diet and toys, travel, and exposure to new people and places all help to make your bird more flexible and adaptable to change.*”(作为猎物，鹦鹉经常被新的家庭用品或陌生人吓到。从很小的时候就开始让你的鸟接触安全的体验和变化，以建立灵活性并提高它们的适应性，这一点很重要。饮食和玩具的多样性、旅行以及接触新的人和地方都有助于让你的鸟更灵活，更适应变化)”可知，本文的写作目的是对饲养鹦鹉提建议，故选 B 项。

C

In his 1936 work *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, Dale Carnegie wrote: “I have come to the conclusion that there is only one way to get the best of an argument — and that is to avoid it.” This distaste for arguments is common, but it depends on a mistaken view of arguments that causes problems for our personal and social lives — and in many ways misses the point of arguing in the first place.

Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights, which is how we often think of them. Like physical fights, verbal (言语的) fights can leave both sides bloodied. Even when you win, you end up no better off. You would be feeling almost as bad if arguments were even just competitions — like, say, tennis tournaments. Pairs of opponents hit the ball back and forth until one winner comes out from all who entered. Everybody else loses. This kind of thinking explains why so many people try to avoid arguments.

However, there are ways to win an argument every time. When you state your position, formulate (阐述) an argument for what you claim and honestly ask yourself whether your argument is any good. When you talk with someone who takes a stand, ask them to give you a reason for their view and spell out their argument fully. Assess its strength and weakness. Raise objections (异议) and listen carefully to their replies. This method will require effort, but practice will make you better at it.

These tools can help you win every argument — not in the unhelpful sense of beating your opponents but in the better sense of learning about what divides people, learning why they disagree with us and learning to talk and work together with them. If we readjust our view of arguments — from a verbal fight or tennis game to a reasoned exchange through which we all gain respect and understanding from each other — then we change the very nature of what it means to “win” an argument.

8. What is the author’s attitude toward Carnegie’s understanding of argument?

- A. Critical. B. Supportive. C. Tolerant. D. Uncertain.

9. Why do many people try to avoid arguments?

那么我们就改变了赢得'争论的本质)'可知, 作者认为赢得'争论的关键是通过交流获得彼此的尊重和理解, 故选 D。

D

For lots of kids, toddlerhood (幼儿期) is an important time for friendship. Studies show that the earlier kids learn to form positive relationships, the better they are at relating to others as teenagers and adults. Playing together also helps these kids practice social behaviors, such as kindness, sharing, and cooperation.

Even so, how quickly your child develops into a social creature may also depend on his temperament(性格). Some toddlers are very social, but others are shy. In addition, the way that toddlers demonstrate that they like other children is markedly different from what adults think of as expressions of friendship. Research at Ohio State University in Columbus found that a toddler's way of saying "I like you" during play is likely to come in the form of copying a friend's behavior.

This seemingly unusual way of demonstrating fondness can result in unpleasant behavior. Regardless of how much they like a playmate, they may still grab his toys, refuse to share, and get bossy. But experts say that this is a normal and necessary part of friendship for kids this age. Through play experiences, toddlers learn social rules. That's why it's so important to take an active role in your toddler's social encounters by setting limits and offering frequent reminders of what they are. When you establish these guidelines, explain the reasons behind them.

Begin by helping your child learn sympathy ("Ben is crying. What's making him so sad?"), then suggest how he could resolve the problem ("Maybe he would feel better if you let him play the ball."). When your child shares or shows empathy(同理心) toward a friend, praise him ("Ben stopped crying! You made him feel better.").

Another way to encourage healthy social interaction is by encouraging kids to use words- not fists-to express how they feel. It's also important to be mindful of how your child's personality affects playtime. Kids are easy to get angry when they're sleepy or hungry, so schedule playtime when they're refreshed.

12. What does it indicate when toddlers copy their playmates' behavior?

- A. They are interested in acting.
- B. They are shy with the strangers.
- C. They are fond of their playmates.
- D. They are tired of playing games.

13. What does the author suggest parents do for their kids?

- A. Design games for them.
- B. Find them suitable playmates.
- C. Play together with them.
- D. Help them understand social rules.

14. What is the function of the quoted statements in paragraph 4?

- A. Giving examples.
- B. Explaining concepts.

