

pick up additional information and support from peers.

However, doctors who have pioneered the shared appointment approach report that there are significant challenges involved. Dr. Sumego, director of shared medical appointments, Cleveland Clinic, identifies culture change as the most significant challenge. Physicians and nurses are trained in a model of personal service and privacy; the SMA approach is a fundamental challenge to those fixed ideas. They need shared goals and a way of testing the innovation against agreed standards. Dr. Sumego says, “The physicians may be worried about the possible chaos and efficiencies that are marketed. They also have to make the patients understand what their appointment is, and what the expectation is.”

“So, if an organization was looking to start SMAs, I would advise them to start the buy-in from a few champion physicians, develop the work-flow and develop some experience. Provide some support behind what that best practice should look like. Create some standards so that, as the concept spreads, you can employ that experience to start the next SMAs and the next.”

- ( )1. What is the purpose of the SMA approach?
- A. To improve medical service.  
B. To promote doctors' reputation.  
C. To conduct medical research.  
D. To meet patients' expectation.
- ( )2. According to Dr. Sumego, what prevents the SMA approach from being widely adopted?
- A. Personal service.  
B. Fixed ideas.  
C. Lack of equipment.  
D. Shared goals.
- ( )3. What can the underlined word “buy-in” in Paragraph 4 be replaced by?
- A. Support.  
B. Organization.  
C. Purchase.  
D. Practice.
- ( )4. What can be learned about the SMA approach in the last paragraph?
- A. It is currently being questioned.  
B. It is impractical in some areas.  
C. It will enjoy wide popularity soon.  
D. It should be carried out step by step.

### (三)推理判断题

#### 1

(2019·开封市三模)

Squirrels aren't natural city dwellers (居民). In 1856 the sight of one in a tree near New York's city hall so surprised passers-by that a newspaper published a report about the “unusual visitor”.

Around that time, the tree-dwelling animals were being set free in America's urban areas to “create pockets of peace and calm like the countryside”, says University of Pennsylvania's historian Etienne Benson, who studied our relationship to squirrels over the course of five years.

First, they were introduced to Philadelphia, then to New Haven, Boston, and New York City. Park visitors were encouraged to feed them, and security guards ensured their safety. “In the 1910s a leader of the Boy Scouts of America (an organization teaching boys practical skills) said that teaching children to feed

squirrels could show the rewards of treating a weaker creature with sympathy,” says Benson.

By the early 20th century, though, America began to regret the friendliness it had shown squirrels. Cities had once been filled with animals—from horses pulling goods to dairy cows. By the 1950s those working animals had been moved to the countryside. Pets and wild animals such as birds and squirrels were all that remained of the urban animal kingdom.

Before long, people's enthusiasm for squirrels wore off, and they started to see them as annoyances. By the 1970s many parks banned feeding the creatures. Today, it is rare to find kids with their parents offering food to squirrels under a tree. And, unfortunately, with more and more buildings being constructed in the city, fewer inhabitable (适宜栖息的) areas are left for the little tree-dwelling animals.

What would be lost if the last of these city dwellers

were forced to leave? “I think there’s something constructive to have other living creatures in the city that are not humans and not pets but share the land with us,” says Benson. “It’s a good thing to live in a landscape where you see other creatures going around making lunch. It’s good for the soul.”

- ( )1. What’s the purpose of introducing squirrels to Philadelphia?
- A. To entertain park visitors.  
B. To keep the natural balance.  
C. To encourage kids to protect animals.  
D. To make the urban life more peaceful.
- ( )2. What was the Boy Scouts leader’s attitude towards feeding squirrels?
- A. Disagreeable.  
B. Doubtful.  
C. Supportive.  
D. Uncaring.
- ( )3. What might have happened to squirrels in cities around the 1960s?
- A. They might have inhabited more homes.  
B. They might have begun to go out of favor.  
C. They might have been introduced to more cities.  
D. They might have been moved to the countryside.
- ( )4. What does Benson suggest in the last paragraph?
- A. Squirrels living in cities are annoying.  
B. Feeding squirrels should be discouraged.  
C. Squirrels should be allowed to live in cities.  
D. It is possible for people to keep squirrels as pets.

2

(2019·合肥六中最后一卷)

More than one billion young people risk damaging their hearing through the overuse of smartphones and other audio devices, the UN warned Tuesday, proposing new safety standards for safe volume levels.

