专题 12　阅读理解说明文、议论文

年份	卷别	细节理解题三年(68考)	词义猜测题三年(13考)	主旨大意题三年(15考)	推理判断题三年（70考）	体裁分布
2024	新高考 I 卷	4	1		3	C 议论文;D 说明文
	新高考 II 卷	1	1	1	3	C/D 说明文
	全国甲卷	5	1	1	5	B/C 说明文；D 议论文
	浙江卷 1 月	5		1	2	C/D 说明文
2023	新高考 I 卷	2	1	1	4	C/D 说明文
	新高考 II 卷	2	2		5	C/D 说明文
	全国甲卷	4			4	C/D 说明文
	全国乙卷	2	1	1	4	C 说明文；D 议论文
	北京卷		1	1	5	C/D 说明文
	天津第一次	5	1	1	3	C/D 说明文
	天津第二次	8		1	1	C/D 说明文
	浙江卷 1 月	2		2	2	D 说明文
2022	新高考 I 卷	6	1	1	4	B/C/D 说明文
	新高考 II 卷	2	1	1	4	C/D 说明文
	全国甲卷	5		2	1	C 说明文；D 夹叙夹议文
	全国乙卷	5			3	C 说明文；D 议论文
	北京卷	2	1	1	3	C/D 说明文
	天津卷	3			7	C 说明文；D 议论文
	浙江卷 1 月	3			4	B/C 说明文
	浙江卷 6 月	2	1		3	B/C 说明文

命题趋势	1. 分析近三年高考试卷，说明文一般作为全国卷阅谈理解中的 CD 篇，通常有事物说明文（介绍新科技、新发明等）和事理说明文（说明新理论、新研究）。其中考查说明文居多。 2. 近三年说明文阅读理解主要考查以下题型：细节理解题、推理判断题、词义猜测题、主旨大意题。 3. 从命题上看，议论文阅读理解以考查细节理解、推理判断和主旨大意题为主，但不排除对观点态度的考查。 4. 通常议论文会采用三段论式结构。首段引入话题，明确论点；文章的主体部分，会用两个或两个以上的段落引用事实和理论论据进行论证，常用的论证方法有举例、引用和对比。

作者选用的论据，往往与细节理解题的考查点相对应。

5. 说明文和议论文中的长词、长难句结构划分和拆解成为阅读的难点。

考点分练·精准达标

考点 01　说明文

1.（2024 年新高考 I 卷 D 篇阅读理解）In the race to document the species on Earth before they go extinct, researchers and citizen scientists have collected billions of records. Today, most records of biodiversity are often in the form of photos, videos, and other digital records. Though they are useful for detecting shifts in the number and variety of species in an area, a new Stanford study has found that this type of record is not perfect.

"With the rise of technology it is easy for people to make observations of different species with the aid of a mobile application," said Barnabas Daru, who is lead author of the study and assistant professor of biology in the Stanford School of Humanities and Sciences. "These observations now outnumber the primary data that comes from physical specimens (标本), and since we are increasingly using observational data to investigate how species are responding to global change, I wanted to know: Are they usable?"

Using a global dataset of 1.9 billion records of plants, insects, birds, and animals, Daru and his team tested how well these data represent actual global biodiversity patterns.

"We were particularly interested in exploring the aspects of sampling that tend to bias (使有偏差) data, like the greater likelihood of a citizen scientist to take a picture of a flowering plant instead of the grass right next to it," said Daru.

Their study revealed that the large number of observation-only records did not lead to better global coverage. Moreover, these data are biased and favor certain regions, time periods, and species. This makes sense because the people who get observational biodiversity data on mobile devices are often citizen scientists recording their encounters with species in areas nearby. These data are also biased toward certain species with attractive or eye-catching features.

What can we do with the imperfect datasets of biodiversity?

"Quite a lot," Daru explained. "Biodiversity apps can use our study results to inform users of oversampled areas and lead them to places — and even species — that are not well-sampled. To improve the quality of observational data, biodiversity apps can also encourage users to have an expert confirm the identification of their uploaded image."

32. What do we know about the records of species collected now?

A. They are becoming outdated. B. They are mostly in electronic form.

C. They are limited in number. D. They are used for public exhibition.

33. What does Daru's study focus on?

A. Threatened species. B. Physical specimens.

C. Observational data. D. Mobile applications.

34. What has led to the biases according to the study?

A. Mistakes in data analysis.　　　　　　　　B. Poor quality of uploaded pictures.

C. Improper way of sampling.　　　　　　　　D. Unreliable data collection devices.

35. What is Daru's suggestion for biodiversity apps?

A. Review data from certain areas.　　　　　　B. Hire experts to check the records.

C. Confirm the identity of the users.　　　　　　D. Give guidance to citizen scientists.

【答案】32. B　　　33. C　　　34. C　　　35. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了斯坦福大学的一项研究发现，数字生物多样性记录存在偏见，建议应用程序引导公民科学家获取更好的数据。

【32题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段"Today, most records of biodiversity are often in the form of photos, videos, and other digital records. (今天，大多数生物多样性的记录通常以照片、视频和其他数字记录的形式出现。)"可知，现在收集的物种记录大多是以电子形式存在的。故选 B。

【33题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段"These observations now outnumber the primary data that comes from physical specimens (标本), and since we are increasingly using observational data to investigate how species are responding to global change, I wanted to know: Are they usable? (这些观察结果现在超过了来自物理标本的原始数据，而且由于我们越来越多地使用观察数据来研究物种如何应对全球变化，我想知道：它们有用吗?)"和第四段""We were particularly interested in exploring the aspects of sampling that tend to bias (使有偏差) data, like the greater likelihood of a citizen scientist to take a picture of a flowering plant instead of the grass right next to it," said Daru. (Daru 说"我们特别感兴趣的是探索取样容易产生数据偏差的方面，比如公民科学家更有可能拍摄开花植物的照片，而不是它旁边的草。")"可知，Daru 的研究聚焦于观察数据，即人们通过移动应用记录的物种观察数据。故选 C。

【34题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段""We were particularly interested in exploring the aspects of sampling that tend to bias (使有偏差) data, like the greater likelihood of a citizen scientist to take a picture of a flowering plant instead of the grass right next to it," said Daru. (Daru 说"我们特别感兴趣的是探索取样容易产生数据偏差的方面，比如公民科学家更有可能拍摄开花植物的照片，而不是它旁边的草。")"以及第五段This makes sense because the people who get observational biodiversity data on mobile devices are often citizen scientists recording their encounters with species in areas nearby.(这是有道理的，因为在移动设备上获得观察生物多样性数据的人通常是公民科学家，他们记录了他们在附近地区与物种的接触。)"可知，导致数据偏差的原因是采样方式的不当。故选 C。

【35题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段'Biodiversity apps can use our study results to inform users of oversampled areas and lead them to places — and even species — that are not well-sampled. To improve the quality of observational data, biodiversity apps can also encourage users to have an expert confirm the identification of their uploaded image. (

生物多样性应用程序可以使用我们的研究结果来告知用户样本过多的地区，并将他们引导到样本不足的地方，甚至是物种。为了提高观测数据的质量，生物多样性应用程序还可以鼓励用户让专家确认他们上传的图像的身份。）"可知，Daru 建议生物多样性应用应该给公民科学家提供指导。故选 D。

2.（2024 年新高考 II 卷 C 篇阅读理解）We all know fresh is best when it comes to food. However, most produce at the store went through weeks of travel and covered hundreds of miles before reaching the table. While farmer's markets are a solid choice to reduce the journey, Babylon Micro-Farm (BMF) shortens it even more.

BMF is an indoor garden system. It can be set up for a family. Additionally, it could serve a larger audience such as a hospital, restaurant or school. The innovative design requires little effort to achieve a reliable weekly supply of fresh greens.

Specifically, it's a farm that relies on new technology. By connecting through the Cloud, BMF is remotely monitored. Also, there is a convenient app that provides growing data in real time. Because the system is automated, it significantly reduces the amount of water needed to grow plants. Rather than watering rows of soil, the system provides just the right amount to each plant. After harvest, users simply replace the plants with a new pre-seeded pod (容器) to get the next growth cycle started.

Moreover, having a system in the same building where it's eaten means zero emissions (排放) from transporting plants from soil to salad. In addition, there's no need for pesticides and other chemicals that pollute traditional farms and the surrounding environment.

BMF employees live out sustainability in their everyday lives. About half of them walk or bike to work. Inside the office, they encourage recycling and waste reduction by limiting garbage cans and avoiding single-use plastic. "We are passionate about reducing waste, carbon and chemicals in our environment," said a BMF employee.

8. What can be learned about BMF from paragraph 1?

A. It guarantees the variety of food.   B. It requires day-to-day care.

C. It cuts the farm-to-table distance.   D. It relies on farmer's markets.

9. What information does the convenient app offer?

A. Real-time weather changes.   B. Current condition of the plants.

C. Chemical pollutants in the soil.   D. Availability of pre-seeded pods.

10. What can be concluded about BMF employees?

A. They have a great passion for sports.

B. They are devoted to community service.

C. They are fond of sharing daily experiences.

D They have a strong environmental awareness.

11. What does the text mainly talk about?

A. BMF's major strengths.   B. BMF's general management.

C. BMF's global influence.   D. BMF's technical standards.

【答案】8. C   9. B   10. D   11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了巴比伦微农场（BMF

）的一些主要优势，包括减少食物运输距离、通过云技术远程监控、自动化系统节约水资源、减少化学污染、以及员工的环保生活方式等。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段"While farmer's markets are a solid choice to reduce the journey, Babylon Micro-Farm (BMF) shortens it even more. (虽然农贸市场是减少旅程的可靠选择，但巴比伦微型农场（BMF）甚至缩短了旅程)"可知，巴比伦微型农场（BMF）进一步缩短了从农场到餐桌的距离。故选 C。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段'Also, there is a convenient app that provides growing data in real time. (此外，还有一个便捷的应用程序，可以实时提供增长数据)"可知，这个便捷的应用程序提供了植物生长的实时数据。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段"BMF employees live out sustainability in their everyday lives. About half of them walk or bike to work. Inside the office, they encourage recycling and waste reduction by limiting garbage cans and avoiding single-use plastic. "We are passionate about reducing waste, carbon and chemicals in our environment," said a BMF employee. (BMF 员工在日常生活中追求可持续发展。大约一半的人步行或骑自行车上班。在办公室里，他们通过限制垃圾桶和避免一次性塑料来鼓励回收和减少浪费。BMF 的一名员工表示："我们热衷于减少环境中的废物、碳和化学品。")"可知，BMF 员工具有强烈的环保意识。故选 D。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段"While farmer's markets are a solid choice to reduce the journey, Babylon Micro-Farm (BMF) shortens it even more. (虽然农贸市场是减少旅程的可靠选择，但巴比伦微型农场（BMF）甚至缩短了旅程)"、第三段"By connecting through the Cloud, BMF is remotely monitored. Also, there is a convenient app that provides growing data in real time. Because the system is automated, it significantly reduces the amount of water needed to grow plants. Rather than watering rows of soil, the system provides just the right amount to each plant. (通过云连接，对 BMF 进行远程监控。此外，还有一个方便的应用程序可以实时提供不断增长的数据。由于该系统是自动化的，因此大大减少了种植植物所需的水量。该系统不是给一排排土壤浇水，而是为每株植物提供合适的水量)"以及最后一段"BMF employees live out sustainability in their everyday lives. About half of them walk or bike to work. Inside the office, they encourage recycling and waste reduction by limiting garbage cans and avoiding single-use plastic. "We are passionate about reducing waste, carbon and chemicals in our environment," said a BMF employee. (BMF 员工在日常生活中追求可持续发展。大约一半的人步行或骑自行车上班。在办公室里，他们通过限制垃圾桶和避免一次性塑料来鼓励回收和减少浪费。BMF 的一名员工表示："我们热衷于减少环境中的废物、碳和化学品。")"可知，文章主要介绍了巴比伦微农场（BMF）的一些主要优势，包括减少食物运输距离、通过云技术远程监控、自动化系统节约水资源、减少化学污染、以及员工的环保生活方式等。故选 A。

3.（2024 年新高考 II 卷 D 篇阅读理解）Given the astonishing potential of AI to transform our lives, we all need to take action to deal with our AI-powered future, and this is where *AI by Design: A Plan for Living with Artificial Intelligence* comes in. This absorbing new book by Catriona Campbell is a practical roadmap addressing

the challenges posed by the forthcoming AI revolution (变革).

