

中学英语经典试题150系列全新升级版

追踪高考题源
打造经典题库

刘决生 / 主编



高中英语

经典 阅读理解

150篇

附答案解析

主题
分类

+

实战
模拟

+

精选
题库

+

详实
解析



上海社会科学院出版社
SHANGHAI ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES PRESS

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前 言



根据国家统一部署，2017年上海市与浙江省率先试点文理不分科的高考改革，拉开了全国范围新高考改革的序幕，全国高考由多个省份自主命题回归到教育部考试中心统一命题的趋势十分明显。以2018年高考为例，全国各地975万高考考生共使用了8份高考英语试题。教育部考试中心命制了3份全国卷（全国卷I、全国卷II以及全国卷III）。其中，河北、河南、山西、江西、福建、广东、湖北、湖南、安徽、山东使用全国卷I，甘肃、青海、西藏、黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、宁夏、新疆、内蒙古、陕西、重庆、海南使用全国卷II，云南、广西、贵州、四川使用全国卷III。与此同时，自主命题的上海、北京、天津、浙江、江苏5个省市，都以教育部考试中心的考试大纲为指导，结合本地的英语教学实际制定了相应的考试说明，并据此命制了既有共性又反映当地特色的5份高考英语试题，如：自主命题的浙江省与江苏省高考英语听力部分均采用了全国卷I听力试题；天津于2018年3月首次推出了高考英语一年两考试题；上海则以春考和秋考为考生提供两考机会，且自2018年春季高考起，英语学科增设20分钟的听说测试，分值10分（英语笔试总分相应调整为140分）。

综观全国各地高考英语试题，高考英语阅读理解所占的试题比例最大、分值最高。全国卷3份试题及自主命题5省市高考英语试题的阅读理解篇幅基本都为5篇左右（其中上海卷与浙江卷4篇），分值也最高。因此，熟悉高考英语阅读理解命题特点并进行有针对性的强化训练，是高考英语学科获得高分的基本保证。

作为“中学英语经典试题150系列”全新升级版丛书中的一种，本书是《高中英语经典语法与词汇1500题》《高中英语经典完形填空1500题》和《高中英语经典写作150篇》的姊妹篇，既继承了已畅销十年的原版体例精华，又结合全新高考题型及试题全面创新。本书编者在深入研究教育部考试中心英语学科考试大纲的基础上，参照教育部考试中心命题组和自主命题省市命题组对近年高考英语阅读理解命题的权威分析，结合全新高考真题与题源，撰写了一篇详尽的高考英语阅读理解应试指导文章，力图简明扼要地阐述高考英语阅读理解的命题导向与特点，为广大高中学生备战高考提供典型的答题示例。同时，本书精选近年全国各地高考英语阅读理

解全新真题 142 篇，并原创上海卷全新模拟 8 篇（因为上海卷自 2017 年起不再公布真题，本书选择 2018 年上海卷同一题源阅读 4 篇，原创六选四题型 4 篇），按照试题的选材和题型分为人物经历篇、事件描述篇、广告信息篇、现象介绍篇、科技说明篇、话题谈论篇和选句填空篇七大板块，涵盖了现行各地高考英语阅读理解的核心题型。

本书的一大特色：编者创新地按照教育部考试中心对高考英语阅读理解的六种能力测试要求来分析每题答案，还原高考英语命题组对阅读理解的命题设计，旨在引导考生形成正确的阅读理解答题策略。由于全国各地高考命题组都一直在相互借鉴其他命题组成功的高考题型与命题经验，所以不仅是高三考生，而且全国各地高中其他年级的学生都可以根据自己的实际情况选用本书。

本书编者既有毕业于华东师范大学外语学院从事高考英语测试研究的专家，又有多年奋战在高三一线的英语教学名师。刘少贵、吴素萍、孙时萍和张祥英等参与了本书的编写。上海社会科学院出版社的编辑们为本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动，在此一并致谢。

由于编写时间有限，书中不足之处还望读者不吝指出，以便再版时修正。

编者

liujuesheng@sina.com

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第一章

高考英语阅读理解

最新命题走向与答题指导

一、考核目标与要求

教育部考试中心在对高考英语阅读理解试题进行分析总结时指出，阅读英语文章是我国考生接触英语的最主要途径。因此，阅读理解题量与分值在高考英语试题中一直占据着最大的比重。