C. Providing evidence.

D. Making comparisons.

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

A. How Children Adapt to Changes

B. How to Be a Role Model for Children

C. How Your Baby Learns to Love

D. How to Communicate with Your Kid

【答案】12. C 13. D 14. A 15. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了幼儿时期友谊对儿童社交能力发展的重要性，并探讨了幼儿表达友谊的方式和可能出现的问题。同时，文章还提供了一些建议和方法，帮助家长在幼儿社交互动中发挥积极作用，培养他们的同情心和表达能力，学会发展友谊。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“In addition, the way that toddlers demonstrate that they like other children is markedly different from what adults think of as expressions of friendship. Research at Ohio State University in Columbus found that a toddler’s way of saying “I like you” during play is likely to come in the form of copying a friend’s behavior.(此外，蹒跚学步的孩子表现出他们喜欢其他孩子的方式与成年人认为的友谊表达方式明显不同。哥伦布俄亥俄州立大学的研究发现，一个蹒跚学步的孩子在玩耍时说“我喜欢你”的方式很可能是模仿朋友的行为)”可知，蹒跚学步的孩子模仿朋友的行为说明他们喜欢玩伴，故选 C 项。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Through play experiences, toddlers learn social rules. That’s why it’s so important to take an active role in your toddler’s social encounters by setting limits and offering frequent reminders of what they are. When you establish these guidelines, explain the reasons behind them(通过游戏体验，幼儿学习社交规则。这就是在你蹒跚学步的孩子的社交活动中，通过设定限制和经常提醒它们是什么，来发挥积极作用是如此重要的原因，当您制定这些指导方针时，请解释其背后的原因)”可知，作者建议家长在孩子的社交生活中设定限制，并且经常提醒孩子们这些限制，也就是社交规则，帮助孩子理解社交规则，故选 D 项。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段“Begin by helping your child learn sympathy (“Ben is crying. What’s making him so sad?”)(首先帮助孩子学会同情 ((本在哭。是什么让他这么伤心?))”以及“then suggest how he could resolve the problem (“Maybe he would feel better if you let him play the ball.”)(然后建议他如何解决这个问题(“如果你让他打球，也许他会感觉好些。))”可知，这些引用是通过举例说明这两个建议：帮助孩子学会同情并解决问题，故选 A 项。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段For lots of kids, toddlerhood (幼儿期) is an important time for friendship. Studies show

that the earlier kids learn to form positive relationships, the better they are at relating to others as teenagers and adults. Playing together also helps these kids practice social behaviors, such as kindness, sharing, and cooperation(对很多孩子来说，蹒跚学步是建立友谊的重要时刻。研究表明，孩子们越早学会建立积极的关系，他们在青少年和成年人时期就越善于与他人建立联系。一起玩耍也有助于这些孩子练习社交行为，如友善、分享和合作)”、第三段“Through play experiences, toddlers learn social rules. That’s why it’s so important to take an active role in your toddler’s social encounters by setting limits and offering frequent reminders of what they are(通过游戏体验，幼儿学习社会规则。这就是在你蹒跚学步的孩子的社交活动中，通过设定限制和经常提醒它们是什么，来发挥积极作用是如此重要的原因)”以及最后一段“Another way to encourage healthy social interaction is by encouraging kids to use words- not fists-to express how they feel.(另一种鼓励健康社交的方法是鼓励孩子用语言而不是拳头来表达他们的感受。)”可知，本文主要讲的是家长如何帮助孩子学会爱，学会发展友谊，故选 C 项。

二 2024 年 1 月九省名校新题速递

1. 【2024 届河南省三门峡市高三上学期第一次大练习试题】

These days, it’s not unusual to see middle-aged men collecting Star Wars action figures, office workers wearing Hello Kitty accessories, or celebrities like David Beckham playing with Lego bricks. It’s becoming more and more common to see adults taking an interest in toys, comic books and the activities that are traditionally associated with children. This phenomenon has given rise to a new word: kidult.

What lies behind the phenomenon? One is about adults’ nostalgia(怀旧之情) for the carefree days of childhood, and this is especially true with today’s fast-paced, stressful lifestyles. Another is about a societal change in recent decades where people are starting families later. As a result, they have more time and money to spend on themselves. Some adults could only window-shop for their dream toys when they were kids, but now they can afford that radio-controlled car or high-priced doll they have always wanted.

Businesses have been quick to exploit the kidult trend, and the number of toy stores that target adults has risen. Companies are repackaging products from past decades and also bringing out new ones for adults. Lego, for example, has brought out an architectural series featuring landmarks from around the world.

