** 专题二 阅读理解**

**基础考点**

**考点1 人物故事类**

**A**（2019•徐州）

Mr Scott talked about colours all the time. “What a honey-yellow morning it is!” he said to his wife. His wife planted fruit and vegetables in their garden, but Mr Scott was more interested in the leafy plants, the bushes, and even the grass that grew in the garden. “So many kinds of green,” he said to her after watering all the plants. “I counted at least twenty shades of green!”

“Well done, dear,” Mrs Scott said. “Now would you please count twenty dollars and go to the supermarket for some ingredients(配料)? I want to make lunch!”

With a smile on his face, Mr Scott left at once. He enjoyed trips to the supermarket because of all the colourful cans and boxes in it. Fruit and vegetables, too, shone in their bright skins. There was never just one colour: carrots were orange, but also had bits of yellow and brown in them. Bananas were yellow and black; apples hid oranges and purples inside their reds. Mr Scott would walk through the supermarket and enjoy all the colours around him.

“I wish there was a store full of colours that I could spend all my time in,” he sighed.

He bought everything on his wife's list and came home. When he walked into the house, Mrs Scott noticed the sad look on his face. “What's wrong?” she asked him. “It looks life you had fun at the store. I can see that you picked out the best things.”

“I did have fun in the store. So much that I wish I could have spent more time there. It's so full of colours!” Mr Scott said.

“I see,” Mrs Scott said. “Well, cheer up, because I'm going to cook a nice lunch for us!”

The next day Mr Scott was on his usual morning walk through the neighbourhood, saying hello to everyone, enjoying the colours of the trees and flowers. It was another day of colours!

“Good morning, Mr Brown.” he called out to one of his neighbours. He liked Mr Brown very much, because, well, you guessed it: his name was a colour!

“Mr Scott! Just the person I wanted to see!” Mr Brown replied. “My wife and I are moving out of this town, and I need someone to take over my shop. You are the perfect person for the job because it's a paint shop! I need someone who knows its colours. Would you be interested?”

Mr Scott was mad with excitement. “I will take it over right away!”

Mr Brown was relieved when he left town, because he knew his paint shop was in good hands. Sure enough, Mr Scott kept the paint shop open for twenty more years and got to talk about colours all day, every day.

1. Why did Mr Scott come home from the supermarket sadly?

A. He hated shopping in the supermarket.

B. He didn't enjoy the colours in the supermarket.

C. He didn't have enough money to buy everything on his wife's list.

D. He liked the colours in the supermarket so much that he didn't want to

leave.

2. Why did Mr Scott like Mr Brown very much?

A. They were neighbours B. Mr Brown had a paint shop

C. They shared the same hobby D. Mr Brown's name was a colour

3. What does the underlined word “relieved”mean?

A. 宽慰 B. 不舍 C. 犹豫 D. 烦恼

4. What's the best title for this passage?

A. A colourful paint shop B. A colour lover

C. A friendly学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ neighbour D. A happy couple

**B**（2019•云南）

One day, an 11-year-old girl asked her dad, “What are you going to get me for my 15th birthday?” The father replied, “Don't worry about that. We still have plenty of time.

But on a day after her 14th birthday, she passed out（昏倒）and was rushed to the hospital. The family learned that the girl had a serious heart disease and that she might die. At night, she asked her dad, “Daddy, have they told you that I am going to die？” The father replied, “No, you will live as long as anyone else.” She wondered and asked, “How can you be sure?” He smiled to her and said, “I just know it.”

After the girl turned 15, she had a heart transplant（心脏移植手术）. After she came back from the hospital, she found a letter on her bed It said, “My dearest daughter, one day you asked me what I would give you for your I5th birthday. I wasn't sure then. But now you know that my present to you is my heart. ” The father had given his heart to his daughter.

Parents are selfless（无私的）. They even make great sacrifices to make their children grow up happily. Keep this in mind when you feel angry toward your parents. Always, they're just doing what they think best for you.

1. The girl had a heart disease when she was\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old.

A. 11 B. 14 C. 15 D. 16

2. Why did the father say that the girl would live as long as anyone else?

A. Because he was a doctor.

B. Because he lied to his daughter.

C. Because the girl’s disease was not serious.

D. Because he would try his best to save his daughter.

3. What gift did the father give to his daughter for her 15th birthday?

A. His heart B. A letter C. Lots of money D. A birthday party

4. The underlined word"sacrifices"means \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

A. 限制 B. 交易 C. 供给 D. 牺牲

5. What's the best title for the passage?

A. How to deal with a heart disease B. Don't be afraid of death

C. A special present from a father D. Death is not so scary

**C**（2019•陕西）

Dreams are like stars. You may never catch them, but if you follow them, they will lead you to success. Yan Ning is such a dream follower.

Yan is a rising star in the science world. When Yan Ning was only a little girl, she dreamed of being a great scientist. After years of hard work, in 1996, she went to Tsinghua University to study biology. After graduating from Tsinghua in 2000, she went to Princeton University and finished her study abroad in 2007. Then she returned to Tsinghua and set up her own lab. At the age of 30, she became the youngest professor（教授）at Tsinghua.

Now. Yan, 42, has become a leading biology researcher at Princeton. On April 30, she was included among the 100 new members and 25 foreign associates（院士）into the US National Academy of Science（国家科学院）.

However, it was a long and difficult road for her to make such achievements. She said that in order to realize her dream, she experienced a lot of failures and pains. But she never gave up her dream. Instead, she followed her dream and fought for it.

She usually works at least I4 hours a day. Sometimes she even forgets to eat and rest and works until late night. She never gets tired because she thinks doing research is the most “comfortable” job for her.

In a TV interview, Yan encouraged young people to work hard for their dreams. “All our dreams can come true if we have the courage to follow them.”

1. Yan went to Tsinghua to study\_\_\_\_\_ in 1996.

A. chemistry B. physics C. medicine D. biology

2. We can learn from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. Yan wanted to give up when she had failures and pains in research．

B. Yan never gets tired because doing research is the easiest job.

C. Yan achieved her dream because she had the courage to follow it.

D. Yan made these achievements mainly by asking others for help.

3. What is the best title for this passage?

A. A Difficult Research． B. A Dream Follower

C. A Smooth Road D. A Famous University

**D**（2019•烟台）

Qian Xuesen was born in Shanghai on December 11th,1911. He is known as “the father of China's space program” and “the king of the rocket”.

When he was 24 years old, Qian went to America for further study. After graduation, he worked in America for a few years, where his working conditions were better. In the early 1950s, he heard New China had been founded(成立) and decided not to stay in America any longer. He succeeded in coming back to his motherland in 1955 though the American government tried to stop him.

In 1956, Qian Xuesen suggested setting up a special organization, which later became the leading organization for China’s rocket and air travel programs. In June 1964, China successfully created its first medium rocket. Qian also played an important role in developing China’s first man-made satellite（卫星）. On April 24, 1970, “Dongfanghong-I” was successfully sent into the air.

In 1964, a young man wrote Qian Xuesen a letter and pointed out a mistake in his published article. Qian immediately answered the letter and encouraged the young man to write an article about the mistake.

Zhu Yilin, who was said to be the last student of Qian Xuesen, once said, “I learned a lot professional knowledge as well as the spirit and that a scientist should have from Mr.Qian, especially his deep love for the motherland. Without that, he couldn't have helped to develop science and technology when New China was badly in need of scientists for its development．Without that, he would not have made the great contribution（贡献）to industry in the late 1950s and early 1960s when学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ conditions in China were too hard.

Mr. Qian has been dead for ten years, but he will live in the memory of Chinese people forever.

1. Why did Qian Xuesen go to America when he was young?

A. To find a new job B. To receive further study

C. To meet with his parents D. To find better working conditions

2. When was China’s first medium rocket created?

A. In 1955 B. In 1956 C. In 1964 D. In 1970

3. What does Paragraph 3 mainly tell us?

A. The way Qian Xuesen tried to return to China.

B. The reason why a special organization was set up.

C. The role Qian Xuesen played in making the satellite.

D. The contribution Qian Xuesen has made to China.

4. In Zhu Yilin's opinion, what made Qian Xuesen work hard for his motherland?

A. His love for the motherland B. His professional knowledge

C. His working experience D. His anger towards America

5. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Qian was not welcome in America in the 1950s

B. the young man couldn't understand Qian's articles

C. New China was in great need of scientists like Qian

D. hard conditions made it easier to develop rocket industry

**E**（2019•山西）

I'm writing this article in China, far away from my home in the United States. You might wonder what I do to remember my mom on Mother's Day. Well, l certainly call her to say “Happy Mother's Day” and promise that I will visit home soon.

I still remember the first time I forget Mother’s Day. When I finally figured it out, I asked, “Why does mom get a special holiday? Why isn't there a Children's Day for us？”

My mom explained, in that way that only moms seem to be able to explain, “Because every day is Children's Day !”

