

专题一 阅读理解

考点限时训练(一)

(一)主旨大意题

1

(2019·天津市十二所重点中学联考)

Tiny microbes(微生物) are at the heart of a new agricultural technique to manage harmful greenhouse gas. Scientists have discovered how microbes can be used to turn carbon dioxide into soil-enriching limestone(石灰岩), with the help of a type of tree that grows in tropical areas, such as West Africa.

Researchers have found that when the Iroko tree is grown in dry, acidic soil and treated with a combination of natural fungi(霉菌) and other bacteria, not only does the tree grow well, it also produces the mineral limestone in the soil around its root.

The Iroko tree makes a mineral by combining Ca from the earth with CO₂ from the atmosphere. The bacteria then create the conditions under which this mineral turns into limestone. The discovery offers a new way to lock carbon in the soil, keeping it out of the atmosphere. In addition to storing carbon in the trees' leaves and in the form of limestone, the mineral in the soil makes it more suitable for agriculture.

The discovery could lead to reforestation(重新造林) projects in tropical countries, and help reduce carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in the developing world. It has already been used in West Africa and is being tested in Bolivia, Haiti and India.

The findings were made in a three-year project involving researchers from the Universities of Edinburgh, Granada, Lausanne and Delft University of Technology. The project examined several microbiological methods of locking CO₂ as limestone, and the Iroko-bacteria way showed best results. Work was funded by the European Commission under the Future&Emerging Technologies(FET) scheme.

Dr Bryne Ngwenya of the University of Edinburgh's School of GeoSciences, who led the

research, said: "By taking advantage of this natural limestone-producing process, we have a low-tech, safe, readily employed and easily operating way to lock carbon out of the atmosphere, while improving farming conditions in tropical countries."

- ()1. The passage is mainly introducing _____.
- A. some useful natural fungi and bacteria
B. a new way to deal with greenhouse gas
C. a newly-found tree in West Africa
D. the soil-enriching limestone created by scientists
- ()2. Which of the following is TRUE about tiny microbes?
- A. Most tiny microbes like living in dry, acidic soil.
B. CO₂ can be broken down by natural fungi and bacteria.
C. The more greenhouse gas is, the more active tiny microbes become.
D. Tiny microbes get along well with the Iroko tree in special soil.
- ()3. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 probably refer to?
- A. Carbon dioxide.
B. Carbon.
C. Soil.
D. Limestone.
- ()4. According to the passage, what can we infer?
- A. The action of the tiny microbes can increase the oxygen in the earth.
B. Researchers have done the experiment on trees in Africa for three years.
C. Researchers tend to use natural power to solve their problem.
D. West Africa is one of the most polluted areas all over the world.

2

(2019·湖北名师联盟考前适应性试卷)

Stanford University has begun an investigation following claims that some of its staff knew long ago of Chinese scientist He Jiankui's plans to create the world's first gene-edited babies.

A university official said a review was under way of interactions some faculty members had with He, who was educated at Stanford. Several professors including He's former research adviser have said that they knew or strongly suspected that He wanted to try gene editing on embryos(胚胎).

The Chinese genetic scientist posted a video on YouTube in November 2018. He claimed in the video that he had used a gene-editing tool Crispr-Cas9 to modify(修改) a particular gene in two embryos before they were placed in their mother's womb(子宫). He, who works in a lab in the southern Chinese city of Shenzhen, said the twin girls, known as Lulu and Nana, were born using an egg that was modified. He focused on HIV infection prevention because the father is HIV-positive. "Now the father has a reason to live, a reason to work, he has a purpose," He said.

Editing the genes of embryos, which can change other genes, is banned in many countries because DNA changes are passed to future generations and could have unforeseen effects on the entire gene pool.

China's National Health Commission ordered officials to "seriously investigate" He's claims. Shenzhen's Health and Family Planning Commission said it was investigating the review process around He's work.

Research institutions connected to He have distanced themselves from him. "This research work was carried out by Professor He Jiankui outside of the school," said the Southern University of Science and Technology in Shenzhen. It called his research a "serious violation of academic ethics(道德)".

- () 1. What did He Jiankui claim in the video posted on YouTube?
- A. He was wrong in trying gene editing on embryos.
- B. He prevented the twins from developing cancer.

C. He modified a gene in Lulu and Nana's embryos.

D. He was influenced by his research adviser in Stanford.

- () 2. Why is gene editing of embryos banned in many countries?
- A. The effect of DNA changes on the gene pool is unforeseeable.
- B. It causes disabilities to the gene-edited babies.
- C. The future generations will rely on gene editing.
- D. It will affect all the healthy genes of the embryos.
- () 3. How did the university in Shenzhen react to He's video claim?
- A. It ordered investigations to be conducted.
- B. It called the incident a big shame for the nation.
- C. It declared not related to He's research.
- D. It kept a distance from the media.
- () 4. Which can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. The USA Bans Gene Editing
- B. What Are the Ethics of Medical Treatment?
- C. Scientists Find the Idea of Gene-edited Babies Crazy
- D. Stanford Investigates Links to the Scientist in Gene Editing

3

(2019·北京市通州区一模)

I was in the seventh grade, and we had moved to New Jersey in November. By then, everyone already had had their own friends, and no one wanted to talk to a new girl. To make things worse, they put me in "Section L". I found out later that everyone called Section L "Loserville". It was sort of an open secret that it was the section for troublemakers and not-so-smart kids. When I found out, I wanted to scream. I had always been a good student and had amazing friends, and now everyone thought I was a loser!

I did text my friends in Illinois almost every night, especially my best friend, Ana. At first my friends wanted to hear all about it. But then some stopped texting back once I said something about how miserable I was. One night when I was texting with Ana, I

(2019·银川市质检)

complained about another friend who had just done that.

Ana's texts came really fast for the next few minutes and they surprised me. She said that she was tired of hearing about how bad everything was in New Jersey, too. She said she did not want to hurt my feelings but that I needed to stop feeling so sorry for myself all the time, I had to try to make things better.

