

昆山提招英语模拟卷（五）——阅读专题（议论文）

01

Seattle's public school system on Friday filed a lawsuit(起诉)against several Big Tech companies, including Facebook, TikTok, Snapchat and YouTube, claiming(声称)that their platforms have a negative influence on students' mental health and the ability of its schools to complete their educational tasks.

The school district, which is the largest in the state of Washington with nearly 50,000 students, claimed that in order to increase their income, the companies have successfully taken advantage of the vulnerable(易受影响的)brains of youth to lengthen the time users spend on their platforms. The action taken by the platforms has been a key factor in causing youth mental health problems, which has been marked by more and more youth struggling with anxiety, depression, thoughts of self-harm and so on.

As is visible(可见的), students experiencing anxiety, depression, and other mental health problems perform worse in school, and are less likely to attend school, more likely to take drugs. The district continues to take additional steps to train teachers and screen students for mental health symptoms(症状)who may need further support, but it needs an all-rounded, long-term plan helping with the growing mental health problems.

While a growing number of families have filed lawsuits against social media companies for their negative influence on the mental health of their children, it's unusual to see a school district take such a step.

TikTok, which has faced pressure from lawmaker for its potential effect on younger users, announced in July that it would introduce new ways to filter out(过滤掉)potentially problematic videos. TikTok also introduced a tool that aims to help people decide how much time they want to spend on the app. Snapchat, meanwhile, has introduced a parent guide aimed at online security, making parents more aware of how their teens use the app. That includes more information about who their kids have been talking to over the last week, without giving away(泄露)the content of those conversations.

32. Why did Seattle's public school system filed a lawsuit against several Big Tech companies?

- A. Their student's mental health has been harmed.
- B. Their teachers' teaching ability has been influenced.
- C. Their students' academic performance has been worsened.
- D. Their schools' ability to complete teaching tasks has been blocked.

33. What can we infer about the mental health problems of students in Seattle?

- A. They are slight but lasting.
- B. They are invisible and serious.
- C. They are rare but deadly.
- D. They are various and challenging.

34. What can we conclude from the action taken by TikTok?

- A. TikTok has done more harm than good to younger users.
- B. TikTok will give away children's conversations to their parents.
- C. TikTok will pay more attention to the online security of young users.
- D. TikTok has introduced a parent guide to filter out improper videos.

35. What's the social media companies' attitude to dealing with the lawsuit?

- A. Positive.
- B. Negative.
- C. Unconcerned.
- D. Ineffective.

02

Li Bai holds a wine cup in his hand, while Du Fu sits in front of a desk, writing poems on the paper in front of him. It's not that we have traveled to the past. Modern technology has brought them "back to life".

The two great poets, along with other humanoid robots—robots who look similar to real human beings, were presented at the World Robot Conference 2023 in late August in Beijing. "The skin is made of medical-grade bionic silicone(仿生硅胶), which is why the skin looks soft and even the veins(血管)can be seen through it," CGTN explained in a video about Liaoning-based producer EXBOBOTS.

Researchers are also trying hard to create other features of humans on robots. A US robotics startup Apptronic brought out its humanoid robot called Apollo on Aug 23. Apollo has around 30 muscles. However, "humans have around 300 muscles in our bodies," Nick Paine, the co-founder of the company, told CNN. For now, engineers can only reduce the number of the muscles, allowing them to do basic movements like holding objects and walking. "Apollo still has a long way to go," said Nick.

The robot also contains cameras and sensors in its head, helping it map out a 360-degree view of its environment. They also help the robot keep balance when walking on uncertain surfaces.

Nowadays, bionic human-like robots mostly work with humans, as tour guides or by helping visitors at front desks. There are also robots that share the work of nurses, such as handing out medicine. This could be because people are comfortable living and working with machines that look or act like them. They can "arouse strong feelings with people," a US robotics scientist Marc Raibert told New Yorker.

As more humanoid robots come out, safety will be the key, according to the Robot Report website. When a 70-kilogram robot breaks down and falls, humans nearby may be hurt.

32. What do we know about the robots of Li Bai and Du Fu?

- A. They are able to compose original poems. B. They can communicate with visitors.
C. They look lifelike in many aspects. D. They can learn from each other.

33. According to the text, what is the disadvantage of the robot Apollo?

- A. It cannot perform complex movements.
B. It cannot keep balance on some surfaces.
C. It moves very slowly when holding objects.
D. It lacks the ability to tell directions.

34. Why do some bionic robots mostly work with humans now?

- A. They are as clever as humans. B. They understand human needs very well.
C. People feel comfortable with them. D. People see them as trustworthy friends.

35. Why should people be careful around humanoid robots?

- A. They can easily break. B. They sometimes become uncontrollable.
C. They might intentionally cause harm. D. They could cause safety risks.

03

The findings of Nielsen Book Research's annual survey show that only 32% of British children under 13 are read to daily by an adult, for pleasure, down four percentage points on the previous year.

Most parents stop reading to their child by the age of eight, with just 19% of eight to 10-year-olds read to daily by an adult, across all socio-economic groups, down 3% on last year. Boys were less likely to be read to daily than girls at 14%, compared with 24%.

Another survey carried out by the National Literacy Trust found that the number of 8-to-18-year-olds reading for pleasure has now dropped to 52.5%, from 58.8% in 2019, with only a quarter(25.7%)reading daily, compared with 43% in 2018. The majority of boys and girls in every age group said they preferred screen time to reading.

Publisher Egmont, which co-funded the Nielsen research, said that the decline in parents reading to children signals a significant threat to children's well-being. It highlighted a strong relation between older children being read to, and children choosing to read independently for pleasure; 74%of 8-to-13-year-olds who were read to each day also read independently, compared with just 29%of those who were read to less than once a week.

Child expert Alison David stressed that a daily story time should be a part of the school day, as normal, unquestionable and as unchangeable as a lunch break. Ideally, she said, this should run into their teens. "The Department for Education states that nothing is more important than ensuring every child can read well, and the way to do this is to introduce a passion for reading for pleasure. This won't be achieved by guided reading lessons and tests. Space must be made in the school day for story time," said David. "Teachers are vastly overburdened by the curriculum(课程). Unless time is made for stories, it won't happen for all children every day, which it needs to—for our children's futures."

"Whether your children are dressed up today or not, sit down with them for 10 minutes every day and share a story," said Kirsten Grant, director of World Book Day. "We all know how important it is to our children's health to give them their 'five a day'. It's just as important for their well-being to read with them for ten a day."

32. What are the two surveys about?

- A. Children's reading habits.
- B. Gender differences in book choices.
- C. Children's after-class activities.
- D. Parent-child relationships.

33. Where can you find the data supporting "children being read to are likely to read by themselves"?

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

34. What did David expect the government to do?

- A. Reduce the burden of school teachers.
- B. Decrease the number of guided reading tests.
- C. Lengthen the lunch break period for children.
- D. Make space for reading in the school curriculum.

35. What is the purpose of Grant's words in the last paragraph?

- A. To entertain.
- B. To advertise.
- C. To persuade.
- D. To defend.

04

At first, they sounded distant, as if they were around a phone in a prison. But as we chatted, they slowly started to sound more like themselves. They told me personal stories I'd never heard. I learned about the first time my dad got drunk. Mum talked about getting in trouble for staying out late. They gave me life advice and told me things about their childhoods, as well as my own. It was amazing. For a moment I forgot I wasn't really talking to my parents at all, but to their digital copies.

This Mum and Dad live inside an app on my phone as voice assistants created by the company *HereAfter AI*. The company's goal is to let the living communicate with the dead. Technology like this, which lets you "talk" to people who have died, has been a mainstay of science fiction for decades. But now it's becoming a reality, thanks to advances in AI and voice technology. I wanted to test out what it might be like.

My real, flesh-and-blood parents are still alive and well; their virtual *versions*(虚拟版) were made just to help me understand the technology. But their digital copies offer a glimpse at a world where it's possible to have conversations with loved ones long after they're gone. From what I could know over a dozen conversations with my virtual parents, this really will make it easier to keep the people we loved close. It's not hard to see the attraction. People might turn to digital copies for comfort, or to mark special occasions like anniversaries.

But for some, this tech may be alarming or frightening. When I talked to friends about this article, some of them just went away. There's a common, deeply held belief that we shouldn't mess with death.

But I'm only human, and that worry ends up being washed away by the even scarier possibility of losing the people I love. If technology might help me hang onto them, is it so wrong to try?

32. Why does the writer describe "the talk" in paragraph 1?

- A. To present his opinion.
- B. To create a warm scene.
- C. To introduce the topic of the text
- D. To add some background information.

33. What can we learn about the technology mentioned?

- A. It allows users to live on an app.
- B. It leads users to lose their friends.
- C. It is invented by a science fiction writer.
- D. It offers a link between the dead and the living.

34. What is the writer's attitude towards the technology?

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

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

- A. You can talk to your parents.
- B. Parents appear on your phone.
- C. AI means never having to say goodbye.
- D. A breakthrough in AI may benefit you.

05

Tokyo, with around 37 million people calling it their home, is the world's most populated city which means it has the most people living in it. About 120 million people in total live in the country of Japan, which means that nearly a third of the country lives in one area.

The Japanese government is offering money to families to move away from the city Tokyo. The scheme(方案)aims to encourage young people to move to less popular villages and towns around the edge s of the city. The scheme has been running for the last three years, but the government has recently announced that it is increasing the amount of money it is offering to 1 million yen per child. To be able to claim the money, however, families must move outside the greater Tokyo area, live in their new homes for at least five years and one person must be in work or plan to open a new business.

Japanese officials hope that the offer will encourage families with children aged up to 18 to bring life to villages. This will help ease some of the pressure on space and public services in the center of Tokyo. They hope around 10,000 people will move from Tokyo to the countryside around it by 2027.

There is, in fact, a growing trend of young Tokyo-dwellers(居民)who want to leave behind urban life in the city to move to smaller, cheaper, and quieter parts of Japan. The small ski town of Niseko in Hokkaido is also enjoying a small increase in population, thanks to an explosion of interest overseas in Japan's ski slopes. But with Japan's vast government bureaucracy, its top schools, as well as companies all concentrated in Tokyo, escaping the capital looks set to remain a day dream for most.

32. What problem is Tokyo involved in at present?

- A. Tough business environment.
- B. A lack of foreign tourists.
- C. A too large population.
- D. High housing costs.

33. Why is the government improving the previous scheme?

- A. To help poor families go to cities.
- B. To let children receive better education.
- C. To urge the youth to leave their families.
- D. To encourage more people to leave Tokyo.

34. What can be expected of the population migration project?

- A. It might be a failure.
- B. It will be a growing trend.
- C. It will bring success to businesses.
- D. It will benefit government sectors.

35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Tokyo is an attractive city
- B. Tokyo has too many cars
- C. Japan pays to solve a population issue
- D. Japan faces the problem of low birth rate

06

For many years, a great number of scientists have accepted the idea that dinosaurs were killed by an asteroid(小行星), but another idea is now gaining attention. New research suggests that big volcanic eruptions(火山喷发) may have contributed to the end of dinosaurs.

About 66 million years ago, an asteroid hit the earth. The impact caused earthquakes and tsunamis(very large sea wave). Many scientists believe this allowed about 75% of all plants and animals on the earth to die off, including dinosaurs.

Now researchers from Dartmouth College in New Hampshire believe that the asteroid alone did not cause the mass extinction(灭绝) but that volcanoes may also have played a part. A team of scientists were studying the Deccan Plateau, a large mountainous area in southern India. They found signs of volcanic rock shaped into forms called basalt floods. Volcanic rocks are formed when a volcano erupts and sends out lava(岩浆), which then cools and becomes solid. Basalt floods are formed when either several small eruptions or one extremely large eruption floods huge areas of land with lava. These eruptions can block out the sun with ash(火山灰), stop plants from growing, and kill off animals' food supplies.

The scientists discovered that the basalt rocks formed at the time dinosaurs died out. This is a strong clue that a huge volcanic eruption could have contributed to the death of dinosaurs. The team called the eruption and asteroid a double-punch, which had dinosaurs wiped out from the planet completely.

There have been several mass extinctions, including the one that killed dinosaurs. Some of the other extinctions were caused by volcanoes, which supports the new idea that a volcano could have been involved in this one. Brenhin Keller said it is difficult to be sure which volcanic eruption caused which mass extinction. But, Keller said, "The results make it hard to pay no attention to the role of volcanism in extinction."

32. According to new research, what may contribute to the extinction of dinosaurs?

- A. Earthquakes. B. Volcanic eruptions. C. Tsunamis. D. Asteroid impacts.

33. What does the third paragraph focus on?

- A. Why volcanic rocks are formed. B. When dinosaurs became extinct.
C. Where volcanic eruptions happen. D. How volcanoes killed dinosaurs.

34. Which strongly proved the new finding of dinosaur extinction?

- A. One extremely large volcano erupted with lava.
B. Dinosaurs died out when basalt rocks formed.
C. Volcano lava and ash were harmful to dinosaurs.
D. Many asteroids hit the earth 66 million years ago.

35. What is Keller's attitude towards the new finding?

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

07

United Kingdom's Go Below offers adventure-packed cave tours in North Wales. But what made the company world-famous is the hotel set 419 meters below the ground level in a waste mine(矿井).

The entrance of the old waste mine is a 45-minute walk into the mountains. That's before you can enter the deep caves. After putting on the safety helmet, miner's lamp, harness(安全带), and shoes not allowing water to enter, you are ready to enter the underground world.

Although the improved way is much safer than before, it still takes an hour to reach the underground hotel. The impressive underground world has many huge natural caves. Along the way, you can see the remains of this 19th-century mine—old mine cars, broken tracks, and bridges.

Across the mine, cables in the air connect parts to get you safely, and really fast, from one side to the other. The exciting zip lines(滑索)glide over lakes and black deep holes so deep that you can barely see the bottom. During your journey, you will also see water or drink bottles of workers at that time.

Once you arrive at the camping base, you are welcomed with a hot drink. Then, the team provides you with a meal which can be vegetarian(素食的)upon request.

When you are finished with the food and chat at the picnic table, you can go back to your comfortable room and enjoy the deepest sleep you have ever experienced. The beds have thick quilts to keep you warm, as the temperature here is only 10°Celsius.

The underground hotel opens the door only once per week on Saturday nights. Depending on your taste, you can choose to sleep in a small wooden house or a cave with rocks and the soft light of the candles around you.

The morning starts with a wake-up call at 8 am, and after a quick breakfast, the staff will guide you back to the surface, so you can go and tell your friends and family that you slept in the world's deepest hotel!

32. What do visitors need to do before entering the underground world?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Get climbing training. | B. Have a health examination. |
| C. Wear protective equipment. | D. Learn the history of the mine. |

33. What can you expect to see in the underground world?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. Ancient wall paintings. | B. Different plants and wildlife. |
| C. Underground rivers and waterfalls. | D. Old mine cars, broken tracks, and bridges. |

34. What can we learn about the meal at this hotel?

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A. It respects different eating habits. | B. It involves local specialities. |
| C. It is to everyone's taste. | D. It is vegetable-based. |

35. When can visitors stay at the hotel?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Every day except Saturday. | B. Only at weekends. |
| C. Only on Sunday nights. | D. Only during weekdays. |

08

The color of the ocean has changed greatly over the last 20 years and human-caused climate change is probably responsible, according to a new study.

More than 56% of the world's oceans have changed color, and this cannot be explained by natural changes, said a team of researchers. Tropical(热带的)oceans close to the equator especially have become greener in the past two decades, reflecting changes in their ecosystems.

The color of the ocean is derived from the materials found in its upper layers. For example, a deep blue sea will have very little life in it, while a green color means there are ecosystems there. The ecosystems are based on plant-like small living things which include chlorophyll(叶绿素). The living things form the base of a food web which supports larger creatures such as fish, seabirds and some other sea animals.

It's not clear exactly how these ecosystems are changing, said study author Stephanie Dutkiewicz. Ocean ecosystems are finely balanced and any change in the small living things will influence the food chain. "All changes are causing an imbalance in the natural organization of ecosystems. Such imbalance will only get worse over time if our oceans keep heating,"she said. It will also affect the ocean's ability to act as a store of carbon(碳), Dutkiewicz said, as different living things take in different amounts of carbon.

The researchers are still working to find out exactly what the changes mean. However, what is clear, they said, is that the changes are being driven by human-caused climate change.

The researchers checked changes in ocean color from space by following how much greenor blue light was reflected from the surface of the sea. They studied the changes in color from 2002 to 2022. And then they used climate change models to see what would happen to the oceans both with additional(额外的)planet-heating pollution and without.

The color changes matched almost exactly what Dutkiewicz said would happen if greenhouse gases were added to the atmosphere—around 50% of our oceans would change color.

32. Which areas of the ocean have shown the greatest color change?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| A. Deep-sea areas with little life. | B. Oceans with lower temperatures. |
| C. Coastal areas close to large cities. | D. Tropical oceans near the equator. |

33. What does the underlined "is derived from" in para.3 mean?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Is reflected in something. | B. Comes from something. |
| C. Influences something. | D. Creates something. |

34. How can the changes in ecosystems influence oceans?

- | |
|---|
| A. They keep the balance among different living things. |
| B. They reduce the ocean's ability to store carbon. |
| C. They improve the health of large sea animals. |
| D. They make oceans support more life. |

35. What did the researchers use climate change models for?

- | |
|--|
| A. To support space exploration. |
| B. To find the sources of greenhouse gases. |
| C. To show future ocean temperature changes. |
| D. To study the influence of planet-heating pollution. |

09

Scientists in Europe have discovered that magpies(喜鹊)and crows(乌鸦)are using an unusual material to build their nests(巢)—spikes(防鸟钉)designed to keep birds away from buildings. The birds appear to be taking away the spikes from buildings and adding them to their own nests.

Auke-Florian Hiemstra is a Dutch scientist who studies how wild animals use materials made by humans. He has seen nests that include some pretty unusual materials—things like plastic flowers, sunglasses and even fishing lines. Mr Hiemstra thinks that in large cities, it's hard to find suitable materials to make nests, so birds build nests with whatever materials they can find.

Someone at a hospital in Antwerp, Belgium sent Mr Hiemstra a picture of a magpie nest. He never expected spikes could be used by magpies to build their nests. The top of the nest had thin spikes sticking out all over. The spikes were “anti-bird spikes”. They are usually placed on buildings to prevent birds from landing. But this time, the birds had used the spikes to make a nest.

Magpies and crows are known for being clever. The two kinds of birds are related, and are famous for being able to solve challenging problems. But the birds didn't use the spikes in exactly the same ways. The crows used the spikes on the inside of their nests to help make the nests stronger. Magpies have to worry about other birds, including crows, stealing their eggs. They appeared to use the spikes like humans do—putting them on top of their nests to keep other birds from landing.

Mr Hiemstra said, “We learned about several other nests in Europe that also used anti-bird spikes. What's more, there are probably more nests out there that are built with anti-bird spikes. They just haven't been found yet.”

32. Why do birds use unusual materials according to Mr Hiemstra?

- A. They make their nests unique.
- B. They provide better protection.
- C. They can be found easily.
- D. They are much stronger.

33. How did Mr Hiemstra feel when seeing the picture?

- A. Worried.
- B. Surprised.
- C. Satisfied.
- D. Confused.

34. What is the purpose of paragraph 4?

- A. To introduce the right ways to use spikes.
- B. To show magpies are much cleverer than crows.
- C. To explain crows and magpies can learn from humans.
- D. To tell us crows and magpies use spikes in different ways.

35. What do Mr Hiemstra's words in the last paragraph show?

- A. Birds in Europe first started to use anti-bird spikes to build nests.
- B. Humans need to learn more about birds' way of building nests.
- C. It's more difficult for birds to find suitable building materials.
- D. Anti-bird spikes may be used more widely to build nests.

10

A surprising discovery was reported by a team of South Korean researchers in late July. They said that they had created LK-99, a superconductor(超导体)that works at room temperatures and normal pressure levels.

When electricity travels through wires(电线), it loses some energy and heats up along the way because of resistance(电阻). Superconductors can let electricity flow through without any resistance. However, according to Science Daily, they usually only work at very low temperatures, around -200°C. It makes them difficult to produce and use.

After the team's report, LK-99 became the center of discussion. Scientists around the world began to copy the steps. However, as of mid-August, researchers had published several new reports showing that LK-99 is not a superconductor at room temperature. It was rather a magnetic material that has some characteristics of superconductors, said The New York Times.

Early in March, US scientists also said they had created such material, but the research is still waiting to be proved. Why have superconductors been a key focus of world science?

It could make the energy systems more efficient. Currently, around 8 to 15 percent of electricity is lost between the generator(发电站)and the user, according to China's CHINT Group, a leading new energy company with a global presence. Superconductors ensure that the loss will be no more. Each wire can carry much more electricity. "The electricity prices for everyone may be reduced to one-tenth of the current prices, Xu Qingjin at the Chinese Academy of Sciences told China Daily.

With superconductors, smartphones can be charged in a very short time, maybe just seconds. Electronic cars can travel longer distances, and drivers don't need to worry about running out of electricity in the middle of their trip. Since superconductors don't heat up, the power grid(电网)will be safer. We can have thinner phones and laptops because fans won't be needed to cool them.

"The development of all future technology needs the support of energy," wrote Zhou Hongyi, founder of 360 Security Group. "The problem of energy should be considered first, rather than just creating better technology."

32. What normally makes superconductors hard to use?

- A. Their working temperature.
- B. Their limited availability.
- C. Their zero resistance.
- D. Their high cost.

