

阅读理解 CD 篇

—

2020-2021 北京石景山区

C

You Can Be a World Memory Champion!

Every year, people with amazing memory skills compete in an event called the World Memory Championships. The tasks require huge powers of memory retention: remembering the order of 52 cards in a deck (副); memorizing the names of 110 people after looking at their pictures; and other tasks. Completing any of these tasks may not seem easy for the normal person, but scientific proof seems to show that even someone with normal skills can, through training, improve his or her memory skills and become a memory champion.

One memory champion explained his methods of recalling the order of the cards in a deck. Firstly, he connected a person, an action and a thing with each card. For example, the king of hearts is Elvis Presley, eating, a chocolate sandwich. The three of spades (黑桃) is Rocky Balboa, boxing, Madison Square Garden. The ten of hearts is William Shakespeare, writing *Hamlet*, a broken pen. Take a person from the first card, an action from the second card, and a thing from the third card so that any group of three cards creates a vivid (生动的) image that is easier to recall. For example: king-ten-three becomes Elvis Presley writing *Hamlet* in Madison Square Garden – a memorable image.

Still, even having created images for each group of three cards, it is difficult to keep them in order. This is done using the *loci* method, or what some call a “Memory Palace” – a term created by Frances Yates in his 1966 book *The Art of Memory* – which is a simple but effective method discovered by the ancient Greeks.

But are there people with naturally amazing memories? The winner of the 2011 World Memory Championships was 21-year-old Chinese Wang Feng. He said he had a “normal memory as a child,” and no special talent except for the hard work and attention to detail.

Although many still think that people have either good or bad memories from birth, that need not be true. By using the methods of grouping, connecting with vivid images, and the *loci* method, we can all improve our memories. Who knows – you might even become the next World Memory Champion!

27. According to Paragraph 2, ten-king-three can create an image of _____.

A. William Shakespeare eating in Madison Square Garden

B. Hamlet eating a chocolate sandwich with a broken pen

C. Rocky Balboa writing *Hamlet* with a broken pen

D. Elvis Presley boxing in Madison Square Garden

28. Why is *loci* method useful for memorizing the cards?

A. It connects the images with their time order.

B. It reorganizes the cards to build a vivid palace.

C. It uses the terms from a book to create a new image.

D. It helps memorize the order of the three-card groups.

29. What's the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

A. To praise the winners of the World Memory Championship.

B. To help people win the World Memory Championship.

C. To show a good memory is more a matter of training.

D. To explain methods of remembering a deck of cards.

D



solar panels

In recent years, there has been a general direction for new buildings to be more environmentally friendly. These buildings use energy and water nicely, reducing waste and pollution. However, setting up solar panels and water recycling systems involves higher costs than in a traditional building. The question is whether people are willing to pay these additional costs.

One school in the UK has shown us that environmental principles (原则) are just as important to small projects as to large ones. Howe Dell primary school has its own wind turbine (风力发电机) to produce energy, uses rainwater to wash toilets, and uses desks made from recycled materials. These environmental parts of the building are relatively inexpensive, and over the life of the building, should provide a large return for the early costs. They also perform as valuable teaching materials when educating students about the environment.

Another example in the UK is a private house in Wales, known as the “Hobbit House”. It is made from wood and the walls are made from straw. Solar panels provide electricity for lighting and electrical equipment.

Water is supplied directly from a nearby river and is also collected from the rain for use in gardens to avoid wasting clean water. Houses like this one are green because they do not use oil or gas, but instead use renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power.

However, critics of these kinds of environmentally friendly buildings say that while they may be good for the environment, there are practical problems with their affordability, as they are too expensive to become a method of construction (建筑) that can be widely used. There are further worries about their long-term efficiency. Not much energy can be produced by solar panels in the UK, and not every location has natural water source. In order to pay for environmentally friendly construction and produce an affordable building, compromises have to be made. These may be that the building will have to be smaller or made of less durable materials and with less energy-hungry technology.

