

昆山提招英语模拟卷（二）——阅读专题（说明文）

01

We are learning more and more every day about just how smart some animals are: monkeys, some species of birds, dogs, cats. But how about other animals? Snails? Mosquitos? They sure seem less smart. Still smarter than plants, though. Because it would be difficult to argue that plants are intelligent. Or would it?

In a new study, it was shown that plants send out sounds when they are sad. And these sounds are very different depending on whether they have recently been cut or whether they don't have enough water. The sounds can't be heard by human ears, as they are between 20 and 100 kilohertz, which is above the bottom of human hearing(which usually has the upper limit of 15-17 kilohertz).

These are fantastic results: plants don't suffer in silence; they are screaming with pain. That is exactly what the popular science press has been doing.

There is no evidence that they are heard by anyone although theoretically(理论上)some animals—bats, moths, mice—could actually hear it as their ears are sensitive to the plant sounds. And it could very well be a byproduct(副产品)of the physical condition of these plants: less water in the system leads to more air bubbles(气泡)in plants, which leads to the sound of the popping of these bubbles.

Is this a disappointing explanation? I don't think so. The aim is to understand why plants do what they do. And the results about the sounds contribute to this body of knowledge. They could even lead to better ways of controlling the needs of plants in gardening by sound observation.

All of this is true even if the plants don't strictly "cry" or "scream".

28. Why are we unable to hear the sounds of plants?

- A. Because they are imagined by humans.
- B. Because they go beyond human hearing.
- C. Because plants don't actually give off sounds.
- D. Because plants are not as intelligent as animals.

29. What do we know about the study?

- A. Plants keep silent even when they suffer.
- B. Water in the plants sends off different sounds.
- C. The plant sounds might show their feelings or needs.
- D. The study aims to control the needs and feelings of plants.

30. Why does the author consider the explanation acceptable?

- A. Because plants don't actually "cry" or "scream".
- B. Because the results prove their knowledge of plants.
- C. Because the results show that plants understand what they do.
- D. Because plants' demands could be met by observing their sounds.

31. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

- A. Plants suffer in silence
- B. Plants "cry" in pain
- C. Plants "scream" with joy
- D. Plants need attention

02

During the summer holiday, visiting museums has become a new fashion, with several famous museums being considered as “must-visit” places by visitors. Tourists were seen queuing for long hours in front of museums and getting entrance tickets became more challenging.

According to media reports, the Henan Museum received more than 12,000 visitors this summer, nearly double that of the same period in 2019. The Hangzhou Museum recorded 12,800 visitors on July 16, setting a new daily attendance record. In response to the growing need, 46 museums in Beijing canceled their Monday closures and remained open daily until August 31.

According to Xinhua News Agency, the “museum fever” can be caused by various factors, including the public’s increasing enthusiasm for traditional Chinese culture, the increasing market for youth educational tours and summer camps, as well as the continuous development of museums.

Lin Liugen, the director of the Institute of Archaeology at Zhejiang University, said the “museum craze” reflects a deep connection between the public and traditional culture. As the economy and society progress, more people want to have a deeper understanding of China’s rich culture and history.

Summer camps, family trips and educational tours have been the primary forms of tourism this summer, with museum visits becoming a must-do activity for travelers.

Besides, the application of new technologies has made cultural relics(遗物)easier to reach. For instance, 3D projection technology breathes life into those relics, enabling them to come alive before visitors’ eyes. AR glasses offer a special experience by allowing visitors to enjoy relics through voice orders and sight recognition. Additionally, an advanced intelligent lighting system helps display relics more clearly and vividly.

Liu Yanchang, the curator(馆长)of the Shandong Museum, said “In the future, more and more people will take visiting museums as a kind of habit and lifestyle.” On how to better meet museumgoers’ needs, Sun Mingli, deputy curator of the Suzhou Museum, says that popular museums may consider using hourly booking systems or hosting “cloud exhibitions” to improve visitor experience.

28. According to the text, what is one of the reasons for the increase of museum visits?

- A. The public prefer traditional Chinese culture to modern culture.
- B. The public see visiting museums as a good way to educate youth.
- C. The museums remain open daily during the summer holiday.
- D. The museums are the best places to understand China’s history.

29. Why are new technologies applied in museums now?

- A. To bring great convenience to modern museums.
- B. To show the most advanced technologies.
- C. To offer more real visitor experience.
- D. To add some new traveling places.

30. According to Sun Mingli, what can museums do to provide better service?

- A. Improve the booking system or online displays.
- B. Include more technologies into museum displays.
- C. Limit the number of daily visitors in museums.
- D. Require museumgoers to make earlier bookings.

31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Museum visits improve youth education.
- B. China sees museum fever this summer.
- C. Cultural relics become easier to reach.
- D. Visitors expect more from future museums.

03

Have you been exercising and eating healthy, but when you step on the scale, it says you've gained a few pounds? "That's normal, and it doesn't mean that your workouts are not effective", says Jeffrey A. Dolgan, an exercise physiologist in Miami Beach, Florida.

"A person's scale mass(质量)is a combination of muscle, fat, bone, blood, and even the air that we carry in our lungs," he says. "Immediately after a workout routine, the percentage of mass in each body part can shift as much as 15 percent. So if you're gaining weight while working out and eating healthy, it's probably not the type of weight gain that you think it is.

The scale can't tell you how much of your body weight is muscle or fat, which means if your goal is to improve your fitness level, the scale is not the best tool for measuring improvements. When you start to change your body composition with your workouts—by building more muscle mass and decreasing your body fat—your scale weight may increase, while your body fat percentage may decrease. These changes happen over weeks and months(not hours or days)so the scale is useless when tracking them.

You may argue that you weigh a few pounds less after a high intensity(强度)training class. Don't get too excited—it's just water loss due to sweat. Water makes up approximately 65 to 90 percent of a person's weight, and variation in water content of the human body can move the scale by ten pounds or more from day to day.

So ignore the scale and pay more attention to objective measurement tools like body composition. Keep in mind that if you're exercising but gaining weight, you may actually look slimmer.

28. What can we know from Dolgan's words from paragraph 2?

- A. Your weight changes little during a day.
- B. Your scale mass is affected by many factors.
- C. Your workout is not effective if you gain weight.
- D. Your weight is determined only by muscle and fat.

29. What will most probably happen after you exercise and eat healthy for 3 months?

- A. You will weigh more.
- B. Your muscle mass will decrease.
- C. Your body fat will increase.
- D. Your body composition will change.

30. How much water may a man weighing 150 pounds have in his body?

- A. 30 pounds.
- B. 60 pounds.
- C. 100 pounds.
- D. 140 pounds.

31. Which of the following could be the best title for the text?

- A. Why Do We Gain Weight?
- B. How to Work Out Effectively?
- C. What Is the Composition of Our Body?
- D. Why Does My Workout Cause Weight Gain?

04

My home has been broken into on more than one occasion in recent years, and I'm looking for the best way to secure it. Should I stick with a traditional *deadbolt*(门栓)lock with a key, or should I upgrade to a smart lock?

My neighbour suggested that I should fit a smart lock. A smart lock, which is linked to an app, can be opened using fingerprints, a keypad or a traditional key. If you live in an apartment building and don't have a convenient place to hide a spare key, or if you need to let someone in remotely, such as a cat sitter, a smart lock is undoubtedly a smart choice.

However, a *locksmith*(锁匠)warned me not to rush to a decision. Some apartment buildings have old doors that won't accommodate smart locks. Worse still, if someone really wants to break into your home, that person will probably be able to. Everything that gets locked gets unlocked, whether it's a smart one or not.

Indeed, after testing popular models of both traditional and smart locks, quite a few proved to be easily picked, often within minutes. Still, one traditional lock, the Schlage B60N, which is extremely difficult to pick, and one smart lock, the UltraLoq U-Bolt Pro Wifi, were highly recommended. The locksmith also suggested that customers buy the lock that they're most comfortable with—as long as it has a deadbolt. Also, smart locks should come with a traditional key in case of battery failure.

There's always a risk for any network-connected device to be compromised, even if the chances are small, said Dr. Prakash, whose students successfully hacked a smart lock. Therefore, it is wise for smart-lock users to pair the device with an additional sensor that sends you a signal when the door is opened or closed.

28. What must buyers do to enjoy the convenience of a smart lock?

- A. Have a connected app.
- B. Fix the lock with a deadbolt.
- C. Find a place for a spare key.
- D. Change the old door for a new one.

29. What does the underlined sentence in paragraph 3 imply?

- A. Smart locks are better than traditional locks.
- B. Smart locks are also likely to be picked.
- C. Traditional locks are safer than smart locks.
- D. Locksmiths disagree with using locks.

30. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Traditional locks are highly recommended.
- B. Customers seldom buy locks with deadbolts.
- C. It's wise to pair your smart lock with a key.
- D. Smart locks with sensors won't be hacked.

31. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To advertise a product.
- B. To give suggestions.
- C. To state a viewpoint.
- D. To make a comment.

05

Cell phones, tablets, laptops, smart-watches: the modern world is packed with a lot of devices that bring us connectivity, entertainment and information. Our hunger for the latest models leads to the “throwaway” culture, which means consumers often throw away old devices as soon as new ones come to the market, a habit that can have a significant effect on waste streams and the environment.

With concerns about e-waste growing, some companies are now turning to chemistry to develop solutions to recycle items like old cell phones, extracting value at the same time. One such example is the work being carried out by Mint Innovation, a clean tech firm based in Auckland, New Zealand. “We’ve developed a biological process for recovering valuable metals from electronic waste,” said Ollie Crush, the company’s chief scientific officer.

Crush explained that Mint Innovation’s system included grinding(磨碎)waste up into a powder. “The reason why we must do this is that we need to make sure that we’re exposing all the metal contained within to a chemical filtering(过滤)process,” he added.

When it comes to recovering a valuable material like gold, the technique used by Mint Innovation has a number of steps. According to a video, chemicals dissolve(溶解)the powdered waste into a solution, with any materials that haven’t dissolved filtered out. Microbes are then added to the mix. Gold atoms catch on to them in a process called “selective biosorption”. Next, the microbes coated gold are filtered, producing a paste which is then turned into a solid, “recycled” gold.

“Nearly 50% of the value of e-waste comes from the gold,” Cameron Weber, a senior lecturer at Chemical Sciences, said. “In fact, there’s actually more gold in e-waste as a concentration than there is in gold that’s been mined, which shows you the value of being able to take your e-waste and recycle and reuse some of the elements that are found in it,” he added.

Looking ahead, Crush, explained the process could potentially have a number of interesting applications. “The future for Mint Innovation is to prove that our technology works with a number of different materials,” he said. “So, we’ll just keep trying to see where our microbial process makes more sense.”

28. What is Mint Innovation trying to do?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. To develop eco-friendly products. | B. To change the “throwaway culture”. |
| C. To collect harmful things in e-waste. | D. To get valuable things from e-waste. |

29. What is an important step in Mint Innovation’s system?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. Mixing e-waste with gold. | B. Reusing elements of e-waste. |
| C. Turning e-waste into tiny pieces. | D. Exposing e-waste to special chemicals. |

30. What does Cameron Weber mainly want to express in the last but one paragraph?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. The ways of dealing with e-waste. | B. The necessity of reducing e-waste. |
| C. The difficulty of recycling e-waste. | D. The meaning of recycling e-waste. |

31. What is Crush’s attitude towards the company’s technology?

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. Concerned. | B. Positive. | C. Doubtful. | D. Objective. |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|

06

A middle school teacher says, “Math is a language, and language is important in the study of math.” Finally, someone gets it. While high school students are afraid of learning Euler’s Theorem and reading Shakespeare, math and English have long been ranked as the most valuable subjects to learn. However, both of these subjects have long been ranked as the least favorite subjects of high school students.

There is a strong support for teaching our youth “critical thinking and communication”. And what are the subjects that most effectively teach these skills? Math and English. By traditional definition, math would teach you critical thinking, and English would teach you communication. But today, I’d like to argue that English can teach you critical thinking, and that math can teach you communication.

When we think of math as a language, we see that math is an expression of communication. If a person in China writes a letter in Chinese to a person in the USA, it is almost sure that the American will not be able to read it. But if, instead, he sends a simple mathematical equation with its solution, it is almost certain that the American will be able to most probably “read” it. That’s communication! That’s using numbers to replace ideas.

And English can provide critical thinking skills. For example, we can look at the alphabet and our system of grammar. We assemble(集合)the letters in different ways to express our thoughts and ideas. This process requires a lot of critical thinking; in order to solve the problem of the world around us, we must arrange and understand the constants(常量)around us to create a thousand different definitions of our reality.

Math is a language, and language is a math. It’s just seeing this truth that may be the tricky part.

28. What do you think is Euler?

- A. A musician. B. An artist. C. A writer. D. A mathematician.

29. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?

- A. The traditional idea about math and English is challenged.
B. It is traditionally believed that math can teach us critical thinking.
C. The author doesn’t agree that English can teach us communication.
D. Math and English can most effectively teach critical thinking.

30. How is Paragraph 3 developed?

- A. By describing a process. B. By giving examples.
C. By analyzing causes. D. By offering explanations.

31. Where is this text most likely from?

- A. A science paper. B. A medical report.
C. A language website. D. An education magazine.

07

Conflict(冲突)between parents and children is normal. It is part of family life. But conflict that goes on for a long time and gets worse over time can cause stress and can hurt relationships. It is important to communicate with each other and bring conflict to a peaceful solution. You can do this through compromise(让步)or by agreeing to disagree. No matter what else you do, communicate with your children and make sure they know that you love them. This can make dealing with conflict easier and more effective.

In some cases, you may have to change your behaviour to settle a conflict with your child. Some of your child's behaviour may be a reaction to your behaviour. So, if you want your child to behave in a certain way, one way may be to change your behaviour so that your child will follow your model.

But children should be responsible for their own actions—and the results. All parents want to protect their children. But in some cases, unless the child is in physical danger, it may be best to let the child deal with the negative results of things they do.

Collaborate(合作)to develop specific rules and write them down. These may include statements such as how much time they can spend on electronics, and when homework must be completed. Not only are you modeling for your kids how to work together and resolve differences, but you also are working out important guidelines for how your house will operate.

Have clear results for misconduct. Thus, if your child disobeys the rules, make it clear that the right to use the toy will be taken away because of his inability to play with it responsibly. Additionally, create routines so that they know when they have free time to themselves after they have completed tasks set out for them. These could include helping feed the family pet, taking a shower, or finishing homework.

28. What's the key to solving the conflict between parents and children?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Advising children to give in. | B. Changing behavior. |
| C. Reaching an understanding. | D. Developing rules. |

29. Why do parents need to change their behavior first in the conflict?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. To compromise with their children. | B. To be responsible for their actions. |
| C. To find a reason to punish children. | D. To set a good example for children. |

30. What should parents do if the child causes something bad to happen?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Teach him how to solve it. | B. Handle the situation for him. |
| C. Let him deal with it himself. | D. Share the solutions with him. |

31. What does the underlined word "misconduct" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| A. Improper behavior. | B. Strict rules. |
| C. Good performances. | D. Frank words. |

08

With new advances in AI and autonomous(自动的)driverless cars and trains, it makes sense that buses will become autonomous too. Now a full-sized autonomous bus service is up and running in Scotland.

The buses began running in May, 2023, and are carrying passengers between Ferrytoll Park and the Edinburgh Park. This 14-mile route(行车路线)is the first of its kind in the UK. The autonomous buses are being operated by Stagecoach, the largest coach operator in the UK. While the buses are autonomous, fully self-driving vehicles(交通工具)are not allowed in the UK now so a driver will have to be onboard at all times. The vehicles are required to have a safety driver to monitor the technology and a bus captain that will help passengers board and buy tickets. The driver can take control in case of an emergency situation.

It took almost 10 years of research and development and 1.8 million kilometers of practice runs to reach this stage, which is considered the first full-sized use of autonomous buses in Europe.

This project aims to speed up the application of self-driving technology. The government hopes that the autonomous buses will be more dependable, and **more secure** to use than traditional buses since 88 percent of road accidents are caused by drivers' errors.

Other countries in Europe are exploring using driverless buses. There have already been short tests in several cities in Italy, Finland and France, and there are plans for driverless electric minibuses to be introduced in Switzerland, Germany and Norway. An autonomous bus may be just around the corner in a city near you.

28. What do we know about the autonomous bus?

- A. It is very popular with passengers.
- B. It can only hold very few passengers.
- C. There are two fixed workers on the bus.
- D. It allows passengers to enjoy beautiful views.

29. Which can describe the use of the autonomous buses in Europe?

- A. Expensive.
- B. Pioneering.
- C. Fair.
- D. Challenging.

30. What do the underlined words "more secure" in the last but one paragraph mean?

- A. Safer.
- B. Faster.
- C. More modern.
- D. More comfortable.

31. Why does the author mention some other European countries?

- A. To show they are also interested in driverless buses.
- B. To show they have advanced self-driving technology.
- C. To show people in these countries like driverless buses.
- D. To show buses are popular transport in these countries.

09

Most people tend to take a high-pitched(声调高的), sing-song tone when speaking to animals and human babies. Although the research before has suggested that such “baby talk” is more likely to catch dogs’ attention, less was known about how cats react to being spoken to in this way.

To find out the truth, Charlotte de Mouzon and her team members watched how 16 cats responded to hearing pre-recorded sentences spoken by their owner or a stranger, by recording changes in their behaviour, such as moving their ears or tails, or suddenly stopping what they were doing—any of which could show that a sound had caught their attention.

They found that the cats often made no response to hearing a stranger’s voice calling their name, but when their owner did it, 10 of the 16 cats showed a series of behaviors suggesting increased attention. Cats also showed more signs of interest when they heard their owner speaking sentences in a tone usually used to talk to their cats - but not when a stranger used this tone, or when their owner spoke the same sentence as if talking to a fellow adult human.

“For a long time it has been thought that cats are very independent animals, only interested in humans for food and shelter(庇护),” de Mouzon said. “But our research supports the idea that they are attached. It brings further evidence to encourage humans to consider cats as sensitive and communicative individuals,” she added. “The fact that, in return, cats show a greater reaction when their humans specifically address them brings a new dimension to previous considerations of this interactive relationship.”

Considering these findings, de Mouzon said cat owners shouldn’t feel shy about the way they speak to their pets. “I also talk to my two cats as if they were children and they do respond,” she said. “People may be shy about admitting this, but I think it can help to strengthen the bond between cats and their owners. They know that we are giving them attention.”

28. How did de Mouzon’s team carry out their study?

- A. By recording the sounds that caught cats’ attention.
- B. By listing the causes of cats’ changes in behaviors .
- C. By watching the reaction of cats to different recordings.
- D. By studying the interaction between cats and their owners.

29. What can be learned about most cats in the study?

- A. They liked hearing people calling their name.
- B. They were able to tell their owner’s voice from a stranger’s.
- C. They had a greater reaction when their owner talked to other cats.
- D. They showed more interest when a stranger imitated their owner’s tone.

30. What do de Mouzon’s words in paragraph 4 indicate?

- A. Cats aren’t as independent as believed. B. Cats aren’t eager to please their owners.
- C. Cats see their owners as a food provider. D. Cats are sensitive and like interacting with people.

31. What did de Mouzon encourage cat owners to do?

- A. Give more attention to their cats. B. Treat their cats like their children.
- C. Admit that they are a cat person. D. Talk to their cats using baby talk.

Huawei Technologies is a front-runner again in the smartphone market with a new phone powered by an advanced chip(芯片)though banned by US, which may have a great influence on both Chinese and US semiconductor(半导体)industries, experts say. The new Mate 60 Pro, uses a 5G application processor(处理器). showing “a made-in-China design and producing milestone”, according to analysts.

The team believes the 7-nanometer(纳米)processor was made by China’s leading chip factory, SMIC. “It shows China’s semiconductor industry has been able to make the advanced processor without EUV machines(极紫外线光刻机),” said Dan Hutcheson. “The difficulty of this achievement also shows the adaptability of the country’s chip technological ability.”

The most up-to-date EUV machines are used to produce advanced chips. SMIC has no chance to use EUV machines because of US export controls. Industry experts said it could use some older equipment to produce advanced chips.

Huawei has been on the US Commerce Department’s Entity List, which limits its chance to use US technologies. The new phone’s 5G chipset, the operating system HarmonyOS(鸿蒙)and other technical differences from its competitors show that “Huawei is back after three years in the wilderness”, said George Koo. He believes the achievement would not be possible without partners in China and a domestic supply chain, from design software and semiconductor production to necessary chemicals and materials.

Huawei’s technological advances have promoted some US lawmakers to ask for tougher restrictions, who suggested the US should end all its exports to both Huawei and SMIC. “America’s shortsighted plan to separate from China will lose the profits of leading US providers of advanced chips.” said Koo. “These providers will see their advantages disappear. In the short term, they are not allowed to sell to China. In the long term, China will not need to buy from them.”

The technological breakthrough was expected to help Huawei in China, especially in competition against Apple. “If Huawei can supply and increase the production of its own Kirin(麒麟)9000S(chip), we see the Mate series phone as an opportunity for Huawei to increase its shipments and regain its market share, potentially causing risk to iPhone sales, especially in the Asia - Pacific,” analysts at BofA Securities said last week.