33. What did researchers discover about LK-99 by mid-August?

- A. It is a confirmed superconductor.
- B. It turned out to be a magnetic material.
- C. It has no potential for superconductivity.
- D. Its superconductivity is still not certain.

34. What do paragraphs 5 and 6 mainly talk about?

- A. Current electricity shortages.
- B. Progress in energy technology.
- C. Benefits of using superconductors.
- D. Difficulties in developing superconductors.

35. What does Zhou think of the development of technology?

- A. People should spare no effort to achieve it.
- B. It requires support from various aspects.
- C. It will help solve energy issues eventually.
- D. It should come after solving energy problems.

11

To snack or not to snack? That is the question for doctors and for you, as you try to decide what to do about your hungry stomach when it's nowhere close to mealtime. The short answer is: I have the snack.

Can snacking help you drop a few pounds? Yes. A smart snack can prevent the kind of unhealthy over-eating that comes from extreme hunger. "Your body is always talking to you—you just have to listen," said medicine specialist Robert Graham. "So if you're starting to feel a bit hungry, don't wait." But you can't grab any old snack. Chips and cookies boost your blood sugar quickly, which leads to the sugar crash. Instead, try nuts and fruits.

Snacking is a way to add a variety of nutrients(营养)to your diet. Maya Feller, a registered dietitian nutritionist, says you can't go wrong with a handful of mixed nuts, which can help your heart. Snacking on protein-rich foods helps to keep your muscle strong and staminal. The body can absorb only a limited amount of protein per meal, so distributing protein throughout the day via snacking can maximize protein intake.

If you've ever been unhappy with someone when you were hungry, you know that food can influence your mood. Snacking helps you avoid that position, resulting in fewer mood swings and better focus. Some studies have shown that healthy snacking may also improve memory and cognitive performance and help with mental health issues such as anxiety and depression. If you wait too long to eat between meals, your body thinks it's starving and releases the stress hormone to remind you, which can produce negative moods. In addition to drinking water, snacking on fresh fruits can help your brain.

There are different ways to go about(处理)this whole snacking things. Choose a healthy, filling option in an appropriate size, and the benefits don't stop at weight loss and improved health; your general approach to life might be affected. When you snack mindfully, it's easier to take a deep breath, focus on exactly what you're eating at that moment, and enjoy the day around you too.

32. How does the author develop the second paragraph?

- A. By listing numbers.
- B. By using metaphor.
- C. By using parallel structures.
- D. By giving examples.

33. What is closest in meaning to "staminal" in paragraph 3 ?

- A. Extreme.
- B. Stressed.
- C. Material.
- D. Energetic.

34. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. We should have the snack instead of main meals.
- B. Nuts and fruits may contribute to gaining weight.
- C. Good snack can help people lose weight and improve health.
- D. Snacking on cookies and chips can help with depression and anxiety.

35. In which column of a magazine can you most probably find this article?

- A. Fitness.
- B. Historical stories.
- C. Culture and customs.
- D. Traffic and holidays.

12

Do you have a younger brother? Does he always get in trouble? Well, there might be some science behind that.

According to a report from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second-borns are more likely than first-borns to behave badly, which could be why you from time to time consider your younger brother or sister sprites.

Researchers, who explored data from tens of thousands of sibling(兄弟姐妹)pairs from Denmark and Florida, found second-borns are 20% to 40% more likely to have behavioral problems. If you're the second-born child you may want to have a little chat with your parents. The reason why second-born siblings may be worse behaved than first-born is that parents tend to pay less attention to them.

"Second-born children tend to have less attention from the mother than their older siblings because first-born children experience their mother's maternity leave(产假). First-borns enjoy the rewards of not only their own time with Mum following their birth, but the time Mum takes off with younger siblings, too." the authors explain.

It's not just about the parents, however. Speaking to NRP, co-author Joseph Doyle said, "The first-born has role models, who are adults. And the second, later-born children have role models who are slightly unreasonable 2-year-olds, you know, their older siblings. The difference of parental investments and the sibling influences probably contribute to these differences we see in the labor market and what we find in behaviors against regulations, even against laws. It's just very difficult to separate those two things because they happen at the same time"

The results, the authors argue, have an important effect on social policy.

32. What does the underlined word "sprites" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Losers B. Troublemakers C. Close companions D. Parents' pets

33. According to the report, what influences the second-born children's behavior?

- A. Challenges of their elder siblings
B. The amount of attention they receive from parents
C. More family problems they are faced with
D. Fewer chances of talking with others

34. Joseph Doyle holds the opinion that the older siblings _____.

- A. have the same role models as their younger ones
B. are not to blame for their younger siblings' failure
C. are partly responsible for their younger siblings' problems
D. affect the parental investment and the labor market participation

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

- A. Parents Prefer First-Born Kids B. How Parents Improve Family Relationships
C. Social Policy Guides Family Education D. Why the Second-Born Tend to be Misbehaved

13

The kitchen is not just where we prepare meals. In many places, the kitchen is the heart of the home. It's where we connect with our family and friends. We have open talks about our pleasures and problems we met during the day while we make dinner or have a bite to eat. So, it can be a very busy room in the house.

Sometimes you need order in the kitchen for things to run smoothly. And sometimes you need one person to be in charge. Imagine you are cooking dinner for your friends. As you are making the soup, your friend Sara tastes it and says, "This needs more salt." So, she adds more salt. Harlan comes to taste your soup and throws some fresh black pepper into the pot and some dried herbs. Cecilia tastes the soup and pours in some vinegar. What will the soup be like?

You are happy to spend time with your friends. But, quite frankly, all their opinions about your soup are becoming annoying. Worst of all, you taste the soup and it's awful! And that is where we get the expression "too many cooks spoil the soup".

This expression describes an age-old problem: If too many people help to complete a task, it may not go very well. But, you may think, "If many people are trying to get something done, the task will get done faster." After all, American English also has the expression "many hands make light work".

To answer that point, I will draw your attention to the word "cook". Now, the cook is the leader in the kitchen. They may have assistants to help them. But the cook has the final say. So, what if a kitchen has many cooks? Who is the leader? Everyone! And that's where the trouble comes.

32. What does the author think of the kitchen according to the first paragraph?

- A. It is crowded in many houses.
- B. It is where we feed our body and soul.
- C. It helps to brighten up people's day.
- D. It serves as the most useful place in a home.

33. Why does the author take "your friends" as an example?

- A. To describe a common phenomenon(现象).
- B. To vividly introduce a saying.
- C. To explain a way to be a good cook.
- D. To stress the importance of teamwork.

34. Which situation agrees with "too many cooks spoil the soup"?

- A. A group of students get a task done together.
- B. Some volunteers discuss how to help others.
- C. Five designers want their own idea to be accepted.
- D. Many retired workers learn how to be a cook.

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

- A. What Happens with Too Many Cooks in the Kitchen?
- B. Should a Cook Be Open to Suggestions?
- C. What Could a Cook Do to Everyone's Satisfaction?
- D. Why Will Too Many Cooks Work in the Kitchen?

14

Melanie Guttman, co-founder of LG, a German climate(气候)group, once spent six days in prison after being arrested during a public gathering against “new normal”. She tells me that she just wanted to have a peaceful life, spend some time with the people she loved and start a family. But finally, she says, she’d be willing to be in prison even longer if it might make a difference. “I started to realize that no matter whether I’m in prison or not, I will never have those things.”

I have been turning over her words for what happened later. Vermont experienced storms last week, causing floods and resulting in deaths. An extreme heat brought the number of people in one Phoenix emergency room to levels never seen since the COVID-19 pandemic. The ocean water around the Florida Keys reached a temperature of over 90°F, seriously endangering coral reefs.

Many well-meant statesmen mention what’s happening as “new normal”. It’s meant, of course, to point out the long-term effects of putting large amounts of greenhouse gases into air. But the phrase of “new normal”, to me, also has the suggestion that now, at least, is “normal,” as if we’ve been riding a lift of global(全球的)temperature rise, and just arrived at the top floor. “It surely is hot up here at the new normal, but good thing is that it won’t get any worse.”

Unfortunately, though, it will. The changes we are experiencing are only quickening. Each new season is a baseline from which things will get stranger still. There’ll be yet more heat domes, storms, and flooding, coming at a faster and faster speed. By 2050, the world could be dealing with 1.2 billion climate refugees(难民)escaping for their lives.

One thing from Guttman’s words is clear: However bad things are now, they’re set to get a whole lot worse. We need to have the awareness that there is no “new normal” where we can stop to catch our breath. And, if we don’t do something, things will get worse.

32. Why is Guttman’s story mentioned?

- A. To explore what is behind the story.
- B. To describe what life holds in the future.
- C. To explain the cause of her being in prison.
- D. To experience her feeling of disappointment.

33. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us?

- A. The climate disasters.
- B. The storm.
- C. The extreme heat.
- D. The high water temperature.

34. Which view concerning “new normal” will cause an argument?

- A. The statesmen propose “new normal” with a good purpose.
- B. “New normal” alarms the long-term impact of climate change
- C. Things about global temperature at “new normal” won’t be worse.
- D. What Guttman wants will probably come to nothing at such a “new normal”.

35. What is the author’s attitude toward Guttman’s concern?

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

15

We all know reading can teach you facts, and knowing the right thing at the right time helps you be more successful. But is that the whole reason just about every smart, great person you can think of, from Bill Gates to Yu Minhong, credits much of their success to their reading? Of course not.

In fact, beyond simply educating us, books have more benefits(好处). They provide inspiration, guide our decisions, and sometimes even change our lives. Reading a good book can be so amazing that you forget about your troubles for a while. On top of that, reading helps us understand people from different walks of life. It gives us a window into their minds and hearts. Reading has many positive effects on your body as well. Research shows that people who read are less likely to suffer from anxiety. Regular readers also have lower rates of heart disease than those who do not read at all or only watch television. It works better and faster than other methods of relaxation, such as listening to music or drinking hot tea.

Of course, you are reading right now, but sorry, it doesn't count. The most important benefits come from devoting the time and attention to longer, deeper content. What type of reading is best for the brain? They believe that reading a novel closely to study literature and thinking about its value is an effective exercise in the brain, more effective than just reading for pleasure. Don't go fooling yourself into considering a look through Facebook as a brain workout.

I use Goodreads to track how many books I read, and try to increase the number every year. If you are inspired to get through more novels this year too, keep an eye on your brain's performance too, to see if it's making a difference. I can safely say that you'll be amazed at the result!

But seriously, have you read any good books lately? Let me know in the comments.

32. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

- A. Great persons like reading.
- B. Reading enriches people's life.
- C. Reading has far more benefits than listed.
- D. Bill Gates and Yu Minhong have good credit.

33. What do we know about reading according to paragraph 2?

- A. It frees us from trouble.
- B. It helps us better understand others.
- C. It is a useful way to treat heart disease.
- D. It can take the place of physical exercise.

34. Which of the following reading activities benefits you most?

- A. Turning to books for fun.
- B. Looking through articles online.
- C. Going through newspapers every morning.
- D. Thinking about its value while reading a novel.

35. Which may be the best title for the text?

- A. It's never too late to read.
- B. Deep reading works better.
- C. A good book is a good friend.
- D. There is no easy road to reading.

16

Thousands of emperor penguins in western Antarctica lost their chicks last year, largely due to gradually reducing sea ice, satellite data suggest.

While looking at satellite images in 2022, geographer Peter Fretwell noticed that ice in one area was melting(融化)especially early in the year. He and his colleagues wanted to measure the influence of this ice loss on emperor penguins in the Bellingshausen Sea off western Antarctica. So the researchers looked at satellite images of groups to determine the future of the breeding(繁殖)season. There were 62 emperor penguin groups throughout Antarctica. Of the five groups observed, four probably lost all their chicks, the team reports August 24.

Emperor penguins rely on stable(稳定的)sea ice throughout their breeding season. When an egg hatches(孵化), the newborn chick must fledge(羽化), losing its soft feathers to gain its waterproof coat. But in 2022, sea ice broke up before some groups were finished fledging. Without waterproof feathers, fledging birds were unable to survive, Fretwell says.

Some of those other groups have also experienced bad breeding seasons lately. On Antarctica's Brunt Ice Shelf, the world's second-largest emperor penguin group at the time had three years of breeding failure from 2016 to 2018 after storms broke up sea ice there, Fretwell and a colleague previously reported.

The new study, recording breeding failure across several groups at once, "is the first observation that agrees with the worst expectations of what could happen" as the Earth continues to warm, Schmidt says. "I'm worried—it's not a good sign." Recent estimates predict(预测)that the changing climate and melting sea ice could cut emperor penguin populations by more than half by 2100.

Although the future of emperor penguins is worrying, Fretwell still has hope. "If we can slow down global warming... we can turn around the future of the emperor penguin," he says. "But that window of opportunity is getting smaller, so we really have to act now."

32. What's Peter Fretwell's research aimed at?

- A. Figuring out why Antarctica's ice is melting.
- B. Knowing the effect of ice loss on emperor penguins.
- C. Working out the number of emperor penguin groups.
- D. Changing the emperor penguins' future in breeding season.

33. What can we learn from paragraphs 3 and 4?

- A. The birth rate of emperor penguins is very low.
- B. The growth process of emperor penguins is tough.
- C. The breaking up of sea ice leads to the breeding failure.
- D. The groups all have experienced bad breeding seasons.

34. What is special about the new study?

- A. It meets the worst expectations of what might happen.
- B. It records breeding failure of several groups at once.
- C. It predicts emperor penguins' population will decrease by half.
- D. It calls on people to change the future of the emperor penguin.

35. What is Fretwell's attitude toward the future of emperor penguins?

- A. Unclear.
- B. Negative.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Positive.

17

Sometimes our friends' behaviour can make us angry; sometimes we can see changes they need to make – but how do we tell them? Are there any ways to make difficult conversations easier?

It's important to have evidence(证据)that there is a problem. Evidence that can be agreed on makes it easier for other people to recognize problems. Once you have evidence, it's important to stress how it influences you and others. Psychologist Andrea Bonior suggests **framing** problems with "I" . Saying "I feel hurt that you spend less time with me" is better than "You never spend time with me!" .

Staying calm is of great importance. Being in tension might lead you to act badly and cause an argument. Bonior recommends you should accept that the conversation could make you anxious. If you think about this yourself, it can help you focus on positive results. If you recognize your anxiety to your friend, you will show a more human side. Another psychologist, Laura Brennan, points out how it's important that we let go of our self-respect and don't focus on the need to be proved right. This can help reduce tension.

Listening to the other person and asking questions can lower the potential for disagreement. Many experts recommend planning your words, so that you can say things in a way that avoids disagreement. However, Bonior is against overplanning as this can stop you being flexible enough to sincerely follow and join in the discussion.

Being patient is necessary. Complicated problems are unlikely to be solved with one conversation. Consider what is possible in one discussion, and that it may be harder than you thought. This will help you to set practical goals for what you can achieve.

32. Why should we keep calm in face of tension?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. To avoid an argument. | B. To respect ourselves. |
| C. To make ourselves anxious. | D. To focus on right things. |

33. What does the underlined word "framing" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. Reminding. | B. Expressing. | C. Ignoring. | D. Escaping. |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|

34. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Overplanning will cause argument. | B. Bonior supports overplanning words. |
| C. Argument will disappear by listening. | D. Many experts suggest planning words. |

35. What is the best title for the text?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. Good qualities of a true friend | B. Great power of communication |
| C. Effective ways to reduce tension | D. Talking to solve friendship problems |

18

Fatima Bushin was losing her sight and was scared. She said what worried her most wasn't the fear of a long, painful journey to blindness. She feared being unable to feed her family because blindness would keep her from working, as mothers do. The tragedy is that Bushin's condition was preventable and, if caught in time, stoppable. She was among thousands of women in Tanzania who suffered from trachoma(沙眼), an infectious disease affecting largely poor communities in developing countries. Trachoma is one of neglected tropical diseases, or NTDs, so named because they receive less attention than other tropical diseases.

All NTDs can be controlled or cured entirely with known public health approaches and interventions. Improved sanitation(环境卫生), medicines and medical procedures have produced truly remarkable results in preventing and controlling NTDs, including trachoma, in some of the world's poorest communities. Preventing, controlling and curing these diseases puts out poverty's fire at its base.

We know it can be done. Through long-term efforts, several of these NTDs have been stamped out in some countries such as Laos. To wipe out extreme poverty around the world, many countries continue to invest in what is one of the most successful foreign assistance programs. For example, U.S. Agency for International Development programs to combat NTDs have reached nearly 300 million people affected by diseases that can spoil the patients' appearance or weaken the patients physically.

For Bushin, the story ends well. Through foreign assistance program, she was able to have the surgery needed to treat trachoma and save her eyesight. The surgery is relatively simple, performed in an hour at an outpatient clinic, and costs less than \$300. In return, Bushin avoided a lifelong disability that would have condemned her family to poverty with little hope for escape.

Jan. 30 marks the World NTD Day, a day that global public health experts say is needed to focus attention on the fight against tropical diseases. The success of the global fight against NTDs is good news for millions of people. It has been life-changing for a mother in Tanzania who continues to be able to provide for her family thanks to the constant efforts being made that kept her family out of poverty by saving her eyesight.

32. What was the greatest concern of Bushin?

- A. The possible loss of her eyesight.
- B. The slim chance of getting rid of poverty.
- C. The potential inability to support her family.
- D. The deliberate neglect of her by her parents.

33. What does the underlined part "stamped out" in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?

- A. Caught.
- B. Removed.
- C. Tracked.
- D. Analyzed.

34. In what tone does the author describe the treatment of NTDs?

- A. Critical.
- B. Regretful.
- C. Humorous.
- D. Positive.

35. What can we infer from the text?

- A. NTDs could be cured earlier than expected.
- B. Poverty and disease tend to be largely connected.
- C. Infectious diseases will be the biggest global issue.
- D. International cooperation is a must for treating a disease.

19

In most cases, people pick the easiest way out: the path of least resistance. Yet, it is the hard choice—the path of most resistance—that is more beneficial and provides most success in the long run. How do these paths differ? What are the dangers of an easy life? What are the rewards for a hard life?

Taking the path of least resistance means choosing the easiest available option, without thinking about its long-term consequences. For example, you eat whatever and whenever you like. It may feel nice at first but they have a very high price—guaranteed obesity(肥胖). Most people in modern world follow this path, and this is why so many people struggle without self-control, good habits, etc.

The path of most resistance is about choosing the option that will lead to more personal growth, even if it means suffering in the early stage. For example, it may cost you a lot to quit watching TV for hours. But over the long term, you'll free up a lot of time that will lead to a more satisfying life than that of a couch potato. At first sight, this way is unattractive. It requires effort and loss of pleasure, and leads to potential suffering. Yet, on the other side of all that lies a world of more confidence and self-control. In the end, they more than make up for the passing shallow pleasures.

We're lazy by nature. Some may point out that because of this laziness that we now enjoy so many wonders of technology that people in the past would kill to have. But ask the same individuals praising laziness if they would be happy living a life where everything is given to them the moment they think about it. They would have zero difficulties, no aims in life and no obstacle to get over and no wise human would want such an existence.

32. How does the author show the dangers of choosing the easy path?

- A. By asking questions.
- B. By giving examples.
- C. By giving explanations.
- D. By making a comparison.

33. What does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Watching TV for hours.
- B. Getting shallow pleasures.
- C. Having many life struggles.
- D. Choosing the path of most resistance.

34. Which of the following would the author agree with?

- A. Life is to be enjoyed, not suffered.
- B. There should be some challenges in life.
- C. Set your life goals as early as possible.
- D. Good habits provide short-term pleasures.

35. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To tell us humans are lazy by nature.
- B. To encourage us to take the hard path of life.
- C. To prove that laziness leads to wonders in life.
- D. To show the common lifestyles of young people.

20

There is an old Chinese proverb that states “One generation plants the trees; another gets the shade,” and this is how it should be with mothers and daughters. The relationship between a mother and a daughter is sometimes confusing. The relationship can be similar to friendship. However, the mother and daughter relationship has unique characteristics that distinguish it from a friendship. These characteristics include a hierarchy(等级)of responsibilities and unconditional love, which preclude mothers and daughters from being best friends.

Marina, 27 years old, said, “I love spending time with my mom, but I wouldn’t consider her my best friend. Best friends don’t pay for your wedding. Best friends don’t remind you how they carried you in their body and gave you life! Best friend: don’t tell you how wise they are because they have been alive at least 20 years longer than you.” This doesn’t mean that the mother and daughter relationship can’t be very close and satisfying.

While some adult relationships are still troubled, many find them to be extremely rewarding. This generation of mothers and adult daughters has a lot in common, which increases the likelihood of shared companionship. Mothers and daughters have always shared the common experience of being homemakers, responsible for maintaining and passing on family values and traditions. Today contemporary mothers and daughters also share the experience of the workforce and technology, which may bring them even closer together.

Best friends may or may not continue to be best friends, but for better or worse, the mother and daughter relationship is permanent, even if for some unfortunate reason they aren’t speaking. The mother and child relationship is closer than any other. There is not an equal relationship. Daughters should not feel responsible for their mother’s emotional well-being. It isn’t that they don’t care deeply about their mothers. It’s just that they shouldn’t be burdened with their mother’s well-being.

The mother and daughter relationship is a relationship that is not replaceable by any other. Mothers never stop being mothers, which includes frequently wanting to protect their daughters and often feeling responsible for their happiness. Mothers always “trump(胜过)” friends.