In the wrong hands, such a book could prove as complicated to process as the computer code (代码) that powers AI but, thankfully, Campbell has more than two decades' professional experience translating the heady into the understandable. She writes from the practical angle of a business person rather than as an academic, making for a guide which is highly accessible and informative and which, by the close, will make you feel almost as smart as AI.

As we soon come to learn from *AI by Design*, AI is already super-smart and will become more capable, moving from the current generation of "narrow-AI" to Artificial General Intelligence. From there, Campbell says, will come Artificial Dominant Intelligence. This is why Campbell has set out to raise awareness of AI and its future now-several decades before these developments are expected to take place. She says it is essential that we keep control of artificial intelligence, or risk being sidelined and perhaps even worse.

Campbell's point is to wake up those responsible for AI-the technology companies and world leaders-so they are on the same page as all the experts currently developing it. She explains we are at a "tipping point" in history and must act now to prevent an extinction-level event for humanity. We need to consider how we want our future with Al to pan out. Such structured thinking, followed by global regulation, will enable us to achieve greatness rather than our downfall.

AI will affect us all, and if you only read one book on the subject, this is it.

12. What does the phrase "In the wrong hands" in paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. If read by someone poorly educated.   B. If reviewed by someone ill-intentioned.

C. If written by someone less competent.   D. If translated by someone unacademic.

13. What is a feature of *AI by Design* according to the text?

A. It is packed with complex codes.   B. It adopts a down-to-earth writing style.

C. It provides step-by-step instructions.   D. It is intended for AI professionals.

14. What does Campbell urge people to do regarding AI development?

A. Observe existing regulations on it.

B. Reconsider expert opinions about it.

C. Make joint efforts to keep it under control.

D. Learn from prior experience to slow it down.

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

A. To recommend a book on AI.   B. To give a brief account of AI history.

C. To clarify the definition of AI.   D. To honor an outstanding AI expert.

【答案】12. C   13. B   14. C   15. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 Catriona Campbell 所著 *AI by Design: A Plan for Living with Artificial Intelligence* 一书。该书作为应对 AI 革命挑战的实用指南，以商业视角阐述 AI 发展现状与前景，强调控制 AI 的重要性，呼吁各界协同确保人工智能安全发展，以防潜在危机。

【12 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据文章第二段"such a book could prove as complicated to process as the computer code (代码) that powers AI but, thankfully, Campbell has more than two decades' professional experience translating the heady into the understandable. She writes from the practical angle of a business person rather than as an academic,

making for a guide which is highly accessible and informative and which, by the close, will make you feel almost as smart as AI. (这样一本书可能会像驱动人工智能的计算机代码一样复杂，但值得庆幸的是，坎贝尔有 20 多年的专业经验，可以将令人兴奋的内容转化为可理解的内容。她从商业人士的实际角度而不是学者的角度出发，撰写了一本非常通俗易懂、内容丰富的指南，读完后会让你觉得自己几乎和人工智能一样聪明)"可知，坎贝尔撰写的这本书是通俗易懂的，如果别人写这本书的话可能就不是这样了，推测划线短语表示 "如果是由能力较差的人写的"。故选 C 项。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段"thankfully, Campbell has more than two decades' professional experience translating the heady into the understandable. She writes from the practical angle of a business person rather than as an academic, making for a guide which is highly accessible and informative and which, by the close, will make you feel almost as smart as AI.(值得庆幸的是，坎贝尔有 20 多年的专业经验，可以将令人兴奋的内容转化为可理解的内容。她从商业人士的实际角度而不是学者的角度出发，撰写了一本非常通俗易懂、内容丰富的指南，读完后会让你觉得自己几乎和人工智能一样聪明)"可知，坎贝尔在书中将令人兴奋的内容转化为可理解的内容，这本书的特点是通俗易懂，推测它采用了接地气的写作风格。故选 B 项。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段"She says it is essential that we keep control of artificial intelligence, or risk being sidelined and perhaps even worse. (她说，我们必须保持对人工智能的控制，否则就有被边缘化甚至更糟的风险)"和文章最后一段"We need to consider how we want our future with AI to pan out. Such structured thinking, followed by global regulation, will enable us to achieve greatness rather than our downfall. (我们需要考虑我们希望人工智能的未来如何发展。这种结构化的思维，加上全球监管，将使我们走向伟大，而不是走向衰败)"可知，坎贝尔敦促人们保持对人工智能的控制，考虑人工智能的未来应如何发展，所以关于人工智能的发展，坎贝尔敦促人们共同努力将其控制住。故选 C 项。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段"Given the astonishing potential of AI to transform our lives, we all need to take action to deal with our AI-powered future, and this is where *AI by Design: A Plan for Living with Artificial Intelligence* comes in. This absorbing new book by Catriona Campbell is a practical roadmap addressing the challenges posed by the forthcoming AI revolution (变革). (考虑到人工智能改变我们生活的惊人潜力，我们都需要采取行动来应对人工智能驱动的未来，这正是 *AI by Design: A Plan for Living with Artificial Intelligence* 的用武之地。卡特里奥娜·坎贝尔撰写的这本引人入胜的新书是一本实用的路线图，旨在应对即将到来的人工智能革命带来的挑战)"和文章最后一段AI will affect us all, and if you only read one book on the subject, this is it. (人工智能将影响我们所有人，如果你只读一本关于这个主题的书，那就是这本书)"可知，本文主要介绍了 Catriona Campbell 所著 *AI by Design: A Plan for Living with Artificial Intelligence* 一书，该书作为应对 AI 革命挑战的实用指南，以商业视角阐述 AI 发展现状与前景，强调控制 AI 的重要性，呼吁各界协同确保人工智能安全发展，以防潜在危机，所以作者写这篇文章的目的是推荐一本关于人工智能的书。故选 A 项。

4.（2024 年全国甲卷 B 篇阅读理解） Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance,

almost all animals have distinct vocals (声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter. But cats are special creatures who possess amazing vocalization skills. They are able to have entire conversations with humans using meows and you're able to interpret it. If a pet cat is hungry, it will keep meowing to attract attention and find food. However, when a cat is looking for affection, they tend to produce stretched and soft meows. Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother's attention and be fed.

Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite impressive. They use their noses to assess their environment and look out for any signs of danger. They will sniff out specific areas before they choose a place to relax. However, another way the cats are able to distinguish between situations is by looking for familiar smells. Your cat will likely smell your face and store the smell in its memory and use it to recognize you in the future. That's why most pet cats are able to tell immediately if their owners were around any other cats, which they don't usually like.

Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit, but cats take this behavior up a notch. Many cats will find random objects outside and bring them to their owners. This is a very old habit that's been present in all kinds of predators (食肉动物). Cats bring gifts for their owners to show they love you. These adorable little hunters are just doing something that it's been in their nature since the beginning of time. So just go along with it!

4. What can be learned about cats' meowing from the first paragraph?

A. It's a survival skill.   B. It's taught by mother cats.

C. It's hard to interpret.   D. It's getting louder with age.

5. How does a pet cat assess different situations?

A. By listening for sounds.   B. By touching familiar objects.

C. By checking on smells.   D. By communicating with other cats.

6. Which best explains the phrase "take. . . up notch" in paragraph 3?

A. Perform appropriately.   B. Move faster.   C. Act strangely.   D. Do better.

7. What is a suitable title for the text?

A. Tips on Finding a Smart Cat   B. Understanding Your Cat's Behavior

C. Have Fun with Your Cat   D. How to Keep Your Cat Healthy

【答案】4. A   5. C   6. D   7. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了猫通过叫声、嗅觉和带回礼物来表达需求、评估环境和展示爱意。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段"Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals (声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter. (动物可以用很多方式来表达他们的需求。例如，几乎所有的动物都有独特的声音，它们依靠这些声音来寻求帮助，吓跑危险的动物或寻找庇护。)"和'Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother's attention and be fed. (猫宝宝一出生就开始喵喵叫，喵喵叫是为了引起妈妈的注意和被喂食。)"可知，猫叫声是一种生存技能。故选 A。

【5题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段"Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite impressive. They use their noses to assess their environment and look out for any signs of danger. (猫有许多敏锐的感官，但它们的嗅觉令人印象深刻。它们用鼻子来评估周围的环境，寻找任何危险的迹象。)"可知，宠物猫通过检查气味来评估不同情况。故选 C。

【6题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段划线词前半句"Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit, (狗以其令人印象深刻的抓取习惯而闻名)"和后句"Many cats will find random objects outside and bring them to their owners. (许多猫会在外面随意找到一些东西，并把它们带给主人。)"可知，狗以取回东西而闻名，但猫可以从外边找到东西带回来，因此在这一行为上更上一层楼。短语 take ... up a notch 是用来形容猫在带回东西这一行为上做得更好或更出色。故选 D。

【7题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段'Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways.(动物可以用很多方式来表达他们的需求。)"及全文可知，文章都在介绍和解释猫的各种行为方式，包括叫声、嗅觉和带回礼物的习惯，以及这些行为背后的原因和意义。所以"Understanding Your Cat's Behavior(了解你的猫的行为)"作文文章标题最为合适。故选 B。

5.（2024年全国甲卷B篇阅读理解） The Saint Lukas train doesn't accept passengers—it accepts only the sick. The Saint Lukas is one of five government-sponsored medical trains that travel to remote towns in central and eastern Russia. Each stop lasts an average of two days, and during that time the doctors and nurses on board provide rural(乡村)populations with basic medical care, X-ray scans and prescriptions.

