

- ()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

- B. touch the elephants
- C. drive his truck close to the elephants
- D. walk about freely near the elephants

2

(2019·湖北省八校第二次联考)

Every year from March to October, Christian Moullec, also known as “Birdman”, takes to the skies aboard his adapted light aircraft. However, the 58-year-old Frenchman’s daily 30-minute flight is not just to enjoy the impressive views, but to guide flocks (鸟群) of lesser white-fronted geese (小白额雁) through safe migration paths which the birds can teach future generations.

His deed began in 1995 when he noticed their declining population in the wilds of Lapland, Sweden. To prevent their numbers from dropping further, Moullec tried to get the threatened species to follow him along migration routes that would protect them from bird hunters.

However, getting grown geese to follow his lead proved challenging. As young geese imitate and follow whomever they view as their parent, Moullec decided to raise the geese from birth.

To help raise funds and awareness of his job to protect not just the geese but birds worldwide, Moullec often allows paying tourists to join him on the 30-minute-long flights aboard his aircraft. In addition to the trained birds flying alongside them, visitors, who come from as far as a 15-hour plane flight away, are treated to a variety of crane and geese species as well as breathtaking views of castles and cities.

He often brings his camera along for the flights, capturing photos not just for their beauty, but for what they describe. Moullec believes the use of agricultural chemicals has done harm to wild European birds, with more than a third disappearing in the last 30 years. “It’s a disaster,” he said. “My beautiful images with flying birds should be used to tell this story.”

- () 1. Why does “Birdman” always fly to the sky on his aircraft?
- A. To observe geese along their migration routes.
 - B. To follow geese through safe migration paths.
 - C. To take visitors to operate his adapted aircraft.
 - D. To guide geese fly safely during the migration.

- () 2. What do we know about “Birdman”?
- A. He is a nature lover.
 - B. He is a bird watcher.
 - C. He is a volunteer pilot.
 - D. He is a bird hunter.

- () 3. What does Moullec often take photos in his flights for?
- A. Recording the use of agricultural chemicals.
 - B. Showing serious damage caused by chemicals.
 - C. Describing his experiences with flying birds.
 - D. Capturing the beautiful views of birds and cities.
- () 4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Birdman Guides Flocks to Learn to Fly.
 - B. Birdman Finds Birds Disappearing.
 - C. Birdman Helps Flocks Safely Migrate.
 - D. Birdman Protects Birds From Hunters.

3

(2019·江苏省七市第二次调研)

Australian magpies (喜鹊) can understand what other birds are saying to each other, a new study has found.

The research, published in the journal *Animal Behavior*, says the magpie has learned the meanings of different noisy miner (黑额矿吸蜜鸟) calls and essentially eavesdrops (偷听) to find out which predators (食肉动物) are near.

Noisy miners—a small, native honeyeater—have different warning calls for ground-based and aerial (飞行的) predators. By playing both kinds of recording to a series of wild magpies, researchers observed the magpies raising their beaks (喙) to the sky, or dropping their heads to the ground.

Researchers attracted the magpies with cheese, then played the noisy miner calls, videotaping the results.

As a control, they also rolled a large orange ball towards the magpies to see how they ordinarily tilted (倾斜) their beaks to ground threats, and threw the ball to see how they reacted to aerial threats.

The researchers recorded an average maximum beak angle of 29 degrees for the thrown ball, and an average maximum of 9 degrees when it was rolled.

The miners’ aerial warning caused an average maximum beak angle of 31 degrees, and the ground warning caused an average maximum of 24.

One of the study’s authors, Dominique Potvin, said

the magpies showed an astonishing level of insight.

Magpies and miners broadly face the same types of predators and the two frequently live in the same ecosystem.

Potvin said this had encouraged the magpies' learned behavior.

"Magpies are generally found on the ground and noisy miners are generally found up in trees. It pays for the magpie to pay attention to somebody who has a better view of predators than they do."

She said it was unclear whether other birds could do the same, but it was highly likely other magpies around Australia already did.

"Magpies are a pretty smart group. We're not sure if they're learning this from other magpies or if they're figuring it out on their own, but the ability is there."

As part of the experiment, researchers also played a third call: a common, non-warning call from a crimson rosella (深红玫瑰鸚鵡). They found the magpies did not respond.

Potvin said that we had been actively exploring animal cognition(认知) research. "It's a good piece of the puzzle," Potvin said. "Looking at the social relationships between species that live in communities."

()1. **What have the researchers found about Australian magpies?**

- A. They can understand other bird calls.
- B. They can communicate with noisy miners.
- C. They have a special preference for cheeses.
- D. They have the ability to warn the predators.