32. What does the underlined word “preclude” in paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. differ B. prevent C. benefit D. change

33. What do we know from the text?

- A. The mother and daughter relationship can be replaced by a best friend.
B. A mother’s love brings her and her daughter a close friendship.
C. The mother and daughter relationship goes beyond best friends’ friendship.
D. Marina has a troubled relationship with her mother.

34. How does the author mainly prove his statements?

- A. By listing data. B. By giving explanations.
C. By quoting sayings. D. By giving examples.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. How to Be a Good Mother and Daughter?
B. Who Is a Mother’s Best Friend?
C. Mothers or Friends?
D. Can a Mother Be a Daughter’s Best Friend?

21

I know that some of you are still adjusting to being back at school. But I'm here today because I have something important to discuss with you. I'm here because I want to talk with you about your education and what's expected of all of you in this new school year.

And this isn't just important for your own life and your own future. What you make of your education will decide nothing less than the future of this country. The future of our country depends on you. What you're learning in school today will determine whether we as a nation can meet our greatest challenges in the future.

You'll need the knowledge and problem-solving skills you learn in science and math to cure diseases like cancer and to develop new energy technologies and protect our environment. You'll need the insights and critical-thinking skills you gain in history and social studies to build our country. You'll need the creativity and ingenuity you develop in all your classes to build new companies that will create new jobs and boost our economy. We need every single one of you to develop your talents and your skills and your intellect so you can help us old folks solve our most difficult problems.

The circumstances of your life—what you look like, where you come from, how much money you have, what you've got going on at home—none of that is an excuse for neglecting your homework or having a bad attitude in school. That's no excuse for talking back to your teacher, or cutting class, or dropping out of school. There is no excuse for not trying.

Where you are right now doesn't have to determine where you'll end up. No one's written your future for you, because here in our country, you write your own future. You make your own future. Whatever you resolve to do, I want you to commit to it. I want you to really work at it.

32. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Students adjust to their new schools easily.
- B. Students wish they could be still on holiday.
- C. Students decide to live up to their expectations.
- D. Students influence the future of the whole country.

33. Which skill should students have is not mentioned in paragraph 3?

- A. Problem solving.
- B. Creativity.
- C. Critical thinking.
- D. Independent thinking.

34. What does the speech mainly focus on?

- A. Opportunities in creating new jobs.
- B. Great challenges in this new school year.
- C. The strategies of protecting environment.
- D. The responsibilities for students' own education.

35. What should you do in your new school year according to the speaker?

- A. Talk back to our teachers at all time.
- B. Have a negative attitude in school occasionally.
- C. Devote ourselves to whatever we are intended to do.
- D. Make excuses for neglecting homework if necessary.

22

Is looking fashionable more important than being comfortable? Many people seem to think so, judging(判断)by the things they wear. But fashion is not everything. It is more important to be a healthy and good person.

People go to great lengths to be fashionable. Some people think they have to have a certain body type, so they go on extreme, unhealthy diets in order to change their bodies. In addition, many women wear uncomfortable fashions, such as high-heeled shoes that cause pain to their feet, and tight body shapers that limit blood flow. Men and women alike spend time and money on products that change their natural hair color or hairstyle. Some people even spend several hours a day in front of a mirror. Is fashion so important that people spend so much time and effort changing what they look like?

If the purpose of fashion is to make a person feel good, it does not make sense that he or she would go through so much discomfort to be fashionable. Fashion should not come first. People should put their health and positive image in the first place. What people wear does not say anything about their personalities. Instead of spending hours choosing a dress, perhaps you should call your friends and do something together, such as playing soccer or badminton. Instead of going on strict diets and forcing yourself to stay hungry, why not eat some healthy foods and then exercise? By doing these things, you can keep a healthy lifestyle and truly grow as a person.

32. Why does the author include questions in the text?

- A. To enrich the content.
- B. To introduce a new topic.
- C. To present different ideas.
- D. To encourage readers to think.

33. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The fact about fashion industry.
- B. Reasons why fashion is important.
- C. The price to pay for being fashionable.
- D. Products popular with fashion followers.

34. Which of the following activities would the author most likely recommend?

- A. Going skiing with friends.
- B. Starting a new diet with a friend.
- C. Changing hairstyles every week.
- D. Shopping for fashionable clothes.

35. What is the author's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. To introduce the latest fashion trends.
- B. To tell readers how to remain fashionable.
- C. To advise readers to value health over fashion.
- D. To show readers advantages and disadvantages of dieting.

23

If you are reading this, you were probably born in the 2000s. The oh-ohs. The 21st century. That would make you young, creative, and no doubt smart. Maybe good-looking, too. Right? But what do other people think about your generation?

Some adults worry that you're more interested in the screen in front of you than the world around you. They think of you as the "face-down generation" because you use your phone so much. They wonder how you will deal with school, friends and family. Are today's teenagers too busy texting and taking selfies(自拍)to become successful in real life—or "IRL", as you would say?

Other adults worry that today's youth are spoiled(溺爱)and don't want to face the challenges of adult life. Many children born in the 1990s and 2000s were raised by "helicopter parents" who were always there to guide and help their children with a busy schedule filled with homework and after-school activities such as dancing, drawing, or sports. With parents who do everything for them, today's youth seem to prefer to live like teenagers even when they are in their 20s or 30s.

Does the face-down generation need a heads-up? Well, probably not. The fact is that many of today's teenagers are better educated and more creative than past generations. They also seem to be willing to become leaders. More young people than ever volunteer to help their communities. There are also brave young people such as Malala Yousafzai, the teenager who won the 2014 Noble Peace Prize for pushing girls' rights to go to school.

So if you're one of the oh-ohs, there's no reason to be worried about the future. Things are looking up for the face-down generation. Chances are that you do GR8(great)and LOL(laugh out loud).

32. Who is this passage written for?

- A. The teenagers B. The teachers C. The parents D. The oh-ohs

33. What do helicopter parents always do?

- A. Help and direct their children. B. Do homework instead of children.
C. Guide children to face challenges. D. Plan a busy schedule for children.

34. How does the writer feel about the younger generation?

- A. Anxious. B. Confident. C. Satisfied. D. Helpless

35. What can we learn according to the passage?

- A. Parents should put down their phones.
B. Young people should be better educated.
C. The oh-ohs should be hopeful about the future.
D. Face-down generation should raise their heads.

24

Danone Portugal introduced a new yogurt named Juntos. For every pack of yogurt that a person bought, he would donate yogurt to a family in need. Danone had done its research. Increasingly, people say they want to buy from brands that give them a sense of purpose. Surely a yogurt that helped the needy would be appealing. But Juntos was a failure. Despite sinking millions into a marketing campaign, Danone pulled Juntos from the market only months after it was launched. Now the same product is simply marketed as a tasty yogurt.

What happened? To find the reason behind Juntos' failure, Lawrence Williams and his colleagues did an experiment where they showed people some products and asked these people to pick one option. They reminded some to focus on the "purposeful and valuable" aspect while others were told to "enjoy themselves" and focus on "delight and pleasure." They found that participants who prioritized meaning preferred the less expensive product when compared with people who put pleasure in the first place.

So why were meaning-seekers cheaping out? Lawrence Williams asked participants to explain their decision-making to find out. He learned that meaning-oriented people were not thinking about how the product they might buy could bring meaning to their lives. Instead, they were occupied with what else they could do with their money.

I am all for people making wise and strategic financial choices. But cheap products can create many problems. Inexpensive options often do not last as long as the higher-end ones. As a result, we shop more often, which is ultimately worse for our wallets. Plus, that spending pattern can do a greater damage to the environment. Thanks in part to fast fashion, people buy 60 percent more clothing today than they did 15 years ago. The fashion industry alone emits more greenhouse gases than international flights and maritime(海洋的)shipping combined.

So before you dive into your wallet for some deals, try not to fix only on what you are spending or saving. Think carefully about what you are buying, too.

32. What is the main reason for the failure of Juntos?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. It ignored marketing strategies. | B. It priced itself relatively high. |
| C. It lacked a particularly good taste. | D. It focused on delight and pleasure. |

33. What can be inferred about meaning seekers?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. They frequent high-end stores. | B. They think products extend their lives. |
| C. They hesitate to make decisions. | D. They make more purchases with money. |

34. How is Paragraph 4 mainly developed?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. By giving some examples. | B. By listing numbers and data. |
| C. By explaining reasons. | D. By making some comparisons. |

35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. Innovation: a Product's Life | B. To Buy or not to Buy |
| C. Meaning seekers or Quality-pursuers | D. Fast Fashion: a Hit to Your Wallet |

25

We're always encouraging students to read fiction(小说).

We push them towards the library doors, wave the latest David Walliams bestsellers in their faces and catch them in the passage suggesting they read the latest novels.

But do we ever point them in the direction of newspaper websites, travel guides or historical reports?

The ability to read and write isn't just about how often students pick up books; it's also about the types of texts they read. And that should mean as much non-fiction as fiction.

This does present challenges, as Doug Lemov said in *Reading Reconsidered*, "Understanding non-fiction needs a strong base of knowledge, but reading non-fiction is also one of the primary ways such a base of knowledge is built."

This is why we must introduce non-fiction to children from an early age. The more non-fiction young people read in school, with the guidance of teachers, the more chances they will have to build up a large store of background knowledge to help them understand more difficult texts later on. To do this, we must give more lesson time to non-fiction.

Every teacher in every subject also needs to take responsibility for this. Reading has something to do with all subjects, all of which come with their own reading difficulties. Lemov suggests students should be given the chance to read more than one text on any given topic. So, when learning about the Battle of Waterloo in history, why not read some articles about the event? And when studying Dickens in English, why not read it alongside some parts chosen from his own *Sketches by Boz*?

For non-fiction to be most helpful for students, it should be as undiluted as possible. Texts should keep their non-fiction features(特点) and difficult words should not be taken away to create a simpler text. In fact, non-fiction is one of the best ways to make students learn difficult words.

It is also easy to find a huge number of non-fiction texts online. You can even share sources with students. This is especially important for those students going into higher education.

32. The author raises the question in Paragraph 3 to _____.

- A. compare different ideas
- B. doubt a common practice
- C. show the necessity of reading
- D. question why students read fiction

33. Why should teachers spend more lesson time on non-fiction?

- A. To increase students' understanding.
- B. To get students to study independently.
- C. To find excellent students.
- D. To make lessons changeable.

34. What does Lemov suggest teachers in every subject do to help students?

- A. Teach them to learn from history.
- B. Help them with reading difficulties.
- C. Encourage them to read related articles.
- D. Share stories of famous people with them.

35. What does the underlined word "undiluted" in the last but one paragraph mean?

- A. Easy.
- B. Popular.
- C. Unexpected.
- D. Unchanged.

答案与解析

01

Seattle's public school system on Friday filed a lawsuit(起诉)against several Big Tech companies, including Facebook, TikTok, Snapchat and YouTube, claiming(声称)that their platforms have a negative influence on students' mental health and the ability of its schools to complete their educational tasks.

The school district, which is the largest in the state of Washington with nearly 50,000 students, claimed that in order to increase their income, the companies have successfully taken advantage of the vulnerable(易受影响的)brains of youth to lengthen the time users spend on their platforms. The action taken by the platforms has been a key factor in causing youth mental health problems, which has been marked by more and more youth struggling with anxiety, depression, thoughts of self-harm and so on.

As is visible(可见的), students experiencing anxiety, depression, and other mental health problems perform worse in school, and are less likely to attend school, more likely to take drugs. The district continues to take additional steps to train teachers and screen students for mental health symptoms(症状)who may need further support, but it needs an all-rounded, long-term plan helping with the growing mental health problems.

While a growing number of families have filed lawsuits against social media companies for their negative influence on the mental health of their children, it's unusual to see a school district take such a step.

TikTok, which has faced pressure from lawmaker for its potential effect on younger users, announced in July that it would introduce new ways to filter out(过滤掉)potentially problematic videos. TikTok also introduced a tool that aims to help people decide how much time they want to spend on the app. Snapchat, meanwhile, has introduced a parent guide aimed at online security, making parents more aware of how their teens use the app. That includes more information about who their kids have been talking to over the last week, without giving away(泄露)the content of those conversations.

32. Why did Seattle's public school system filed a lawsuit against several Big Tech companies?

- A. Their student's mental health has been harmed.
- B. Their teachers' teaching ability has been influenced.
- C. Their students' academic performance has been worsened.
- D. Their schools' ability to complete teaching tasks has been blocked.

33. What can we infer about the mental health problems of students in Seattle?

- A. They are slight but lasting.
- B. They are invisible and serious.
- C. They are rare but deadly.
- D. They are various and challenging.

34. What can we conclude from the action taken by TikTok?

- A. TikTok has done more harm than good to younger users.
- B. TikTok will give away children's conversations to their parents.
- C. TikTok will pay more attention to the online security of young users.
- D. TikTok has introduced a parent guide to filter out improper videos.

35. What's the social media companies' attitude to dealing with the lawsuit?

- A. Positive.
- B. Negative.
- C. Unconcerned.
- D. Ineffective.

【答案】32. A 33. B 34. C 35. A

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是新闻报道(可以归类为说明文)。报道了西雅图公立学校系统对 Facebook、TikTok、Snapchat 和 YouTube 等几家科技巨头提起了诉讼,声称它们的平台对学生的心理健康有负面影响,阻碍了学校的教育任务。学区称需要全面、长期的计划来解决不断增长的青少年心理健康问题。

32. 细节理解题。根据第一段“Seattle's public school system on Friday filed a lawsuit(起诉)against several Big Tech companies, including Facebook, TikTok, Snapchat and YouTube, claiming(声称)that their platforms have a negative influence on students' mental health and the ability of its schools to complete their educational tasks.”(西雅图的公立学校系统周五对包括 Facebook, TikTok, Snapchat 和 YouTube 在内的几家大型科技公司提起诉讼,声称它们的平台对学生的心理健康和学校完成教育任务的能力产生负面影响)可知,西雅图的公立学校系统对几家大型科技公司提起诉讼是因为它们的平台对学生的心理健康和学校完成教育任务的能力产生负面影响,故选 A 项。

33. 推理判断题。根据第二段“the companies have successfully taken advantage of the vulnerable(易受影响的)brains of youth to lengthen the time users spend on their platforms. The action taken by the platforms has been a key factor in causing youth mental health problems, which has been marked by more and more youth struggling with anxiety, depression, thoughts of self-harm and so on.”(这些公司成功地利用了年轻人脆弱的大脑,延长了用户在其平台上花费的时间。这些平台所采取的行动是造成青少年心理健康问题的一个关键

因素,越来越多的青少年在焦虑、抑郁、自残等想法中挣扎)”可知,越来越多的青少年在焦虑、抑郁、自残等想法中挣扎,而这些问题都是无形的但是严重的,故选 B 项。

34. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“TikTok, which has faced pressure from lawmaker for its potential effect on younger users, announced in July that it would introduce new ways to filter out(过滤掉)potentially problematic videos. TikTok also introduced a tool that aims to help people decide how much time they want to spend on the app.(TikTok 因其对年轻用户的潜在影响而面临立法者的压力,该公司于 7 月宣布,它将引入新的方法来过滤掉可能有问题的视频。TikTok 还推出了一款工具,旨在帮助人们决定他们想在这款应用上花多少时间)”可知, TikTok 积极采取行动,减少对青少年的影响,所以将更加关注年轻用户的网络安全,故选 C 项。

35. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“TikTok, which has faced pressure from lawmaker for its potential effect on younger users, announced in July that it would introduce new ways to filter out(过滤掉)potentially problematic videos. TikTok also introduced a tool that aims to help people decide how much time they want to spend on the app. Snapchat, meanwhile, has introduced a parent guide aimed at online security, making parents more aware of how their teens use the app. That includes more information about who their kids have been talking to over the last week, without giving away(泄露)the content of those conversations.(TikTok 因其对年轻用户的潜在影响而面临立法者的压力,该公司于 7 月宣布,它将引入新的方法来过滤掉可能有问题的视频。TikTok 还推出了一款工具,旨在帮助人们决定他们想在这款应用上花多少时间。与此同时, Snapchat 推出了一款旨在提高网络安全的家长指南,让家长更清楚自己的孩子是如何使用这款应用的。其中包括更多关于孩子在过去一周与谁交谈的信息,但不会透露这些对话的内容)”可知,社交媒体公司对这提起诉讼,采取积极的行动去解决问题,所以态度是积极的,故选 A 项。

02

Li Bai holds a wine cup in his hand, while Du Fu sits in front of a desk, writing poems on the paper in front of him. It's not that we have traveled to the past. Modern technology has brought them “back to life”.

The two great poets along with other humanoid robots—robots who look similar to real human beings,

were presented at the World Robot Conference 2023 in late August in Beijing. “The skin is made of medical-grade bionic silicone(仿生硅胶), which is why the skin looks soft and even the veins(血管)can be seen through it,” CGTN explained in a video about Liaoning-based producer EXBOBOTS.

Researchers are also trying hard to create other features of humans on robots. A US robotics startup Appteronik brought out its humanoid robot called Apollo on Aug 23. Apollo has around 30 muscles. However, “humans have around 300 muscles in our bodies,” Nick Paine, the co-founder of the company, told CNN. For now, engineers can only reduce the number of the muscles, allowing them to do basic movements like holding objects and walking. “Apollo still has a long way to go,” said Nick.

The robot also contains cameras and sensors in its head, helping it map out a 360-degree view of its environment. They also help the robot keep balance when walking on uncertain surfaces.

Nowadays, bionic human-like robots mostly work with humans, as tour guides or by helping visitors at front desks. There are also robots that share the work of nurses, such as handing out medicine. This could be because people are comfortable living and working with machines that look or act like them. They can “arouse strong feelings with people,” a US robotics scientist Marc Raibert told New Yorker.

As more humanoid robots come out, safety will be the key, according to the Robot Report website. When a 70-kilogram robot breaks down and falls, humans nearby may be hurt.

32. What do we know about the robots of Li Bai and Du Fu?

- A. They are able to compose original poems. B. They can communicate with visitors.
C. They look lifelike in many aspects. D. They can learn from each other.

33. According to the text, what is the disadvantage of the robot Apollo?

- A. It cannot perform complex movements.
B. It cannot keep balance on some surfaces.
C. It moves very slowly when holding objects.
D. It lacks the ability to tell directions.

34. Why do some bionic robots mostly work with humans now?

- A. They are as clever as humans. B. They understand human needs very well.
C. People feel comfortable with them. D. People see them as trustworthy friends.

35. Why should people be careful around humanoid robots?

- A. They can easily break. B. They sometimes become uncontrollable.
C. They might intentionally cause harm. D. They could cause safety risks.

【答案】32. C 33. A 34. C 35. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇新闻报道(可以归类为说明文)。文章主要介绍了在 2023 年世界机器人大会上亮相的李白和杜甫等人形机器人,并强调了安全将是未来人形机器人的关键问题之一。

32. 推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Li Bai holds a wine cup in his hand, while Du Fu sits in front of a desk, writing poems on the paper in front of him. It's not that we have traveled to the past.(李白手里端着酒杯,杜甫坐在书桌前,在他面前的纸上写诗)”以及第二段“The two great poets, along with other humanoid robots—robots who look similar to real human beings, were presented at the World Robot Conference 2023 in late August in Beijing. “The skin is made of medical-grade bionic silicone(仿生硅胶), which is why the skin looks soft and even the veins(血管)can be seen through it,” CGTN explained in a video about Liaoning-based producer EXBOBOTS.(这两位伟大的诗人,以及其他类人机器人——长得像真人的机器人——在 8 月底于北京举行的 2023 年世界机器人大会上亮相。“皮肤是由医用级仿生硅胶制成的,这就是为什么皮肤看起来很柔软,甚至可以看到静脉。”CGTN 在一段关于辽宁生产商 EXBOBOTS 的视频中解释道)”可知,李白和杜甫的机器人在很多方面看起来都很逼真,故选 C。
33. 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“However, “humans have around 300 muscles in our bodies,” Nick Paine, the co-founder of the company, told CNN. For now, engineers can only reduce the number of the muscles, allowing them to do basic movements like holding objects and walking. “Apollo still has a long way to go,” said Nick.(然而,该公司的联合创始人尼克·潘恩在接受 CNN 采访时表示:“人类体内大约有 300 块肌肉。”目前,工程师们只能减少肌肉的数量,让它们做一些基本的动作,比如拿东西和走路。“阿波罗还有很长的路要走,”尼克说)”可知,目前机器人只能做一些基本的动作,换句话说,目前机器人做不了复杂的动作,故选 A。
34. 细节理解题。根据文章第五段“Nowadays, bionic human-like robots mostly work with humans, as tour guides or by helping visitors at front desks. There are also robots that share the work of nurses, such as handing out medicine. This could be because people are comfortable living and working with machines that look or act like them.(如今,仿生人形机器人大多与人类一起工作,担任导游或在前台帮助游客。还有一些机器人可以分担护士的工作,比如分发药物。这可能是因为人们对与看起来或行为像他们的机器一起生活和工作感到舒适)”可知,目前仿生人形机器人大多与人类一起工作是因为人们对与看起来或行为像他们的机器一起生活和工作感到舒适,故选 C。
35. 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“As more humanoid robots come out, safety will be the key, according to the Robot Report website. When a 70-kilogram robot breaks down and falls, humans nearby may be hurt.(据机器人报告网站称,随着越来越多的人形机器人问世,安全将是关键。当一个 70 公斤重的机器人发生故障并摔倒时,附近的人可能会受伤)”可知,机器人可能会造成安全问题,所以人们要对此抱有谨慎的态度,故选 D。

03

The findings of Nielsen Book Research's annual survey show that only 32% of British children under 13 are read to daily by an adult, for pleasure, down four percentage points on the previous year.