"People started queuing to make an appointment early in the morning," says Emile Ducke, a German photographer who traveled with the staff of the Saint Lukas for a two-week trip in November through the vast regions(区域)of Krasnoyarsk and Khakassia.

Russia's public health care service has been in serious need of modernization. The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River, including arranging doctor's appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programs to motivate doctors to practice medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk.

The annual arrival of the Saint Lukas is another attempt to improve the situation. For 10 months every year, the train stops at about eight stations over two weeks, before returning to the regional capital to refuel and restock(补给). Then it starts all over again the next month. Most stations wait about a year between visits.

Doctors see up to 150 patients every day. The train's equipment allows for basic checkups. "I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned," says Ducke. "They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want. "

8. How is the Saint Lukas different from other trains?

A. It runs across countries.   B. It reserves seats for the seniors.

C. It functions as a hospital.   D. It travels along a river.

9. What can we infer from paragraph 3 about Krasnoyarsk?

A. It is heavily populated.   B. It offers training for doctors.

C. It is a modern city.   D. It needs medical aid.

10. How long can the Saint Lukas work with one supply?

A. About a year.   B. About ten months.

C. About two months.   D. About two weeks.

11. What is Ducke's attitude toward the Saint Lukas' services?

A. Appreciative.   B. Doubtful   C. Ambiguous.   D. Cautious.

【答案】8. C   9. D   10. D   11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。文章主要讲述政府赞助了五辆名为圣卢卡斯的医疗列车为俄罗斯中部和东部偏远地区每年提供为期 10 个月的巡回医疗服务，为乡村居民提供基本医疗检查和治疗，改善当地医疗条件。

【8题详解】

细节理解题，根据文章第一段"The Saint Lukas is one of five government-sponsored medical trains that travel to remote towns in central and eastern Russia. Each stop lasts an average of two days, and during that time the doctors and nurses on board provide rural(乡村)populations with basic medical care, X-ray scans and prescriptions. (圣卢卡斯号是五列政府资助的医疗列车之一，前往俄罗斯中部和东部的偏远城镇。每一站平均停留两天，在此期间，船上的医生和护士为农村人口提供基本医疗服务、X 光扫描和处方。)"可知，圣卢卡斯号与其他火车的不同之处在于它是政府资助的医疗火车，充当医院。因此选 C。

【9题详解】

推理判断题，第三段提到"Russia's public health care service has been in serious need of modernization. The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River, including arranging doctor's appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programs to motivate doctors to practice medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk. (俄罗斯的公共卫生保健服务迫切需要现代化。政府一直在努力提出解决这一问题的措施，特别是在伏尔加河以东较贫穷的农村地区，包括通过视频聊天安排医生预约，扩大财政援助计划，激励医生到克拉斯诺亚尔斯克等偏远地区行医。) "可以推断，Krasnoyarsk 需要医疗援助，故选 D。

【10题详解】

细节理解题，根据第四段"For 10 months every year, the train stops at about eight stations over two weeks, before returning to the regional capital to refuel and restock (补给). "(每年有 10 个月，火车在两周内停靠大约八个车站，然后返回地区首府进行补给和重新装货。) "可知，圣卢卡斯号一份补给可以工作大约两周，故选 D。

【11题详解】

推断判断题。根据最后一段的""I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned, " says Ducke. "They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want. "("医生和他们的助手在这么小的空间里工作和生活，但仍然保持专注和非常关注，这给我留下了深刻的印象，"Ducke 说。这是许多农村人获得他们想要的治疗的最好机会。")"可知，Ducke 对 Saint Lukas 的服务持赞赏的态度，故选 A。

5.（2024 年浙江卷 1 月 C 篇阅读理解） On September 7, 1991, the costliest hailstorm (花暴) in Canadian history hit Calgary's southern suburbs. As a result, since 1996 a group of insurance companies have spent about $2million per year on the Alberta Hail Suppression Project. Airplanes seed threatening storm cells with a chemical to make small ice crystals fall as rain before they can grow into dangerous hailstones. But farmers in east-central Alberta — downwind of the hail project flights — worry that precious moisture (水分) is being stolen from their thirsty land by the cloud seeding.

Norman Stienwand, who farms in that area, has been addressing public meetings on this issue for years "Basically, the provincial government is letting the insurance companies protect the Calgary-Edmonton urban area from hail," Mr. Stienwan d says, "but they're increasing drought risk as far east as Saskatchewan."

The Alberta hail project is managed by Terry Krauss, a cloud physicist who works for Weather Modification Inc. of Fargo, North Dakota. "We affect only a very small percentage of the total moisture in the air, so we cannot be cousing drought." Dr. Krauss says. "In fact, we may be helping increase the moisture downwind by creating wetter ground."

One doubter about the safety of cloud seeding is Chuck Doswell, a research scientist who just retired from the University of Oklahoma. "In 1999, I personally saw significant tornadoes (龙卷风) form from a seeded storm cell in Kansas," Dr. Doswell says. "Does cloud seeding create killer storms or reduce moisture downwind? No one really knows, of course, but the seeding goes on."

Given the degree of doubt, Mr. Stienwand suggests, "it would be wise to stop cloud seeding." In practice, doubt has had the opposite effect. Due to the lack of scientific proof concerning their impacts, no one has succeeded in winning a lawsuit against cloud-seeding companies. Hence, private climate engineering can proceed in relative legal safety.

8. What does the project aim to do?

A. Conserve moisture in the soil.   B. Prevent the formation of hailstones.

C. Forecast disastrous hailstorms.   D. Investigate chemical use in farming.

9. Who are opposed to the project?

A. Farmers in east-central Alberta.   B. Managers of insurance companies.

C. Provincial government officials.   D. Residents of Calgary and Edmonton

10. Why does Dr. Doswell mention the tornadoes he saw in 1999?

A. To compare different kinds of seeding methods.

B. To illustrate the development of big hailstorms.

C. To indicate a possible danger of cloud seeding.

D. To show the link between storms and moisture.

11. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. Scientific studies have proved Stienwand right.

B. Private climate engineering is illegal in Canada.

C. The doubt about cloud seeding has disappeared.

D. Cloud-seeding companies will continue to exist.

【答案】8. B   9. A   10. C   11. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 1991 年 9 月 7 日，加拿大历史上损失最大的冰雹袭击了卡尔加里的南郊。因此，自 1996 年以来，一组保险公司每年在艾伯塔省冰雹抑制项目上花费约 200 万美元。飞机在有威胁的风暴中心中播撒一种化学物质，使小冰晶在变成危险的冰雹之前像雨一样落下。但是，在艾伯塔省中东部的农民们担心，"冰雹计划"飞行的下风处，宝贵的水分正被人工降雨从他们干渴的土地上偷走。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中"As a result, since 1996 a group of insurance companies have spent about $2million per year on the Alberta Hail Suppression Project. Airplanes seed threatening storm cells with a chemical to make small ice crystals fall as rain before they can grow into dangerous hailstones.(因此，自 1996 年以来，一组保险公司每年在艾伯塔省冰雹抑制项目上花费约 200 万美元。飞机在有威胁的风暴中心中播撒一种化学物质，使小冰晶在变成危险的冰雹之前像雨一样落下)"可知，这个项目的目标是防止冰雹的形成。故选 B 项。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中"But farmers in east-central Alberta — downwind of the hail project flights — worry that precious moisture (水分) is being stolen from their thirsty land by the cloud seeding.(但是，在艾伯塔省中东部的农民们担心，"冰雹计划"飞行的下风处，宝贵的水分正被人工降雨从他们干渴的土地上偷走)"可知，艾伯塔省中东部的农民反对这个项目。故选 A 项。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段"One doubter about the safety of cloud seeding is Chuck Doswell, a research scientist who just retired from the University of Oklahoma. "In 1999, I personally saw significant tornadoes (龙卷风) form from a seeded storm cell in Kansas," Dr. Doswell says. "Does cloud seeding create killer storms or reduce moisture downwind? No one really knows, of course, but the seeding goes on."(查克·多斯韦尔是一位刚刚从俄克拉何马大学退休的研究科学家，他对人工降雨的安全性持怀疑态度。"1999 年，我在堪萨斯州亲眼目睹了由种子风暴细胞形成的重大龙卷风，"多斯韦尔博士说。"人工降雨会制造致命风暴还是减少顺风处的水分？当然，没有人真正知道，但是播种还在继续。")"可推知，多斯韦尔博士提到他在 1999 年看到的龙卷风是为了提示人工降雨可能带来的危险。故选 C 项。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段"Given the degree of doubt, Mr. Stienwand suggests, "it would be wise to stop cloud seeding." In practice, doubt has had the opposite effect. Due to the lack of scientific proof concerning their impacts, no one has succeeded in winning a lawsuit against cloud-seeding companies. Hence, private climate engineering can proceed in relative legal safety.(考虑到质疑的程度，斯廷旺德建议，"停止人工降雨是明智的。"在实践中，怀疑产生了相反的效果。由于缺乏有关其影响的科学证据，没有人成功地赢得了对人工降雨公司的诉讼。因此，私人气候工程可以在相对合法的安全条件下进行)"可推知，从最后一段我们能推断出人工降雨公司将继续存在。故选 D 项。

6.（2024年浙江卷1月D篇阅读理解） The Stanford marshmallow (棉花糖) test was originally conducted by psychologist Walter Mischel in the late 1960s. Children aged four to six at a nursery school were placed in a

room. A single sugary treat, selected by the child, was placed on a table. Each child was told if they waited for 15 minutes before eating the treat, they would be given a second treat. Then they were left alone in the room. Follow-up studies with the children later in life showed a connect ion between an ability to wait long enough to obtain a second treat and various forms of success.

As adults we face a version of the marshmallow test every day. We' re not tempted (诱惑) by sugary treats, but by our computers, phones, and tablets — all the devices that connect us to the global delivery system for various types of information that do to us what marshmallows do to preschoolers.

We are tempted by sugary treats because our ancestors lived in a calorie-poor world, and our brains developed a response mechanism to these treats that reflected their value — a feeling of reward and satisfaction. But as we've reshaped the world around us, dramatically reducing the cost and effort involved in obtaining calories, we still have the same brains we had thousands of years ago, and this mismatch is at the heart of why so many of us struggle to resist tempting foods that we know we shouldn't eat.

A similar process is at work in our response to information. Our formative environment as a species was information-poor, so our brains developed a mechanism that prized new information. But global connectivity has greatly changed our information environment. We are now ceaselessly bombarded (轰炸) with new information. Therefore, just as we need to be more thoughtful about our caloric consumption, we also need to be more thoughtful about our information consumption, resisting the temptation of the mental "junk food" in order to manage our time most effectively.

