

易错点17 阅读理解主旨大意题



易错陷阱 1: 标题类易混易错点。

【分析】

标题类是对中心思想的加工和提炼，可以是单词、短语、也可以是句子。她的特点是短小精悍，多为短语；涵盖性、精确性强；不能随意改变语言表达的程度和色彩。如果是短语类选项，考生容易混淆重点，此时应当先划出选项的关键词。

此类题和文章的中心主题句有很大关系。中心主题句一般出现在第一段，有时第一段也可能引出话题，此时应当重点关注第二段和最后一段，看看是否会出现首尾呼应。

易错陷阱 2: 段落大意类易混易错点。

【分析】 每个段落都有一个中心思想，通常会在段落的第一句或最后一句体现，这就是段落主题句。如果没有明显的主题句时，应当根据段落内容概括处段落大意。有时考生还会找错文章对应位置，盲目选词文中相同的词句，而出现文不对题的现象。

易错陷阱 3: 文章大意类易混易错点。

【分析】 确定文章主旨的方法是：先看首尾段或各段开头再看全文找主题句，若无明显主题句，就通过关键词句来概括。如，议论文中寻找表达作者观点态度的词语，记叙文中寻找概括情节和中心的动词或反映人物特点的形容词。文中出现不同观点时，要牢记作者的观点彩色体现全文中心的。此时，要注意转折词，如：but, however, yet, in spite of, on the contrary 等。



【易错点提醒一】 标题类易混易错点

【例 1】 (浙江省义乌五校 2023-2024 学年高三联考试题)

The scientist's job is to figure out how the world works, to “torture (拷问)” Nature to reveal her secrets, as the 17th century philosopher Francis Bacon described

it. But who are these people in the lab coats (or sports jackets, or T-shirts and jeans) and how do they work? It turns out that there is a good deal of mystery surrounding the mystery-solvers.

“One of the greatest mysteries is the question of what it is about human beings — brains, education, culture etc. that makes them capable of doing science at all,” said Colin Allen, a cognitive scientist at Indiana University.

Two vital ingredients seem to be necessary to make a scientist: the curiosity to seek out mysteries and the creativity to solve them. “Scientists exhibit a heightened level of curiosity,” reads a 2007 report on scientific creativity. “They go further and deeper into basic questions showing a passion for knowledge for its own sake.” Max Planck, one of the fathers of quantum physics, once said, the scientist “must have a vivid and intuitive imagination, for new ideas are not generated by deduction (推论), but by an artistically creative imagination.”

.....

ong as our best technology for seeing inside the brain requires subjects to lie nearly motionless while surrounded by a giant magnet, we’ re only going to make limited progress on these questions,” Allen said.

What is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Who Are The Mystery-solvers
- B. Scientists Are Not Born But Made
- C. Great Mystery: What Makes A Scientist
- D. Solving Mysteries: Inside A Scientist’s Mind

易错分析: 没有理清第一段和第二段的关系。第一段提出疑问, 引出话题, 第二段提出文章的中心主题, 全文围绕其展开说明。

【答案】 C

【解析】 文章标题。根据第二段“ “One of the greatest mysteries is the question of what it is about human beings—— brains, education, culture etc.—that makes them capable

of doing science at all,” said Colin Allen, a cognitive scientist at Indiana University. (印第安纳大学的认知科学家 Colin Allen 说：“最大的谜团之一是，人类究竟是什么——大脑、教育、文化等——使他们能够从事科学研究。”)”结合文章主要探讨了到底是哪些因素造就了科学家。C 选项“伟大的奥秘：是什么造就了科学家”最符合文章标题。故选 C。

【变式 1】 (山东省曲阜师范大学附属中学 2023-2024 学年质量检测)

Perhaps you think you could easily add to your happiness with more money. Strange as it may seem, if you're unsatisfied, the issue is not a lack of means to meet your desires but a lack of desires — not that you cannot satisfy your tastes but that you don't have enough tastes.

Real riches consist of well-developed and hearty capacities (能力) to enjoy life. Most people are already swamped (淹没) with things. They eat, wear, go and talk too much. They live in too big a house with too many rooms, yet their house of life is a hut.

