高中英语阅读理解中的典型例题（补充讲义）

一、题型汇总

1. **推断题——文章后续内容的预测**

（解题思路：此类题型通常需要关注文章的最后一段，尤其最后一段的最后几句。必要时也须关注全文第一段，因为第一段常有总起性陈述，关乎全文大意）

1. **推断题——根据上下句推断某一单词含义**

推荐阅读：2020杨浦一模C篇/2020静安一模C篇/2020黄浦二模A篇

1. **推断题——根据上下文（上下段）推断一个句子的言外之意**

推荐阅读：2020闵行一模C篇/2020长宁一模B篇/2020长宁二模C篇

1. **推断题——常见的“What can be inferred from the passage”题型**

推荐阅读：2020虹口一模C篇/2020杨浦一模C篇

**5. 推断题——“best title”/ “the most suitable title” （另外还有全文主旨题，关键词main idea／mainly talk about，与本题型大同小异）**

推荐阅读：2020长宁二模C篇/2020黄浦二模A篇

1. **推断题——文章的来源出处**

（解体思路：此类题型，常问你本文出于网络，还是杂志，还是报纸哪个版面等，只要仔细点，可以从全文风格和排版中看出端倪）

1. **推断题——四个文中未曾提到的现象，选择一个与本文中现象相符／类似的。**

（解题思路：此类题型需要你完全理解全文含义或文中某个关键概念／现象，在四个选项中选择切合本文的现象）

推荐阅读：2020徐汇一模C篇（64）

1. **细节题——关键词：except／not true／true**

（解题思路：这类题型通常不难，但却需要到原文中仔细看线索，找依据，排除三个找到符合要求的那个。注意“except…／not true”题型需要排除三个正确的，找到并选择不正确的。而“Which of the following is true”题型则需要排除三个错误的，找到并选择正确的。 警惕干扰项似是而非、混淆概念的表达，有可能使你上当！）

推荐阅读：2020静安一模A篇/2019杨浦二模C篇

1. **细节题－－“文字游戏”题**

（此类题型常常有一个干扰很大的选项，与原文、原句相似度百分之八九十，改动了其中一两个词，却是“失之毫厘，谬之千里”，需要十分谨慎小心，仔细辨别）

推荐阅读：2020虹口一模C篇/2019嘉定二模B篇

1. **阅读Section C 典型的驳斥谬论题**

（解题思路：此类题型关键词有：myths/fictions/fallacies；通常有单列的黑体字句子，下面对应的每一段一般不会表明“It’s wrong/It’s not true”等，而是直接陈述事实／正确概念，其实驳斥过程已经直接展开。读者阅读中一定要明确辨别哪些是谬论，哪些是驳斥谬论的部分。

\*六选四题型关注句与句的逻辑关系和段落大意。）

**二、部分题型例题补充**

**2. 推断题——根据上下句推断某一单词含义**

（A）2020杨浦一模C篇

How and why, roughly 2 million years ago, early human ancestors evolved large brains and began fashioning relatively advanced stone tools, is one of the great mysteries of evolution. Some researchers argue these changes were brought about by the invention of cooking. They point out that our bite weakened around the same time as our larger brains evolved, and that it takes less energy to absorb nutrients from cooked food. As a result, once they had mastered the art, early chefs could invest less in their digestive systems and thus invest the resulting energy savings in building larger brains capable of complex thought. There is, however, a problem with the cooking theory. Most *archaeologist*s (考古学家) believe the evidence of controlled fire stretches back no more than 790,000 years.

Roger Summons of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has a solution. Together with his team, he analyzed 1.7 million-year-old sandstones that formed in an ancient river at Olduvai Gorgein Tanzania. The region is famous for the large number of human *fossils*（化石）that have been discovered there, alongside an impressive assembly of stone tools. The sandstones themselves have previously yielded some of the world’s earliest complex hand axes -- large tear-drop-shaped stone tools that are associated with *Homo erectus*（直立人）. Creating an axe by repeatedly knocking thin pieces off a raw stone in order to create two sharp cutting edges requires a significant amount of planning. Their appearance is therefore thought to mark an important moment in intellectual evolution. Trapped inside the Olduvai sandstones, the researchers found distinctive but unusual biological *molecules*（分子）that are often interpreted as biomarkers for heat-tolerant bacteria. Some of these live in water between 85°C and 95°C. The molecules’ presence suggests that an ancient river within the Gorge was once fed by one or more hot springs.