12. What did the children need to do to get a second treat in Mischel's test?

A. Take an examination alone.

B. Show respect for the researchers.

C. Share their treats with others.

D. Delay eating for fifteen minutes.

13. According to paragraph 3, there is a mismatch between _____.

A. the calorie-poor world and our good appetites

B. the shortage of sugar and our nutritional needs

C. the rich food supply and our unchanged brains

D. the tempting foods and our efforts to keep fit

14. What does the author suggest readers do?

A. Absorb new information readily.

B. Be selective information consumers.

C. Use diverse information sources.

D. Protect the information environment.

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

A. Eat Less, Read More

B. The Bitter Truth about Early Humans

C. The Later, the Better

D. The Marshmallow Test for Grownups

【答案】12. D   13. C   14. B   15. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。在信息化时代我们作为成年人每天都在面对棉花糖测试，信息轰炸让我们摄入了太多精神"垃圾食品"，文章对此进行了介绍。

【12题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段第四句"Each child was told if they waited for 15 minutes before eating the treat, they would be given a second

treat.(每个孩子都被告知，如果他们在吃之前等待 15 分钟，他们将得到第二次奖励。)"可知，在米歇尔的测试中，孩子们需要在吃之前等待 15 分钟才能得到第二次奖励。故选 D。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句"But as we've reshaped the world around us, dramatically reducing the cost and effort involved in obtaining calories, we still have the same brains we had thousands of years ago, and this mismatch is at the heart of why so many of us struggle to resist tempting foods that we know we shouldn't eat.(但是，当我们重塑了我们周围的世界，大大减少了获取卡路里的成本和努力时，我们的大脑仍然和几千年前一样，这种不匹配是我们这么多人努力抵抗我们知道不应该吃的诱人食物的核心原因。)"可知，根据第三段可知，丰富的食物供应和我们不曾改变的大脑之间存在不匹配。故选 C。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句"Therefore, just as we need to be more thoughtful about our caloric consumption, we also need to be more thoughtful about our information consumption, resisting the temptation of the mental "junk food" in order to manage our time most effectively.(因此，就像我们需要更仔细地考虑我们的热量消耗一样，我们也需要更仔细地考虑我们的信息消耗，抵制精神"垃圾食品"的诱惑，以便最有效地管理我们的时间。)"可知，作者建议读者做有选择性的信息消费者。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段'As adults we face a version of the marshmallow test every day. We're not tempted (诱惑) by sugary treats, but by our computers, phones, and tablets — all the devices that connect us to the global delivery system for various types of information that do to us what marshmallows do to preschoolers.(作为成年人，我们每天都要面对棉花糖测试。诱惑我们的不是甜食，而是我们的电脑、手机和平板电脑——所有这些将我们与全球信息传递系统连接起来的设备，它们对我们的作用就像棉花糖对学龄前儿童的作用一样。)"可知，文章主要是讲在信息化时代我们作为成年人每天都在面对棉花糖测试，信息轰炸让我们摄入了太多精神"垃圾食品"。故选 D。

7.（2023 年新高卷 I 卷 C 篇阅读理解）

The goal of this book is to make the case for digital minimalism, including a detailed exploration of what it asks and why it works, and then to teach you how to adopt this philosophy if you decide it's right for you.

To do so, I divided the book into two parts. In part one, I describe the philosophical foundations of digital minimalism, starting with an examination of the forces that are making so many people's digital lives increasingly intolerable, before moving on to a detailed discussion of the digital minimalism philosophy.

Part one concludes by introducing my suggested method for adopting this philosophy: the digital <u>declutter</u>. This process requires you to step away from optional online activities for thirty days. At the end of the thirty days, you will then add back a small number of carefully chosen online activities that you believe will provide massive benefits to the things you value.

In the final chapter of part one, I'll guide you through carrying out your own digital declutter. In doing so, I'll draw on an experiment I ran in 2018 in which over 1,600 people agreed to perform a digital declutter. You'll hear these participants' stories and learn what strategies worked well for them, and what traps they encountered

that you should avoid.

The second part of this book takes a closer look at some ideas that will help you cultivate (培养) a sustainable digital minimalism lifestyle. In these chapters, I examine issues such as the importance of solitude (独处) and the necessity of cultivating high-quality leisure to replace the time most now spend on mindless device use. Each chapter concludes with a collection of practices, which are designed to help you act on the big ideas of the chapter. You can view these practices as a toolbox meant to aid your efforts to build a minimalist lifestyle that words for your particular circumstances.

8. What is the book aimed at?

A. Teaching critical thinking skills.　　　　　　B. Advocating a simple digital lifestyle.

C. Solving philosophical problems.　　　　　　D. Promoting the use of a digital device.

9. What does the underlined word "declutter" in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Clear-up.　　　　B. Add-on.　　　　C. Check-in.　　　　D. Take-over.

10. What is presented in the final chapter of part one?

A. Theoretical models.　　　　　　B. Statistical methods.

C. Practical examples.　　　　　　D. Historical analyses.

11. What does the author suggest readers do with the practices offered in part two?

A. Use them as needed.　　　　　　B. Recommend them to friends.

C. Evaluate their effects.　　　　　　D. Identify the ideas behind them.

【答案】8. B　　9. A　　10. C　　11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了数字极简主义生活方式的优点，倡导简单的数字生活方式。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段"The goal of this book is to make the case for digital minimalism, including a detailed exploration of what it asks and why it works, and then to teach you how to adopt this philosophy if you decide it's right for you. (这本书的目标是为数字极简主义辩护，包括详细探索它的要求和为什么有效，然后如果你认为它适合你，教你如何采用这种哲学)"可知，这本书的目的是倡导简单的数字生活方式。故选 B。

【9题详解】

词句猜测题。根据画线词下文"This process requires you to step away from optional online activities for thirty days. At the end of the thirty days, you will then add back a small number of carefully chosen online activities that you believe will provide massive benefits to the things you value. (这个过程要求你在 30 天内远离可选的在线活动。在 30 天结束的时候，你再加上一些你认为会给你所看重的东西带来巨大好处的精心挑选的在线活动)"可推知，画线词"declutter"的意思是"清理"，对在线活动进行清理和挑选。故选 A。

【10题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章第四段In the final chapter of part one, I'll guide you through carrying out your own digital declutter. In doing so, I'll draw on an experiment I ran in 2018 in which over 1,600 people agreed to perform a digital declutter. (在第一部分的最后一章中，我将指导您进行自己的数字清理。在这样做的过程中，我将借鉴我在 2018 年进行的一项实验，在该实验中，1600 多人同意进行数字清理)"可推知，第一部分的最后一章介绍了实验与数字清理的实际例子。故选 C。

【11题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章最后一段"You can view these practices as a toolbox meant to aid your efforts to build a minimalist lifestyle that words for your particular circumstances. (你可以将这些实践视为一个工具箱，旨在帮助你建立一种适合自己特定情况的极简主义生活方式)"可推知，作者建议读者根据需要与实际情况使用第二部分中提及的实践。故选 A。

8.（2023 年新高卷 I 卷 D 篇阅读理解） 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.

But a new study led by Joaquin Navajas offered an interesting twist (转折) on this classic phenomenon. The key finding of the study was that when crowds were further divided into smaller groups that were allowed to have a discussion, the averages from these groups were more accurate than those from an equal number of independent individuals. For instance, the average obtained from the estimates of four discussion groups of five was significantly more accurate than the average obtained from 20 independent individuals.

In a follow-up study with 100 university students，the researchers tried to get a better sense of what the group members actually did in their discussion. Did they tend to go with those most confident about their estimates? Did they follow those least willing to change their minds? This happened some of the time, but it wasn't the dominant response. Most frequently, the groups reported that they "shared arguments and reasoned together." Somehow, these arguments and reasoning resulted in a global reduction in error. Although the studies led by Navajas have limitations and many questions remain the potential implications for group discussion and decision-making are enormous.

12. 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.

13. Navajas' study found that the average accuracy could increase even if _____.

A. the crowds were relatively small　　　　　B. there were occasional underestimates

C. individuals did not communicate　　　　　D. estimates were not fully independent

14. What did the follow-up study focus on?

A. The size of the groups.　　　　　　　　　B. The dominant members.

C. The discussion process.　　　　　　　　　D. The individual estimates.

15. What is the author's attitude toward Navajas' studies?

A. Unclear.　　　　　B. Dismissive.　　　　　C. Doubtful.　　　　　D. Approving.

【答案】12. B　　　13. D　　　14. C　　　15. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。没有人是一座孤岛，文章陈述了"群体智慧"效应。实验表明，在某些情况下大量独立估计的平均值可能是相当准确的。

【12题详解】

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导致更准确的预测。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。

【13题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的"In more technical terms, the wisdom of crowds requires that people's estimates be independent.(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。)"和第三段的"The key finding of the study was that when crowds were further divided into smaller groups that were allowed to have a discussion, the averages from these groups were more accurate than those from an equal number of independent individuals. For instance, the average obtained from the estimates of four discussion groups of five was significantly more accurate than the average obtained from 20 independent individuals.(这项研究的关键发现是，当人群被进一步划分为允许进行讨论的小组时，这些小组的平均值比同等数量的独立个体的平均值更准确。例如，从四个五人讨论组的估计中获得的平均值明显比从 20 个独立个体获得的平均值更准确。)"可知，人们在没有独立的情况下，分成更小群体，平均值是更准确的，说明即使在估计数字并非完全独立的情况下，准确率提高也是可以做到的。故选 D。

【14题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段的'In a follow-up study with 100 university students, the researchers tried to get a better sense of what the group members actually did in their discussion. Did they tend to go with those most confident about their estimates? Did they follow those least willing to change their minds? (在一项针对 100 名大学生的后续研究中，研究人员试图更好地了解小组成员在讨论中的实际行为。他们是否倾向于选择那些对自己的估计最有信心的人？他们追随那些最不愿意改变主意的人吗？)"可知，在后续研究中，研究人员试图更好地了解小组成员在讨论中实际做了什么。结合两个问题，因此可知后续研究的重点是小组内的讨论过程。故选 C。

【15题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段内容Although the studies led by Navajas have limitations and many questions remain, the potential implications for group discussion and decision-making are enormous.(尽管 Navajas 领导的研究有局限性，仍存在许多问题，但对小组讨论和决策的潜在影响是巨大的。)"可知，作者认为虽然 Navajas 领导的研究有局限性也存在许多问题，但对小组讨论和决策的潜在影响巨大。因此推断作者对于 Navajas 的研究表示一定的赞许和支持。故选 D。

9.（2023 年新高卷 II 卷 C 篇阅读理解） *Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers* is a celebration of an everyday object — the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. The image of the reader appears throughout history, in art made long before books as we now know them came into being. In artists' representations of books and reading, we see moments of shared humanity that go beyond culture and time.

In this "book of books," artworks are selected and arranged in a way that emphasizes these connections between different eras and cultures. We see scenes of children learning to read at home or at school, with the book as a focus for relations between the generations. Adults are portrayed (描绘) alone in many settings and poses —absorbed in a volume, deep in thought or lost in a moment of leisure. These scenes may have been painted hundreds of years ago, but they record moments we can all <u>relate to</u>.