The next day, I thought a lot about what Ana had said. She was right!

I wish I could say that everything changed overnight after that, but it didn't. I was still stuck in "Loserville", and some people were still mean to me, even though I tried to just stay out of their way.

But what did change was me—I stopped feeling so sorry for myself and did something about making friends. I signed up to make sets for the school play. I met a lot of new people there, and suddenly I had friends to say hi to in the halls!

I still miss Illinois sometimes, but life in New Jersey isn't so hard anymore. Even though I couldn't change my situation, I could change my attitude—and that made all the difference.

- () 1. "Loserville" is a section for _____.
- A. failures
B. good students
C. class secrets
D. newcomers
- () 2. The writer complained all the time in the new environment because _____.
- A. Ana didn't text back to her
B. her friends hurt her feelings
C. she was unfairly treated
D. she was a good student
- () 3. What made a difference in changing the situation?
- A. She went back to Illinois.
B. She ended friendship with Ana.
C. She fought back with her classmates.
D. She began to make friends with others.
- () 4. The best title for the passage can be _____.
- A. Lasting Friendship
B. An Incident at School
C. Say Goodbye to "Loserville"
D. Unhappiness in "Loserville"

This story happened when I was in Saint Lucia with my family. My sister, Diana, who also happens to be my best friend and one of the funniest and kindest people I know, went blind in one eye about 9 years ago. Diana sometimes feels concerned about the way her eye looks now. The pupil(瞳孔) is no longer black; it's sort of "glows" in photos. Diana recently purchased a special contact lens(隐形镜片) that makes her eye look like it did before it changed color, but she doesn't wear this lens often because it becomes quite painful after about an hour.

One night during our holiday, a hotel photographer was taking pictures of the guests as they entered the area set up for dinner. Diana casually said if she had known there was going to be pictures taken to capture this special memory, she would have worn her contact lens so her eye wouldn't be so shiny in the picture.

The next day, I was sitting with Diana and her husband Ted. While we were talking, the photographer who had been at the dinner the night before, handed her a photo, leaned in and quietly said, "I matched the color of your eyes in the picture."

As he walked away, my sister happily said to me and Ted, "Look! He fixed my eye!" The photographer stopped. He turned around and walked back to our table. He put his hand on Diana's shoulder, leaned in again and gently said, "Just to be clear: I didn't fix your eye. There isn't anything wrong with your eye. I simply matched the color." Her eyes filled up with tears. It was very healing for her heart to hear these beautiful words. It didn't take much time but made so much difference. It helped her change the way she feels about herself.

I have always loved the quote: "The world is full of good people. If you can't find one, be one!" Your acts of kindness can impact the world in profound ways!

- () 1. The author's sister bought a contact lens in order to _____.
- A. keep the pupil comfortable
B. show off the beautiful color of her pupil
C. protect her eye from the strong sunlight
D. avoid the pupil being too bright and shiny

- ()2. Diana felt _____ when she knew there was a photo taken for the dinner.
A. excited B. proud
C. regretful D. shocked
- ()3. Tears welled up in Diana's eyes because _____.
A. she was touched by the photographer
B. she felt her eyes were so painful
C. she was hurt by the gesture of the photographer
D. she felt so sad that she didn't wear her lens
- ()4. **What's the best title of the passage?**
A. A Shiny Pupil
B. A Considerate Photographer
C. The Act of Kindness Counts
D. The Contact Lens Makes a Difference

5

(2019·浦东新区综合练习)

"What is civilization?" asked Kenneth Clark 50 years ago in the influential BBC series on the subject. "I don't know, and I can't define it in abstract terms, yet. But I think I can recognize it when I see it, and I'm looking at it now." And he turned to gesture behind him, at the soaring Gothic towers and flying buttresses of Notre Dame(巴黎圣母院).

It seems inhuman to care more about a building than about people. That the sight of Notre Dame going up in flames has attracted so much more attention than floods in southern Africa which killed over 1,000 arouses understandable feelings of guilt. Yet the widespread, intense grief at the sight of the cathedral's collapsing steeple(尖塔) is in fact profoundly human—and in a particularly 21st-century way.

It is not just the economy that is global today, it is culture too. People wander the world in search not just of jobs and security but also of beauty and history. Familiarity breeds affection. A building on whose sunny steps you have rested, in front of which you have taken a selfie with your loved one, becomes a warm part of your memories and thus of yourself.

This visual age has given beauty new power, and social media have turned great works of art into superstars. Only a few, though, have achieved this status. Just as there is only ever a handful of world-famous actors, so the pantheon(万神殿) of globally recognizable cultural symbols is tiny: *the Mona Lisa*,

Michelangelo's David, the Taj Mahal, the Great Pyramid—and Notre Dame. Disaster, too, is visual. In the 24 hours after the fire started, videos on social media of the burning cathedral were viewed nearly a quarter of a billion times.

Yet the emotions the sight aroused were less about the building itself than about what losing it might mean. Notre Dame is an expression of humanity at its collective best. Nobody could look up into that arched(拱形的) ceiling without wondering at the collective genius of the thousands of unknown craftsmen who, over a century and a half, realized a vision so grand in its structural ambition and so delicate in its hand-made detail. Its survival through 850 years of political unrest—through war, revolution and Nazi occupation—binds the present to the past.

- ()1. The BBC series in the first paragraph is mentioned to show _____.
A. Notre Dame is a typical example of civilization
B. civilization is supposed to be defined in abstract terms
C. civilization was founded in the past and lasts for decades
D. it's cruel to care more about buildings than about people
- ()2. Notre Dame fire has aroused worldwide concerns because _____.
A. the disaster coincided with the floods in southern Africa
B. people has lost a historical landmark to take a selfie and rest
C. France's economic prosperity has made it a must-see place for visitors
D. cultural globalization has bred a common sense of cultural identity
- ()3. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
A. People's sadness at the misfortune mainly lies in the building itself.
B. People wondered who contributed to such an artistic achievement.
C. Notre Dame is a witness to Nazi invasion and French revolution.
D. Fortunately we are blessed with countless splendid works of art.