Dr. Summons and his colleagues say the hot springs would have provided a convenient *“*pre-fire” means of cooking food. In New Zealand, the Maori have traditionally cooked food in hot springs, either by lowering it into the boiling water or by digging a hole in the hot earth. Similar methods exist in Japan and Iceland, so it is **plausible**, if difficult to prove, that early humans might have used hot springs to cook meat and roots. Richard Wrangham, who devised the cooking theory, is fascinated by the idea. Nonetheless, fire would have offered a distinct advantage to humans, once they had mastered the art of controlling it since, unlike a hot spring, it is a transportable resource.

63. All of the following statements can support the cooking theory **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cooking enabled early humans to invest less in digestive system

B. cooking enabled early humans to devote more energy to building big brains

C. our brain became larger around the same time our digestive system weakened

D. the controlled fire wasn’t mastered until about 790,000 years ago

64. The presence of biological molecules was important because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they suggested a possible means of cooking without fire

B. they cast light on how early Homo erectus lived

C. they provided a convenient way of studying stone tools

D. they made studies of pre-historic cultures possible

65. The underlined word “plausible” probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. noticeable B. applicable C. reasonable D. affordable

66. What may be the conclusion of the study by Dr. Summons and his colleague?

A. Early humans were capable of making complex stone tools.

B. Hot springs help explain how human brains got so big.

C. Homo erectus were adaptable to tough and complex territories.

D. Human brains are highly advanced as shown by their size.

（B）2020静安一模C篇

Learning a second language is tricky at any age (and it only gets tougher the longer you wait to open that dusty French book). Now, in a new study, scientists have pinpointed the exact age at which your chances of reaching fluency in a second language seems to plummet: 10.

The study, published in the journal Cognition, found that it’s “nearly impossible” for language learners to reach native - level fluency if they start learning a second tongue after 10. But that doesn’t seem to be because language skills go downhill. “It turns out you’re still learning fast. It’s just that you run out of time, because your ability to learn starts dropping at around 17 or 18 years old,” says study co-author Joshua Hartshorne, an assistant professor of psychology at Boston College.

Kids may be better than adults at learning new languages for many reasons. Children’s brains are more plastic than those of adults, meaning they’re better able to adapt and respond to new information. “All learning involves the brain changing,” Hartshorne says, “and children’s brains seem to be a lot more skilled at changing.”

Kids may also be more willing to try new things (and to potentially look foolish in the process) than adults are. Their comparatively new grasp on their native tongue may also be advantageous. Unlike adults, who tend to default（默认）to the rules and patterns of their first language, kids may be able to approach a new one with a blank slate（石板）.

These findings may seem discouraging, but it was heartening for scientists to learn that the critical period for fluent language acquisition might be longer than they previously thought. Some scientists believed that the brief window closes shortly after birth, while others stretched it only to early adolescence. Compared to those estimates, 17 or 18 -- when language learning ability starts to drop off -- seems relatively old. “People fared better when they learned by immersion（沉浸）, rather than simply in a classroom. And moving to a place where our desired language is spoken is the best way to learn as an adult. If that’s not an option, you can mimic an immersive environment by finding ways to have conversations with native speakers in their own communities,” Hartshorne says. By doing so, it’s possible to become conversationally proficient -- even without the advantage of a child’s brain.

63. The word “plummet” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_”.

A. plunge B. rise C. end D. vary

64. What can be inferred from Joshua Hartshorne’s words?

A. Age 10 -18 is the best time to learn a second language.

B. Children are too young to grasp a second language.

C. Communicating with native speakers enables you to master all the language skills.

D. Adults go beyond the critical period for learning a second language.

65. What might be the reason why adults can’t reach native - level fluency in a second language?

A. Adults are less influenced by their mother tongues

B. Adults are only too willing to experience something awkward in the process.

C. Adults spend more time responding to new information.

D. Adults prefer an immersive environment to a classroom in learning a second language.

66. The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_.

A the approaches to learning a second language

B. the best age to learn a second language.

C. why kids learn a second language more easily than adults

D. whether adults can learn a second language like their younger selves

（C）2020黄浦二模A篇

*Katherine Johnson, winner of the presidential medal of freedom, refused to be limited by society’s expectations of her gender and race while expanding the borders of humanity’s reach. – President Barack Obama, 2015*

Using little more than a pencil, a slide rule and one of the finest mathematical minds in the country, Mrs. Johnson, who died at 101, calculated the precise path that would let Apollo 11 land on the moon in 1969 and, after Neil Armstrong’s history-making moonwalk, let it return to Earth. Yet throughout Mrs. Johnson’s 33 years in NASA’s Flight Research Division and for decades afterward, almost no one knew her name. She was just one of those unheralded women who, well before the modern *feminist* (女权) movement, worked as NASA mathematicians. But it was not only her gender that kept her long marginalized and long unsung: Katherine Johnson, a West Virginia native, was also African-American.