The benefits for constructing green buildings are clear. The United Nations Environment Programme believes that the construction accounts for (占据) 30-40% of energy use in the world. We need to reduce this energy use for the good of the Earth. However, it remains to be seen whether we are now able to accept the cost and practical problems of producing and living in environmentally friendly buildings.

30. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. People are not willing to pay for green buildings.
- B. It's affordable for big buildings to set up solar panels.
- C. Wind turbines can produce enough energy for lighting.
- D. Environmental principles are meaningful to big and small projects.

31. The word "compromises" in Paragraph 4 probably means "_____".

- A. measurements
- B. agreements
- C. suggestions
- D. inventions

32. The writer probably agrees that green buildings _____.

- A. can not be constructed widely
- B. may not be as green as they seem
- C. are too expensive to be constructed
- D. are worthy though there are problems

33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Are Green Buildings Too Costly?
- B. Do Green Buildings Last for Long?
- C. Green Buildings: A New Method of Construction

Ever since the invention of the e-reader came into being, book-lovers everywhere have been debating which is better — the e-book or the traditional paper book. Can the prices of paper books compete with the low prices of e-books? Does the convenience of e-books compare with the feeling of a real book in your hands?

When I was young, I really loved reading paper books. With the rapid development of the technology, e-books have become very popular. As a result, I personally enjoy both with many good reasons.

1. E-books are more convenient to carry around.

If you're like me, before going on a vacation, the hardest part packing may be choosing what books to bring. Your suitcase can only hold some of the books you like. What if you finish those before your vacation is over? Or what if you get bored with them and want to read something else? With an e-reader, you never have to worry about these kinds of problems, which carries around thousands of books all on a device that weights than a pound.

2 E-books are more effectively to read.

Since e-books can show the words in different sizes and even read the books to us, it has the advantage for people who might have a hard time reading or people with poor eyesight. People can also choose how many words to display on one line or how much space there is between lines according to their personal preferences. This allows those with reading disabilities to read more effectively.

3. Paper books help with readers' understanding.

Though e-books may be easier and faster to read, studies show paper books are better for understanding. According to a study by James Madison University, readers are more likely to skim e-books than paper books, which leads to less understanding of the content. Paper books allow readers to read slowly and deeply which give readers more chances to think over and understand more.

4. Paper books help with readers' sleep.

Studies also show the light from some e-books causes sleeping problems. The bright screens of e-readers can cause people to take longer to fall asleep or in some cases insomnia. Paper books don't cause these problems. So, if

you're a person who can't easily fall asleep or has problems with insomnia, paper books have the advantage.

In a word, both e-books and paper books have their advantages. So, as for the beginning question, "Which is better — the e-book or the traditional paper book? I don't think there's a right answer. As for me, I say, why not both?"

27. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. E-books help readers solve the problem of packing by displaying more words on one line.
- B. E-books help readers with reading disabilities by showing more interesting storybooks.
- C. Paper books help readers understand more by giving readers more chances to think.
- D. Paper books help readers with sleeping problems by wider space between lines.

28. What does the underlined word "insomnia" mean?

- A. An inability to sleep.
- B. An inability to wake up.
- C. An ability to sleep.
- D. An ability to wake up.

29. Which of the following will the writer mostly take on vacation?

- A. Some paper books that are easier to finish.
- B. One thick paper book to keep his vacation longer.
- C. An e-reader to keep away from boring chatting.
- D. Both an e-reader and his favorite paper books.

D

Dogs have an amazing talent for understand human social behavior, and they can take actions upon human orders, but what if they are given instructions not by real humans but by humanoid robots that behave like humans? Will dogs obey the robot's orders?

At the International Conference on Human Robot Interaction2020. Researchers at Yale University's Social Robotics Lab tested how dogs responded to instructions from robots. A group of 34 dogs participated in the experiment, and each dog was tested with either a speaker or a human-like robot in a room. After a brief introduction to the testing environment, the robot or speaker called the dog's name, using the same voice. Then the robot or speaker would give a "sit" order, which was the real test.