Currently, about five percent of the global population, or some 466 million people, including 34 million children, suffer from disabling hearing loss. Young people are particularly likely to develop such risky listening habits. Around half of those between the

ages of 12 and 35, or 1.1 billion people, are at risk due to “long and severe exposure to loud sounds, including music they listen to through personal audio devices”, the UN health agency said.

In a bid to safeguard hearing, the World Health Organization(WHO) and International Telecommunication Union(ITU) issued an international standard for the manufacture and use of audio devices. WHO considers a volume above 85 decibels(分贝) for eight hours or 100 decibels for 15 minutes as unsafe. The safe listening devices and systems standard calls for a “sound allowance” software to be included in all audio devices, to track the volume level and duration of a user’s exposure to sound, and to evaluate the risk posed to their hearing. This system could alert a user if he or she has dangerous listening habits.

WHO is also calling for parental as well as automatic volume controls on audio devices to prevent dangerous use. While some smartphones and other audio devices already offer some of these features, the UN would like to see a uniform standard used to help protect against disabling hearing loss.

“Think of it like driving on a highway, but without a speedometer in your car or a speed limit,” Shelly Chadha of the WHO told reporters in Geneva. “What we’ve proposed is that your smartphones come fitted with a speedometer, with a measurement system which tells you how much sound you’re getting and tells you if you are going over the limit.”

- ( )1. What is the purpose of proposing new safe volume standards?
- A. To warn people of dangerous listening habits.  
B. To help protect against disabling hearing loss.  
C. To promote the development of audio devices.  
D. To prevent the manufacture and use of audio devices.
- ( )2. Where can you find the data that best supports “young people risk damaging their hearing through the overuse of smartphones”?
- A. In Paragraph 2.  
B. In Paragraph 3.  
C. In Paragraph 4.  
D. In Paragraph 5.

( )3. What do we know about safe volume levels according to Paragraph 3?

- A. It is safe to listen to music under any circumstances.
- B. It is important to keep track of the risk for the users.
- C. It is necessary to have users alerted by their parents.
- D. It is acceptable to keep the volume at 90 decibels for 15 minutes.

( )4. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Turning Down the Volume
- B. Making Good Use of Smartphones
- C. The Rise and Fall of Audio Devices
- D. The Safety Standards for Volume Levels

### 3

(2019·佛山市质检)

Plants are boring. They just sit there photosynthesizing (光合作用) while animals have all the fun. Right? Not so much. A new study has found that there is a long history of interactions between ants and plants. The ant and plant coevolution(共同进化) started with ants feeding on plants and plants evolving ant-friendly features.

Plants make a number of different structures that are specific for ant to use. Some plants have evolved features that persuade ants into defending them from attack from other insects and even mammals. These include hollow thorns that ants will live inside, or extra nectar(花蜜) on leaves or stems for the ants to eat. Some ants will just cheat and take the nectar and run, but some will stick around and attack anything that tries to hurt the plant. Other plants get ants to help them move their seeds around, by providing them with rich food packets attached to the seeds. The ant will pick up the seed and carry it away, eat the food packet, and leave the seed—often in a nutrient-rich area where it'll grow better, and since it's farther away from its parent, they won't have to compete for resources.

But scientists weren't sure how the evolutionary relationship between ants and plants got started. If evolution is an arms race between species developing ways to make use of their neighbors, then scientists wanted to know whether plants or ants fired the first shot. It was a chicken-and-egg question, whether things started with ants developing behaviors to take advantage of plants, or plants evolving structures to take advantage of ants.

The history of ants and plants evolving together goes back to the time of the dinosaurs, and it's not easy to tell from fossils who fired the first shot. However, it is a question of little significance. Scientists say their study matters because it provides a look at how these widespread and complex interactions evolved.

( )1. Some plants attach food packets to their seeds in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reward the ants
- B. make a fool of ants
- C. provide nutrition for the seeds
- D. get the seeds moved around

( )2. What does Paragraph 2 mainly tell us?

- A. How plants and ants interact.
- B. What ants do to protect plants.
- C. How plants and ants survive attacks.
- D. Why plants and ants need co-evolution.

( )3. Which is TRUE about the evolutionary relationship between ants and plants?

- A. Ants depended more upon plants.
- B. It caused a race for better evolution.
- C. How it got started was uncertain.
- D. It was of little value for future studies.