But over time, the work of Mrs. Johnson and her colleagues — countless calculations done mainly by hand, using slide rules, chart paper and inefficient desktop calculating machines — won them a level of acceptance that for the most competitive race.

“NASA was a very professional organization,” Mrs. Johnson told The Observer of Fayetteville, N.C., in 2010. “They didn’t have time to be concerned about what color I was.” Nor, she said, did she. “I don’t have a feeling of inferiority,” Mrs. Johnson said on at least one occasion. “Never had. I’m as good as anybody, but no better.”

To the end of her life, Mrs. Johnson refused praise for her role in sending astronauts into space, keeping them on course and bringing them safely home. “I was just doing my job,” Mrs. Johnson repeatedly said so. But what a job it was — done, no less, by a woman born at a time when the odds were more likely that she would die before age 35 than even finish high school.

56. The underlined word “unheralded” most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. not adequately paid B. not previously mentioned

C. not officially rewarded D. not fast promoted

57. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ put together that made Mrs. Johnson a miracle.

A. her skin color, her gender and the facilities

B. her gender, her intelligence and the facilities

C. her skin color, her gender and her intelligence

D. her intelligence, her skin color and the facilities

58. From Mrs. Johnson’s comments on NASA and her own job, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. she was confident and modest

B. NASA shows no interest in staff’s races

C. She was superior to most women in her age

D. NASA is professionally organized and supportive

59. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Woman Made Calculations B. NASA Marginalized Mathematicians

C. Gender Divided Organizations D. Mathematician Broke Barriers

**3. 推断题——根据上下文（上下段）推断一个句子的言外之意**

（D）2020闵行一模C篇

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals. They suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

　　That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

　　Dr. Worm acknowledges that ***the figures are conservative***. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today’s *vessels* (船) can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, *longlines* (多钩长线) would have been more filled with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no *baited hooks* (带饵钩) would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

　　Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the “shifting baseline”. The idea is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable *yield* (产量) that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

63. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. large animals were easily hurt in the changing environment

　　B. small species survived as large animals disappeared

　　C. large sea animals may face the same threat today

　　D. slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

64. By saying ***these figures are conservative*** , Dr. Worm means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. fishing technology has improved rapidly

　　B. the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded

　　C. the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss

　　D. the data collected so far are out of date

65. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. people should look for a baseline that can’t work for a longer time

　　B. fisheries should keep the yield below 50% of the biomass

　　C. the ocean biomass should restore its original level

　　D. people should adjust the fishing baseline to changing situation

66. The writer seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. biomass level　　　　 B. management efficiency

C. catch-size limits　　　　　　　 D. technological application

（E）2020长宁一模B篇

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The Sleep of Your Dreams** | | |
| According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a third of us don’t get nearly enough shut-eye. Our collective tiredness has promoted a $41 billion market for devices promising more—and higher-quality—sleep. In my everlasting search for downtime, I tested some of the most promising ones. Here’s **how they** **stacked up**. | | |
| **Eight sleep tracker**  $299  This *mattress* (床垫) topper ﬁts under a sheet and “turns any bed into a smart bed,” according to Eight. While I slept, the sensor-decorated pad gathered data like heart rate, periods of deepest sleep, and number of turns. It was easy to use, and I liked the warming feature, which let me set each side of the bed to a different temperature.  **REM Score:** 8 (out of 10) |  | **Dreampad pillow**  $149 and up  The Dreampad uses smooth soundscapes to help you power down. Connect the device to your phone via Bluetooth or USB, and the pillow emits soft music, audible only to you as you lay your head down. There are ten tracks on offer. I didn’t drift off any faster with the Dreampad, but it did help me fall back asleep when I woke up at night.  **REM Score:** 6 |
|  | | |
| **Smart Nora Wireless Snoring Solution**  $299  My eight-hour restful happiness is frequently interrupted by my husband’s snoring. The Smart Nora relieves me of the need to push him. When the bedside audio sensor detects a breathing disturbance, it slowly blows up the offender’s pillow, gently shifting them into a freer-breathing position. My husband sometimes woke up brieﬂy but was soon asleep again.  **REM Score:** 8 |  | **Nightingale Smart Home Sleep System**  $149  The Nightingale is hi-tech. Two app-enabled units wrap the room in a blanket of warm sound. You can also program the system to provide weather and trafﬁc information when you wake up. The only downside: in standby mode, it emits a faint noise.  **REM Score:** 9 |
| \* REM: rapid eye movement (describes a period of sleep during which you dream and your eyes make small movements) | | |