教育部考试中心最新高考英语学科考试大纲对阅读考核目标与要求有如下明确表述：

要求考生能读懂书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文段以及公告、说明、广告等，并能从中获取相关信息。考生应能：

- (1) 理解主旨要义；
- (2) 理解文中具体信息；
- (3) 根据上下文推断单词和短语的含义；
- (4) 做出判断和推理；
- (5) 理解文章的基本结构；
- (6) 理解作者的意图、观点和态度。

对上述六个方面的阅读能力考查，就成为高考英语阅读理解的命题指南。其实，这六个方面的阅读能力层次不一。“理解文中具体信息”与“根据上下文推断单词和短语的含义”属于对考生最基础层面的阅读能力考查；“理解主旨要义”与“理解文章的基本结构”属于对考生中等层面的阅读能力考查；“做出判断和推理”与“理解作者的意图、观点和态度”则属于对考生高级层面的阅读能力考查。

综观最新的高考英语全国卷和上海、北京、天津、江苏和浙江各省市的自主命题卷，我们不难发现，对上述六种阅读理解能力的考查贯穿了所有高考英语阅读理解试题命题的始终；而且，每篇阅读理解文本后的试题基本都按照这六种能力要求设计，由浅入深、层层推进，各占一定的考查比例。

二、高考英语阅读理解最新命题走向

综观最新的全国各地高考英语阅读试题，它们呈现出以下显著特点：



1. 自主命题省市的高考英语阅读理解题型与全国卷的题型日趋统一。

全国卷和自主命题省市卷的高考英语阅读理解部分都是以四选一的多项选择题为主干题型。高考阅读理解一般由5篇文章构成，四选一的多项选择题占4篇左右（其中上海卷、浙江卷为3篇）。同时，全国卷I、II、III、北京卷和浙江卷都采用七选五的选句填空；上海卷自2017年新高考起摒弃了2010年以来就一直使用的阅读简答题型，也改用了类似全国卷的选句填空题型（全国卷七选五，上海卷六选四，都设置了两个多余选项）。少数自主命题省市还在使用一篇主观性阅读题型，如天津卷的阅读表达（阅读短文，按照题目要求用英语回答问题）。

2019年江苏省高考英语也将采用全国卷，更能反映题型日趋统一的趋势。

2. 题材与体裁丰富多样。

阅读文章选材都符合教育部考试中心英语考试大纲的基本要求，文章内容兼具知识性、思想性与教育性，题材与体裁类型丰富多样。

教育部考试中心命题专家在评析全国卷最新英语试题时明确指出：“所有语篇和材料围绕人与自我、人与社会、人与自然三大主题，题材涉及故事、科普、人文、社会现象等，体裁包括记叙文、说明文、议论文等，凸显了高考命题的思想性和育人功能。”

上海教育考试院也邀请专家对2018年高考英语试题作了如下评析：“试卷题材广泛，包括货币发展史、古树的移植、经济学理论、阅读习惯、职场面试等。”“注重核心素养，彰显育人价值。”

3. 选文主要源自国外媒体及网站，大多时效性很强。

根据《中国日报》网站对2018年全国各地高考英语阅读题源分析：“英语阅读，取材愈发倾向于外国严肃媒体或专业刊物；取材时效性进一步强化，一半以上是最近两年来的新文章；除了语言本身，高考英语更注重考查外国文化及前沿新知；江苏、天津、上海、北京等地方卷难度及新颖性均大于全国卷。”

像《科学美国人》(Scientific American)、《时代》(Time)、《经济学人》(The Economist)、这类专业刊物及严肃媒体，占到高考题源的60%以上。如2018年北京卷的C篇和D篇分别出自美国的严肃媒体《科学美国人》和《洛杉矶时报》(Los Angeles Times)；再如2018年全国卷I的D篇阅读，居然出自著名的《科学》(Science)杂志网站。