( )4. What's the author's purpose of writing the passage?

- A. To introduce a science research method.
- B. To inform readers of a latest research finding.
- C. To arouse readers' interest in science research.
- D. To criticize people's traditional views about plants.

### 4

(2019·广州市毕业班综合测试)

The country is India. A large dinner party is being given in an up-country station by a colonial official and his wife. The guests are army and government officers and their wives, and an American naturalist.

At one side of the long table, a spirited discussion springs up between a young girl and an army officer. The girl insists women have long outgrown the jumping-on-a-chair-at-the-sight-of-a-mouse era, and that they are not as anxious as their grandmothers were. The officer says they are, arguing that women haven't the actual nerve control of men.

"A woman's reaction in any crisis," the officer says, "is to scream. And while a man may feel like it, he has that ounce more of control than a woman has."

The American scientist does not join in the argument but sits and watches the faces of the other guests. As he stares, he sees a slight, though strange look of anxiety come over the face of the hostess. With a small gesture she summons the servant standing behind her chair. She whispers to him. The servant's eyes widen. He turns quickly and leaves the room. No one else sees this, nor the servant when he puts a bowl of milk on the balcony outside the glass doors.

The American understands. In India, milk in a bowl means only one thing. It is bait for a snake. He realizes there is a cobra in the room. The American's eyes move across the room but he sees nothing. He realizes the snake can only be in one place—under the table.

His first reaction is to jump back and warn the others. But he knows any sudden movement will frighten the cobra and it will strike. He speaks quickly, the quality of his voice so arresting that it quietens everyone. "I want to know just what control everyone at this table has. I will count three hundred—that's five minutes—and not one of you is to move a single muscle. Now! Ready!"

The 20 people sit like stone images while he counts. He is saying "... two hundred and eighty ...". When, out of the corner of his eye, he sees the snake emerge and make for the bowl of milk. Four or five screams ring out as he jumps to slam shut the balcony doors.

"There is your proof!" the host says. "A man has just shown us real control."

"Just a minute," the American says, turning to his hostess. "How did you know that cobra was in the room?"

A faint smile comes across the woman's face as she replies. "Because it was lying across my foot."

- ( )1. **What is the argument between the army officer and the young girl about?**
- A. Whether women are afraid of mice.  
 B. Whether men are calmer than women.  
 C. Whether men are cleverer than women.  
 D. Whether women would make suitable soldiers.
- ( )2. **Why is the servant asked to put out some milk?**
- A. To play a trick.  
 B. To serve the guests.  
 C. To attract the snake.  
 D. To feed the hostess's pet.

- ( )3. **Why does the scientist suggest the guests play a game?**
- A. He doesn't want anyone to panic.  
 B. He intends to test the officer's theory.  
 C. He sees there was a snake in the room.  
 D. He wants to entertain the other guests.
- ( )4. **What does the author imply through the hostess's final statement?**
- A. The army officer's opinion is wrong.  
 B. The hostess understood the American's intention.  
 C. The American was surprised by the snake's presence.  
 D. The hostess has had previous experience dealing with snakes.

5

(2019·安徽师大附中考前适应性检测)

Ten years ago, I set out to examine luck. I wanted to know why some people were always in the right place at the right time, while others consistently experienced ill fortune. I placed advertisements in national newspapers asking for people who felt consistently lucky or unlucky. Hundreds of extraordinary men and women volunteered for my research. Over the years I have interviewed them, monitored their lives and had them take part in various experiments.

In one of the experiments, I gave both lucky and unlucky people a newspaper, asking them to look through it and tell me how many photographs were inside. I had secretly placed a large message halfway through the newspaper, saying, "Tell the experimenter you have seen this and you will win \$50." This message took up half of the page and was written in type that was more than two inches high. It was staring everyone in the face, but the unlucky people tended to miss it and the lucky people tended to spot it.

Unlucky people are generally more nervous than lucky people, and this anxiety affects their ability to notice the unexpected. As a result, they miss opportunities because they are too focused on looking for something else. They go to gatherings concentrating on finding their perfect partners and miss opportunities to make good friends. They look through newspapers determined to find certain types of job advertisements and miss other types of jobs.