28. What does the 5G application processor of the new Mate 60 Pro stand for?

- A. The advance of chip technological ability in China.
- B. The most advanced processor at present in the world.
- C. The technological breakthrough of Apple.
- D. The technical development of US semiconductor industries.

29. What influences does the new Mate 60 Pro have on US according to the fifth paragraph?

- ① Asking for the stricter limits to Huawei.
- ② Leading to the increase in market share of iPhone.
- ③ Causing the profit loss of leading US providers.
- ④ Promoting the development of SMIC.

- A. ①② B. ①③ C. ②④ D. ①④

30. Why can Huawei make the great achievement in producing advanced chips?

- A. Because Huawei has access to EUV machines.
- B. Because Huawei depends on its efforts and some Chinese partners’ supports.
- C. Because Huawei has the most advanced chip technology in the world.
- D. Because Huawei has the operating system HarmonyOS, and other technical differences from its competitors.

31. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Huawei can use the most up - to - date EUV machines.
- B. Huawei will need to buy the most advanced chips from US in the long term.
- C. China’s semiconductor industry has been able to make the 7-nanometer processor without EUV machines.
- D. Huawei’s technological advances will promote the development of semiconductor(半导体)industries in China.

11

On a summer afternoon, Ciara Whelan, a teacher at a New York, City elementary school, visits one of her students in the Bronx, Sapphira, who fell behind in her reading.

This home visit is the beginning of a reading program called Springboard Collaborative. Springboard runs after-school and summer programs with struggling readers. Once each week, a family member—mom, dad, grandma, an old sibling(兄弟姐妹)—attends an hour-long workshop to help learn and practice the approaches students are learning in class. “Parent engagement(参与)is the beating heart of our programs,” says founder Alejandro Gibes de Gac. “It’s the spirit in the cocktail.”

Sapphira’s Springboard program is held in a classroom at a charter school in Manhattan. In the classroom, Sapphira’s dad, sits with his daughter, helping her mark her place in the book. After a few minutes of reading together, Whelan tells parents to ask students to summarize what is happening every few pages, to check comprehension.

In the past seven years, Springboard has collected a great amount of data to prove its effectiveness. For example: In just five weeks, on average, 3 out of 4 students get to the next reading level or even further. The program also gives books to each child. Backpacks full of school supplies and tablets are offered as encouragement for completing the whole program.

Springboard plans to increase the size by spreading its model, with a goal of reaching 100,000 children in the next four years. Currently it’s running tests in different cities to see which parts of the program are necessary and important and which could be cut if a particular school lacks money for them. For example, the free tablet and backpack, it has found, don’t seem to make much difference in the program’s success. The key instead is the promise that parents make to their children.

28. What do the underlined words “Springboard Collaborative” in Para.2 refer to?
- A. A program to involve parents in kids’ reading practice.
 - B. A school where students learn to improve their reading.
 - C. A plan to strengthen the relationship between kids and parents.
 - D. A summer camp that helps struggling students with their reading.
29. Which of the following weighs most in Springboard Collaborative program?
- A. Teachers’ home visits.
 - B. Parents’ participation.
 - C. Children’s new reading habits.
 - D. Encouragement from the program.
30. What can we know about the program from the last two paragraph?
- A. It is running tests to see whether it is welcome.
 - B. It intends to build a new model and spread it.
 - C. Its effectiveness is proved by a large amount of data.
 - D. Students will be given backpacks once they join in it.
31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?
- A. No Pains, No Gains
 - B. Reading Makes One’s Life Better
 - C. How to Change Children’s Future
 - D. One Hour a Week, a Step Up

12

Scientists at Rice University in Houston, Texas have developed a fabric-based(基于织物的)wearable tool that “hits” users’ wrists(腕关节)with pressurized air, silently guiding them to their finishing point. The study, put out on August 29 in the magazine *Device*, showed that users could correctly read which direction the tool was telling them to go since the wearable uses air instead of electronics, it can be built lighter than present designs.

The wearables may benefit people with hearing loss, and experts such as doctors, pilots, and soldiers who are crowded with signs and sounds.

But while tools that produce signs or sounds are prevalent in everyday life, tools that use touch-based signs are still uncommon.

To get over this difficulty, the Rice University researchers developed a light, comfortable wearable tool from fabric materials that can be worn on a user’s arm. The team tested the tool by measuring forces applied to the user as a function of pressure and the shape of the wearable.

“Every person has a differently shaped arm, a different feeling of what ‘feels good’ in terms of the forces applied and the timing of the forces, and different abilities in responding to the type of touch-based signs we sent,” said Barclay Jumet the lead author of the study. “Fortunately, our fabric-based wearable tool is easily tailorable(可定制的)and adjustable(可调节的)to a series of body types and sizes.”

After testing the performance of the touch-based wearable tool in a lab-based study, the researchers set out to see how well these tools could guide users in a real-world situation. “We were amazed that the user was able to find his way around the streets of Houston and later follow 50 meters long on an open field with 100% exactness in receiving and reading touch-based signs,” said Daniel Preston, the co-author of the study,

“Further development will seek to improve the ability to pass on even more difficult signs that are easily and naturally noticed by the user,” said Preston.

28. Why are the wearable tools lighter?

- A. The wrist requires lighter tools.
- B. The fabric of the tool is light.
- C. They use air to “hit” users’ wrists.
- D. It is in response to the call from scientists.

29. What does the underlined word “prevalent” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Alarming.
- B. Pleasing.
- C. Clear.
- D. Common.

30. How can the problem of different body types and sizes be solved?

- A. By carrying out more studies.
- B. By developing high-quality fabric.
- C. By tailoring and adjusting the tool.
- D. By sending exact touch-based signs.

31. What is paragraph 6 mainly about?

- A. The cause of testing the tool in real life.
- B. The test of the tool’s real-life performance.
- C. The perfection of the touch-based wearable tool.
- D. The necessity of stepping from the lab to the real world.

13

Text messaging, or simply “texting”, which allows people to send and receive messages on mobile phones, becomes very popular today.

The advantages of texting are obvious. Texting helps to save money. If you have a few words to greet your families and friends on their birthdays or on some important festivals, sending messages can be cheaper than phone calling. Texting helps to save time. Even if you want to send a message to 100 people, you can do it one second. Texting helps you to “talk” to someone when he is too busy to answer the phone. Texting can also help you to “talk” to someone secretly if you don’t want others to hear what you are talking on the phone. These advantages are so amazing that many people are crazy about it. They hold mobile phones in hands all day long, send dozens of messages each day, and even text while driving or walking.

However, texting has its disadvantages. Junk messages may come into your mobile phone box now and then. When your phone box gets too full, you can’t receive any more messages. You may therefore miss some important information.

What’s more, if you don’t do texting properly, for example texting while driving or walking, it can be dangerous. It can cause injuries and even death. It was reported that about 6,000 people were killed and half a million were injured for this reason each year. In Fort Lee, a small town in New Jersey, USA, three people died because they walked into traffic while texting in 2011. Two researchers at Stony Brook University, New York found that texters are 60% more probably to have an accident than others. When people are texting, they don’t notice other people or things around them. To reduce traffic accidents, all drivers of the UN are now not allowed to text while driving. About 32 countries have passed laws **restricting** the use of mobile phones while driving.

Texting is a wonderful way of communication. However, only when we use it properly, can we fully enjoy the fun it brings.

28. How many advantages of texting are mentioned in the passage?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

29. What did the researchers at Stony Brook University find?

- A. 6,000 people were killed and injured. B. Texters are easier to have an accident.
C. Texting is a good way of communication. D. Many people text to greet families and friends.

30. The underlined word **restricting** probably means _____.

- A. not allowing B. not telling C. enjoying D. making

31. This passage is written to tell us that _____.

- A. we should do less texting B. texting has many advantages
C. texting is better than phone calling D. we should do texting properly

14

Your smartphone breaks. The repair costs too much money. So you give up and buy a new device(设备). That this happens so often is no coincidence(巧合).

Many big device makers are putting more new products on the market. But they do not sell specialized tools and parts needed for repairs. And they offer no instruction on how to repair their products. As a result, the independent repair shops in your neighborhood find they cannot repair your broken smartphone. You can only go to faraway authorized(经授权的)repair shops to get the necessary repair service, which is often expensive.

In recent years, some producers have taken steps to make repairs easier, but there's a growing effort across the world to push them to do more. Some time ago, the "Right to Repair" movement heard good news from the White House. The president of the US on Friday signed an order aimed at encouraging healthy competition in the US economy. It includes a condition for the Federal Trade Commission(FTC). The FTC was asked to make rules preventing producers from limiting independent device repair shops and DIY repairs.

"*Right to Repair*" is a global movement to make sure everyone has the right to fix the products they own. The idea has generally come from the United States. The earliest known published reference using the group of words comes from the auto industry dating back to 2003. Its supporters require companies to provide their parts, tools and information for consumers(消费者)and repair shops. They also encourage the government to make laws to force producers to increase device reparability(维修性).

The FTC in May presented a 56-page report. It said that "many consumer products have become harder to fix." The report also found that "the burden(负担)of repair limits may fall more heavily on communities of color and consumers having little money" because many independent repair shops are owned by people of color and because high-cost repairs hit low-paid consumers harder.

28. What problem does the author discuss in paragraph 2?

- A. Electronic products' quality is low.
- B. The repair market makes little money.
- C. The prices of new devices keep rising.
- D. Customers have difficulty repairing devices.

29. What is the US government's attitude to the "Right to Repair" movement?

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

30. In writing paragraph 4, the author aims to _____.

- A. raise a problem.
- B. reach a conclusion.
- C. give background information.
- D. introduce a discussion topic.

31. What can we learn about the movement from the last paragraph?

- A. It may especially benefit the poor.
- B. It will help reduce production costs.
- C. It was started by communities of color.
- D. It is supported by authorized repair shops.

15

If your next meeting can't be an email, maybe it can just be 15 minutes. The 15-minute meeting is the fastest-growing block of time that workers and bosses are planning, according to an analysis of Microsoft Teams data, which also shows people are booking fewer hour-long meetings. Fifteen-minute meetings now make up 60 percent of gatherings, proving that executives and employees alike have grown stricter about their time.

Thirty minutes tends to be the common time for many meetings. Jayne Sandman, who runs a Washington, D. C. , branding-and-marketing firm, generally gives people a tight 15. "The death of your day is too many 'half-hours'," she says. Sandman starts calls with something warm and exciting, such as "I can't wait to hear about your weekend later!" Then she quickly turns to business, noting there are only 15 minutes on the docket(议程).

Over three-fourths of employees say shorter meetings are more efficient, according to a new poll of more than 2,000 U.S. workers conducted in September by market-research firm Civicscience. One-third of respondents said they stop paying attention after 15 minutes anyway. For an employee who makes \$100 an hour, cutting down 4 of their meetings by 15 minutes is a \$100 savings. Shorter meetings can also help employees work less hours. Companies that have gone to a four-day workweek say banishing meetings that serve mostly as progress reports is the first step to increase efficient hours out of the day.

Rahim Charania, managing partner of a real-estate investment firm, says the 15-minute block is the standard time, and meetings rarely run over. "It forces everyone to do the majority of their thinking before the meeting."

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. Arguments over meeting time.
- B. Means of attending meetings.
- C. People's attitudes towards time.
- D. People's preference for shorter meetings.

29. Which of the following best explains "banish" underlined?

- A. Remove.
- B. Attend.
- C. Organize.
- D. Add.

30. How does the author show the efficiency of 15-minute meetings?

- A. By listing figures.
- B. By making a comparison.
- C. By telling a story.
- D. By giving definitions.

31. What is the benefit of shorter meetings according to Rahim Charania?

- A. Workers can earn more money.
- B. Workers can stay more focused.
- C. Workers will prepare for meetings well.
- D. Workers can have more time themselves.

16



While a healthy diet has always been considered necessary for fitness, many hospitals have failed to notice its powerful potential for curing. In some areas, that's beginning to change. In Pennsylvania four years ago, St. Luke's Hospital partnered with Rodale Institute to start an organic produce(有机农产品)farm at the hospital's campus in Easton. Since its first season, the St. Luke's farm has become greater in size.

Today, St. Luke's sends all new mothers home with a basket of organic produce. New moms aren't the only ones benefiting from the farm's generous actions. Organic produce is also served to patients. Meanwhile, it is cooked up in cafeterias operated by the hospital's six-campus network and sold at nearby farmers' markets.

While some hospitals are getting food from nearby farms, others are turning unused land on their grounds into community(社区)gardens. Even though most hospital farms aren't growing enough to completely give their workers and patients food needs, providing even a small amount of fresh produce makes educational information about how healthy and delicious a plant-rich diet can be.

While the farm-to-hospital movement continues to gain support, it's experiencing some challenges along the way. For one, health workers don't necessarily know how to grow food. This means that most hospitals need to hire a full-time farmer and other farm labor to manage the land, which can be expensive. It takes between 3 and 5 years for most hospital farms to make the cost and income equal. Even so, these hospitals believe that the benefits are worthwhile. As the movement continues to enlarge, you might soon experience a farm-fresh meal at a hospital near you.

28. What does the underlined word "its" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Rodale Institute's.
- B. St. Luke's farm's.
- C. The community's.
- D. St. Luke's hospital's.

29. What can we learn about St. Luke's Hospital?

- A. It operates a hospital farm alone.
- B. It sells organic produce to patients.
- C. It pays much less attention to a healthy diet.
- D. It offers new moms organic produce for free.

30. Why do some hospitals create community gardens?

- A. To get plants from the community.
- B. To make full use of the green land.
- C. To offer their workers enough food.
- D. To educate people on a plant-rich diet.

31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Managing hospital farms costs nothing.
- B. Hospital farms will benefit more people.
- C. Farm-to-hospital movement is worthless.
- D. Health workers have to learn to grow food.

17

Parents often believe that they have a good relationship with their teenagers. But last summer, Joanna and Henry noticed a change in their older son. Suddenly he seemed to be talking far more to his friends than to his parents. “The door to his room is always shut,” Joanna noted.

Tina and Mark noticed similar changes in their 14-year-old daughter. “She used to cuddle up(依偎)against me on the sofa and talk,” said Mark. “Now we joke that she does this only when she wants something. Sometimes she wants to be treated like a little girl and sometimes like a young lady. The problem is understanding which time is which.”

Before age 11, children like to tell their parents what’s on their mind. “In fact, parents are first on the list,” said Michael Riera, author of *Uncommon Sense for Parents with Teenagers*. “This completely changes during the teen years,” Riera explained. “They talk to their friends first, then maybe their teachers, and their parents last.”

Parents who know what’s going on in their teenagers’ lives are in the best position to help them. To break down the wall of silence, parents should create chances to understand what their children want to say, and try to find ways to talk and write to them. And they must give their children a mental(思想的)break, for children also need freedom, though young. Another thing parents should remember is that to be a friend, not a manager, with their children is a better way to know them.

28. “The door to his room is always shut” suggests that the son _____.

- A. keeps himself away from his parents B. begins to dislike his parents
- C. is always busy with his study D. doesn’t want to be ignored

29. What does trouble Tina and Mark?

- A. Their daughter isn’t as lovely as before.
- B. They can’t read their daughter’s mind exactly.
- C. They don’t know what to say to their daughter.
- D. Their daughter talks with them only when she needs help.

30. Which of the following best explains “the wall of silence” in the last paragraph?

- A. Teenagers talk a lot with their friends. B. Teenagers do not understand their parents.
- C. Teenagers talk little about their own lives. D. Teenagers do not talk much with their parents.

31. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Parents shouldn’t be angry with teenagers.
- B. Parents have to talk with children face to face.
- C. Parents are unhappy with their growing children.
- D. Parents should try to understand their teenagers.

18

A good vegan milk(纯素奶)needs to look like milk and taste like milk, whether it contains fat or not. Vegan milk is only one example in the growing types of plant-based alternatives(替代品)to animal products, such as meat, cheese, eggs and fish. Burger King and McDonald's sell vegan pies. Last year the world's largest producer of canned tuna, Thai Union, began to sell a plant-based product. Growing sales show the growing taste for this type of food, which means alternative proteins have come a long way since 1980s.

Producing techniques have been improved, resulting in better products and lower prices of them, which meet the needs of a growing number of people. Some vegetarians say no to meat, but yes to fish. Some people are trying to cut fat for health reasons. Fitness lovers want to develop muscular mass and strength without building up fat. Concerns about animal rights and greenhouse gas from raising livestock(家畜)are driving the environmentalists to limit their intake of animal-based proteins. As is reported, producing a gram of beef gives off 25 times the amount of greenhouse gas as producing a gram of tofu.

However, plant-based proteins are a tough sell in giant markets like India, where diets are already plant-rich, or Nigeria, where meat-eating is a sign of being rich. That limits their global popularity. What's more, animal products, including milk and meat, are better for children's bone development, though lab-grown meat and dairy are becoming more nutritious.

All this suggests that alternative proteins have far to go to replace the animal kind. Plant-based foods may no longer be only a side dish in diets, but their makers' place as the main dish is another matter.

28. Why does the author mention vegan milk in the first paragraph?

- A. To encourage a healthy diet.
- B. To show people's growing taste.
- C. To stress the importance of milk.
- D. To introduce the topic of the passage.

29. What's the main idea of Paragraph 2?

- A. Ways to meet the needs of people.
- B. Benefits of animal-based products.
- C. Results of improved producing techniques.
- D. Reasons for choosing plant-based products.

30. Why are plant-based products unpopular in India?

- A. Indian Diets are rich in plant.
- B. Eating meat means being rich.
- C. Plant-based products are produced in labs.
- D. Plant-based products are bad for children.

31. What's the author's attitude towards plant-based proteins?

- A. Supportive.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Objective.
- D. Unclear.

19

Jace Tunnell, the founder of Nurdle Patrol and Reserve Director at the University of Texas Marine Science Institute, is listening to the same question often.

“I hear every day, somebody says, ‘What is a nurdle?’” he said.

Tunnell explained nurdles are tiny balls of plastic that are typically used to make almost every plastic item we use, so they’re everywhere! He said nurdles are usually spilled(溢出)during transport from cargo ships or railroad cars. “These things would be out here for hundreds of years if we’re not picking them up,” Tunnell said while on a recent Nurdle Patrol cleanup along Galveston Bay.

Since 2018, Nurdle Patrol has grown to thousands of volunteers worldwide. Many people -volunteer with Nurdle Patrol and work for the Galveston Bay Foundation. Nurdle Patrol groups upload their findings to the nonprofit’s website map. It’s marked in colors to show where the highest concentration of nurdles is found.

“They look natural, and birds think that they’re food,” Tunnell said, “Birds, fish, sea turtles and other sea animals can eat nurdles and finally die from hunger because of a false sensation of fullness and lack of nutrition.”

I ended up finding 123 nurdles in 10 minutes. That’s high concentration,” Tunnell said about a recent cleanup. “I plan to take those to an elected official and say, ‘Look, these are what I found on our beaches here. We need to do something about this.’ So, it kind of puts in motion change that can happen.”

Nurdle Patrol has sent out hundreds of kits(工具包)globally, many to schools and volunteer organizations, with information about gathering nurdles and reporting the findings safely. Anyone can request a kit through their website.

28. What do we know about the nurdle?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. It is easily broken down. | B. It is a small piece of plastic. |
| C. It was invented by Tunnell. | D. It is mainly used to make ships. |

29. What do Tunnell’s words in paragraph 5 mainly stress?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| A. The unique look of nurdles. | B. The number of nurdles in the sea. |
| C. Nurdles’ harm to sea animals’ food. | D. Nurdles’ impact on sea animals. |

30. What does Tunnell want to do?

- A. Draw a map of nurdles’ concentration.
- B. Call the government’s attention to nurdles.
- C. Organize more cleanups along the beaches.
- D. Share his findings on Nurdle Patrol’s website.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Group surveys the level of pollution in the sea
- B. Group takes action to reduce the use of plastics
- C. Group tries to deal with pollutant harming wildlife
- D. Group looks for volunteers for its beach cleanups

20

Efforts to preserve the Amazon rain forest are growing ever more urgent as the ecosystem's destruction accelerates. A recent study shows that a new program combining on-the-ground monitoring with satellite data and smartphone technology could help put the brakes on Amazon deforestation(毁林)—and potentially that of forests elsewhere.

The scientists cooperated with 76 local communities, 36 of which participated in using satellite-based “early deforestation alerts”, an early-alert system on a smartphone app, to watch over the forest and to inspect forests and document damage. Over the next two years the participants were paid to work as forest monitors and received monthly alerts via the app when satellite data indicated local forest losses. Monitors investigated alerts and inspected for deforestation in the areas. They reported confirmed losses back to their communities, which decided whether to deal with the affairs on their own or inform state authorities.

The researchers analyzed the same forest-loss satellite data from the given time period in all 76 communities. They found the program reduced forest loss by 8.4 hectares(公顷)in the first year—a 52 percent reduction compared with the average loss in the control communities, says Tara Slough, an economist at New York University. “This reduction in deforestation was concentrated in communities facing the largest threat of forest loss”, she adds.

Results for the program were less striking in its second year, when forest loss was reduced by only 3.3 hectares compared with that in control communities. The researchers explain that a Peruvian government campaign against coca planting that year may have discouraged deforestation in both experimental and control communities, narrowing differences between the two groups in the program.