Results of the experiments showed that the dogs paid more attention to the robot than the speaker. Dogs obeyed the "sit" order over 60% of the time when it came from the robot, but less than 20% of the time when it

came from the speaker, even if they did look a bit confused about the whole thing at times.

While these results are certainly interesting, it's important to answer the question of whether dogs could respond to a social robot at all. The researchers were giving the dogs a great opportunity. For example, the dogs' owners were instructed to interact with the robot, talking to it and making eye contact, to help encourage the dogs to see the robot as friendly and make the anxiety less while also drawing attention to the robot. However, they haven't discovered what factors (因素) might increase or decrease that likelihood.

"Since dogs are very sensitive to human social cues (暗示), the robot being humanoid or not may make a difference, lead researcher Meiyong Qin said. "Yet, if a non-humanoid robot behaves like a dog or shows any social behaviors, dogs may also respond in a social manner."

"Now that we have evidence that dogs do respond to social robots, the next step is to figure out what we haven't discovered yet," added Meiyong Qin. "Humanoid robot, which is one of the greatest invention in the 20th century, is the advanced representation of robot technique." Some people may question the value of making social robots for pets. Dogs aren't the only animals that robots interact with, of course the larger idea is that by studying how dogs behave toward social robots relative to humans, it can help us understand how social robots affect our own behavior, too.

30. Paragraph 2 is mainly about _____.

- A. how the test was performed
- B. what was found in the test
- C. why the scientists did the test
- D. who took part in the test

31. The researcher later will probably focus on _____.

- A. human orders given to dogs
- B. factor to affect dog's response
- C. robot technique to develop
- D. social robots designed for pets

32. We can learn from the experiment that _____.

- A. dogs seldom obey the order from a humanoid robot
- B. dogs pay less attention to a mechanical-looking robot
- C. dogs can pay more attention to owners' voice in the speaker
- D. dogs can understand the social meanings from machines

33. The lead researcher Meiyong Qin probably agrees that _____.

- A. humanoid robots can influence humans' behaviors
- B. it is worthless to design advanced robots for animals
- C. robots will take the place of humans to look after pets

D. humans don't respond socially to non-humanoid robots

三

2020-2021 北京市朝阳区



Walking Wonder

When was the last time you went for a walk? Where did you go? What was it like? It's obvious that walking is good for you, but just how good?

According to an early research, walking is a great kind of exercise because it is good for keeping physical fitness and controlling your weight. It can also stop heart disease from happening and lower the risk of cancer (癌症). And walking is sure to be the useful means of improving your mood (情绪) and relieving stress. But now scientists have discovered something else. A latest study has found that healthy people who walk at least eight kilometers a week have bigger brains, better memories and improved mental functions(功能)compared with less active people. For these reasons, we decided to ask a few people about their walking habits.

"I often go for a walk before lunch in the park near where I work. I find it's great for building up my appetite and the lunch tastes much more delicious." James Barnes.

"I go walking every weekend. It's the same route but it's always different. In the autumn, you can pick up the golden leaves. In the spring when the flowers come out, the colors are incredible. And in winter when it snows, the crunching sound as you walk is incredible." John Nichols.

"I live in the city and often walk home instead of taking the underground. I also walk up and down the stairs for a bit of exercise." Declan Smith.

"London is a great place to walk. I can walk from my home to where I work right through Regent's Park, with its tall, majestic tree." Simon Tressel.

"I've been getting ready for the Moon Walk, which takes place in May. It's a walk-a-thon (步行马拉松) through London to raise money for people with cancer. As part of the training, I've been going for long, fast walks every three days." Dave Symonds.

So, will you be going for a walk soon?