Books themselves may be used symbolically in paintings to demonstrate the intellect (才智), wealth or faith of the subject. Before the wide use of the printing press, books were treasured objects and could be works of art in their own right. More recently, as books have become inexpensive or even throwaway, artists have used them as the raw material for artworks — transforming covers, pages or even complete volumes into paintings and sculptures.

Continued developments in communication technologies were once believed to make the printed page outdated. From a 21st-century point of view, the printed book is certainly ancient, but it remains as interactive as any battery-powered e-reader. To serve its function, a book must be activated by a user: the cover opened, the pages parted, the contents reviewed, perhaps notes written down or words underlined. And in contrast to our increasingly networked lives where the information we consume is monitored and tracked, a printed book still offers the chance of a wholly private, "off-line" activity.

8. Where is the text most probably taken from?

A. An introduction to a book.   B. An essay on the art of writing.

C. A guidebook to a museum.   D. A review of modern paintings.

9. What are the selected artworks about?

A. Wealth and intellect.   B. Home and school.

C. Books and reading.   D. Work and leisure.

10. What do the underlined words "relate to" in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Understand.   B. Paint.

C. Seize.   D. Transform.

11. What does the author want to say by mentioning the e-reader?

A. The printed book is not totally out of date.

B. Technology has changed the way we read.

C. Our lives in the 21st century are networked.

D. People now rarely have the patience to read.

【答案】8. B　　9. C　　10. A　　11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了印刷书籍和阅读对人类的重要意义。

【8题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，再根据文章第一段"*Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers* is a celebration of an everyday object — the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. (*Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers* 这一活动是为书籍这一日常物品办的典礼，这里有来自世界各地博物馆的近三百件艺术品)"以及倒数第二段"Before the wide use of the printing press, books were treasured objects and could be works of art in their own right. (在印刷机广泛使用之前，书籍是珍贵的物品，它们本身就可以成为艺术品)"可推知，本文最有可能出自一篇关于著作艺术的文章。故选 B。

【9题详解】

细节理解题。通过文章第二段"artworks are selected and arranged in a way that emphasizes these connections between different eras and cultures. We see scenes of children learning to read at home or at school, with the book as a focus for relations between the generations. (艺术品的选择和排列方式强调了不同时代和文化之间的联系。我们看到孩子们在家里或学校学习阅读的场景，这本书是几代人之间关系的焦点)"可知，选定的艺术品是关于书籍和阅读的。故选 C。

【10题详解】

词句猜测题。根据画线词上文"artworks are selected and arranged in a way that emphasizes these connections between different eras and cultures. We see scenes of children learning to read at home or at school, with the book as a focus for relations between the generations. (艺术品的选择和排列方式强调了不同时代和文化之间的联系。我们看到孩子们在家里或学校学习阅读的场景，这本书是几代人之间关系的焦点)"以及"These scenes may have been painted hundreds of years ago, but they record moments (这些场景可能是数百年前绘制的，但它们记录了一些时刻)"可推知，此处指书籍是人类之间相互联系和理解的纽带，故与画线短语"relate to"意思最相近的为 A 项"理解、认识到"。故选 A。

【11题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章最后一段"it remains as interactive as any battery-powered e-reader (它仍然像任何电池供电的电子阅读器一样具有互动性)"以及"printed book still offers the chance of a wholly private, "off-line" activity (印刷书籍仍然提供了完全私人的'离线'活动的机会)"可推知，本文作者提到电子阅读器想表达的是印刷书籍并没有完全过时。故选 A。

As cities balloon with growth, access to nature for people living in urban areas is becoming harder to find. If you're lucky, there might be a pocket park near where you live, but it's unusual to find places in a city that are relatively wild.

Past research has found health and wellness benefits of nature for humans, but a new study shows that wildness in urban areas is extremely important for human well-being.

The research team focused on a large urban park. They surveyed several hundred park-goers, asking them to submit a written summary online of a meaningful interaction they had with nature in the park. The researchers then examined these submissions, coding (编码) experiences into different categories. For example, one participant's experience of "*We sat and listened to the waves at the beach for a while*" was assigned the categories "sitting at beach" and "listening to waves."

Across the 320 submissions, a pattern of categories the researchers call a "nature language" began to emerge. After the coding of all submissions, half a dozen categories were noted most often as important to visitors. These include encountering wildlife, walking along the edge of water, and following an established trail.

Naming each nature experience creates a usable language, which helps people recognize and take part in the activities that are most satisfying and meaningful to them. For example, the experience of walking along the edge of water might be satisfying for a young professional on a weekend hike in the park. Back downtown during a workday, they can enjoy a more domestic form of this interaction by walking along a fountain on their lunch break.

"We're trying to generate a language that helps bring the human-nature interactions back into our daily lives. And for that to happen, we also need to protect nature so that we can interact with it," said Peter Kahn, a senior author of the study.

12. What phenomenon does the author describe at the beginning of the text?

A. Pocket parks are now popular.   B. Wild nature is hard to find in cities.

C. Many cities are overpopulated.   D. People enjoy living close to nature.

13. Why did the researchers code participant submissions into categories?

A. To compare different types of park-goers.   B. To explain why the park attracts tourists.

C. To analyze the main features of the park.   D. To find patterns in the visitors' summaries.

14. What can we learn from the example given in paragraph 5?

A. Walking is the best way to gain access to nature.

B. Young people are too busy to interact with nature.

C. The same nature experience takes different forms.

D. The nature language enhances work performance.

15. What should be done before we can interact with nature according to Kahn?

A. Language study.   B. Environmental conservation.

C. Public education.   D. Intercultural communication.

【答案】12. B   13. A   14. C   15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。城市化让人们越来越难以接触到自然，但一项新研究发现城市中的野生自然对人类健康和幸福感具有重要影响。研究团队对一座大型城市公园的游客进行调查，发现与野生自然的互动可以创造出一种可用的语言，帮助人们认识和参与最令人满意和有意义的活动。该研究呼吁保护城市中的野生自然。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段内容"As cities balloon with growth, access to nature for people living in urban areas is becoming harder to find. If you're lucky, there might be a pocket park near where you live, but it's unusual to find places in a city that are relatively wild.(随着城市的飞速发展，生活在城市地区的人们越来越难以接近大自然。如果你幸运的话，你住的地方附近可能会有一个袖珍公园，但在城市里找到相对天然的地方是罕见的)"可知，文章开头作者讲述了一种现象，在城市里，人们很难找到野生的自然。故选 B。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段的They surveyed several hundred park-goers, asking them to submit a written summary online of a meaningful interaction they had with nature in the park. The researchers then examined these submissions, coding (编码) experiences into different categories. (他们调查了数百名公园游客，要求他们在网上提交一份书面总结，描述他们在公园里与大自然有意义的互动。然后，研究人员检查了这些提交的信息，将体验分为不同的类别)"可知，研究人员按照公园游客提交的在公园里与大自然互动的活动把游客分类，再根据第四段"Across the 320 submissions, a pattern of categories the researchers call a "nature language" began to emerge. After the coding of all submissions, half a dozen categories were noted most often as important to visitors. (在这 320 份提交的作品中，一种被研究人员称为"自然语言"的分类模式开始出现。在对所有提交的内容进行编码后，有六个类别被认为对游客最重要)"可推断，给游客分类是为了区分不同的游客类别。故选 A。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段内容"Naming each nature experience creates a usable language, which helps people recognize and take part in the activities that are most satisfying and meaningful to them. For example, the experience of walking along the edge of water might be satisfying for a young professional on a weekend hike in the park. Back downtown during a workday, they can enjoy a more domestic form of this interaction by walking along a fountain on their lunch break. (命名每一种自然体验创造了一种可用的语言，这有助于人们认识并参与到对他们来说最满意和最有意义的活动中。例如，沿着水边散步的经历可能会让一个年轻的专业人士在周末去公园徒步旅行时感到满意。在工作日回到市中心，他们可以在午休时沿着喷泉散步，享受一种更居家的互动方式)"可知，本段讲述了自然体验创造一种可用的语言，有助于人们识别并参与对自己来说最满意最有意义的活动，接下来以一个年轻的专业人士参与自然的方式举例说明，去公园时沿着水边散步让他感到满意，回到市中心工作时他可以通过沿着喷泉散步获得满足。因此推知，从第五段的例子中我们可以知道一样的自然体验可以呈现不同的形式。故选 C。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段""We're trying to generate a language that helps bring the human-nature interactions back into our daily lives. And for that to happen, we also need to protect nature so that we can interact with it," said Peter Kahn, a senior author of the study. ("我们正试图创造一种语言，帮助将人类与自然的互动带回我们的日常生活中。要做到这一点，我们还需要保护自然，这样我们才能与它互动，"该研究的资深作者彼得·卡恩说。)"可推断，彼得·卡恩认为在我们与大自然互动之前我们应该先要保护自然。故选 B。

11.（2023 年浙江卷 1 月 C 篇阅读理解）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，其重点是以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。

12．（2023 年全国甲卷 C 篇阅读理解） I was about 13 when an uncle gave me a copy of Jostein Gaarder's *Sophie's World*. It was full of ideas that were new to me, so I spent the summer with my head in and out of that book. It spoke to me and brought me into a world of philosophy (哲学).

That love for philosophy lasted until I got to college. Nothing kills the love for philosophy faster than people who think they understand Foucault, Baudrillard, or Confucius better than you — and then try to explain them.

Eric Weiner's *The Socrates Express: In Search of Life Lessons from Dead Philosophers* reawakened my love for philosophy. It is not an explanation, but an invitation to think and experience philosophy.

Weiner starts each chapter with a scene on a train ride between cities and then frames each philosopher's work in the context (背景) of one thing they can help us do better. The end result is a read in which we learn to wonder like Socrates, see like Thoreau, listen like Schopenhauer, and have no regrets like Nietzsche. This, more than a book about understanding philosophy, is a book about learning to use philosophy to improve a life.

He makes philosophical thought an appealing exercise that improves the quality of our experiences, and he does so with plenty of humor. Weiner enters into conversation with some of the most important philosophers in history, and he becomes part of that crowd in the process by decoding (解读) their messages and adding his own interpretation.

The Socrates Express is a fun, sharp book that draws readers in with its apparent simplicity and gradually pulls them in deeper thoughts on desire, loneliness, and aging. The invitation is clear: Weiner wants you to pick up a coffee or tea and sit down with this book. I encourage you to take his offer. It's worth your time, even if time is something we don't have a lot of.

28．Who opened the door to philosophy for the author?

    A．Foucault.   B．Eric Weiner.

    C．Jostein Gaarder.   D．A college teacher.

29．Why does the author list great philosophers in paragraph 4?

    A．To compare Weiner with them.

    B．To give examples of great works.

    C．To praise their writing skills.

    D．To help readers understand Weiner's book.

30．What does the author like about *The Socrates Express*?

    A．Its views on history are well-presented.