I knew that I had messed up. I thought about all the time love my mom had given me. I thought about the food she had made, the toys she had bought and the long hours she had spent with me. There might not be a perfect mom, but there is mom's love, which can fix anything. After that day, for 364 days, I was looking forward to the next Mother's Day.

Are you struggling to consider what to do for your mom on Mother's Day？

Common things are to write a message that thanks for the love she has given you, send her a card or buy her a gift. But the most important thing is —DON'T FORGET!

1. How does the writer celebrate Mother's Day this year？

A. He calls his mom. B. He send his mom a card.

C. He visits home to see his mom.

2. What might the underlined phrase “figure out” means？

A. 弄清楚 B. 预料到 C. 归纳出

3. Why did the writer begin to expect Mother's Day？

A. Because he missed his mom far in the United States

B. Because he wanted to spend more time with his mom

C. Because he realized he had got much care from his mom

4. What is the purpose of the passage？

A. To explain why there isn't a Children's Day

B. To advise us not to forget o keep our own promises

C. To remind us to remember the love mom has given us

5. Which is the best title for the passage？

A. An Interesting Talk B. An Important Day C. An Expensive Gift

**考点2 社会文化类**

**A**（2019•宁夏）

Chinese Dragon Boat Festival is also known as Duanwu Festival. It is one of the three most important lunar（阴历的）festivals in China, along with Spring Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival. The date of the festival is said to be the date when Qu Yuan died—the fifth day of the fifth lunar month, so the date varies from year to year, such as it is June 20 in 2015, June 9 in 2016, May 30 in 2017, June 18 in 2018, June 7in 2019, June 25 in 2020 and June 14 in 2021.

Although the date is different, the custom is the same. With a history of over 2000 years, people celebrate it with all kinds of activities on the day. They hold dragon boat racing, eat zongzi, drink realgar wine（雄黄酒）, wear sachets（香囊）and so on. But dragon boat racing is the most popular activity during the Dragon Boat Festival.

1. Which of the following is NOT the most important lunar festival in China？[来源:Zxxk.Com]

A. May Day B. Dragon Boat Festival

C. Spring Festival D. Mid-Autumn Festival

2. The underlined word “varies” in the passage means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

A. 推迟 B. 变化 C. 提前 D. 递进

3. Dragon Boat Festival is on\_\_\_\_\_\_in 2020.

A. June 20 B. May 30 C. June 25 D. June 7

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most popular with people in the Dragon Boat Festival.

A. Eating zongzi B. Wearing sachets

C. Drinking realgar wine D. Dragon boat racing

**B**（2019•海南）

Do you know when and where ice cream was created? It has a long and interesting history.

The earliest ice cream was eaten in China many centuries ago. People at that time would put orange juice on the ice or get something cool to drink. Later, this idea traveled to Italy. Around 1660, it was popular to serve ice cream in coffee shops in Paris. Most of the shops were owned by Italians. Among them, the first successful one belonged to（属于）a man named Francesco Procopio.

Ice cream was brought to America in the early 1700s, and it quickly became the favorite of Americans. President George Washington had ice cream pots（罐）and machines in his kitchen. Dolly Madison, the wife of President Madison, was the first one to serve it in the White House. She made her guests very happy when she served such desserts（甜品）.

Before ice cream was sold in stores. it was made and kept at a very low temperature first. It took a lot of work to mix cream, eggs, fruit and ice. Nancy Johnson, an American woman who was good at machines, invented the ice cream freezer in 1846. Five years later, Jacob Flusell opened the first ice cream factory in Baltimore, Maryland. Her business quickly came to other states.

Today in the United States, ice cream is not only a kind of food, but also a way of life.

1. The earliest ice cream was the ice with \_\_\_\_\_ on or something cool to drink.

A. orange juice B. apple juice C. watermelon juice

2. The owner of the first successful coffee shop in Paris was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. Frenchman B. American C. Italian

3. The underlined word “freezer” means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

A. 品种 B. 冰柜 C. 配方

4. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. In 1700, ice cream came to the White House.

B. In 1846, many ice cream factories opened.

C. Today ice cream means a lot to Americans.

5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the History of Ice Cream B. Ice Cream in America

C. Business on Ice Cream[来源:Zxxk.Com]

**C**（2019•天水）

Job interviews（面试）can be very different from country to country. An interviewer's"body language"and questions, and the form of an interview are not the same around the world.

If you're at a job interview in Japan, don't look directly into the eyes of the interviewer. It is considered impolite. But if you're at an interview in the U. S, you should make eye contact（交流）with the interviewer. If you don't, the interviewer may think you are not sure about your ability.

In the U.S. and some other countries, interviewers aren't supposed to ask questions about family and personal information. In most countries, however, personal questions are very common during job interviews.

In Germany, your interview might begin with a very short conversation followed by a formal （正式的） interview. In Mexico and many other countries, the whole interview might not be formal.

1. In Japan, looking directly into the eyes of the interviewer is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. boring B. impolite C. humorous D. dangerous

2. What is suggested a学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！t an interview in the U.S. according to the text？

A. Sitting by the interviewer． B. Making eye contact

C. Talking about family background D. Asking personal information

3. In\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a short talk usually begins before a formal interview.

A. Japan B. the U.S. C. Germany D. Mexico

4. In which part of a magazine can we read the text？

A. Culture B. Geography C. Science D. Sports

5. What's the best title of the passage?

A. Job Interviews in Japan B. Job Interviews in the U.S

C. Job Interviews in Germany D. Job Interviews in Different Countries

**D**（2019•荆门）

In the eyes of many foreigners, Chinese are the best hosts and the worst guests in the world. And western hosts sometimes look rude（粗鲁的）in the eyes of Chinese guests. It is because the guest-host relationship in China is quite different from that in some western countries.

In China, guests are almost like gods. Whenever I enter a Chinese friend's home, there is always fruit on the table for me, and someone is quick to bring me a cup of tea or water. In the west, generally the guest is not a god. Acting according to the host's way of doing things is usual behavior for a guest.

My wife's mother, a very kind Chinese lady, doesn't smoke. When I see some of her guests smoking in her house, as a non-smoker, I feel unhappy. Usually, I want to stop them directly, but I must realize that in China, to be a good host, she must not do that.

In most North American homes, if you are a guest, and the hosts are not smokers, you should not smoke in their house. At the very least, you should ask, “Is it OK if I smoke？” But don't be surprised if they say, “No, you can't smoke.” In my culture, if you smoke in their house, you are a bad guest, but if they don't allow you to smoke in their house, they are not rude hosts.

In a word, no matter where you are, the best way to be a good guest is to adapt to（适应）the habits of your hosts.

1.When a western guest visits a Chinese family，he often\_\_\_\_\_.

A. buys some fruit B. brings a cup of tea

C. Smokes D. feels like a god

2. What will the writer probably say if a guest wants to smoke in his house？

A. Let's smoke together. B. Sorry， you can't smoke here.

C. Smoking is a bad habit. D. It's OK if you smoke here.

3. What can be learned from the passage？

A. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

B. Where there is a will，there is a way.

C. When in Rome，do as the Romans do.

D. Actions speak louder than words.

4. What is the best title of the passage？

A. The Best Hosts

B. The Best Guests

C. Different Cultures in Different Countries

D. Different Guest-host Relationships in Different Cultures

**E**（2019•宿迁）

Scrapbooking is a hobby. It was popular for more than 500 years. People called it a friendship book. They kept pictures, letters, poems and other things they wanted to remember.

Today people collect many things in scrapbooks. Some people have funny collections, like the world's most awkward ideas or pictures of the world's most ugly dogs. Other people may collect stories about the bad weather.

It is easy to get started. First, you should decide what you want to collect. Start with just one idea. Next, you will need a book with background paper, scissors and glue. You need the scissors to cut out the pictures or stories. You need the glue to stick them to the background paper.

You can be busy and collect many things or lazy and collect few things. It'll be lots of fun to make your scrapbook and you can share it with your friends.

1. How long was scrapbooking popular？

A. less than 500 years B. 500 years

C. over 500 years D. more than 550 years

2. What is the Chinese meaning of the underlined word awkward？

A. 聪明的 B. 愚蠢的 C. 美妙的 D. 残疾的

3. How many items（物品） are mentioned to make a scrapbook?

A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

4. To make a scrapbook, what do you need first?

A. Glue B. Scissors C. A book D. An idea

5. What's the best title of the passage?

A. Scrapbooking B. The History of Scrapbooking

C. What Is a Scrapbook D. How to Make a Scrapbook

**考点3 科普知识类**

**A**（2019•沈阳）

Most people are afraid of sharks, but they usually do not know very much about them. For example, there are 350 types of sharks, and all of them are meat eaters. Some sharks are very big.