Society traditionally disapproves of adults who refuse to put aside childhood interests, viewing the refusal as a sign of social immaturity and irresponsibility. Those who agree with this view sometimes claim that kidults are

suffering from the pop-psychology concept known as Peter Pan Syndrome, an anomaly(异常) that people remain emotionally at the level of teenagers. On a grander scale, these kidult opponents argue that such delayed adulthood causes couples to marry later and have fewer children. This in turn can lead to shrinking national economies, for there needs to be a generational replenishment(补充) of the workforce.

From the standpoint of kidults, though, this phenomenon is seen as nothing but harmless fun. Kidults insist that having youthful interests keeps them young, happy and creative, and their refusal to conform to society's acceptable tastes shows independent thinking. Besides, they argue that being part of the social trend of delayed adulthood is not purely a personal choice. The real causes include expensive housing, increased educational requirements for employment and poor work opportunities.

Whether the kidult phenomenon will continue to grow or prove to be a passing trend is anyone's guess. As the debate about it continues, remember that there is nothing wrong with being young at heart.

8. What does the kidult phenomenon refer to?
- A. Adults act like children. B. Adults like playing with children.
C. Adults go in for collecting toys. D. Adults have child-like tastes.
9. Which of the following might cause the emergence of kidults?
- A. High pressure of modern life. B. More choices about toys.
C. Different living conditions. D. Good memories of childhood.
10. What does the underlined word "exploit" probably mean?
- A. Get used to. B. Look forward to.
C. Make way for. D. Take advantage of.
11. How does the text deal with the debate about kidults?
- A. By strongly opposing kidult opponents.
B. By refusing to take a stand on the issue.
C. By presenting both sides of the argument.
D. By convincing readers to accept kidults.

【答案】 8. D 9. A 10. D 11. C

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如今社会，成年人对玩具、漫画书以及传统上与孩子有关的活动产生兴趣的现象越来越普遍并且这种现象背后的原因及社会上对这种现象的不同看法。

8. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段"It's becoming more and more common to see adults taking an interest in toys, comic books and the activities that are traditionally associated with children. This phenomenon has given rise to a

new word: kidult.(成年人对玩具、漫画书以及传统上与孩子有关的活动产生兴趣的现象越来越普遍。这种现象催生了一个新词: kidult)”可知,“成人孩童化现象”指的是成年人有孩子般的品味。故选 D。

9. 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“*One is about adults’ nostalgia for the carefree days of childhood, and this is especially true with today’s fast-paced, stressful lifestyles.*(一个原因是成人对童年的无忧无虑的日子的怀旧之情以及当今快节奏和紧张的生活方式)”可知,导致成人孩童化出现的原因是现代生活的高压。故选 C 项。

10. 词句猜测题。根据下文“*and the number of toy stores that target adults has risen.*(针对成年人的玩具店数量也有所增加。)”可知,企业迅速利用了这一趋势,这使得针对成年人的玩具店数量也有所增加。Exploit 意为“利用”与 D 项: Take advantage of (利用) 意思一致。故选 D。

11. 推理判断题。根据文章第四段“*Society traditionally disapproves of adults who refuse to put aside childhood interests, viewing the refusal as a sign of social immaturity and irresponsibility. Those who agree with this view sometimes claim that kidults are suffering from the pop-psychology concept known as Peter Pan Syndrome, an anomaly that people remain emotionally at the level of teenagers.*(传统上社会不赞成那些拒绝把童年兴趣放在一边的成年人,认为这种拒绝是社会不成熟和不负责任的表现。那些赞成这种观点的人有时声称儿童成年人患有流行心理学概念称为彼得潘综合症疾病,一种人们保持情感上的青少年水平的异常)”可知,文章通过提出赞成和不赞成两个方面来处理有关成年儿童的辩论。即通过提出正反两方面的论点进行辩论。故选 C 项。

2. 【2024 届贵州省六校联盟高三联考模拟】

Check your drawer, and you may find several electronic device chargers, many of which you no longer use. The European Union proposed a new regulation that would solve this problem by requiring all small electronics (including phones and cameras) to have the one-size-fits-all charging port (端口). All such electronics sold in the EU would need to switch to the USB-C standard within two years.

Officials claim this standard not only increases convenience for consumers but also cuts down on e-waste. Critics claim the move will stifle innovation. The true impact of the new regulation, however, may not be as simple as either side suggests.

“The relative reduction in the amount of e-waste is probably going to be relatively small,” says Callie Babbitt, a professor of sustainability. “But the bigger potential is that this will require producers to think about the design that is user-friendly.”