Your house of life ought to be a mansion (豪宅), a royal palace. Every new taste, every additional interest, every fresh enthusiasm adds a room. Here are several rooms your house of life should have.

Art should be a desire for you to develop simply because the world is full of beautiful things. If you only understood how to enjoy them and feed your spirit on them, they would make you as happy as to find plenty of hamburgers and eggs when you're hungry.

Literature, classic literature, is a beautiful, richly furnished room where you might find many an hour of rest and refreshment. To gain that love would go toward making you a rich person, for a rich person is not someone who has a library but who likes a library.

Music like Mozart's and Bach's shouldn't be absent. Real riches are of the spirit. And when you've brought that spirit up to where classical music feeds it and makes you a little drunk, you have increased your thrills and bettered them. And life is a matter of thrills.

identify potential risks.

Next, monitor without spying. Most kids learn to understand boundaries, like respecting others' personal space, or not opening the cookie jar without asking. Internet use is no different. It's helpful for kids to have ground rules as to which websites they can visit, which apps they can use, and what they can share online. Remind them that if they feel uneasy with anything that occurs online, they need to alert an adult immediately.

.....

What is the best title for the text?

- A. What Is Hidden on the Net? B. How to Make Online Stays?
C. Be a Smarter Internet User D. Keep Your Kids Safe Online

【答案】D

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段“ So, it's important to secure their online stays. (因此, 确保他们在网上的安全是很重要的)”及全文, 文章主要提供了“如何保障孩子网上活动安全”的几条建议。由此可知, “Keep Your Kids Safe Online(保证你的孩子安全上网)”作为文章标题最为合适。故选D。

【变式3】(福建省泉州科技中学2023年高三试题)

Stuck inside his room at an assisted living center, Bob Coleman knew he could not go out in public with the epidemic (疫). But he was not cut off from outside: he shared his love for country music over the Internet. “Hello, everybody. It's a bright day in Tennessee,” he said into his microphone. “This is Bob Coleman, coming to you from Room3325...” Then Coleman began to play the music he loves—hits from country music stars. The 88-year-old carefully chooses each song.

Coleman and several other retirees have turned into DJs (流行音乐播音员), for a new online radio hour known as “Radio Recliner.” A marketing company called Luckie came up with the idea of Radio Recliner. Listeners can send song requests in honor of family or friends. For example, listeners might hear a message like this: “Hey, Granny.

This is your favorite granddaughter Amy. We just wanted to call in and say we love you.” The 60-minute show started with retirees in middle Tennessee. It has since expanded, with residents of assisted-living centers in other states taking part in the project. Many jumped at the chance to work as a DJ to ease the loneliness of social distancing rules.

Mitch Bennett serves as Luckie’s chief creative officer. He says the idea was to provide a sense of community to older people. “For this generation, radio was the original social media,” Bennett said, “Dedicating a song to someone you love and having them hear it along with everyone else is a special way of connecting.”

In Georgia, 80-year-old Ed Rosenblatt, who had made full preparations for his show, said an hour he spent playing songs on Radio Recliner resulted in a flood of text messages, emails and calls from family and friends, and many of the messages were from people he had not heard from for years.

What’s the best title for the text?

- A. Older Adults Need More Care During the Epidemic
- B. Older Adults, Stuck by the Epidemic, Turn Into DJs
- C. Older Adults Were Busy With Music During the Epidemic
- D. Older Adults, Stuck by the Epidemic, Show Music Talents

【答案】 B

【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知，文章主要讲述疫情期间老人们积极参与 Radio Recliner 成为音乐 DJ，通过分享自己喜欢的音乐来摆脱孤独，以及更多地与朋友和家人联系。故 B 项“受疫情困扰，老年人成为 DJ”可以作为本文的最佳标题。故选 B。

【易错点提醒二】 段落大意类易混易错点

【例 2】 (江苏省徐州市第七中学 2023 年高三期中试题)

As a kid growing up in a suburb of London. I loved to go looking for the perfect park bench. Some Sunday mornings, my dad could be persuaded to drive to new parks. We’d have a kick-around with a soccer ball, share a bag of Doritos and check out all the

benches in the area, reading the words on them.