Lucky people are more relaxed and open, and

therefore see what is there rather than just what they are looking for. My research eventually showed that lucky people are skilled at noticing opportunities, make lucky decisions by listening to their intuition(直觉), are open to new experiences, and adopt a never-say-die attitude that transforms bad luck into good luck.

- ( ) 1. What's the purpose of the author's research?
- A. To discover what luck means to people.  
B. To find lucky people and unlucky people.  
C. To distinguish between good luck and bad luck.  
D. To figure out why people are always lucky or unlucky.
- ( ) 2. Why did the unlucky people miss the message in the experiment?
- A. There was too much information to be read in detail.  
B. They were too focused on looking for photographs.  
C. It took too much time to go through newspapers.  
D. The words were too small to be noticed.
- ( ) 3. What leads to lucky people's good fortune?
- A. Their ability to spot opportunities.  
B. Their ability to become relaxed.  
C. Their ability to communicate.  
D. Their ability to make friends.
- ( ) 4. What's the key message of the last paragraph?
- A. What lucky people are looking for.  
B. How lucky people generate good luck.  
C. What lucky people can do with opportunities.  
D. How lucky people transform bad luck into good luck.

## 6

(2019·南昌市二模)

Although the idea of “zero emission, net carbon-positive, sustainable(可持续)” development was promoted worldwide, most cities are at a loss what to do or even some have objected to it. But in Liuzhou, a city in southern China, attitudes could not be more different.

The Liuzhou Municipality Urban Planning Bureau has signed up Italian architect Stefano Boeri, the father of the forest city movement, to build a self-contained community for up to 30,000 people. He is the go-to man for such projects thanks to the success of his “vertical forests”—two residential(住宅的) towers.

Completed in 2014, they remove up to 17.5 tons of soot(煤烟) from the air each year, and a year later one of them was named Best Tall Building Worldwide.

The Liuzhou project is a much more ambitious undertaking, however. Its homes, hospitals, hotels, schools and offices will be built on a 340-acre site in what Boeri calls the first attempt to create an “urban environment that is really trying to find a balance with nature”. Its 100 species of plant life are expected to absorb almost 10,000 tons of carbon dioxide and 57 tons of pollutants per year, while at the same time producing 900 tons of life-giving oxygen.

Although the architects haven't published the cost of the forest city, the Milan towers cost only five percent more than traditional skyscrapers.

The construction of his forest city at Liuzhou is set to begin in 2020, and there is still a great deal of planning and research required before a projected completion date can be set. However, Boeri remains optimistic about the project and has confidence in the soundness of his vision; “I really think that bringing forests into the city is a way to deal with global warming.”

- ( ) 1. What's Liuzhou's attitude towards the sustainable development?
- A. Approving.  
B. Cautious.  
C. Unfavorable.  
D. Doubtful.
- ( ) 2. Why is Boeri employed for the Liuzhou project?
- A. He volunteered to do the project.  
B. He is a famous architect in the world.  
C. He is the father of the forest recovery.  
D. He has gained experience in similar projects.
- ( ) 3. What does the underlined word “they” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. The architects.  
B. The two towers.  
C. Forests in the city.  
D. The residents of the city.
- ( ) 4. What's the purpose of the Liuzhou project?
- A. To provide more jobs.  
B. To bring forest into city.  
C. To solve house shortage.  
D. To improve the environment.



and 10 from his left.

“I’d keep going if they let me,” Harrison told *The Herald*. His doctors said it was time to stop the donations—and they certainly don’t take them lightly. They had already extended the age limit for blood donations for him, and they’re cutting him off now to protect his health. He made his final donation surrounded by some of the mothers and babies who his blood helped save.

Harrison’s retirement is a blow to the Rh treatment program in Australia. Only 160 donors support the program, and finding new donors has proven to be difficult. But Harrison’s retirement from giving blood doesn’t mean he’s completely out of the game. Scientists are collecting and cataloging his DNA to create a library of antibodies and white blood cells that could be the future of the anti-D program in Australia.

( ) 1. What do we know about James Harrison?

- A. He saved 2.4 million poor people.
- B. He is to retire as a blood donor.
- C. He is a very grateful blood donor.
- D. He donates blood nearly every day.

( ) 2. What is the author’s purpose of writing Paragraph 4?

- A. To state Harrison’s decision to continue donating blood.
- B. To describe how Harrison’s donations come to an end.
- C. To introduce some babies saved by Harrison’s blood.
- D. To praise Harrison for his cooperation with the doctors.