60. By “**how they stacked up”** in paragraph 1, the author probably means “how they \_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. make sense to manufacturers B. get stuck in stores

C. are compared with each other D. are piled up together

61. Which of the following devices favourably reacts to users?

A. Dreampad pillow B. Eight sleep tracker

C. Smart Nora Wireless Snoring Solution D. Nightingale Smart Home Sleep System

62. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

A. The Eight keeps the entire bed at the same temperature.

B. The Nightingale is an economical but perfect device.

C. Soft music is applied to all these four devices.

D. One in three people suffer from sleep problem.

（F）2020长宁二模C篇

A secretive facial recognition program “could announce the end of public *anonymity* (匿名),” said Kashmir Hill in *The New York Times*. While police departments have used facial recognition tools for years, they’ve been limited to searching government-provided images, for example driver’s license photos. Now an app called Clearview AI can remove images of faces “from across the internet”—including social media sites like Facebook and Twitter, employment sites, even Venmo—gathering a database of more than 3 billion photos. “Until now, technology that readily identifies everyone based on his or her face has been forbidden because of its invasion of privacy.” Clearview licenses its technology to more than 600 law implementation agencies. New York City passed on the app after a 90-day test, worried about potential misuse. Clearview’s investors “predict that its app will eventually be available to the public.” Soon, “searching someone by face could become as easy as Googling a name.”

We’ve been building toward this moment for a long time, said Adrian Chen in *The California Sunday Magazine*. In the late 1800s, the French police officer Alphonse Bertillon devised the first “method for identifying criminals based on their physical features,” using 11 physical measurements. ***But scale changes everything***. The Department of Homeland Security plans to scan “97 percent of all passengers on outgoing international flights.” And the technology has been improved and commercialized to the point where you can search a database and buy scans for as little as “40 cents an image if you opt for Amazon’s facial recognition software plan.”

All this has already led to growing fears about facial recognition, said Janosch Delcker and Cristiano Lima in *Politico.com*, but “efforts to check its spread are hitting a wall of resistance on both sides of the Atlantic.” A two-party push to limit the government’s use of facial recognition has been delayed in Congress. The European Union (EU) is discussing a five-year temporary ban, but European privacy rules contain “a broad carve-out for public authorities.” And authorities are using it: London’s police just last week enabled live facial recognition for cameras across the city.

Even if some bans on the technology succeed, said Bruce Schneier in *The New York Times*, we’re still building an “observation society.” Facial recognition is just one identification technology among many. An entirely unregulated data industry is already creating “descriptions of who we are and what our interests are” by tracking our movements, purchases, and interactions. “We are being identified without our knowledge, and society needs rules about when that is permissible.”

63. So far Clearview’s customers are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. investors of AI apps B. social media sites

C. small groups of private users D. government departments

64. By “***But scale changes everything.***” (paragraph 2), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. facial identification technology has gone far beyond its original purpose

B. people should be scanned through more available physical measurements

C. border security inspection has brought commercialization of identification software

D. widespread cheap images are becoming a drawback for facial recognition technology

65. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Rules concerning anti-invasion of privacy are practicable around the world.

B. Facial recognition technology is too irresistible to set aside for governments.

C. Efforts to stop misuse of facial identification have achieved an initial success.

D. Prohibition on identification technology has gained support from governments.

66. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. Facial recognition is under control B. Get your facial identification ready

C. Your face is now public property D. Establish a larger face database

**4. 推断题——常见的“What can be inferred from the passage”题型**

（G）2020虹口一模C篇

For several decades, there has been an extensive and organized campaign intended to generate distrust in science, funded by regulated industries and *libertarianthink tanks*(自由主义智囊团) whose interests and beliefs are threatened by the findings of modern science. In response, scientists have tended to stress the success of science. After all, scientists have been right about most things, from the structure of the universe to the relativity of time and space.

Quoting successes isn’t wrong, but for many people it’s not persuasive. What is typically declared to be the scientific method—develop a supposition, then design an experiment to test it—isn’t what scientists actually do. Science is active so that new methods get invented and old ones get abandoned. The scientific method doesn’t always work. False theories can produce true results, so even if an experiment works, it doesn’t prove that the theory it was designed to test is true.

If there is no identifiable scientific method, then what is the guarantee for trust in science?

The answer is the methods by which those claims are evaluated. A scientific claim is never accepted as true until it has gone through a long process of examination by fellow scientists. Until this point, scientific feedback is typically fairly friendly. But the next step is different: once the paper is ready, it is presented to a scientific journal, where things get a whole lot tougher. Editors deliberately send scientific papers to people who are not friends or colleagues of the authors, and the job of the reviewer is to find errors or other inadequacies. We call this process“peer review” because the reviewers are scientific peers but they act in the role of a superior who has both the right and the obligation to find fault. It is only after the reviewers and the editor are satisfied that any problems have been fixed that the paper is accepted for publication and enters the body of “science.”