The whale shark is 50 to 60 feet long. But some sharks are very small. The dwarf（侏儒）shark is only 6 inches（英寸）long. Sharks are 100 million years old. In fact, they lived at the same time as dinosaurs. Today, sharks live in every ocean on the earth, but most sharks live in warm water. They keep the oceans clean because they eat sick fish and animals. Most sharks have four to six rows of teeth. When a shark's tooth falls out, another tooth moves in from behind. Sharks do not have ears.

However, they “hear” sounds and movements in the water. Any sound or movement makes the water vibrate. This helps sharks find food. Sharks use their large eyes to find food, too. Most sharks see best in low light. They often hunt for food at dawn（黄昏）, in the evening, or in the middle of the night. Scientists want to learn more about sharks for several reasons. For example, cancer（癌症）is common in many animals, including people. However, it is rare（罕见的）in sharks. Scientists want to find out why sharks almost never get cancer. Maybe this information can help people prevent cancer, too.

1. According to the text，most sharks live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. in very deep water B. in warm water

C. near the surface of the ocean D. in cold water

2. Sharks keep the oceans clean because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. do well in cleaning water B. eat sick fish and animals

C. can get cancer like human D. can produce a kind of chemical

3. What does the underlined（划线的）word"vibrate"mean in Chinese？

A.振动 B.停止 C.变清澈 D.变浑浊

4. According to the text, we know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. the whale shark is 50 to 60 feet long

B. the dwarf shark is only 6 feet long

C. sharks and dinosaurs lived in different times

D. sharks only use large eyes to find food

**B**（2019•通辽）

The pencil is a very simple object. However, it took hundreds of people over centuries to make it what it's like today.

The story of the pencil starts with graphite(石墨). People cut it into small sticks and use them to write or draw. Around 1560, an Italian couple named Simoni and Lyndiana Bemacotti added wood holders to the graphite sticks. However, since the graphite is too soft, the pencils were easy to break. In 1795, in France, Nicolas-Jaoques Conte worked out a method of mixing graphite powders with clay（黏土）. In this way, people made strong pencil core（铅笔芯）, To this day, the method is still used in making pencils.

It was Henry David Thoreau who came up with the grading scale（分级量表）for different hardnesses of pencils. It was graded one through four, and grade two is the proper hardness for general use. The softer the pencil is, the more graphite it has in it, and the darker the line is. The harder the pencil is, the more clay it has, and the lighter the line is. Nowadays, pencils marked 2B are usually used in exams to mark answers. Pencils marked HB are usually used in daily writing. People usually use pencils of different hardness and blackness to draw different parts of a picture.

When pencils were handmade, they were made round. Then an American Joseph Dixon developed machines to make pencils. Later people found out it was easier and less wasteful to make a pencil which has six sides.

There is a pencil for everyone and every pencil has a story. The Blackwing 602 is famous for being used by a lot of writers, And then, you have the Dixon pencil company. It's what people think of when they think of a pencil and what they most probably will buy when their children are about to write.

In my opinion, there's nothing that can be done to make the pencil better than it is.

1. Who improved the hardness of pencils?

A. Joseph Dixon B. Nicolas-Jacques

C. Henry David Thoreau D. Simoni and Lyndiana Bemacotti

2. What can we lean about pencils?

A. Pencils of great hardness are less useful.

B. Their hardness and blackness decide their uses.

C. Round pencils were first made by machines.

D. Pencils with six sides are comfortable to use.

3. What does Paragraph5 tell us?

A. Pencils are the best writing tool.

B. There are many kinds of pencils.

C. The Blackwing 602 is very expensive.

D. Dixon pencils are popular with people.

4. What does the underlined word “it ” mean in Paragraph 4?

A. The grading scale B. The story of the pencil

C. To make the pencil round D. To make a pencil which has six sides

5. What's the text mainly about?

A. The development of pencils B. The main inventors of pencils

C. What pencils are made out of D. Why pencils are widely used

**C**（2019•内江）

For thousands of years, humans have explored(探索) the Earth. Nowadays, we are exploring space. Astronomers(天文学家) are the modern-day explorers. Now, many astronomers are looking for new planets and new places for humans to live in the future. But where do astronomers start looking?

First of all, astronomers look for a star. That's because our own Earth moves around a star(the Sun). More importantly, it is the correct distance(距离) from the Sun for heat and light. So when astronomers have found the star, they look at the planets around it In recent years, astronomers have found nearly 400 new planets with stars. However, many of these planets are either too near to the star or too far away.

However, if the planet is in a good position, astronomers look for three key things: water, air and rock. Water is important because all life needs water. Humans can drink it and they can also grow plants with water. And plants produce air for humans to breathe and food to eat. Rock on a planet is also important. That's because there is often water under the rock.

After many years of scrutinizing. astronomers have found a planet that is similar to the Earth. It's Gliese 581g and it's near a star. The astronomers think it has water and rock and the average(平均的) temperature is between ﹣31℃ and ﹣12℃. That' s cold, but not colder than Antarctica or the Arctic Circle, for example. Gliese 58学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！1g is bigger than the Earth. A year on Gliese 581g is only 37 Earth days instead of 365. But astronomers do not think these are big differences and some of them think Gliese 581g will be a new Earth. However, Gliese 58Ig is twenty light years from the Earth.

1. What do astronomers have to find first before starting to look for a new place for humans to live?

A.New star B. A new planet C. Some heat D. Some light

2. What does the rock on a planet tell us?

A. The star is in a right position.

B. We may discover water under it.

C. The planet is too near to the Sun.

D. There can be air around the rock.

3. What does the underlined word “scrutinizing”mean in the last paragraph?

A. discussing B. waiting C. looking D. traveling[来源:学科网]

4. What's the main idea of the text?

A. Gliese 581g is already a new Earth.

B. There are planets similar to our Earth.

C. Water, air and rock are important.

D. Astronomers are looking for a new Earth.

**D**（2019•湖州）

A myth is something that is not correct, but many people believe. There are a lot of myths about the human brain.

One of the biggest myths is that we only use 10 percent of our brains. The next part of the myth is that if we can learn to use the rest of our brains, then we'll be much smarter. People say this all the time, but it's absolutely not true! The truth is that although we don't know everything about the human brain, we know that each part of it has an important function(功能). Modern scientists think the “10 percent myth” ridiculous(荒谬的).[来源:Z§xx§k.Com]

The other most popular myth is about being “right brained” or “left brained”. According to this myth, people who use the right side of their brains are more artistic and creative. People who use the left side of their brains are better at math and science. This is as popular as the 10 percent myth, and it's also wrong, In 2013, a study at an American university examined the right brain and left brain myth. According to the study, we use both sides of our brains equally(相等地).

It's true that we use different parts of our brains for different things. We use our left side for language more, and our right side when we need to pay attention. But there is no evidence(证据) that creative people use the right side more of that scientific people use the left side more.

We've talked about myths, so let's look at a few interesting facts about the brain. First of all, the brain feels no pain. Second, about 75 percent of the brain is made of water. It's also the fattest organ in your body. Here's another interesting fact about the brain. Around the time you turn 18 years old, it stops growing.

1. The underlined word “This”in Paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the left brain myth B. the right brain and left brain myth

C. the use of human brains D. the study of an American university

2. According to the facts mentioned in the passage,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may use the left brain more.

A. Robert, who is learning English B. Kate, who is drawing pictures

C. Jenny, who is designing clothes D. Jacob, who is doing research

3. Which of the following is TRUE about the human brain?

A. It is growing all life long.

B. The right side is used more by artists.

C. Some parts of it are not used at all.

D. Three quarters of it is made of water.

4. The passage mainly tells about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. the growing of the brain B. different functions of the brain

C. right brain and left brain D. myths and facts about the brain

**考点4 健康环保类**

**A**（2019•盘锦）

It's reported that more than 450 million Chinese have myopia（近视）. Around 30 percent for primary school students, 60 percent for junior high students and 80 percent for senior high students are nearsighted. Maybe this is because students spend a lot of time reading books and using electronic products.

Parents might have tried to do something to fix it, such as having their children get eye massages(按摩), take medicine or even get surgery. People who offer these services or products often promise that they can reduce（缓解）or even cure（治愈）myopia.

However, you will no longer see advertisements like this before long. The government has made a notice to ban（禁止）this kind of advertisements. The notice bans businesses from using words like “recovery”（恢复） and “myopia cure” in their advertisements. The notice says that myopia cannot be completely cured with medical technology now. As a result, these advertisements could mislead children and their parents.

To reduce myopia among young people, the government made a new plan last August. The plan limits（限制）not only the time children play video games but also the production of new video games.

Young people can prevent and control myopia by spending more time outside and less time in front of books or computers. People who have eyesight problems should go to a hospital and let a doctor decide what to do.

1. What's the myopia rate of junior high students according to the passage?

A. 30% B. 45% C. 60% D. 80%

2. Parents might do the following EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fix myopia according to Paragraph 2.