The good park bench leaves me in a state, somewhere between nostalgia (怀旧) and eager anticipation. Where once I was excited by the words carved on wood, I now find, as a 10-year-old, that I'm more appreciative of each bench's quiet stoicism (坦然淡定), the way they are willing to wait out their turn in every weather, remaining available to all-comers. Like a good book or piece of music, a park bench allows for a sense of solitude (独处) and community at the same time, which is crucial to life in a great city.

Part of my obsession with park benches is as spaces where history settles. By planting seeds of curiosity, and making space for reflection, park benches become doors to the past. Maybe that's the greatest power of the park bench: its capacity encourages the art of observation. A good bench catches us in our quietest, most vulnerable (脆弱的) moments, when we may be open to imagining new narratives and revisiting old ones. Our masks are taken off, hung from the bench's wrought iron. On other nearby benches, babies are being burped. Glances exchanged. Sandwiches eaten. Newspapers read it .

.....

Which aspect of park benches does paragraph 3 focus on?

- A. Design. B. History. C. Location. D. Power.

易错分析: 容易出现文不对题, 找错位置。同时对文中长句不会分析句子结构, 曲解文意, 提

炼关键词错误。

【答案】D

【解析】段落大意题。根据第三段的“By planting seeds of curiosity, and making space for reflection, park benches become doors to the past. Maybe that's the greatest power of the park bench: its capacity encourages the art of observation. A good bench catches us in our quietest, most vulnerable (脆弱的) moments, when we may be open to imagining new nanauves and revisiting old ones. (通过播下好奇心的种子, 为反思提供空间, 公园长椅成为通往过去的大门。也许这就是公园长凳最大的力量: 它的性能促进了观察的艺术。一张

好的长凳能在我们最安静、最脆弱的时刻抓住我们，这时我们可能会想象新的纳米机器人，并重温旧的纳米机器人。) ”可知，第三段主要讲的是长凳的力量，故选 D。

【变式 1】 (重庆市第八中学 2023-2024 学年高考适应性试题)

The Yurok people have lived along the Klamath River, which flows from the Cascades in Oregon southwest through Northern California, for thousands of years, protecting the region and river from which they — and others — draw sustenance (生计).

But as development and pollution continue to reduce the number of fish in the river and the quantity and quality of its waters, the Yurok Tribe is legalizing (合法化) the tribe' s longstanding care by granting the Rights of Personhood to the Klamath, the first river in North America to have such rights declared.

.....

What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The process of legalization. B. The tradition of Yurok tribe.
C. The reason behind the legalization. D. The importance of the Klamath River.

【答案】 C

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第二段 “But as development and pollution continue to reduce the number of fish in the river and the quantity and quality of its waters, the Yurok Tribe is legalizing (合法化) the tribe' s longstanding care by granting the Rights of Personhood to the Klamath, the first river in North America to have such rights declared. (但是，随着开发和污染不断减少河中鱼类的数量，以及河水的数量和质量，尤洛克部落通过授予克拉马斯河人格权利，将部落长期以来的照顾合法化，这是北美第一条宣布拥有这种权利的河流) ”可知，随着开发和污染的持续，尤洛克部落将部落长期以来的照顾合法化，由此可知，本段主要讲述了这一举措的背景。故选 C 项。

【变式 2】 (江苏省决胜新高考 2023-2024 学年高三 10 月大联考)

The term “beer goggles” is said to have been coined by male North American university students in the 1980s. Yet despite unconfirmed evidence for the phenomenon,

the link between alcohol intoxication (醉酒) and physical attraction has not been

systematically studied.

Prof Bowdring of the University of Pittsburgh invited 18 pairs of male friends into the laboratory to rate the attractiveness of men and women they viewed in photos and videos. On one occasion, both men were given enough cranberry juice to raise their blood alcohol concentration to about 0.08% - the legal limit for driving in England — and on the other occasion, they both received a non-alcoholic drink. After providing attractiveness ratings for the photos, they were asked to select which of these individuals they would most like to interact with in a future experiment.

.....

What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?