Does this process ever go wrong? Of course. Scientists are human. But if we look carefully at historical cases where science went wrong, typically there was no agreement reached by all. Some people argue that we should not trust science because scientists are “always changing their minds.” While examples of truly settled science being overturned are far fewer than is sometimes claimed, they do exist. But the beauty of this scientific process is that it explains what might otherwise appear *paradoxical*(矛盾的): that science produces both *novelty*(新颖性) and stability. New observations, ideas, interpretations introduce novelty; transformative questioning leads to collective decisions and the stability of scientific knowledge. Scientists do change their minds in the face of new evidence, but this is a strength of science, not a weakness.

63. Distrust in science has been found because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. scientists’ citing successes isn’t persuasive for many people to some extent

B. most scientists have tended to lay too much emphasis on the success of science

C. a wide-ranging and organized campaign has been founded in some industries and think tanks

D. someone’s benefits and beliefs are endangered by the findings of modern science

64. Which of the following statements will the author agree with about a scientific method?

A. A scientific method doesn’t necessarily take effect because science is changing.

B.A scientific method is not right because it isn’t what scientists actually do.

C.A successful experiment can guarantee the truthfulness of a claim by a scientific method.

D. True theories can produce false results because the scientific method doesn’t work.

65. What purpose does “peer review” in evaluating a scientific claim mainly serve?

A. The scientific claim can be completely accepted by the reviewers in the same field.

B. The scientific peers can draw right conclusions by finding its faults or other inadequacies.

C. The scientific claim can be published and recognized as true in science.

D. The scientific paper can be successfully submitted to a scientific journal.

66. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Not all the claims about the falsehood of well-established science lead to its being overturned

B. It is inevitable that science sometimes goes wrong because it appears paradoxical

C. The beauty of science lies in the paradox of being both novel and stable

D. Science is not trustful because scientists always change their minds

2020杨浦一模C篇（见A篇，66题）

**5. 推断题——“best title”/ “the most suitable title” （另外还有全文主旨题，关键词main idea／mainly talk about，与本题型大同小异）**

2020长宁二模C篇（见F篇，66题）

2020黄浦二模A篇（见C篇，59题）

**7. 推断题——四个文中未曾提到的现象，选择一个与本文中现象相符／类似的。**

（解题思路：此类题型需要你完全理解全文含义或文中某个关键概念／现象，在四个选项中选择切合本文的现象）

（H）2020徐汇一模C篇

On August 29th, as Hurricane Dorian tracked towards America’s east coast, Elon Musk, the boss of Tesla, an electric-car maker, announced that some of his customers in the storm’s path would find that their cars had suddenly developed the ability to drive farther on a single battery charge. Like many modern vehicles, Mr. Musk’s products are best thought of as internet-connected computers on wheels. The cheaper models in Tesla’s line-up have parts of their batteries disabled by the car’s software in order to limit their range. At the tap of a keyboard in Palo Alto, the firm was able to remove those restrictions and give drivers temporary access to the full power of their batteries.

Mr. Musk’s computerized cars are just one example of a much broader trend. As computers and connectivity become cheaper, it makes sense to bake them into more and more things that are not, in themselves, computers, creating an “internet of things”.

Such a world will bring many benefits. Consumers will get convenience, and products that can do things non-computerized versions cannot. Businesses will get efficiency, as information about the physical world that used to be uncertain becomes concrete and analyzable.

In the long term, though, the most obvious effects will be in how the world works. Ever more companies will become tech companies; the internet will become everywhere. As a result, a series of **unresolved arguments** will spill over from the virtual world into the real one.

Start with ownership. As Mr Musk showed, the internet gives firms the ability to stay connected to their products even after they have been sold, transforming them into something closer to services than goods. That has already made the traditional ideas of ownership unclear. When Microsoft closed its ebook store in July, for instance, its customers lost the ability to read titles they had bought (the firm offered refunds). That shifts the balance of power from the customer to the seller.

Virtual business models will **jar** in the physical world. Tech firms are generally happy to move fast and break things. But you cannot release the *beta version* (测试版) of a fridge. Apple, a smartphonemaker, provides updates for its phones for only five years or so after their release; users of Android smartphones are lucky to get two. But goods such as washing machines or industrial machinery can have lifespans of a decade or more. Firms will need to work out how to support complicated computerised devices long after their original programmers have moved on.