A. have their children get eye massages

B. buy them special glasses

C. make their children take medicine

D. get their children to do surgery

3. You won't see advertisements on myopia with the word “\_\_\_\_\_\_” in the near future.

A. recovery B. eyesight C. medical D. reduce

4. Which sentence is True according to Paragraph 4 and 5?

A. Students in lower grades are easy to get myopia.

B. Production of new video games has been limited.

C. Spending less time outdoors is good for children's eyesight.

D. The notice gives advice on protecting the eyesight of elderly people.

5. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Don't believe the advertisements.

B. Students shouldn't be allowed to play video games.

C. The government and people are saving children's eyesight.

D. Myopia can be cured with the medical technology at present.

**B**（2019•河池）

The World Health Organization（世界卫生组织）says air pollution kills seven million people around the world each year. Even if polluted air does not kill us, it can make us very sick.

However, breathing dirty air may do more than hurt your body. It can also affect(影响) your brain and your ability to think.

A new study shows that air pollution can cause a “huge” reduction（减少）in our intelligence(智商). The researchers reported that long-term exposure(暴露) to air pollution can affect a person's mental(智力的)abilities in two areas: language and math.

Xi Chen, the researcher of the Yale School of Public Health led the study. He and his team found that breathing polluted air can reduce a person’s education level by about one year.

Chen said that the effect(结果) generally is worse for those over 64 years of age, f学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！or men and for those with little or no education.

“The older persons—they are more affected. And we find, quite interestingly, men are more affected than women. And people working outdoors are more affected than people working indoors.

The researchers noted that the effect of pollution on language ability is even more serious as people age, especially among men and the less educated.

Why were language skills more affected than math? There are two main kinds of tissue(组织) in the brain: white matter and grey matter. White matter is more connected with a person’s language skills, while grey matter is connected to our ability to solve math problems. Studies have shown that air pollution has a great effect on the white matter in the brain, but not the grey matter.

Chen said that air pollution did affect the math skills, just not as much as their language skills.

1. Air pollution causes\_\_\_\_\_ million people to die around the world each year.

A. one B. two C. seven D. sixty﹣four

2. Which is not true according to the passage?

A. Breathing dirty air may hurt your body

B. Breathing dirty air can affect your brain

C. Breathing dirty air can affect your ability to think

D. Breathing dirty air can make your immune system（免疫系统）strong

3. The effect of breathing polluted air generally is worse for those people except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. men B. women

C. those with little or no education D. those over 64 years of age

4.In the sixth paragraph, “**people working outdoors**” probably refers to(指的是) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the researchers

B. people with little or no education

C. people from the World Health Organization

D. people from the Yale School of Public Health

5. Air pollution affected the language skills\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ math skills.

A. as much as B. as little as C. more than D. less than

**C**（2019•青海）

“I'm going to bed earlier tomorrow!” But no matter how we decide, there are still many chances that we break our promises.

This behavior is called “bedtime procrastination(睡眠拖延症)”, and results from being short of self-control and our body clock.

Bedtime procrastination is a common problem. According to a study, Among 2,400 people, 53 percent of them couldn't follow their sleeping time they had planned, delaying(推迟) it at least twice a week. They delayed bedtime not because they liked to stay up late, but they couldn't stop doing some other things.

Accordingly, People who usually have trouble resisting temptations (抵制诱惑) and adhering to their intentions(坚持己见) are more likely to delay going to bed.

However, scientists think being short of self-control is not the only problem. Our body clock also lays an important role when it comes to bedtime.

In order to check the influence of the body clock on sleep, scientists studied the sleep patterns(模式) of 108 people. It was found that those who got up late are more likely to delay their bedtime than those who woke up early every morning.

And more surprisingly, night owls(夜猫子) would go to bed late at the very beginning of the weekday, even though they had to get up early for work and school. It's their special body clock that plays a part in delaying their bedtime.

People always think that bedtime procrastination isn't a big problem, but the choices we make that affect(影响) our sleep could finally be pretty important for our health.

1. Bedtime procrastination is partly because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. being short of self-control B. resisting temptations

C. adhering to their intentions D. working hard

2. Bedtime procrastination is a common problem because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. people liked to stay up late

B. people have trouble going to bed

C. over 50% of people couldn't sleep on time

D. people are night owls

3. \_\_\_\_\_people were tested on the sleeping influence of the body clock.

A. 2400 B. 53 percent of C. 47 percent of D. 108

4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

A. People who got up late are more likely to delay their bedtime.

B. People who woke up early may not delay their bedtime.

C. Night owls always got up late.

D. Night owls delayed their bedtime due to their special body clock.

5. The writer implies（ 暗示）that bedtime procrastination\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. is not a big problem B. has no any influence on our body

C. is the choice we make D. is harmful

**考点5 日常生活类**

**A**（2019•深圳）

When Justin Tong was a child, other kids felt sorry for him. His parents always had him doing lots of housework such as carrying out the rubbish and sending newspapers. But when he grew up, he was better off than his childhood friends and lived a happier and healthier life.

These are the finding of a 40-year study that followed the lives of 456 children in London. It showed that the children who had worked hard in childhood had a richer and a happier future. “Children who worked in the home or community gained competence(能力) and came to feel they were worthwhile members of society,” said Daniel Brown, the psychologist(心理学家) who made the discovery. “And because they felt good about themselves, others felt good about them.”

Brown's study followed these children in great detail. Interviews were repeated at ages 25, 31 and 47. Under Brown, the researchers compared the children's mental-health scores with their childhood-activity scores. Points were awarded for part-time jobs, housework, effort in school, and ability to deal with problems.

Working at any age is important. Childhood activities help a child develop responsibility, independence, confidence and competence—the underpinnings（基础） of emotional health. They also help him understand that people must cooperate and work toward common goals. The most competent adults are those who know how to do this. Yet work isn't everything. As Tolstoy once said. “One can live magnificently in this world if one knows how to work and how to love, to work for the person one loves and to love one's work.”

1. What do we know about Justin Tong?

A. He enjoyed a happy life. B. He felt sorry for the other kids.

C. He always sold newspapers. D. He seldom collected rubbish.

2. Who will probably succeed in the future according to Paragraph 2?

A. Children who enjoy happier and richer lives.

B. Children who work in the home or community.

C. Children who take part in Daniel Brown's study.

D. Children who feel good about people around them.

3. How did Brown follow the children in his study?

A. By giving housework and praise.

B. By interviewing and giving scores.

C. By setting goals and showing love.

D. By solving problems and testing them.

4. What's the purpose of the passage?

A. To talk about an interesting study.

B. To introduce Justin Tong's success.

C. To tell us about childhood activities.

D. To encourage children to学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ work hard.

**B**（2019•陕西）

If you walk into a bookstore, you might see shelves of books labeled（标注）“self-help”. You may not know what these books are about. In fact, more and more people are turning to self-help books for advice these days. You can't imagine that sales of these books in the UK reached 3, 000,000 last year.

Self-help books are usually written by psychologists（心理学家）, famous writers or successful businessmen. They teach you how to deal with problems in your life, for example, how to get on well with your classmates or friends, how to plan your time well or how to find happiness.

Paul sweetman, the owner of City Books in the UK, said that social problems might be the reason why more people are reading self-help books. “They come into the shop and look for ways to deal with these problems in their life,” Paul said. Besides, it seem to be easier for young readers to find their mistakes, especially those born after 2000. They want to improve themselves by reading self-help books.

Self-help books used to be something people laughed at.Many people didn't take chicken soup stories and “success theory（成功学)” books seriously. But now they are recognized by young people.

No matter why there is growing interest in self-help books, it's good to know that help is at hand if we need it. But are these books truly helpful? Read one and find out.

1. From this passage, self-help books are books which\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tell us interesting jokes B. provide beautiful poems

C. teach us to deal with problem D. talk about animals and plants

2. The underlined word “recognized”means\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage.

A. doubted B. refused C. accepted D. avoided

3. The writer writes this passage mainly to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. increase people's happiness B. introduce self-help books

C. help us to plan time well D. encourage us to write books

**综合考点**

**A**（2019•广安）

Artificial intelligence(AI)（人工智能）is the ability of a computer program or a machine. The computer or the machine with AI can think and learn. It is also a field of study that tries to make computers “smart”. John McCarthy, a scientist, came up with（提出）the name “artificial intelligence” over 60 years ago. Many things such as learning and problem solving can be done by computers, though not in the same way as people do.

An unusual goal of AI research is to create computer programs. They can learn, solve problems, and think logically（逻辑地）. At present, Al can suc学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！cessfully understanding human speech, recognize （识别）human faces, operate self-driving cars and compete in some game systems like playing Chess. However, some people also consider（认为）AI a danger to humans if it develops too quickly. A famous British scientist also was not for this kind of technology.