- ()4. What might be the best title for the passage?
- A. Notre Dame: The Architectural Treasure
 B. Notre Dame: The Humanistic Expression
 C. Notre Dame: A Victim To Natural Disaster
 D. Notre Dame: A Must-be Tourist Attraction

6

(2019·广东省六校联考四)

DNA analysis has revealed family relationships between more than 10 generations of Stone Age people at megalithic(巨石的) tombs in Ireland and Sweden.

The evidence suggests that megaliths, prehistoric large stone structures, sometimes acted as graves for family groups in northwestern Europe thousands of years ago. The latest findings throw new light on the origins and social structure of the groups that built megaliths in this region—a history that has long been hidden in mystery.

For their study, the international team of researchers analyzed the genomes—the complete set of genetic material in a cell—of 24 Stone Age individuals from five megalithic burial sites in Ireland, Scotland and Gotland, a large Swedish island in the Baltic Sea.

This analysis showed that many of the individuals buried at each megalith, who all lived between 3,800 B. C. and 2,600 B. C., according to radiocarbon dating of their remains, were closely related via family ties.

The results also showed that the individuals buried at the megaliths were related to Neolithic farmers in northern and western Europe but genetically distinct from other hunter-gatherers. This was particularly noticeable at the Ansarve site on the island of Gotland.

“The people buried in the Ansarve tomb are remarkably different on a genetic level compared to the individuals dug out from hunter-gather contexts, showing that the burial tradition in this megalithic tomb, which lasted for over 700 years, was performed by distinct groups with roots in the European Neolithic expansion,” Magdalena Fraser, co-first author from Uppsala University, said in the statement.

- ()1. What’s the significance of the new findings?
- A. It reveals the family ties between people in Ireland and Sweden.
 B. It implies that many people buried in the tombs were closely related.
 C. It indicates the long-hidden mystery concerning DNA analysis.
 D. It suggests that the megaliths became tombs thousands of years ago.

- ()2. How did the researchers reach their findings?
- A. By interviewing individuals.
 B. By travelling to different regions.
 C. By analyzing genes.
 D. By studying the burial sites.

- ()3. Which is TRUE according to the latest findings?
- A. Some people buried in the tombs were related to farmers.
 B. Few people buried in the tombs were genetically different.
 C. All the people buried at megaliths had family relationships.
 D. People buried in the Ansarve tomb were dug out 700 years later.

- ()4. What’s the main idea of this passage?
- A. Megaliths served as tombs thousands of years ago.
 B. People buried at the megaliths were recently analyzed.
 C. Latest findings shed light on a mystery about burials.
 D. Stone Age people in Ireland and Sweden had close ties.

7

(2019·安徽省江南十校3月综合检测)

Everybody, at some point in their lives, has experienced failure. It could be something as simple as not getting the job you wanted, or getting fewer marks even after hard work. But what makes you is not your failure, but how you get back up after being hit.

Once, a young school boy was caught in a fire accident in his school and was assumed that he would not live. His mother was told that he was sure to die, for the terrible fire had destroyed the lower half of his body. Even if he were to survive, he would be lame throughout his life.

But the brave boy did not want to die nor did he want to be lame. Much to the amazement of the doctor, he did survive. But unfortunately from his waist down, he had no motor ability. His thin legs just hung there, lifeless. Eventually he left the hospital. But his determination to walk was unshakable. At home, when

he was not in bed, he had to stay in a wheelchair. One day, he threw himself from the chair and pulled himself across the grass, dragging his legs behind him. He reached the fence, raised himself up and then began dragging himself along the fence, firmly determined. He did this every day, with faith in himself that he would be able to walk unaided. With his iron determination, he did develop the ability to stand up, then to walk on and off, then to walk by himself and then to run.

He began to walk to school, and then run to school, to run for the joy of running. Later in college he was on the track team.

In February 1934, in New York City's Madison Square Garden, this young man who was not expected to survive, who would surely never walk, who could never hope to run—this determined young man, Dr. Glenn Cunningham, ran the world's fastest mile.

A good example of the power of positive thinking and faith in one's self, Glenn Cunningham continues to be an inspiration for many, and his story, a brilliant evidence to how one can bounce back even when all difficulties are piled against one, to the degree that death seemed the preferable option.

- ()1. The first paragraph is intended to _____ .
- present an argument
 - make preparations for statement
 - arouse readers' interest
 - function as a brief introduction
- ()2. What was the doctor's opinion about Glenn?
- Glenn was able to walk with his own great effort.
 - Great determination could make a difference to Glenn.
 - There was a slim chance that Glenn could survive.
 - Glenn could live a normal life with the upper half of his body.
- ()3. What do we know about Glenn?
- Glenn took recovery exercise in hospital.
 - Glenn inspired people with his moving story.
 - Glenn won the first place in Marathon.
 - Glenn organized a track team in college.

- ()4. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- Strengthen determination
- Stand up after failure
- Go after dreams
- Face difficulty bravely

8

(2019·北京市朝阳区一模)

Early or Later Day Care

Many young parents are confused about whether their children should have early day care, and there have always been different views on this subject.

The British psychoanalyst John Bowlby believes that separation from parents during the sensitive "attachment" period from birth to three may scar a child's personality and lead to psychological problems in later life. Some people have drawn the conclusion from Bowlby's work that children should not be subjected to day care before three because of the parental separation it causes, and many people do believe this.

According to Bowlby, a great deal of psychological harm can occur when young children are separated from their parents. If they are left without touch for a while, they will have a higher stress level. Parents' influence on their children's well-being may never be greater than during the earliest years of life, when a child's brain is developing rapidly and when nearly all of her or his experiences are shaped by parents and the family environment.