()2. **How did the researchers get their findings?**

- A. By calculating the beak angles of aerial and ground predators.
- B. By comparing the magpie and the miner responses to threats.
- C. By monitoring the magpie responses to the miner warning calls.
- D. By recording the magpie louder scream for other birds' attention.

()3. **The magpies' cognition can help them _____.**

- A. have a better view of the predators than the miners
- B. better protect themselves from the potential threats
- C. cooperate with other birds to drive away the predators
- D. live in harmony with other birds in the same ecosystem

()4. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. the magpies are smart learners of other birds' behaviour
- B. it's likely that other birds have developed the same ability
- C. the findings have clarified the relationships between species
- D. a lot more remains to be explored about animal cognition

4

(2019·北京市海淀区一模)

Smile! It makes everyone in the room feel better because they, consciously or unconsciously, are smiling with you. Growing evidence shows that an instinct for facial mimicry(模仿) allows us to empathize with and even experience other people's feelings. If we can't mirror another person's face, it limits our ability to read and properly react to their expressions. A review of this emotional mirroring appears on February 11 in *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*.

In their paper, Paula Niedenthal and Adrienne Wood, social psychologists at the University of Wisconsin, describe how people in social situations copy others' facial expressions to create emotional responses in themselves. For example, if you're with a friend who looks sad, you might "try on" that sad face yourself without realizing you're doing so. In "trying on" your friend's expression, it helps you to recognize what they're feeling by associating it with times in the past when you made that expression. Humans get this emotional meaning from facial expressions in a matter of only a few hundred milliseconds.

"You reflect on your emotional feelings and then you generate some sort of recognition judgment, and the most important thing that results in is that you take the appropriate action—you approach the person or you avoid the person," Niedenthal says. "Your own emotional reaction to the face changes your perception of how you see the face in such a way that provides you with more information about what it means."

A person's ability to recognize and "share" others' emotions can be prevented when they can't mimic faces. This is a common complaint for people with motor diseases, like facial paralysis(瘫痪) from a stroke, or even due to nerve damage from plastic surgery. Niedenthal notes that the same would not be true for people who suffer from paralysis from birth,

because if you've never had the ability to mimic facial expressions, you will have developed compensatory ways of interpreting emotions.

People with social disorders associated with mimicry or emotion-recognition damage, like autism(自闭症), can experience similar challenges. "There are some symptoms in autism where lack of facial mimicry may in part be due to limitation of eye contact," Niedenthal says.

Niedenthal next wants to explore what part in the brain is functioning to help with facial expression recognition. A better understanding of that part, she says, will give us a better idea of how to treat related disorders.

- () 1. According to the passage, facial mimicry helps _____.
- A. experience one's own feelings clearly
B. change others' emotions quickly
C. respond to others' expressions properly
D. develop friendship with others easily
- () 2. We can know from Paragraphs 4 and 5 that _____.
- A. people with motor diseases may also suffer from autism
B. people born with facial paralysis may still recognize emotions
C. people with social disorders can't have eye contact with others
D. people receiving plastic surgery have difficulty in mimicking faces
- () 3. According to Niedenthal, the next step of the study will focus on _____.
- A. how we can treat brain disorders
B. what can be done to regain facial mimicry
C. how our brain helps us with emotional mirroring
D. what part of our brain helps recognize facial expression
- () 4. The passage is written to _____.
- A. discuss how people react positively to others' smiles
B. draw people's attention to those with social disorders
C. introduce a new trend in facial expression recognition
D. explain how emotional mirroring affects people's empathy

(2019·河北省五个名校联盟第一次诊断考试)

I live on the West Coast of British Columbia with my husband and three children. Our day started like any other day. My husband left for work in the north of the town, which is an hour and a half's drive. The younger children caught their bus to school ten minutes away. Our oldest attends high school and is a 40-minute drive away. I work at home in the office, working on the computer.

It was November 2006 and the news had reported gusty winds. When the winds started to get strong I shut the computer down and tried to phone my husband. I left a message telling him the winds were blowing at 80 to 90 km/hr. As I hung up the phone, I heard a tree crack. I went outside and stood in the driveway. Another tree exploded and my heart was racing.

When the school bus carrying the youngsters arrived, I ran to get them. No sooner had we made it to the house than another tree exploded. The children were clearly scared, so I loaded them up into the car and we parked in the middle of the yard, where no trees could land on us. It was starting to get dark.

My oldest son didn't come home on the bus and my husband was stranded at work. I called the high school and reached my son. He said he was stranded and didn't know what to do. I called a friend in town for help. He managed to get my son home to me. Finally, my husband managed to get home.