Data will be another flashpoint. For much of the internet the business model is to offer “free” services that are paid for with valuable user data, collected with *consent* (同意) that is half-informed at best. In the virtual world, arguments about what should be tracked, and who owns the resulting data, can seem airy and theoretical. In the real one, they will feel more urgent.

Predicting the consequences of any technology is hard — especially one as universal as computing. The emergence of the consumer internet, 25 years ago, was met with starry-eyed optimism. These days the internet’s faults dominate the headlines. But the people have the advantage of having lived through the first internet revolution — which should give them some idea of what to expect.

63. From the passage we can tell that Tesla can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. drive faster than usual in extreme weather

B. adjust the range of its battery power

C. charge the battery at the tap of a keyboard

D. operate when the battery is fully drained

64. Which of the following is NOT an example of the “**unresolved arguments**” mentioned in the passage?

A. Early adopters of certain apps find that they ceased to work after the firm lost interest.

B. The insurance company uses data from fitness trackers to adjust customers’ *premiums*(保费).

C. Computerized machinery can’t predict its breakdowns or schedule preventive maintenance.

D. A high-tech fridge company restricts its customers from repairing their fridges themselves.

65. The underlined word **jar** probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this context.

A. boom B. conflict C. vanish D. expand

66. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how the world will change as computers spread into everyday objects

B. the adoption of electric vehicles and the possible problems to expect

C. what should be done to prevent the breakdown of computerized devices

D. different views on the current application of Internet Technology

**8. 细节题——关键词：except／not true／true**

（解题思路：这类题型通常不难，但却需要到原文中仔细看线索，找依据，排除三个找到符合要求的那个。注意“except…／not true”题型需要排除三个正确的，找到并选择不正确的。而“Which of the following is true”题型则需要排除三个错误的，找到并选择正确的。 警惕干扰项似是而非、混淆概念的表达，有可能使你上当！）

（I）2020静安一模A篇

As humanity has got richer, animal’s roles have changed. People need their services less than before. Fewer wolves and thieves meant less demand for dogs for protection; the internal combustion engine（内燃机）made horses unneeded; modern sanitation（卫生设备）kept rats in check and made cats less useful. No longer necessities, domestic animals became luxuries. Pet-keeping seems to kick in when household incomes rise above roughly $5,000. It is booming.

The trend is not a new one. Archaeologists（考古学家）have found 10000-year-old graves in which dogs and people are buried together. Some cultures -- such as in Scandinavia, where dogs have long been both working dogs and companions -- have kept pets for thousands of years. But these days the pet-keeping urge has spread even to parts of the world which have no tradition of sinking into a comfortable chair with a furry creature.

The pet business is growing even faster than pet numbers, because people are spending more and more money on them. No longer are they food - waste - recyclers, fed with the remains that fall from their masters’ tables. Pet - food shelves are full of delicacies crafted to satisfy a range of appetites, including ice cream for dogs and foods for pets that are old, diabetic or suffer from sensitive digestion; a number of internet services offer food, tailored to the pet’s individual tastes.

In the business this is called “pet humanisation” -- the tendency of pet owners to treat their pets as part of the family. This is evident in the names given to dogs, which have evolved from Fido, Rex and Spot to -- in America -- Bella, Lucy and Max. It is evident in the growing market for pet clothing, pet grooming and pet hotels.

People still assume that pets must be working for humanity in some way, perhaps making people healthier or less anxious. But the evidence for that is weak. Rather, new research suggests that dogs have evolved those irresistible “puppy - dog eyes” precisely to affect human emotions. It has worked. The species that once enslaved others now works very hard to pay for the care of its pets. Sentimental（多愁善感的）Americans often refer to themselves not as cat-owners but as the cat’s “mommy” or “daddy”. South Koreans go one further, describing themselves as cat “butlers”. Watch an unlucky dog-walker trailing “his” hound（猎犬）, plastic bag in hand to pick up its mess, and you have to wonder: who’s in charge now?

56. Which of the following trends is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. People’s needs for animal services are decreasing.

B. Both the pet number and the pet business are growing.

C. Pets are increasingly making their owners less anxious.

D. Pet foods are more various and customized than before.

57. Which of the following is referred to as evidence of “pet humanization?”

A. The names given to pets in American families nowadays.

B. Pet’s inbuilt ability to affect emotions of their owners.

C. Human beings ever rising urge for pet-keeping.

D. Pet’s roles as both working staff and companions.

58. Which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with?

A. Pets should be treated as equals of their human masters.

B. Human beings are getting much benefit from their pets.

C. Pet-keeping is still restricted within certain parts of the world.

D. Some pet owners spend too much money on their pets.

59. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A. The Changing Roles of Animals B. The Urge for Pet-keeping

C. Who Owns Whom D. Love Me, Love My Dog

（J）2019杨浦二模C篇

No one knows what the future will look like. New technology and climate change might make the world more different than we can possibly imagine. So we had better keep an open mind and hope for the best.