Experts say this approach to dealing with Amazonian deforestation looks promising. Local groups may continue the work they started in the program. “We want to apply this in other communities. In doing so, we are making a contribution to the world,” wrote Francisco, a community member involved in the research.

28. What can we learn about the new program?

- A. It applies to all the forests.
- B. It adopts multiple technologies.
- C. It involves no human participation.
- D. It solves the problem beforehand.

29. How did the researchers conduct the study?

- A. By analyzing the data.
- B. By surveying the monitors.
- C. By observing the area.
- D. By investigating the damage.

30. What do the researchers think of the effect of the program?

- A. Stable.
- B. Positive.
- C. Unconvincing.
- D. Discouraging.

31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Amazon Protecting the Rainforest
- B. Experts Testing Early-alert System
- C. Communities Dealing With Deforestation
- D. Smartphone Watching Over the Forest

21

During the 1800s, African Americans worked long days in the fields of the American South. To make the time go faster, they sang “field hollers(叫喊)” that they used to sing in Africa. After the Civil War, African American music began to take new forms. It also adapted dance music, called “jump-ups”, which had great rhythm(节奏). By the early 1900s, the guitar had become the main instrument of the blues.

Northern Mississippi, also known as the Delta, was the center of the blues tradition. By the 1920s, the Delta had many blues clubs called “juke joints”. African Americans listened and danced to music in these clubs. Some of the greatest blues singers and players performed in them.

Blues have a soulful(深情的) sound that listeners can easily recognize. The musical notes are often “bent”. This means that players change the notes slightly to give a song more strength. Whatever their origin, these bent notes most often define the blues.

Lyrics are the words of a song. Blues lyrics describe everyday life. The lyrics are often very intense and personal. They tell about sad times and hard work. They describe people who find or lose love, people who have money or wish for more, and people who feel happy or sad and lonely. The lyrics may use humor to describe life’s trials and joys. They almost always use the rhythms of everyday speech.

By the 1940s, large numbers of African Americans had left the Delta and moved north to find work. Many settled in Chicago. A new kind of blues, called “electric” or “Chicago” blues, began there. It used many of the same themes as the original blues. However, the new style of blues was played with electric guitars that “wailed” and with mouth instruments called harmonicas. The music often included a steady, strong drumbeat. The loud, intense Chicago blues was excellent dance music. Chicago blues led to the creation of a new music style: rock and roll.

28. What can you conclude about the blues music from the article?

- A. It has been successful only in the American South.
- B. It became a way to communicate and express feelings.
- C. It would not have started without the juke joints of Mississippi.
- D. It has spread in America due to several African musicians.

29. Why probably did African Americans move to Chicago?

- A. They liked Chicago blues.
- B. More jobs were available there.
- C. The South was too hot in the summer.
- D. People in Chicago appreciated their music.

30. Compared with the Delta blues style, the Chicago blues style_____.

- A. used more bent notes.
- B. used humor in the lyrics more often.
- C. was louder and used some different instruments.
- D. was much more popular.

31. Which of the following would the author probably agree?

- A. Blues music can communicate many human emotions.
- B. Blues music focuses mainly on the sadness of everyday life.
- C. Delta blues music is the only real blues music.
- D. The musicians of blues music were mostly in poor conditions.

22

In the animal kingdom, *killer whales*(虎鲸)are social stars: they travel in different family groups, care for grandchildren, and even imitate human speech. Now, scientists are adding one more behavior to the list: forming fast friendships. A new study shows killer whales can rival animals such as chimpanzees and macaques(a kind of monkey), and even humans when it comes to the kind of “social touch” that is a sign of strong friendship.

Some ocean animals maintain social structures—including male dolphins(海豚)that learn the “names” of their close friends. But there is little proof about wild killer whales. That’s where drone(无人机)technology came in. Michael Weiss, a behavioral ecologist, teamed up with his workmates to launch drones, flying them 30 to 120 meters above a group of killer whales. That was high enough not to trouble the whales, marking the first time drones have been used to study friendly physical contact in whales.

The researchers recorded over 800 examples of physical contact between individuals. Those included slippery hugs, back-to-back and nose-to-nose touches between pairs of whales. Other whales playfully threw young whales into the air, letting them fall into the water. Besides, the drone pictures showed clear preferences among individuals, usually for one “best friend” of the same sex and age. Take J49 and J51—two distantly related young males aged 9 and 6—for example. “Every time you see a group of whales, those two are right there communicating with each other,” Weiss says.

The young led most of these interactions, rather than the older females or males. Older males in particular were less important. “The young individuals really seem to be the glue(胶水)holding the groups together, Weiss says. As individuals age, this gradual loss of “centrality” is known in many social mammals, including humans. That finding is “especially appealing” to biological anthropologist Stacey Tecot, who didn’t join in the study. “Scientists have long observed this social aging trend in animals, but there are still many unanswered questions,” she says. That certainly on the researchers’ radar. “We’re already gathering new proofs, with more advanced equipment,” says Weiss.

28. What does the underlined word “rival” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Rise to. B. Be equal to. C. Benefit from. D. Depend on.

29. What is new about Weiss’ research?

- A. The research method. B. The size of the research team.
C. The target of the research. D. The time spent on the research.

30. What did Weiss find about J49 and J51?

- A. They have a long-lasting friendship.
B. Their communication is difficult to understand.
C. Their communicating ways change frequently.
D. They prefer playing with young female whales.

31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. More researchers will take part in the study.
B. Other scientists take a negative attitude to the research.
C. Researchers will get more proofs to study killer whales.
D. Researchers will uncover the social aging trend in animals soon.

23

Some earlier studies had found no clear color preference among mosquitoes. One study found they prefer blue, another that they prefer yellow-green. What should people make of such conflicting results?

The apparent color of an object doesn't just depend on the wavelengths of light it gives off, Claire Rusch explains, who studies mosquitoes for years. It also can be affected by the brightness of that light and its contrast against surrounding colors. Humans see an object's color largely in terms of the wavelengths of light it gives off. But other creatures' eyes may be more sensitive to contrast or brightness. "We needed to control all of those variables to really be sure a mosquito's preferences came from the wavelength of the object," Rusch says.

To do this, she designed a test chamber(室)that was 450 mosquito-body-lengths long in her experiment. Lined with cameras, it recorded the insects' flight patterns. Two small colored disks laid on the floor of the chamber.

Since the researchers wanted to know if mosquitoes were attracted to certain colors, the disks couldn't be the darkest or brightest objects in the chamber. Otherwise, it would be unclear if the mosquitoes were attracted to the disks' color, contrast or brightness. So, the researchers projected a chessboard pattern onto the floor of the chamber and gray along the walls. That way, if the mosquitoes went to the colored disks, it could only be due to the disks' color.

The researchers released about 50 starved mosquitoes into the chamber at a time. Because mosquitoes don't start hunting until they've sensed CO₂, so the team sprayed(喷)CO₂ inside the chamber. They found before CO₂ was sprayed, the mosquitoes ignored all the colored disks. With CO₂, mosquitoes ignored any disk that was green, blue or purple. But the insects did fly toward disks that were red, orange or light blue. They seemed to especially like red.

To further investigate that, the team placed disks with different skin tones. But the mosquitoes didn't seem to prefer any particular skin colors. All were equally attractive.

28. What can be inferred about mosquitoes from the first two paragraphs?

- A. The wavelengths determine the color of an object.
- B. The background color affects mosquitoes' eyesight.
- C. Mosquitoes' eyes are not sensitive to color contrast.
- D. Testing their color preference is not so easy.

29. What might affect the result of the experiment?

- A. The length of the chamber.
- B. The number of mosquitoes.
- C. The brightness of the disks.
- D. The pattern of the chessboard.

30. Why is CO₂ used in the experiment?

- A. To take clearer photos of mosquitoes.
- B. To stimulate mosquitoes to look for food.
- C. To slow down the speed of mosquitoes.
- D. To raise the temperature in the chamber.

31. What can be Rusch's research finding?

- A. Cool colors can drive mosquitoes away.
- B. Skin colors are mosquitoes' favorite.
- C. People in red may attract most mosquitoes.
- D. All colors are equally attractive to mosquitoes.

24

In 2020, Pink launched the World Regret Survey, the largest survey on the topic ever undertaken. With his research team, Pink asked more than 15, 000 people in 105 countries, “How often do you look back on your life and wish you had done things differently?” Most of them said regret was at least an occasional part of their life. About 21 percent said they felt regretful all the time. Only 1 percent said they never felt regretful.

If you are of the “no regrets” school of life, you may think that all this regret is a recipe for unhappiness. But that isn’t the case. Letting yourself be overwhelmed by regret is indeed bad for you. But going to the other extreme may be even worse. To extinguish your regrets doesn’t free you from shame or sorrow but causes you to make the same mistakes again and again. To truly get over our guilt requires that we put regret in its proper place.

Uncomfortable as it is, regret is an amazing cognitive(认知的)feature. It requires that you go back to a past scene. Imagine that you acted differently to change it, and with that new scene in mind, arrive at a different present-and then, compare that fictional present with the one you are experiencing in reality. Not all regrets are the same, of course. Pink says they come in four basic types, and an instance of regret may involve just one combination.

Many connection regrets overlap(重叠)with moral regrets, which can come about after you go against your own values. For example, you may pride yourself on being a loving person, and thus regret not living up to this image in the relationship you harmed. Moral regrets can also involve just yourself. Maybe you regret not living up to your promise to your health when you ate a whole pizza or skipped the gym.

If not analyzed(分析)and managed, any kind of regret can be harmful to your well-being. Regret is linked to depression and anxiety, and too much regret can negatively affect your immune system. But regret doesn’t have to be put aside and ignored.

28. What could be concluded from Pink’s research?

- A. Half of the people felt regretful. B. Most people lived without regrets.
C. None could live a life without regrets. D. Most of the people had regrets.

29. What does the underlined word “extinguish” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Destroy. B. Admit. C. Treasure. D. Experience.

30. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. The harm of moral regrets.
B. The importance of promise.
C. The relationship between regrets and values.
D. The connection between reality and imagination.

31. What might the author continue talking about?

- A. Types of regrets. B. Causes of regrets.
C. Benefits of experiencing regrets. D. Ways of dealing with regrets.

25

Most students do an IQ test early in their school career. Even if they never see their results, they feel that their IQ is what determines how well they are going to do in life. When they see other students doing better than them, they usually believe that those students have a higher IQ and that there is nothing they can do to change facts. However, new research into EQ suggests that success is not simply the result of a high IQ.

While your IQ tells you how intelligent you are, your EQ tells you how well you use your intelligence. Professor Salovey suggests that when predicting someone's future success, their EQ might actually matter more than their IQ. For example, have you ever wondered why some of the smartest students in your class, who you think deserve good grades, sometimes end up failing exams? Perhaps their failure is because of their low EQ.

It is generally believed that people with high EQs are open to new ideas and have positive attitudes towards life. They are also less likely to be troubled by problems. On the other hand, there is little doubt that people with low EQs often have problems getting on with other people and dealing with difficult situations; thus they have a harder time surviving in life.

The good news is that most social scientists agree that EQ has a lot to do with education. Compared with IQ that seems to be fixed the moment you were born, EQ could be improved with right approaches. Some are trying to study the possibility of improving a person's EQ, especially when it comes to "people's skills", such as understanding and communication.

To get ahead in the world and lead a happy successful life means getting on with other people and being able to understand and react to situations in the best way. This requires a high EQ—the higher the better.

28. Most students think others' better performance in studies is due to ____.

- A. high IQ B. teachers' assistance C. good luck D. hard work

29. What can we infer from paragraph 2?

- A. Only EQ determines someone's future success.
B. EQ plays a more important role in one's future success.
C. Some smartest students fail exams because of their low IQ.
D. The most intelligent students deserve good grades.

30. What will people with a high EQ tend to do?

- A. Refuse new ideas. B. Be troubled by problems.
C. Have a negative attitude. D. Get along well with others.

31. What contributes to a higher EQ according to most social scientists?

- A. Education. B. Parents. C. Friends. D. Environment.

答案与解析

01

We are learning more and more every day about just how smart some animals are: monkeys, some species of birds, dogs, cats. But how about other animals? Snails? Mosquitos? They sure seem less smart. Still smarter than plants, though. Because it would be difficult to argue that plants are intelligent. Or would it?

In a new study, it was shown that plants send out sounds when they are sad. And these sounds are very different depending on whether they have recently been cut or whether they don't have enough water. The sounds can't be heard by human ears, as they are between 20 and 100 kilohertz, which is above the bottom of human hearing(which usually has the upper limit of 15-17 kilohertz).

These are fantastic results: plants don't suffer in silence; they are screaming with pain. That is exactly what the popular science press has been doing.

There is no evidence that they are heard by anyone although theoretically(理论上)some animals—bats, moths, mice—could actually hear it as their ears are sensitive to the plant sounds. And it could very well be a byproduct(副产品)of the physical condition of these plants: less water in the system leads to more air bubbles(气泡)in plants, which leads to the sound of the popping of these bubbles.

Is this a disappointing explanation? I don't think so. The aim is to understand why plants do what they do. And the results about the sounds contribute to this body of knowledge. They could even lead to better ways of controlling the needs of plants in gardening by sound observation.

All of this is true even if the plants don't strictly "cry" or "scream".

28. Why are we unable to hear the sounds of plants?

- A. Because they are imagined by humans.
- B. Because they go beyond human hearing.
- C. Because plants don't actually give off sounds.
- D. Because plants are not as intelligent as animals.

29. What do we know about the study?

- A. Plants keep silent even when they suffer.
B. Water in the plants sends off different sounds.
C. The plant sounds might show their feelings or needs.
D. The study aims to control the needs and feelings of plants.

30. Why does the author consider the explanation acceptable?

- A. Because plants don't actually "cry" or "scream".
B. Because the results prove their knowledge of plants.
C. Because the results show that plants understand what they do.
D. Because plants' demands could be met by observing their sounds.

31. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

- A. Plants suffer in silence
B. Plants “cry” in pain
C. Plants “scream” with joy
D. Plants need attention

【答案】 28. B 29. C 30. D 31. B

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文说明文。一项新的研究表明，植物在悲伤的时候会发出声音。

28. 细节理解题。根据第二段中“The sounds can’t be heard by human ears, as they are between 20 and 100 kilohertz, which is above the bottom of human hearing(which usually has the upper limit of 15-17 kilohertz).(人耳是听不到这些声音的,因为这些声音的频率在 20 到 100 千赫之间,高于人类听觉的最低频率<通常上限是 15 到 17 千赫>)”可知,我们听不到植物的声音是因为这些声音的频率在 20 到 100 千赫之间,高于人类听觉的最低频率,故选 B。

29.推理判断题。根据第二段中“In a new study, it was shown that plants send out sounds when they are sad. And these sounds are very different depending on whether they have recently been cut or whether they don't have enough water.(一项新的研究表明,植物在悲伤时会发出声音。这些声音的不同取决于它们最近是否被修剪或者它们是否没有被浇足够的水)”可推知,植物声音的不同取决于它们最近是否被修剪或者它们是否没有被浇足够的水,植物的声音可能表示它们的感受或需要,故选 C。

30. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “Is this a disappointing explanation? I don't think so. The aim is to understand why plants do what they do. And the results about the sounds contribute to this body of knowledge. They could even lead to better ways of controlling the needs of plants in gardening by sound observation. (这是一个令人失望的解释吗? 我不这么认为。目的是了解植物为什么这样做。关于声音的结果有助于形成这个知识体系。他们甚至可以通过合理的观察, 找到更好的方法来控制园艺中植物的需求)” 可知, 作者认为这个解释是

可以接受的是因为植物的需求可以通过观察它们的声音来满足，故选 D。

31. 主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其是第二段中“In a new study, it was shown that plants send out sounds when they are sad. And these sounds are very different depending on whether they have recently been cut or whether they don't have enough water.”(一项新的研究表明，植物在悲伤时会发出声音。这些声音的不同取决于它们最近是否被修剪或者它们是否没有被浇足够的水)可知，文章主要介绍了一项新的研究表明，植物在悲伤的时候会发出声音。B 项“植物痛苦时会‘哭泣’”适合做文章标题，故选 B。

02

During the summer holiday, visiting museums has become a new fashion, with several famous museums being considered as “must-visit” places by visitors. Tourists were seen queuing for long hours in front of museums and getting entrance tickets became more challenging.

According to media reports, the Henan Museum received more than 12,000 visitors this summer, nearly double that of the same period in 2019. The Hangzhou Museum recorded 12,800 visitors on July 16, setting a new daily attendance record. In response to the growing need, 46 museums in Beijing canceled their Monday closures and remained open daily until August 31.

According to Xinhua News Agency, the “museum fever” can be caused by various factors, including the public's increasing enthusiasm for traditional Chinese culture, the increasing market for youth educational tours and summer camps, as well as the continuous development of museums.

Lin Liugen, the director of the Institute of Archaeology at Zhejiang University, said the “museum craze” reflects a deep connection between the public and traditional culture. As the economy and society progress, more people want to have a deeper understanding of China's rich culture and history.

Summer camps, family trips and educational tours have been the primary forms of tourism this summer, with museum visits becoming a must-do activity for travelers.

Besides, the application of new technologies has made cultural relics(遗物)easier to reach. For instance, 3D projection technology breathes life into those relics, enabling them to come alive before visitors' eyes. AR glasses offer a special experience by allowing visitors to enjoy relics through voice orders and sight recognition. Additionally, an advanced intelligent lighting system helps display relics more clearly and vividly.

Liu Yanchang, the curator(馆长)of the Shandong Museum, said “In the future, more and more people will take visiting museums as a kind of habit and lifestyle.” On how to better meet museumgoers' needs, Sun Mingli, deputy curator of the Suzhou Museum, says that popular museums may consider using hourly booking systems or hosting “cloud exhibitions” to improve visitor experience.

28. According to the text, what is one of the reasons for the increase of museum visits?

A. The public prefer traditional Chinese culture to modern culture.
B. The public see visiting museums as a good way to educate youth.
C. The museums remain open daily during the summer holiday.
D. The museums are the best places to understand China's history.

29. Why are new technologies applied in museums now?

A. To bring great convenience to modern museums.
B. To show the most advanced technologies.
C. To offer more real visitor experience.
D. To add some new traveling places.

30. According to Sun Mingli, what can museums do to provide better service?

A. Improve the booking system or online displays.
B. Include more technologies into museum displays.
C. Limit the number of daily visitors in museums.
D. Require museumgoers to make earlier bookings.

31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Museum visits improve youth education. B. China sees museum fever this summer.
C. Cultural relics become easier to reach. D. Visitors expect more from future museums.

【答案】28. B 29. C 30. A 31. B

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。暑假期间，参观博物馆已成为一种新时尚。“博物馆热”可能是由多种因素引起的，包括公众对中国传统文化的热情越来越高，青少年教育之旅和夏令营的市场越来越大，以及博物馆的不断发展。

28. 推理判断题。根据第三段“the “museum fever” can be caused by various factors, including the public's increasing enthusiasm for traditional Chinese culture, the increasing market for youth educational tours(“博物

馆热”可能是由多种因素引起的，包括公众对中国传统文化的热情越来越高，青少年教育之旅的市场越来越大)可知，“博物馆热”的原因之一是青少年教育之旅的市场越来越大，可推理出公众认为参观博物馆是教育年轻人的好方法，故选 B 项。

29. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“3D projection technology breathes life into those relics, enabling them to come alive before visitors' eyes. AR glasses offer a special experience by allowing visitors to enjoy relics through voice orders and sight recognition.(3D 投影技术为这些遗迹注入了活力，使它们在游客眼前栩栩如生。AR 眼镜提供了一种特殊的体验，让游客可以通过语音命令和视觉识别来欣赏文物)”可知，博物馆使用新技术的目的是提供更真实的游客体验，故选 C 项。

30. 细节理解题。根据最后一段“Sun Mingli, deputy curator of the Suzhou Museum, says that popular museums may consider using hourly booking systems or hosting “cloud exhibitions” to improve visitor experience.(苏州博物馆副馆长孙明利表示，受欢迎的博物馆可以考虑使用小时预订系统或举办“云展览”来改善游客体验)”可知，苏州博物馆副馆长孙明利认为博物馆可以通过改进预订系统或云展示来提供更好的服务，故选 A 项。

31. 主旨大意题。根据第一段“During the summer holiday, visiting museums has become a new fashion(暑假期间，参观博物馆已成为一种新时尚)”、第三段“the “museum fever” can be caused by various factors, including the public's increasing enthusiasm for traditional Chinese culture, the increasing market for youth educational tours(“博物馆热”可能是由多种因素引起的，包括公众对中国传统文化的热情越来越高，青少年教育之旅的市场越来越大)”、第五段“Summer camps, family trips and educational tours have been the primary forms of tourism this summer, with museum visits becoming a must-do activity for travelers.(夏令营、家庭旅行和教育之旅是今年夏天的主要旅游形式，参观博物馆成为游客的必游活动)”以及倒数第二段“3D projection technology breathes life into those relics, enabling them to come alive before visitors' eyes. AR glasses offer a special experience by allowing visitors to enjoy relics through voice orders and sight recognition.(3D 投影技术为这些遗迹注入了活力，使它们在游客眼前栩栩如生。AR 眼镜提供了一种特殊的体验，让游客可以通过语音命令和视觉识别来欣赏文物)”可知本文主要讲的是今年夏天中国出现了博物馆热，故选 B 项。

03

Have you been exercising and eating healthy, but when you step on the scale, it says you've gained a few pounds? “That's normal, and it doesn't mean that your workouts are not effective”, says Jeffrey A. Dolgan, an exercise physiologist in Miami Beach, Florida.