Math is the basic language of AI. If students are good at math, they will be more likely to become successful AI designers（设计者）in the future. We need not only bright students, but also average（普通的）students. As for（对于）average students, if they get enough math skills, they can also become successful AI designers. Besides, a good knowledge of computer science is also necessary for AI designing.

Scientists hope to create creative（有创造力）and emotional（有感情的）AI. The AI can possibly understand human feelings or create art. Many ways and tools have been tried to discover this wide and exciting field.

1. From Paragraph 1, we know that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. all problems can be solved by computers

B. machines with AI can think and learn

C. AI has been around for only 60 years

D. AI works in the same way as people

2. According to the passage, what can't AI do at present?

A. Understand human speech B. Operate self-driving cars

C. Compete in some game systems D. Understand human feelings

3. The underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refers to（指的是）\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. chess B. a scientist C. the danger D. AI

4. According to the passage, if students want to become successful AI designers, they should learn\_\_\_\_\_well.

A. math and art B. art and technology

C. math and computer science D. art and computer science

5. Paragraph 4 mainly tells us the scientist\_\_\_\_\_about AI.

A. wishes B. worries C. feelings D. discoveries

**B**（2019•淮安）

The Garbage(垃圾) Project started at the University of Arizona in 1973. Since then, the students and teachers in it have studied the modern garbage in different cities.

To study the garbage, the students had to travel to landfills (填埋场), the places where cities bury(填埋) their garbage. While the students were studying the garbage they wore special clothes. Students were very careful when they opened bags of garbage.

One important thing the students have learned from studying the garbage is that the garbage in landfills disappears very slowly. That was surprising to both the students and many scientists who had thought that about 70% of the garbage in landfills would disappear quickly. Even in cities where it rains a lot, the students found newspapers from 1948, 40-year-old hot dogs, and vegetables from 1970. And the students also found many more empty bottles of cola than they expected.

How to dispose of our garbage well depends on what kind of garbage it is: regular(普通的) garbage, dangerous materials, or recyclable materials, such as newspapers and glass bottles. Regular garbage goes to regular landfills. Dangerous materials are harmful to people's health and the environment. They shouldn't go into regular landfills.

Homes are full of dangerous waste. One kind of the dangerous waste in homes is batteries. When batteries are buried directly(直接地) in a landfill, they often break open. The poison inside them moves through rain water to the bottom of the landfill. Then it can pollute the natural water in the ground.

Another dangerous waste from homes is motor oil. When people pour old motor oil on the ground or throw it in the garbage, it pollutes the environment.

Our garbage problem is not new, but as the world's population continues to grow, it will become a bigger and bigger problem.

1. The Garbage Project started at the University of Arizona in\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1973 B. 1970 C. 1948 D. 1940

2. To study the modern garbage, the students had to do many things except \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Wearing special clothes B. traveling to landfills

C. burying the garbage themselves D. opening bags of garbage

3. The underlined words “dispose of ” in Paragraph 4 means\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. crash into B. deal with C. worry about D. put up

4. From the article, we know old motor oil\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. should go to regular landfills B. isn't harmful garbage

C. mustn't be poured on the ground D. never pollutes the environment

5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. There are only two kinds of dangerous waste in homes.

B.Scientists thought about 70% of the garbage in landfills would disappear slowly.

C.The students found学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ empty bottles of cola were not as many as they expected.

D. Batteries often break open when they are buried directly in a landfill.

**C**（2019•烟台）

In 1987, a small company named Huawei was started in Shenzhen. After more than 30 years of development, the company has now beaten Apple and become the world’s second-largest maker of smartphones behind Korea's Samsung. It has also become the world's largest supplier(供应商) of 5G.

But recently，Huawei faced some difficulties. The U.S. government ordered a ban(禁令) on its sales in America. American officials said Huawei gave information that it collected to the Chinese government. At the same time, the U.S. government planned to stop selling parts and services to Huawei, which was believed that Huawei's business would be hurt.

“We have never received such a request from the Chinese government and we have never tried to get into other systems to collect information.” Ren Zhengfei, Huawei's founder and president said. “The ban from the U.S. would have little effect on our company. Huawei has enough ability to deal with the problems.” Ren added.

In an interview several years ago, Ren Zhengfei said, “I started Huawei with only £4,000 at the beginning, but now it has become a ＄100 billion company. The experience was not as romantic(浪漫的) as you imagine.”

Facing the ban of the U.S., Huawei is growing. Huawei’s smartphone sales around the world rose 50 percent compared to a year earlier in the first three months of 2019. At the same time, sales from both Samsung and Apple fell. So far, Huawei has grown into the world’s largest telecommunications equipment(电信设备) supplier, selling in 170 countries! It may beat Samsung as the largest smartphone maker in the near future.

1. Which company is the largest supplier of 5G in the world?

A. Apple B. Samsung C. Huawei D. Nokia

2. Why did the U.S. order a ban on Huawei?

A. Huawei's sales in America were growing faster than Apple.

B. Huawei refused to supply services to the U.S. government.

C. They didn't want Apple to sell parts and services to Huawei.

D.They thought Huawei collected information for the Chinese government.

3. From what Ren Zhengfei said，we 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！can learn that Huawei\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is deeply affected by the ban

B. has go to the system of the U.S.

C. can solve the problems they are facing

D. is asked to supply information to China

4. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 4 means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Huawei's developing experience was hard

B. it is romantic to start a company with £4,000

C. the romantic experience was a large amount of wealth

D. people can understand Huawei's developing experience easily

5. What does the writer want to tell us in the last paragraph?

A. Huawei will grow slowly.

B. Huawei is full of hope.

C. Huawei's sales will be doubled.

D. Huawei is the largest smartphone maker.

**D**（2019•贵港）

Do you often listen to music at loud volumes(音量)? Over one billion(十亿) young people are at risk of hearing loss(失聪) because of listening to loud noise for long periods of time. Listening to music or watching a TV show at loud volumes is harmful to your hearing.

The United Nations has standards for safe listening. It is not safe to listen to sounds that are louder than 85 decibels(dB 分贝) for eight hours or 100 dB for 15 minutes. The sound of a busy road is about 85 dB and the sound of a rock concert can be about 100 dB.

Loud noise is harmful to the inner ears(内耳). most of us are born with about 16,000 hair cells(听毛细胞) in our inner ears. However, listening to loud noise for a long time can make these cells work too hard and cause some of them to die. This is what causes hearing loss.

Some people might think that their music isn't all that loud. But this can depend on where you are. For example, if you are in a noisy place like the subway, you might turn up your music too loud without realizing it. Later, when you listen to it at the same volume in a quiet place, you might feel uncomfortable.

The World Health Organization said the “safe level” for most sounds is below 80 dB for up to 40 hours a week. A level of 80 dB is roughly equal to(大约相当于) the noise of a subway.

1. Many young people are at risk of hearing loss because they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. watch TV every day

B. listen to music every day

C. listen to loud noise in the subway

D. listen to loud noise for a long time

2. The sound level of a rock concert is about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 80 dB B. 85 dB C. 100 dB D.110 dB

3. What is loud noise harmful to?

A. The inner ears B. The brain C. The heart D. The eyes

4. What can you learn from the passage?

A.We feel comfortable when listening to loud music in a quiet place．

B. Most people are born with about 1， 600 hair cells in the inner ear．

C. It is not safe to listen to sounds that are louder than 85 dB for 15 minutes.

D.Below 80 dB for up to 40 hours a week is the “safe level” for most sounds.

5. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Keep the Loud Volumes

B. Loud Noise Is Harmful to Hearing

C. The Risk of Listening to Music

D. Loud Noise Stops Ears from Working

**E**（2019•贵港）

Have you ever heard the phrase “You never get a second chance to make a first impression(印象)” ? It may sound like an unusual piece of advice, but it is true—the first impression someone has of you when meeting you for the first time will probably influence how that person treats you or reacts to you in the future.

What is even more interesting is that the brain takes in all the information to create that first impression in about three seconds. When you meet someone for the first time, by the time you have stated your name or shaken hands, the other person has already formed an opinion about the kind of person you are.

So how do you make a good first impression? All things grown up tell you such as being polite, and being well-dressed are very important. However, the most important tool for making a good first impression is your face.

Smiling, being responsive, and looking like you are happy will almost always leave a positive（积极的）impression on people, especially those who do not know you. Most people, generally speaking, are ready to smile back when they are smiled at.

Furthermore, smiling and being in a positive mood helps you to know and get a better understanding of new things. This means that you can possibly be friendlier to people you do not know and be more creative and able to solve problems more quickly. So if you ever need a reason to be happy, think about the wonderful people you might meet and impress with a cheerful smile.