We had been prepared for such events, as we had a generator, candles, a wood stove, fresh water, batteries and two freezers full of food. We were without power for five days. But we didn't panic we had all the emergency equipment we needed. Thankfully, none of our neighbours were injured, but the damage was extensive. We are witnessing climate change. We need to be prepared.

- () 1. When did the mother hear a tree crack for the third time?
- A. When she was on the phone.
B. After she hung up the phone.
C. Right before she and her kids went into the house.
D. Right after she and her kids got into the house.

- ()2. Why did the mother park the car in the middle of the yard?
- A. It was dark inside the house.
B. It was safer there than in the house.
C. She wanted to wait for her family there.
D. She wanted to receive help from others.
- ()3. What does the underlined phrase “stranded at work” probably mean?
- A. Busy completing his work.
B. Under the pressure of work.
C. Stuck at the workplace.
D. Worried while working.
- ()4. **Why didn't the family feel anxious when there was a power failure?**
- A. Everyone made it home.
B. They encouraged each other.
C. The power would very soon be restored.
D. They had got all the necessities for emergency.

6

(2019·河南省六市第二次联考)

The palm-forward(掌心向外) “V” sign, formed by raising and spreading the first two fingers, has three different meanings in American culture.

The most popular meaning of the “V” sign was invented in 1941 by a Belgian, Victor De Laveleye. Wanting a symbol of resistance to the Nazi occupation, he came up with the single letter “V”, which stood not only for his own first name, but also for English “victory”, Flemish “vrijheid”, and French “victoire”. The symbolism of the sign spread very quickly, and Winston Churchill used it constantly in public appearance. Thus throughout the 1940s and 1950s, the gesture meant simply “victory”.

The second meaning came in the 1960s. Because of its military implication, American antiwar protestors used the sign sarcastically(讽刺地) against the arms, so that it became known as the “peace sign”. In the 1970s, the “V” sign, which had lost its military implication, was a common greeting among freedom lovers, acid heads, political radicals, and ultimately, young people in general. So by about the middle of the 1970s, it no longer gave clue to the user's philosophy.

The third meaning is the oldest and least common. American children jokingly put “V”, which resembles “horns”, behind friends' heads in a group snapshot.

They are unknowingly reproducing something that southern Europeans would find highly offensive. This mischief, called “horns of the Devil”, is a variant of the European “horns” gesture, which is obscene(猥褻的). Here the “V” sign means “Your wife has been cheating on you” or, when placed behind another's head, “his wife has been cheating on him”.

In the United States, the gesture is typically given with the palm facing the viewer. The British use both this version and an older, palm-backward version; the latter is obscene in American culture, and corresponds to the American “finger”. Churchill got some surprised stares in 1941 when, evidently unaware of the mean usage, he gave the palm-backward “V” to British troops. In England today you could have to be a social hermit(隐士) not to understand the distinction. Astonishingly, however, Margaret Thatcher repeated Churchill's error after her victory in the 1979 election.

- ()1. **What's the most popular meaning of the “V” sign?**
- A. Victory. B. Peace.
C. Cheat. D. Freedom.
- ()2. **Why did Churchill get some surprised stares according to the last paragraph?**
- A. He was proud of his troops.
B. He had wanted to be a hermit.
C. He was insensible of the mean usage of the “V” sign.
D. He wanted to show congratulations to British troops.
- ()3. **What can be learned from the text?**
- A. The “V” sign simply means victory since 1941.
B. The “V” sign meaning peace was invented by a Belgian.
C. Thatcher made the same error as Churchill after her successful election.
D. American antiwar protestors used the sign to greet among freedom lovers.
- ()4. **What can we conclude from the passage?**
- A. It's never too old to learn.
B. Think well before you speak.
C. Actions speak louder than words.
D. Try to know culture diversity fully and regionally.

7

(2019·江西省4月模拟测试)

Microplastics are small plastic pieces that have accumulated in the marine (海洋的) environment following decades of pollution. These pieces can cause significant issues for marine creatures that ingest them, including inflammation (炎症), reduced feeding and weight-loss. Microplastic pollution may also spread from organism to organism when one creature is eaten by others. Since the pieces can bind to chemical pollutants, these associated poisons could accumulate in predator species.

Mesopelagic(中层的) fish serve as a food source for a large variety of marine animals, including swordfish, dolphins, seals and sea birds. Typically living at depths of 200—1,000 meters, these fish swim to the surface at night to feed and then return to deeper waters during the day. Through these upright movements, mesopelagic fish play a key role in the cycling of carbon and nutrients from the surface to the deep sea—a process known as biogeochemical cycling. This means they could spread microplastic pollution throughout the marine ecosystem, by carrying microplastics from the surface down to deeper waters, affecting deep-sea organisms.