“A person's scale mass(质量)is a combination of muscle, fat, bone, blood, and even the air that we carry in our lungs,” he says. “Immediately after a workout routine, the percentage of mass in each body part can shift as much as 15 percent. So if you're gaining weight while working out and eating healthy, it's probably not the type of weight gain that you think it is.

The scale can't tell you how much of your body weight is muscle or fat, which means if your goal is to improve your fitness level, the scale is not the best tool for measuring improvements. When you start to change your body composition with your workouts—by building more muscle mass and decreasing your body fat—your scale weight may increase, while your body fat percentage may decrease. These changes happen over weeks and months(not hours or days)so the scale is useless when tracking them.

You may argue that you weigh a few pounds less after a high intensity(强度)training class. Don't get too excited—it's just water loss due to sweat. Water makes up approximately 65 to 90 percent of a person's weight, and variation in water content of the human body can move the scale by ten pounds or more from day to day.

So ignore the scale and pay more attention to objective measurement tools like body composition. Keep in mind that if you're exercising but gaining weight, you may actually look slimmer.

28. What can we know from Dolgan's words from paragraph 2?

- A. Your weight changes little during a day.
- B. Your scale mass is affected by many factors.
- C. Your workout is not effective if you gain weight.
- D. Your weight is determined only by muscle and fat.

29. What will most probably happen after you exercise and eat healthy for 3 months?

- A. You will weigh more.
- B. Your muscle mass will decrease.
- C. Your body fat will increase.
- D. Your body composition will change.

30. How much water may a man weighing 150 pounds have in his body?

- A. 30 pounds.
- B. 60 pounds.
- C. 100 pounds.
- D. 140 pounds.

31. Which of the following could be the best title for the text?

- A. Why Do We Gain Weight?
- B. How to Work Out Effectively?

C. What Is the Composition of Our Body? D. Why Does My Workout Cause Weight Gain?

【答案】28. B 29. D 30. C 31. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章解释了在坚持锻炼并进行健康饮食的同时，体重不降反增的原因。

28. 推理判断题。根据第二段第一句““A person's scale mass(质量) is a combination of muscle, fat, bone, blood, and even the air that we carry in our lungs,” he says.(他说: “一个人的体表质量是肌肉、脂肪、骨头、血液, 甚至是我们肺中携带的空氣的组合。”)”可知, 体重是肌肉、脂肪、骨骼、血液甚至肺里空氣的质量总和。由此可推知, 体重受多种因素影响, 故选 B。
29. 推理判断题。根据第三段的““When you start to change your body composition with your workouts—by building more muscle mass and decreasing your body fat—your scale weight may increase, while your body fat percentage may decrease.(当你开始通过锻炼来改变你的身体组成——通过增加更多的肌肉量和减少体脂——你的体重可能会增加, 而体脂率可能会降低)”可推知, 在坚持锻炼并进行健康饮食后, 最有可能发生的是你的身体组成会发生变化, 故选 D。
30. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“Water makes up approximately 65 to 90 percent of a person's weight(水大约占一个人体重的 65%到 90%)”可知, 人体的含水量约占人体体重的 65%到 90%。由此可知, 体重 150 磅的人体内含水量应在 $(150 \times 65\% = 97.5)$ 磅至 $(150 \times 90\% = 135)$ 磅之间, 故选 C。
31. 主旨大意题。通读全文, 尤其是第一段“Have you been exercising and eating healthy, but when you step on the scale, it says you've gained a few pounds? “That's normal, and it doesn't mean that your workouts are not effective”, says Jeffrey A. Dolgan, an exercise physiologist in Miami Beach, Florida.(你是否一直在锻炼, 饮食也很健康, 但当你站在秤上时, 秤上显示你胖了几磅? “这很正常, 这并不意味着你的锻炼没有效果,” 佛罗里达州迈阿密海滩的运动生理学家 Jeffrey A. Dolgan 说)”和第二段的“Immediately after a workout routine, the percentage of mass in each body part can shift as much as 15 percent. So if you're gaining weight while working out and eating healthy, it's probably not the type of weight gain that you think it is.(在例行锻炼后, 身体各个部位的质量百分比会立即发生 15%的变化。所以, 如果你在锻炼和健康饮食的同时体重增加, 这可能不是你想的那种类型的体重增加)”可知, 文章主要分析了坚持锻炼并进行健康饮食后体重不降反增的原因。D 项“Why Does My Workout Cause Weight Gain?(为什么我锻炼后体重反而增加了?)”能概括文章主要内容, 最适合作本文标题, 故选 D。

04

My home has been broken into on more than one occasion in recent years, and I'm looking for the best way to secure it. Should I stick with a traditional *deadbolt*(门栓)lock with a key, or should I upgrade to a smart lock?

My neighbour suggested that I should fit a smart lock. A smart lock, which is linked to an app, can be opened using fingerprints, a keypad or a traditional key. If you live in an apartment building and don't have a convenient place to hide a spare key, or if you need to let someone in remotely, such as a cat sitter, a smart lock is undoubtedly a smart choice.

However, a *locksmith*(锁匠)warned me not to rush to a decision. Some apartment buildings have old doors that won't accommodate smart locks. Worse still, if someone really wants to break into your home, that person will probably be able to. Everything that gets locked gets unlocked, whether it's a smart one or not.

Indeed, after testing popular models of both traditional and smart locks, quite a few proved to be easily picked, often within minutes. Still, one traditional lock, the Schlage B60N, which is extremely difficult to pick, and one smart lock, the UltraLoq U-Bolt Pro Wifi, were highly recommended. The locksmith also suggested that customers buy the lock that they're most comfortable with—as long as it has a deadbolt. Also, smart locks should come with a traditional key in case of battery failure.

There's always a risk for any network-connected device to be compromised, even if the chances are small, said Dr. Prakash, whose students successfully hacked a smart lock. Therefore, it is wise for smart-lock users to pair the device with an additional sensor that sends you a signal when the door is opened or closed.

28. What must buyers do to enjoy the convenience of a smart lock?

- A. Have a connected app. B. Fix the lock with a deadbolt.
C. Find a place for a spare key. D. Change the old door for a new one.

29. What does the underlined sentence in paragraph 3 imply?

- A. Smart locks are better than traditional locks.
B. Smart locks are also likely to be picked.
C. Traditional locks are safer than smart locks.
D. Locksmiths disagree with using locks.

30. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Traditional locks are highly recommended.
- B. Customers seldom buy locks with deadbolts.
- C. It's wise to pair your smart lock with a key.
- D. Smart locks with sensors won't be hacked.

31. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To advertise a product.
- B. To give suggestions.
- C. To state a viewpoint.
- D. To make a comment.

【答案】28. A 29. B 30. C 31. B

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要就如何阻止有人闯入提出建议。

28. 细节理解题。由文章第二段中“A smart lock, which is linked to an app, can be opened using fingerprints, a keypad or a traditional key.(智能锁与应用程序相连, 可以通过指纹、键盘或传统钥匙打开)”可知, 买家必须拥有一个已连接的应用程序才能享受智能锁的便利, 故选 A。

29. 词义猜测题。由文章第三段中“Worse still, if someone really wants to break into your home, that person will probably be able to. Everything that gets locked gets unlocked, whether it's a smart one or not.(更糟糕的是, 如果有人真的想闯入你的家, 那个人很可能会做到。所有被锁上的东西都会被解锁, 不管它是否智能)”可知, 第3段中带下划线的句子意味着“智能锁也有可能被撬开”, 故选 B。

30. 推理判断题。由文章第四段中“Also, smart locks should come with a traditional key in case of battery failure.(此外, 智能锁应该配备一把传统的钥匙, 以防电池故障)”可推知, 把你的智能锁和钥匙配对是明智的, 故选 C。

31. 推理判断题。通读全文, 尤其是最后一段“‘There's always a risk for any network-connected device to be compromised, even if the chances are small,’ said Dr. Prakash, whose students successfully hacked a smart lock. Therefore, it is wise for smart-lock users to pair the device with an additional sensor that sends you a signal when the door is opened or closed.(普拉卡什博士说, 任何联网设备都存在被入侵的风险, 即使几率很小。他的学生成功地破解了一把智能锁。因此, 对于智能锁用户来说, 将设备与额外的传感器配对是明智的, 当门打开或关闭时, 传感器会向你发送信号)”可知, 文章主要就如何阻止有人闯入提出建议。由此推知, 这篇文章的目的是提出建议, 故选 B。

05

Cell phones, tablets, laptops, smart-watches: the modern world is packed with a lot of devices that bring us connectivity, entertainment and information. Our hunger for the latest models leads to the “throwaway” culture, which means consumers often throw away old devices as soon as new ones come to the market, a habit that can have a significant effect on waste streams and the environment.

With concerns about e-waste growing, some companies are now turning to chemistry to develop solutions to recycle items like old cell phones, extracting value at the same time. One such example is the work being carried out by Mint Innovation, a clean tech firm based in Auckland, New Zealand. “We've developed a biological process for recovering valuable metals from electronic waste,” said Ollie Crush, the company's chief scientific officer.

Crush explained that Mint Innovation's system included grinding(磨碎)waste up into a powder. “The reason why we must do this is that we need to make sure that we're exposing all the metal contained within to a chemical filtering(过滤)process,” he added.

When it comes to recovering a valuable material like gold, the technique used by Mint Innovation has a number of steps. According to a video, chemicals dissolve(溶解)the powdered waste into a solution, with any materials that haven't dissolved filtered out. Microbes are then added to the mix. Gold atoms catch on to them in a process called “selective biosorption”. Next, the microbes coated gold are filtered, producing a paste which is then turned into a solid, “recycled” gold.

“Nearly 50% of the value of e-waste comes from the gold,” Cameron Weber, a senior lecturer at Chemical Sciences, said. “In fact, there's actually more gold in e-waste as a concentration than there is in gold that's been mined, which shows you the value of being able to take your e-waste and recycle and reuse some of the elements that are found in it,” he added.

Looking ahead, Crush, explained the process could potentially have a number of interesting applications. “The future for Mint Innovation is to prove that our technology works with a number of different materials,” he said. “So, we'll just keep trying to see where our microbial process makes more sense.”

28. What is Mint Innovation trying to do?

- A. To develop eco-friendly products.
- B. To change the “throwaway culture”.

- C. To collect harmful things in e-waste. D. To get valuable things from e-waste.
29. What is an important step in Mint Innovation's system?
A. Mixing e-waste with gold. B. Reusing elements of e-waste.
C. Turning e-waste into tiny pieces. D. Exposing e-waste to special chemicals.
30. What does Cameron Weber mainly want to express in the last but one paragraph?
A. The ways of dealing with e-waste. B. The necessity of reducing e-waste.
C. The difficulty of recycling e-waste. D. The meaning of recycling e-waste.
31. What is Crush's attitude towards the company's technology?
A. Concerned. B. Positive. C. Doubtful. D. Objective.

【答案】28. D 29. C 30. D 31. B

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文为一篇说明文。介绍了一家位于新西兰奥克兰的清洁技术公司，它利用一种技术提取电子垃圾中有价值的东西。

28. 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“One such example is the work being carried out by Mint Innovation, a clean tech firm based in Auckland, New Zealand. “We’ve developed a biological process for recovering valuable metals from electronic waste,” said Ollie Crush, the company’s chief scientific officer.(Mint Innovation 是一家位于新西兰奥克兰的清洁技术公司，它正在开展的工作就是这样一个例子。“我们已经开发出一种从电子垃圾中回收有价值金属的生物工艺，”该公司首席科学官奥利·克鲁奇(Ollie Crush)说)”可知，Mint Innovation 正尽力从电子垃圾中获取有价值的东西，故选 D 项。
29. 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“Crush explained that Mint Innovation’s system included grinding waste up into a powder. “The reason why we must do this is that we need to make sure that we’re exposing all the metal contained within to a chemical filtering process,” he added.(Crush 解释说，Mint Innovation 的系统包括将废物研磨成粉末。他补充说：“我们必须这样做的原因是，我们需要确保我们将所有的金属都暴露在化学过滤过程中。)”可知，Mint 创新系统的重要步骤是把电子垃圾变成小碎片，故选 C 项。
30. 推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段““Nearly 50% of the value of e-waste comes from the gold,” Cameron Weber, a senior lecturer at Chemical Sciences, said. “In fact, there’s actually more gold in e-waste as a concentration than there is in gold that’s been mined, which shows you the value of being able to take your e-waste and recycle and reuse some of the elements that are found in it,” he added.(化学科学学院高级讲师卡梅伦·韦伯说：“电子垃圾的价值近 50%来自黄金。”他补充说：“事实上，电子垃圾中的黄金含量实际上比开采出来的黄金含量要高，这表明了能够回收和再利用电子垃圾中发现的一些元素的价值。)”可知，Cameron Weber 想要表达回收电子垃圾的意义，故选 D 项。
31. 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段““The future for Mint Innovation is to prove that our technology works with a number of different materials,” he said. “So, we’ll just keep trying to see where our microbial process makes more sense.”(他说：“Mint Innovation 的未来是证明我们的技术适用于许多不同的材料。所以，我们会继续努力，看看我们的微生物过程在哪里更有意义。)”可推知，Crush 对于公司科技的态度是积极的，故选 B 项。

06

A middle school teacher says, “Math is a language, and language is important in the study of math.” Finally, someone gets it. While high school students are afraid of learning Euler’s Theorem and reading Shakespeare, math and English have long been ranked as the most valuable subjects to learn. However, both of these subjects have long been ranked as the least favorite subjects of high school students.

There is a strong support for teaching our youth “critical thinking and communication”. And what are the subjects that most effectively teach these skills? Math and English. By traditional definition, math would teach you critical thinking, and English would teach you communication. But today, I’d like to argue that English can teach you critical thinking, and that math can teach you communication.

When we think of math as a language, we see that math is an expression of communication. If a person in China writes a letter in Chinese to a person in the USA, it is almost sure that the American will not be able to read it. But if, instead, he sends a simple mathematical equation with its solution, it is almost certain that the American will be able to most probably “read” it. That’s communication! That’s using numbers to replace ideas.

And English can provide critical thinking skills. For example, we can look at the alphabet and our system of grammar. We assemble(集合)the letters in different ways to express our thoughts and ideas. This process requires a lot of critical thinking; in order to solve the problem of the world around us, we must arrange and understand the constants(常量)around us to create a thousand different definitions of our reality.

Math is a language, and language is a math. It’s just seeing this truth that may be the tricky part.

28. What do you think is Euler?
A. A musician. B. An artist. C. A writer. D. A mathematician.
29. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?
A. The traditional idea about math and English is challenged.
B. It is traditionally believed that math can teach us critical thinking.
C. The author doesn't agree that English can teach us communication.
D. Math and English can most effectively teach critical thinking.
30. How is Paragraph 3 developed?
A. By describing a process. B. By giving examples.
C. By analyzing causes. D. By offering explanations.
31. Where is this text most likely from?
A. A science paper. B. A medical report.
C. A language website. D. An education magazine.

【答案】28. D 29. A 30. B 31. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了如今传统的数学和英语观念受到了挑战，指出数学是一门语言，语言是一门数学。当我们把数学看作一种语言时，我们看到数学是一种交流的表达，英语也可以提供批判性思维技能。

28. 细节理解题。根据第一段“While high school students are afraid of learning Euler's Theorem and reading Shakespeare, math and English have long been ranked as the most valuable subjects to learn.(当高中生们害怕学习欧拉定理和阅读莎士比亚时，数学和英语一直被列为最值得学习的科目)”可知，欧拉是一名数学家，故选 D。
29. 推理判断题。根据第二段“By traditional definition, math would teach you critical thinking, and English would teach you communication. But today, I'd like to argue that English can teach you critical thinking, and that math can teach you communication.(按照传统的定义，数学教你批判性思维，英语教你沟通。但是今天，我想说的是，英语可以教你批判性思维，数学可以教你沟通)”可推知，传统的数学和英语观念受到了挑战，故选 A。
30. 推理判断题。根据第三段“When we think of math as a language, we see that math is an expression of communication. If a person in China writes a letter in Chinese to a person in the USA, it is almost sure that the American will not be able to read it. But if, instead, he sends a simple mathematical equation with its solution, it is almost certain that the American will be able to most probably “read” it. That's communication! That's using numbers to replace ideas.(当我们把数学看作一种语言时，我们看到数学是一种交流的表达。如果一个中国人用中文给一个美国人写信，几乎可以肯定美国人看不懂。但是，如果他发送一个简单的数学方程和它的解，几乎可以肯定的是，美国人很可能能够“读懂”它。这就是沟通！那就是用数字代替想法)”可推知，第三段通过举例展开，故选 B。
31. 推理判断题。根据第一段“A middle school teacher says, “Math is a language, and language is important in the study of math.” Finally, someone gets it. While high school students are afraid of learning Euler's Theorem and reading Shakespeare, math and English have long been ranked as the most valuable subjects to learn. However, both of these subjects have long been ranked as the least favorite subjects of high school students.(一位中学老师说：“数学是一种语言，而语言在数学学习中很重要。”终于有人明白了。当高中生们害怕学习欧拉定理和阅读莎士比亚时，数学和英语一直被列为最值得学习的科目。然而，这两门学科长期以来一直被列为高中生最不喜欢的学科)”结合文章主要说明了如今传统的数学和英语观念受到了挑战，指出数学是一门语言，语言是一门数学。当我们把数学看作一种语言时，我们看到数学是一种交流的表达，英语也可以提供批判性思维技能。可推知，文章可能选自一本教育杂志，故选 D。

07

Conflict(冲突)between parents and children is normal. It is part of family life. But conflict that goes on for a long time and gets worse over time can cause stress and can hurt relationships. It is important to communicate with each other and bring conflict to a peaceful solution. You can do this through compromise(让步)or by agreeing to disagree. No matter what else you do, communicate with your children and make sure they know that you love them. This can make dealing with conflict easier and more effective.

In some cases, you may have to change your behaviour to settle a conflict with your child. Some of your child's behaviour may be a reaction to your behaviour. So, if you want your child to behave in a certain way, one way may be to change your behaviour so that your child will follow your model.

But children should be responsible for their own actions—and the results. All parents want to protect their

children. But in some cases, unless the child is in physical danger, it may be best to let the child deal with the negative results of things they do.

Collaborate(合作)to develop specific rules and write them down. These may include statements such as how much time they can spend on electronics, and when homework must be completed. Not only are you modeling for your kids how to work together and resolve differences, but you also are working out important guidelines for how your house will operate.

Have clear results for misconduct. Thus, if your child disobeys the rules, make it clear that the right to use the toy will be taken away because of his inability to play with it responsibly. Additionally, create routines so that they know when they have free time to themselves after they have completed tasks set out for them. These could include helping feed the family pet, taking a shower, or finishing homework.

28. What's the key to solving the conflict between parents and children?

- A. Advising children to give in. B. Changing behavior.
C. Reaching an understanding. D. Developing rules.

29. Why do parents need to change their behavior first in the conflict?

- A. To compromise with their children. B. To be responsible for their actions.
C. To find a reason to punish children. D. To set a good example for children.

30. What should parents do if the child causes something bad to happen?

- A. Teach him how to solve it. B. Handle the situation for him.
C. Let him deal with it himself. D. Share the solutions with him.

31. What does the underlined word "misconduct" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Improper behavior. B. Strict rules.
C. Good performances. D. Frank words.

【答案】28. C 29. D 30. C 31. A

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文，文章主要讲述了如何解决父母和孩子之间的冲突。

28. 细节理解题。根据第一段中"It is important to communicate with each other and bring conflict to a peaceful solution.(重要的是相互沟通，以和平方式解决冲突。)"和"No matter what else you do, communicate with your children and make sure they know that you love them.(不管你做什么，和你的孩子交流，确保他们知道你爱他们。)"可知，解决父母和孩子冲突的关键是互相沟通和理解，故选 C。

29. 细节理解题。根据第二段中"So, if you want your child to behave in a certain way, one way may be to change your behaviour so that your child will follow your model.(所以，如果你想让你的孩子以某种方式行事，一种方法可能是改变你的行为，这样你的孩子就会以你为榜样)"可知，父母首先需在冲突中改变自己的行为，这是为了给孩子树立榜样，故选 D。

30. 细节理解题。根据第三段中"But in some cases, unless the child is in physical danger, it may be best to let the child deal with the negative results of things they do.(但在某些情况下，除非孩子有身体上的危险，否则最好让孩子自己处理他们所做事情的负面结果)"可知，如果孩子造成不好的事情发生，父母应让孩子自己去处理，故选 C。

31. 词义猜测题。根据划线词后一句"Thus, if your child disobey the rules, make it clear that the right to use the toy will be taken away because of his inability to play with it responsibly.(因此，如果你的孩子不遵守规则，明确告诉他，因为他不能负责任地玩玩具，他将被剥夺使用玩具的权利)"可知，本段是说明告知孩子不当行为的后果，misconduct 意为“不当行为”，故选 A。

08

With new advances in AI and autonomous(自动的)driverless cars and trains, it makes sense that buses will become autonomous too. Now a full-sized autonomous bus service is up and running in Scotland.