However, there are critics. Some anthropologists (人类学家) point out that the love affair between children and parents found in modern societies does not usually exist in traditional societies. There has been a long history of the fact that father and mother did not bring up their children alone. Plato, around 394 B. C. , argued that a system of early child care would free women to participate in society. Results from Israeli and Dutch studies show that child-raising duties are more evenly distributed among a broader group of people.

Besides, studies have reported that early day care has a neutral or slightly positive effect on children's development. They learn the benefits of being socially smart, understanding the concept of sharing and caring. They promote concentration skills, which is very important in their learning. There are games where children are taught basic language and

mathematical skills through stories and everyday examples.

Common sense tells us that early day care would not be so widespread if children had problems with it. But Bowlby's analysis raises the possibility that it has delayed effects. The possibility that such care might lead to more mental illness 15 or 20 years later can only be explored by the use of statistics. Whatever the long-term effects, parents sometimes find the immediate effects difficult to deal with. Children under three dislike leaving their parents and show unhappiness. At the age of three almost all children find it easy to go to the nursery. The matter, then, is far from being clearly known, though experience and available evidence indicate that early day care is reasonable for young children.

- () 1. The passage mainly argues whether _____.
- A. children over three will accept school education
 - B. children under three should be sent to nursery schools
 - C. the family relationship is different in traditional societies
 - D. early day care should be totally replaced in modern societies
- () 2. Which of the following supports Bowlby's theory?
- A. Early day care wouldn't be so popular if it had negative effects.
 - B. Separation from parents for young children is common in history.
 - C. Parents find the immediate effects of early day care difficult to deal with.
 - D. Studies show early day care has a positive effect on children's development.
- () 3. The author's attitude towards early day care is that _____.
- A. children under three should stay with their parents
 - B. it has potential benefits for both children and parents
 - C. the bad effect of it on children will disappear as they grow up
 - D. it is controversial and the settlement calls for the use of statistics

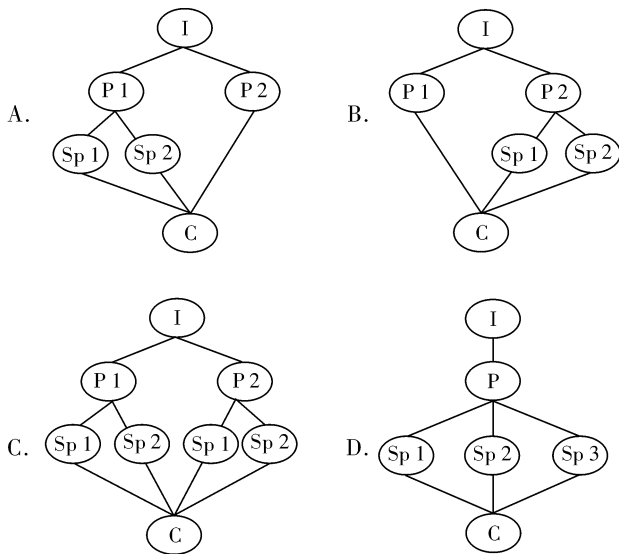
() 4. Which of the following shows the development of ideas in the passage?

I: Introduction

P: Point

Sp: Sub-point(次要点)

C: Conclusion



9

(2019·湖北省武汉市4月调研)

For several months, Cara has been working up the courage to approach her mom about what she saw on Instagram. Not long ago, the 11-year-old girl, like all the other kids in this story, discovered that her mom had been posting her photos for much of her life. "I've wanted to bring it up. It's strange to see myself up there, and sometimes there are pictures I don't like of myself," she said.

Like most other modern kids, Cara grew up immersed in social media. While many kids may not yet have accounts themselves, their parents, schools, sports teams, and organizations have been organizing an online presence for them since birth. The shock of realizing that details about your life have been shared online without your permission or knowledge has become an important experience in the lives of many teenagers. Recently a parenting blogger(博主) wrote in a *Washington Post* essay that despite(不顾) her 14-year-old daughter's horror at discovering that her mother had shared years of highly personal stories and information about her online, she simply could not stop posting on her blog and social media. The writer said that promising her daughter that she would stop posting about her publicly on the Internet "would mean shutting down a vital part of myself, which isn't necessarily good for me or her". Average parents do the same.

There's even a special word for it: sharenting. Almost a quarter of children begin their digital lives when parents upload their photos to the Internet, according to a study conducted by the Internet-security firm AVG. The study also found that 92 percent of kids under the age of 2 already have their own unique digital identity.

- () 1. How does Cara feel about her mom's behavior?
A. It's aggressive.
B. It's appropriate.
C. It's annoying.
D. It's favorable.
- () 2. Why did the parenting blogger post about her daughter online?
A. Because it filled up her blog.
B. Because it showed off her success.
C. Because it recorded her stories.
D. Because it meant a lot to her.
- () 3. Who are fond of sharenting?
A. A quarter of students.
B. Most ordinary parents.
C. Kids under the age of 2.
D. Some crazy bloggers.
- () 4. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
A. Children's New Trouble
B. Social Media
C. Kids' Online Performance
D. Mommy Bloggers

10

(2019·江西省南昌市二模)

Robots are now being employed not just for dangerous tasks, such as discovering mines or rescuing people in disasters. They are also finding application as household helps and as nursing assistants. As increasing numbers of machines, equipped with the latest artificial intelligence, take on a growing variety of specialized and everyday tasks, the question of how people see them and behave towards them becomes ever more urgent.

A team led by Sari Nijssen of Radboud University and Markus Paulus, Professor of Developmental Psychology at Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitaet (LMU), have carried out a study to determine the degree to which people show concern for robots and behave towards them based on moral principles.

According to Sari Nijssen, the study set out to answer the following question: "Under what

circumstances would adults be willing to sacrifice robots to save human lives?" The participants were faced with a hypothetical(假设的) moral dilemma: Would they be prepared to put a single person at risk in order to save a group of injured persons? In the situations presented the intended victim was either a human, a humanoid robot that had been humanized(人性化的) to various degrees or a robot that was clearly recognizable as a machine.