To investigate this further, researchers set out to catch fish in a remote area of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean. The researchers caught mesopelagic fish at varying depths, and then examined their stomachs for microplastics back in the lab. They used a particular air filter so as not to introduce plastic fibers in the air from the lab environment.

The team found a lot of microplastics in the fish stomachs. As the researchers were extremely careful to clear pollution with fibers from the air, they were confident that the fish had eaten the fibers in the sea all over the world.

The researchers plan further studies to learn more about how these fish are ingesting and spreading microplastics. It will be particularly interesting to see whether the fish eat these microplastics directly as mistaken foods, or whether they eat them through eating other species, which have previously eaten the microplastics.

- () 1. What does the underlined word “ingest” in Paragraph 1 mean?
A. Attack. B. Swallow.
C. Ignore. D. Avoid.
- () 2. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?
A. How deep-sea fish feed themselves.
B. Why Mesopelagic fish are important.
C. How microplastics spread to deep sea.
D. How dangerous microplastics are to the sea.
- () 3. What conclusion did the researchers draw from the study on mesopelagic fish?
A. Fish in the remote area are safe to eat.
B. Plastic fibers in the air may enter fish.
C. They are all polluted by microplastics.
D. Mesopelagic fish live at varying depths.
- () 4. **What will further studies focus on?**
A. In what way microplastics enter Mesopelagic fish.
B. How seriously microplastics affect sea creatures.
C. Whether fish with microplastics harm humans.
D. How microplastics spread in the deep ocean.

8

(2019·陕西省高考模拟)

As the weather gets colder, we start wearing jackets, and most of us stop thinking about the sun. But the sun's rays can be just as harmful when it's cold and cloudy outside. “Any exposed area of your body can still get sunburned,” Dr. Apple Bodemer, an associate professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, told *Live Science*.

Whether you spend a day on the slopes, skating on a pond or clearing snow out of your driveway, your face is still getting exposed to the sun's radiation in the form of ultraviolet(紫外线)(UV) light, which can go deep into your skin cells causing DNA damage, according to Bodemer.

The sun's long ultraviolet A (UVA) waves can cause earlier aging, sunspots and wrinkles, while its short ultraviolet B (UVB) rays are known for causing skin reddening and burns.

Skin damage caused by UV exposure increases over time. More exposure to radiation contributes to more severe damage, even skin cancer. In addition, snow and ice can also make sun damage worse. They reflect up to 80 percent of UV rays reaching the ground. That means you get hit from both the sky and the ground.

And skiers and snowboarders increase their risk of getting sunburned even more because UV exposure increases at higher altitudes.

“Generally, the biggest factor for sun-sensitivity is how pale your skin is,” he said. “But, the reality is that even the darkest individual can get sun damage.”

Luckily, the solution for protecting your skin is simple: Wear sunscreen every day. Rigel recommended using sunscreen with a sun protection factor(SPF) of at least 30, and going higher at high altitudes. As a rule of thumb, SPF 30 will block 97 percent of UVB rays, SPF 50 blocking 98 percent, and SPF 100 blocking 99 percent. Whatever kind of sunscreen you use, it's important to apply SPF about once every 2 hours.

Rigel also suggested sunscreens with “broad spectrum(光谱)”—to protect against both UVB and UVA rays—as well as sunscreens that are water resistant for up to 80 minutes. That way, you can go about your day without it wearing off too quickly.

- () 1. Which of the statements best describes UV lights?
- A. UVB lights cause much less damage to skin than UVA lights.
- B. Skin damage from UV lights can be totally prevented by sunscreen.
- C. Snow and ice make people suffer much more from UV light damage.
- D. People outdoors needn't worry about getting sunburned on a cold day.
- () 2. Which is the most vital factor as for sun damage?
- A. Your skin color.
- B. The clothes you wear.
- C. The altitude of your place.
- D. The weather when you are outside.
- () 3. What do we know about sunscreen?
- A. The lower sunscreen SPF is, the better effect it will have.
- B. People working in high mountains need sunscreen SPF 30.
- C. Applying sunscreen once when going outside is necessary.
- D. Water resistant sunscreen can be applied once every 80 minutes.
- () 4. What may be the best title for the text?
- A. Being Exposed to Sun Rays
- B. Ultraviolet A & Ultraviolet B
- C. Getting Less Sunburn in Winter
- D. Different Kinds of Sunscreens

(2019·浙江省丽水市5月模拟)

Closeness and independence are both important in our life. Though all humans need both of them, women tend to focus on the first and men on the second. It is as if their lifeblood ran in different directions.