27. The second and third paragraphs mainly talk about_____.

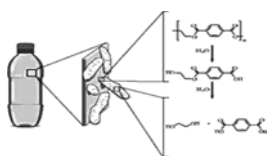
- A. the benefits of walking
C. the latest study about walking
- B. the early research about walking
D. the public opinions about walking

28. The phrase “building up my appetite” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.

- A. cheering me up
C. keeping me happy
- B. making me relaxed
D. making me eat more

29. The Moon Walk is probably_____.

- A. an interest club
C. a fitness center
- B. a project to keep healthy
D. a walk to raise money for patients



Recently, researchers have reported on new ways to break down different kinds of plastics. The new studies could lead to easier high-quality (高质量的) recycling, and help deal with toxic (有毒的) plastic pollution.

The world is being covered by plastic, but only about 9% of plastic products are ever recycled. Every year, over 7.72 trillion kilograms of plastic finds its way into the world’s oceans. But bacteria (细菌) may help recycle, even when humans don’t.

Bacteria are small living things—so small that we need a microscope (显微镜) to see them. Bacteria feed themselves in many different ways. Some bacteria can “eat” other things by changing the chemicals (化学物质) in those things into something that will help the bacteria grow.

The secret to this is enzymes (酶). Bacteria use enzymes to cause chemical changes. Enzymes can work like a pair of scissors, cutting and breaking apart other materials.

Most people know PET plastic. It is used in water and soda bottles. About 63.5 billion kilograms of PET plastic is produced every year. Most PET is thrown away, but even when it is recycled, it can’t be made into new bottles. Usually it’s turned into products like carpets (地毯).

In 2012, in the decaying (腐烂的) leaves, scientists discovered an enzyme called LCC that slowly breaks apart PET plastics. Years later, scientists working at the French company Carbios chose LCC from nearly 100,000 enzymes. It was the best at breaking down PET.

But the scientists wanted to improve LCC. They studied the enzyme and the way it attacked the PET. By testing thousands of small changes to the enzyme, they came up with a new kind of LCC. The new kind can be alive at higher temperatures and can eat through PET very quickly.

The process turns the PET plastic back into the materials that it was made from.

Those materials can then be used again to make new bottles or other products.

The researchers compared their new LCC with the old enzyme, and were satisfied with the results. When the environment was just right, the new LCC was able to break up 90% of the PET in just ten hours. The old enzyme took about 20 hours and only broke up half of the PET.

30. How much PET plastic is produced every year?

- A. About 7.72 trillion kilograms.
- B. About 63.5 billion kilograms.
- C. About 100 thousand kilograms.
- D. About 2 hundred kilograms.

31. What do you know about the bacteria from the passage?

- A. Bacteria can be seen with our eyes.
- B. Bacteria can break down other materials directly.
- C. Bacteria use enzymes to create physical changes in things.
- D. Bacteria are small living things that feed on unusual forms of “food”.

32. According to the passage, what is the relationship between PET plastic and LCC?

- A. The earliest LCC couldn't break down PET plastic.
- B. LCC can help stop PET plastic from breaking down.
- C. PET plastic can now be recycled faster because of a new kind of LCC.
- D. The used PET plastic will become another kind of pollution because of LCC.

33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Bacteria: Growing by eating chemicals
- B. Enzymes: Working like a pair of scissors
- C. PET: Being widely to make water and soda bottles
- D. LCC: Leading to easier high-quality PET plastic recycling

四

2020-2021 北京市东城区

C

Playing for Peace

John Hunter, a primary school teacher, created the World Peace Game as a way for his students to think about big world problems.

The World Peace Game is played on a cube (立方体) of four layers. In the game, there are four countries

with 50 interconnected problems to solve. The students play a role in developing solutions to the problems of their assigned (指定的) country. The goal of the game is to save each country from dangerous conditions. When all 50 problems are solved, the game is over, which means the world is in peace.

You might think that the task of solving real-world problems would be **daunting** to world leaders, let alone fourth graders. Julianne Swope, one of Hunter's students, agrees. "Sometimes the World Peace Game feels like, you know? The weight of the world on your shoulders: This is firing over there and this is a big earthquake, she says. "But I say to myself, I need to fix this." The game shows that young children have the desire to make the world a better, more peaceful place.