- A. The comparison of two experiments.
- B. The process of Bowdring' s experiment.
- C. The underlying logic of beer goggles effect.
- D. The methods of appreciating attractiveness.

易错分析: 缺乏对段落主题句在首句的关注度, 长难句结构划分容易出错, 故而引起曲解文意。

【答案】 B

【解析】 主旨大意题。根据第二段中的“Prof Bowdring of the University of Pittsburgh invited 18 pairs of male friends into the laboratory to rate the attractiveness of men and women they viewed in photos and videos. (匹兹堡大学的鲍德林教授邀请了18对男性朋友进入实验室, 让他们对照片和视频中男性和女性的吸引力进行打分。)”可知, Prof Bowdring 让研究对象进入实验室开始进行研究, 结合下文中介绍别让这些研究对象一部分喝含有酒精的饮料和另一部分喝不含酒精的饮料, 以及“After providing attractiveness ratings for the photos, they were asked to select which of these individuals they would most like to interact with in a future experiment. (在提供了照片的吸引力评级后, 他们被要求在这些人中选择他们在未来的实验中最愿意与之互动的人。)”可知, 给他们提供照片的吸引力评级后, 让他们选择在未来实验中最愿意与之互动的人, 综合以上信息可知, 第二段讲述的是研究的过程。故选 B 项。

【变式 3】 (广东省珠海市第三中学 2023 年高三试题)

.....

In my twenties, when I was almost constantly in a state of anxiety, I never went on holiday. I was scared of flying, scared of my boss noticing how much nicer life was without me in the office. I thought not going on holiday made me a harder worker, when actually it just made me a more tired one. Then, a boss pulled me aside to tell me that he wasn't going to thank me for not taking my holidays. I then booked a cheap beach holiday with a friend, and was genuinely amazed to find I felt much better for it.

.....

What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. The benefit the author obtained from travelling.
- B. The source of the author's stress during office hours.
- C. The change of the author's attitude to taking holidays.
- D. The reason why the author tried to be a harder worker.

【答案】 C

【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章第四段内容 “In my twenties, when I was almost constantly in a state of anxiety, I never went on holiday. I was scared of flying, scared of my boss noticing how much nicer life was without me in the office. I thought not going on holiday made me a harder worker, when actually it just made me a more tired one. Then, a boss pulled me aside to tell me that he wasn't going to thank me for not taking my holidays. I then booked a cheap beach holiday with a friend, and was genuinely amazed to find I felt much better for it. (在我 20 多岁的时候, 当时我几乎总是处于焦虑的状态, 我从来没有去度假。我害怕坐飞机, 害怕老板注意到我不在办公室生活会好得多。我原以为不去度假会让我更努力工作, 但实际上不度假只会让我更累。然后, 一位老板把我拉到一边, 告诉我他不会因为我不休假而感谢我。然后我和一个朋友订了一个便宜的海滩度假, 我真的很惊讶地发现我感觉好多了。)” 可知, 第四段主要讲述了作者对于度假的态度的改变。故选 C。

【易错点提醒三】 文章大意类易混易错点

【例 3】 (江苏省徐州市第七中学 2023 年高三期中试题)

New bio-plastics are being made in laboratories from straw, wood chips and food waste, with researchers aiming to replace oil as the source of the world's plastic.

The new approaches include genetically modifying bacteria to eat wood and produce useful chemicals. But the bio-plastics are currently significantly more expensive to make than fossil fuel-based plastics.

Land and seas around the world, from high mountains to deep oceans, have become polluted with plastic, prompting major public concern. The world has produced 8bn tons of plastic since the 1950s and demand is still rising.

While some waste plastic is recycled, much of it is burnt to produce electricity, resulting in carbon emissions that drive climate change. In contrast to plastic made from oil, plastics made from plant-based materials only release the carbon the plants absorbed from the air as they grew. Bio-plastics will also give more options for products that biodegrade (生物降解) in the environment, although they can be made very long-lasting if required.

“Plastics are an incredible enhancement to our daily lives,” said Paul Mines, CEO of Biome Technologies in the UK, which has spent t5m in the last five years on bio-plastics research. “But we can't go on using fossil fuel-based materials. About 6-7% of every barrel (桶) of oil is used to make plastics.”