同样，2018年浙江卷的C篇原文出自《泰晤士报》(The Times)，不仅讲到汽车过多对环境的影响，而且从福特T型车讲起，谈到美国汽车的普及。

通过对2018年高考阅读题源分析，在出自《科学美国人》(北京、上海卷)、《读者文摘》(Reader's Digest)(全国II、天津卷)、《每日邮报》(Daily Mail)(江苏卷，同一份试卷居然用了该报两篇)、《基督教科学箴言报》(The Christian Science Monitor)(全国卷II、全国卷III)等刊物被采纳为高考阅读篇目的选文当中，2017至2018年新面世的文章占了一半以上，且江苏卷、上海卷与北京卷明显比全国卷更注重时效性。



Our homes are cluttered electronics jungles where gadgets live forever and sap more energy than needed, a sustainability study says. CHRISTOPHER BOWNS/FLICR/CREATIVE COMMONS

Why you should throw out your old TV

By Nsikan Akpan | Feb. 6, 2015, 3:00 AM

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Greening the dream that drives America

The US should put the same creativity that produced the car into tackling the energy crisis it has caused

Ben MacIntyre
September 18 2008, 1:00am.
The Times

I write from a motel beside the I-95 Interstate in North Carolina. The throb of traffic is constant but not unpleasant, a low-level roar at the edge of the mind. From my room I can see the neon signs of three gas stations towering over the landscape like church spires drawing in the faithful.

A pickup truck pulls up outside in the parking lot: a Ford Explorer Sport Trac Adrenalin, a growling, bright-red monster with tinted windows and tyres a foot wide. Its red-white-and-blue bumper stickers proclaim: "Support our troops" and "Fayetteville: Home of the Brave".

其中，高考阅读选材最具时效性的代表非 2018 年上海卷 C 篇莫属，该文章 2018 年 4 月 16 日才出现在一家教育网站上 (<https://www.thoughtco.com/definition-of-budget-line-1146040>)，在 6 月 8 日的高考中就与考生见面。

2018 年北京卷的时效性也毫不逊色，压轴的阅读 D 篇和任务型阅读都源自 2018 年的新闻，特别是关于自动驾驶的 D 篇，就是出自《洛杉矶时报》2018 年 3 月 9 日的一篇社论。

2018 年上海卷 A 篇讲的是在 Malaita 这个地方还在拿贝壳当钱用，该篇阅读的取材就源自 mnn 网站 (mother nature network) 在 2018 年 2 月 24 日发表的文章 (<https://www.mnn.com/money/personal-finance/blogs/malaita-islands-shell-money>)。

2018 年上海卷 B 篇讲的是为扩建医院要移动一些百年老树，该篇阅读的取材源自《科学美国人》，发表时间为 2017 年 8 月 16 日 (<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/how-do-you-move-a-giant-sequoia/>)。



ThoughtCo. | Understand the Economic Concept of a Budget Line

Science, Tech, Math | Social Sciences

Understand the Economic Concept of a Budget Line

Formalize how much a consumer can afford

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by Mike Moffatt
Updated April 16, 2018

The term "budget line" has several related meanings, including a couple that are self-evident and a third that is not.


Social Sciences | The Budget Line as an Informal Consumer Understanding

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MNN.com - Money - Personal Finance

On the island of Malaita, shells are money

STARRE VARTAN
February 24, 2018, 3:26 p.m.



Bitcoin and other so-called cryptocurrencies have been all over the news lately. Apparently, the idea of money that's not tied to a specific bank — or a specific

1 Lost WWII warplane found encased in glacier

2 Ancient European stone inscriptions revealed by low river levels carry grave warnings

3 Hero hiker says angels and laughter helped her carry hurt dog down mountain to safety

4 Who wants to buy a Scottish island?

5 Pizza delivery driver surprises family with incredible piano performance

6 'Signing Day' recognizes high school seniors starting jobs, not college

2018 年上海卷六选四选句填空篇目选材也是源自国外网站 (http://mathandreadinghelp.org/articles/Magazine_articles%3A_More_valuable_than_you_may_think.html)。

至于旅游广告类信息题，更是来自国外网站的真实信息居多。如 2018 年全国卷 I 的 A 篇阅读选自英国 EXPRESS 网站“早安英国”栏目中 2017 年 4 月 8 日的文章，名为 Good Morning Britain's Susanna Reid on new cooking on a tight budget；再如 2018 年江苏卷 A 篇关于纽约大都会博物馆奇妙夜，不仅“大都会”的真实名字没改，连地址和电话都直接采用，只不过在试卷上留的电话号码 211-535-7710 与博物馆的官网电话 212-535-7710 相比，稍微改动了一个数字。

总之，全国各地高考英语阅读理解选文，始终坚持题材多样与原汁原味相结合的原则，注重文章的时效性，呈现出浓郁的时代气息。



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CONSERVATION

How Do You Move a Giant Sequoia?