Most parents stop reading to their child by the age of eight, with just 19% of eight to 10-year-olds read to daily by an adult, across all socio-economic groups, down 3% on last year. Boys were less likely to be read to daily than girls at 14%, compared with 24%.

Another survey carried out by the National Literacy Trust found that the number of 8-to-18-year-olds reading for pleasure has now dropped to 52.5%, from 58.8% in 2019, with only a quarter(25.7%)reading daily, compared with 43% in 2018. The majority of boys and girls in every age group said they preferred screen time to reading.

Publisher Egmont, which co-funded the Nielsen research, said that the decline in parents reading to children signals a significant threat to children's well-being. It highlighted a strong relation between older children being read to, and children choosing to read independently for pleasure; 74%of 8-to-13-year-olds who were read to each day also read independently, compared with just 29%of those who were read to less than once a week.

Child expert Alison David stressed that a daily story time should be a part of the school day, as normal, unquestionable and as unchangeable as a lunch break. Ideally, she said, this should run into their teens. “The Department for Education states that nothing is more important than ensuring every child can read well, and the way to do this is to introduce a passion for reading for pleasure. This won't be achieved by guided reading lessons and tests. Space must be made in the school day for story time,” said David. “Teachers are vastly overburdened by the curriculum(课程). Unless time is made for stories, it won't happen for all children every day, which it needs to—for our children's futures.”

“Whether your children are dressed up today or not, sit down with them for 10 minutes every day and share a story,” said Kirsten Grant, director of World Book Day. “We all know how important it is to our children's health to give them their ‘five a day’. It's just as important for their well-being to read with them for ten a day.”

32. What are the two surveys about?
A. Children's reading habits. B. Gender differences in book choices.
C. Children's after-class activities. D. Parent-child relationships.
33. Where can you find the data supporting "children being read to are likely to read by themselves"?
A. In paragraph 1. B. In paragraph 2. C. In paragraph 3. D. In paragraph 4.
34. What did David expect the government to do?
A. Reduce the burden of school teachers.
B. Decrease the number of guided reading tests.
C. Lengthen the lunch break period for children.
D. Make space for reading in the school curriculum.
35. What is the purpose of Grant's words in the last paragraph?
A. To entertain. B. To advertise. C. To persuade. D. To defend.

【答案】32. A 33. D 34. D 35. C

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了两项关于儿童阅读习惯的调查以及说明了调查结果。

32. 细节理解题。根据第一段“The findings of Nielsen Book Research's annual survey show that only 32% of British children under 13 are read to daily by an adult, for pleasure, down four percentage points on the previous year.(尼尔森图书研究公司的年度调查结果显示, 只有 32% 的 13 岁以下的英国儿童每天由成年人阅读, 以获得乐趣, 比前一年下降了 4 个百分点)”以及第三段“Another survey carried out by the National Literacy Trust found that the number of 8-to-18-year-olds reading for pleasure has now dropped to 52.5%, from 58.8% in 2019, with only a quarter(25.7%)reading daily, compared with 43% in 2018.(英国国家扫盲信托基金会进行的另一项调查发现, 8 至 18 岁的青少年中, 为了消遣而阅读的人数从 2019 年的 58.8% 降至 52.5%, 其中只有四分之一(25.7%)的人每天阅读, 而 2018 年这一比例为 43%)”可知, 这两项调查是关于儿童的阅读习惯的, 故选 A。
33. 推理判断题。根据第四段“Publisher Egmont, which co-funded the Nielsen research, said that the decline in parents reading to children signals a significant threat to children's well-being. It highlighted a strong relation between older children being read to, and children choosing to read independently for pleasure; 74% of 8-to-13-year-olds who were read to each day also read independently, compared with just 29% of those who were read to less than once a week.(埃格蒙特出版商是尼尔森研究的共同资助方, 该公司表示, 父母给孩子读书的减少标志着对孩子健康的重大威胁。它强调了年龄较大的孩子被阅读和选择独立阅读的孩子之间的紧密联系; 在 8 到 13 岁的孩子中, 每天都有朗读的孩子中有 74% 的人也能独立阅读, 而在每周朗读不到一次的孩子中, 这一比例仅为 29%)”可推知, 第 4 段能找到支持“被父母阅读的孩子可能会自己阅读”的数据, 故选 D。
34. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“Space must be made in the school day for story time(在上学的日子里必须腾出时间讲故事)”可知, 大卫希望政府在学校课程中为阅读留出空间, 故选 D。
35. 推理判断题。根据最后一段““Whether your children are dressed up today or not, sit down with them for 10 minutes every day and share a story,” said Kirsten Grant, director of World Book Day. “We all know how important it is to our children's health to give them their ‘five a day’. It's just as important for their well-being to read with them for ten a day.”(“不管你的孩子今天是否盛装打扮, 每天和他们坐下来 10 分钟, 分享一个故事,”世界读书日负责人柯尔斯滕·格兰特说。“我们都知道给孩子们‘一天五餐’对他们的健康有多重要。每天和他们一起读 10 分钟的书对他们的健康也同样重要。”)”可推知, 格兰特在最后一句话的目的是为了说服家长和孩子一起阅读, 故选 C。

04

At first, they sounded distant, as if they were around a phone in a prison. But as we chatted, they slowly started to sound more like themselves. They told me personal stories I'd never heard. I learned about the first time my dad got drunk. Mum talked about getting in trouble for staying out late. They gave me life advice and told me things about their childhoods, as well as my own. It was amazing. For a moment I forgot I wasn't really talking to my parents at all, but to their digital copies.

This Mum and Dad live inside an app on my phone as voice assistants created by the company *HereAfter AI*. The company's goal is to let the living communicate with the dead. Technology like this, which lets you “talk” to people who have died, has been a mainstay of science fiction for decades. But now it's becoming a reality, thanks to advances in AI and voice technology. I wanted to test out what it might be like.

My real, flesh-and-blood parents are still alive and well; their virtual *versions*(虚拟版)were made just to help me understand the technology. But their digital copies offer a glimpse at a world where it's possible to have conversations with loved ones long after they're gone. From what I could know over a dozen conversations with

my virtual parents, this really will make it easier to keep the people we loved close. It's not hard to see the attraction. People might turn to digital copies for comfort, or to mark special occasions like anniversaries.

But for some, this tech may be alarming or frightening. When I talked to friends about this article, some of them just went away. There's a common, deeply held belief that we shouldn't mess with death.

But I'm only human, and that worry ends up being washed away by the even scarier possibility of losing the people I love. If technology might help me hang onto them, is it so wrong to try?

32. Why does the writer describe "the talk" in paragraph 1?

- A. To present his opinion. B. To create a warm scene.
C. To introduce the topic of the text D. To add some background information.

33. What can we learn about the technology mentioned?

- A. It allows users to live on an app. B. It leads users to lose their friends.
C. It is invented by a science fiction writer. D. It offers a link between the dead and the living.

34. What is the writer's attitude towards the technology?

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

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

- A. You can talk to your parents. B. Parents appear on your phone.
C. AI means never having to say goodbye. D. A breakthrough in AI may benefit you.

【答案】32. C 33. D 34. A 35. C

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。主要讲述了作者手机上的一个应用程序里，是一家名为 HereAfter AI 的公司开发的语音助手。该公司的目标是让生者与死者交流。现在，由于人工智能和语音技术的进步，它正在成为现实。

32. 推理判断题。根据第一段中“For a moment I forgot I wasn't really talking to my parents at all, but to their digital copies.”(有那么一刻，我忘记了我其实根本不是在和父母说话，而是在和他们的电子复制品说话)以及第二段中“This Mum and Dad live inside an app on my phone as voice assistants created by the company HereAfter AI.”(这个爸爸妈妈生活在我手机上的一个应用程序里，是一家名为 HereAfter AI 的公司开发的语音助手)可推知，作者在第一段描述“谈话”是为了介绍本文的主题，故选 C 项。

33. 细节理解题。根据第二段中“This Mum and Dad live inside an app on my phone as voice assistants created by the company HereAfter AI. The company's goal is to let the living communicate with the dead. Technology like this, which lets you “talk” to people who have died, has been a mainstay of science fiction for decades. But now it's becoming a reality, thanks to advances in AI and voice technology.”(这个爸爸妈妈生活在我手机上的一个应用程序里，是一家名为 HereAfter AI 的公司开发的语音助手。该公司的目标是让生者与死者交流。像这样的技术，可以让你和死去的人“交谈”，几十年来一直是科幻小说的主要内容。但现在，由于人工智能和语音技术的进步，它正在成为现实)可知，我们能从提到的技术中了解到它提供了生者与死者之间的联系，故选 D 项。

34. 推理判断题。根据第三段中“From what I could know over a dozen conversations with my virtual parents, this really will make it easier to keep the people we loved close. It's not hard to see the attraction.”(从我与虚拟父母的十几次对话来看，这真的会让我们更容易与我们所爱的人保持亲密。不难看出它的吸引力)以及最后一段“But I'm only human, and that worry ends up being washed away by the even scarier possibility of losing the people I love. If technology might help me hang onto them, is it so wrong to try?”(但我只是凡人，这种担心最终会被失去我所爱的人的更可怕的可能性冲淡。如果科技可以帮助我留住它们，那么尝试一下就错了吗?)可推知，作者对这项技术的态度是支持的，故选 A 项。

35. 主旨大意题。根据文章大意以及第二段中“This Mum and Dad live inside an app on my phone as voice assistants created by the company HereAfter AI. The company's goal is to let the living communicate with the dead. Technology like this, which lets you “talk” to people who have died, has been a mainstay of science fiction for decades. But now it's becoming a reality, thanks to advances in AI and voice technology.”(这个爸爸妈妈生活在我手机上的一个应用程序里，是一家名为 HereAfter AI 的公司开发的语音助手。该公司的目标是让生者与死者交流。像这样的技术，可以让你和死去的人“交谈”，几十年来一直是科幻小说的主要内容。但现在，由于人工智能和语音技术的进步，它正在成为现实)可知，文章主要讲的是作者手机上的一个应用程序里，是一家名为 HereAfter AI 的公司开发的语音助手。该公司的目标是让生者与死者交流。现在，由于人工智能和语音技术的进步，它正在成为现实。故文章最适合的标题是“人工智能意味着永远不必说再见”，故选 C 项。

05

Tokyo, with around 37 million people calling it their home, is the world's most populated city which means it has the most people living in it. About 120 million people in total live in the country of Japan, which means that nearly a third of the country lives in one area.

The Japanese government is offering money to families to move away from the city Tokyo. The scheme(方案) aims to encourage young people to move to less popular villages and towns around the edge s of the city. The scheme has been running for the last three years, but the government has recently announced that it is increasing the amount of money it is offering to 1 million yen per child. To be able to claim the money, however, families must move outside the greater Tokyo area, live in their new homes for at least five years and one person must be in work or plan to open a new business.

Japanese officials hope that the offer will encourage families with children aged up to 18 to bring life to villages. This will help ease some of the pressure on space and public services in the center of Tokyo. They hope around 10,000 people will move from Tokyo to the countryside around it by 2027.

There is, in fact, a growing trend of young Tokyo-dwellers(居民) who want to leave behind urban life in the city to move to smaller, cheaper, and quieter parts of Japan. The small ski town of Niseko in Hokkaido is also enjoying a small increase in population, thanks to an explosion of interest overseas in Japan's ski slopes. But with Japan's vast government bureaucracy, its top schools, as well as companies all concentrated in Tokyo, escaping the capital looks set to remain a day dream for most.

32. What problem is Tokyo involved in at present?

- A. Tough business environment. B. A lack of foreign tourists.
C. A too large population. D. High housing costs.

33. Why is the government improving the previous scheme?

- A. To help poor families go to cities. B. To let children receive better education.
C. To urge the youth to leave their families. D. To encourage more people to leave Tokyo.

34. What can be expected of the population migration project?

- A. It might be a failure. B. It will be a growing trend.
C. It will bring success to businesses. D. It will benefit government sectors.

35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Tokyo is an attractive city B. Tokyo has too many cars
C. Japan pays to solve a population issue D. Japan faces the problem of low birth rate

【答案】32. C 33. D 34. A 35. C

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了日本政府希望通过提供资金的方式解决东京人口拥挤的问题及可能面临的结果。

32. 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“Tokyo, with around 37 million people calling it their home, is the world's most populated city which means it has the most people living in it.”(东京有大约 3700 万人口, 是世界上人口最多的城市, 这意味着它拥有最多的人口)可知, 东京面临人口拥挤的问题, 故选 C 项。

33. 推理判断题。根据第二段后两句“The scheme has been running for the last three years, but the government has recently announced that it is increasing the amount of money it is offering to 1 million yen per child. To be able to claim the money, however, families must move outside the greater Tokyo area, live in their new homes for at least five years and one person must be in work or plan to open a new business.”(该计划已经实施了三年, 但日本政府最近宣布, 将把每个孩子的资助金额提高到 100 万日元。然而, 要申请这笔钱, 家庭必须搬到大东京地区以外, 在新房子里居住至少五年, 其中一人必须在职或计划开一家新公司)可知, 政府提高补助是为了鼓励更多人搬离东京, 故选 D 项。

34. 推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句“‘But with Japan's vast government bureaucracy, its top schools, as well as companies all concentrated in Tokyo, escaping the capital looks set to remain a day dream for most.’”(但由于日本庞大的政府官僚机构、顶尖学校和企业都集中在东京, 逃离首都似乎仍将是大多数人的白日梦)可知, 由于资源都集中在东京, 所以大多数人可能并不情愿离开东京, 意味着政府的人口迁移计划可能会遭遇失败, 故选 A 项。

35. 主旨大意题。根据第一段第一句“Tokyo, with around 37 million people calling it their home, is the world's most populated city which means it has the most people living in it.”(东京有大约 3700 万人口, 是世界上人口最多的城市, 这意味着它拥有最多的人口)及第二段第一句“The Japanese government is offering money to families to move away from the city Tokyo.”(日本政府向搬离东京的家庭提供资金)并结合下文对政策的具体介绍及其结果可知, 本文主要说明了日本政府希望通过提供资金的方式解决东京人口拥挤的问题, 故选 C 项。

For many years, a great number of scientists have accepted the idea that dinosaurs were killed by an asteroid(小行星), but another idea is now gaining attention. New research suggests that big volcanic eruptions(火山喷发) may have contributed to the end of dinosaurs.

About 66 million years ago, an asteroid hit the earth. The impact caused earthquakes and tsunamis(very large sea wave). Many scientists believe this allowed about 75% of all plants and animals on the earth to die off, including dinosaurs.

Now researchers from Dartmouth College in New Hampshire believe that the asteroid alone did not cause the mass extinction(灭绝) but that volcanoes may also have played a part. A team of scientists were studying the Deccan Plateau, a large mountainous area in southern India. They found signs of volcanic rock shaped into forms called basalt floods. Volcanic rocks are formed when a volcano erupts and sends out lava(岩浆), which then cools and becomes solid. Basalt floods are formed when either several small eruptions or one extremely large eruption floods huge areas of land with lava. These eruptions can block out the sun with ash(火山灰), stop plants from growing, and kill off animals' food supplies.

The scientists discovered that the basalt rocks formed at the time dinosaurs died out. This is a strong clue that a huge volcanic eruption could have contributed to the death of dinosaurs. The team called the eruption and asteroid a double-punch, which had dinosaurs wiped out from the planet completely.

There have been several mass extinctions, including the one that killed dinosaurs. Some of the other extinctions were caused by volcanoes, which supports the new idea that a volcano could have been involved in this one. Brenhin Keller said it is difficult to be sure which volcanic eruption caused which mass extinction. But, Keller said, "The results make it hard to pay no attention to the role of volcanism in extinction."

32. According to new research, what may contribute to the extinction of dinosaurs?

- A. Earthquakes. B. Volcanic eruptions. C. Tsunamis. D. Asteroid impacts.

33. What does the third paragraph focus on?

- A. Why volcanic rocks are formed. B. When dinosaurs became extinct.
C. Where volcanic eruptions happen. D. How volcanoes killed dinosaurs.

34. Which strongly proved the new finding of dinosaur extinction?

- A. One extremely large volcano erupted with lava.
B. Dinosaurs died out when basalt rocks formed.
C. Volcano lava and ash were harmful to dinosaurs.
D. Many asteroids hit the earth 66 million years ago.

35. What is Keller's attitude towards the new finding?

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

【答案】32. B 33. D 34. B 35. A

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了新的研究表明，大规模的火山爆发可能导致了恐龙的灭绝。

32. 细节理解题。根据第一段中“New research suggests that big volcanic eruptions(火山喷发) may have contributed to the end of dinosaurs.(新的研究表明，大规模的火山爆发可能导致了恐龙的灭绝)”可知，新的研究表明，大规模的火山爆发可能导致了恐龙的灭绝，故选 B。

33. 主旨大意题。根据第三段中“A team of scientists were studying the Deccan Plateau, a large mountainous area in southern India. They found signs of volcanic rock shaped into forms called basalt floods. Volcanic rocks are formed when a volcano erupts and sends out lava(岩浆), which then cools and becomes solid. Basalt floods are formed when either several small eruptions or one extremely large eruption floods huge areas of land with lava. These eruptions can block out the sun with ash(火山灰), stop plants from growing, and kill off animals' food supplies.(一组科学家正在研究德干高原，这是印度南部的一个大山区。他们发现了火山岩形成玄武岩洪水的迹象。火山岩是火山喷发时形成的，喷出的熔岩冷却后变成固体。玄武岩洪水形成时，无论是几个小喷发或一个极大的喷发洪水的大面积土地与熔岩。这些火山喷发可以用火山灰挡住太阳，阻止植物生长，并且杀死动物的食物供应)”可知，第三段重点讲了火山是如何杀死恐龙的，故选 D。

34. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“The scientists discovered that the basalt rocks formed at the time dinosaurs died out. This is a strong clue that a huge volcanic eruption could have contributed to the death of dinosaurs.(科学家们发现玄武岩形成于恐龙灭绝的时期。这是一个强有力的线索，表明一个巨大的火山喷发类型可能导致了恐龙的死亡)”可知，玄武岩形成时，恐龙灭绝了，这有力地证明了恐龙灭绝的新发现，故选 B。

35. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“But, Keller said, “The results make it hard to pay no attention to the role of volcanism in extinction.”(但是，Keller 说，“研究结果使我们很难不去注意火山作用在灭绝中的作用。))”

可推知, Keller 对这项新发现持赞成的态度, 故选 A。

07

United Kingdom's Go Below offers adventure-packed cave tours in North Wales. But what made the company world-famous is the hotel set 419 meters below the ground level in a waste mine(矿井).

The entrance of the old waste mine is a 45-minute walk into the mountains. That's before you can enter the deep caves. After putting on the safety helmet, miner's lamp, harness(安全带), and shoes not allowing water to enter, you are ready to enter the underground world.

Although the improved way is much safer than before, it still takes an hour to reach the underground hotel. The impressive underground world has many huge natural caves. Along the way, you can see the remains of this 19th-century mine—old mine cars, broken tracks, and bridges.

Across the mine, cables in the air connect parts to get you safely, and really fast, from one side to the other. The exciting zip lines(滑索)glide over lakes and black deep holes so deep that you can barely see the bottom. During your journey, you will also see water or drink bottles of workers at that time.

Once you arrive at the camping base, you are welcomed with a hot drink. Then, the team provides you with a meal which can be vegetarian(素食的)upon request.

When you are finished with the food and chat at the picnic table, you can go back to your comfortable room and enjoy the deepest sleep you have ever experienced. The beds have thick quilts to keep you warm, as the temperature here is only 10°Celsius.

The underground hotel opens the door only once per week on Saturday nights. Depending on your taste, you can choose to sleep in a small wooden house or a cave with rocks and the soft light of the candles around you.

The morning starts with a wake-up call at 8 am, and after a quick breakfast, the staff will guide you back to the surface, so you can go and tell your friends and family that you slept in the world's deepest hotel!

32. What do visitors need to do before entering the underground world?

- A. Get climbing training. B. Have a health examination.
C. Wear protective equipment. D. Learn the history of the mine.

33. What can you expect to see in the underground world?

- A. Ancient wall paintings. B. Different plants and wildlife.
C. Underground rivers and waterfalls. D. Old mine cars, broken tracks, and bridges.

34. What can we learn about the meal at this hotel?

- A. It respects different eating habits. B. It involves local specialities.
C. It is to everyone's taste. D. It is vegetable-based.

35. When can visitors stay at the hotel?

- A. Every day except Saturday. B. Only at weekends.
C. Only on Sunday nights. D. Only during weekdays.

【答案】32. C 33. D 34. A 35. B

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了英国的 Go Below 所提供的充满冒险的洞穴之旅, 以及这家公司闻名世界的位于地下 419 米处的一座废矿里的酒店。

32. 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“The entrance of the old waste mine is a 45-minute walk into the mountains.