The buses began running in May, 2023, and are carrying passengers between Ferrytoll Park and the Edinburgh Park. This 14-mile route(行车路线)is the first of its kind in the UK. The autonomous buses are being operated by Stagecoach, the largest coach operator in the UK. While the buses are autonomous, fully self-driving vehicles(交通工具)are not allowed in the UK now so a driver will have to be onboard at all times. The vehicles are required to have a safety driver to monitor the technology and a bus captain that will help passengers board and buy tickets. The driver can take control in case of an emergency situation.

It took almost 10 years of research and development and 1.8 million kilometers of practice runs to reach this stage, which is considered the first full-sized use of autonomous buses in Europe.

This project aims to speed up the application of self-driving technology. The government hopes that the autonomous buses will be more dependable, and more secure to use than traditional buses since 88 percent of

road accidents are caused by drivers' errors.

Other countries in Europe are exploring using driverless buses. There have already been short tests in several cities in Italy, Finland and France, and there are plans for driverless electric minibuses to be introduced in Switzerland, Germany and Norway. An autonomous bus may be just around the corner in a city near you.

28. What do we know about the autonomous bus?

- A. It is very popular with passengers.
- B. It can only hold very few passengers.
- C. There are two fixed workers on the bus.
- D. It allows passengers to enjoy beautiful views.

29. Which can describe the use of the autonomous buses in Europe?

- A. Expensive. B. Pioneering. C. Fair. D. Challenging.

30. What do the underlined words "more secure" in the last but one paragraph mean?

- A. Safer. B. Faster. C. More modern. D. More comfortable.

31. Why does the author mention some other European countries?

- A. To show they are also interested in driverless buses.
- B. To show they have advanced self-driving technology.
- C. To show people in these countries like driverless buses.
- D. To show buses are popular transport in these countries.

【答案】28. C 29. B 30. A 31. A

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。随着人工智能、自动驾驶汽车和火车的新进步，无人驾驶的交通方式也发展到公共汽车领域。现在，一种全尺寸的自动驾驶巴士服务已经在苏格兰开始运行。

28. 细节理解题。由第二段中“While the buses are autonomous, fully self-driving vehicles(交通工具)are not allowed in the UK now so a driver will have to be onboard at all times. The vehicles are required to have a safety driver to monitor the technology and a bus captain that will help passengers board and buy tickets.(虽然巴士是自动驾驶的，但现在英国不允许使用全自动驾驶车辆，因此司机必须始终在车上。这些车辆需要有一名安全驾驶员来监控这项技术，还有一名巴士队长来帮助乘客上车和买票)”可知，自动驾驶巴士上有两个固定的工作人员，故选 C 项。

29. 推理判断题。由第三段“It took almost 10 years of research and development and 1.8 million kilometers of practice runs to reach this stage, which is considered the first full-sized use of autonomous buses in Europe.(经过近 10 年的研发和 180 万公里的实践运行，才达到这一阶段，这被认为是欧洲首次全尺寸使用自动驾驶巴士)”和最后一段中“Other countries in Europe are exploring using driverless buses.(欧洲其他国家正在探索使用自动驾驶巴士)”可知，在欧洲其他国家还在探索使用自动驾驶巴士，英国的行动被认为是欧洲首次全尺寸使用自动驾驶巴士，可得出自动驾驶巴士的使用在欧洲是开拓性的(Pioneering)，故选 B 项。

30. 词义猜测题。由倒数第二段中“The government hopes that the autonomous buses will be more dependable, and more secure to use than traditional buses since 88 percent of road accidents are caused by drivers' errors.(政府希望自动驾驶巴士比传统公交车更可靠、使用 more secure，因为 88% 的道路事故是由驾驶员的失误造成的)”可知，此处讲比起传统公交车，自动驾驶巴士的好处，提及了自动驾驶巴士比传统公交车更可靠，结合“88% 的道路事故是由驾驶员的失误造成的”，自动驾驶巴士比传统公交车更安全，划线短语意为“更安全的(Safer)”，故选 A 项。

31. 推理判断题。由最后一段中“Other countries in Europe are exploring using driverless buses. There have already been short tests in several cities in Italy, Finland and France, and there are plans for driverless electric minibuses to be introduced in Switzerland, Germany and Norway.(欧洲其他国家正在探索使用无人驾驶公交车。意大利、芬兰和法国的几个城市已经进行了短期测试，瑞士、德国和挪威也计划推出无人驾驶电动小巴)”可知，欧洲其他国家也正在探索使用无人驾驶公交车，说明这些国家对无人驾驶公交车也很感兴趣，故选 A 项。

09

Most people tend to take a high-pitched(声调高的), sing-song tone when speaking to animals and human babies. Although the research before has suggested that such “baby talk” is more likely to catch dogs' attention, less was known about how cats react to being spoken to in this way.

To find out the truth, Charlotte de Mouzon and her team members watched how 16 cats responded to hearing pre-recorded sentences spoken by their owner or a stranger, by recording changes in their behaviour, such as moving their ears or tails, or suddenly stopping what they were doing—any of which could show that a sound had caught their attention.

They found that the cats often made no response to hearing a stranger's voice calling their name, but when their owner did it, 10 of the 16 cats showed a series of behaviors suggesting increased attention. Cats also showed more signs of interest when they heard their owner speaking sentences in a tone usually used to talk to their cats - but not when a stranger used this tone, or when their owner spoke the same sentence as if talking to a fellow adult human.

"For a long time it has been thought that cats are very independent animals, only interested in humans for food and shelter(庇护)," de Mouzon said. "But our research supports the idea that they are attached. It brings further evidence to encourage humans to consider cats as sensitive and communicative individuals," she added. "The fact that, in return, cats show a greater reaction when their humans specifically address them brings a new dimension to previous considerations of this interactive relationship."

Considering these findings, de Mouzon said cat owners shouldn't feel shy about the way they speak to their pets. "I also talk to my two cats as if they were children and they do respond," she said. "People may be shy about admitting this, but I think it can help to strengthen the bond between cats and their owners. They know that we are giving them attention."

28. How did de Mouzon's team carry out their study?

- A. By recording the sounds that caught cats' attention.
- B. By listing the causes of cats' changes in behaviors.
- C. By watching the reaction of cats to different recordings.
- D. By studying the interaction between cats and their owners.

29. What can be learned about most cats in the study?

- A. They liked hearing people calling their name.
- B. They were able to tell their owner's voice from a stranger's.
- C. They had a greater reaction when their owner talked to other cats.
- D. They showed more interest when a stranger imitated their owner's tone.

30. What do de Mouzon's words in paragraph 4 indicate?

- A. Cats aren't as independent as believed.
- B. Cats aren't eager to please their owners.
- C. Cats see their owners as a food provider.
- D. Cats are sensitive and like interacting with people.

31. What did de Mouzon encourage cat owners to do?

- A. Give more attention to their cats.
- B. Treat their cats like their children.
- C. Admit that they are a cat person.
- D. Talk to their cats using baby talk.

【答案】28. C 29. B 30. D 31. A

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一项关于猫的研究，研究发现大多数猫能分辨出主人和陌生人的声音，并且猫很敏感，喜欢和人交往，建议猫主人多关心他们的猫。

28. 细节理解题。根据第二段“To find out the truth, Charlotte de Mouzon and her team members watched how 16 cats responded to hearing pre-recorded sentences spoken by their owner or a stranger, by recording changes in their behaviour, such as moving their ears or tails, or suddenly stopping what they were doing—any of which could show that a sound had caught their attention.(为了找出真相, Charlotte de Mouzon 和她的团队成员观察了 16 只猫在听到主人或陌生人说的预先录制好的句子时的反应, 通过记录它们的行为变化, 比如移动耳朵或尾巴, 或者突然停止它们正在做的事情——任何一种都可能表明某个声音引起了它们的注意)”可知, de Mouzon 的团队通过观察猫对不同录音的反应来进行他们的研究, 故选 C。

29. 细节理解题。根据第三段“They found that the cats often made no response to hearing a stranger's voice calling their name, but when their owner did it, 10 of the 16 cats showed a series of behaviors suggesting increased attention.(他们发现, 猫在听到陌生人叫它们名字时通常没有反应, 但当它们的主人叫它们名字时, 16 只猫中有 10 只表现出了一系列表明注意力增加的行为)”可知, 大多数猫能分辨出主人和陌生人的声音, 故选 B。

30. 推理判断题。根据第四段““But our research supports the idea that they are attached. It brings further evidence to encourage humans to consider cats as sensitive and communicative individuals,” she added. “The fact that, in return, cats show a greater reaction when their humans specifically address them brings a new dimension to previous considerations of this interactive relationship.”(“但我们的研究支持了这一观点, 即它们是相互依赖的。它提供了进一步的证据, 鼓励人类将猫视为敏感和健谈的个体,” 她补充说。 “作为回报, 当人类专门对猫说话时, 猫会表现出更大的反应, 这一事实为之前对这种互动关系的考虑带来了新的维度。”)”可推知, 猫很敏感, 喜欢和人交往, 故选 D。

31. 细节理解题。根据最后一段“Considering these findings, de Mouzon said cat owners shouldn't feel shy about the way they speak to their pets. “I also talk to my two cats as if they were children and they do respond,” she said. “People may be shy about admitting this, but I think it can help to strengthen the bond between cats and

their owners. They know that we are giving them attention.”(考虑到这些发现, de Mouzon 说猫主人不应该对他们和宠物说话的方式感到害羞。她说:“我也把我的两只猫当作孩子一样和它们说话, 它们也会回应。人们可能羞于承认这一点, 但我认为这有助于加强猫和主人之间的联系。他们知道我们在关注他们。”)”可知, Mouzon 鼓励猫主人多关心他们的猫, 故选 A。

10

Huawei Technologies is a front-runner again in the smartphone market with a new phone powered by an advanced chip(芯片)though banned by US, which may have a great influence on both Chinese and US semiconductor(半导体)industries, experts say. The new Mate 60 Pro, uses a 5G application processor(处理器). showing “a made-in-China design and producing milestone”, according to analysts.

The team believes the 7-nanometer(纳米)processor was made by China’s leading chip factory, SMIC. “It shows China’s semiconductor industry has been able to make the advanced processor without EUV machines(极紫外线光刻机),” said Dan Hutcheson. “The difficulty of this achievement also shows the adaptability of the country’s chip technological ability.”

The most up-to-date EUV machines are used to produce advanced chips. SMIC has no chance to use EUV machines because of US export controls. Industry experts said it could use some older equipment to produce advanced chips.

Huawei has been on the US Commerce Department’s Entity List, which limits its chance to use US technologies. The new phone’s 5G chipset, the operating system HarmonyOS(鸿蒙)and other technical differences from its competitors show that “Huawei is back after three years in the wilderness”, said George Koo. He believes the achievement would not be possible without partners in China and a domestic supply chain, from design software and semiconductor production to necessary chemicals and materials.

Huawei’s technological advances have promoted some US lawmakers to ask for tougher restrictions, who suggested the US should end all its exports to both Huawei and SMIC. “America’s shortsighted plan to separate from China will lose the profits of leading US providers of advanced chips.” said Koo. “These providers will see their advantages disappear. In the short term, they are not allowed to sell to China. In the long term, China will not need to buy from them.”

The technological breakthrough was expected to help Huawei in China, especially in competition against Apple. “If Huawei can supply and increase the production of its own Kirin(麒麟)9000S(chip), we see the Mate series phone as an opportunity for Huawei to increase its shipments and regain its market share, potentially causing risk to iPhone sales, especially in the Asia - Pacific,” analysts at BofA Securities said last week.

28. What does the 5G application processor of the new Mate 60 Pro stand for?

- A. The advance of chip technological ability in China.
- B. The most advanced processor at present in the world.
- C. The technological breakthrough of Apple.
- D. The technical development of US semiconductor industries.

29. What influences does the new Mate 60 Pro have on US according to the fifth paragraph?

- ① Asking for the stricter limits to Huawei.
- ② Leading to the increase in market share of iPhone.
- ③ Causing the profit loss of leading US providers.
- ④ Promoting the development of SMIC.

A. ①② B. ①③ C. ②④ D. ①④

30. Why can Huawei make the great achievement in producing advanced chips?

- A. Because Huawei has access to EUV machines.
- B. Because Huawei depends on its efforts and some Chinese partners’ supports.
- C. Because Huawei has the most advanced chip technology in the world.
- D. Because Huawei has the operating system HarmonyOS, and other technical differences from its competitors.

31. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Huawei can use the most up - to - date EUV machines.
- B. Huawei will need to buy the most advanced chips from US in the long term.
- C. China’s semiconductor industry has been able to make the 7-nanometer processor without EUV machines.
- D. Huawei’s technological advances will promote the development of semiconductor(半导体)industries in China.

【答案】28. A 29. B 30. B 31. D

【解析】

- 【语篇导读】本文是一篇新闻报道(可以归类为说明文)。文章主要报道了华为技术公司再次成为智能手机市场的领跑者,推出了一款由美国禁止的先进芯片驱动的新手机,这可能对中国和美国的半导体行业产生重大影响。
28. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“The new Mate 60 Pro, uses a 5G application processor(处理器). showing “a made-in -China design and producing milestone”, according to analysts.(新的 Mate 60 Pro 使用 5G 应用处理器。分析人士表示,这显示出“一个中国制造的设计和生​​产里程碑”)”可知,新 Mate 60 Pro 的 5G 应用处理器展示了中国芯片技术能力的进步,故选 A。
29. 细节理解题。根据文章第五段“Huawei’s technological advances have promoted some US lawmakers to ask for tougher restrictions, who suggested the US should end all its exports to both Huawei and SMIC. “America’s shortsighted plan to separate from China will lose the profits of leading US providers of advanced chips.” said Koo. “These providers will see their advantages disappear. In the short term, they are not allowed to sell to China. In the long term, China will not need to buy from them.”(华为的技术进步促使一些美国议员要求实施更严格的限制,他们建议美国应停止对华为和中芯国际的所有出口。美国与中国分离的短视计划将使美国领先的先进芯片供应商失去利润。George Koo 说。“这些供应商将看到自己的优势消失。在短期内,他们不被允许出售给中国。从长远来看,中国将不需要从他们那里购买。”)”可知,根据第五段内容,新的 Mate 60 Pro 将会使一些美国议员要求实施更严格的限制,并造成美国主要供应商的利润损失,故选 B。
30. 细节理解题。根据文章第四段“The new phone’s 5G chipset, the operating system HarmonyOS(鸿蒙)and other technical differences from its competitors show that “Huawei is back after three years in the wilderness”, said George Koo. He believes the achievement would not be possible without partners in China and a domestic supply chain, from design software and semiconductor production to necessary chemicals and materials.(George Koo 表示,新手机的 5G 芯片组、操作系统鸿蒙以及竞争对手的其他技术差异表明,“华为在沉寂了三年之后又回来了”。他认为,如果没有中国的合作伙伴和国内的供应链(从设计软件和半导体生产到必要的化学品和材料),这一成就是不可能实现的)”可知,华为能在生产先进芯片方面取得巨大成就是因为华为依靠自己的努力和一些中国合作伙伴的支持,故选 B。
31. 推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Huawei Technologies is a front-runner again in the smartphone market with a new phone powered by an advanced chip(芯片)though banned by US, which may have a great influence on both Chinese and US semiconductor(半导体)industries, experts say. The new Mate 60 Pro, uses a 5G application processor(处理器). showing “a made-in-China design and producing milestone”, according to analysts.(专家表示,华为技术公司再次成为智能手机市场的领跑者,推出了一款由美国禁止的先进芯片驱动的新手机,这可能对中国和美国的半导体行业产生重大影响。新的 Mate 60 Pro 使用 5G 应用处理器。分析人士表示,这显示出“一个中国制造的设计和生​​产里程碑”)”以及第二段“The team believes the 7-nanometer(纳米)processor was made by China’s leading chip factory, SMIC. “It shows China’s semiconductor industry has been able to make the advanced processor without EUV machines(极紫外线光刻机),” said Dan Hutcheson. “The difficulty of this achievement also shows the adaptability of the country’s chip technological ability.”(该团队认为,7 纳米处理器是由中国领先的芯片工厂中芯国际制造的。“这表明中国半导体工业已经能够在没有 EUV 机器的情况下制造先进的处理器,” Dan Hutcheson 说。“这一成就的难度也显示了国家芯片技术能力的适应性。”)”可知,华为的技术进步将促进中国半导体产业的发展,故选 D。

11

On a summer afternoon, Ciara Whelan, a teacher at a New York, City elementary school, visits one of her students in the Bronx, Sapphira, who fell behind in her reading.

This home visit is the beginning of a reading program called Springboard Collaborative. Springboard runs after-school and summer programs with struggling readers. Once each week, a family member—mom, dad, grandma, an old sibling(兄弟姐妹)—attends an hour-long workshop to help learn and practice the approaches students are learning in class. “Parent engagement(参与)is the beating heart of our programs,” says founder Alejandro Gibes de Gac. “It’s the spirit in the cocktail.”

Sapphira’s Springboard program is held in a classroom at a charter school in Manhattan. In the classroom, Sapphira’s dad, sits with his daughter, helping her mark her place in the book. After a few minutes of reading together, Whelan tells parents to ask students to summarize what is happening every few pages, to check comprehension.

In the past seven years, Springboard has collected a great amount of data to prove its effectiveness. For example: In just five weeks, on average, 3 out of 4 students get to the next reading level or even further. The program also gives books to each child. Backpacks full of school supplies and tablets are offered as

encouragement for completing the whole program.

Springboard plans to increase the size by spreading its model, with a goal of reaching 100,000 children in the next four years. Currently it's running tests in different cities to see which parts of the program are necessary and important and which could be cut if a particular school lacks money for them. For example, the free tablet and backpack, it has found, don't seem to make much difference in the program's success. The key instead is the promise that parents make to their children.

28. What do the underlined words "Springboard Collaborative" in Para.2 refer to?

- A. A program to involve parents in kids' reading practice.
- B. A school where students learn to improve their reading.
- C. A plan to strengthen the relationship between kids and parents.
- D. A summer camp that helps struggling students with their reading.

29. Which of the following weighs most in Springboard Collaborative program?

- A. Teachers' home visits.
- B. Parents' participation.
- C. Children's new reading habits.
- D. Encouragement from the program.

30. What can we know about the program from the last two paragraphs?

- A. It is running tests to see whether it is welcome.
- B. It intends to build a new model and spread it.
- C. Its effectiveness is proved by a large amount of data.
- D. Students will be given backpacks once they join in it.

31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. No Pains, No Gains
- B. Reading Makes One's Life Better
- C. How to Change Children's Future
- D. One Hour a Week, a Step Up

【答案】28. A 29. B 30. C 31. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一个让家庭成员参与并帮助有阅读困难的孩子练习阅读的项目——Springboard Collaborative。

28. 词义猜测题。根据划线词前“a reading program(阅读项目)”和其后“Springboard runs after-school and summer programs with struggling readers. Once each week, a family member—mom, dad, grandma, an old sibling(兄弟姐妹)—attends an hour-long workshop to help learn and practice the approaches students are learning in class.(Springboard 为阅读困难的人提供课外和暑期项目。每周一次，家庭成员——妈妈、爸爸、奶奶、一个兄弟姐妹——参加一个小时的研讨会，帮助学习和实践学生在课堂上学习的方法)”可推知，Springboard Collaborative 是一个能让父母参与孩子阅读练习的项目，故选 A 项。

29. 细节理解题。根据第二段中““Parent engagement(参与)is the beating heart of our programs,” says founder Alejandro Gibes de Gac. “It's the spirit in the cocktail.”(创始人亚历杭德罗·基贝斯·德·加克说：“家长参与是我们项目的核心。”“它是鸡尾酒的灵魂”))可知，在 Springboard Collaborative 项目中家长的参与最重要，故选 B 项。

30. 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中“In the past seven years, Springboard has collected a great amount of data to prove its effectiveness. For example: In just five weeks, on average, 3 out of 4 students get to the next reading level or even further.(在过去的七年里，Springboard 收集了大量的数据来证明它的有效性。例如：在短短五周内，平均每 4 个学生中就有 3 个达到了下一个阅读水平甚至更高)”和最后一段中“Springboard plans to increase the size by spreading its model, with a goal of reaching 100,000 children in the next four years.(Springboard 计划通过推广这一模式来扩大规模，目标是在未来四年内惠及 10 万名儿童)”可推知，从最后两段我们知道大量数据证明了该方法的有效性，故选 C 项。

31. 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，文章介绍了一个让家庭成员参与并帮助有阅读困难的孩子练习阅读的项目。结合第二段中“Once each week, a family member—mom, dad, grandma, an old sibling(兄弟姐妹)—attends an hour-long workshop to help learn and practice the approaches students are learning in class.(每周一次，家庭成员——妈妈、爸爸、奶奶、一个老兄弟姐妹——参加一个小时的研讨会，帮助学习和实践学生在课堂上学习的方法)”和“In the past seven years, Springboard has collected a great amount of data to prove its effectiveness. For example: In just five weeks, on average, 3 out of 4 students get to the next reading level or even further.(在过去的七年里，Springboard 收集了大量的数据来证明它的有效性。例如：在短短五周内，平均每 4 个学生中就有 3 个达到了下一个阅读水平甚至更高)”可知，该项目让家庭成员每周花一个小时，参与孩子阅读练习，并取得了不错的效果。因此“One Hour a Week, a Step Up(每周一小时，步步提升)”是最佳标题，故选 D 项。

Scientists at Rice University in Houston, Texas have developed a fabric-based(基于织物的)wearable tool that “hits” users’ wrists(腕关节)with pressurized air, silently guiding them to their finishing point. The study, put out on August 29 in the magazine *Device*, showed that users could correctly read which direction the tool was telling them to go since the wearable uses air instead of electronics, it can be built lighter than present designs.