“Using plant materials is feasible,” said professor Simon, at the University of York. “Replacing half of the nation's plastic bottles could be done using just 3% of the sugar beet crop, 5% of wheat straw or 2.5% of food waste,” he said.

Currently, just a few thousand tons of bio-plastic are used in the UK each year, compared to millions of tons of conventional plastic. Mines said this could rise to about 20,000 tons in the next five years.

.....

What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Plastics are necessary in daily life. B. Oil is the source of the world's plastic.

C. Bioplastic making is a promising industry. D. Scientists are researching bioplastic making.

易错分析：未关注首段，不重视文章中心主题句的总结。

【答案】 D

【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“New bio-plastics are being made in laboratories from straw, wood chips and food waste, with researchers aiming to replace oil as the source of the world’s plastic. (实验室正在用稻草、木屑和食物垃圾制造新型生物塑料，研究人员的目标是取代石油成为世界塑料的来源)”并结合全文可知，文章主要介绍了研究者们正在研究生物塑料。故选 D。

【变式 1】 (福建省福州高级中学 2023-2024 学年高三 10 月试题)

A trial project by the Montreal Children’s Hospital suggested that the use of medical hypnosis (催眠) can reduce pain and anxiety in patients. The project also resulted in a reduction in the amount of medicines used to perform medical-imaging imaging (医学影像) procedures.

“During the examination children don’t move. It works perfectly. It’s amazing,” said Johanne L’ Ecuyer, a medical-imaging technologist at the hospital.

The project was inspired by a French team from Rouen University Hospital Centre where examinations are done under hypnosis instead of general anesthesia (麻醉).

A French medical-imaging technologist—also a hypnotist—was invited to train a few members in the medical-imaging department of the children’s hospital. In all, 80 examinations were conducted for the project between January and September, 2019, focusing on the imaging procedures that would cause anxiety.

.....

What is the passage mainly about?

- A. An easy way to communicate with patients.
- B. The standard method of conducting hypnosis.
- C. An introduction of medical-imaging technology.

D. The use of hypnosis in medical-imaging procedures.

【答案】 D

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段“A trial project by the Montreal Children’s Hospital suggested that the use of medical hypnosis (催眠) can reduce pain and anxiety in patients. The project also resulted in a reduction in the amount of medicines used to perform medical-imaging imaging (医学影像) procedures. (蒙特利尔儿童医院的一个试验项目表明催眠技术的使用可以减轻病人的痛苦和焦虑。一位法国医学影像技术专家——也是一位催眠师被邀请到儿童医院的医学影像部门培训几位员工。)”可知，全文主要讲述催眠技术在医学影像程序中的应用。故选 D。

【变式 2】 (2023 年全国高三专练)

In previous recessions (经济衰退), billionaires were hit along with the rest of us; it took almost three years for Forbes’ s 400 richest people to recover from losses caused in 2008’ s Great Recession. But in the coronavirus recession of 2020, most billionaires have gotten richer than ever before.

Billionaires increased their new billions just as millions of other Americans ran into terrible financial problems. More than 20 million people lost their jobs at the start of the pandemic. Food banks across the country are preparing for another great increase in demand. Why are American billionaires doing so well while so many other Americans suffer? People may find part of the reasons from the following fact. Stocks (股票) are overwhelmingly owned by the wealthy, and the stock market has recovered from its early-pandemic depths much more quickly than other parts of the economy.

.....

What does the author mainly tell us in the passage?

- A. Food banks are not enough in the United States.
- B. The richest kept getting richer even in the pandemic.
- C. The stock market recovered before the pandemic started.
- D. 400 richest people recovered from losses in the pandemic.

【答案】 B

【解析】 主旨大意题。根据第一段最后一句 “But in the coronavirus recession of 2020, most billionaires have gotten richer than ever before.” (但在 2020 年的冠状病毒衰退中, 大多数亿万富翁比以往任何时候都更富有。) 可知, 文章主要是讲最富有的人在疫情中也变得越来越富有。故选 B。

【变式 3】 (2022 年江苏高三校考)

Light pollution is a significant but overlooked driver of the rapid decline of insect populations, according to the most comprehensive review of the scientific evidence to date.