The game encourages students to work together and communicate with one another. Students think about questions that have no clear answers, which often leads to long discussions. They consider deep questions in the process and think about the possible results of their decisions. They try to develop creative solutions that lead to a satisfactory decision.

It is no surprise that both Hunter and the World Peace Game are becoming well known. Hunter now spends part of his time teaching the World Peace Game to other teachers. Schools in other countries have started their own versions (版本) of the game as well.

Hunter hopes that by playing for peace, students learn "how to make people not experience so much pain. " He adds, "I think I now hope the game helps people be kinder. " One of his former students, Irene Newman, is now studying peace in her university. She believes the world will be more peaceful if young people are to solve its problems.

27. How is the World Peace Game played?

- A. Students team up to play the game online.
- B. Students answer 50 questions during the game.
- C. Students come up with solutions to 50 problems.
- D. Students list the dangerous conditions of four countries.

28. The word "**daunting**" in Paragraph 3 probably means "_____".

- A. frightening
- B. surprising
- C. attractive
- D. simple

29. What do you know about the World Peace Game from the passage?

- A. The design of this game needs to be improved.
- B. John Hunter educates his students through this game.
- C. John Hunter limits this game to students in his school.

D. This game helps students easily become leaders in the future.

D

Kids go to school to learn plenty of subjects. Finally? education prepares kids to have a meaningful career (职业) in a field they enjoy. So thinking and learning about career choices before high school is always a good idea. But when should kids begin career education?

When you were a kid, what did you want to be when you grew up? A teacher? A doctor? Or a baseball player? Preschool-aged children naturally think about their future careers. By imagining, exploring and role-playing, kids are likely to choose careers that interest them. Encouraging this career role-playing is healthy and can be quite telling; kids often clearly prefer either left-brained or right-brained roles.

At some point beyond the role-playing stage, students should be shown to a more serious career education curriculum (课程). You may think that career education isn't all that necessary until kids finish high school, because that's when they're usually expected to get a job or choose a course of study in college. Experts (专家) disagree.

"The influence of early involvement can have a hugely good effect on wider academic (学术的) achievements, helping both children and their families to see a future which is achievable." writes Robert Halfon, chair of the Education Select Committee in the UK.

Many experts accept the idea that career education should begin at a young age. They suggest career education in school should progress as follows:

- Kids in primary school should learn about why people work.
- Kids in early middle school should learn about the importance of a career in earning money
- Kids in grades seven through ten should begin to discuss and think about different jobs.
- Kids in grades ten and beyond should discover their strengths and interests, recognize suitable careers, and become involved in specific activities to help them understand what they need to work on to do their dream career.

Starting career education early prepares students for the real world by making the connection between what they're learning in school and why they're learning it. For example, if a child wants to build tall buildings and knows that math skills are necessary in such a career, the child will be more likely to study, rather than hate, math.

Career education opens kids' minds to all that is possible. And, at the end of the day, isn't that what parents and teachers want for their kids and students?

30. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. Kids feel confident about choosing their careers.
 - B. It's natural for kids to change their career choices.
 - C. Kids do career role-playing to develop their interests.
 - D. It's normal for kids to think about their future careers.
31. Experts suggest that career education in school should _____.
- A. develop in different grades
 - B. promise kids academic success
 - C. help kids know their strengths first
 - D. provide kids with rich job experience
32. What does the example of the child who wants to build tall buildings show?
- A. Math skills are the most important in school education.
 - B. Career education can help children find out what they want to do.
 - C. Children who want to build tall buildings are usually good at math.
 - D. Career education makes children more willing to study for their future jobs.
33. The writer probably agrees that _____.
- A. career education should begin earlier for kids
 - B. kids don't need to worry about their future careers
 - C. kids should learn all subjects well for future careers
 - D. career education in middle school is not a must for kids

五

2020-2021 北京市房山区

C



Imagine this. There's an apple and a piece of cake on a table. Which one would you like? The delicious cake or the healthy apple? A bestseller, *Willpower Rediscovering Our Greater Strength*, suggests that willpower (意志力) is the ability to make decisions that are better for us in the long term, rather than in the short term.