The study suggested that the more the robot was humanized, the less likely participants were to sacrifice it. Situations that included vivid stories in which the robot was described as a merciful being or as a creature with its own understandings, experiences and thoughts, were more likely to stop the study participants from sacrificing it in the interests of anonymous(无名的) humans.

"This result indicates that our study group attached a certain moral status to the robot," says Paulus. "One possible suggestion of this finding is that attempts to humanize robots should not go too far. Such efforts could come into conflict with their intended function—to be of help to us."

- () 1. What has become a concern about robots?
A. How to humanize them.
B. How to treat them in life.
C. How to use them effectively.
D. How to find more applications.
- () 2. In the study the participants probably have to decide _____.
A. when to sacrifice a robot
B. where to experience risks
C. which robot to work with
D. what robots should be like
- () 3. What can be inferred from Paulus' words?
A. Humanized robots offer less help to people.
B. Humanizing robots too much may be improper.
C. Certain moral status should be attached to robots.
D. Conflicts often happen between humans and robots.
- () 4. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
A. Robots, A Must for Future
B. Humanized Robots, A New Trend
C. Robot Saved, People Take the Hit
D. Humanized Robots, Replace Human

(二) 词义猜测题

1

(2019·四川省成都市第三次检测)

Climate change is perhaps the key issue of our time. Often, however, it is presented to us as being so abstract that it seems impossibly distant. For those of you looking for something a little more concrete, a new report suggests that the effects of climate change may significantly affect coffee.

The report, put out by The Climate Institute, describes the effects of climate change on various coffee-growing nations and the resultant effects on the plants and those who grow them.

Coffee Arabica plants, which produce 70% of all commercial coffee, can be adversely affected by even a half-degree change in typical weather conditions. This sensitivity to temperature puts the plant at increased risk of the effects of climate change.

In Central America the average temperature has risen by a full degree Celsius since 1960. In Ethiopia the average temperature has increased by 1.3 degrees. This increase is enough to have notable effects on the plants. In Tanzania the productivity per hectare of coffee has fallen by half since the 1960s due to changes in temperature.

Indeed, studies claim that by 2050 the area of the world suitable for growing coffee will be cut by half. Coffee production is likely to then be pushed to higher elevations(海拔) to take advantage of lower temperatures, but this will not be enough to make up for lost lowland areas.

Coffee is the second most traded goods by developing nations, and the inability of producer nations to export it could cause dramatic chain reactions in their economies. Millions of people make a living in the production, processing, transport, and sale of coffee; their livelihoods would stand to take a blow as growing areas decrease and prices rise.

As the temperature keeps rising, your cup of coffee will become much more expensive, and it may also carry an aftertaste bitterer than usual, for all those workers in the coffee belt left without the means to make a living as conditions worsen. Not only that, but the economic effects will cost the West millions in increased foreign aid.

- () 1. What does the underlined word “adversely” in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?
- A. Slightly. B. Temporarily.
C. Harmfully. D. Gradually.
- () 2. Why will people have to grow coffee in highland areas?
- A. To adapt to the change of temperature.
B. To increase the quality of the products.
C. To reduce the cost of coffee production.
D. To get access to water supply more easily.
- () 3. What conclusion can we draw from the last two paragraphs?
- A. The rich will get richer and the poor poorer.
B. Small changes may have large effects in general.
C. Developed countries ought to aid poor countries.
D. Coffee trade will eventually disappear in the world.
- () 4. How does the author feel about the future of coffee production?
- A. Cautious. B. Worried.
C. Unconcerned. D. Hopeful.

2

(2019·重庆南开中学第四次检测)

Supermarket shoppers who buy lots of foods on “two for one” deals are far more likely to be obese(肥胖的), a major study suggests.

Cancer Research UK found that those with highest consumption of discounted foods were at 50 percent greater risk of obesity, compared with those with low take-up of such deals.

The study of more than 16,000 households found almost one in three food and drink items in UK supermarket baskets were bought on promotion. And the discounts were far more likely to be applied to unhealthy foods, with almost half of all chocolate, crisps, popcorn, and savoury snacks bought on promotion.

Shoppers whose baskets contained between 40 and 80 percent of goods on special offer were 54 percent more likely to be obese than those with a maximum 20 percent of foods on such deals. Those with highest take-up

of the deals bought 30 percent less fruit, and nearly 25 percent fewer vegetables than those shunning the deals.

The study follows a government consultation on proposals to ban “buy one, get one free” deals on unhealthy foods and supermarket “guilt lanes” as part of its childhood obesity strategy.

One in five children are overweight or obese when they start primary school, rising to around one in three when they leave.

Research has found that obesity increases the risk of 13 different types of cancer including bowel and breast disease.

Alison Cox, director of cancer prevention at Cancer Research UK, said: “The government’s proposed 9 p. m. ban on junk food ads is a step forward in fighting childhood obesity. Now we want to see restrictions on price promotions for unhealthy food and drink items, as well as those strategically placed at checkouts. This will help families to make healthier choices.”

“There isn’t one magic fix for the problem, but getting rid of these encouragements to buy unhealthy food is the key to changing it.”

- () 1. Who are far more likely to be obese?
- A. Those who buy food and drink items in UK supermarkets.
- B. People who prefer “buy one, get one free” deals on unhealthy foods.
- C. Shoppers whose baskets contained a maximum 20 percent of discounted foods.
- D. Households with low take-up of chocolate, crisps, popcorn, and savoury snacks.
- () 2. What does the underlined word “shunning” in Paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Closing. B. Accepting.
- C. Avoiding. D. Negotiating.
- () 3. To fight childhood obesity, the government has _____.
- A. suggested a ban on unhealthy food ads at a specific period of the day
- B. restricted price promotions for unhealthy food and drink items
- C. officially prevented junk food from sale after 9 p. m.
- D. helped families to make healthier choices

- () 4. What might be a solution to the problem?
- A. Changing people’s attitudes towards healthy diet.
- B. Finding out the reason why people like junk food.
- C. Removing what makes people buy unhealthy food.
- D. Teaching consumers the right way of picking food.