The wearables may benefit people with hearing loss, and experts such as doctors, pilots, and soldiers who are crowded with signs and sounds.

But while tools that produce signs or sounds are prevalent in everyday life, tools that use touch-based signs are still uncommon.

To get over this difficulty, the Rice University researchers developed a light, comfortable wearable tool from fabric materials that can be worn on a user’s arm. The team tested the tool by measuring forces applied to the user as a function of pressure and the shape of the wearable.

“Every person has a differently shaped arm, a different feeling of what ‘feels good’ in terms of the forces applied and the timing of the forces, and different abilities in responding to the type of touch-based signs we sent,” said Barclay Jumet the lead author of the study. “Fortunately, our fabric-based wearable tool is easily tailorable(可定制的)and adjustable(可调节的)to a series of body types and sizes.”

After testing the performance of the touch-based wearable tool in a lab-based study, the researchers set out to see how well these tools could guide users in a real-world situation. “We were amazed that the user was able to find his way around the streets of Houston and later follow 50 meters long on an open field with 100% exactness in receiving and reading touch-based signs,” said Daniel Preston, the co-author of the study,

“Further development will seek to improve the ability to pass on even more difficult signs that are easily and naturally noticed by the user,” said Preston.

28. Why are the wearable tools lighter?

- A. The wrist requires lighter tools. B. The fabric of the tool is light.
C. They use air to “hit” users’ wrists. D. It is in response to the call from scientists.

29. What does the underlined word “prevalent” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Alarming. B. Pleasing. C. Clear. D. Common.

30. How can the problem of different body types and sizes be solved?

- A. By carrying out more studies. B. By developing high-quality fabric.
C. By tailoring and adjusting the tool. D. By sending exact touch-based signs.

31. What is paragraph 6 mainly about?

- A. The cause of testing the tool in real life.
B. The test of the tool’s real-life performance.
C. The perfection of the touch-based wearable tool.
D. The necessity of stepping from the lab to the real world.

【答案】28. C 29. D 30. C 31. B

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了美国得克萨斯州休斯敦莱斯大学的科学家们开发出了一种基于织物的可穿戴工具，可以通过喷出的压力空气无声地引导人们到达目的地，可以帮助聋人和医生、飞行员、士兵等在嘈杂环境下减少视觉和听觉信号的干扰。这种工具轻便舒适，可根据不同身体类型和尺寸进行定制和调整，具有广阔的发展前景。

28. 细节理解题。根据第一段中“The study, put out on August 29 in the magazine *Device*, showed that users could correctly read which direction the tool was telling them to go since the wearable uses air instead of electronics, it can be built lighter than present designs.”(这项研究于8月29日在《设备》杂志上发表，表明使用者可以正确地读取这种工具所指示的方向，由于这种可穿戴工具使用了空气而非电子元件，因此可以比现有设计更轻便)可知，由于这种可穿戴工具使用了空气而非电子元件，因此可以比现有设计更轻便。C选项“‘They use air to “hit” users’ wrists.(它们利用空气“击打”用户的手腕)’与文章信息相符，故选C。

29. 词义猜测题。根据第三段中划线词前面的内容“while tools that produce signs or sounds are...(虽然产生符号或声音的工具……)”以及划线词后面的内容“tools that use touch-based signs are still uncommon.(使用基于触摸的标志的工具仍然不常见)”可知，前后两个句子构成转折关系，即虽然产生符号或声音的工具是普遍的(常见的)，可是使用基于触摸的标志的工具仍然不常见，划线词 prevalent 与 uncommon 意思相反，故划线词与 D 选项“Common.(常见的，普遍的)”为同义词，故选 D。

30. 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段中““Fortunately, our fabric-based wearable tool is easily tailorable(可定制的)and adjustable(可调节的)to a series of body types and sizes.”(‘幸运的是，我们基于织物的可穿戴工具很容易根据一系列体型和尺寸进行定制和调整。’)”可知，针对不同体型和尺寸的问题，基于织物的可穿戴工具很容易根据一系列体型和尺寸进行定制和调整，故选 C。

31.主旨大意题。根据第六段中“After testing the performance of the touch-based wearable tool in a lab-based study, the researchers set out to see how well these tools could guide users in a real-world situation.(在实验室研究中测试了基于触摸的可穿戴工具的性能后,研究人员开始研究这些工具在现实世界中如何指导用户)”可知,本段主要讲述的是测试该穿戴工具在实际中即现实世界中的表现,故选 B。

13

Text messaging, or simply “texting”, which allows people to send and receive messages on mobile phones, becomes very popular today.

The advantages of texting are obvious. Texting helps to save money. If you have a few words to greet your families and friends on their birthdays or on some important festivals, sending messages can be cheaper than phone calling. Texting helps to save time. Even if you want to send a message to 100 people, you can do it one second. Texting helps you to “talk” to someone when he is too busy to answer the phone. Texting can also help you to “talk” to someone secretly if you don’t want others to hear what you are talking on the phone. These advantages are so amazing that many people are crazy about it. They hold mobile phones in hands all day long, send dozens of messages each day, and even text while driving or walking.

However, texting has its disadvantages. Junk messages may come into your mobile phone box now and then. When your phone box gets too full, you can’t receive any more messages. You may therefore miss some important information.

What’s more, if you don’t do texting properly, for example texting while driving or walking, it can be dangerous. It can cause injuries and even death. It was reported that about 6,000 people were killed and half a million were injured for this reason each year. In Fort Lee, a small town in New Jersey, USA, three people died because they walked into traffic while texting in 2011. Two researchers at Stony Brook University, New York found that texters are 60% more probably to have an accident than others. When people are texting, they don’t notice other people or things around them. To reduce traffic accidents, all drivers of the UN are now not allowed to text while driving. About 32 countries have passed laws restricting the use of mobile phones while driving.

Texting is a wonderful way of communication. However, only when we use it properly, can we fully enjoy the fun it brings.

28. How many advantages of texting are mentioned in the passage?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

29. What did the researchers at Stony Brook University find?

- A. 6,000 people were killed and injured. B. Texters are easier to have an accident.
C. Texting is a good way of communication. D. Many people text to greet families and friends.

30. The underlined word restricting probably means _____.

- A. not allowing B. not telling C. enjoying D. making

31. This passage is written to tell us that _____.

- A. we should do less texting B. texting has many advantages
C. texting is better than phone calling D. we should do texting properly

【答案】28. C 29. B 30. A 31. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了发短信是一种很好的交流方式。然而,只有当我们正确地使用它,我们才能充分享受它带来的乐趣。

28.细节理解题。根据第二段中“Texting helps to save money. If you have a few words to greet your families and friends on their birthdays or on some important festivals, sending messages can be cheaper than phone calling. Texting helps to save time. Even if you want to send a message to 100 people, you can do it one second. Texting helps you to “talk” to someone when he is too busy to answer the phone. Texting can also help you to “talk” to someone secretly if you don’t want others to hear what you are talking on the phone.”(发短信有助于省钱。如果你有几句话问候你的家人和朋友的生日或在一些重要的节日,发短信可以比打电话便宜。发短信有助于节省时间。即使你想发送一条信息给100个人,你也可以在一秒钟内完成。当某人忙得没空接电话时,发短信可以帮助你和他“说话”。如果你不想让别人听到你在电话里说的话,发短信也可以帮助你秘密地和别人“交谈”)可知,短信优点共有四个,分别是节省金钱、节省时间、不必接电话就可以交流以及讲秘密时不被别人发现,故选 C 项。

29.细节理解题。根据第四段中“Two researchers at Stony Brook University, New York found that texters are 60% more probably to have an accident than others. When people are texting, they don’t notice other people or things around them.”(纽约石溪大学的两名研究人员发现,发短信的人发生事故的可能性比其他人高出60%。当人们发短信时,他们不会注意到周围的人或事物)可知,石溪大学的研究人员发现发短信的人更容易出事故,故选 B 项。

30. 词义猜测题。根据第四段中“To reduce traffic accidents, all drivers of the UN are now not allowed to text while driving.”(为了减少交通事故, 联合国所有司机现在都不允许在开车时发短信)以及划线单词句中“About 32 countries have passed laws...”(大约有 32 个国家通过了……)可推知, 此处为大约有 32 个国家通过了限制开车时使用手机的法律。故可知此处划线单词 restricting 为“限制”的意思, 结合选项 A 项 not allowing “不允许, 禁止”意思一致, 故选 A 项。
31. 主旨大意题。根据文章大意以及最后一段“Texting is a wonderful way of communication. However, only when we use it properly, can we fully enjoy the fun it brings.”(发短信是一种很好的交流方式。然而, 只有当我们正确地使用它, 我们才能充分享受它带来的乐趣)可知, 文章主要讲的是告诉我们应该正确地发短信, 故选 D 项。

14

Your smartphone breaks. The repair costs too much money. So you give up and buy a new device(设备). That this happens so often is no coincidence(巧合).

Many big device makers are putting more new products on the market. But they do not sell specialized tools and parts needed for repairs. And they offer no instruction on how to repair their products. As a result, the independent repair shops in your neighborhood find they cannot repair your broken smartphone. You can only go to faraway authorized(经授权的)repair shops to get the necessary repair service, which is often expensive.

In recent years, some producers have taken steps to make repairs easier, but there's a growing effort across the world to push them to do more. Some time ago, the “Right to Repair” movement heard good news from the White House. The president of the US on Friday signed an order aimed at encouraging healthy competition in the US economy. It includes a condition for the Federal Trade Commission(FTC). The FTC was asked to make rules preventing producers from limiting independent device repair shops and DIY repairs.

“Right to Repair” is a global movement to make sure everyone has the right to fix the products they own. The idea has generally come from the United States. The earliest known published reference using the group of words comes from the auto industry dating back to 2003. Its supporters require companies to provide their parts, tools and information for consumers(消费者)and repair shops. They also encourage the government to make laws to force producers to increase device reparability(维修性).

The FTC in May presented a 56-page report. It said that “many consumer products have become harder to fix.”The report also found that “the burden(负担)of repair limits may fall more heavily on communities of color and consumers having little money” because many independent repair shops are owned by people of color and because high-cost repairs hit low-paid consumers harder.

28. What problem does the author discuss in paragraph 2?
- A. Electronic products' quality is low.
B. The repair market makes little money.
C. The prices of new devices keep rising.
D. Customers have difficulty repairing devices.
29. What is the US government's attitude to the “Right to Repair” movement?
- A. Doubtful. B. Uncaring. C. Supportive. D. Concerned.
30. In writing paragraph 4, the author aims to _____.
A. raise a problem. B. reach a conclusion.
C. give background information. D. introduce a discussion topic.
31. What can we learn about the movement from the last paragraph?
- A. It may especially benefit the poor. B. It will help reduce production costs.
C. It was started by communities of color. D. It is supported by authorized repair shops.

【答案】28. D 29. C 30. C 31. A

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了许多大型设备制造商正在向市场推出更多的新产品, 但他们并没有提供专用修理所需的专用工具和零件以及修理产品的说明, 这导致客户很难修理设备。为此出现了旨在确保每个人都有修理自己产品的权利“修理权”运动。

28. 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“Many big device makers are putting more new products on the market. But they do not sell specialized tools and parts needed for repairs. And they offer no instruction on how to repair their products. As a result, the independent repair shops in your neighborhood find they cannot repair your broken smartphone.”(许多大型设备制造商正在向市场推出更多新产品。但他们不出售修理所需的专用工具和零件。而且他们也不提供如何修理产品的指导。结果, 你家附近的独立维修店发现他们无法修理你坏掉的智能手机)可知, 许多大型设备制造商推出产品的同时, 并没有提供专用修理所需的专用工具和零

件以及修理产品的说明，这导致客户很难修理设备，故选 D。

29. 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“The president of the US on Friday signed an order aimed at encouraging healthy competition in the US economy. It includes a condition for the Federal Trade Commission(FTC). The FTC was asked to make rules preventing producers from limiting independent device repair shops and DIY repairs.(周五，美国总统签署了一项旨在鼓励美国经济健康竞争的命令。其中包括联邦贸易委员会(FTC)的一个条件。联邦贸易委员会被要求制定规则，防止生产商限制独立的设备维修店和 DIY 维修)”可推知，美国政府对“维修权”运动的态度是支持的，故选 C。
30. 推理判断题。根据文章第四段““Right to Repair” is a global movement to make sure everyone has the right to fix the products they own. The idea has generally come from the United States. The earliest known published reference using the group of words comes from the auto industry dating back to 2003(“修理权”是一项全球性的运动，旨在确保每个人都有修理自己产品的权利。这个想法通常来自美国。已知最早使用这组词的公开参考文献来自 2003 年的汽车行业)”可知，本段对“修理权”运动的相关知识做出介绍，旨在提供背景资料，故选 C。
31. 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“The report also found that “the burden(负担)of repair limits may fall more heavily on communities of color and consumers having little money” because many independent repair shops are owned by people of color and because high-cost repairs hit low-paid consumers harder.(报告还发现，“维修限制的负担可能更多地落在有色人种和没有钱的消费者身上”，因为许多独立的维修店都是有色人种开的，而且高成本的维修对低收入消费者的打击更大)”可知，维修限制的负担可能更多地落在有色人种和没有钱的消费者身上，由此可推知，“修理权”运动可能特别有利于穷人，故选 A。

15

If your next meeting can't be an email, maybe it can just be 15 minutes. The 15-minute meeting is the fastest-growing block of time that workers and bosses are planning, according to an analysis of Microsoft Teams data, which also shows people are booking fewer hour-long meetings. Fifteen-minute meetings now make up 60 percent of gatherings, proving that executives and employees alike have grown stricter about their time.

Thirty minutes tends to be the common time for many meetings. Jayne Sandman, who runs a Washington, D. C. , branding-and-marketing firm, generally gives people a tight 15. “The death of your day is too many ‘half-hours’,” she says. Sandman starts calls with something warm and exciting, such as “I can't wait to hear about your weekend later!” Then she quickly turns to business, noting there are only 15 minutes on the docket(议程).

Over three-fourths of employees say shorter meetings are more efficient, according to a new poll of more than 2,000 U.S. workers conducted in September by market-research firm Civicscience. One-third of respondents said they stop paying attention after 15 minutes anyway. For an employee who makes \$100 an hour, cutting down 4 of their meetings by 15 minutes is a \$100 savings. Shorter meetings can also help employees work less hours. Companies that have gone to a four-day workweek say banishing meetings that serve mostly as progress reports is the first step to increase efficient hours out of the day.

Rahim Charania, managing partner of a real-estate investment firm, says the 15-minute block is the standard time, and meetings rarely run over. “It forces everyone to do the majority of their thinking before the meeting.”

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. Arguments over meeting time. B. Means of attending meetings.
C. People's attitudes towards time. D. People's preference for shorter meetings.

29. Which of the following best explains “banish” underlined?

- A. Remove. B. Attend. C. Organize. D. Add.

30. How does the author show the efficiency of 15-minute meetings?

- A. By listing figures. B. By making a comparison.
C. By telling a story. D. By giving definitions.

31. What is the benefit of shorter meetings according to Rahim Charania?

- A. Workers can earn more money. B. Workers can stay more focused.
C. Workers will prepare for meetings well. D. Workers can have more time themselves.

【答案】28. D 29. A 30. A 31. C

【语篇导读】本文是说明文。讲述了 15 分钟的会议越来越受欢迎，因为它更高效并帮助员工减少工作时间。目前有 60% 的会议安排为 15 分钟，这表明人们对时间管理变得更加严格。短会议能够提高参与者的专注度和准备工作，从而提高会议效率。

28. 主旨大意题。根据第一段“If your next meeting can't be an email, maybe it can just be 15 minutes. The 15-minute meeting is the fastest-growing block of time that workers and bosses are planning, according to an

analysis of Microsoft Teams data, which also shows people are booking fewer hour-long meetings. Fifteen-minute meetings now make up 60 percent of gatherings, proving that executives and employees alike have grown stricter about their time.(如果你的下一次会议不能通过电子邮件进行,也许15分钟就可以了。根据对微软团队数据的分析,15分钟的会议是员工和老板计划的增长最快的一段时间,该分析还显示,人们预订的一小时会议越来越少。15分钟的会议现在占了会议的60%,这证明高管和员工对时间的要求越来越严格)可知,本段主要讲述了人们更喜欢较短时间的会议,故选D项。

29.词义猜测题。根据划线词前文“Shorter meetings can also help employees work less hours.(缩短会议时间也可以帮助员工减少工作时间)”可知,此处是在讲述缩短会议时间的好处是帮助员工减少工作时间,并结合划线词后“that serve mostly as progress reports(主要是作为进度报告)”可以推测,如果取消只是为了进度报告的会议,是提高一天中效率的第一步,所以推知banishing应是“取消”之意,和A项意思相近,故选A项。

30.推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“Over three-fourths of employees say shorter meetings are more efficient, according to a new poll of more than 2,000 U.S. workers conducted in September by market-research firm Civicscience. One-third of respondents said they stop paying attention after 15 minutes anyway. For an employee who makes 100 \$100 an hour, cutting down 4 of their meetings by 15 minutes is a \$100 savings.(市场研究公司Civicscience今年9月对2,000多名美国员工进行的一项新调查显示,超过四分之三的员工表示,开会时间越短效率越高。三分之一的受访者表示,他们在15分钟后就不再集中注意力了。对于一个每小时赚100美元的员工来说,减少15分钟的4次会议就节省了100美元)”可知,作者通过列出数字来展示15分钟会议的效率,故选A项。

31.细节理解题。根据最后一段“Rahim Charania, managing partner of a real-estate investment firm, says the 15-minute block is the standard time, and meetings rarely run over. “It forces everyone to do the majority of their thinking before the meeting.”(一家房地产投资公司的管理合伙人查拉尼亚(Rahim Charania)说,15分钟是标准时间,会议很少超时。“它迫使每个人在开会前做大部分的思考。”)”可知,根据拉希姆·查拉尼亚的说法,缩短会议的好处是它迫使每个人在开会前做大部分的思考,也就是为会议做好准备,故选C项。

16



While a healthy diet has always been considered necessary for fitness, many hospitals have failed to notice its powerful potential for curing. In some areas, that's beginning to change. In Pennsylvania four years ago, St. Luke's Hospital partnered with Rodale Institute to start an organic produce(有机农产品)farm at the hospital's campus in Easton. Since its first season, the St. Luke's farm has become greater in size.

Today, St. Luke's sends all new mothers home with a basket of organic produce. New moms aren't the only ones benefiting from the farm's generous actions. Organic produce is also served to patients. Meanwhile, it is cooked up in cafeterias operated by the hospital's six-campus network and sold at nearby farmers' markets.

While some hospitals are getting food from nearby farms, others are turning unused land on their grounds into community(社区)gardens. Even though most hospital farms aren't growing enough to completely give their workers and patients food needs, providing even a small amount of fresh produce makes educational information about how healthy and delicious a plant-rich diet can be.

While the farm-to-hospital movement continues to gain support, it's experiencing some challenges along the way. For one, health workers don't necessarily know how to grow food. This means that most hospitals need to hire a full-time farmer and other farm labor to manage the land, which can be expensive. It takes between 3 and 5 years for most hospital farms to make the cost and income equal. Even so, these hospitals believe that the benefits are worthwhile. As the movement continues to enlarge, you might soon experience a farm-fresh meal at a hospital near you.

28. What does the underlined word “its” in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Rodale Institute's.
- B. St. Luke's farm's.
- C. The community's.
- D. St. Luke's hospital's.

29. What can we learn about St. Luke's Hospital?

- A. It operates a hospital farm alone.
B. It sells organic produce to patients.
C. It pays much less attention to a healthy diet.
D. It offers new moms organic produce for free.
30. Why do some hospitals create community gardens?
A. To get plants from the community. B. To make full use of the green land.
C. To offer their workers enough food. D. To educate people on a plant-rich diet.
31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
A. Managing hospital farms costs nothing. B. Hospital farms will benefit more people.
C. Farm-to-hospital movement is worthless. D. Health workers have to learn to grow food.