    B．Its ideas can be applied to daily life.

    C．It includes comments from readers.

    D．It leaves an open ending.

31．What does the author think of Weiner's book?

    A．Objective and plain.

    B．Daring and ambitious.

    C．Serious and hard to follow.

    D．Humorous and straightforward.

【答案】28．C   29．D   30．B   31．D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。作者在 13 岁时开始喜欢哲学，随后 Weiner 的书 The Socrates Express 唤起了作者对哲学的热爱。文章通过介绍了 The Socrates Express 这本书，倡导读者花时间去读这本书。

28．细节理解题。根据第一段"I was about 13 when an uncle gave me a copy of Jostein Gaarder's Sophie's World. It was full of ideas that were new to me, so I spent the summer with my head in and out of that book. It spoke to me and brought me into a world of philosophy(哲学).(我 13 岁的时候，一个叔叔给了我一本 Jostein Gaarder 的《 Sophie 的世界》。书里面的观点对我来说都很新奇，所以我整个夏天都在钻研那本书。它对我说话，把我带入一个哲学的世界。)"可知，Jostein Gaarder 为作者打开了通往哲学的大门。故选 C。

29．推理判断题。根据第四段中"Weiner starts each chapter with a scene on a train ride between cities and then frames each philosopher's work in the context (背景) of one thing they can help us do better. The end result is a read in which we learn to wonder like Socrates, see like Thoreau, listen like Schopenhauer, and have no regrets like Nietzsche.

(Weiner 在每一章的开头都描述了一个城市之间火车旅行的场景，然后将每一位哲学家的著作框定在一个他们能够帮助我们做得更好的事情上。最终的结果是，我们学会了像苏格拉底一样思考，像梭罗一样看，像叔本华一样听，像尼采一样没有遗憾。)"可知，作者在第四段开头描写了 Weiner 书的内容，接着作者通过列举了几位伟大的哲学家来描写读完这本书后我们能从中学到的东西，由此可推知，作者列举了几位伟大的哲学家是为了帮助读者理解 Weiners 的书。故选 D。

30．细节理解题。根据第四段中"This, more than a book about undestanding philosophy, is a book abour learning to use philosophy to improve a life.(这不仅仅是一本关于理解哲学的书，更是一本关于学习运用哲学来改善生活的书。)"可知，作者喜欢 The Socrates Express 这本书，是因为它的思想可以应用到日常生活中。故选 B。

31．推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中"He makes philosopical thought an appealing exercise that improves the quality of our experiences, and he does so with plenty of humor.(他使哲学思想成为一种有吸引力的练习，可以提高我们经验的质量，而且他在做这件事的时候充满了幽默感。)"可知，Weiners 的书很幽默，根据最后一段中"The Socrates Express is a fun, sharp book that draws readers in with its apparent simplicity and gradually pulls them in deeper thoughts on desire, loneliness, and aging. (The Socrates Express 是一本有趣而尖锐的书，它以其表面上的简单吸引着读者，并逐渐将他们拉进对欲望、孤独和衰老的深层思考中。)"可知，Weiners 的书简单易懂，由此可知，Weiners 的书既幽默又简单易懂。故选 D。

14.（2023 年全国甲卷 D 篇阅读理解）Grizzly bears, which may grow to about 2.5 m long and weigh over 400 kg, occupy a conflicted corner of the American psyche — we revere (敬畏) them even as they give us frightening dreams. Ask the tourists from around the world that flood into Yellowstone National Park what they most hope to see, and their answer is often the same: a grizzly bear.

"Grizzly bears are re-occupying large areas of their former range," says bear biologist Chris Servheen. As grizzly bears expand their range into places where they haven't been seen in a century or more, they're increasingly being sighted by humans.

The western half of the US was full of grizzlies when Europeans came, with a rough number of 50,000 or more living alongside Native Americans. By the early 1970s, after centuries of cruel and continuous hunting by settlers, 600 to 800 grizzlies remained on a mere 2 percent of their former range in the Northern Rockies. In 1975, grizzlies were listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Today, there are about 2,000 or more grizzly bears in the US. Their recovery has been so successful that the US Fish and Wildlife Service has twice attempted to delist grizzlies, which would loosen legal protections and allow them to be hunted. Both efforts were overturned due to lawsuits from conservation groups. For now, grizzlies remain listed.

Obviously, if precautions (预防) aren't taken, grizzlies can become troublesome, sometimes killing farm animals or walking through yards in search of food. If people remove food and attractants from their yards and campsites, grizzlies will typically pass by without trouble. Putting electric fencing around chicken houses and other farm animal quarters is also highly effective at getting grizzlies away. "Our hope is to have a clean, attractant-free place where bears can pass through without learning bad habits," says James Jonkel, longtime biologist who manages bears in and around Missoula.

32．How do Americans look at grizzlies?

    A．They cause mixed feelings in people.

    B．They should be kept in national parks.

C．They are of high scientific value.

D．They are a symbol of American culture.

33．What has helped the increase of the grizzly population?

A．The European settlers' behavior.

B．The expansion of bears' range.

C．The protection by law since 1975.

D．The support of Native Americans.

34．What has stopped the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service from delisting grizzlies?

A．The opposition of conservation groups.

B．The successful comeback of grizzlies.

C．The voice of the biologists.

D．The local farmers' advocates.

35．What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A．Food should be provided for grizzlies.

B．People can live in harmony with grizzlies.

C．A special path should be built for grizzlies.

D．Technology can be introduced to protect grizzlies.

【答案】32．A   33．C   34．A   35．B

【导语】本文是说明文，讲述了美国灰熊从濒危物种恢复到 2000 多头，但也带来了一些问题。

32．细节理解题。根据第一段中"Grizzly bears, which may grow to about 2.5 m long and weigh over 400 kg, occupy a conflicted corner of the American psyche-we revere them even as they give us frightening dreams. (灰熊可以长到 2.5 米长，体重超过 400 公斤，在美国人的心理中占据着一个矛盾的角落——即使它们给我们带来可怕的梦，我们也敬畏它们)"可知，美国人对灰熊既有害怕，又有敬畏，他们的情感是混合的。故选 A 项。

33．推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句"In 1975, grizzlies were listed under the Endangered Species Act. (1975 年，灰熊被列入《濒危物种法》)"以及第四段Today, there are about 2, 000 or more grizzly bears in the U.S. Their recovery has been so successful that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has twice attempted to delist grizzlies, which would loosen legal protections and allow them to be hunted. (如今，美国大约有 2,000 只或更多的灰熊。它们的恢复非常成功，以至于美国鱼类和野生动物管理局两次试图将灰熊从名单上除名，这将放松对灰熊的法律保护，允许它们被猎杀)"可推知，由于 1975 年起受法律保护，灰熊的数量有了增长。故选 C 项。

34．细节理解题。根据第四段中"Today, there are about 2,000 or more grizzly bears in the U.S. Their recovery has been so successful that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has twice attempted to delist grizzlies, which would loosen legal protections and allow them to be hunted. Both efforts were overturned due to lawsuits from conservation groups. For now, grizzlies remain listed.

（如今，美国大约有 2,000 只或更多的灰熊。它们的恢复非常成功，以至于美国鱼类和野生动物管理局两次试图将灰熊从名单上除名，这将放松对灰熊的法律保护，允许它们被猎杀。由于环保组织的诉讼，这两项努力都被推翻了。目前，灰熊仍在名单上）"可知，是环保组织的的反对阻止了美国鱼类和野生动物管理局将灰熊从濒危物种名单上除名。故选 A 项。

35．推理判断题。根据最后一段中"Obviously, if precautions aren't taken, grizzlies can become troublesome, sometimes killing farm animals or walking through yards in search of food. If people remove food and attractants from their yards and campsites, grizzlies will typically pass by without trouble. Putting electric fencing around chicken houses and other farm animal quarters is also highly effective at getting grizzlies away. "Our hope is to have a clean, attractant-free place where bears can pass through without learning bad habits," says James Jonkel, longtime biologist who manages bears in and around Missoula. (显然，如果不采取预防措施，灰熊会变得很麻烦，有时会杀死农场动物，或者在院子里寻找食物。如果人们把食物和引诱剂从他们的院子和露营地移走，灰熊通常会安然通过。在鸡舍和其他农场动物生活区周围设置电动围栏也能有效地赶走灰熊。"我们希望有一个干净，没有诱饵的地方，熊可以通过，而不会养成坏习惯，"詹姆斯·琼克尔说，他是一位长期管理米苏拉及其周围熊的生物学家）"可推知，灰熊数量增长，虽然会带来一些麻烦，但是如果采取一些预防措施，人和灰熊可以和谐相处。故选 B 项。

15.（2023 年全国乙卷 C 篇阅读理解） What comes into your mind when you think of British food? Probably fish and chips, or a Sunday dinner of meat and two vegetables. But is British food really so uninteresting? Even though Britain has a reputation for less-than-impressive cuisine, it is producing more top class chefs who appear frequently on our television screens and whose recipe books frequently top the best seller lists.

It's thanks to these TV chefs rather than any advertising campaign that Britons are turning away from meat-and-two-veg and ready-made meals and becoming more adventurous in their cooking habits. It is recently reported that the number of those sticking to a traditional diet is slowly declining and around half of Britain's consumers would like to change or improve their cooking in some way. There has been a rise in the number of students applying for food courses at UK universities and colleges. It seems that TV programmes have helped change what people think about cooking.

According to a new study from market analysts, 1 in 5 Britons say that watching cookery programmes on TV has encouraged them to try different food. Almost one third say they now use a wider variety of ingredients (配料) than they used to, and just under 1 in 4 say they now buy better quality ingredients than before. One in four adults say that TV chefs have made them much more confident about expanding their cookery knowledge and skills, and young people are also getting more interested in cooking. The UK's obsession (痴迷) with food is reflected through television scheduling. Cookery shows and documentaries about food are broadcast more often than before. With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it's no longer "uncool" for boys to like cooking.