3

(2019·辽宁省东北育才学校模八)

While every dog owner knows their dogs can read their moods perfectly, scientists have always been a little doubtful. Now thanks to some researchers at the University of Veterinary Medicine in Vienna, Austria, we finally have some convincing evidence.

For their study, biologist Corsin Müller and his team exposed eleven selected dogs to digital images of women that were either angry or happy. Half the dogs were rewarded for touching the screen when shown a happy face, while the other half got their treat for selecting those that appeared angry.

Interestingly, the dogs were not provided with the entire face. Some dogs were shown only upper halves while the others observed lower halves. That’s because the scientists believe humans show their emotions on their entire face.

After some training like how to recognize small differences like the wrinkles between the eyes or the changes in their shape that accompany the happy or angry expressions, the dogs were mostly able to identify the correct expression not only on a familiar face but on a strange face. The researchers concluded the dogs were smart enough to read human emotions.

They also found those being trained to read angry expressions took a longer time to learn. They guess it may be because dogs find angry faces disgusting, causing them to withdraw quickly. However, once the smart dogs realized they were getting rewarded, the trepidation seemed to disappear. In fact, the dogs had such a good time playing the computer “game” that scientists had a hard time keeping them away from the touch screens after the study was completed.

The researchers also noticed only dogs with a male owner had a harder time understanding the expressions

correctly. Since the touch-screen models were all females, this confirmed what had been observed in previous studies dogs are more efficient at reading facial expressions of people that are the same gender as their owner.

- () 1. How did the scientists conduct the experiment?
- A. By leaving dogs to women who are either happy or angry.
 B. By mixing the selected dogs together.
 C. By rewarding only half of the dogs touching the screen.
 D. By showing dogs digital pictures of women's happy or angry faces.
- () 2. The underlined word "trepidation" in Paragraph 5 probably means _____.
- A. fear and hesitation
 B. curiosity and eagerness
 C. excitement and happiness
 D. doubt and sadness
- () 3. According to the last paragraph, dogs with female owners _____.
- A. are fond of the male faces
 B. are uninterested in telling the emotions on the entire faces
 C. have difficulty telling the moods on the faces of males
 D. can only recognize emotions of females
- () 4. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. Mood Changes Influence Dogs
 B. Dogs Identify the Moods
 C. Dogs and Their Owners
 D. Dog's Mood Research

4

(2019·浙江省学军中学模拟题)

What exactly is intelligence? There aren't any easy answers. Despite the progress that has been made in genetics and psychology, human intelligence has remained one of the most controversial areas of modern science, until now, that is, for the discovery of a gene (基因) linked to intelligence has made the experts think again.

Robert Plomin of the Institute of Psychiatry in London and his colleagues in the US have been looking into genetic make-up. From their research, they have discovered that a slightly different gene is more

common in those with a high IQ. Plomin analyzed DNA from two groups of 51 children aged between 6 and 15. What he found was that the first group had an IQ of 136, putting them in the top 5% of the population, while the other group had an average IQ of 103. An analysis of their genes showed that 32% of children in the higher group had the gene in question, while only 16% in the second group did. However, there is a lot more research to be done, and Plomin himself is cautious at this early stage. He suggests that there are probably many genes that contribute to intelligence, rather than just one.

Several studies have shown a strong link between IQ and career success, although some psychologists remain unconvinced about this. Professor Michael Rowe, who has written a book called *Genius Explained*, is one of these. "The people with the highest IQs are not usually the ones who do best in their careers."

Many psychologists now believe that when it comes to intelligence, IQ isn't everything. Many alternative views have been put forward recently. One example is the idea of "multiple intelligences", which was developed in the 1980s by Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner. This offers a much broader view than the IQ theory, including creativity and communication skills as relevant factors(因素) in intelligence.

Tony Buzan, brain expert and author of *Master Your Memory*, is enthusiastic about this belief, arguing that true geniuses(天才) do indeed appear to combine high levels of each type of intelligence. He lists Alexander the Great, Pablo Picasso and Albert Einstein as examples. At the same time, Buzan believes that everyone can develop their intelligence, only if they take the trouble to exercise their brain. Perhaps there's hope for us all!

- () 1. What is the topic of the passage?
- A. The relationship between genes and intelligence.
 B. IQ benefits a lot from high intelligence.
 C. How to develop intelligence.
 D. What makes intelligence.
- () 2. Why does the author use data in Paragraph 2?
- A. To make a suggestion.
 B. To draw a conclusion.
 C. To prove an idea.
 D. To give an example.

- ()3. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Robert Plomin confirms genes have something in common.
- B. Howard Gardner thinks intelligence includes various factors.
- C. Michael Rowe approves of a strong link between IQ and career.
- D. Tony Buzan agrees geniuses exercise brain to improve intelligence.

()4. What does the underlined word “This” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. The development of intelligence.
- B. The idea of multiple intelligences.
- C. IQ isn't everything for intelligence.
- D. Alternative views have been put forward.

5

(2019·重庆市4月二诊题)

After eight puppies(幼犬) were abandoned on the side of the road in Texas, an animal shelter came to the rescue and brought them all the way from Brownwood, Texas to Wintersville, Ohio. Their journey was, by no means, a simple one.

The puppies were first found fighting for their lives in a muddy channel. They were extremely weak and dehydrated(脱水) after being forced to protect themselves in the burning Texas sun. Once the puppies were discovered, their journey was far from over. They were immediately brought to what is known as a “high kill” shelter, and after only a few hours, were scheduled for euthanasia. Things weren't looking good for the pups. Luckily, they were rescued once more.