1. What does the underlined word “react” in Paragraph 1 probably mean in Chinese?

A. 回应 B. 道歉 C. 报告 D. 建议

2. Which paragraph shows how soon others form opinions on you?

A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

3. What is the most important to leave good impressions?

A. Shaking hands B. Stating your name

C. Dressing nicely D. Wearing a smile

4. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

A. Friendliness helps solve problems.

B. Being positive helps you find a way out.

C. There are many reasons to be happy.

D. Thinking of great people cheers you up.

5. What would be the best title for the text?

A. The First Impression Does Count

B. Smiling Makes the First Impression

C. Manners Leave Deep Impressions

D. Impressions Decide Who You Are

**F**（2019•贵港）

There are many reasons why I encourage people to travel, and I know that the experience will make one a better person.

I 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！remember when I was traveling, I began to know the world better. The world is not just about me, my small town and home. Although you will meet different people from all over the world, you will realize that people are similar in their dreams, hopes and feelings. Enjoy exploring(探索) the different cultures, and you will also find that people are different in some of the things they do and how they live. Once you understand their ways, it will not be strange or scary(吓人的). Often we read stories about other cultures in books. Only when we visit their areas, do we find that those stories are something wrong.

One thing you may find out is that there are problems all over the world. We can't just get money to send to these areas and hope that will work them out. The world should get involved(干预) and help wherever there are problems. People everywhere should be given a chance. It is so easy to ignore（忽视）this if one does not travel or explore. One can look around and see that so many people have many challenges（挑战）worse than ours. One can realize that sometimes our biggest problems are not that big after all.

On your journey you will meet lots of new friends. Talking to strangers and finding about their lives is a great way to spend your time. You will certainly be more confident after having to deal with problems and make many decisions along the way.

When you travel, you have to be on your own in some situations. You will surprise yourself by how well you can do that. All your special experiences could make an interesting book to read. It would be filled with your special memories.

Traveling around and seeing so much happening in the world around us is a wonderful experience. If we could all just travel a little more and share our experiences, we would all be better people and the world would be a better place.

1. The writer wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in paragraph 2.

A. people around the world are the same in their hopes

B. books always tell us wrong stories about cultures

C. traveling can help us better understand the world

D. people in different places have strange living habits

2. The writer advises us to help the areas in need by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sending them money B. offering them chances

C. looking around D. giving them challenges

3. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?  
A. People in the World Are Family

B. Traveling Helps One Make More Friends

C. People in the World Share One Dream

D. Traveling Makes One a Better Person

4. What's the writer's purpose of writing the passage?

A. To encourage more people to travel around the world

B. To share his travel experiences with other people

C. To show how traveling can change the world

D. To tell people how to travel around the world

**G**（2019•北京）

Sometimes it seems that time is flying. Perhaps it doesn't need to feel this way. Our experience of time can be possibly changed. By understanding the psychological(心理学的) processes behind our different experiences of time, we might be able to slow down time a little.

One basic law of psychological time is that time seems to slow down when we're exposed(接触) to new environments and experiences. The law is caused by the relationship between our experience of time and the amount of information our minds process. The more information our minds take in, the slower time seems to pass.

It follows, then, that we have different experiences of time in different situations. In some situations, our life is full of new experiences. Our minds process a lot of information and time seems to slow down. In other situations, we have fewer new experiences and the world around us becomes more and more familiar(熟悉的). We become insensitive to our experience, which means we process less information, and time seems to speed up.

How can we slow down time? Here are two suggestions.

Firstly, since we know that familiarity makes time pass faster, we can expose ourselves to as many new experiences as possible. We can give ourselves new challenges, meet new people, and expose our minds to new information, hobbies and skills. This will increase the amount of information our minds process and expand(增加) our experience of time.

Secondly, and perhaps most effectively, we can give our whole attention to an experience to what we are seeing, feeling, tasting, smelling or 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！hearing. This means living through our senses rather than through our thoughts. For example, on the way home, focus your attention outside of yourself, instead of thinking about the problems you have to deal with. Look at the sky, or at the buildings you pass, traveling among them. This open attitude to your experiences helps take in more information and also has a time—expanding effect。

To a certain degree, we can understand and control our experience of time passing. It's possible for us to slow down time by expanding our experience of time.

1. According to the writer, we can expand our experience of time by\_\_\_\_\_.　A. going to bed on time B. traveling to new places

C. having dinner as usual D. printing the same materials

2. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Being familiar with the world around helps us get more information.

B. Understanding psychological time makes life pass more quickly.

C. We can take in more information by living through our senses.

D. We should build a stronger relationship between time and us.

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

A. Slow Down Time B. Only Time Will Tell

C. Race Against Time D. Time Will Not Come Twice

**专题13 阅读理解**

**基础考点**

**考点1 人物故事类**

**A**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要简述了Scott先生总是喜欢各种颜色。

1. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据I wish there was a store full of colours that I could spend all my time in可知他伤心是因为回到家之后看不到超市里的各种颜色。故选D。

2. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据He liked Mr Brown very much, because, well, you guessed it: his name was a colour!可知他喜欢布朗先生是因为他的名字就是一种颜色，故选D。

3. A 【解析】词意理解题。根据后文because he knew his paint shop was in good hands可知布朗先生感到宽慰的原因是他的油漆店交付对了人，故选A。

4. B 【解析】主旨大意题。本文简述了Scott先生总是喜欢各种颜色，故选B。

**B**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了一个女孩在14岁时患了心脏病，详细的讲述了父亲把自己的心脏给了女儿，体现了父爱的伟大。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据But on a day after her 14th birthday, she passed out and was rushed to the hospital. The family learned that the girl had a serious heart disease and that she might die可知这个女孩14岁时得了心脏病。故选B。

2. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据“But now you know that my present to you is my heart.” The father had given his heart to his daughter可知因为他会尽力去救他的女儿，故选D。

3. A 【解析】 细节理解题。根据But now you know that my present to you is my heart可知父亲把心当礼物给了女儿，故选A。

4. D 【解析】词义猜测题。前文中本父亲把心给了女儿，应说父母是无私的，他们为让他们的孩子长大做出巨大的牺牲。所以sacrifices意为牺牲，故选B。

5. C 【解析】主旨大意题。这篇文章主要一个女孩在14岁时患了心脏病，详细的讲述了父亲把自己的心脏作为生日礼物给了女儿，可知文章的标题是来自父亲的特别礼物，故选A

**C**

【文章大意】本文介绍了追梦人颜宁成功的故事，让我们读者有梦就去追，做一个梦想的追逐者。

1. D 【解析】细节理解题。由第2段After years of hard work，in 1996，she went to Tsinghua University to study biology．可知颜宁于1996年去了清华大学学习生物学。故选D。

2. C 【解析】逻辑推理题。由第4段She said that in order to realize her dream, she experienced a lot of failures and pains. But she never gave up her dream. Instead, she followed her dream and fought for it．可知为了实现自己的梦想，颜宁坚持不懈，从未放弃，故选C。

3. B 【解析】 主旨大意题。】本文介绍了追梦人颜宁成功的故事，故选B。

**D**

【文章大意】文章主要介绍中国航天之父——钱学森的生平事迹。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段When he was 24 years old, Qian went to America for further study可知钱学森24岁去美国的目的是为了接受进一步的研究学习。故选B。

2. C 【解析】细节理解题。细节理解题。根据第三段In June 1964，China successfully created its first medium rocket可知中国的第一枚中型火箭制造于1964年，故选C。

3. D 【解析】 推理判断题。根据第三段内容可知本段讲的是钱学森对中国航天事业所做的贡献，故选D。

4. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段especially his deep love for the motherland. Without that, the couldn't have helped to develop science...Without that, he would not have made the great contribution to industry in the late 1950s and early 1960s可知钱学森对于祖国的深沉的爱使得他为祖国努力工作，故选A。

5. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段when New China was badly in need of scientists for its development可推知新中国急需钱学森那样的科学家，故选C。

**E**

【文章大意】这篇文章通过作者打电话庆祝母亲节这件事来诉说感恩母亲，从而呼吁人们常怀感恩之心，牢记母亲给予我们的爱。

1. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据 l certainly call her to say “Happy Mother's Day” and promise that I will visit home soon可知作者通过打电话庆祝今年的母亲节。故选A。

2. A 【解析】 词义猜测题。根据上文I still remember the first time I forget Mother's Day以及下文I asked, “Why does mom get a special holiday? Why isn't there a Children's Day for us"可知推知中间figured it out意思是弄清楚母亲节，故选A。

3. C 【解析】 推理判断题。根据I thought about all the time and love my mom had given me. I thought about the food she had made可知因为作者受到母亲呵护所以期待下一个母亲节，故选C。

4. C 【解析】主旨大意题。根据Common things are to write a message that thanks for the love she has given you， send her a card or buy her a gift. But the most important thing is—DON'T FORGET!可知文章的写作目的是提醒我们不要忘记母亲给我们的爱，故选C。