Artificial light at night can affect every aspect of insects' lives, the researchers said. “We strongly believe artificial light at night — in combination with habitat loss, chemical pollution, invasive (入侵的) species, and climate change — is driving insect declines,” the scientists concluded after assessing more than 150 studies.

Insect population collapses have been reported around the world, and the first global scientific review published in February, said widespread declines threatened to cause a “catastrophic collapse of nature's ecosystems”.

There are thought to be millions of insect species, most still unknown to science, and about half are active at night. Those active in the day may also be disturbed by light at night when they are at rest.

The most familiar impact of light pollution is moths (飞蛾) flapping around a bulb, mistaking it for the moon. Some insects use the polarisation of light to find the water they need to breed, as light waves line up after reflecting from a smooth surface. But artificial light can scupper (使泡汤) this. Insects are important prey (猎物) for many species, but light pollution can tip the balance in favour of the predator if it traps insects around lights. Such increases in predation risk were likely to cause the rapid extinction of affected species, the researchers said.

The researchers said most human-caused threats to insects have analogues in nature,

such as climate change and invasive species. But light pollution is particularly hard for insects to deal with.

However, unlike other drivers of decline, light pollution is relatively easy to prevent. Simply turning off lights that are not needed is the most obvious action, he said, while making lights motion-activated also cuts light pollution. Shading lights so only the area needed is lit up is important. It is the same with avoiding blue-white lights, which interfere with daily rhythms. LED lights also offer hope as they can be easily tuned to avoid harmful colours and flicker rates.

What is discussed in the passage?

- A. Causes of declining insect populations.
- B. Consequences of insect population collapses.
- C. Light pollution: the key bringer of insect declines.
- D. Insect declines: the driver of the collapsed ecosystem.

【答案】 C

【解析】主旨大意题。由文章总领段第一段“Light pollution is a significant but overlooked driver of the rapid decline of insect populations, according to the most comprehensive review of the scientific evidence to date. (根据对迄今为止的科学证据进行的最全面的回顾，光污染是昆虫数量迅速下降的一个重要但被忽视的驱动因素)”，结合下文内容主要围绕介绍光污染对昆虫减少的影响展开可知，本文主要讨论昆虫数量下降的原因。故选 C 项。



1. (2023 年新高考 I 卷)

On March 7, 1907, the English statistician Francis Galton published a paper which illustrated what has come to be known as the “wisdom of crowds” effect. The experiment

of estimation he conducted showed that in some cases, the average of a large number of independent estimates could be quite accurate.

This effect capitalizes on the fact that when people make errors, those errors aren't always the same. Some people will tend to overestimate, and some to underestimate. When enough of these errors are averaged together, they cancel each other out, resulting in a more accurate estimate. If people are similar and tend to make the same errors, then their errors won't cancel each other out. In more technical terms, the wisdom of crowds requires that people's estimates be independent. If for whatever reasons, people's errors become correlated or dependent, the accuracy of the estimate will go down.

.....

What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?

- A. The methods of estimation.
- B. The underlying logic of the effect.
- C. The causes of people's errors.
- D. The design of Galton's experiment.

【答案】B

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第二段内容 “This effect capitalizes on the fact that when people make errors, those errors aren't always the same. Some people will tend to overestimate, and come to underestimate. When enough of these errors are averaged together, they cancel each other out, resulting in a more accurate estimate. If people are similar and tend to make the same errors, then their errors won't cancel each other out. In more technical terms, the wisdom of crowds requires that people's estimates be independent. If for whatever reasons, people's errors become correlated or dependent, the accuracy of the estimate will go down. (这种效应利用了这样一个事实，即当人们犯错误时，这些错误并不总是相同的。有些人常常会高估，或者低估。当这些误差中有足够多的误差被平均在一起时，它们会相互抵消，从而产生更准确的估计。如果相似的人倾向于犯同样的错误，那么他们的错误不会相互抵消。从更专业的角度来说，群众的智慧要求人们的估计是独立的。如果由于任何原因，人们的错误变得相关或依赖，估计的准确性就会下降)”

可知，本段阐述了人们所犯的错误不总是相同的，各不相同的误差平均在一起，相互抵消就会产生更准确的估计，讨论了独立估计的平均如何由于误差的消除而产生更准确的预测。因此本段主要解释了“群体智慧”效应这一现象的基本逻辑。故选 B。

2. (2023 年高考浙江卷)

According to the Solar Energy Industry Association, the number of solar panels installed(安装)has grown rapidly in the past decade, and it has to grow even faster to meet climate goals. But all of that growth will take up a lot of space, and though more and more people accept the concept of solar energy, few like large solar panels to be installed near them.