Boise, Idaho, recently relocated a century-old, living tree provided by John Muir

By Leslie Nemo on August 16, 2017

Credit: Nikolay Maslov Unsplash

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Reading / Magazine articles: More valuable than you may think

Magazine Articles: More Valuable Than You May Think

Parents are often surprised when teachers suggest their children read magazines. Read on to learn about the benefits that reading magazines offers to young readers and how to introduce your children to the medium.

FIND A TUTOR

Magazine Benefits

Magazine articles can provide reluctant readers with a lively, breezy writing style that can inspire them to read more.

The articles in magazines are generally short, which allows a child to finish reading a feature article without losing interest due to a short attention span. The writing in magazines also tends to be easy to read, especially if it is a children's publication.

By allowing your child to read magazines at an early age, you are encouraging development of a useful skill. Magazines and newspapers provide adults with critical news. Getting into the habit of reading periodicals as a child will foster the habit of reading news articles that may continue into adulthood.

The format of magazines enables children to be exposed to a wide variety of subjects. Magazine articles challenge students to think about issues they may have never considered or cause them to rethink their world view. Information is available in a wide variety of reading levels because magazines are written for every audience imaginable. Many publications cover the same material in different writing styles that might make it easier for your child to comprehend.

4. 选文先易后难，呈有机组合。

全国各地高考英语阅读理解篇目组合一般按照应用文（如广告信息）、记叙文、说明文、议论文顺序排列，文章阅读难度先易后难，有机构成整个高考英语阅读题型的篇章结构和序列组合，全方位地测量考生的英语阅读理解能力。同时，命题者也会适当控制生词的数量，少数干扰考生阅读的生词会给出汉语注释。

5. 试题整体难度合理，不同能力层次试题由浅入深，全面考查。

近年来，高考英语阅读理解的难度系数都在 0.51~0.55（平均得分为 100 分的 51~



55分)间徘徊,这是命题者对历年高考英语测量数据进行缜密分析,透彻了解中学英语教学实际,本着两个“有利于”(有利于高等学校选拔人才、有利于促进中学教学)的基本原则,站在英语测试学的角度上科学命题的结果,使试题具备了较为理想的信度、效度与区分度。

同时,具体到每篇高考英语阅读理解,试题由浅入深,层层递进,全面考查了考纲所要求的“理解文中具体信息”“根据上下文推断单词和短语的含义”“理解主旨要义”“理解文章的基本结构”“做出判断和推理”与“理解作者的意图、观点和态度”这六种不同能力层次。

三、高考英语阅读理解测试能力层次分类与答题指导示例

1. 理解文中具体信息,尤其是信息搜寻准确到位的能力。

这类试题难度不大,属于基础题,考生只需搜寻到相关信息作答即可。

以2018年全国卷I的A篇中第三则信息为例(题号为原试卷中的序号):

Washington, D.C. Bicycle Tours

Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.

Duration: 3 hours

Morning or Afternoon, this bike tour is the perfect tour for D. C. newcomers and locals looking to experience Washington, D.C. in a healthy way with minimum effort. Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks. Comfortable bikes and a smooth tour route(路线) make cycling between the sites fun and relaxing.

22. What will you do on the Capital City Bike Tour?

A. Meet famous people.

B. Go to a national park.

C. Visit well-known museums.

D. Enjoy interesting stories.

答案为D。本题测试理解文中具体信息,尤其是信息搜寻准确到位的能力。根据 Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks 选择即可。

2. 根据上下文推断单词和短语的含义,尤其是对词义转换的理解能力。

这类试题主要是测试对关键词或下画线单词、短语意思的理解。

以2018年北京卷D篇第四段为例(题号为原试卷中的序号):

A study from the University of California at Davis suggested that replacing petrol-powered private cars worldwide with electric, self-driving and shared systems could reduce carbon emissions from transportation 80% and cut the cost of transportation infrastructure(基础设施) and operations 40% by 2050. Fewer emissions and cheaper travel sound pretty appealing. The first commercially available driverless cars will almost certainly be **fielded** by ride-hailing services, considering the cost of self-driving technology as well as liability and maintenance issues(责任与维护问题). But driverless car ownership could increase as the prices drop and more people become comfortable with the technology.