5. B 【解析】主旨大意题。全文围绕讲了他如何庆祝这次母亲节，以及回忆以前母亲节的情况，故选B。

**考点2 社会文化类**

**A**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了中国传统的节日端午节，它的地位、时间、历史以及庆祝方式等。

1. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据原文It is one of the three most important lunar festivals in China, along with Spring Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival端午节、春节和中秋节都是中国的最重要的阴历节日。故选A。

2. B 【解析】 猜测词意题。根据原文so the date varies from year to year，such as it is June 20 in 2015... and June 14 in 2021可知端午节日期每年都在变，故varies的意思是“变化”，故选B。

3. C 【解析】细节理解题，根据原文...June 7in 2019，June 25 in 2020 and June 14 in 2021可知2020年的端午节在6月25日，故选C。

4. D 【解析】 细节理解题。根据原文dragon boat racing is the most popular activity during the Dragon Boat Festival可知赛龙舟是端午节最受欢迎的活动，故选D。

**B**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了冰激凌的历史，源于中国，经中国传到意大利，由意大利传向法国和美国，目前成为美国人喜爱的食品。

1. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据People at that time would put orange juice on the ice or get something cool to drink可知那时的人们把橙汁放在冰上。故选A。

2. C【解析】细节理解题。根据Most of the shops were owned by Italians大多数的咖啡店为意大利人所拥有，故选C。

3. B 【解析】词意理解题．根据Nancy Johnson， an American woman who was good at machines可知Nancy Johnson她擅长制造机器可知，这位美国女性制造了一台制冷机器，故选B。

4. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据Today in the United States, ice cream is not only a kind of food， but also a way of life可知冰激凌在美国不仅是一种食物，而还是一种生活方式。故选C。

5. A 【解析】主旨大意题。根据本文的内容可知，本文讲述了冰激凌的起源和发展历史，故选A。

**C**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了各个国家因为文化习惯的不同，对面试者的要求和期待也不同，面试者的肢体语言和问题以及面试的形式都不相同。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段If you're at a job interview in Japan， don't look directly into the eyes of the interviewer． It is considered impolite可知在日本，面试时直视面试官的眼睛是不礼貌的，故选B。

2. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段If you're at an interview in the US， you should make eye contact with the interviewer可知在美国面试时，我学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！们应该和面试官进行眼神交流，故选B。

3. C 【解析】细节理解题．根据第四段In Germany, your interview might begin with a very short conversation followed by a formal interview可在德国，你的面试可能从一个很短的对话开始，然后是一个正式的面试知，故选C。

4. A 【解析】推理判断题。本文的主要大意各个国家因为文化习惯的不同，对面试者的要求和期待也不同。据此推测，这篇文章是一篇与文化有关的文章，故选A。

5. D 【解析】主题大意。这篇文章要介绍了各个国家因为文化习惯的不同，对面试者的要求和期待也不同，故选D。

**D**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了主要介绍中国人和西方人在当主人和当客人之间的区别，也就是文化之间的差异。

1. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据In China, guests are almost likes gods可知在中国客人像一个上帝，所以西方人拜访中国家庭时，他会感觉自己像个上帝。故选D。

2. B 【解析】 推断判断题。根据don't be surprised if they say, “No, you can't smoke.可知，作者可能会说你不能抽烟，故选B。

3. C 【解析】推断判断题。根据最后一段In a word，no matter where you are，the best way to be a good guest is to adapt to the habits of your hosts可知我们要“入乡随俗”，故选C。

4. D 【解析】主旨大意题。本文主要介绍中国人和西方人在当主人和当客人之间的区别，也就是文化之间的差异，故选D。

**E**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了了剪贴簿有了很久的历史，今天人们还在使用剪贴簿，以及剪贴簿的制作方法。

1. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据原文It was popular for more than 500 years可知它有500多年的历史。故选C。

2. B 【解析】词意理解题。根据like the world's most awkward ideas or pictures of the world's most ugly dogs可知or前后意思相近，故awkward的意思应该为愚蠢的，故选B。

3. C【解析】细节理解题。根据Next, you will need a book with background paper, scissors and glue克制需要硬皮书、剪刀和胶水三样东西，故选C。

4. D 【解析】 细节理解题。根据 First, you should decide what you want to collect. Start with just one idea可知要以一个想法开始，故选D。

5. A 【解析】主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了剪贴簿是人们的一种业余爱好，它有了很长的历史，今天人们还在使用剪贴簿。故选A。

**考点3 科普知识类**

**A**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了了鲨鱼的种类、尺寸、生活区域、觅食方法等生活习性。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据sharks live in every ocean on the earth，but most sharks live in warm water可知大多数鲨鱼生活在温水中。故选B。

2. B 【解析】词意理解题。根据They keep the oceans clean because they eat sick fish and animals可知他们保持海洋赶紧因为他们吃生病的鱼和动物。故选B。

3. A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据Any sound or movement makes the water vibrate任何声音或运动都会使水振动．可知vibrate意为“振动”，故选A。

4. A 【解析】细节理解题。 根据 The whale shark is 50 to 60 feet long可知鲸鲨有50到60英尺长，故选A。

**B**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了了铅笔的发明以及铅笔的不断地改进过程最终形成不同硬度的铅笔适合不同的使用者。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据Nicolas-Jaoques Conte worked out a method of mixing graphite powders with clay. In this way, people made strong pencil core可知Nicolas-Jaoques Conte想出了一种方法，把黏土和石墨粉混合，使铅笔芯的强度增大。故选B。

2. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据It was graded one through four, and grade two is the proper hardness for general use可知硬度不同，使用场合也不同。故选B。

3. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据you have the Dixon pencil company. It's what people think of when they think of a pencil and what they most probably will buy when their children are about to write.可知 Dixon铅笔很出名，故选D。

4. D 【解析】词义理解题。根据 Later people found out it was easier and less wasteful to make a pencil which has six sides可知it指的是to make a pencil which has six sides，故选D。

5. A 【解析】主旨大意题。通篇文章要讲了铅笔的发展史，故选A。

**C**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了天文学家在寻找新的星球的过程和结果。

1. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据First of all,astronomers look for a star可知天文学家在找一颗行星。故选A。

2. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据Rock on a planet is also important. That's because there is often water under the rock可知岩石下面经常有水。故选B。

3. C 【解析】词义猜测题。根据上文Now, many astronomers are looking for new planets and new places for humans to live in the future判断本句句意为经过多年的观察，天文学家找到了一个与地球类似的星球，故选C。

4. D 【解析】主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了天文学家寻找新的星球供人类未来生活，故选D。

**D**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了一些关于人类大脑的谣传，这些是错误的。最后又列举了一些关于人脑的事实。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据上文The other most popular myth is about being “right brained” or “left brained”可知this指代the right brain and left brain myth。故选B。

2. A 【解析】细节理解题。结合原文We use our left side for language more, and our right side when we need to pay attention可知我们左脑用于语言更多，所以学英语的Robert会更多的使用左脑。故选A。

3. D 【解析】词义猜测题。结合原文Second, about 75 percent of the brain is made of water可知大约75%（四分之三）的大脑是由水组成的，故选D。

4. D 【解析】总结大意题。文章主学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！要讲述了一些关于大脑的谣传和事实，故选D。

**考点4 健康环保类**

**A**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了目前我国的近视现象的情况，父母针对孩子近视采取的措施，以及目前政府针对近视情况采取在广告方面的禁止令以及措施等等。

1. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据原文60 percent for junior high students and 80 percent for senior high students are nearsighted可知初中生近视的比例是60%。故选C。

2. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据原文Parents might have tried to do something to fix it, such as having their children get eye massages, take medicine or even get surgery可知这些措施里不包含buy them special glasses。故选B。

3. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据原文 The notice bans businesses from using words like "recovery"（恢复） and "myopia cure" in their advertisements． 这个通知禁令涵盖包括"恢复""近视治疗"在他们的广告中，可知不能出现的是，"recovery" 和"myopia cure"，结合选项，故选A。

4. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据原文 The plan limits not only the time children play video games but also the production of new video games可知B选项Production of new video games has been limited是正确的，故选B。

5. C 【解析】主旨大意题。根据原文To reduce myopia among young people, the government made a new plan last August可知政府和人们都在拯救孩子的视力，故选C。

**B**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了空气污染给人们带来了很大的危害，新的研究表明，空气污染可以在两个方面影响一个人的智力（智力）能力：语言和数学。

1. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据The World Health Organization says air pollution kills seven million people around the world each year可知每年有700万人死于空气污染。故选C。

2. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据breathing dirty air may do more than hurt your body. It can also affect your brain and your ability to think可知选项D未提及。故选D。

3. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据Chen said that the effect generally is worse for those over 64 years of age, for men and for those with little or no education可知64岁以上的人、男性和没有受过多少教育的人受影响更大，故选B。

4. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据the effect generally is worse for those over 64 years of age，for men and for those with little or no education. And people working outdoors are more affected than people working indoors可知说的是受教育程度低或不受教育的人，故选B。

5. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据Why were language skills more affected than math?可知语言技能比数学更受影响。故选C。

**C**

【文章大意】本文简单介绍了什么是睡眠拖延症，以及睡眠拖延症的原因和危害。

1. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据This behavior is called “bedtime procrastination”, and results from being short of self-control and our body clock可知睡前拖延症是由于缺乏自我控制和我们的生物钟所致。故选A。

2. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据 Among 2,400 people, 53 percent of them couldn't follow their sleeping time they had planned可知有超过50%的人不能按时睡觉。故选C。

3. D 【解析】词义猜测题。根据 In order to check the influence of the body clock on sleep, scientists studied the sleep patterns of 108 people可知科学家研究了108人的睡眠模式，故选D。

4. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据 night owls would 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！go to bed late at the very beginning of the weekday, even though they had to get up early for work and school可知夜猫子起床晚是错误的，故选C。

5. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据People always think that bedtime procrastination isn't a big problem,but the choices we make that affectour sleep could finally be pretty important for our health可知睡眠拖延症是有害健康的。故选D。

**考点4 日常生活类**

**A**

【文章大意】本文讲述了有个叫Justin Tong 的男孩的实例开始说起．Justin Tong 从小就要帮忙做事，父母总是让他做家务，其他小朋友都很同情他．然而，等他长大后，他却生活得更加快乐。

1. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段 But when he grew up, he was better off than his childhood friends and lived a happier and healthier life可知Justin Tong享受着幸福的生活。故选A。

2. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据It showed that the children who had worked hard in childhood had a richer and a happier future可知那些在家里或社区工作的孩子们很可能赢在未来，故选B。

3. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段Interviews were repeated at ages 25, 31 and 47. Under Brown, the researchers compared the children's mental-health scores with their childhood-activity scores可知布朗通过面试和打分来跟踪研究那些孩子们，故选B。

4. D 【解析】主旨大意题。本文从一个叫Justin Tong 的男孩的实例开始说起，说明童年时期努力工作的孩子有更丰富、幸福的未来， 鼓励孩子们努力工作。故选D。

**B**

【文章大意】文章主要讲了“自助”书籍越来越流行，以及流行的原因。

1. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据They teach you how to deal with problems in your life, 可知自助书籍是告诉你如何应对人生中的问题。故选A。

2. C 【解析】细节理解题。Many people didn't take chicken soup stories and"success theory"books seriously下文出现了but，可知此处是讲但是现在他们被年轻人认可了，故选B。

3. B 【解析】主旨大意题。根据No matter why there is growing interest in self-help books, it's good to know that help is学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ at hand if we need it． But are these books truly helpful？Read one and find out，结合文章内容，文章主要讲了自助书籍越来越流行，以及流行的原因。故选B。

**综合考点**

**A**

【文章大意】本文简单介绍了人工智能，并表示科学家们正在这个领域努力研究。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段.The computer or the machine with AI can think and learn可知拥有人工智能的机器可以思考和学习。故选B。

2. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据Al can successfully understanding human speech, recognize human faces, operate self-driving cars and compete in some game systems like playing Chess可知原文未提到AI能理解人类的感受。故选D。

3. D 【解析】词义猜测题。原文Some people also consider AI a danger to humans if it develops too quickly这里的“it”指代前半句中的“AI”，故选D。

4. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据原文if they get enough math skills，they can also become successful AI designers. Besides,a good knowledge of computer science is also necessary for AI designing可知AI设计者要学好数学与计算机科学，故选C。

5. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段Scientists hope to create creative and emotional AI. The AI can possibly understand human feelings or create art. Many ways and tools have been tried to discover this wide and exciting field可知本段主要讲“科学家的愿望”。故选A。

**B**

【文章大意】本文简单介绍了大学在1973年开办垃圾工程专业，开始研究不同城市的垃圾和垃圾填埋场的垃圾，以便对不同的垃圾进行分类处理。

1. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据The Garbage(垃圾) Project started at the University of Arizona in 1973可知1973年亚利桑那大学开设了垃圾工程专业。故选A。

2. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据To study the garbage, the students had to travel to landfills. While the students were studying the garbage they wore special clothes. Students were very careful when they opened bags of garbage可知不包含埋垃圾，故选C。

3. B 【解析】词意理解题。根据Regular garbage goes to regular landfills. Dangerous materials are harmful to people's health and the environment. They shouldn't go into regular landfills可知指的是垃圾处理，故选B。

4. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据When people pour old motor oil on the ground or throw it in the garbage, it pollutes the environment可知旧发动机油会污染环境，不可以把旧的发动机油倒在地上，故选C。

5. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据When batteries are buried directly in a landfill, they often break open可知当电池直接埋在垃圾填埋场，它们通常会裂开。故选D。[来源:学科网ZXXK]

**C**

【文章大意】本文简单介绍了中国的华为公司，面对美国对其颁布的禁令，仍然一往无前，充满希望和未来。

1. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据 It has also become the world's largest supplier of 5G可知华为目前是世界上最大的5G供应商。故选C。

2. D 【解析】细节理解题。American officials said Huawei gave information that it collected to the Chinese government可知美国政府给华为颁布禁令，是因为他们认为华为会为中国政府采集信息，故选D。

3. C 【解析】词意理解题。根据Huawei has enough ability to deal with the problems可知，任正非认为华为能够解决他们所面对的问题，故选C。

4. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据The experience was not as romantic as you imagine，意为“这段经历不像你们想象的那般浪漫”，由此可见这段奋斗的经历一定是艰苦的，故选A。

5. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据Facing the ban of the U.S.,Huawei is growing.It may beat Samsung as the largest smartphone maker in the near future可知华为面对困境，仍然保持进步，可见其是一个充满希望的公司。故选B。

**D**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要简述了过于吵闹的声音对听力造成损害。

1. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据 Over one billion young people are at risk of hearing loss because of listening to loud noise for long periods of time可知是因为长时间听吵闹的声音。故选D。

2. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据 the sound of a rock concert can be about 100 dB可知摇滚音乐会的声音约为100分贝，故选C。

3. A 【解析】词意理解题。根据 Loud noise is harmful to the inner ears可知大声的噪音对内耳有害，故选A。

4. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据The World Health Organization said the “safe level” for most sounds is below 80 dB for up to 40 hours a week可知 “安全水平”是每周40小时内低于80分贝，故选D。

5. B 【解析】主旨大意题。文章主要讲了过于吵闹的声音对听力造成损害，故选B。

**E**

【文章大意】文章主要介绍别人对你的第一印象很可能会影响到他对你的态度，说明第一印象的重要性。

1. A 【解析】词意猜测题。根据but it is true—the first impression someone has of you when meeting you for the first time will probably influence how that person treats you or reacts to you in the future可以推测出他对你的第一印象决定他将如何对待和回应你。故选A。

2. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段What is even more interesting is that the brain takes in all the information to create that first impression in about three seconds可以知道三秒钟内就会形成第一印象，故选B。

3. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据原文the most important tool for making a good first impression is your face和第三段可知留下好印象最重要的是微笑，故选D。

4. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据Furthermore, smiling and being in a positive mood helps you to know and get a better understanding of new thing可以推测，我们能学到积极有助于你找到出路，故选B。

5. A 【解析】主旨大意题。文章主要介绍别人对你的第一印象很可能会影响到他对你的态度，说明第一印象的重要性，故选A。

**F**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了作者鼓励人们去旅游的原因。

1. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据原文第二段I remember when I was traveling, I began to know the world better可知旅游能帮助人们更好地了解世界。故选C。

2. B 【解析】 细节理解题，根据原文The world should get involved and help wherever there are problems. People everywhere should be given a chance通过给机会来帮助他们，故选B。

3. D 【解析】 主旨大意题。根据文章的中心句There are many reasons why I encourage people to travel，and I know that the experience will make one a better person可知旅游能让人变得更好，故选D。

4. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据There are many reasons why I encourage people to travel结合全文，后文都是提到的原因，所以作者目的就是鼓励更多的人去旅游，故选A。

**G**

【文章大意】这篇文章要介绍了心理学研究发现熟悉的事物会让时间过得很快，并讲了如何放慢时间。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段Firstly, since we know that familiarity makes time pass faster, we can expose ourselves to as many new experiences as possible.可知要拓宽对时间的体验可以去接触新事物。故选A。

2. C【解析】细节理解题。根据This means living through our senses rather than through our thoughts及下文This open attitude to your experiences helps take in more information可知通过感官，我们可以吸收更多的信息，故选C。

3. A 【解析】主旨大意题。文章介绍了心理学研究发现熟悉的事物会让时间过得很快，并讲了如何放慢时间，故选A。