Solar developers want to put up panels as quickly and cheaply as possible, so they haven't given much thought to what they put under them. Often, they'll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in farming regions, see solar farms as destroyers of the soil.

“Solar projects need to be good neighbors,” says Jordan Macknick, the head of the Innovative Site Preparation and Impact Reductions on the Environment(InSPIRE)project. “They need to be protectors of the land and contribute to the agricultural economy.” InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to “low-impact” solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land. One of the easiest low-impact solar strategies is providing habitat for pollinators(传粉昆虫).

Habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change have caused dramatic declines in pollinator populations over the past couple of decades, which has damaged the U.S. agricultural economy. Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use. Conservation organizations put out pollinator-friendliness guidelines for home gardens, businesses, schools, cities—and now there are guidelines for solar farms.

Over the past few years, many solar farm developers have transformed the space under

their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil

improvement and carbon reduction. “These pollinator-friendly solar farms can have a valuable impact on everything that’s going on in the landscape,” says Macknick.

32. What do solar developers often ignore?
- A. The decline in the demand for solar energy.
 - B. The negative impact of installing solar panels.
 - C. The rising labor cost of building solar farms.
 - D. The most recent advances in solar technology.
33. What does InSPIRE aim to do?
- A. Improve the productivity of local farms.
 - B. Invent new methods for controlling weeds.
 - C. Make solar projects environmentally friendly.
 - D. Promote the use of solar energy in rural areas.
34. What is the purpose of the laws mentioned in paragraph 4?
- A. To conserve pollinators.
 - B. To restrict solar development.
 - C. To diversify the economy.
 - D. To ensure the supply of energy.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Pollinators: To Leave or to Stay
 - B. Solar Energy: Hope for the Future
 - C. InSPIRE: A Leader in Agriculture
 - D. Solar Farms: A New Development

【答案】 32. B 33. C 34. A 35. D

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。介绍的是用一种更加友好的方式建立一种新型的太阳能农场，这种新型的农场更有利于保护各种传粉昆虫，从而促进农业的发展。

32. 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Often, they’ll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in farming regions, see solar farms as destroyers of the soil. (通常，他们最终会用小石头填满该地区，并使用化学物质来控制杂草。结果是，许多社区，特别是在农业地区，将太阳能农场视为土壤的破坏者。)”可知，太阳能开发者采用不环保的方式处理太阳能板安装后产生的问题，导致人们把太阳能农场看作是土壤的破坏者，由此可以推断，开发者在安装太阳能板后忽略了其带来的负面影响。故选 B 项。

33. 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 “InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to “low-impact” solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land. (InSPIRE 正在研究 “低影响” 太阳能开发的实用方法, 其重点是对土地更友好的方式建立和运营太阳能农场。)” 可知, InSPIRE 采用有好的方式建立和运营太阳能农场, 也就是使得太阳能农场更加环保。故选 C 项。

34. 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 “Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use. (超过 28 个州通过了与传粉媒介栖息地保护和农药使用有关的法律。)” 可知, 这些法律都是与保护传粉者栖息地和农药使用相关, 所以这些法律的目的是保护授粉者。故选 A 项。

35. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段中的 “Over the past few years, many solar farm developers have transformed the space under their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil improvement and carbon reduction. (在过去的几年里, 许多太阳能农场开发商将太阳能电池板下的空间改造成各种传粉媒介的庇护所, 从而改善了土壤并减少了碳排放。)” 可知, 现在的太阳能农场在过去的几年里已经得到了很大的发展, 更重要的是太阳能农场也变得更加的环保, 这将是未来发展农业的新趋势, 再结合全文对太阳农场的发展过程的介绍可以判断, 本文主题是介绍太阳能农场。故选 D 项。

3. (浙江省义乌五校 2023-2024 学年高三联考试题)

The conventional wisdom about insects has been that they are unthinking, unfeeling creatures whose behavior is entirely hardwired (天生的). But in the 1990s researchers began making surprising discoveries about insect minds. Some species of wasps (黄蜂) recognize their nest mates' faces and acquire impressive social skills. For example, they can infer the fighting strengths of other wasps relative to their own just by watching other wasps fight among themselves.