There are two benefits of this strategy. The first is the direct benefit of no longer having to throw away a charger. The bigger benefit might be more indirect: This is potentially something that might enable a change in

consumer behavior. If your charger still works, maybe that's a sign that the product still works, and you can keep using it. And there might be some indirect benefit on consumers continuing to repair and to extend the lifespan of the products.

How can standardization have this indirect benefit? With standardized components, all the parts are the same. In my lab, we have an enormous bench full of tools of all sizes and shapes—because that's what's needed to access the components inside electronics. Without design standardization, a business trying to work in the reuse field has to spend more on labor and costs to do the valuable work.

No single policy can effectively address the problem of e-waste. It will take a joint effort. Policy plays a key role. Producers play a key role. But we also have to change the way products can be repaired. And we have to educate consumers on how to participate in the system.

8. What does the underlined part “one-size-fits-all” in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Ordinary. B. Unique. C. Common. D. Suitable.

9. What is the benefit of the EU's strategy for charging port according to the text?

- A. It might promote innovation.
B. It might prolong the service life of products.
C. It will result in a significant decrease in e-waste.
D. It will help charger producers reduce the costs of production.

10. What's the writer's purpose in mentioning the bench in his lab?

- A. To show how complicated their work is.
B. To indicate the necessity for standardization.
C. To demonstrate the difficulty of doing valuable work.
D. To provide a means for accessing electronic components.

11. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Standardized Design Is Beneficial
B. The EU's New USB-C Standard Port Is Necessary
C. The Problem of E-waste Is in Need of a Joint Effort
D. The Chargers of All Small Electronics Should Be Harmonized

【答案】 8. C 9. B 10. B 11. D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要说明了欧盟提出了一项新规定，要求所有小型电子产品（包括手机和相机）使用相同类型的充电端口，以解决电子设备充电器带来过多垃圾的问题。对此不同的人有不同的看法。

8. 词句猜测题。根据第一段“All such electronics sold in the EU would need to switch to the USB-C standard within two years.(在欧盟销售的所有此类电子产品都需要在两年内切换到 USB-C 标准)”以及划线词上文“The European Union proposed a new regulation that would solve this problem by requiring all small electronics (including phones and cameras) to have the”可知，欧盟提出了一项新规定，要求所有小型电子产品（包括手机和相机）都有一个通用的充电端口，推测划线词的意思是“共同的，共用的”。故选 C。

9. 细节理解题。根据第四段“If your charger still works, maybe that’s a sign that the product still works, and you can keep using it. And there might be some indirect benefit on consumers continuing to repair and to extend the lifespan of the products.(如果你的充电器还能用，也许这是产品还能用的标志，你可以继续使用它。消费者继续维修和延长产品的使用寿命可能会有一些间接的好处)”可知，欧盟的充电端口战略的好处是可能会延长产品的使用寿命。故选 B。

10. 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“With standardized components, all the parts are the same. In my lab, we have an enormous bench full of tools of all sizes and shapes—because that’s what’s needed to access the components inside electronics. Without design standardization, a business trying to work in the reuse field has to spend more on labor and costs to do the valuable work.(有了标准化的部件，所有的部件都是一样的。在我的实验室里，我们有一个巨大的工作台，上面摆满了各种尺寸和形状的工具——因为这是接触电子元件所需要的。如果没有设计标准化，试图在重用领域工作的企业必须花费更多的人力和成本来完成有价值的工作)”可推知，作者提到他实验室里的工作台，目的是指出标准化的必要性。故选 B。

11. 主旨大意题。根据第一段“The European Union proposed a new regulation that would solve this problem by requiring all small electronics (including phones and cameras) to have the one-size-fits-all charging port (端口). All such electronics sold in the EU would need to switch to the USB-C standard within two years.(欧盟提出了一项新规定，要求所有小型电子产品（包括手机和相机）都有一个通用的充电端口，以解决这个问题。在欧盟销售的所有此类电子产品都需要在两年内切换到 USB-C 标准)”以及文章内容可知，本文主要说明了欧盟提出了一项新规定，要求所有小型电子产品（包括手机和相机）使用相同类型的充电端口，以解决电子设备充电器带来过多垃圾的问题。对此不同的人有不同的看法。可知，D 选项“所有小型电子产品的充电器都应该统一”最符合文章标题。故选 D。

3. 【2024 届甘肃省白银市高三上学期联考一模英语试题】

Denmark retired after practicing medicine for 73 years and then volunteered her services until she couldn't anymore. She died at the age of 114.

I met her by phone when the pediatrician (儿科医生) couldn't figure out what was wrong with my baby. On

the phone, she talked with me for more than 30 minutes. I took her advice, and my baby was better about 10 days later. She never charged me.