( ) 3. What can we infer from the passage about Harrison?

- A. After his retirement, the Rh program will fail.
- B. New donors are easy to find in a short time.
- C. He continues to contribute to the Rh program.
- D. His DNA is kept in a library for future study.

( ) 4. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. A Unique Man with a Rare Blood Type
- B. The Blood Saving Millions of Babies
- C. A Special Blood Type Donor to Retire
- D. The Man with the Golden Arm

(2019·南通市三月检测)

Up and down the economic ladder, many Americans who work—and especially those raising kids—are pressed for time, wishing they had more of it to devote to leisure activities(or even just sleeping). At the same time, research has indicated that people who are busy tend to be happier than those who are idle, whether their busyness is purposeful or not.

A research paper released late last year investigated this trade-off, attempting to pinpoint(精确指出) how much leisure time is best. Its authors examined the relationship between the amount of “discretionary(自由决定的) time” people had—basically, how much time people spend awake and doing what they want—and how pleased they were with their lives.

The paper, which analyzed data covering about 35,000 Americans, found that employed people’s ratings of their satisfaction with life peaked when they had in the neighborhood of two and a half hours of free time a day. For people who didn’t work, the optimal(最佳) amount was four hours and 45 minutes.

The research traced a correlation(关联) between free time and life satisfaction, but didn’t provide any definitive(最后的) insight into what underlies that correlation—“which is exciting, because this is a work in progress,” says Cassie Mogilner Holmes, a professor at UCLA’s Anderson School of Management and a co-author of the paper, which hasn’t yet been peer-reviewed or published in an academic journal.

An experiment that the researchers arranged hinted(暗示) at a possible explanation of the correlation they found. They asked participants to picture and describe what it would be like to have a certain amount of daily free time, and then report how they’d feel about that allotment(分配). “What we find is that having too little time makes people feel stressed, and maybe that’s obvious,” says Holmes. “But interestingly, that effect goes away—the role of stress goes away—once you approach the optimal point.” After that point, Holmes says, the subjects started to say they felt less productive overall, which could explain why having a lot of free time can feel like having too much free time.

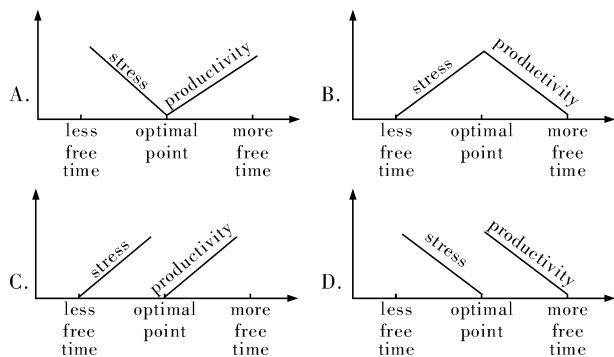
It’s not clear what an individual is to do with these

(2019·东北三省四市二模联考)

findings, since the amount of free time people have usually has something to do with a variety of factors, such as having children or a degree of control over work schedules. Holmes shared her research with the MBA students in her class on happiness, and some of the most time-crunched among them were comforted by the findings: “I think that two and a half hours creates a nice goal that even if you increase a little bit more of your discretionary time use, you can expect that it will translate into greater life satisfaction.”

- ( ) 1. According to the passage, what happens to Americans occupied with their work?
- A. They allow themselves more leisure time.  
B. They keep themselves busy on purpose.  
C. They know how much leisure time is best.  
D. They experience higher level of satisfaction.
- ( ) 2. What can be learned about the correlation between free time and life satisfaction?
- A. Researchers have cast light on the cause of the correlation.  
B. Unemployed people need more leisure time to feel content.  
C. The paper on the correlation has achieved peer recognition.  
D. Employed people enjoy more leisure time in the neighborhood.

( ) 3. Which of the following charts illustrates the change of stress and productivity?



- ( ) 4. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Holmes is optimistic about the influence of her findings  
B. individuals are encouraged to control their work schedules  
C. people with tight schedules can't benefit from the findings  
D. the MBA students find no free time to obtain life satisfaction

Connecting with people has become so much easier with advancing technology. Tasks that once required a postage stamp or carrier pigeon are now as simple as tapping a name or even a face on your screen, and you're connected. But also easier is unconsciously getting caught up in a dilemma by violating certain new rules for communicating. A big one for some: Don't call until you've texted to confirm it's OK to call. But that's just the beginning.