“There's a group that specifically goes around to these high kill shelters and rescues the animals that are scheduled for euthanasia,” said Brandi Damewood, the JCHS Community Outreach Manager. “These guys were rescued by the Corrine T. Smith Animal Center.”

The puppies would eventually end up under the care of the Jefferson County Humane Society. This is because no-kill shelters and rescue organizations often work together to aid in urgent cases. An incredible network of shelters helping other shelters enables these miracle workers to save so many pets in danger of being put down prematurely.

“We have had a lot of other rescue groups come in and they help us get some of our animals adopted out like when we're too full or things of that nature, so we

kind of help each other out, and so this was a favor to help this particular shelter,” said Damewood.

The JCHS has appropriately titled the puppies' journey “the freedom ride”. The 20-leg trip required 16 different volunteers to drive a total of 1,300 miles. But it was all worth it to save these adorable pups!

“We have a board member, Michelle Zdybicki, who is very active and involved in these transport groups,” said Damewood. “They would meet at specified stops, then the puppies would be transferred to the next driver for the next leg of the journey.”

Since arriving in Ohio, the puppies have been vaccinated and are hoping to find forever homes in the near future.

()1. From the passage we know a shelter mentioned several times _____.

- A. is a place to kill abandoned animals
- B. can never kill any abandoned animal
- C. is a place for abandoned animals
- D. can provide anything for abandoned animals

()2. The underlined word “euthanasia” in Para. 2 most probably means _____.

- A. practice of killing without pain
- B. medical examination for an animal
- C. physical care of a baby animal
- D. supplies of food and housing for animals

()3. What may happen to the puppies after arriving in Ohio ?

- A. They will stay in a shelter forever.
- B. They may be adopted soon.
- C. They cannot escape being killed.
- D. They may continue their journey.

()4. The passage mainly tells us that _____.

- A. volunteers worked together to find homes for abandoned puppies
- B. abandoned puppies caused animal shelters too much trouble
- C. eight rescued puppies journeyed 1,300 miles in “freedom ride”
- D. shelters tried their best to cure eight abandoned animals in Texas

6

(2019·广东省汕头市二模)

Twenty-one years ago, my husband gave me Sam, an eight-week-old schnauzer(雪纳瑞犬), to help ease the loss of our daughter. Sam and I developed a very

special bond over the next years.

At one point, my husband and I decided to move to a new home in New Jersey. Our neighbor, whose cat had recently had kittens, asked if we would like one. We were a little apprehensive about Sam's jealousy and how he would handle his turf(地盘) being invaded, but we decided to risk it.

We picked a little, gray, playful ball of fur. She raced around chasing imaginary mice and squirrels and jumped from table to chair in the blink of an eye, so we named her Lightning.

At first, Sam and Lightning were very cautious with each other and kept their distance. But slowly, Lightning started following Sam—up the stairs, down the stairs, into the kitchen. Later, when they slept, it was always together; when they ate, it was always next to each other. When I took either one out, the other was always waiting by the door when we returned. That was the way it was for years.

Then, without any warning, Sam was diagnosed as having a weak heart. I had no other choice but to have him put down. The pain was nothing compared with what I experienced when I had to walk into our house alone. This time, there was no Sam for Lightning to greet and no way to explain why she would never see her friend again.

In the following days, Lightning seemed heart-broken. I could see the disappointment in her eyes whenever anyone opened the front door, or the hope whenever she heard a dog bark.

One day as I walked into our living room, I happened to see Lightning was lying next to the sculptured replica(复制品) of Sam that we had bought a few years before, one arm wrapped around the statue's neck, contentedly sleeping with her best friend.

()1. What does the underlined word “apprehensive” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Shocked. B. Curious.
C. Worried. D. Eager.

()2. How did Sam get along with Lightning at first?

- A. Lightning followed Sam everywhere it went.
B. They fought with each other fiercely.
C. They kept a certain distance from each other.
D. Sam was unfriendly to Lightning.

()3. What can we infer from the text?

- A. Lightning knew Sam had died.
B. Sam means a lot to Lightning.
C. The author and her husband took Lightning home to accompany Sam.
D. Sam came back to stay with Lightning again.

()4. What can be the best title of the text?

- A. The Friendship Between Sam and Lightning
B. The Coming of Sam and Lightning
C. The Death of Sam to Lightning
D. The Importance of Sam to Us

7

(2019·深圳市第二次调研)

I visited Elba last June, joining Mary and John on a bicycling vacation. They made the arrangements for the car, hotel and bicycles. I studied the history of the island, which of course particularly features Napoleon.

Napoleon(now I know) picked Elba as a place for peace when he was forced to give up the throne(王权) as Emperor of France in 1814. Far from being a prison island, Elba is beautiful with towering mountains, thick forests and sweeping bays and beaches.

It is also an island filled with treasure. Very early on this island, locals discovered rich deposits of iron. Soon outsiders, too, discovered the iron and 150 other valuable minerals on this little piece of land. Long before Etruscans and other Greeks set foot on it, Dorians had moved in by the tenth century B. C. and were mining the island. The Romans ruled next, obtaining the minerals and building grand houses overlooking the sea. From the twelfth century until the nineteenth, the island was traded back and forth and was passed to France in 1802. Then came Napoleon, the new ruler of Elba.

I was eager to visit his house in Portoferraio. The Emperor lived with his court and his mother, but his wife, Marie Louise had ensconced herself in the splendid Viennese palace of her father, Emperor of Austria. She lived safely there and showed little interest in visiting her husband in his mini-kingdom. Apparently, Napoleon wasn't troubled much by this. He was too busy riding everywhere on horseback, building roads, modernizing agriculture and, above all, sharpening his tiny army and navy into readiness for his escape.

In the formal gardens behind the house it seemed to me that I could imagine the exiled (流放的) conqueror's anxious thoughts. He might gaze over where I stood now, toward the lighthouse of the Stella fort, the sandy bay, and across it, the green mountains of the Tuscan coast. Napoleon spent only ten months here before making his victorious return to France and the throne.