8. What do people usually think of British food?

A. It is simple and plain.   B. It is rich in nutrition.

C. It lacks authentic tastes.   D. It deserves a high reputation.

9. Which best describes cookery programme on British TV?

A. Authoritative.   B. Creative.   C. Profitable.   D. Influential.

10. Which is the percentage of the people using more diverse ingredients now?

A. 20%.   B. 24%.   C. 25%.   D. 33%.

11. What might the author continue talking about?

A. The art of cooking in other countries.   B. Male chefs on TV programmes.

C. Table manners in the UK.   D. Studies of big eaters.

【答案】8. A   9. D   10. D   11. B

【解析】

【导语】本篇是一篇说明文，介绍英国人在英国烹饪节目的影响下改变对烹饪的看法，并尝试新的烹饪习惯。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段的"What comes into your mind when you think of British food? Probably fish and chips, or a Sunday dinner of meat and two vegetables. But is British food really so uninteresting?"（当你想到英国食物时，你会想到什么？你可能想到的是炸鱼薯条，或是一肉两菜的周日晚餐。但是，英国食物真的如此无趣吗？）可知，提及英国食物，大家往往只是想到炸鱼薯条和周日烤肉，所以人们通常会觉得英国食物平平无奇。故选 A 项。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的"It's thanks to these TV chefs rather than any advertising campaign that Britons are turning away from meat-and-two-veg and ready-made meals and becoming more adventurous in their cooking habits."（正是由于电视上的这些大厨，而不是凭借广告宣传活动，英国人正在远离"一肉两菜"和速食餐，而变得更加愿意探索新的烹饪习惯。）和"It seems that TV programmes have helped change what people think about cooking."（似乎电视节目帮助改变了人们对烹饪的看法。）可知，英国的烹饪节目能够改变英国人对烹饪的看法，尝试从传统的英式饮食走出来，尝试新的烹饪习惯，由此推知英国的烹饪节目具有很大的影响力。故选 D 项。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段的"Almost one third say they now use a wider variety of ingredients (配料) than they used to, and just under 1 in 4 say they now buy better quality ingredients than before."（几乎三分之一的人表示他们现在使用的配料比以前更多，将近四分之一的人表示他们现在购买的配料质量比以前更好。）可知，三分之一左右的人，也就是 33%左右的人，使用的配料比以前更多。故选 D 项。

【11题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段的最后一句With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it's no longer "uncool" for boys to like cooking."（随着电视上出现越来越多男性厨师，男孩子喜欢烹饪不再是一件"不酷"的事了。）可知，接下来，文章应该具体介绍电视上的男性厨师，从而与上文形成语义连贯。故选 B 项。

16.（2023 年北京卷 C 篇阅读理解）In recent years, researchers from diverse fields have agreed that short-termism is now a significant problem in industrialised societies. The inability to engage with longer-term causes and consequences leads to some of the world's most serious problems: climate change, biodiversity collapse, and more. The historian Francis Cole argues that the West has entered a period where "only the present exists, a present characterised at once by the cruelty of the instant and by the boredom of an unending now".

It has been proved that people have a bias (偏向) towards the present, focusing on loud attractions in the moment at the expense of the health, well-being and financial stability of their future selves or community. In

business, this bias surfaces as short-sighted decisions. And on slow-burning problems like climate change, it translates into the unwillingness to make small sacrifices (牺牲) today that could make a major difference tomorrow. Instead, all that matters is next quarter's profit, or satisfying some other near-term desires.

These biased perspectives cannot be blamed on one single cause. It is fair to say, though, that our psychological biases play a major role. People's hesitancy to delay satisfaction is the most obvious example, but there are others.One of them is about how the most accessible information in the present affects decisions about the future. For instance, you might hear someone say: "It's cold this winter, so I needn't worry about global warming."Another is that loud and urgent matters are given too much importance, making people ignore longer-term trends that arguably matter more. This is when a pop star draws far more attention than, say, gradual biodiversity decline.

As a psychologist once joked, if aliens (外星人) wanted to weaken humanity, they wouldn't send ships; they would invent climate change. Indeed, when it comes to environmental transformations, we can develop a form of collective "poor memory", and each new generation can believe the state of affairs they encounter is nothing out of the ordinary. Older people today, for example, can remember a time with insect-covered car windscreens after long drives. Children, on the other hand, have no idea that insect population has dropped dramatically.

28．The author quotes Francis Cole mainly to _____.

　　A．draw a comparison

　　B．introduce a topic

　　C．evaluate a statement

　　D．highlight a problem

29．What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

　　A．Climate change has been forgotten.

　　B．Lessons of history are highly valued.

　　C．The human mind is bad at noting slow change.

　　D．Humans are unwilling to admit their shortcomings.

30．What does the author intend to tell us?

　　A．Far-sighted thinking matters to humans.

　　B．Humans tend to make long-term sacrifices.

　　C．Current policies facilitate future decision-making.

　　D．Bias towards the present helps reduce near-term desires.

【答案】28．D　　29．C　　30．A

【导语】本文是说明文。近年来，来自不同领域的研究人员一致认为，短期主义现在是工业化社会的一个重大问题。事实证明，人们对现在有偏见，以牺牲健康为代价，专注于当下有吸引力的事物，而牺牲了未来自己或社区的健康、幸福和财务稳定。

28．推理判断题。第一段首句"In recent years, researchers from diverse fields have agreed that short-termism is now a significant problem in industrialised societies.(近年来，来自不同领域的研究人员一致认为，短期主义现在是工业化社会的一个重大问题。)"提出一个问题——短期主义，接着下文"The historian Francis Cole

argues that the West has entered a period where "only the present exists, a present characterised at once by the cruelty of the instant and by the boredom of an unending now".(历史学家弗朗西斯•科尔（Francis Cole）认为，西方已经进入了一个"只有现在存在的时代，现在的特点是瞬间的残酷和无休止的现在的无聊"。)"引用历史学家 Francis Cole 的话来强调只注重现在的这种短期主义的危害，由此可推知，文章引用 Francis Col 的话是为了强调一个问题，故选 D。

29．推理判断题。根据最后一段中"As a psychologist once joked, if aliens (外星人) wanted to weaken humanity, they wouldn't send ships; they would invent climate change. Indeed, when it comes to environmental transformations, we can develop a form of collective "poor memory", and each new generation can believe the state of affairs they encounter is nothing out of the ordinary.(一位心理学家曾经开玩笑说，如果外星人想削弱人类，他们不会派出飞船；他们会发明气候变化。的确，在环境变化的问题上，我们可以形成一种集体的"记忆不良"，每一代人都会认为他们所遇到的情况并没有什么不同寻常的)"可知，一位心理学家曾经开玩笑说，如果外星人想要削弱人类，他们会发明气候变化，通过这种方式来削弱人类，因为人们对于气候变化形成一种集体的"记忆不良"，认为他们所遇到的情况没什么异常的，由此可推知人们不擅长察觉出缓慢的变化，故选 C。

30．推理判断题。通读全文，尤其是第一段"In recent years, researchers from diverse fields have agreed that short-termism is now a significant problem in industrialised societies.(近年来，来自不同领域的研究人员一致认为，短期主义现在是工业化社会的一个重大问题。)"提出一个问题——短期主义，和第二段 It has been proved that people have a bias(偏向) towards the present, focusing on loud attractions in the moment at the expense of the health, well-being and financial stability of their future selves or community. In business, this bias surfaces as short-sighted decisions. And on slow-burning problems like climate change, it translates into the unwillingness to make small sacrifices(牺牲) today that could make a major difference tomorrow.(事实证明人们对现在有偏见，以牺牲健康为代价，只专注于当下引人注目的事物，而牺牲了未来自己或社区的健康、幸福和稳定。在商业中，这种偏见表现为短视决策。在气候变化等缓慢燃烧的问题上，这意味着不愿意今天做出小的牺牲，而这些牺牲可能会在明天产生重大影响。)"可知，文章主要讲述了短视决策的危害，呼吁我们要做出有远见的思考。由此可推知，作者的写作目的是告诉我们有远见的思考对人类的重要性，故选 A。

17.（2023 年北京卷 D 篇阅读理解）What is life? Like most great questions, this one is easy to ask but difficult to answer. The reason is simple: we know of just one type of life and it's challenging to do science with a sample size of one. The field of artificial life-called ALife for short — is the systematic attempt to spell out life's fundamental principles. Many of these practitioners, so-called ALifers, think that somehow making life is the surest way to really understand what life is.

So far no one has convincingly made artificial life. This track record makes ALife a ripe target for criticism, such as declarations of the field's doubtful scientific value. Alan Smith, a complexity scientist, is tired of such complaints. Asking about "the point" of ALife might be, well, missing the point entirely, he says. "The existence of a living system is not about the use of anything." Alan says. "Some people ask me, 'So what's the worth of artificial life?' Do you ever think, 'What is the worth of your grandmother?'"

As much as many ALifers hate emphasizing their research's applications, the attempts to create artificial life

could have practical payoffs. Artificial intelligence may be considered ALife's cousin in that researchers in both fields are <u>enamored</u> by a concept called open-ended evolution (演化). This is the capacity for a system to create essentially endless complexity, to be a sort of "novelty generator". The only system known to exhibit this is Earth's biosphere. If the field of ALife manages to reproduce life's endless "creativity" in some virtual model, those same principles could give rise to truly inventive machines.

Compared with the developments of AI, advances in ALife are harder to recognize. One reason is that ALife is a field in which the central concept — life itself — is undefined. The lack of agreement among ALifers doesn't help either. The result is a diverse line of projects that each advance along their unique paths. For better or worse, ALife mirrors the very subject it studies. Its muddled (混乱的) progression is a striking parallel (平行线) to the evolutionary struggles that have shaped Earth biosphere.

Undefined and uncontrolled, ALife drives its followers to repurpose old ideas and generated novelty. It may be, of course, that these characteristics aren't in any way surprising or singular. They may apply universally to all acts of evolution. Ultimately ALife may be nothing special. But even this dismissal suggests something：perhaps, just like life itself throughout the universe, the rise of ALife will prove unavoidable.

31．Regarding Alan Smith's defence of ALife, the author is _.

　　A．supportive　　B．puzzled　　　　C．unconcerned　　　D．doubtful

32．What does the word "enamored" underlined in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?

　　A．Shocked.　　B．Protected.　　　C．Attracted.　　　　D．Challenged.

33．What can we learn from this passage?

　　A．ALife holds the key to human future.　　B．ALife and AI share a common feature.

　　C．AI mirrors the developments of ALife.　　D．AI speeds up the process of human evolution.

34．Which would be the best title for the passage?

　　A．Life Is Undefined. Can AI Be a Way Out?

　　B．Life Evolves. Can AI Help ALife Evolve, Too?

　　C．Life Is Undefined. Can ALife Be Defined One Day?

　　D．Life Evolves. Can Attempts to Create ALife Evolve, Too?