49. What does the underlined word “fielded” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Employed. B. Replaced. C. Shared. D. Reduced.

答案为 A。本题测试根据上下文推断单词的含义的能力。结合上下文，商用的无人驾驶汽车将首先在叫车服务领域被应用，比较四个选项，A 项“雇用”意思最接近。B 项“代替”、C 项“分享”与 D 项“减少”均不符合语境。

3. 做出判断和推理，尤其是对细节语义转换理解的能力。

这类试题往往提供给考生有关数字、图表和文字描写等特定情景，要求考生换个角度思考。“横看成岭侧成峰”，其实不同的只是叙述的角度与表述的方式。这类试题在阅读理解题中所占比例较大。

以 2018 年江苏卷 A 篇中 **Admission** 部分为例（题号为原试卷中的序号）：

Admission

\$25.00 recommended for adults, \$12.00 recommended for students, includes the Main Building and The Cloisters(回廊) on the same day; free for children under 12 with an adult.

56. How much may they pay if an 11-year-old girl and her working parents visit the museum?

- A. \$12. B. \$37. C. \$50. D. \$ 62.

答案为 C。本题测试理解文中具体信息，尤其是信息搜寻准确到位的能力以及对细节语义转换理解的能力。根据 **Admission** 信息中 \$25.00 recommended for adults 和 free（免费）for children under 12 with an adult，可以推理出 11 岁的女孩属于免费范围，其父母每人 \$25.00，一家三口总费用就是 \$50。

4. 理解主旨要义，尤其是对文章主旨的概括，添加标题的能力。

这属于对思维能力进行测试的较高层次的试题，包括测试想象思维、逻辑思维以及从局部到整体的概括思维能力等。

虽然一篇文章的细节内容可能很多，但是其核心意思都可以用简洁的一句或几句话来概括，甚至三言两语即可。“归纳”和“概括”重点考查的是在阅读理解文意的基础上对文章进一步分析和整理的能力，它可能要求归纳某一段落的思想内容，也可能要求对整篇文章的中心思想做归纳，如给文章选择合适的标题等。不妨看看 2018 年全国卷 II 的 D 篇（题号为原试卷中的序号）：

We've all been there: in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane, surrounded by people who are, like us, deeply focused on their smartphones or, worse, struggling with the uncomfortable silence.

What's the problem? It's possible that we all have compromised conversational intelligence. It's more likely that none of us start a conversation because it's awkward and challenging, or we think it's annoying and unnecessary. But the next time you find yourself among strangers, consider that small talk is worth the trouble. Experts say it's an invaluable social practice that results in big benefits.



Dismissing small talk as unimportant is easy, but we can't forget that deep relationships wouldn't even exist if it weren't for casual conversation. Small talk is the grease(润滑剂) for social communication, says Bernardo Carducci, director of the Shyness Research Institute at Indiana University Southeast. "Almost every great love story and each big business deal begins with small talk," he explains. "The key to successful small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them."

In a 2014 study, Elizabeth Dunn, associate professor of psychology at UBC, invited people on their way into a coffee shop. One group was asked to seek out an interaction(互动) with its waiter; the other, to speak only when necessary. The results showed that those who chatted with their server reported significantly higher positive feelings and a better coffee shop experience. "It's not that talking to the waiter is better than talking to your husband," says Dunn. "But interactions with peripheral(边缘的) members of our social network matter for our well-being also."

Dunn believes that people who reach out to strangers feel a significantly greater sense of belonging, a bond with others. Carducci believes developing such a sense of belonging starts with small talk. "Small talk is the basis of good manners," he says.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Conversation Counts

B. Ways of Making Small Talk

C. Benefits of Small Talk

D. Uncomfortable Silence

答案为 C。本题测试理解主旨要义，尤其是对文章主旨的概括和添加标题的能力。综观全文，谈论的是“闲聊的好处”。A项“会话重要”、B项“闲聊的方式”与D项“不舒服的沉默”均未反映全文主旨，不适合充当本文的标题。

5. 理解文章的基本结构，尤其是概括文章各段落之间关系的能力。

如 2016 年北京卷 D 篇（题号为原试卷中的序号）：

Why College Is Not Home

The college years are supposed to be a time for important growth in autonomy(自主性) and the development of adult identity. However, now they are becoming an extended period of adolescence, during which many of today's students are not shouldered with adult responsibilities.