- () 1. What did the author do for the visit to Elba?
A. He did research on its past.
B. He arranged transportation.
C. He planned bicycling routes.
D. He booked accommodation.
- () 2. Who might be the earliest outsiders to Elba according to the text?
A. Napoleon and his army.
B. Etruscans and other Greeks.
C. Dorians.
D. Romans.
- () 3. What does the underlined word “ensconced” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
A. Settled. B. Locked.
C. Cured. D. Controlled.
- () 4. What came to the author's mind during his visit to Napoleon's gardens?
A. Beautiful views on Elba.
B. Terrible living conditions on Elba.
C. Napoleon's ambition to regain power.
D. Hardship of Napoleon's return to France.

8

(2019·“江南十校”二模)

When hospital staff are in full scrubs (手术衣), their faces are almost completely covered by their caps and face masks, and we can only see their eyes and eyebrows. In order to solve the problem, a doctor in Sydney, Australia, called Rob Hackett launched a campaign named “Theatre (手术室) Cap Challenge”—encourage hospital staff to write their names and roles on their caps. At first, his colleagues didn't take it seriously. However, with time going on, it has been adopted around the world with studies from the US and UK reporting how this simple idea can decrease human errors in healthcare.



“I went to a theatre where there were about 20 doctors and nurses in the room,” Dr. Rob Hackett said. “I struggled to even ask to be passed some gloves because the person I was pointing to thought I was pointing to the person behind them, because I don't know their names.” said Rob. As we all know, doctors are a stressful profession. When faced with life and death, they need to save the patient's life for a second. At the moment, effective communications are important.

“The ‘Theatre Cap Challenge’ is in response to concerns about how easily avoidable mistakes and poor communication are contributing to raising harmful events for our patients,” said Rob. “We need to develop systems which reduce mistakes and misunderstanding without causing harm. For this to happen, we need to let everyone know we're human.” he added. On the other hand, from the patients' viewpoint, caps with names on them can make patients more unworried. When everyone appears the same, it is extremely difficult to distinguish who is who. Knowing them relaxed.

- () 1. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?
A. Hospital staff are asked to cover their faces in hospitals.
B. Rob is in favor of writing names and roles on caps.
C. Rob wanted to be a professional doctor.
D. Rob's idea can increase human errors in healthcare.
- () 2. What can we know about the “Theatre Cap Challenge” from the text?
A. It can make the caps more fashionable.
B. It is strongly opposed by all the doctors and nurses.
C. It aims to avoid mistakes and poor communication.
D. It can help people pass some gloves in a theatre.

()3. Which of the following best explains “we’re human” underlined in paragraph 3?

- A. We’re generous.
- B. We’re negative.
- C. We’re satisfied.
- D. We’re kind.

()4. What’s the patients’ attitude towards the campaign?

- A. Supportive. B. Disapproving.
- C. Doubtful. D. Uncaring.

9

(2019·河南省八市重点高中联盟第五次测评)

Few people these days would disagree with the theory that it’s vital to take time for yourself. Creating some space for enjoyment and restoration each day or at least every week, is a win-win proposal: it’ll make you both happier and more effective in fulfilling your responsibilities at work and home. In practice, it rarely happens, though. For some, that’s because deep down they feel they don’t deserve it. For others, it’s simply that busy life makes it seem impossible to press pause. Either way, making sure you actually get a moment to yourself requires a shift in perspective.

Don’t wait until it feels right. It’s unpleasant to have unfinished tasks bothering at your mind, so it’s tempting to tell yourself you’ll only relax once everything is under control. But since both work and family life generate an infinite number of to-dos, that strategy is doomed to failure. As time-management writer Laura Vanderkam points out, it’s far more useful to learn to tolerate the discomfort of knowing your email inbox is filling up, or that the living room is still a pigsty.

Choose true enjoyment. It’s all too easy to fill “me time” with things you think you should enjoy, above all exercise. If you genuinely love such activities, they’re perfect. But if the truth is that you don’t, you’ll only get resentful; we rebel against being told what to do, even when the person doing the telling is ourselves. Make sure at least a small part of your week is spent doing something you can honestly say you enjoy for itself.

Pay attention to good feelings. Once you do get some restorative time, borrow a Buddhist technique for

making it count: when you realize you’re enjoying yourself, spend half a minute consciously paying attention to the feelings of pleasure. For one thing, you’ll often find that those feelings increase as a result. For another, you’ll encode the memory of the experience in more detail—so, looking back, it’ll feel like you had even more time to yourself.

()1. Why is it hard for some people to find time for themselves practically?

- A. They think they aren’t worth it.
- B. They have a lot of pressure.
- C. They are in financial trouble.
- D. They can’t spare any time.

()2. Which of the following is acceptable according to Paragraph 2?

- A. Never put off what you should do.
- B. Take a rest when it’s time to.
- C. Relax yourself with all work done.
- D. Put up with others’ shortcomings.

()3. Which is the closest to “resentful” in Paragraph 3?

- A. Pleased. B. Relaxed.
- C. Relieved. D. Annoyed.

()4. What is best title of the passage?

- A. Learn to Manage Time
- B. Find Time for Yourself
- C. Squeeze Time to Exercise
- D. Strengthen Time Consciousness

10

(2019·浙江省温州市5月适应性测试)

The clock always seems to be ticking rather too fast in the doctor’s office and the queue of patients outside the door seems to be pressing rather too hard. Some say it’s high time for the model of short, sharp one-to-one appointments to give way to shared medical appointments(SMAs).

SMAs are doctor-patient visits in which a group of patients receive patient education and counseling(咨询), physical examination and medical support in a group setting. Typically SMAs are designed to have one or more doctors attend to a group of patients who share a common illness or medical condition. In contrast to one-to-one visits, SMAs provide a longer appointment time-frame as well as the opportunity for patients to have improved access to their physicians and meanwhile

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