We have no idea what the job market will look like in 2050. It is generally agreed that machine learning and robotics will change almost every line of work – from producing yoghurt to teaching yoga. However, there are conflicting views about the nature of the change and its urgency. Some believe that within a mere decade or two, billions of people will become economically redundant (多余的）. Others maintain that even in the long run automation will keep creating new jobs and greater prosperity for all.

So are we on an edge of a terrifying sudden change, or are such forecasts yet another example of **ill-founded** Luddite hysteria（勒德分子的歇斯底里）? It is hard to say. Fears that automation will create massive unemployment go back to the nineteenth century, and so far they have never materialized. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, for every job lost to a machine at least one new job was created, and the average standard of living has increased dramatically.

Yet there are good reasons to think that this time it is different, and that machine learning will be a real game changer. Humans have two types of abilities – physical and *cognitive*（认知的）. In the past, machines competed with humans mainly in raw physical abilities, while humans still had a great advantage over machines in cognition. Hence as manual jobs in agriculture and industry were automated, new service jobs emerged that required the kind of cognitive skills only humans possessed: learning, analysing, communicating and above all understanding human emotions. However, AI is now beginning to outperform humans in more and more of these skills, including in the understanding of human emotions.

We don’t know of any third field of activity -- beyond the physical and the cognitive -- where humans will always maintain a secure advantage. It is crucial to realize that the AI revolution is not just about computers getting faster and smarter. It is fuelled by breakthroughs in the life sciences and the social sciences as well. The better we understand the biochemical mechanisms that support human emotions, desires and choices, the better computers can become in analyzing human behavior, predicting human decisions, and replacing human drivers, bankers and lawyers.

In the last few decades, research in neuroscience and behavioural economics allowed scientists to gain a much better understanding of how humans make decisions. It turned out that our choices of everything from food to mates result not from some mysterious free will, but rather from billions of neurons calculating probabilities within a split second. Boasting ‘*human intuition*’（直觉）is actually pattern recognition.

63. The second paragraph tells us about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. predictions about the role of machine learning in future job market

B. the speed at which robotics will take the place of human beings

C. the urgency of creating new jobs with the help of automation

D. the nature of applying new technology to every line of work

64. The underlined expression “ill-founded” in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. unidentified B. badly-managed C. unproven D. ill-intended

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

A. Lack of job security might force people to pick up machine learning.

B. There is possibility that AI can perform a consulting role as a psychologist.

C. The use of automation will make humans more needed than ever before.

D. A real game changer lies in making computers become faster and smarter.

66. What can be concluded from the passage?

A. AI revolution is similar to the industrial revolution in causing unemployment.

B. It’s crucial that humans maintain an advantage in the third field of activity.

C. The process of human decision is controlled by free will rather than neurons.

D. The nature of preference at first sight is the result of recognizing patterns.

**9. 细节题－－“文字游戏”题**

（此类题型常常有一个干扰很大的选项，与原文、原句相似度百分之八九十，改动了其中一两个词，却是“失之毫厘，谬之千里”，需要十分谨慎小心，仔细辨别）

（K）2020虹口一模C篇

For several decades, there has been an extensive and organized campaign intended to generate distrust in science, funded by regulated industries and *libertarian think tanks*(自由主义智囊团) whose interests and beliefs are threatened by the findings of modern science. In response, scientists have tended to stress the success of science. After all, scientists have been right about most things, from the structure of the universe to the relativity of time and space.

Quoting successes isn’t wrong, but for many people it’s not persuasive. What is typically declared to be the scientific method—develop a supposition, then design an experiment to test it—isn’t what scientists actually do. Science is active so that new methods get invented and old ones get abandoned. The scientific method doesn’t always work. False theories can produce true results, so even if an experiment works, it doesn’t prove that the theory it was designed to test is true.

If there is no identifiable scientific method, then what is the guarantee for trust in science?

The answer is the methods by which those claims are evaluated. A scientific claim is never accepted as true until it has gone through a long process of examination by fellow scientists. Until this point, scientific feedback is typically fairly friendly. But the next step is different: once the paper is ready, it is presented to a scientific journal, where things get a whole lot tougher. Editors deliberately send scientific papers to people who are not friends or colleagues of the authors, and the job of the reviewer is to find errors or other inadequacies. We call this process“peer review” because the reviewers are scientific peers but they act in the role of a superior who has both the right and the obligation to find fault. It is only after the reviewers and the editor are satisfied that any problems have been fixed that the paper is accepted for publication and enters the body of “science.”