For previous generations, college was a decisive break from parental control; guidance and support needed to come from people of the same age and from within. In the past two decades, however, continued connection with and dependence on family, thanks to cellphones, email and social media, have increased significantly. Some parents go so far as to help with coursework. Instead of promoting the idea of college as a **passage** from the shelter of the family to autonomy and adult responsibility, universities have given in to the idea that they should provide the same environment as that of the home.



To prepare for increased autonomy and responsibility, college needs to be a time of exploration and experimentation. This process involves “trying on” new ways of thinking about oneself both intellectually(在思维方面) and personally. While we should provide “safe spaces” within colleges, we must also make it safe to express opinions and challenge majority views. Intellectual growth and flexibility are fostered on debate and questioning.

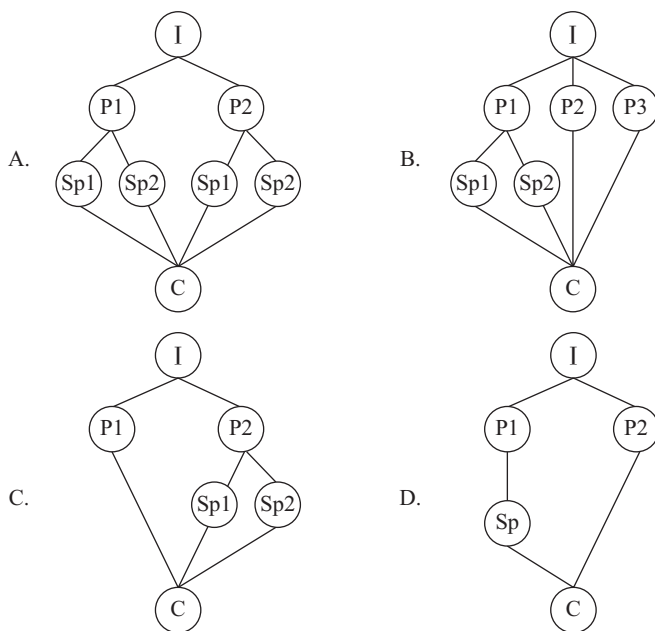
Learning to deal with the social world is equally important. Because a college community(群体) differs from the family, many students will struggle to find a sense of belonging. If students rely on administrators to regulate their social behavior and thinking pattern, they are not facing the challenge of finding an identity within a larger and complex community.

Moreover, the tendency for universities to monitor and shape student behavior runs up against another characteristic of young adults: the response to being controlled by their elders. If acceptable social behavior is too strictly defined(规定) and controlled, the insensitive or aggressive behavior that administrators are seeking to minimize may actually be encouraged.

It is not surprising that young people are likely to burst out, particularly when there are reasons to do so. Our generation once joined hands and stood firm at times of national emergency. What is lacking today is the conflict between adolescent’s desire for autonomy and their understanding of an unsafe world. Therefore, there is the desire for their dorms to be replacement homes and not places to experience intellectual growth.

Every college discussion about community values, social climate and behavior should include recognition of the developmental importance of student autonomy and self-regulation, of the necessary tension between safety and self-discovery.

70. Which of the following shows the development of ideas in the passage?



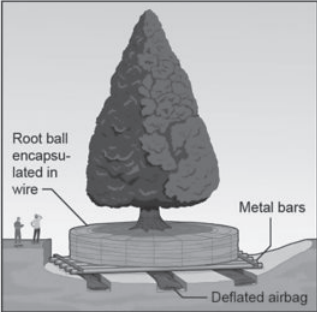


答案为 C。本题测试理解文章的基本结构，尤其是概括文章各段落之间关系的能力。根据第四段 Learning to deal with the social world is equally important 中的 equally important 和第五段中的 Moreover 可以看出，第四段和第五段都是第三段的次要论点，第三段和第二段并列，第一段开端，最后一段总结，故文章结构为 C 项。