That's before you can enter the deep caves. After putting on the safety helmet, miner's lamp, harness(安全带), and shoes not allowing water to enter, you are ready to enter the underground world.(从老废矿的入口往山里走 45 分钟就到了。那是在你进入深洞之前。戴上安全帽、矿灯、安全带, 穿上不让水进入的鞋子, 你就可以进入地下世界了)”可知, 在进入地下酒店前, 游客需要穿戴一些保护性装备, 故选 C。

33. 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“Although the improved way is much safer than before, it still takes an hour to

reach the underground hotel. The impressive underground world has many huge natural caves. Along the way, you can see the remains of this 19th-century mine—old mine cars, broken tracks, and bridges.(虽然改进后的方式比以前安全多了, 但到达地下旅馆仍然需要一个小时。令人印象深刻的地下世界有许多巨大的天然洞穴。一路上, 你可以看到这个 19 世纪矿山的遗迹——旧矿车、破碎的轨道和桥梁)”可知, 游客在地下酒店可以看到 19 世纪矿山的遗迹——旧矿车、破碎的轨道和桥梁, 故选 D。

34. 推理判断题。根据文章第五段“Once you arrive at the camping base, you are welcomed with a hot drink. Then, the team provides you with a meal which can be vegetarian(素食的)upon request.(一旦你到达露营地, 你就会受到欢迎以及一杯热饮。然后, 团队会根据你的要求提供素食餐)”可知, 地下酒店会尊重人们的饮食习惯, 故选 A。

35. 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段“The underground hotel opens the door only once per week on Saturday nights.(这家地下旅馆每周只在星期六晚上开门一次)”可知, 游客只有在周末才能入住地下旅馆, 故选 B。

The color of the ocean has changed greatly over the last 20 years and human-caused climate change is probably responsible, according to a new study.

More than 56% of the world's oceans have changed color, and this cannot be explained by natural changes, said a team of researchers. Tropical(热带的)oceans close to the equator especially have become greener in the past two decades, reflecting changes in their ecosystems.

The color of the ocean is derived from the materials found in its upper layers. For example, a deep blue sea will have very little life in it, while a green color means there are ecosystems there. The ecosystems are based on plant-like small living things which include chlorophyll(叶绿素). The living things form the base of a food web which supports larger creatures such as fish, seabirds and some other sea animals.

It's not clear exactly how these ecosystems are changing, said study author Stephanie Dutkiewicz. Ocean ecosystems are finely balanced and any change in the small living things will influence the food chain. "All changes are causing an imbalance in the natural organization of ecosystems. Such imbalance will only get worse over time if our oceans keep heating," she said. It will also affect the ocean's ability to act as a store of carbon(碳), Dutkiewicz said, as different living things take in different amounts of carbon.

The researchers are still working to find out exactly what the changes mean. However, what is clear, they said, is that the changes are being driven by human-caused climate change.

The researchers checked changes in ocean color from space by following how much green or blue light was reflected from the surface of the sea. They studied the changes in color from 2002 to 2022. And then they used climate change models to see what would happen to the oceans both with additional(额外的)planet-heating pollution and without.

The color changes matched almost exactly what Dutkiewicz said would happen if greenhouse gases were added to the atmosphere—around 50% of our oceans would change color.

32. Which areas of the ocean have shown the greatest color change?

- A. Deep-sea areas with little life. B. Oceans with lower temperatures.
C. Coastal areas close to large cities. D. Tropical oceans near the equator.

33. What does the underlined "is derived from" in para.3 mean?

- A. Is reflected in something. B. Comes from something.
C. Influences something. D. Creates something.

34. How can the changes in ecosystems influence oceans?

- A. They keep the balance among different living things.
B. They reduce the ocean's ability to store carbon.
C. They improve the health of large sea animals.
D. They make oceans support more life.

35. What did the researchers use climate change models for?

- A. To support space exploration.
B. To find the sources of greenhouse gases.
C. To show future ocean temperature changes.
D. To study the influence of planet-heating pollution.

【答案】32. D 33. B 34. B 35. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是篇说明文。人类引起的气候改变使得海洋的颜色在过去二十年发生了很大的变化，文章讲述了科学家们对此所做的研究。

32. 细节理解题。根据第二段"Tropical(热带的)oceans close to the equator especially have become greener in the past two decades, reflecting changes in their ecosystems." (特别是靠近赤道的热带海洋在过去二十年里变得更加绿色，这反映了其生态系统的变化)可知，赤道附近的热带海洋颜色变化最大，故选 D。

33. 词义猜测题。根据第三段"For example, a deep blue sea will have very little life in it, while a green color means there are ecosystems there. The ecosystems are based on plant-like small living things which include chlorophyll(叶绿素). The living things form the base of a food web which supports larger creatures such as fish, seabirds and some other sea animals." (例如，深蓝色的海洋里几乎没有生命，而绿色则意味着那里有生态系统。生态系统以植物状的小生物为基础，其中包括叶绿素。这些生物构成了食物网的基础，而食物网支持着鱼类、海鸟和其他一些海洋动物等大型生物)可知，海洋变成绿色，就意味着那里有生态系统，就会在海洋的上层出现供海洋动物生存的食物，如叶绿素等，所以海洋的颜色来自于在海洋上层被发现的物质，故"is derived from"表示“来自于”，故选 B。

34. 细节理解题。根据第四段"It will also affect the ocean's ability to act as a store of carbon(碳), Dutkiewicz said, as different living things take in different amounts of carbon." (Dutkiewicz 说，这也会影响海洋作为碳储存的

能力，因为不同的生物吸收不同数量的碳)可知，生态系统的改变减弱海洋碳储存的能力，故选 B。

35. 推理判断题。根据第七段“And then they used climate change models to see what would happen to the oceans both with additional(额外的)planet-heating pollution and without.”(然后，他们使用气候变化模型来观察海洋在有额外的地球加热污染和没有污染的情况下会发生什么)可知，研究者们使用气候变化模型是为了研究地球加热污染对海洋的影响，故选 D。

09

Scientists in Europe have discovered that magpies(喜鹊)and crows(乌鸦)are using an unusual material to build their nests(巢)—spikes(防鸟钉)designed to keep birds away from buildings. The birds appear to be taking away the spikes from buildings and adding them to their own nests.

Auke-Florian Hiemstra is a Dutch scientist who studies how wild animals use materials made by humans. He has seen nests that include some pretty unusual materials—things like plastic flowers, sunglasses and even fishing lines. Mr Hiemstra thinks that in large cities, it's hard to find suitable materials to make nests, so birds build nests with whatever materials they can find.

Someone at a hospital in Antwerp, Belgium sent Mr Hiemstra a picture of a magpie nest. He never expected spikes could be used by magpies to build their nests. The top of the nest had thin spikes sticking out all over. The spikes were “anti-bird spikes”. They are usually placed on buildings to prevent birds from landing. But this time, the birds had used the spikes to make a nest.

Magpies and crows are known for being clever. The two kinds of birds are related, and are famous for being able to solve challenging problems. But the birds didn't use the spikes in exactly the same ways. The crows used the spikes on the inside of their nests to help make the nests stronger. Magpies have to worry about other birds, including crows, stealing their eggs. They appeared to use the spikes like humans do—putting them on top of their nests to keep other birds from landing.

Mr Hiemstra said, “We learned about several other nests in Europe that also used anti-bird spikes. What's more, there are probably more nests out there that are built with anti-bird spikes. They just haven't been found yet.”

32. Why do birds use unusual materials according to Mr Hiemstra?
A. They make their nests unique. B. They provide better protection.
C. They can be found easily. D. They are much stronger.
33. How did Mr Hiemstra feel when seeing the picture?
A. Worried. B. Surprised. C. Satisfied. D. Confused.
34. What is the purpose of paragraph 4?
A. To introduce the right ways to use spikes.
B. To show magpies are much cleverer than crows.
C. To explain crows and magpies can learn from humans.
D. To tell us crows and magpies use spikes in different ways.
35. What do Mr Hiemstra's words in the last paragraph show?
A. Birds in Europe first started to use anti-bird spikes to build nests.
B. Humans need to learn more about birds' way of building nests.
C. It's more difficult for birds to find suitable building materials.
D. Anti-bird spikes may be used more widely to build nests.

【答案】32. C 33. B 34. D 35. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。主要说明了欧洲科学家发现，喜鹊和乌鸦正在使用一种不寻常的材料来筑巢——防鸟钉，这种材料的设计目的是防止鸟类靠近建筑物。这些鸟似乎把建筑物上的尖刺拿走，并把它们加到自己的巢里。

32. 细节理解题。根据第二段“Mr Hiemstra thinks that in large cities, it's hard to find suitable materials to make nests, so birds build nests with whatever materials they can find.(Hiemstra 认为，在大城市，很难找到合适的材料来筑巢，所以鸟类用它们能找到的任何材料来筑巢)”可知，根据 Hiemstra 先生的说法，鸟类会使用不寻常的材料是因为它们很容易被找到，故选 C。
33. 推理判断题。根据第三段“He never expected spikes could be used by magpies to build their nests.(他从未想到喜鹊会用防鸟钉筑巢)”可推知，看到这张照片时，Hiemstra 感到惊讶，故选 B。
34. 推理判断题。根据第四段“Magpies and crows are known for being clever. The two kinds of birds are related, and are famous for being able to solve challenging problems. But the birds didn't use the spikes in exactly the same ways. The crows used the spikes on the inside of their nests to help make the nests stronger. Magpies have to worry about other birds, including crows, stealing their eggs. They appeared to use the spikes like humans do—putting them on top of their nests to keep other birds from landing.(喜鹊和乌鸦是出了名的聪明。这两种鸟

类有亲缘关系，并以能够解决具有挑战性的问题而闻名。但这些鸟使用防鸟钉的方式并不完全相同。乌鸦用它们巢穴内部的防鸟钉来帮助巢穴更坚固。喜鹊不得不担心其他鸟类，包括乌鸦，偷走它们的蛋。它们似乎像人类一样使用防鸟钉——把它们放在巢穴的顶部，防止其他鸟类降落)”可推知，第4段的目的是告诉我们乌鸦和喜鹊使用防鸟钉的方式不同，故选D。

35. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Mr Hiemstra said, “We learned about several other nests in Europe that also used anti-bird spikes. What’s more, there are probably more nests out there that are built with anti-bird spikes. They just haven’t been found yet.”(Hiemstra 先生说：“我们了解到欧洲的其他几个鸟巢也使用了防鸟钉。更重要的是，可能有更多的巢穴是用防鸟钉建造的。只是还没有找到。”)”可推知，Hiemstra 先生在最后一段的话表明了防鸟钉可以更广泛地用于筑巢，故选D。

10

A surprising discovery was reported by a team of South Korean researchers in late July. They said that they had created LK-99, a superconductor(超导体)that works at room temperatures and normal pressure levels.

When electricity travels through wires(电线), it loses some energy and heats up along the way because of resistance(电阻). Superconductors can let electricity flow through without any resistance. However, according to Science Daily, they usually only work at very low temperatures, around -200°C. It makes them difficult to produce and use.

After the team’s report, LK-99 became the center of discussion. Scientists around the world began to copy the steps. However, as of mid-August, researchers had published several new reports showing that LK-99 is not a superconductor at room temperature. It was rather a magnetic material that has some characteristics of superconductors, said The New York Times.

Early in March, US scientists also said they had created such material, but the research is still waiting to be proved. Why have superconductors been a key focus of world science?

It could make the energy systems more efficient. Currently, around 8 to 15 percent of electricity is lost between the generator(发电站)and the user, according to China’s CHINT Group, a leading new energy company with a global presence. Superconductors ensure that the loss will be no more. Each wire can carry much more electricity. “The electricity prices for everyone may be reduced to one-tenth of the current prices, Xu Qingjin at the Chinese Academy of Sciences told China Daily.

With superconductors, smartphones can be charged in a very short time, maybe just seconds. Electronic cars can travel longer distances, and drivers don’t need to worry about running out of electricity in the middle of their trip. Since superconductors don’t heat up, the power grid(电网)will be safer. We can have thinner phones and laptops because fans won’t be needed to cool them.

“The development of all future technology needs the support of energy,” wrote Zhou Hongyi, founder of 360 Security Group. “The problem of energy should be considered first, rather than just creating better technology.”

32. What normally makes superconductors hard to use?

A. Their working temperature. B. Their limited availability.
C. Their zero resistance. D. Their high cost.

33. What did researchers discover about LK-99 by mid-August?

A. It is a confirmed superconductor. B. It turned out to be a magnetic material.
C. It has no potential for superconductivity. D. Its superconductivity is still not certain.

34. What do paragraphs 5 and 6 mainly talk about?

A. Current electricity shortages. B. Progress in energy technology.
C. Benefits of using superconductors. D. Difficulties in developing superconductors.

35. What does Zhou think of the development of technology?

A. People should spare no effort to achieve it.
B. It requires support from various aspects.
C. It will help solve energy issues eventually.
D. It should come after solving energy problems.

【答案】32. A 33. B 34. C 35. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了一个韩国研究小组报告说，他们已经创造出LK-99，一种在室温和常压水平下工作的超导体。文章介绍了这种超导体的特性以及超导体成为世界科学的焦点的原因。

32. 细节理解题。根据第二段“However, according to Science Daily, they usually only work at very low temperatures, around -200°C. It makes them difficult to produce and use.(然而，据《每日科学》报道，它们通常只能在极低的温度下工作，大约在-200°C左右。这使得它们难以生产和使用)”可知，通常是工作温

度让超导体难以使用，故选 A。

33. 细节理解题。根据第三段“However, as of mid-August, researchers had published several new reports showing that LK-99 is not a superconductor at room temperature. It was rather a magnetic material that has some characteristics of superconductors, said The New York Times.(然而，截至 8 月中旬，研究人员发表了几篇新报告，表明 LK-99 在室温下不是超导体。《纽约时报》称：“这是一种具有超导体特性的磁性材料。”)”可知，到 8 月中旬，研究人员发现 LK-99 原来是一种磁性材料，故选 B。
34. 主旨大意题。根据第五段“It could make the energy systems more efficient. Currently, around 8 to 15 percent of electricity is lost between the generator(发电站)and the user, according to China’s CHINT Group, a leading new energy company with a global presence. Superconductors ensure that the loss will be no more. Each wire can carry much more electricity.”The electricity prices for everyone may be reduced to one-tenth of the current prices, Xu Qingjin at the Chinese Academy of Sciences told China Daily.(它可以使能源系统更有效率。根据中国正泰集团(一家领先的全球新能源公司)的数据，目前，在发电机和用户之间，大约有 8%到 15%的电力损失。超导体保证损耗不会再增加。每根电线可以输送更多的电。中国科学院的徐庆进在接受《中国日报》采访时表示，每个人的电价可能会降至目前价格的十分之一)”以及第六段“With superconductors, smartphones can be charged in a very short time, maybe just seconds. Electronic cars can travel longer distances, and drivers don’t need to worry about running out of electricity in the middle of their trip. Since superconductors don’t heat up, the power grid(电网)will be safer. We can have thinner phones and laptops because fans won’t be needed to cool them.(有了超导体，智能手机可以在很短的时间内充满电，也许只有几秒钟。电动汽车可以行驶更远的距离，司机不必担心在旅途中耗尽电力。由于超导体不会发热，电网将更加安全。我们可以拥有更薄的手机和笔记本电脑，因为不需要风扇来冷却它们)”可知，第 5 段和第 6 段主要讲了使用超导体的好处，故选 C。
35. 细节理解题。根据最后一段“The problem of energy should be considered first, rather than just creating better technology.(首先应该考虑的是能源问题，而不仅仅是创造更好的技术)”可知，周认为科技的发展应该在解决能源问题之后，故选 D。

11

To snack or not to snack? That is the question for doctors and for you, as you try to decide what to do about your hungry stomach when it’s nowhere close to mealtime. The short answer is: I have the snack.

Can snacking help you drop a few pounds? Yes. A smart snack can prevent the kind of unhealthy over-eating that comes from extreme hunger. “Your body is always talking to you—you just have to listen,” said medicine specialist Robert Graham. “So if you’re starting to feel a bit hungry, don’t wait.” But you can’t grab any old snack. Chips and cookies boost your blood sugar quickly, which leads to the sugar crash. Instead, try nuts and fruits.

Snacking is a way to add a variety of nutrients(营养)to your diet. Maya Feller, a registered dietitian nutritionist, says you can’t go wrong with a handful of mixed nuts, which can help your heart. Snacking on protein-rich foods helps to keep your muscle strong and staminal. The body can absorb only a limited amount of protein per meal, so distributing protein throughout the day via snacking can maximize protein intake.

If you’ve ever been unhappy with someone when you were hungry, you know that food can influence your mood. Snacking helps you avoid that position, resulting in fewer mood swings and better focus. Some studies have shown that healthy snacking may also improve memory and cognitive performance and help with mental health issues such as anxiety and depression. If you wait too long to eat between meals, your body thinks it’s starving and releases the stress hormone to remind you, which can produce negative moods. In addition to drinking water, snacking on fresh fruits can help your brain.

There are different ways to go about(处理)this whole snacking things. Choose a healthy, filling option in an appropriate size, and the benefits don’t stop at weight loss and improved health; your general approach to life might be affected. When you snack mindfully, it’s easier to take a deep breath, focus on exactly what you’re eating at that moment, and enjoy the day around you too.

32. How does the author develop the second paragraph?

- A. By listing numbers. B. By using metaphor.
C. By using parallel structures. D. By giving examples.

33. What is closest in meaning to “staminal” in paragraph 3?

- A. Extreme. B. Stressed. C. Material. D. Energetic.

34. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. We should have the snack instead of main meals.
B. Nuts and fruits may contribute to gaining weight.
C. Good snack can help people lose weight and improve health.
D. Snacking on cookies and chips can help with depression and anxiety.

35. In which column of a magazine can you most probably find this article?

A. Fitness.

B. Historical stories.

C. Culture and customs.

D. Traffic and holidays.

【答案】32. D 33. D 34. C 35. A

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文，主要讲述了零食的选择对健康的影响，以及如何选择健康的零食。

32. 推理判断题。根据第二段中“A smart snack can prevent the kind of unhealthy over-eating that comes from extreme hunger. ‘Your body is always talking to you—you just have to listen,’ said medicine specialist Robert Graham. ‘So if you’re starting to feel a bit hungry, don’t wait.’ (聪明的零食可以防止由于极度饥饿而导致的不健康的暴饮暴食。‘你的身体一直在和你说话—你只需要倾听。’医学专家 Robert Graham 说：‘所以，如果你开始感到有点饿了，不要等。’)”以及“But you can’t grab any old snack. Chips and cookies boost your blood sugar quickly, which leads to the sugar crash. Instead, try nuts and fruits. (但你不能随便拿点零食。薯片和饼干会迅速提高你的血糖，从而导致糖崩溃。相反，尝试坚果和水果)”可知，第二段是通过医学专家的话来证实零食可以减肥，并通过薯片等来说明如何选择零食，所以本段是通过举例子展开叙述的，故选 D。
33. 词义猜测题。根据和划线词所在句“Snacking on protein-rich foods helps to keep your muscle strong and staminal. (吃富含蛋白质的食物有助于保持你的肌肉强壮和 staminal)”中的“keep your muscle strong and”以及划线词下文“The body can absorb only a limited amount of protein per meal, so distributing protein throughout the day via snacking can maximize protein intake. (人体每餐只能吸收有限的蛋白质，因此通过零食在一天中分配蛋白质可以最大限度地增加蛋白质摄入量)”可知，吃富含蛋白质的食物对人体有好处，staminal 与 strong 并列作宾补，都是具有积极含义的词；由此可推断，staminal 与 D 选项 Energetic 意思最相近，表示“精力充沛的”，故选 D。
34. 推理判断题。根据第二段中“Can snacking help you drop a few pounds? Yes. A smart snack can prevent the kind of unhealthy over-eating that comes from extreme hunger. (吃零食能帮你减掉几磅吗？是的。聪明的零食可以防止由于极度饥饿而导致的不健康的暴饮暴食)”、第三段中“Snacking is a way to add a variety of nutrients (营养) to your diet. (吃零食是在饮食中添加多种营养的一种方式)”和最后一段中“Choose a healthy, filling option in an appropriate size, and the benefits don’t stop at weight loss and improved health (选择一个健康的，合适大小的，填饱肚子的选择，它的好处不仅仅是减肥和改善健康)”可知，好的零食可以帮助人们减肥并改善健康，故选 C。
35. 推理判断题。根据全文内容，结合最后一段中“Choose a healthy, filling option in an appropriate size, and the benefits don’t stop at weight loss and improved health; your general approach to life might be affected. (选择一个健康的，合适大小的，填饱肚子的选择，它的好处不仅仅是减肥和改善健康；你的总体生活方式可能会受到影响)”可知，文章主要讲述聪明地选择零食不仅仅是减肥和改善健康，还会影响生活方式，由此推知文章应是出自杂志中的健康部分，故选 A。

12

Do you have a younger brother? Does he always get in trouble? Well, there might be some science behind that.

According to a report from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second-borns are more likely than first-borns to behave badly, which could be why you from time to time consider your younger brother or sister sprites.

Researchers, who explored data from tens of thousands of sibling (兄弟姐妹) pairs from Denmark and Florida, found second-borns are 20% to 40% more likely to have behavioral problems. If you’re the second-born child you may want to have a little chat with your parents. The reason why second-born siblings may be worse behaved than first-born is that parents tend to pay less attention to them.

“Second-born children tend to have less attention from the mother than their older siblings because first-born children experience their mother’s maternity leave (产假). First-borns enjoy the rewards of not only their own time with Mum following their birth, but the time Mum takes off with younger siblings, too.” the authors explain.

It’s not just about the parents, however. Speaking to NRP, co-author Joseph Doyle said, “The first-born has role models, who are adults. And the second, later-born children have role models who are slightly unreasonable 2-year-olds, you know, their older siblings. The difference of parental investments and the sibling influences probably contribute to these differences we see in the labor market and what we find in behaviors against regulations, even against laws. It’s just very difficult to separate those two things because they happen at the same time”

The results, the authors argue, have an important effect on social policy.