These differences can give women and men different views of the same situation, as they did in the case of couple I will call Tracy and Brian. When Brian's old high school friend called him at work and announced he'd be in town on business the following month, Brian invited him to stay for the weekend. That evening he informed Tracy that they were going to have a houseguest, and that he and his friend would go out together the first night to chat like old times. Tracy was upset. She was going to be away on business the week before, and the Friday night when Brian would be out with his friend would be her first night home. But what upset her the most was that Brian had made these plans on his own and informed her of them, rather than discussing them with her before extending the invitation.

Tracy would never make plans for a weekend or an evening, without first checking with Brian. She can't understand why he doesn't show her the same courtesy and consideration that she shows him. But when she protests, Brian says, “I can't say to my friend, ‘I have to ask my wife for permission’!”

To Brian, checking with his wife means seeking permission, which implies that he is not independent, not free to act on his own. To Tracy, checking with her husband makes her feel good to know and show that she is involved with someone, that her life is bound up with someone else's.

Tracy and Brian both felt upset by this incident because it cut to the core of their primary concerns. Tracy was hurt because she sensed a failure of closeness in their relationship: He didn't care about her as much as she cared about him. And he was hurt because he felt she was trying to control him and limit his freedom.

- () 1. What is the primary purpose of the author in writing this passage?
- A. To educate the reader on how to maintain good family relationships.
- B. To tell the reader how to make close connections with other people.
- C. To suggest the best way of coping with family conflicts.

D. To explain the difference in communication styles between men and women.

- () 2. Tracy was upset because _____.
- A. she didn't know Brian's friend
B. she was too busy to meet Brian's friend
C. Brian didn't care about her and hurt her deeply
D. Brian didn't consult her before inviting his friends home
- () 3. What would Tracy most probably do if she plans to buy something expensive?
- A. She would discuss with Brian.
B. She would simply decide on her own.
C. She would ask her friends for advice.
D. She would buy Brian something expensive first.
- () 4. According to the passage, compared with men, women tend to _____.
- A. be more emotional
B. be easier to get hurt
C. emphasize more on sharing
D. emphasize more on independence

10

(2019·安徽省黄山市第二次质检)

There are many programs for high school students today that help lonely teenagers deal with loneliness. However, loneliness is not only an issue for teens but also an important and rarely acknowledged one in the elderly.

In Britain, Tracey Crouch was appointed to be the first Minister of Loneliness in order to address the issues caused by loneliness. This is the first time such a position has been created.

In Britain, there are around 9 million people who say they are lonely frequently. In Germany, a study conducted by Ruhr University Bochum found that 20 percent of people over the age of 85 felt lonely, and 14 percent of those between age 45 and 65 felt socially lonely. In the United States, more than 25 percent of the population lives alone, more than 50 percent are unmarried.

Loneliness is generally associated with heart disease, overweight, and anxiety. Additionally, the stress from loneliness can cause your cells to change on

a molecular (分子) level that reduces its abilities to defend your body against diseases. In fact, doctors believe having feelings of loneliness is equivalent to smoking 15 cigarettes per day in regard to its effect on health!

In Britain, the new Minister of Loneliness will help introduce government policies on the issue and fund a charity—an organization for helping people in need, to devote their efforts towards aiding loneliness. There are charities that link lonely seniors to high school students in order to give them a line of communication whenever they feel lonely!

The possibilities for the new Minister of Loneliness are endless. For example, she can provide education services to household businesses so that they can identify lonely customers if they see one. Loneliness fits into the category of being a social issue that must be monitored by the entire community in order to help those in need. Therefore, government involvement in medical services and care for seniors and others is vital for happy seniors.

- () 1. How does the author develop Paragraph 3?
- A. By listing some statistics.
B. By giving examples of lonely people.
C. By pointing out similarities and differences.
D. By comparing different cultures in different countries.
- () 2. What does the underlined word “equivalent” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Relevant.
B. Similar.
C. Opposite.
D. Superior.
- () 3. What will the Minister of Loneliness do?
- A. Do housework for lonely people.
B. Develop friendships with the elderly.
C. Help fund charities to aid lonely people.
D. Communicate with anxious school students.
- () 4. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. UK becomes the capital of loneliness.
B. Loneliness affects old people's life worldwide.
C. Many teenagers suffer from loneliness.
D. UK's Minister of Loneliness settles loneliness.