“I'm usually pretty mild and not much bothers me,” said Mark Angiello, a 29-year-old office manager from White Plains, New York. But the one thing that he hates more than anything else in life is the terrible one-word message—“K.” “At the very least reply with, ‘Got it,’” he said. “At least give me a few words here. You're not that busy.”

There are hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of others who have taken to social media to express their distaste for people who don't follow the unwritten rules of digital communication.

“These rules are simply a new display of a phenomenon we've seen in the past,” said James Ivory, professor of communication at Virginia Tech. In the same way that generations and small groups of friends have their own slang and customs, internet culture has given birth to technology-dependent beings that have their own unique set of routine.

But not everyone gets the point. Unlike language, digital communication can be filled with ambiguous clues(线索) that the person on the other end of the call, text or email may or may not easily understand.

“As soon as people aren't talking face to face, the first thing that gets lost is some of the richness of the body language,” Ivory said. “People immediately fill that gap by using emoji(表情符号) to sum up a feeling in seconds.”

“There's great potential for danger,” Ivory warned. “What's considered polite in one form might be inappropriate or rude in another occasion.”

- ( ) 1. What can you infer about Mark from Paragraph 2?
- A. He is a businessman with a bad temper.  
B. He complains about social manners.  
C. He can't bear one-word messages.  
D. He dislike a busy business life.



- ( )2. According to the text, which of the following breaks the rules for communicating?
- A. John says “I got it.” to his boss face to face.  
 B. Jim calls Bill without confirming in advance.  
 C. Mary texts Lily to make sure if she can call her.  
 D. Jack sends “Thanks a lot” to his business friends.
- ( )3. Why may people misunderstand each other during digital communication?
- A. Emoji cannot sum up feelings.  
 B. People use their own slang and customs.

- C. There are large quantities of written rules.  
 D. People gets wrong messages without clear clues.

- ( )4. What are people expected to do after reading the text?
- A. To obey their own digital communication rules.  
 B. To be aware of rules during digital communication.  
 C. To use advancing technology even with disadvantages.  
 D. To keep pace with digital communication development.

#### (四) 细节理解题

##### 1

(2019·北京市通州区三模)

##### Unexpected Meeting

The elephants left the shade, crossed an open piece of grass between bushes, and came towards the mud-pool where my truck was parked. One by one they arrived on the shore, but, just as they seemed to be about to bathe in the inviting muddy liquid, they became aware of the silent truck with its smell of man. The leading elephant merely spread her ears and cautiously backed away, taking the young elephants with her.

A smaller mother elephant continued to stand next to the pool, however, swinging her long trunk and swaying her head from side to side, always keeping an eye on the truck. The baby elephant behind her held up his head, waving his trunk to sample the suspicious smell in the wind. The mother elephant seemed to be uncertain about whether to come on and investigate the truck or to back away with the others. Finally she made up her mind and slowly advanced on the truck. Her ears were half out, and her trunk moved inquiringly towards the vehicle and then back under her stomach in a swing.

I was amazed by this close approach. Never before had I been able to see the hairiness around the jaw, nor smell the warm scent of elephant which now reached me in concentrated waves. The mother elephant's steps were slow but determined, and brought her to within a couple of metres of me.

She gave the impression of being intensely curious about this metal object which had appeared in her world and behaved as if it were itself an animal. I wondered how far she would accept the situation and, if after all the centuries of men killing elephants, she would ever allow me to approach her on foot. To be able to move freely among the elephants without their minding was an exciting thought, but I certainly did not expect it would ever be possible.

- ( )1. It had been the elephants' intention to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. avoid the mud  
 B. swim in the pool  
 C. feed on the grass  
 D. lie in the sunshine
- ( )2. The presence of the author and his vehicle \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was not noticed by the nearby elephants  
 B. made the leading elephant suspicious  
 C. made the adult elephants curious  
 D. frightened all the elephants away
- ( )3. While he watched the mother elephant approaching, the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. found the smell very unpleasant  
 B. was impressed by the elephant's size  
 C. saw details he had not noticed before  
 D. was worried that the elephants were too close
- ( )4. The author did not expect he would ever be able to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. shoot the elephants