32. What does the underlined word “sprites” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Losers B. Troublemakers C. Close companions D. Parents' pets
33. According to the report, what influences the second-born children's behavior?
A. Challenges of their elder siblings
B. The amount of attention they receive from parents
C. More family problems they are faced with
D. Fewer chances of talking with others
34. Joseph Doyle holds the opinion that the older siblings _____.
A. have the same role models as their younger ones
B. are not to blame for their younger siblings' failure
C. are partly responsible for their younger siblings' problems
D. affect the parental investment and the labor market participation
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
A. Parents Prefer First-Born Kids B. How Parents Improve Family Relationships
C. Social Policy Guides Family Education D. Why the Second-Born Tend to be Misbehaved

【答案】32. B 33. B 34. C 35. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要根据麻省理工学院的一份报告分析了为什么二胎孩子通常表现不佳。

32. 词义猜测题。根据第二段中 **second-borns are more likely than first-borns to behave badly** 老二比老大更有可能行为不端。可知，弟弟妹妹应该会带来麻烦事，因此猜测划线词 **sprites** 意为“麻烦制造者”，故选 B 项。
33. 细节理解题。根据第三段中 **The reason why second-born siblings may be worse behaved than first-born is that parents tend to pay less attention to them.** 第二胎的兄弟姐妹比第一胎的表现更差的原因是父母往往不太关注他们。可知，二胎孩子从父母那里得到的关注度影响了他们的行为，故选 B 项。
34. 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中 **The first-born has role models, who are adults. And the second, later-born children have role models who are slightly unreasonable 2-year-olds, you know, their older siblings.** 第一个孩子有自己的榜样，他们都是成年人。第二代，也就是晚出生的孩子，他们的榜样是有点不理性的比他们大的 2 岁的孩子，你知道，就是他们的哥哥姐姐。由此判断出，约瑟夫·道尔认为，年长的兄弟姐妹对他们弟弟妹妹的问题负有部分责任，故选 C 项。
35. 主旨大意题。根据第一段中 **Do you have a younger brother? Does he always get in trouble? Well, there might be some science behind that.** 你有弟弟吗？他总是惹麻烦吗？嗯，这背后可能有一些科学道理。以及第二段中 **According to a report from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second-borns are more likely than first-borns to behave badly** 根据麻省理工学院的一份报告，老二比老大更有可能行为不端。可知，本文主要是根据报告分析了为什么二胎孩子表现不佳，因此本文的最佳标题是选项 D “为什么第二胎的孩子会表现不佳”，故选 D 项。

13

The kitchen is not just where we prepare meals. In many places, the kitchen is the heart of the home. It's where we connect with our family and friends. We have open talks about our pleasures and problems we met during the day while we make dinner or have a bite to eat. So, it can be a very busy room in the house.

Sometimes you need order in the kitchen for things to run smoothly. And sometimes you need one person to be in charge. Imagine you are cooking dinner for your friends. As you are making the soup, your friend Sara tastes it and says, "This needs more salt." So, she adds more salt. Harlan comes to taste your soup and throws some fresh black pepper into the pot and some dried herbs. Cecilia tastes the soup and pours in some vinegar. What will the soup be like?

You are happy to spend time with your friends. But, quite frankly, all their opinions about your soup are becoming annoying. Worst of all, you taste the soup and it's awful! And that is where we get the expression "too many cooks spoil the soup".

This expression describes an age-old problem: If too many people help to complete a task, it may not go very well. But, you may think, "If many people are trying to get something done, the task will get done faster." After all, American English also has the expression "many hands make light work".

To answer that point, I will draw your attention to the word "cook". Now, the cook is the leader in the kitchen. They may have assistants to help them. But the cook has the final say. So, what if a kitchen has many cooks? Who is the leader? Everyone! And that's where the trouble comes.

32. What does the author think of the kitchen according to the first paragraph?
A. It is crowded in many houses. B. It is where we feed our body and soul.
C. It helps to brighten up people's day. D. It serves as the most useful place in a home.
33. Why does the author take "your friends" as an example?

- A. To describe a common phenomenon(现象).
B. To vividly introduce a saying.
C. To explain a way to be a good cook.
D. To stress the importance of teamwork.
34. Which situation agrees with “too many cooks spoil the soup”?
A. A group of students get a task done together.
B. Some volunteers discuss how to help others.
C. Five designers want their own idea to be accepted.
D. Many retired workers learn how to be a cook.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
A. What Happens with Too Many Cooks in the Kitchen?
B. Should a Cook Be Open to Suggestions?
C. What Could a Cook Do to Everyone’s Satisfaction?
D. Why Will Too Many Cooks Work in the Kitchen?

【答案】32. B 33. B 34. C 35. A

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文为一篇说明文。文章主要通过厨房里的场景介绍了习语“too many cooks spoil the soup(人多反误事)”的意义。

32. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“It’s where we connect with our family and friends. We have open talks about our pleasures and problems we met during the day while we make dinner or have a bite to eat. So, it can be a very busy room in the house.(这是我们与家人和朋友联系的地方。我边做饭边和朋友谈论我们白天遇到的问题和乐趣。因此，这是家里非常忙的一个地方)”可知，厨房不仅仅是我们准备食物的地方，也是与人坦诚沟通的地方，因此这里能满足我们身心的需求，故选 B。
33. 推理判断题。根据文章第二段“As you are making the soup, your friend Sara tastes it and says, “This needs more salt.” So, she adds more salt. Harlan comes to taste your soup and throws some fresh black pepper into the pot and some dried herbs. Cecilia tastes the soup and pours in some vinegar. What will the soup be like?(当你在做汤时，你的朋友 Sara 尝了一下，说：“需要再加盐”。因此，她加了一些盐。Harlan 过来尝了一下，放了一些黑胡椒和干草药在里面。Cecilia 尝了一下，加了一些醋。汤会成什么样子呢？)”和第三段“Worst of all, you taste the soup and it’s awful! And that is where we get the expression “too many cooks spoil the soup”.(最糟糕的是，你尝了一下，觉得太难喝了！我们也就是从这里得出了“人多反误事”这一习语)”可知，作者在第二段中描述了做汤的场景，第三段得出了这一习语，故作者用朋友的例子是为了引出这一习语，故选 B。
34. 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“But, quite frankly, all their opinions about your soup are becoming annoying.(但是，坦白说，她们给出的关于你的汤的意见就变得很烦)”和最后一段“So, what if a kitchen has many cooks? Who is the leader? Everyone! And that’s where the trouble comes.(因此，如果一个厨房有很多厨师怎么办呢？谁是领导？每个人都是！这也就是问题所在的地方)”可知，多人的意见导致做出很糟糕的人汤，因此做主的人多反会误事，故 C 项“五个设计师希望自己的想法被采纳”与习语描述的情境相符，故选 C。
35. 主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段“So, what if a kitchen has many cooks? Who is the leader? Everyone! And that’s where the trouble comes.(因此，如果一个厨房有很多厨师怎么办呢？谁是领导？每个人都是！这也就是问题所在的地方)”可知，文章通过厨房里的太多人做主场景的描写，介绍了习语“too many cooks spoil the soup(人多反误事)”的意义。故 A 项“厨房里厨师太多会发生什么？”符合本文标题，故选 A。

14

Melanie Guttman, co-founder of LG, a German climate(气候)group, once spent six days in prison after being arrested during a public gathering against “new normal”. She tells me that she just wanted to have a peaceful life, spend some time with the people she loved and start a family. But finally, she says, she’d be willing to be in prison even longer if it might make a difference. “I started to realize that no matter whether I’m in prison or not, I will never have those things.”

I have been turning over her words for what happened later. Vermont experienced storms last week, causing floods and resulting in deaths. An extreme heat brought the number of people in one Phoenix emergency room to levels never seen since the COVID-19 pandemic. The ocean water around the Florida Keys reached a temperature of over 90°F, seriously endangering coral reefs.

Many well-meant statesmen mention what’s happening as “new normal”. It’s meant, of course, to point out the long-term effects of putting large amounts of greenhouse gases into air. But the phrase of “new normal”, to me, also has the suggestion that now, at least, is “normal,” as if we’ve been riding a lift of global(全球的)temperature

rise, and just arrived at the top floor. “It surely is hot up here at the new normal, but good thing is that it won’t get any worse.”

Unfortunately, though, it will. The changes we are experiencing are only quickening. Each new season is a baseline from which things will get stranger still. There’ll be yet more heat domes, storms, and flooding, coming at a faster and faster speed. By 2050, the world could be dealing with 1.2 billion climate refugees(难民)escaping for their lives.

One thing from Guttman’s words is clear: However bad things are now, they’re set to get a whole lot worse. We need to have the awareness that there is no “new normal” where we can stop to catch our breath. And, if we don’t do something, things will get worse.

32. Why is Guttman’s story mentioned?

- A. To explore what is behind the story.
- B. To describe what life holds in the future.
- C. To explain the cause of her being in prison.
- D. To experience her feeling of disappointment.

33. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us?

- A. The climate disasters.
- B. The storm.
- C. The extreme heat.
- D. The high water temperature.

34. Which view concerning “new normal” will cause an argument?

- A. The statesmen propose “new normal” with a good purpose.
- B. “New normal” alarms the long-term impact of climate change
- C. Things about global temperature at “new normal” won’t be worse.
- D. What Guttman wants will probably come to nothing at such a “new normal”.

35. What is the author’s attitude toward Guttman’s concern?

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

【答案】32. A 33. A 34. C 35. B

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了气候变化的影响以及人类面临的挑战，作者认为没有所谓的“新常态”，人类必须意识到情况的严重性并采取行动。

32.推理判断题。根据文章第二段“I have been turning over her words for what happened later. Vermont experienced storms last week, causing floods and resulting in deaths. An extreme heat brought the number of people in one Phoenix emergency room to levels never seen since the COVID-19 pandemic. The ocean water around the Florida Keys reached a temperature of over 90°F, seriously endangering coral reefs.(由于后来发生的事，我一直在反复考虑她的话。佛蒙特州上周经历了暴风雨，造成洪水和人员死亡。极端高温使凤凰城急诊室的人数达到了自 COVID-19 大流行以来从未见过的水平。佛罗里达群岛周围的海水温度达到 90 华氏度以上，严重危及珊瑚礁)”以及第三段“Many well-meant statesmen mention what’s happening as “new normal”.(许多善意的政治家把正在发生的事情称为“新常态”)”可推断，作者提到 Guttman 的故事是为了探索 Guttman 的故事背后的故事，故选 A。

33.主旨大意题。根据文章第二段“I have been turning over her words for what happened later. Vermont experienced storms last week, causing floods and resulting in deaths. An extreme heat brought the number of people in one Phoenix emergency room to levels never seen since the COVID-19 pandemic. The ocean water around the Florida Keys reached a temperature of over 90°F, seriously endangering coral reefs.(由于后来发生的事，我一直在反复考虑她的话。佛蒙特州上周经历了暴风雨，造成洪水和人员死亡。极端高温使凤凰城急诊室的人数达到了自 COVID-19 大流行以来从未见过的水平。佛罗里达群岛周围的海水温度达到 90 华氏度以上，严重危及珊瑚礁)”可知，文章第二段主要讲述了一些自然灾害，故选 A。

34.推理判断题。根据文章第三段“But the phrase of “new normal”, to me, also has the suggestion that now, at least, is “normal,” as if we’ve been riding a lift of global(全球的)temperature rise, and just arrived at the top floor. “It surely is hot up here at the new normal, but good thing is that it won’t get any worse.”(但对我来说，“新常态”这个词也暗示着，至少现在是“正常的”，就好像我们乘坐了全球气温上升的电梯，刚刚到达顶层。“在新常态下，这里肯定很热，但好在情况不会变得更糟。”)”以及第四段“Unfortunately, though, it will. The changes we are experiencing are only quickening.(但不幸的是，它会。我们正在经历的变化只是在加速)”可知，“新常态”下的全球气温不会更糟这个观点是不对的，会引起争论，故选 C。

35.推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“One thing from Guttman’s words is clear: However bad things are now, they’re set to get a whole lot worse. We need to have the awareness that there is no “new normal” where we can stop to catch our breath. And, if we don’t do something, things will get worse.(Guttman 的话中有一点是明确的：无论现在的情况多么糟糕，它们都将变得更糟。我们需要意识到，没有什么“新常态”可以让我

们停下来喘口气。如果我们不做点什么，事情会变得更糟)”可知，作者赞同 Guttman 的观点，也就是无论现在的情况多么糟糕，它们都将变得更糟，故选 B。

15

We all know reading can teach you facts, and knowing the right thing at the right time helps you be more successful. But is that the whole reason just about every smart, great person you can think of, from Bill Gates to Yu Minhong, credits much of their success to their reading? Of course not.

In fact, beyond simply educating us, books have more benefits(好处). They provide inspiration, guide our decisions, and sometimes even change our lives. Reading a good book can be so amazing that you forget about your troubles for a while. On top of that, reading helps us understand people from different walks of life. It gives us a window into their minds and hearts. Reading has many positive effects on your body as well. Research shows that people who read are less likely to suffer from anxiety. Regular readers also have lower rates of heart disease than those who do not read at all or only watch television. It works better and faster than other methods of relaxation, such as listening to music or drinking hot tea.

Of course, you are reading right now, but sorry, it doesn't count. The most important benefits come from devoting the time and attention to longer, deeper content. What type of reading is best for the brain? They believe that reading a novel closely to study literature and thinking about its value is an effective exercise in the brain, more effective than just reading for pleasure. Don't go fooling yourself into considering a look through Facebook as a brain workout.

I use Goodreads to track how many books I read, and try to increase the number every year. If you are inspired to get through more novels this year too, keep an eye on your brain's performance too, to see if it's making a difference. I can safely say that you'll be amazed at the result!

But seriously, have you read any good books lately? Let me know in the comments.

32. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

- A. Great persons like reading.
- B. Reading enriches people's life.
- C. Reading has far more benefits than listed.
- D. Bill Gates and Yu Minhong have good credit.

33. What do we know about reading according to paragraph 2?

- A. It frees us from trouble.
- B. It helps us better understand others.
- C. It is a useful way to treat heart disease.
- D. It can take the place of physical exercise.

34. Which of the following reading activities benefits you most?

- A. Turning to books for fun.
- B. Looking through articles online.
- C. Going through newspapers every morning.
- D. Thinking about its value while reading a novel.

35. Which may be the best title for the text?

- A. It's never too late to read.
- B. Deep reading works better.
- C. A good book is a good friend.
- D. There is no easy road to reading.

【答案】32. C 33. B 34. D 35. B

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是阅读的好处以及要进行深入思考的阅读是对大脑最有益的。

32.主旨大意题。根据第一段的“We all know reading can teach you facts, and knowing the right thing at the right time helps you be more successful. But is that the whole reason just about every smart, great person you can think of, from Bill Gates to Yu Minhong, credits much of their success to their reading? Of course not.(我们都知道阅读可以教会你事实，在正确的时间知道正确的事情可以帮助你更成功。但是，从比尔盖茨到俞敏洪，你能想到的每一个聪明、伟大的人，都把他们的成功很大程度上归功于他们的阅读，这就是全部原因吗?当然不是)”可知，第一段主要讲的是阅读的好处远比上面列出的要多，故选 C。

33.细节理解题。根据第二段的“On top of that, reading helps us understand people from different walks of life. It gives us a window into their minds and hearts.(最重要的是，阅读帮助我们了解来自各行各业的人。它为我们提供了一扇了解他们思想和心灵的窗口)”可知，阅读帮助我们更好地理解他人，故选 B。

34.细节理解题。根据倒数第三段的“They believe that reading a novel closely to study literature and thinking about its value is an effective exercise in the brain, more effective than just reading for pleasure.(他们认为，仔细阅读小说来研究文学并思考其价值是一种有效的大脑锻炼，比仅仅为了乐趣而阅读更有效)”可知，读小说时思考它的价值对你最有益，故选 D。

35.主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其是第三段的“**What type of reading is best for the brain? They believe that reading a novel closely to study literature and thinking about its value is an effective exercise in the brain, more effective than just reading for pleasure.**(哪种类型的阅读对大脑最有益？他们认为，仔细阅读小说来研究文学并思考其价值是一种有效的大脑锻炼，比仅仅为了乐趣而阅读更有效)”可知，本文主要讲的是阅读的好处，且要进行深入思考的阅读是对大脑最有益的，因此最好的标题是 B 选项“**Deep reading works better.**(深度阅读效果更好)”，故选 B。

16

Thousands of emperor penguins in western Antarctica lost their chicks last year, largely due to gradually reducing sea ice, satellite data suggest.

While looking at satellite images in 2022, geographer Peter Fretwell noticed that ice in one area was melting(融化)especially early in the year. He and his colleagues wanted to measure the influence of this ice loss on emperor penguins in the Bellingshausen Sea off western Antarctica. So the researchers looked at satellite images of groups to determine the future of the breeding(繁殖)season. There were 62 emperor penguin groups throughout Antarctica. Of the five groups observed, four probably lost all their chicks, the team reports August 24.

Emperor penguins rely on stable(稳定的)sea ice throughout their breeding season. When an egg hatches(孵化), the newborn chick must fledge(羽化), losing its soft feathers to gain its waterproof coat. But in 2022, sea ice broke up before some groups were finished fledging. Without waterproof feathers, fledging birds were unable to survive, Fretwell says.

Some of those other groups have also experienced bad breeding seasons lately. On Antarctica's Brunt Ice Shelf, the world's second-largest emperor penguin group at the time had three years of breeding failure from 2016 to 2018 after storms broke up sea ice there, Fretwell and a colleague previously reported.

The new study, recording breeding failure across several groups at once, “is the first observation that agrees with the worst expectations of what could happen” as the Earth continues to warm, Schmidt says. “I'm worried—it's not a good sign.” Recent estimates predict(预测)that the changing climate and melting sea ice could cut emperor penguin populations by more than half by 2100.

Although the future of emperor penguins is worrying, Fretwell still has hope. “If we can slow down global warming... we can turn around the future of the emperor penguin,” he says. “But that window of opportunity is getting smaller, so we really have to act now.”

32. What's Peter Fretwell's research aimed at?

- A. Figuring out why Antarctica's ice is melting.
- B. Knowing the effect of ice loss on emperor penguins.
- C. Working out the number of emperor penguin groups.
- D. Changing the emperor penguins' future in breeding season.

33. What can we learn from paragraphs 3 and 4?

- A. The birth rate of emperor penguins is very low.
- B. The growth process of emperor penguins is tough.
- C. The breaking up of sea ice leads to the breeding failure.
- D. The groups all have experienced bad breeding seasons.

34. What is special about the new study?

- A. It meets the worst expectations of what might happen.
- B. It records breeding failure of several groups at once.
- C. It predicts emperor penguins' population will decrease by half.
- D. It calls on people to change the future of the emperor penguin.

35. What is Fretwell's attitude toward the future of emperor penguins?

- A. Unclear.
- B. Negative.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Positive.

【答案】32. B 33. C 34. A 35. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了南极海冰减少影响帝企鹅的生存。

32.细节理解题。根据第二段“**While looking at satellite images in 2022, geographer Peter Fretwell noticed that ice in one area was melting(融化)especially early in the year. He and his colleagues wanted to measure the influence of this ice loss on emperor penguins in the Bellingshausen Sea off western Antarctica.**(在观察 2022 年的卫星图像时，地理学家彼得·弗雷特韦尔(Peter Fretwell)注意到，一个地区的冰正在融化，尤其是在今年早些时候。他和他的同事们想要测量这种冰的损失对南极洲西部别林斯高森海的帝企鹅的影响)”可知，Peter Fretwell 的研究目标是了解海冰消融对帝企鹅的影响，故选 B 项。

33.推理判断题。根据第三段“**Emperor penguins rely on stable(稳定的)sea ice throughout their breeding season.**(帝企鹅在整个繁殖季节都依赖稳定的海冰)”以及第四段“**Some of those other groups have also**

experienced bad breeding seasons lately. On Antarctica's Brunt Ice Shelf, the world's second-largest emperor penguin group at the time had three years of breeding failure from 2016 to 2018 after storms broke up sea ice there, Fretwell and a colleague previously reported.(其他一些种群最近也经历了糟糕的繁殖季节。弗雷特韦尔和一位同事此前报道称,在南极洲的布伦特冰架上,当时世界上第二大帝企鹅群在2016年至2018年的三年里,由于风暴打破了那里的海冰,繁殖失败)可知,这两段主要讲述了海冰的破裂导致了繁殖的失败,故选C项。

34. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“The new study, recording breeding failure across several groups at once, “is the first observation that agrees with the worst expectations of what could happen” as the Earth continues to warm, Schmidt says.(这项新研究同时记录了几个种群的繁殖失败,施密特说,随着地球继续变暖,“这是第一个与最坏预期一致的观察结果”)”可知,这项新研究的特别之处是它达到了最坏的预期,故选A项。
35. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Although the future of emperor penguins is worrying, Fretwell still has hope. “If we can slow down global warming... we can turn around the future of the emperor penguin,” he says. “But that window of opportunity is getting smaller, so we really have to act now.”(尽管帝企鹅的未来令人担忧,但弗雷特韦尔仍然抱有希望。“如果我们能减缓全球变暖……我们就能扭转帝企鹅的未来,”他说。“但机会之窗正在变得越来越小,所以我们真的必须现在就采取行动。”)”可知,Fretwell 仍然抱有挽救希望,所以他对于帝企鹅的未来,态度是积极的,故选D项。

17

Sometimes our friends' behaviour can make us angry; sometimes we can see changes they need to make – but how do we tell them? Are there any ways to make difficult conversations easier?