【答案】28. B 29. D 30. D 31. B

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了医院开始意识到健康饮食更深远的作用，故而开展了种植有机植物的“农场到医院”运动。

28. 词义猜测题。根据第一段中“In Pennsylvania four years ago, St. Luke’s Hospital partnered with Rodale Institute to start an organic produce(有机农产品)farm at the hospital’s campus in Easton. Since its first season, the St. Luke’s farm has become greater in size.(四年前,在宾夕法尼亚州,圣卢克医院与 Rodale 研究所合作,在医院位于伊斯顿的院区里开办了一个有机农产品农场。从第一季开始,圣卢克农场的规模就变得更大)”可知,圣卢克医院与 Rodale 研究所合作开办了圣卢克农场,从这个农场的第一季开始,它的规模就变得更大了,故“its”是指代“圣卢克农场的”,故选 B。
29. 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Today, St. Luke’s sends all new mothers home with a basket of organic produce. New moms aren’t the only ones benefiting from the farm’s generous actions.(今天,圣卢克医院会给所有新妈妈送一篮子有机农产品回家。新妈妈们并不是唯一从农场的慷慨举动中受益的人)”可知,圣卢克农场为初为人母的人免费提供有机农产品,故选 D。
30. 细节理解题。根据第三段“While some hospitals are getting food from nearby farms, others are turning unused land on their grounds into community(社区)gardens. Even though most hospital farms aren’t growing enough to completely give their workers and patients food needs, providing even a small amount of fresh produce makes educational information about how healthy and delicious a plant-rich diet can be.(虽然一些医院从附近的农场获取食物,但其他医院正在将其场地上未使用的土地变成社区花园。尽管大多数医院农场的产量不足以完全满足他们的工人和病人的食物需求,但提供少量的新鲜农产品也能让人们了解到富含植物的饮食是多么健康和美味)”可知,一些医院建立社区花园是为了教育人们吃富含植物的食物,故选 D。
31. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“As the movement continues to enlarge, you might soon experience a farm-fresh meal at a hospital near you.(随着这一运动的不断扩大,你可能很快会在附近的医院里体验到一顿新鲜的农场餐)”可推知,“农场到医院”运动不断扩大,会让更多人受益,故选 B。

17

Parents often believe that they have a good relationship with their teenagers. But last summer, Joanna and Henry noticed a change in their older son. Suddenly he seemed to be talking far more to his friends than to his parents. “The door to his room is always shut,” Joanna noted.

Tina and Mark noticed similar changes in their 14-year-old daughter. “She used to cuddle up(依偎)against me on the sofa and talk,” said Mark. “Now we joke that she does this only when she wants something. Sometimes she wants to be treated like a little girl and sometimes like a young lady. The problem is understanding which time is which.”

Before age 11, children like to tell their parents what’s on their mind. “In fact, parents are first on the list,” said Michael Riera, author of *Uncommon Sense for Parents with Teenagers*. “This completely changes during the teen years,” Riera explained. “They talk to their friends first, then maybe their teachers, and their parents last.”

Parents who know what’s going on in their teenagers’ lives are in the best position to help them. To break down the wall of silence, parents should create chances to understand what their children want to say, and try to find ways to talk and write to them. And they must give their children a mental(思想的)break, for children also need freedom, though young. Another thing parents should remember is that to be a friend, not a manager, with their children is a better way to know them.

28. “The door to his room is always shut” suggests that the son _____.

- A. keeps himself away from his parents B. begins to dislike his parents
C. is always busy with his study D. doesn’t want to be ignored

29. What does trouble Tina and Mark?

- A. Their daughter isn't as lovely as before.
B. They can't read their daughter's mind exactly.
C. They don't know what to say to their daughter.
D. Their daughter talks with them only when she needs help.
30. Which of the following best explains "the wall of silence" in the last paragraph?
A. Teenagers talk a lot with their friends. B. Teenagers do not understand their parents.
C. Teenagers talk little about their own lives. D. Teenagers do not talk much with their parents.
31. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Parents shouldn't be angry with teenagers.
B. Parents have to talk with children face to face.
C. Parents are unhappy with their growing children.
D. Parents should try to understand their teenagers.

【答案】28. A 29. B 30. D 31. D

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了现在的父母不理解孩子的心理变化，并向父母提出了关于如何理解孩子的建议。

28. 词义猜测题。根据第一段中的“Suddenly he seemed to be talking far more to his friends than to his parents. “The door to his room is always shut,” Joanna noted.(突然间，他似乎更多地和他的朋友而不是他的父母交谈。“他房间的门总是关着的，”乔安娜说)”可知，他们的儿子跟他的朋友交流的更多了，而与父母交流少了。由此推知，“他房间的门总是关着的”意思是“儿子不愿和父母亲接触了，开始远离父母”，故选 A。
29. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Sometimes she wants to be treated like a little girl and sometimes like a young lady. The problem is understanding which time is which.(有时她想被当作一个小女孩，有时又想被当作一个年轻的女士。问题是要理解哪个时间是哪个时间)”可知，他们无法读懂女儿的心思，这让蒂娜和马克很困扰，故选 B。
30. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“To break down the wall of silence, parents should create chances to understand what their children want to say, and try to find ways to talk and write to them.(为了打破沉默之墙，父母应该创造机会去理解他们的孩子想说什么，并试图找到与他们交谈和写信的方法)”可推知，“沉默之墙”指的是“青少年不怎么和父母说话”的问题，故选 D。
31. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Parents who know what's going on in their teenagers' lives are in the best position to help them. To break down the wall of silence, parents should create chances to understand what their children want to say, and try to find ways to talk and write to them. And they must give their children a mental(思想的)break, for children also need freedom, though young. Another thing parents should remember is that to be a friend, not a manager, with their children is a better way to know them.(知道孩子们生活中发生了什么的父母是最有可能帮助他们的。为了打破沉默之墙，父母应该创造机会去理解他们的孩子想说什么，并试图找到与他们交谈和写信的方法。他们必须给孩子们精神上的休息，因为孩子们虽然小，也需要自由。父母应该记住的另一件事是，与孩子成为朋友，而不是经理，是了解他们的更好方式)”可推知，父母应该试着理解他们的青少年，故选 D。

18

A good vegan milk(纯素奶)needs to look like milk and taste like milk, whether it contains fat or not. Vegan milk is only one example in the growing types of plant-based alternatives(替代品)to animal products, such as meat, cheese, eggs and fish. Burger King and McDonald's sell vegan pies. Last year the world's largest producer of canned tuna, Thai Union, began to sell a plant-based product. Growing sales show the growing taste for this type of food, which means alternative proteins have come a long way since 1980s.

Producing techniques have been improved, resulting in better products and lower prices of them, which meet the needs of a growing number of people. Some vegetarians say no to meat, but yes to fish. Some people are trying to cut fat for health reasons. Fitness lovers want to develop muscular mass and strength without building up fat. Concerns about animal rights and greenhouse gas from raising livestock(家畜)are driving the environmentalists to limit their intake of animal-based proteins. As is reported, producing a gram of beef gives off 25 times the amount of greenhouse gas as producing a gram of tofu.

However, plant-based proteins are a tough sell in giant markets like India, where diets are already plant-rich, or Nigeria, where meat-eating is a sign of being rich. That limits their global popularity. What's more, animal products, including milk and meat, are better for children's bone development, though lab-grown meat and dairy are becoming more nutritious.

All this suggests that alternative proteins have far to go to replace the animal kind. Plant-based foods may no

友果，专注昆震提招培训。17751295132

longer be only a side dish in diets, but their makers' place as the main dish is another matter.

28. Why does the author mention vegan milk in the first paragraph?

- A. To encourage a healthy diet. B. To show people's growing taste.
C. To stress the importance of milk. D. To introduce the topic of the passage.

29. What's the main idea of Paragraph 2?

- A. Ways to meet the needs of people.
B. Benefits of animal-based products.
C. Results of improved producing techniques.
D. Reasons for choosing plant-based products.

30. Why are plant-based products unpopular in India?

- A. Indian Diets are rich in plant.
B. Eating meat means being rich.
C. Plant-based products are produced in labs.
D. Plant-based products are bad for children.

31. What's the author's attitude towards plant-based proteins?

- A. Supportive. B. Doubtful. C. Objective. D. Unclear.

【答案】28. D 29. D 30. A 31. C

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述的是全球范围内食用植物蛋白的趋势。

28. 推理判断题。根据第一段“A good vegan milk(纯素奶)needs to look like milk and taste like milk, whether it contains fat or not. Vegan milk is only one example in the growing types of plant-based alternatives(替代品)to animal products, such as meat, cheese, eggs and fish.(好的纯素奶无论是否含有脂肪，都要看起来像牛奶，尝起来像牛奶。素食牛奶只是不断增长的以植物为基础的动物产品替代品的一个例子，如肉类、奶酪、鸡蛋和鱼类)”可知，作者在第一段提到纯素牛奶是为了引出本文的主题，即食用植物蛋白的趋势，故选 D。

29. 主旨大意题。根据第二段“Producing techniques have been improved, resulting in better products and lower prices of them, which meet the needs of a growing number of people. Some vegetarians say no to meat, but yes to fish. Some people are trying to cut fat for health reasons. Fitness lovers want to develop muscular mass and strength without building up fat.(生产技术得到了改进，产品质量更好，价格更低，满足了越来越多的人的需求。一些素食者说不吃肉，但可以吃鱼。有些人为了健康的原因正在努力减少脂肪。健身爱好者希望在不增加脂肪的情况下发展肌肉质量和力量)”可知，第二段的主旨是选择植物性产品的原因，故选 D。

30. 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“However, plant-based proteins are a tough sell in giant markets like India, where diets are already plant-rich, or Nigeria, where meat-eating is a sign of being rich.(然而，在印度这样的巨大市场，植物性蛋白质很难销售，因为印度的饮食已经富含植物性，而尼日利亚则认为吃肉是富有的标志)”可知，植物性产品在印度不受欢迎是因为印度人的饮食富含植物，故选 A。

31. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“All this suggests that alternative proteins have far to go to replace the animal kind. Plant-based foods may no longer be only a side dish in diets, but their makers' place as the main dish is another matter.(所有这些都表明，替代蛋白质要取代动物性蛋白质还有很长的路要走。植物性食物可能不再只是饮食中的配菜，但它们的制造者作为主菜的地位是另一回事)”可知，作者并没有明确表示自己对植物蛋白的看法，因此对植物性蛋白质的态度是客观的，故选 C。

19

Jace Tunnell, the founder of Nurdle I troll and Reserve Director at the University of Texas Marine Science Institute, is listening to the same question often.

“I hear every day, somebody says, ‘What is a nurdle?’” he said.

Tunnell explained nurdles are tiny balls of plastic that are typically used to make almost every plastic item we use, so they're everywhere! He said nurdles are usually spilled(溢出)during transport from cargo ships or railroad cars. “These things would be out here for hundreds of years if we're not picking them up,” Tunnell said while on a recent Nurdle Patrol cleanup along Galveston Bay.

Since 2018, Nurdle Patrol has grown to thousands of volunteers worldwide. Many people -volunteer with Nurdle Patrol and work for the Galveston Bay Foundation. Nurdle Patrol groups upload their findings to the nonprofit's website map. It's marked in colors to show where the highest concentration of nurdles is found.

“They look natural, and birds think that they're food,” Tunnell said, “Birds, fish, sea turtles and other sea animals can eat nurdles and finally die from hunger because of a false sensation of fullness and lack of nutrition.”

I ended up finding 123 nurdles in 10 minutes. That's high concentration," Tunnell said about a recent cleanup. "I plan to take those to an elected official and say, 'Look, these are what I found on our beaches here. We need to do something about this.' So, it kind of puts in motion change that can happen."

Nurdle Patrol has sent out hundreds of kits(工具包)globally, many to schools and volunteer organizations, with information about gathering nurdles and reporting the findings safely. Anyone can request a kit through their website.

28. What do we know about the nurdle?

- A. It is easily broken down. B. It is a small piece of plastic.
C. It was invented by Tunnell. D. It is mainly used to make ships.

29. What do Tunnell's words in paragraph 5 mainly stress?

- A. The unique look of nurdles. B. The number of nurdles in the sea.
C. Nurdles' harm to sea animals' food. D. Nurdles' impact on sea animals.

30. What does Tunnell want to do?

- A. Draw a map of nurdles' concentration.
B. Call the government's attention to nurdles.
C. Organize more cleanups along the beaches.
D. Share his findings on Nurdle Patrol's website.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Group surveys the level of pollution in the sea
B. Group takes action to reduce the use of plastics
C. Group tries to deal with pollutant harming wildlife
D. Group looks for volunteers for its beach cleanups

【答案】28. B 29. D 30. B 31. C

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 Nurdle I troll 组织致力于清理海洋中的小塑料球，解释了其危害以及组织的发展情况。

28. 细节理解题。根据第三段“Tunnell explained nurdles are tiny balls of plastic that are typically used to make almost every plastic item we use, so they're everywhere!(Tunnell 解释说, nurdle 是一种微小的塑料球, 通常用于制造我们使用的几乎所有塑料制品, 所以它们无处不在)”可知, nurdle 是塑料块, 故选 B。

29. 推理判断题。根据第五段““They look natural, and birds think that they're food,” Tunnell said, “Birds, fish, sea turtles and other sea animals can eat nurdles and finally die from hunger because of a false sensation of fullness and lack of nutrition.”(“它们看起来很自然, 鸟类认为它们是食物,” Tunnell 说, “鸟类、鱼类、海龟和其他海洋动物吃了它们, 最终会因为饱腹和缺乏营养的错觉而死于饥饿。”)”可知, Tunnell 在第 5 段主要强调了小塑料球对海洋动物的影响, 故选 D。

30. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段““I plan to take those to an elected official and say, 'Look, these are what I found on our beaches here. We need to do something about this.' So, it kind of puts in motion change that can happen.”(“我打算把这些拿给一位民选官员, 说, ‘看, 这些是在我们这里的海滩上发现的。我们得做点什么。’所以, 这在某种程度上推动了可能发生的变化。”)”可知, Tunnell 想唤起政府对小塑料球的注意, 故选 B。

31. 主旨大意题。根据第四段“Since 2018, Nurdle Patrol has grown to thousands of volunteers worldwide. Many people -volunteer with Nurdle Patrol and work for the Galveston Bay Foundation. Nurdle Patrol groups upload their findings to the nonprofit's website map. It's marked in colors to show where the highest concentration of nurdles is found.(自 2018 年以来, Nurdle Patrol 已经发展到全球数千名志愿者。许多人在 Nurdle 巡逻队做志愿者, 并为加尔维斯顿湾基金会工作。Nurdle Patrol 小组将他们的发现上传到非营利组织的网站地图上。它用颜色标出了颗粒浓度最高的地方)”结合文章主要介绍了 Nurdle I troll 组织致力于清理海洋中的小塑料球, 解释了其危害以及组织的发展情况。可知, C 选项“一个组织试图处理危害野生动物的污染物”最符合文章标题, 故选 C。

20

Efforts to preserve the Amazon rain forest are growing ever more urgent as the ecosystem's destruction accelerates. A recent study shows that a new program combining on-the-ground monitoring with satellite data and smartphone technology could help put the brakes on Amazon deforestation(毁林)—and potentially that of forests elsewhere.

The scientists cooperated with 76 local communities, 36 of which participated in using satellite-based “early deforestation alerts”, an early-alert system on a smartphone app, to watch over the forest and to inspect forests and

document damage. Over the next two years the participants were paid to work as forest monitors and received monthly alerts via the app when satellite data indicated local forest losses. Monitors investigated alerts and inspected for deforestation in the areas. They reported confirmed losses back to their communities, which decided whether to deal with the affairs on their own or inform state authorities.

The researchers analyzed the same forest-loss satellite data from the given time period in all 76 communities. They found the program reduced forest loss by 8.4 hectares(公顷)in the first year—a 52 percent reduction compared with the average loss in the control communities, says Tara Slough, an economist at New York University. “This reduction in deforestation was concentrated in communities facing the largest threat of forest loss”, she adds.

Results for the program were less striking in its second year, when forest loss was reduced by only 3.3 hectares compared with that in control communities. The researchers explain that a Peruvian government campaign against coca planting that year may have discouraged deforestation in both experimental and control communities, narrowing differences between the two groups in the program.

Experts say this approach to dealing with Amazonian deforestation looks promising. Local groups may continue the work they started in the program. “We want to apply this in other communities. In doing so, we are making a contribution to the world,” wrote Francisco, a community member involved in the research.

28. What can we learn about the new program?

- A. It applies to all the forests. B. It adopts multiple technologies.
C. It involves no human participation. D. It solves the problem beforehand.

29. How did the researchers conduct the study?

- A. By analyzing the data. B. By surveying the monitors.
C. By observing the area. D. By investigating the damage.

30. What do the researchers think of the effect of the program?

- A. Stable. B. Positive. C. Unconvincing. D. Discouraging.

31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Amazon Protecting the Rainforest B. Experts Testing Early-alert System
C. Communities Dealing With Deforestation D. Smartphone Watching Over the Forest

【答案】28. B 29. A 30. B 31. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。本文主要介绍了一个新的项目，通过智能手机应用程序上的早期警报系统，监视森林、检查森林并记录破坏情况，用这种方法减缓对亚马逊雨林的破坏。

28. 细节理解题。根据第一段关键句“A recent study shows that a new program combining on-the-ground monitoring with satellite data and smartphone technology could help put the brakes on Amazon deforestation(毁林)—and potentially that of forests elsewhere.”(最近的一项研究表明，一项将地面监测与卫星数据和智能手机技术相结合的新项目可能有助于遏制亚马逊地区的森林砍伐，并可能遏制其他地区的森林砍伐)可知，这个新项目将地面监测与卫星数据和智能手机技术相结合，采用了多种技术，由此可知，关于新项目，我们从文中可以知道它采用了多种技术，故选 B 项。

29. 推理判断题。根据第三段关键句“The researchers analyzed the same forest-loss satellite data from the given time period in all 76 communities. They found the program reduced forest loss by 8.4 hectares(公顷)in the first year—a 52 percent reduction compared with the average loss in the control communities, says Tara Slough, an economist at New York University.”(研究人员分析了给定时间段内所有 76 个社区的相同的森林损失的卫星数据。纽约大学经济学家塔拉·斯劳说，他们发现该项目在第一年将森林损失减少了 8.4 公顷，与被控制社区的平均损失相比减少了 52%)可知，研究人员是通过分析卫星数据进行这项研究的，该项目在第一年将森林损失减少了 8.4 公顷，由此可知，研究人员是通过分析数据进行这项研究的，故选 A 项。

30. 推理判断题。根据第三段关键句“The researchers analyzed the same forest-loss satellite data from the given time period in all 76 communities. They found the program reduced forest loss by 8.4 hectares(公顷)in the first year—a 52 percent reduction compared with the average loss in the control communities, says Tara Slough, an economist at New York University.”(研究人员分析了给定时间段内所有 76 个社区的相同的森林损失的卫星数据。纽约大学经济学家塔拉·斯劳说，他们发现该项目在第一年将森林损失减少了 8.4 公顷，与被控制社区的平均损失相比减少了 52%)和最后一段关键句“Experts say this approach to dealing with Amazonian deforestation looks promising. Local groups may continue the work they started in the program.”(专家表示，这种处理亚马逊森林砍伐的方法看起来很有希望。当地团体可以继续他们在该项目中开始的工作)可知，研究人员的数据显示，这个项目在第一年将森林损失减少了 8.4 公顷，与被控制社区的平均损失相比减少了 52%，并且专家也认为这种处理亚马逊森林砍伐的方法看起来很有希望，由此可知，研究人员认为该项目的效果是积极乐观的，故选 B 项。

31.主旨大意题。通读全文，结合第二段关键句“The scientists cooperated with 76 local communities, 36 of which participated in using satellite-based “early deforestation alerts”, an early-alert system on a smartphone app, to watch over the forest and to inspect forests and document damage.”(科学家们与 76 个当地社区合作，其中 36 个社区参与使用基于卫星的“早期毁林警报”，这是一个智能手机应用程序上的早期警报系统，用于监视森林、检查森林并记录破坏情况)可知，本文主要介绍了一个新的项目，将地面监测与卫星数据和智能手机技术相结合，通过智能手机应用程序上的早期警报系统，监视森林、检查森林并记录破坏情况，用这种方法减缓对亚马逊雨林的破坏，“Smartphone Watching Over the Forest”意为“智能手机监视森林”，能够概括文章主要内容，故选 D 项。

21

During the 1800s, African Americans worked long days in the fields of the American South. To make the time go faster, they sang “field hollers(叫喊)” that they used to sing in Africa. After the Civil War, African American music began to take new forms. It also adapted dance music, called “jump-ups”, which had great rhythm(节奏). By the early 1900s, the guitar had become the main instrument of the blues.

Northern Mississippi, also known as the Delta, was the center of the blues tradition. By the 1920s, the Delta had many blues clubs called “juke joints”. African Americans listened and danced to music in these clubs. Some of the greatest blues singers and players performed in them.

Blues have a soulful(深情的)sound that listeners can easily recognize. The musical notes are often “bent”. This means that players change the notes slightly to give a song more strength. Whatever their origin, these bent notes most often define the blues.

Lyrics are the words of a song. Blues lyrics describe everyday life. The lyrics are often very intense and personal. They tell about sad times and hard work. They describe people who find or lose love, people who have money or wish for more, and people who feel happy or sad and lonely. The lyrics may use humor to describe life’s trials and joys. They almost always use the rhythms of everyday speech.