Here is a famous experiment in the book: the marshmallow (棉花糖) test. In 1972, Professor Walter Mischel tested the willpower of 600 four-year-olds to six-year-olds. In the experiment, each child was left alone in a room

for fifteen minutes with a marshmallow on a table in front of them. They were given two choices: they could either eat it or, if they waited fifteen minutes, they'd be given a second one and then they could eat both.

So, what did the kids do? Well, as you can imagine, 70% ate the first marshmallow within the fifteen minutes. But the other 30% showed willpower they controlled themselves and waited for the second marshmallow. But then Mischel discovered something really interesting. Twenty years later, he got in touch with the children, who, by then, were in their early twenties. And he found that those who'd shown strong willpower were getting better marks at university and were more popular.

Willpower is like a muscle (肌肉), and the more you exercise it, the stronger it gets. So, if you do daily "self-control exercises", such as making your bed or brushing your teeth, you'll improve your overall willpower. And daily willpower exercises will help you with those bigger goals, such as studying for an exam or training for a marathon.

Be careful though. Just like any muscle, your "willpower muscle" can get tired. If you've had to do lots of things that require willpower, take a break or give yourself a treat. That way, you'll build up your willpower again.

And one last thing, the writer mentions people who learn foreign languages usually have a lot of willpower. So, congratulations!

27. From the marshmallow test, we can learn that _____.

- A. the kids felt difficult to make choices
- B. most of the kids showed weak willpower
- C. marshmallows could help improve willpower
- D. the kids could eat one marshmallow every fifteen minutes

28. The writer probably agrees that _____.

- A. willpower should be kept practicing without any stop
- B. willpower can be built up by dealing with difficulties
- C. strong willpower can help people achieve their goals
- D. strong willpower can help people make right decisions

29. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. The finding of the experiment.
- B. The process of the experiment.
- C. The purpose of the experiment.
- D. The background of the experiment.

D

You feel happiest when you create a healthy balance between giving and receiving. If you give without

spending time filling your own needs, then it's likely you will burn out, or feel upset. When you take without giving anything back, you never feel **fulfilled**, so you are always searching for ways to fill the empty space in your life.

The way to create a healthy balance between giving and receiving is to know and then live by your values. I break values up into two groups which I call “being” values and “having” values.

Your “being” values are the personalities (性格) of the ideal (理想的) person you would like to be. People can choose some “being” values that they are willing to make a promise to live by. An example of some “being” values are: kind, loving, generous, peaceful, wise and even powerful. By acting on these values, you give to others through your actions and you inspire (激励) others by being a positive role model. Mastering being these personalities becomes your life purpose.

Your “having” values are the feelings you need to create in order to be happy. These could be companionship, achievement or support. This is what you receive. You take responsibility for filling your own needs by taking steps to create these feelings and conditions in your life.

When you make a promise to live by your “being” values, it becomes easier to make conscious (慎重的) choices. If you usually talk about your problems, you could choose to think and act like a calm person. A calm person might go for a walk, or set a time limit before you react. If you usually worry about something, you could choose to act like a responsible or wise person. A responsible or wise person might have the courage to deal with difficulties they meet. In other words, you would act like the person you choose to be—this is the key to personal power.

When you choose to act on your values, you not only feel good about yourself, but you make your chosen beliefs stronger. Over time acting in this way changes how you see the world, and in turn the way other people think of you.

30. The word “**fulfilled**” in Paragraph 1 probably means “_____”.

- A. satisfied B. disappointed C. awful D. powerful

31. According to the passage, living by your “being” values, you would _____.

- A. get a lot of power B. receive support from others
C. fill your own needs D. form positive personalities

32. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Having values are more important than being values.
B. The way other people think of you changes your values.

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/696002200151010124>