It's important to have evidence(证据)that there is a problem. Evidence that can be agreed on makes it easier for other people to recognize problems. Once you have evidence, it's important to stress how it influences you and others. Psychologist Andrea Bonior suggests **framing** problems with “I”. Saying “I feel hurt that you spend less time with me” is better than “You never spend time with me!”.

Staying calm is of great importance. Being in tension might lead you to act badly and cause an argument. Bonior recommends you should accept that the conversation could make you anxious. If you think about this yourself, it can help you focus on positive results. If you recognize your anxiety to your friend, you will show a more human side. Another psychologist, Laura Brennan, points out how it's important that we let go of our self-respect and don't focus on the need to be proved right. This can help reduce tension.

Listening to the other person and asking questions can lower the potential for disagreement. Many experts recommend planning your words, so that you can say things in a way that avoids disagreement. However, Bonior is against overplanning as this can stop you being flexible enough to sincerely follow and join in the discussion.

Being patient is necessary. Complicated problems are unlikely to be solved with one conversation. Consider what is possible in one discussion, and that it may be harder than you thought. This will help you to set practical goals for what you can achieve.

33. Why should we keep calm in face of tension?

A. To avoid an argument. B. To respect ourselves.
C. To make ourselves anxious. D. To focus on right things.

33. What does the underlined word “framing” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. Reminding. B. Expressing. C. Ignoring. D. Escaping.

34. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?

A. Overplanning will cause argument. B. Bonior supports overplanning words.
C. Argument will disappear by listening. D. Many experts suggest planning words.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Good qualities of a true friend B. Great power of communication
C. Effective ways to reduce tension D. Talking to solve friendship problems

【答案】32. A 33. B 34. D 35. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讨论了如何与朋友进行困难的对话,包括如何表达自己的感受、如何保持冷静、如何倾听对方的观点以及如何保持耐心。

32. 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“Staying calm is of great importance. Being in tension might lead you to act badly and cause an argument.(保持冷静是很重要的。紧张可能会导致你行为不端,引发争吵)”可知,保持冷静可以避免引发争吵,故选A。

33. 词义猜测题。根据划线单词下一句“Saying “I feel hurt that you spend less time with me” is better than “You never spend time with me!”.(说“你和我在一起的时间少了,我觉得很伤心”比“你从来没有和我在一起好)”可知,心理学家 Andrea Bonior 建议在向对方“陈述”问题时,应该用“我”来说明问题。选项

A“Reminding(提醒)”；选项 B“Expressing(表达)”；选项 C“Ignoring(忽视)”；选项 D“Escaping(逃避)”，故选 B。

34.推理判断题。根据文章第四段“Listening to the other person and asking questions can lower the potential for disagreement. Many experts recommend planning your words, so that you can say things in a way that avoids disagreement. However, Bonior is against overplanning as this can stop you being flexible enough to sincerely follow and join in the discussion.(倾听他人并提出问题可以降低产生分歧的可能性。许多专家建议规划你的措辞，这样你就可以用一种避免分歧的方式说话。然而，Bonior 反对过度规划，因为这可能会阻止你足够灵活地跟随并加入讨论)”可知，许多专家建议规划你的措辞，故选 D。

35.主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“Sometimes our friends’ behaviour can make us angry; sometimes we can see changes they need to make – but how do we tell them? Are there any ways to make difficult conversations easier?(有时朋友的行为会让我们生气；有时我们可以看到他们需要做出的改变——但我们如何告诉他们？有没有什么方法可以让困难的对话变得更容易？)”以及全文内容可知，文章主要讲述的是如何让困难的对话变得更容易，从而解决友谊的问题，故选 D。

18

Fatima Bushin was losing her sight and was scared. She said what worried her most wasn’t the fear of a long, painful journey to blindness. She feared being unable to feed her family because blindness would keep her from working, as mothers do. The tragedy is that Bushin’s condition was preventable and, if caught in time, stoppable. She was among thousands of women in Tanzania who suffered from trachoma(沙眼), an infectious disease affecting largely poor communities in developing countries. Trachoma is one of neglected tropical diseases, or NTDs, so named because they receive less attention than other tropical diseases.

All NTDs can be controlled or cured entirely with known public health approaches and interventions. Improved sanitation(环境卫生), medicines and medical procedures have produced truly remarkable results in preventing and controlling NTDs, including trachoma, in some of the world’s poorest communities. Preventing, controlling and curing these diseases puts out poverty’s fire at its base.

We know it can be done. Through long-term efforts, several of these NTDs have been stamped out in some countries such as Laos. To wipe out extreme poverty around the world, many countries continue to invest in what is one of the most successful foreign assistance programs. For example, U.S. Agency for International Development programs to combat NTDs have reached nearly 300 million people affected by diseases that can spoil the patients’ appearance or weaken the patients physically.

For Bushin, the story ends well. Through foreign assistance program, she was able to have the surgery needed to treat trachoma and save her eyesight. The surgery is relatively simple, performed in an hour at an outpatient clinic, and costs less than \$300. In return, Bushin avoided a lifelong disability that would have condemned her family to poverty with little hope for escape.

Jan. 30 marks the World NTD Day, a day that global public health experts say is needed to focus attention on the fight against tropical diseases. The success of the global fight against NTDs is good news for millions of people. It has been life-changing for a mother in Tanzania who continues to be able to provide for her family thanks to the constant efforts being made that kept her family out of poverty by saving her eyesight.

32. What was the greatest concern of Bushin?

- A. The possible loss of her eyesight.
- B. The slim chance of getting rid of poverty.
- C. The potential inability to support her family.
- D. The deliberate neglect of her by her parents.

33. What does the underlined part “stamped out” in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?

- A. Caught.
- B. Removed.
- C. Tracked.
- D. Analyzed.

34. In what tone does the author describe the treatment of NTDs?

- A. Critical.
- B. Regretful.
- C. Humorous.
- D. Positive.

35. What can we infer from the text?

- A. NTDs could be cured earlier than expected.
- B. Poverty and disease tend to be largely connected.
- C. Infectious diseases will be the biggest global issue.
- D. International cooperation is a must for treating a disease.

【答案】32. C 33. B 34. D 35. B

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是说明文。介绍了在一些贫困地区，由于医疗条件差导致许多疾病无法治疗，由于疾病无法工作而导致更贫穷的现状，幸运的是，利用已知的公共卫生方法和干预措施，一些疾病可以完全被控制或治愈。在对抗贫困地区疾病方面还需要全人类共同努力。

32. 细节理解题。根据第一段“*She said what worried her most wasn't the fear of a long, painful journey to blindness. She feared being unable to feed her family because blindness would keep her from working.*”可知, Bushin 最担心的不是漫长痛苦的失明。她担心失明会让她无法工作, 无法养活家人, 故选 C。
33. 词义猜测题。根据第二段“*All NTDs can be controlled or cured entirely with known public health approaches and interventions.*”可知, 所有的热带疾病都可以通过已知的公共卫生方法和干预措施得到完全控制或治愈, 再结合画线短语前的“*We know it can be done.*”可知, 我们知道这是可以做到的。因此此处是说通过长期的努力, 一些热带疾病在一些国家已经被消灭了, 由此可知画线短语的意思是“消灭、去除”的意思, 故选 B。
34. 推理判断题。根据第二段“*All NTDs can be controlled or cured entirely with known public health approaches and interventions.*”(所有的热带疾病都可以通过已知的公共卫生方法和干预措施得到完全控制或治愈)、第三段“*We know it can be done. Through long-term efforts, several of these NTDs have been stamped out in some countries such as Laos.*”(我们知道这是可以做到的。经过长期努力, 老挝等一些国家已经消灭了一些热带疾病)、第四段“*For Bushin, the story ends well. Through foreign assistance program, she was able to have the surgery needed to treat trachoma and save her eyesight.*”(对于 Bushin 来说, 这个故事的结局很好。通过国外援助项目, 她成功地完成了治疗沙眼的手术, 挽救了视力)以及最后一段“*The success of the global fight against NTDs is good news for millions of people.*”(全球抗击热带疾病的成功对数百万人来说是个好消息)可推知作者对热带疾病的治疗是积极的, 充满希望的, 故选 D。
35. 推理判断题。根据第一段“*She feared being unable to feed her family because blindness would keep her from working.*”可知, Bushin 害怕疾病会让她无法工作, 无法养活家人、第二段“*Preventing, controlling and curing these diseases puts out poverty's fire at its base.*”(预防、控制和治疗这些疾病, 从根本上扑灭了贫困之火)并结合常识可知因疾病而无法工作, 会导致贫穷; 由于贫穷, 医疗条件差, 会使疾病无法得到治疗。即贫穷和疾病在很大程度上相互关联, 故选 B。

19

In most cases, people pick the easiest way out: the path of least resistance. Yet, it is the hard choice—the path of most resistance—that is more beneficial and provides most success in the long run. How do these paths differ? What are the dangers of an easy life? What are the rewards for a hard life?

Taking the path of least resistance means choosing the easiest available option, without thinking about its long-term consequences. For example, you eat whatever and whenever you like. It may feel nice at first but they have a very high price—guaranteed obesity(肥胖). Most people in modern world follow this path, and this is why so many people struggle without self-control, good habits, etc.

The path of most resistance is about choosing the option that will lead to more personal growth, even if it means suffering in the early stage. For example, it may cost you a lot to quit watching TV for hours. But over the long term, you'll free up a lot of time that will lead to a more satisfying life than that of a couch potato. At first sight, this way is unattractive. It requires effort and loss of pleasure, and leads to potential suffering. Yet, on the other side of all that lies a world of more confidence and self-control. In the end, they more than make up for the passing shallow pleasures.

We're lazy by nature. Some may point out that because of this laziness that we now enjoy so many wonders of technology that people in the past would kill to have. But ask the same individuals praising laziness if they would be happy living a life where everything is given to them the moment they think about it. They would have zero difficulties, no aims in life and no obstacle to get over and no wise human would want such an existence.

32. How does the author show the dangers of choosing the easy path?
- A. By asking questions. B. By giving examples.
C. By giving explanations. D. By making a comparison.
33. What does the underlined word “it” in paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Watching TV for hours. B. Getting shallow pleasures.
C. Having many life struggles. D. Choosing the path of most resistance.
34. Which of the following would the author agree with?
- A. Life is to be enjoyed, not suffered. B. There should be some challenges in life.
C. Set your life goals as early as possible. D. Good habits provide short-term pleasures.
35. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To tell us humans are lazy by nature.
B. To encourage us to take the hard path of life.
C. To prove that laziness leads to wonders in life.
D. To show the common lifestyles of young people.

【答案】32. B 33. D 34. B 35. B

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇议论文。在大多数情况下，人们总是去选择阻力最小的道路，但从长远看来，阻力最大的道路才对你有利，也更能保证成功。

32. 推理判断题。根据第二段首句“Taking the path of least resistance means choosing the easiest available option, without thinking about its long-term consequences.(选择阻力最小的道路意味着选择最容易的选择，而不考虑其长期后果)”可知，第二段首先讲述了选择阻力最小的道路意味着选择最容易的道路，这样并没有考虑长远结果，接着“For example, you eat whatever and whenever you like. It may feel nice at first but they have a very high price—guaranteed obesity(肥胖). Most people in modern world follow this path, and this is why so many people struggle without self-control, good habits. etc.(例如，你想吃什么就吃什么，想什么时候吃就什么时候吃。一开始可能感觉很好，但它们的代价很高——肯定肥胖。现代世界上大多数人都走这条路，这就是为什么这么多人在没有自制力和良好习惯等的情况下挣扎)”以吃来举例具体说明了选择容易道路的危害，故选 B。
33. 词义猜测题。根据划线词所在句句意“The path of most resistance is about choosing the option that will lead to more personal growth, even if it means suffering in the early stage.(阻力最大的路是关于选择将带来更多个人成长的选项，即使这意味着在早期阶段受苦)”可知，it 指代上文讲述的“选择阻力最大的路”，故选 D。
34. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Their would have zero difficulties, no aims in life and no obstacle to get over and no wise human would want such an existence.(他们将没有任何困难，没有生活目标，也没有要克服的障碍，没有一个聪明的人会想要这样的生活)”可知，作者认为没有一个聪明人想要没有困难、没有目标和没有障碍的生活，由此可推测出，作者认为生活中需要挑战，故选 B。
35. 推理判断题。根据全文内容，尤其是第一段中的“Yet, it is the hard choice—the path of most resistance—that is more beneficial and provides most success in the long run.(然而，从长远来看，艰难的选择——阻力最大的道路——更有益，也能带来最大的成功)”可知，作者指出只有阻力最大的道路才能给我们带来更多的益处、更大的成功，由此可推测出，作者想要鼓励我们选择生活中的艰难之路，故选 B。

20

There is an old Chinese proverb that states “One generation plants the trees; another gets the shade,” and this is how it should be with mothers and daughters. The relationship between a mother and a daughter is sometimes confusing. The relationship can be similar to friendship. However, the mother and daughter relationship has unique characteristics that distinguish it from a friendship. These characteristics include a hierarchy(等级)of responsibilities and unconditional love, which preclude mothers and daughters from being best friends.

Marina, 27 years old, said, “I love spending time with my mom, but I wouldn’t consider her my best friend. Best friends don’t pay for your wedding. Best friends don’t remind you how they carried you in their body and gave you life! Best friend: don’t tell you how wise they are because they have been alive at least 20 years longer than you.” This doesn’t mean that the mother and daughter relationship can’t be very close and satisfying.

While some adult relationships are still troubled, many find them to be extremely rewarding. This generation of mothers and adult daughters has a lot in common, which increases the likelihood of shared companionship. Mothers and daughters have always shared the common experience of being homemakers, responsible for maintaining and passing on family values and traditions. Today contemporary mothers and daughters also share the experience of the workforce and technology, which may bring them even closer together.

Best friends may or may not continue to be best friends, but for better or worse, the mother and daughter relationship is permanent, even if for some unfortunate reason they aren’t speaking. The mother and child relationship is closer than any other. There is not an equal relationship. Daughters should not feel responsible for their mother’s emotional well-being. It isn’t that they don’t care deeply about their mothers. It’s just that they shouldn’t be burdened with their mother’s well-being.

The mother and daughter relationship is a relationship that is not replaceable by any other. Mothers never stop being mothers, which includes frequently wanting to protect their daughters and often feeling responsible for their happiness. Mothers always “trump(胜过)” friends.

32. What does the underlined word “preclude” in paragraph 1 probably mean?
A. differ B. prevent C. benefit D. change
33. What do we know from the text?
A. The mother and daughter relationship can be replaced by a best friend.
B. A mother’s love brings her and her daughter a close friendship.
C. The mother and daughter relationship goes beyond best friends’ friendship.
D. Marina has a troubled relationship with her mother.
34. How does the author mainly prove his statements?
A. By listing data. B. By giving explanations.

C. By quoting sayings.

D. By giving examples.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. How to Be a Good Mother and Daughter?

B. Who Is a Mother's Best Friend?

C. Mothers or Friends?

D. Can a Mother Be a Daughter's Best Friend?

【答案】32. B 33. C 34. B 35. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇议论文。作者提出问题：母女关系是不是可以替代友谊。然后通过说理的论证方法，最后得出结论：母女关系胜过友谊。

32. 词义猜测题。根据第一段倒数第二句“However, the mother and daughter relationship has unique characteristics that distinguish it from a friendship. (然而，母女关系有其独特的特点，使其区别于友谊)”可知，母女关系和友谊有区别，换言之，母女无法成为朋友。而划线句也指出了有所区别的原因，即“‘These characteristics include a hierarchy(等级)of responsibilities and unconditional love (这些特征包括责任等级和无条件的爱)’”，故可推测是这些特征阻止了母女变成朋友。故选 B 项。

33. 推理判断题。根据第四段一二句“Best friends may or may not continue to be best friends, but for better or worse, the mother and daughter relationship is permanent, even if for some unfortunate reason they aren't speaking. The mother and child relationship is closer than any other. (最好的朋友可能会是最好的朋友，也可能不会继续是最好的，但不管是好是坏，母女关系是永久的，即使出于某种不幸的原因他们没有说话。母亲和孩子的关系比其他任何关系都更密切)”可知，既然母女关系比任何其他关系都要密切，那么它已超出了友谊。故选 C 项。

34. 推理判断题。根据第一段第二三四句“The relationship between a mother and a daughter is sometimes confusing. The relationship can be similar to friendship. However, the mother and daughter relationship has unique characteristics that distinguish it from a friendship. (母亲和女儿之间的关系有时令人困惑。这种关系可以类似于友谊。然而，母女关系有着独特的特点，使其区别于友谊)”先指出令人困惑这一问题，随后解释原因；倒数第二段二三四句“The mother and child relationship is closer than any other. There is not an equal relationship. Daughters should not feel responsible for their mother's emotional well-being. (母亲和孩子的关系比其他任何关系都更密切。没有平等的关系。女儿不应该觉得为母亲的情绪健康负责)”先指出母女关系最密切，随后也解释说明为什么，可以看出本文通过解释说明，说理的方式在证明作者陈述的内容。故选 B 项。

35. 主旨大意题。根据第一段第二三四句“The relationship between a mother and a daughter is sometimes confusing. The relationship can be similar to friendship. However, the mother and daughter relationship has unique characteristics that distinguish it from a friendship. (母亲和女儿之间的关系有时令人困惑。这种关系可以类似于友谊。然而，母女关系有着独特的特点，使其区别于友谊)”可知，本文探讨的问题就是母女关系和好朋友的友谊关系是否一样，即“妈妈可以是孩子最好的朋友吗”这一问题；且最后一句也给出了作者的答案“Mothers always ‘trump (胜过)’ friends. (妈妈总是胜过朋友)”，故选项 D“Can a Mother Be a Daughter's Best Friend? (母亲能成为女儿最好的朋友吗?)”可用作本文标题。故选 D 项。

21

I know that some of you are still adjusting to being back at school. But I'm here today because I have something important to discuss with you. I'm here because I want to talk with you about your education and what's expected of all of you in this new school year.

And this isn't just important for your own life and your own future. What you make of your education will decide nothing less than the future of this country. The future of our country depends on you. What you're learning in school today will determine whether we as a nation can meet our greatest challenges in the future.

You'll need the knowledge and problem-solving skills you learn in science and math to cure diseases like cancer and to develop new energy technologies and protect our environment. You'll need the insights and critical-thinking skills you gain in history and social studies to build our country. You'll need the creativity and ingenuity you develop in all your classes to build new companies that will create new jobs and boost our economy. We need every single one of you to develop your talents and your skills and your intellect so you can help us old folks solve our most difficult problems.

The circumstances of your life—what you look like, where you come from, how much money you have, what you've got going on at home—none of that is an excuse for neglecting your homework or having a bad attitude in school. That's no excuse for talking back to your teacher, or cutting class, or dropping out of school. There is no excuse for not trying.

Where you are right now doesn't have to determine where you'll end up. No one's written your future for

you, because here in our country, you write your own future. You make your own future. Whatever you resolve to do, I want you to commit to it. I want you to really work at it.

32. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?
A. Students adjust to their new schools easily.
B. Students wish they could be still on holiday.
C. Students decide to live up to their expectations.
D. Students influence the future of the whole country.
33. Which skill should students have is not mentioned in paragraph 3?
A. Problem solving. B. Creativity.
C. Critical thinking. D. Independent thinking.
34. What does the speech mainly focus on?
A. Opportunities in creating new jobs.
B. Great challenges in this new school year.
C. The strategies of protecting environment.
D. The responsibilities for students' own education.
35. What should you do in your new school year according to the speaker?
A. Talk back to our teachers at all time.
B. Have a negative attitude in school occasionally.
C. Devote ourselves to whatever we are intended to do.
D. Make excuses for neglecting homework if necessary.