By the 1940s, large numbers of African Americans had left the Delta and moved north to find work. Many settled in Chicago. A new kind of blues, called “electric” or “Chicago” blues, began there. It used many of the same themes as the original blues. However, the new style of blues was played with electric guitars that “wailed” and with mouth instruments called harmonicas. The music often included a steady, strong drumbeat. The loud, intense Chicago blues was excellent dance music. Chicago blues led to the creation of a new music style: rock and roll.

28. What can you conclude about the blues music from the article?

- A. It has been successful only in the American South.
- B. It became a way to communicate and express feelings.
- C. It would not have started without the juke joints of Mississippi.
- D. It has spread in America due to several African musicians.

29. Why probably did African Americans move to Chicago?

- A. They liked Chicago blues.
- B. More jobs were available there.
- C. The South was too hot in the summer.
- D. People in Chicago appreciated their music.

30. Compared with the Delta blues style, the Chicago blues style_____.

- A. used more bent notes.
- B. used humor in the lyrics more often.
- C. was louder and used some different instruments.
- D. was much more popular.

31. Which of the following would the author probably agree?

- A. Blues music can communicate many human emotions.
- B. Blues music focuses mainly on the sadness of everyday life.
- C. Delta blues music is the only real blues music.
- D. The musicians of blues music were mostly in poor conditions.

【答案】28. B 29. B 30. C 31. A

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了蓝调音乐的形成与发展史，以及蓝调音乐所用乐器和音调、歌词的特征。

28.推理判断题。根据第四段“Blues lyrics describe everyday life. The lyrics are often very intense and personal. They tell about sad times and hard work. They describe people who find or lose love, people who have money or wish for more, and people who feel happy or sad and lonely.(蓝调歌词描述的是日常生活。歌词往往是非常激烈和个人。他们讲述了悲伤的时光和艰苦的工作。他们描述了那些找到或失去爱的人，那些有钱或

希望得到更多的人, 以及那些感到快乐或悲伤和孤独的人)”可推测出蓝调描述日常生活, 表达人们情绪, 所以成为了一种人们表达情感和沟通的方式, 故选 B。

29. 细节理解题。根据最后一段“By the 1940s, large numbers of African Americans had left the Delta and moved north to find work. Many settled in Chicago.(到 20 世纪 40 年代, 大量非裔美国人离开三角洲, 到北方找工作。许多人在芝加哥定居)”可知, 许多非裔美国人搬到芝加哥的目的是为了找工作, 故选 B。

30. 细节理解题。根据最后一段转折后“However, the new style of blues was played with electric guitars that “wailed” and with mouth instruments called harmonicas. The music often included a steady, strong drumbeat. The loud, intense Chicago blues was excellent dance music.(然而, 新的蓝调风格是用“哀号”的电吉他和口琴演奏的。这种音乐通常包括稳定而有力的鼓点。响亮而强烈的芝加哥蓝调是极好的舞曲)”可知芝加哥蓝调对比于原来的三角洲蓝调, 使用了不同的乐器(电吉他和口琴), 而且声音响亮而强烈, 故选 C。

31. 推理判断题。根据第三段“Blues lyrics describe everyday life. The lyrics are often very intense and personal. They tell about sad times and hard work. They describe people who find or lose love, people who have money or wish for more, and people who feel happy or sad and lonely. The lyrics may use humor to describe life’s trials and joys. They almost always use the rhythms of everyday speech.(蓝调歌词描述的是日常生活。歌词往往是非常激烈和个人。他们讲述了悲伤的时光和艰苦的工作。他们描述了那些找到或失去爱的人, 那些有钱或希望得到更多的人, 以及那些感到快乐或悲伤和孤独的人。歌词可以用幽默来描述生活中的考验和快乐。他们几乎总是使用日常讲话的节奏)”可知, 通过蓝调描述日常生活, 可以去传达人们的多种情绪, 如快乐、悲伤或孤独, 故选 A。

22

In the animal kingdom, *killer whales*(虎鲸)are social stars: they travel in different family groups, care for grandchildren, and even imitate human speech. Now, scientists are adding one more behavior to the list: forming fast friendships. A new study shows killer whales can rival animals such as chimpanzees and macaques(a kind of monkey), and even humans when it comes to the kind of “social touch” that is a sign of strong friendship.

Some ocean animals maintain social structures—including male dolphins(海豚)that learn the “names” of their close friends. But there is little proof about wild killer whales. That’s where drone(无人机)technology came in. Michael Weiss, a behavioral ecologist, teamed up with his workmates to launch drones, flying them 30 to 120 meters above a group of killer whales. That was high enough not to trouble the whales, marking the first time drones have been used to study friendly physical contact in whales.

The researchers recorded over 800 examples of physical contact between individuals. Those included slippery hugs, back-to-back and nose-to-nose touches between pairs of whales. Other whales playfully threw young whales into the air, letting them fall into the water. Besides, the drone pictures showed clear preferences among individuals, usually for one “best friend” of the same sex and age. Take J49 and J51—two distantly related young males aged 9 and 6—for example. “Every time you see a group of whales, those two are right there communicating with each other,” Weiss says.

The young led most of these interactions, rather than the older females or males. Older males in particular were less important. “The young individuals really seem to be the glue(胶水)holding the groups together, Weiss says. As individuals age, this gradual loss of “centrality” is known in many social mammals, including humans. That finding is “especially appealing” to biological anthropologist Stacey Tecot, who didn’t join in the study. “Scientists have long observed this social aging trend in animals, but there are still many unanswered questions,” she says. That certainly on the researchers’ radar. “We’re already gathering new proofs, with more advanced equipment,” says Weiss.

28. What does the underlined word “rival” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Rise to. B. Be equal to. C. Benefit from. D. Depend on.

29. What is new about Weiss’ research?

- A. The research method. B. The size of the research team.
C. The target of the research. D. The time spent on the research.

30. What did Weiss find about J49 and J51?

- A. They have a long-lasting friendship.
B. Their communication is difficult to understand.
C. Their communicating ways change frequently.
D. They prefer playing with young female whales.

31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. More researchers will take part in the study.
B. Other scientists take a negative attitude to the research.
C. Researchers will get more proofs to study killer whales.

D. Researchers will uncover the social aging trend in animals soon.

【答案】28. B 29. A 30. A 31. C

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了行为生态学家团队开展了新的研究，发射无人机观察虎鲸之间友好的身体接触，研究发现虎鲸的社交能力中包括快速建立友谊。

28. 词义猜测题。根据第一段中“Now, scientists are adding one more behavior to the list: forming fast friendships.

A new study shows killer whales can rival animals such as chimpanzees and macaques(a kind of monkey), and even humans when it comes to the kind of “social touch” that is a sign of strong friendship.”(现在，科学家们又增加了一种行为：快速建立友谊。一项新的研究表明，在“社交接触”这一强烈友谊标志上，虎鲸可以与黑猩猩和猕猴(一种猴子)等动物 rival，甚至可以与人类相媲美)可知，科学家们对于虎鲸的社交能力有了新的发现，它们具有很强的建立友谊的能力，可推知这种能力甚至达到可以和黑猩猩、猕猴，甚至人类的水平。rival 意为“与……相匹敌”，与 be equal to 意思相近。与故选 B 项。

29. 细节理解题。根据第二段中“‘But there is little proof about wild killer whales. That’s where drone(无人机)technology came in. Michael Weiss, a behavioral ecologist, teamed up with his workmates to launch drones, flying them 30 to 120 meters above a group of killer whales.’”(但是关于野生虎鲸的证据很少。这就是无人机技术的用武之地。行为生态学家 Michael Weiss 和他的同事们一起发射无人机，让它们在一群虎鲸上空 30 到 120 米的地方飞行)可知，Weiss 使用了无人机进行研究，收集相关数据，也就是他的研究方法是新颖的，故选 A 项。

30. 细节理解题。根据第三段中“‘Take J49 and J51—two distantly related young males aged 9 and 6—for example. “Every time you see a group of whales, those two are right there communicating with each other,” Weiss says.’”(以 J49 和 J51 为例，它们是 9 岁和 6 岁的远亲年轻雄性动物。Weiss 说：“每当你看到一群鲸鱼时，它们就在那里相互交流”)可知，J49 和 J51 之间联系紧密，总是在交流，所以它们之间有长久的友谊，故选 A 项。

31. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中““Scientists have long observed this social aging trend in animals, but there are still many unanswered questions,” she says. That certainly on the researchers’ radar. “We’re already gathering new proofs, with more advanced equipment,” says Weiss.”(她说：“科学家们长期以来一直在观察动物的这种社会老龄化趋势，但仍有许多未解之谜。”这当然在研究人员的关注范围内。“我们已经在用更先进的设备收集新的证据，” Weiss 说)可知，虎鲸群体中的社会老龄化趋势有待进一步研究，研究人员也正在用新的设备收集证据。由此推知，研究人员将会有更多的证据来研究虎鲸，故选 C 项。

23

Some earlier studies had found no clear color preference among mosquitoes. One study found they prefer blue, another that they prefer yellow-green. What should people make of such conflicting results?

The apparent color of an object doesn’t just depend on the wavelengths of light it gives off, Claire Rusch explains, who studies mosquitoes for years. It also can be affected by the brightness of that light and its contrast against surrounding colors. Humans see an object’s color largely in terms of the wavelengths of light it gives off. But other creatures’ eyes may be more sensitive to contrast or brightness. “We needed to control all of those variables to really be sure a mosquito’s preferences came from the wavelength of the object,” Rusch says.

To do this, she designed a test chamber(室)that was 450 mosquito-body-lengths long in her experiment. Lined with cameras, it recorded the insects’ flight patterns. Two small colored disks laid on the floor of the chamber.

Since the researchers wanted to know if mosquitoes were attracted to certain colors, the disks couldn’t be the darkest or brightest objects in the chamber. Otherwise, it would be unclear if the mosquitoes were attracted to the disks’ color, contrast or brightness. So, the researchers projected a chessboard pattern onto the floor of the chamber and gray along the walls. That way, if the mosquitoes went to the colored disks, it could only be due to the disks’ color.

The researchers released about 50 starved mosquitoes into the chamber at a time. Because mosquitoes don’t start hunting until they’ve sensed CO₂, so the team sprayed(喷)CO₂ inside the chamber. They found before CO₂ was sprayed, the mosquitoes ignored all the colored disks. With CO₂, mosquitoes ignored any disk that was green, blue or purple. But the insects did fly toward disks that were red, orange or light blue. They seemed to especially like red.

To further investigate that, the team placed disks with different skin tones. But the mosquitoes didn’t seem to prefer any particular skin colors. All were equally attractive.

28. What can be inferred about mosquitoes from the first two paragraphs?

A. The wavelengths determine the color of an object.

- B. The background color affects mosquitoes' eyesight.
C. Mosquitoes' eyes are not sensitive to color contrast.
D. Testing their color preference is not so easy.
29. What might affect the result of the experiment?
A. The length of the chamber. B. The number of mosquitoes.
C. The brightness of the disks. D. The pattern of the chessboard.
30. Why is CO₂ used in the experiment?
A. To take clearer photos of mosquitoes. B. To stimulate mosquitoes to look for food.
C. To slow down the speed of mosquitoes. D. To raise the temperature in the chamber.
31. What can be Rusch's research finding?
A. Cool colors can drive mosquitoes away.
B. Skin colors are mosquitoes' favorite.
C. People in red may attract most mosquitoes.
D. All colors are equally attractive to mosquitoes.

【答案】28. D 29. C 30. B 31. C

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。介绍了 Rusch 就蚊子是否有特定的颜色偏好所做的研究。

28. 推理判断题。第一段讲述了针对蚊子的颜色偏好不同的研究结果。通过第二段“Humans see an object's color largely in terms of the wavelengths of light it gives off. But other creatures' eyes may be more sensitive to contrast or brightness. “We needed to control all of those variables to really be sure a mosquito's preferences came from the wavelength of the object,” Rusch says.”(人类看到物体的颜色很大程度上取决于它发出的光的波长。但其他生物的眼睛可能对对比度或亮度更敏感。“我们需要控制所有这些变量，以真正确定蚊子的偏好来自物体的波长，” Rusch 说)”可之，其他生物(蚊子)对对比度或亮度较敏感，所以做有关蚊子对颜色偏好的实验并不容易，要控制好所有变量才能得到准确结果，故答案为 D。
29. 推理判断题。由第四段“Since the researchers wanted to know if mosquitoes were attracted to certain colors, the disks couldn't be the darkest or brightest objects in the chamber. Otherwise, it would be unclear if the mosquitoes were attracted to the disks' color, contrast or brightness.”(因为研究人员想知道蚊子是否会被特定的颜色吸引，所以圆盘不能是室内最暗或最亮的物体。否则，蚊子是否被圆盘的颜色、对比度或亮度所吸引就不得而知了)”可知，研究人员在做实验时要注意圆盘的颜色，太亮太暗都不行，不然会影响实验结果。由此可推断出，C 项“The brightness of the disks.(圆盘的亮度)”符合题意。故答案为 C。
30. 细节理解题。由第五段“Because mosquitoes don't start hunting until they've sensed CO₂, so the team sprayed(喷)CO₂ inside the chamber.”(因为蚊子在感应到二氧化碳后才会开始捕食，所以研究小组在室内喷洒了二氧化碳)”可知，研究人员喷洒二氧化碳的原因是为了吸引蚊子捕食。选项 B 中的“look for”呼应文中的“hunting”。故答案为 B。
31. 推理判断题。倒数第二段“They found before CO₂ was sprayed, the mosquitoes ignored all the colored disks. With CO₂, mosquitoes ignored any disk that was green, blue or purple. But the insects did fly toward disks that were red, orange or light blue. They seemed to especially like red.”(他们发现，在喷洒二氧化碳之前，蚊子忽略了所有有颜色的圆盘。有了二氧化碳，蚊子会忽略任何绿色、蓝色或紫色的圆盘。但昆虫确实会飞向红色、橙色或浅蓝色的圆盘。它们似乎特别喜欢红色)”是研究结果，表明红色、橙色和浅蓝色吸引蚊子注意，尤其是蚊子可能会更偏爱红色，所以选项 C“People in red may attract most mosquitoes.(穿红色衣服的人可能吸引大多数蚊子)”符合 Rusch 的研究结果，故答案为 C。

24

In 2020, Pink launched the World Regret Survey, the largest survey on the topic ever undertaken. With his research team, Pink asked more than 15, 000 people in 105 countries, “How often do you look back on your life and wish you had done things differently?” Most of them said regret was at least an occasional part of their life. About 21 percent said they felt regretful all the time. Only 1 percent said they never felt regretful.

If you are of the “no regrets” school of life, you may think that all this regret is a recipe for unhappiness. But that isn't the case. Letting yourself be overwhelmed by regret is indeed bad for you. But going to the other extreme may be even worse. To extinguish your regrets doesn't free you from shame or sorrow but causes you to make the same mistakes again and again. To truly get over our guilt requires that we put regret in its proper place.

Uncomfortable as it is, regret is an amazing cognitive(认知的)feature. It requires that you go back to a past scene. Imagine that you acted differently to change it, and with that new scene in mind, arrive at a different present-and then, compare that fictional present with the one you are experiencing in reality. Not all regrets are the same, of course. Pink says they come in four basic types, and an instance of regret may involve just one combination.

Many connection regrets overlap(重叠)with moral regrets, which can come about after you go against your own values. For example, you may pride yourself on being a loving person, and thus regret not living up to this image in the relationship you harmed. Moral regrets can also involve just yourself. Maybe you regret not living up to your promise to your health when you ate a whole pizza or skipped the gym.

If not analyzed(分析)and managed, any kind of regret can be harmful to your well-being. Regret is linked to depression and anxiety, and too much regret can negatively affect your immune system. But regret doesn't have to be put aside and ignored.

28. What could be concluded from Pink's research?

- A. Half of the people felt regretful. B. Most people lived without regrets.
C. None could live a life without regrets. D. Most of the people had regrets.

29. What does the underlined word "extinguish" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Destroy. B. Admit. C. Treasure. D. Experience.

30. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. The harm of moral regrets.
B. The importance of promise.
C. The relationship between regrets and values.
D. The connection between reality and imagination.

31. What might the author continue talking about?

- A. Types of regrets. B. Causes of regrets.
C. Benefits of experiencing regrets. D. Ways of dealing with regrets.

【答案】28. D 29. A 30. C 31. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文，文章介绍了一份调查报告：大多数的人生都是有遗憾的，如果不及时处理可能会带来不好的后果。

28. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中“Most of them said regret was at least an occasional part of their life.(他们中的大多数人说，遗憾至少是他们生活中偶尔出现的一部分)”可知，大多数人都是有遗憾的，他们觉得遗憾至少是他们生活中偶尔出现的一部分，故选 D。

29. 词义猜测题。根据上文“Letting yourself be overwhelmed by regret is indeed bad for you. But going to the other extreme may be even worse.(让自己被遗憾淹没确实对你不好。但走向另一个极端可能更糟)”可知，另一个极端就是消除遗憾，由此可推知，划线词所在的句子意思为：消除你的遗憾并不能让你从羞耻和悲伤中解脱出来，只会让你一次又一次地犯同样的错误。A. Destroy 消灭，破坏；B. Admit 承认；C. Treasure 珍视；D. Experience 体验。结合选项可知，A 选项意思合适，故选 A。

30. 主旨大意题。根据文章第四段中“Many connection regrets overlap(重叠)with moral regrets, which can come about after you go against your own values.(许多人际关系上的遗憾与道德上的遗憾重叠，这可能发生在你违背自己的价值观之后)”可知，该段主要介绍了遗憾和价值观的关系，遗憾可能会发生在违背你自己的价值观之后，故选 C。

31. 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“But regret doesn't have to be put aside and ignored.(但遗憾并不一定要被置之不理)”可知，作者下文可能要讲的是如何应对遗憾，故选 D。

25

Most students do an IQ test early in their school career. Even if they never see their results, they feel that their IQ is what determines how well they are going to do in life. When they see other students doing better than them, they usually believe that those students have a higher IQ and that there is nothing they can do to change facts. However, new research into EQ suggests that success is not simply the result of a high IQ.

While your IQ tells you how intelligent you are, your EQ tells you how well you use your intelligence. Professor Salovey suggests that when predicting someone's future success, their EQ might actually matter more than their IQ. For example, have you ever wondered why some of the smartest students in your class, who you think deserve good grades, sometimes end up failing exams? Perhaps their failure is because of their low EQ.

It is generally believed that people with high EQs are open to new ideas and have positive attitudes towards life. They are also less likely to be troubled by problems. On the other hand, there is little doubt that people with low EQs often have problems getting on with other people and dealing with difficult situations; thus they have a harder time surviving in life.

The good news is that most social scientists agree that EQ has a lot to do with education. Compared with IQ that seems to be fixed the moment you were born, EQ could be improved with right approaches. Some are trying to study the possibility of improving a person's EQ, especially when it comes to "people's skills", such as

understanding and communication.

To get ahead in the world and lead a happy successful life means getting on with other people and being able to understand and react to situations in the best way. This requires a high EQ—the higher the better.

28. Most students think others' better performance in studies is due to _____.
A. high IQ B. teachers' assistance C. good luck D. hard work
29. What can we infer from paragraph 2?
A. Only EQ determines someone's future success.
B. EQ plays a more important role in one's future success.
C. Some smartest students fail exams because of their low IQ.
D. The most intelligent students deserve good grades.
30. What will people with a high EQ tend to do?
A. Refuse new ideas. B. Be troubled by problems.
C. Have a negative attitude. D. Get along well with others.
31. What contributes to a higher EQ according to most social scientists?
A. Education. B. Parents. C. Friends. D. Environment.

【答案】28. A 29. B 30. D 31. A

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是说明文。主要论述情商比智商更重要，智商只表明一个是多么聪明，而情商则是决定一个人未来成功与否的关键。

28. 细节理解题。根据第一段的“*When they see other students doing better than them, they usually believe that those students have a higher IQ and that there is nothing they can do to change facts.* (当他们看到其他学生比他们做得更好时，他们通常会认为这些学生有更高的智商，而且他们无法改变事实)”可知，大多数学生认为别人在学习中的表现更好是因为高智商，故选 A。

29. 推理判断题。根据第二段的“*Professor Salovey suggests that when predicting someone's future success, their EQ might actually matter more than their IQ.* (萨洛维教授认为，当预测某人未来的成功时，他们的情商实际上可能比他们的智商更重要)”以及下文“*Perhaps their failure is because of their low EQ.* (也许他们的失败是因为他们的低情商)”可推断，情商在一个人未来的成功中扮演着更重要的角色，故选 B。

30. 推理判断题。根据第三段的“*On the other hand, there is little doubt that people with low EQs often have problems getting on with other people and dealing with difficult situations; thus they have a harder time surviving in life.* (另一方面，毫无疑问，具有低情商的人经常难以与他人相处和处理困难的情况；因此，他们在生活中更难生存)”可推断，高情商的人会与他人友好相处，故选 D。

31. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的“*The good news is that most social scientists agree that EQ has a lot to do with education. Compared with IQ that seems to be fixed the moment you were born, EQ could be improved with right approaches.* (好消息是，大多数社会科学家都一致认为，情商与教育有很大关系。与你一出生就能固定下来的智商相比，情商可以通过正确的方法得到提高)”可知，大多数社会科学家认为教育有助于提高情商，故选 A。