Given the substantial work on the complexity of insect cognition (认知), it might seem surprising that it took scientists so long to ask whether, if they are that smart, could also be sentient, capable of feeling. Since we have no direct window into the inner world of an animal that cannot verbally communicate its thoughts and feelings, the question of whether insects are sentient remained academic.

15 years ago, I performed an experiment in which we asked whether bumblebees could learn about t hreat from their natural enemies. We built a plastic spider model with a mechanism that would briefly trap a bumblebee between two sponges before releasing it. The bumblebees showed a significant change in their behavior after being attacked by the robotic spider. Perhaps unsurprisingly, they learned to avoid flowers with spiders and meticulously scanned every flower before landing. Curiously, however, they some times even fled from imaginary threats, scanning and then abandoning a perfectly safe, spider-free flower. Although this incidental observation did not constitute formal ev idence of an emotionlike state, it did open the door to the idea that such states might exist in insects.

Some research suggested that insects might have positive states of mind. Researchers discovered that bees actively seek out drugs such as nicotin e and caffein e when given the choice and even treat themselves with nicotin e when sick. Male fruit flies stressed by being robbed of mating opportunities prefer food containing alcohol, and bees even show withdrawal symptoms when removed from an alcohol-rich diet.

Why would insects consume mind-altering substances if there isn't a mind to alter? But these suggestive hints of negative and positive mind states still fell short of what was needed to demonstrate that insects are sentient.

What does the text mainly discuss?

- A. What insects' various behavior can reveal.
- B. How insects communicate their thoughts.
- C. What amazing powers insects possess.
- D. Whether insects are capable of feeling.

【答案】D

【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章第二段“Given the substantial work on the complexity of insect cognition, it might seem surprising that it took scientists so long to ask whether, if they are that smart, could also be sentient, capable of feeling. (考虑到对昆虫认

知复杂性的大量研究，科学家们花了这么长时间才提出这样的问题，如果它们真的那么聪明，它们是否也有知觉，能够感知，这似乎令人惊讶)”及全文内容可知，文章探讨了昆虫是否也有感受这个问题。故选 D 项。

4. (江苏省决胜新高考 2023-2024 学年高三 10 月大联考)

.....

Assuming alcohol does enhance the likelihood of a person interacting with someone they find attractive. Bowdring believes her findings could reveal one process supporting the rewarding yet potentially dangerous nature of alcohol - including its impact on risky behaviour.

“If you’ re going to consume alcohol, I think it is worth reflecting on how can you do it in a way that’ s safe and consistent with your goals,” Bowdring said. “People may benefit by recognizing that valued social motivations and intentions change when drinking, in ways that may be appealing in the short term but possibly harmful in the long term.”

What does Bowdring mainly talk about in the last paragraph?

- A. The significance of her research.
- B. Reflection on her previous research.
- C. The negative effects of drinking.
- D. Social morality and standards.

【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。根据尾段中的“People may benefit by recognizing that valued social motivations and intentions change when drinking, in ways that may be appealing in the short term but possibly harmful in the long term. (人们可能会受益于认识到有价值的社会动机和意图在饮酒时发生了变化，这种变化可能在短期内吸引人，但从长远来看可能有害。)”可知，Bowdring 认为，人们意识到了有价值的社会动机和意图在饮酒后会发生改变，从短期看来，人们会受益于此，但在长远看，这可能是有害的，结合尾端的首句““If you’ re going to consume alcohol, I think it is worth reflecting on how can you do it in a way that’ s

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：

<https://d.book118.com/367142063110006114>