【答案】31．A　　32．C　　33．B　　34．D

【导语】本文为说明文。文章主要探讨了 ALife 是否也在不断地进化的问题。

31．推理判断题。根据第三段"As much as many ALifers hate emphasizing their research's applications, the attempts to create artificial life could have practical payoffs. (尽管许多 ALifer 讨厌强调他们研究的应用，但创造人工生命的尝试可能会有实际的回报)"可知，作者认为创造人工生命的尝试是会有回报的；再结合第二段"So far no one has convincingly made artificial life. This track record makes ALife a ripe target for criticism, such as declarations of the field's doubtful scientific value. Alan Smith, a complexity scientist, is tired of such complaints. Asking about "the point" of ALife might be, well, missing the point entirely, he says. "The existence of a living system is not about the use of anything." Alan says. "Some people ask me, 'So what's the worth of artificial life?' Do you ever think, 'What is the worth of your

grandmother?'"(到目前为止，还没有人能令人信服地制造出人工生命。这一记录使生命科学成为批评的成熟目标，比如对该领域可疑科学价值的声明。复杂性科学家艾伦•史密斯厌倦了这样的抱怨。他说，询问 ALife 的"意义"可能完全没有抓住要点。"一个生命系统的存在与任何东西的使用无关。"Alan 说。"有人问我，'那么人工生命的价值是什么？'你有没有想过，'你祖母的价值是多少？'"")"可推知，因为还没有人能令人信服地制造出人工生命，才导致使生命科学成为批评（认为其没有科学价值）的成熟目标，作者认为这是不合理的，所以后文引用了 Alan Smith 的话语对这种观点进行反驳，即关于 Alan Smith 对 ALife 的辩护，作者表示支持。故选 A。

32．词句猜测题。根据划线词上文"Artificial intelligence may be considered ALife's cousin in that researchers in both fields are <u>enamored</u> by a concept called open-ended evolution (演化).(人工智能可能被认为是 ALife 的表亲，因为这两个领域的研究人员都被一个叫做开放进化的概念 <u>enamored</u>)"可知，人工智能可能被认为是 ALife 的表亲，说明人工智能和 ALife 二者间有共同之处，可推测是因为这两个领域的研究人员都被一个叫做开放进化的概念所吸引，所以才有了这种观点。故划线词意为"吸引"。故选 C。

33．推理判断题。根据第三段'Artificial intelligence may be considered ALife's cousin in that researchers in both fields are enamored by a concept called open-ended evolution (演化).(人工智能可能被认为是 ALife 的表亲，因为这两个领域的研究人员都被一个叫做开放进化的概念所吸引)"可知，ALife 和 AI 有一个共同的特点。故选 B。

34．主旨大意题。根据最后一段"They may apply universally to all acts of evolution. Ultimately ALife may be nothing special. But even this dismissal suggests something: perhaps, just like life itself throughout the universe, the rise of ALife will prove unavoidable.(它们可能普遍适用于所有进化行为。最终，ALife 可能没有什么特别的。但即使是这种否定也表明了一些事情：也许，就像整个宇宙中的生命本身一样，ALife 的崛起将被证明是不可避免的)"结合文章主要探讨了 ALife 是否也在不断地进化。D 选项"生命在进化。创造 ALife 的尝试也能进化吗？"是最合适的标题。故选 D。

18.（2023 年天津卷第一次 C 篇阅读理解） I love making art and looking at artworks. I've found myself wondering how we gain pleasure from art. And now neuroaesthetics, a combination of neuroscience (神经科学) and aesthetics (美学), may provide an answer.

Neuroaesthetics is a relatively young field of research on what happens in the brain when we make aesthetic assessments. Researchers use brain imaging technique to see which brain areas light up when we view paintings that we consider beautiful. Similar research has been done to understand the "<u>neuronal fireworks</u>" that occur when we look at inspiring sculptures, attractive faces, impressive dance, etc.

But why do we find some art beautiful and other art ugly? According to research, it all comes down to the "aesthetic triad (三元组合)".

The first part of the triad is sensory-motor. This involves perceiving things like colours, shapes and movements. Movement in art has an interesting role. If you see a painting of a movement, like of a man pulling his arm away after being bitten by a dog, you feel like going through a similar experience. The part of your brain that controls your own movements lights up in response.

Second is emotion-valuation. This is how a piece of art makes you feel, and whether or not you appreciate or enjoy that feeling. The part of the brain related to pleasure is activated in response to something we find beautiful.

This system can be affected in fascinating ways, as found by research using transcranial magnetic stimulation(TMS) (经颅磁刺激). If TMS is applied to a specific part of your brain behind your forehead that is particularly important for decision-making, you suddenly like different kinds of art. Such stimulation produces significant changes in aesthetic appreciation of faces, bodies and artworks.

The third part is meaning-knowledge. This is to do with how we can connect with a piece of art and what meaning we can create in it. Art is deeply personal, because when two people see the same artwork, our perception can create vastly different experiences of meaning. If we find meaning, then we often find pleasure. We also get enjoyment from the knowledge of how something was made. For the images that an artist creates, viewers will probably get far more enjoyment once they know the process used to create them.

Informed by neuroaesthetics, the next time I create my art I will value the process even more, enjoying the activation of the aesthetic triad in my brain as I admire the vivid images that I have created.

44．What does "neuronal fireworks" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A．A beautiful painting or sculpture.

B．The lighting-up of specific brain areas.

C．An advanced brain imaging technology.

D．The aesthetic assessment of modern art.

45．What effect does movement in art produce on the viewers?

A．Certain part of their brain is activated.

B．Their experience of pain is reduced.

C．Their aesthetic sense is sharpened.

D．Their body reactions are delayed.

46．The application of TMS to the brain described in Paragraph 5 leads to_____.

A．raised memory capacity

B．enhanced painting skills

C．changed artistic taste

D．improved decision-making ability

47．According to the author, what increases our enjoyment of a piece of art?

A．Knowing how it is created.

B．Having a pleasant personality.

C．Learning how science develops.

D．Understanding the meaning of life.

48．What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A．To propose an abstract theory of art making.

B．To reveal the beauty of science in an artistic way.

C．To share some personal understanding of artworks.

D．To introduce a new research field for art appreciation.

【答案】44．B 45．A 46．C 47．A 48．D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了神经美学这一学科领域，以及它如何解释我们为何会从艺术中获得愉悦感。

44．词义猜测题。划线短语上文"Neuroaesthetics is a relatively young field of research on what happens in the brain when we make aesthetic assessments. Researchers use brain imaging technique to see which brain areas light up when we view paintings that we consider beautiful.(神经美学是一个相对年轻的研究领域，研究的是当我们进行审美评估时大脑会发生什么。研究人员使用脑成像技术来观察当我们看到我们认为美丽的画作时，大脑的哪些区域会发光。)"提出当进行审美评估，看到时美丽的画作时，我们大脑的一些区域会"发光"。划线词所在句"Similar research has been done to understand the "neuronal fireworks   " that occur when we look at inspiring sculptures, attractive faces, impressive dance, etc.(类似的研究已经完成，以了解当我们看到鼓舞人心的雕塑，迷人的面孔，令人印象深刻的舞蹈等时发生的"神经元烟花"。)"提出类似研究发现，人们在看到鼓舞人心的雕塑，迷人的面孔，令人印象深刻的舞蹈等时会产生"neuronal fireworks(神经元烟花)"。文中将两种情况进行了类比，由此推知，"neuronal fireworks(神经元烟花)"与上文中的"大脑的一些区域会'发光'"是同一个意思，即指上文中的"The lighting-up of specific brain areas."。故选 B。

45．细节理解题。根据文章第四段"Movement in art has an interesting role. If you see a painting of a movement, like of a man pulling his arm away after being bitten by a dog, you feel like going through a similar experience. The part of your brain that controls your own movements lights up in response.(运动在艺术中起着有趣的作用。如果你看到一幅描绘一个动作的画，比如一个人被狗咬了后把胳膊抽走，你会觉得自己也有类似的经历。你大脑中控制你自己动作的部分会相应地亮起来。)"可知，当人们看到艺术中的运动时，人们会觉得自己也有类似的经历，大脑中控制自己动作的部分会相应地亮起来，也就是该部分被激活了。故选 A。

46．推理判断题。根据文章第五段"This system can be affected in fascinating ways, as found by research using transcranial magnetic stimulation(TMS)(经颅磁刺激). If TMS is applied to a specific part of your brain behind your forehead that is particularly important for decision-making, you suddenly like different kinds of art. Such stimulation produces significant changes in aesthetic appreciation of faces, bodies and artworks.(通过使用经颅磁刺激(TMS)的研究发现，该系统可以以令人着迷的方式受到影响。如果颅磁刺激应用于前额后大脑中对决策特别重要的特定部位，你就会突然喜欢上不同种类的艺术。这种刺激使人们对面孔、身体和艺术品的审美发生了重大变化。)"可推知，颅磁刺激会使人们的审美发生变化。故选 C。

47．细节理解题。根据文章第六段"We also get enjoyment from the knowledge of how something was made. For the images that an artist creates, viewers will probably get far more enjoyment once they know the process used to create them.(我们也从了解事物的制作过程中获得乐趣。对于艺术家创作的图像，一旦观众了解了创作过程，他们可能会获得更多的乐趣。)"可知，如果我们知道了创作过程，我们就会更加欣赏这件艺术品。故选 A。

48．推理判断题。根据全文内容可知，文章介绍了神经美学这一学科领域，以及它如何解释我们为何会从艺术中获得愉悦感，因此作者的目的是介绍一个新的研究领域，即神经美学，以帮助人们更好地欣赏艺术。故选 D。

19.（2023 年天津卷第一次 D 篇阅读理解）Most people with good sense would accept that we can and should learn from accidental failures. It would be impossible to progress in anything, after all, without taking the

occasional misstep. And by understanding how we slipped, we can avoid falling in the future.

Few would advocate making intentional mistakes, however. Yet consciously erring (犯错) can promote deeper understanding and better recall. The phenomenon is known as the derring effect—coming from "deliberate (故意的) erring"—and when applied properly, it may bring benefits in many unexpected areas of life.

In one experiment carried out at the National University of Singapore, participants were given the task of learning concepts on a difficult subject. For some terms, they simply copied out the correct definition; for others, they were asked to first add an error in their description of the term before correcting the mistake.

Naturally, you would expect the addition of the errors to have increased unwanted confusion. Yet the exact opposite was true: the participants who made deliberate errors learned about twice as much as the people who simply copied out the correct definitions.

The derring effect could be applied in other situations. So a music teacher may find the addition of deliberate errors could help a student remember the right musical notes. Such a playful approach could fuel their creativity for composition, if the student looks for ways to develop those wrong notes into something more attractive. It is encouraging to discover that by readily accepting our errors and wisely placing ourselves in the way of being wrong, we can in fact overcome weaknesses and rise stronger.

The derring effect could be useful for many other challenges too. If you enjoy cooking, for example, you may faithfully follow a recipe without questioning the instructions. But why not try to break away from those habits and deliberately do the "wrong" thing for a change, and see where your derring takes you? If you are painting, meanwhile, you could relax one of the constraints (限制) that you usually put on your work and see what you produce.

At worst, you will have refreshed and deepened your knowledge of the rules you normally apply, so that you can be even more effective next time. At best, you may just find that you have discovered something completely new and unexpected, through a flash of inspiration that you would have missed with perfectionism. Either way, your apparent missteps will have moved you a little closer to true mastery.

49．In Paragraph 1, the author presents _____.

    A．a routine warning

    B．a popular misbelief

    C．a commonly-held view

    D．a theoretical assumption

50．What can be learnt about the experiment?

    A．Adding intentional errors facilitates learning.

    B．Correcting mistakes is the key to learning.

    C．Errors contribute to confusion in learning.

    D．Learners make fewer errors in difficult subjects.

51．According to the author using the approach mentioned in Paragraph 5 may result in _____.

    A．disappointing performances

    B．greater creative power

    C．the discovery of problems