“You keep on doing what you do best as long as you can,” she was famous for the words. And it turned out her advice about actively helping others was as good as her medical advice.

Obviously, we can't all live as long as Dr. Denmark. But recent research has shown that volunteering provides a longevity boost similar to the effects of adding multiple servings of fruits and vegetables to your daily diet. Specifically, older adults who volunteer are at 24 percent less risk of early death. The positive impact of giving and volunteering on older people goes beyond that. According to the research, adults over 55 who give their time for others have an easier time with everyday tasks. Besides, volunteers experience 250 percent less cognitive decline leading to dementia (痴呆).

According to a new study in the Journal of Happiness Studies, people who volunteer report higher levels of happiness and life satisfaction. The study took it a second step and followed people who began volunteering—monitoring their responses from the time they started volunteering. The longer they volunteered and the more they volunteered, the greater level of happiness they reported.

You may already be volunteering your time. But if you're not, consider the charities you support. Think about the skills you might be able to offer them. You are likely to be glad about what you do.

8. What can we infer about Denmark?

- A. She retired at the age of 73. B. She volunteered for 73 years.
C. She was patient and professional. D. She once forget to charge the author.

9. How many benefits of volunteering are mentioned in paragraph 4?

- A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4.

10. What does the author try to do in the last paragraph?

- A. Seek support. B. Advise about sharpening skills.
C. Offer solutions. D. Encourage people to volunteer.

11. What's the text mainly about?

- A. The kindness of a doctor. B. The benefits of volunteering.
C. The process of being a volunteer. D. The struggle of child-raising.

【答案】 8. C 9. C 10. D 11. B

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。文章叙述了“志愿服务的好处”，同时鼓励人们做志愿者。

8. 推理判断题。根据第一段中“Denmark retired after practicing medicine for 73 years and then volunteered her

services until she couldn't anymore.”（丹麦在行医 73 年后退休，然后自愿服务，直到她不能再做了。）可知，关于丹麦我们可以推断出她既耐心又专业。故选 C。

9. 细节理解题。根据第四段中“volunteering provides a longevity boost similar to the effects of adding multiple servings of fruits and vegetables to your daily diet. Specifically, older adults who volunteer are at 24 percent less risk of early death. The positive impact of giving and volunteering on older people goes beyond that. According to the research, adults over 55 who give their time for others have an easier time with everyday tasks. Besides, volunteers experience 250 percent less cognitive decline leading to dementia (痴呆).”（志愿服务可以延长寿命，就像在日常饮食中添加多种水果和蔬菜一样。具体来说，做志愿者的老年人早死的风险降低了 24%。给予和志愿服务对老年人的积极影响远不止于此。根据这项研究，55 岁以上的成年人把时间花在了别人身上，他们在处理日常任务时更容易。此外，志愿者的认知能力下降导致痴呆的几率减少了 250%。）可知，第 4 段提到了志愿服务的 3 个好处。故选 C。

10. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“You may already be volunteering your time. But if you're not, consider the charities you support. Think about the skills you might be able to offer them. You are likely to be glad about what you do.”（你可能已经在做义工了。但如果你不是，考虑一下你支持的慈善机构。想想你能给他们提供什么技能。你可能会为你所做的感到高兴。）可知，作者在最后一段试图鼓励人们做志愿者。故选 D。

11. 主旨大意题。根据倒数第二段“According to a new study in the Journal of Happiness Studies, people who volunteer report higher levels of happiness and life satisfaction.”（根据《幸福研究杂志》上的一项新研究，志愿者的幸福感和生活满意度更高。）和最后一段“You may already be volunteering your time. But if you're not, consider the charities you support. Think about the skills you might be able to offer them. You are likely to be glad about what you do.”（你可能已经在做义工了。但如果你不是，考虑一下你支持的慈善机构。想想你能给他们提供什么技能。你可能会为你所做的感到高兴。）可知，这篇文章主要讲了“志愿服务的好处。”故选 B。

4. 【2024 届广西北海市高三上学期一模试题】

Construction of Project Nexus is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2023. The 5-megawatt project will consist of three sites along canals in central California with widths ranging from 20 feet to 100 feet.

If the pilot project proves solar canopies(檐篷) are a cost-effective way to produce clean energy and save water, scores of similar installations could be built atop California's canal network-one of the world's largest water distribution systems.

“This is a really exciting project,” California Natural Resources Secretary Wade Crowfoot said last month.

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