Does this process ever go wrong? Of course. Scientists are human. But if we look carefully at historical cases where science went wrong, typically there was no agreement reached by all. Some people argue that we should not trust science because scientists are “always changing their minds.” While examples of truly settled science being overturned are far fewer than is sometimes claimed, they do exist. But the beauty of this scientific process is that it explains what might otherwise appear *paradoxical*(矛盾的): that science produces both *novelty*(新颖性) and stability. New observations, ideas, interpretations introduce novelty; transformative questioning leads to collective decisions and the stability of scientific knowledge. Scientists do change their minds in the face of new evidence, but this is a strength of science, not a weakness.

63. Distrust in science has been found because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. scientists’ citing successes isn’t persuasive for many people to some extent

B. most scientists have tended to lay too much emphasis on the success of science

C. a wide-ranging and organized campaign has been founded in some industries and think tanks

D. someone’s benefits and beliefs are endangered by the findings of modern science

64. Which of the following statements will the author agree with about a scientific method?

A. A scientific method doesn’t necessarily take effect because science is changing.

B.A scientific method is not right because it isn’t what scientists actually do.

C.A successful experiment can guarantee the truthfulness of a claim by a scientific method.

D. True theories can produce false results because the scientific method doesn’t work.

65. What purpose does “peer review” in evaluating a scientific claim mainly serve?

A. The scientific claim can be completely accepted by the reviewers in the same field.

B. The scientific peers can draw right conclusions by finding its faults or other inadequacies.

C. The scientific claim can be published and recognized as true in science.

D. The scientific paper can be successfully submitted to a scientific journal.

66. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Not all the claims about the falsehood of well-established science lead to its being overturned

B. It is inevitable that science sometimes goes wrong because it appears paradoxical

C. The beauty of science lies in the paradox of being both novel and stable

D. Science is not trustful because scientists always change their minds

（L）2019嘉定二模B篇

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Use your domestic plan when you travel in over 100 countries for $10 a day. Add International Day Pass to your existing plan before you go, then follow these tips to help manage costs and make the most of your travels:

**How it works**

While abroad, if you make or accept a call, listen to a voicemail, send a text, or use data, you will be automatically charged $10 for 24-hour access to your domestic plan. During that period you can:

• Use your domestic plan data to email, post on social media, translate languages and more.

• Make unlimited calls to countries included in International Day Pass.

• Send unlimited texts to the world.

**How to help manage costs**

• If you are outside of a 24-hour access period and you don’t want to use your phone, turn off data *roaming* (漫游) to avoid being charged $10 accidentally.

• Save data by connecting Wi-Fi, especially if you download, or send and receive large files.

**How to call, text and use data internationally**

• To call or send a message to another country, dial + (country code) (local phone number)

• To use cellular data, turn on **Cellular Data Roaming** in your device **Settings**

• To call using Wi-Fi Calling, visit **att.com/wificalling** for information

**How to remove International Day Pass**

To remove International Day Pass, go to att.com/myatt or call +1.314.925.6925. Once removed, pay-per-use rates will apply unless you add another international travel feature or package to your device. Go to att.com/travel for information on pay-per-use rates and products available by country.

**Note:** *INTERNATIONAL DAY PASS: Coverage not available in all areas. Int’l Day Pass may be removed if international talk, text, or data use exceeds (超过) 50% of your total talk, text, or data use for two months.*

60. With the AT&T International Day Pass, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. one can make unlimited calls to any country for $10 a day

B. the phone will automatically turn on Cellular Data Roaming

C. the phone calling can enjoy a favorable price, saving your cost

D. one can save money by using WiFi to download or send large files

61. According to the travel tips, which of the following is TRUE?

A. Without International Day Pass, one cannot make phone calls back to the US.

B. $10 will be automatically charged if roaming remains turned on after 24 hours.

C. Pay-per-use will apply when one forgets to remove the International Day Pass.

D. The Pass will be removed if the use of data exceeds the average monthly amount.

62. Which of the following groups of people might be in the greatest need of the AT&T International Day Pass?

A. People who have settled abroad.

B. People who work in AT&T overseas offices.

C. People who have relatives in foreign countries.

D. People who make frequent business trips abroad.

参考答案：

（A）D A C B

（B）ADCC

（C）BCAD

（D）CCDA

（E）CCD

（F）DABC

（G）DACA

（H）BCBA

（I）CADC

（J）A C B D

（K）DACA

（L）CBD