【答案】32. D 33. D 34. D 35. C

【解析】

【语篇导读】这是一篇议论文。文章主要论述的是教育对个人和国家未来的重要性，以及学生应该如何对待自己的学业。

32. 细节理解题。根据第二段“What you make of your education will decide nothing less than the future of this country. The future of our country depends on you. What you're learning in school today will determine whether we as a nation can meet our greatest challenges in the future.”(你所受的教育将决定这个国家的未来。我们国家的未来取决于你们。你们今天在学校学习的知识将决定我们作为一个国家是否能够迎接未来最大的挑战)可知，学生影响着整个国家的未来，故选 D 项。
33. 细节理解题。根据第三段“You'll need the knowledge and problem-solving skills you learn in science and math to cure diseases like cancer and to develop new energy technologies and protect our environment. You'll need the insights and critical-thinking skills you gain in history and social studies to build our country. You'll need the creativity and ingenuity you develop in all your classes to build new companies that will create new jobs and boost our economy.”(你们将需要在科学和数学课上学到的知识和解决问题的技能来治疗癌症等疾病，开发新的能源技术，保护我们的环境。你们将需要你们在历史和社会研究中获得的洞察力和批判性思维技能来建设我们的国家。你们将需要在所有课程中培养的创造力和聪明才智来创建新的公司，创造新的就业机会，推动我们的经济发展)可知，“解决问题、创造力和批判性思维”被提及，独立思考的能力，没有被提及，故选 D。
34. 主旨大意题。根据第一段“I'm here because I want to talk with you about your education and what's expected of all of you in this new school year.”(来这里是因为我想和你们谈谈你们的教育，以及新学年对你们所有人的期望)以及根据第三段“You'll need the knowledge and problem-solving skills you learn in science and math to cure diseases like cancer and to develop new energy technologies and protect our environment. You'll need the insights and critical-thinking skills you gain in history and social studies to build our country. You'll need the creativity and ingenuity you develop in all your classes to build new companies that will create new jobs and boost our economy. We need every single one of you to develop your talents and your skills and your intellect so you can help us old folks solve our most difficult problems.”(你们将需要在科学和数学课上学到的知识和解决问题的技能来治疗癌症等疾病，开发新的能源技术，保护我们的环境。你们将需要你们在历史和社会研究中获得的洞察力和批判性思维技能来建设我们的国家。你们将需要在所有课程中培养的创造力和聪明才智来创建新的公司，创造新的就业机会，推动我们的经济发展。我们需要你们每一个人都发挥自己的才能、技能和智慧，这样你们就能帮助我们这些老人解决最困难的问题)可知，演讲主要关于学生对自己教育的责任，故选 D 项。
35. 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“The circumstances of your life—what you look like, where you come from, how much money you have, what you've got going on at home—none of that is an excuse for neglecting your homework or having a bad attitude in school. That's no excuse for talking back to your teacher, or cutting class, or dropping out of school. There is no excuse for not trying.”(你的生活环境——你的长相，你来自哪里，你

有多少钱，你家里发生了什么——这些都不能成为你忽视家庭作业或在学校态度不好的借口。你没有理由跟老师顶嘴，或者逃课，或者退学。没有借口不去尝试)和最后一段“Whatever you resolve to do, I want you to commit to it. I want you to really work at it.”(无论你下定决心做什么，我都希望你全身心投入。我希望你真的努力)可知，根据说话者的说法，你在新学年应该全身心投入到打算做的任何事情上来，故选 C 项。

22

Is looking fashionable more important than being comfortable? Many people seem to think so, judging(判断)by the things they wear. But fashion is not everything. It is more important to be a healthy and good person.

People go to great lengths to be fashionable. Some people think they have to have a certain body type, so they go on extreme, unhealthy diets in order to change their bodies. In addition, many women wear uncomfortable fashions, such as high-heeled shoes that cause pain to their feet, and tight body shapers that limit blood flow. Men and women alike spend time and money on products that change their natural hair color or hairstyle. Some people even spend several hours a day in front of a mirror. Is fashion so important that people spend so much time and effort changing what they look like?

If the purpose of fashion is to make a person feel good, it does not make sense that he or she would go through so much discomfort to be fashionable. Fashion should not come first. People should put their health and positive image in the first place. What people wear does not say anything about their personalities. Instead of spending hours choosing a dress, perhaps you should call your friends and do something together, such as playing soccer or badminton. Instead of going on strict diets and forcing yourself to stay hungry, why not eat some healthy foods and then exercise? By doing these things, you can keep a healthy lifestyle and truly grow as a person.

32. Why does the author include questions in the text?

- A. To enrich the content.
- B. To introduce a new topic.
- C. To present different ideas.
- D. To encourage readers to think.

33. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The fact about fashion industry.
- B. Reasons why fashion is important.
- C. The price to pay for being fashionable.
- D. Products popular with fashion followers.

34. Which of the following activities would the author most likely recommend?

- A. Going skiing with friends.
- B. Starting a new diet with a friend.
- C. Changing hairstyles every week.
- D. Shopping for fashionable clothes.

35. What is the author's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. To introduce the latest fashion trends.
- B. To tell readers how to remain fashionable.
- C. To advise readers to value health over fashion.
- D. To show readers advantages and disadvantages of dieting.

【答案】32. B 33. C 34. A 35. C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要就时尚和舒适展开讨论，劝说读者时尚远不如健康和舒适更重要，并且提出了健康生活方式的建议。

32.推理判断题。根据第一段“Is looking fashionable more important than being comfortable? Many people seem to think so, judging(判断)by the things they wear. But fashion is not everything. It is more important to be a healthy and good person.(看起来时尚比舒适更重要吗？从他们穿的衣服来判断，很多人似乎都这么认为。但时尚并不是一切。做一个健康舒适的人更重要)”可知，作者提出问题，以引入文章的主题：健康比时尚更重要，故选 B 项。

33.主旨大意题。根据第二段“Some people think they have to have a certain body type, so they go on extreme, unhealthy diets in order to change their bodies. In addition, many women wear uncomfortable fashions, such as high-heeled shoes that cause pain to their feet, and tight body shapers that limit blood flow. Men and women alike spend time and money on products that change their natural hair color or hairstyle. Some people even spend several hours a day in front of a mirror.(有些人认为自己必须拥有某种体型，所以他们为了改变自己的身材，采取极端、不健康的饮食。此外，许多女性穿着不舒适的时装，如导致脚部疼痛的高跟鞋，限制血液流动的紧身塑身衣。男人和女人都会花时间和金钱购买改变他们自然发色或发型的产品。有些人甚至每天花几个小时在镜子前)”可知，本段主要介绍了人们为了时尚付出的代价，故选 C 项。

34.推理判断题。根据第三段“Instead of spending hours choosing a dress, perhaps you should call your friends and do something together, such as playing soccer or badminton. Instead of going on strict diets and forcing yourself to stay hungry, why not eat some healthy foods and then exercise? By doing these things, you can keep a healthy lifestyle and truly grow as a person.(与其花几个小时来挑选衣服，也许你应该打电话给你的朋友，一起做一些事情，比如踢足球或打羽毛球。与其严格节食，强迫自己保持饥饿，为什么不吃一些健康的

食物，然后锻炼身体呢？通过做这些事情，你可以保持健康的生活方式，真正成长为一个入)”可知，与花费时间精力以及牺牲健康而换取时尚相比，作者认为应该吃健康食物，和朋友一起锻炼身体。由此推知，作者可能推荐和朋友一起去滑雪这项活动，故选 A 项。

35. 推理判断题。根据第一段“**But fashion is not everything. It is more important to be a healthy and good person.**(但时尚并不是一切。做一个健康舒适的人更重要)”以及第三段“**Fashion should not come first. People should put their health and positive image in the first place.**(时尚不应该是第一位的。人们应该把健康和正面形象放在首位)”可知，本文说明时尚远不如健康和舒适更重要。由此推知，作者写作本文的目的是劝说读者重视健康胜过重视时尚，故选 C 项。

23

If you are reading this, you were probably born in the 2000s. The oh-ohs. The 21st century. That would make you young, creative, and no doubt smart. Maybe good-looking, too. Right? But what do other people think about your generation?

Some adults worry that you're more interested in the screen in front of you than the world around you. They think of you as the “face-down generation” because you use your phone so much. They wonder how you will deal with school, friends and family. Are today's teenagers too busy texting and taking selfies(自拍) to become successful in real life—or “IRL”, as you would say?

Other adults worry that today's youth are spoiled(溺爱) and don't want to face the challenges of adult life. Many children born in the 1990s and 2000s were raised by “helicopter parents” who were always there to guide and help their children with a busy schedule filled with homework and after-school activities such as dancing, drawing, or sports. With parents who do everything for them, today's youth seem to prefer to live like teenagers even when they are in their 20s or 30s.

Does the face-down generation need a heads-up? Well, probably not. The fact is that many of today's teenagers are better educated and more creative than past generations. They also seem to be willing to become leaders. More young people than ever volunteer to help their communities. There are also brave young people such as Malala Yousafzai, the teenager who won the 2014 Noble Peace Prize for pushing girls' rights to go to school.

So if you're one of the oh-ohs, there's no reason to be worried about the future. Things are looking up for the face-down generation. Chances are that you do GR8(great) and LOL(laugh out loud).

32. Who is this passage written for?

A. The teenagers B. The teachers C. The parents D. The oh-ohs

33. What do helicopter parents always do?

A. Help and direct their children. B. Do homework instead of children.
C. Guide children to face challenges. D. Plan a busy schedule for children.

34. How does the writer feel about the younger generation?

A. Anxious. B. Confident. C. Satisfied. D. Helpless

35. What can we learn according to the passage?

A. Parents should put down their phones.
B. Young people should be better educated.
C. The oh-ohs should be hopeful about the future.
D. Face-down generation should raise their heads.

【答案】32. D 33. A 34. B 35. C

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一片议论文。文章作者提出不同人对于当下“脸朝下的”一代人的看法，有认为好的一面也有认为不好的一面，但总的来说作者认为这一代人还是对未来充满希望的。

32. 推理判断题。根据第一段“**If you are reading this, you were probably born in the 2000s. The oh-ohs. The 21st century. That would make you young, creative, and no doubt smart. Maybe good-looking, too. Right? But what do other people think about your generation?**(如果你正在读这篇文章，你很可能出生在 2000 年代。oh-ohs 一代。21 世纪。这会让你年轻、有创造力，而且毫无疑问还很聪明。也可能长得好看。对吧？但是其他人怎么看你们这一代人呢？)”可推知，文章是写给 oh-ohs 一代的，故选 D。

33. 细节理解题。根据第三段“**Many children born in the 1990s and 2000s were raised by “helicopter parents” who were always there to guide and help their children with a busy schedule filled with homework and after-school activities such as dancing, drawing, or sports.**(许多 90 后和 00 后的孩子都是由“直升机父母”抚养长大的，他们总是在孩子繁忙的日程安排中指导和帮助他们，这些安排充满了家庭作业和课外活动，如跳舞、画画或运动)”可知，直升机父母总是帮助和指导孩子，故选 A。

34. 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“**The fact is that many of today's teenagers are better educated and more**

creative than past generations. They also seem to be willing to become leaders. More young people than ever volunteer to help their communities. There are also brave young people such as Malala Yousafzai, the teenager who won the 2014 Noble Peace Prize for pushing girls' rights to go to school.(事实上,今天的许多青少年比过去几代人受过更好的教育,也更有创造力。他们似乎也愿意成为领导者。越来越多的年轻人自愿帮助他们的社区。也有勇敢的年轻人,比如 Malala Yousafzai,她因推动女孩上学的权利而获得 2014 年诺贝尔和平奖)以及最后一段“So if you're one of the oh-ohs, there's no reason to be worried about the future.(所以,如果你是那种“oh-hos”的一员,就没有理由担心未来)”可推知,作者对 oh-ohs 一代充满信心,故选 B。

35. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“So if you're one of the oh-ohs, there's no reason to be worried about the future.(所以,如果你是那种“oh-hos”的一员,就没有理由担心未来)”可推知,这些孩子的未来充满希望,故选 C。

24

Danone Portugal introduced a new yogurt named Juntos. For every pack of yogurt that a person bought, he would donate yogurt to a family in need. Danone had done its research. Increasingly, people say they want to buy from brands that give them a sense of purpose. Surely a yogurt that helped the needy would be appealing. But Juntos was a failure. Despite sinking millions into a marketing campaign, Danone pulled Juntos from the market only months after it was launched. Now the same product is simply marketed as a tasty yogurt.

What happened? To find the reason behind Juntos' failure, Lawrence Williams and his colleagues did an experiment where they showed people some products and asked these people to pick one option. They reminded some to focus on the “purposeful and valuable” aspect while others were told to “enjoy themselves” and focus on “delight and pleasure.” They found that participants who prioritized meaning preferred the less expensive product when compared with people who put pleasure in the first place.

So why were meaning-seekers cheaping out? Lawrence Williams asked participants to explain their decision-making to find out. He learned that meaning-oriented people were not thinking about how the product they might buy could bring meaning to their lives. Instead, they were occupied with what else they could do with their money.

I am all for people making wise and strategic financial choices. But cheap products can create many problems. Inexpensive options often do not last as long as the higher-end ones. As a result, we shop more often, which is ultimately worse for our wallets. Plus, that spending pattern can do a greater damage to the environment. Thanks in part to fast fashion, people buy 60 percent more clothing today than they did 15 years ago. The fashion industry alone emits more greenhouse gases than international flights and maritime(海洋的)shipping combined.

So before you dive into your wallet for some deals, try not to fix only on what you are spending or saving. Think carefully about what you are buying, too.

32. What is the main reason for the failure of Juntos?

- A. It ignored marketing strategies.
- B. It priced itself relatively high.
- C. It lacked a particularly good taste.
- D. It focused on delight and pleasure.

33. What can be inferred about meaning seekers?

- A. They frequent high-end stores.
- B. They think products extend their lives.
- C. They hesitate to make decisions.
- D. They make more purchases with money.

34. How is Paragraph 4 mainly developed?

- A. By giving some examples.
- B. By listing numbers and data.
- C. By explaining reasons.
- D. By making some comparisons.

35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Innovation: a Product's Life
- B. To Buy or not to Buy
- C. Meaning seekers or Quality-pursuers
- D. Fast Fashion: a Hit to Your Wallet

【答案】32. B 33. D 34. C 35. C

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇议论文。文章就通过消费来做有意义的事情,到底应该买贵的还是廉价的产品进行讨论。

32. 细节理解题。根据第一段“Increasingly, people say they want to buy from brands that give them a sense of purpose. Surely a yogurt that helped the needy would be appealing. But Juntos was a failure. (越来越多的人表示,他们想从那些给他们目标感的品牌那里购买。当然,帮助穷人的酸奶会很有吸引力。但 Juntos 是个失败者)”和第二段“What happened? To find the reason behind Juntos' failure, Lawrence Williams and his colleagues did an experiment where they showed people some products and asked these people to pick one option. They reminded some to focus on the “purposeful and valuable” aspect while others were told to “enjoy themselves” and focus on “delight and pleasure.” They found that participants who prioritized meaning preferred the less expensive product when compared with people who put pleasure in the first place. (发生了什

么事?为了找出 Juntos 失败的原因, Lawrence Williams 和他的同事们做了一个实验, 他们向人们展示了一些产品, 并让这些人选择一种。他们提醒一些人专注于“有目的和有价值”的方面, 而另一些人则被告知“享受自己”, 专注于“快乐和乐趣”。他们发现, 与把快乐放在首位的人相比, 把意义放在首位的人更喜欢便宜的产品)可知, 越来越多的人想从那些给他们目标感的品牌那里购买(即购买便宜的产品), Juntos 失败的主要原因是它的定价相对较高, 所以买的人少, 最后失败了。故选 B。

33. 推理判断题。根据第三段“*So why were meaning-seekers cheaping out? Lawrence Williams asked participants to explain their decision-making to find out. He learned that meaning-oriented people were not thinking about how the product they might buy could bring meaning to their lives. Instead, they were occupied with what else they could do with their money.* (那么, 为什么寻求意义的人要买便宜的东西呢?为了找出答案, 劳伦斯·威廉姆斯要求参与者解释他们的决策。他了解到, 以意义为导向的人不会考虑他们可能购买的产品如何给他们的生活带来意义。相反, 他们专注于思考自己的钱能带来什么其他东西)”可推测意义追求者专注于用钱买更多的东西, 故选 D。

34. 推理判断题。根据第四段“*I am all for people making wise and strategic financial choices. But cheap products can create many problems. Inexpensive options often do not last as long as the higher-end ones. As a result, we shop more often, which is ultimately worse for our wallets. Plus, that spending pattern can do a greater damage to the environment.* (我完全支持人们做出明智和战略性的财务选择。但是廉价的产品会产生很多问题。便宜的选择通常不会像高端的选择持续那么久。结果, 我们更频繁地购物, 这最终对我们的钱包更不利。此外, 这种消费模式会对环境造成更大的破坏)”可推断作者通过解释买廉价的产品会产生很多问题的原因来发展第四段, 故选 C。

35. 主旨大意题。通读全文, 根据第四段“*I am all for people making wise and strategic financial choices. But cheap products can create many problems. Inexpensive options often do not last as long as the higher-end ones. As a result, we shop more often, which is ultimately worse for our wallets. Plus, that spending pattern can do a greater damage to the environment.* (我完全支持人们做出明智和战略性的财务选择。但是廉价的产品会产生很多问题。便宜的选择通常不会像高端的选择持续那么久。结果, 我们更频繁地购物, 这最终对我们的钱包更不利。此外, 这种消费模式会对环境造成更大的破坏)”和最后一段“*So before you dive into your wallet for some deals, try not to fix only on what you are spending or saving. Think carefully about what you are buying, too.* (所以, 在你为一些交易掏腰包之前, 尽量不要只关注你花了多少钱或存了多少钱。也要仔细考虑你要买的东西)”可知文章主要是对通过消费来做有意义的事情, 到底应该买贵的还是廉价的产品进行讨论, C 选项“意义追求者还是品质追求者”符合文章主旨, 故选 C。

25

We're always encouraging students to read fiction(小说).

We push them towards the library doors, wave the latest David Walliams bestsellers in their faces and catch them in the passage suggesting they read the latest novels.

But do we ever point them in the direction of newspaper websites, travel guides or historical reports?

The ability to read and write isn't just about how often students pick up books; it's also about the types of texts they read. And that should mean as much non-fiction as fiction.

This does present challenges, as Doug Lemov said in *Reading Reconsidered*, “Understanding non-fiction needs a strong base of knowledge, but reading non-fiction is also one of the primary ways such a base of knowledge is built.”

This is why we must introduce non-fiction to children from an early age. The more non-fiction young people read in school, with the guidance of teachers, the more chances they will have to build up a large store of background knowledge to help them understand more difficult texts later on. To do this, we must give more lesson time to non-fiction.

Every teacher in every subject also needs to take responsibility for this. Reading has something to do with all subjects, all of which come with their own reading difficulties. Lemov suggests students should be given the chance to read more than one text on any given topic. So, when learning about the Battle of Waterloo in history, why not read some articles about the event? And when studying Dickens in English, why not read it alongside some parts chosen from his own *Sketches by Boz*?

For non-fiction to be most helpful for students, it should be as undiluted as possible. Texts should keep their non-fiction features(特点) and difficult words should not be taken away to create a simpler text. In fact, non-fiction is one of the best ways to make students learn difficult words.

It is also easy to find a huge number of non-fiction texts online. You can even share sources with students. This is especially important for those students going into higher education.

32. The author raises the question in Paragraph 3 to _____.

A. compare different ideas

B. doubt a common practice

- C. show the necessity of reading D. question why students read fiction
33. Why should teachers spend more lesson time on non-fiction?
A. To increase students' understanding. B. To get students to study independently.
C. To find excellent students. D. To make lessons changeable.
34. What does Lemov suggest teachers in every subject do to help students?
A. Teach them to learn from history. B. Help them with reading difficulties.
C. Encourage them to read related articles. D. Share stories of famous people with them.
35. What does the underlined word "undiluted" in the last but one paragraph mean?
A. Easy. B. Popular. C. Unexpected. D. Unchanged.

【答案】32. B 33. A 34. C 35. D

【解析】

【语篇导读】本文是一篇议论文。主要介绍的是作者鼓励学生阅读非小说类作品，建议老师给学生提供真实的语篇，同时与学生分享这类语篇的线上资源。

32. 推理判断题。根据首段"We're always encouraging students to read fiction(小说).(我们总是鼓励学生读小说)"和第二段"We push them towards the library doors, wave the latest David Walliams bestsellers in their faces and catch them in the passage suggesting they read the latest novels.(我们把他们推到图书馆门口，在他们面前挥舞 David walliams 最新的畅销书，在他们读书的时候抓住他们，建议他们读最新的小说)"可知，我们总是在鼓励学生读小说，而第四段中的"The ability to read and write isn't just about how often students pick up books; it's also about the types of texts they read. And that should mean as much non-fiction as fiction.(阅读和写作的能力不仅仅取决于学生拿起书的频率；这也与他们阅读的文本类型有关。这意味着小说和非小说的数量应该一样多)"可知，作者认为学生的阅读和写作能力与他们阅读的类型有关，说明看小说和非小说的数量应该是一样多，由此可知，作者在第三段提出问题“但我们有没有把他们引向报纸网站、旅游指南或历史报告呢？”是质疑我们通常只鼓励学生阅读小说的做法，故选 B 项。
33. 推理判断题。根据第五段中“This does present challenges, as Doug Lemov said in Reading Reconsidered, “Understanding non-fiction needs a strong base of knowledge, but reading non-fiction is also one of the primary ways such a base of knowledge is built.”(这确实带来了挑战，正如 Doug Lemov 在《重新思考阅读》中所说的那样，“理解非小说需要坚实的知识基础，但阅读非小说也是建立这种知识基础的主要方式之一。”)”可知，Doug Lemov 认为理解非小说需要坚实的知识基础，而阅读非小说是建立这种知识基础的主要方式之一，结合第六段中的“The more non-fiction young people read in school, with the guidance of teachers, the more chances they will have to build up a large store of background knowledge to help them understand more difficult texts later on.(在老师的指导下，年轻人在学校读的非小说类书籍越多，他们就越有可能积累大量的背景知识，以帮助他们以后理解更难的文本)”可知，阅读非小说类作品能增加学生的知识储量，有助于他们以后理解更难的文本，所以教师应该在上课时让学生读这类作品，故选 A 项。
34. 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段中的“Lemov suggests students should be given the chance to read more than one text on any given topic.(Lemov 建议学生应该有机会阅读任何给定主题的多篇文章)”可知，Lemov 建议让学生多阅读与任何给定的主题相关的文章，故选 C 项。
35. 词义猜测题。根据划线单词后的“Texts should keep their non-fiction features(特点)and difficult words should not be taken away to create a simpler text.(文本应该保持其非虚构的特征，不应该把难懂的单词去掉，以创造一个更简单的文本)”可知，要让非小说类作品最有利于学生，就应该保留其写作特点，且不能为了让作品变得易懂而删掉难以理解的词汇，由此推断，作者认为应尽可能不要改动原作，所以划线单词的意思与“不要改动”意思相近，故选 D 项。