2018 年上海卷 B 篇的试题设计也是异曲同工，要求考生根据文章及提供的五张图片，选择古树移植顺序排列正确的选项。下图是发表在 2017 年 8 月 16 日《科学美国人》的原文和配图，上海卷真题没有考查图 1、图 4 与图 8，考生只要能读懂文本中古树移植各步骤的大意，然后对照图片，一一对应排序，问题就迎刃而解了。

How It Works

- 1

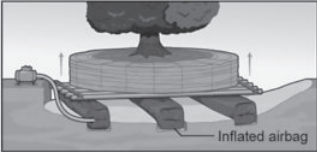


Root ball encapsulated in wire

Metal bars

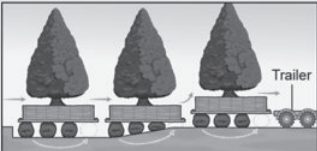
Deflated airbag

Mark Merit and his team at Environmental Design & Davey installed underneath the root ball a platform of seven-inch-diameter, 44-foot-long steel bars and, just below the rods, a first set of uninflated airbags (shown in gray). The team also dug a shallow ramp.
- 2



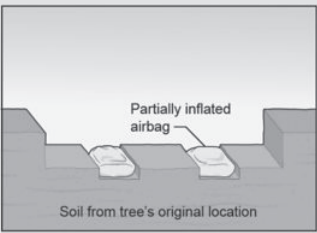
Inflated airbag

In roughly 15 minutes, the movers inflated the airbags to about three feet in diameter to raise the root ball to the surface of the hole.
- 3



Trailer

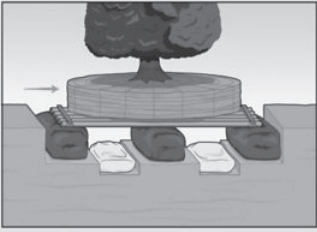
By underinflating the front bags, the team allowed the platform carrying the tree to roll up the ramp and out of the hole while staying level. Hauled by the trailer, the tree rolled along on a bed of airbags, which other team members removed from the back of the platform and replaced in the front. They repeated the process until the tree arrived at the edge of its new home.
- 4



Partially inflated airbag

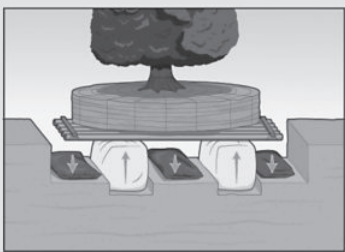
Soil from tree's original location

There a second set of partially inflated bags (shown in white) waited inside the hole. Soil surrounding the sequoia in its original location was relocated as well because trees are more likely to survive a transplant when they move with their original soil.
- 5

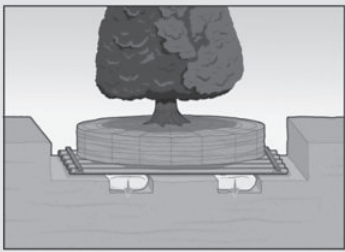


Using the first set of airbags, the movers rolled the platform into the new hole.




6 

The bags waiting there were then inflated further to take the weight of the sequoia while the transportation bags were deflated and removed from under the tree.

7 

The white bags were then deflated in about half an hour to lower the sequoia's root ball to the bottom of its hole. The bags were removed, but the metal bars were left with the tree because they rust and degrade over a number of years.

8 

For the next five years the local park service will monitor and maintain the tree.

6. 理解作者的意图、观点和态度，尤其是综合推理判断能力。

考查推理判断能力是对考生潜在能力的测试。根据文章内容进行推断时要有理有据：有时文章没有现成的结论，要根据文章内容进行合理的推断和想象；有时试题的题目和选项在设计时对文章中的说法变换了叙述角度或表达方式，不能直接看出是否符合文章主旨，需要在正确把握文意的前提下分析判断，从而推理出符合文章内容的正确选项。

以 2018 年浙江卷 C 篇为例（题号为原试卷中的序号）：

As cultural symbols go, the American car is quite young. The Model T Ford was built at the Piquette Plant in Michigan a century ago, with the first rolling off the assembly line(装配线) on September 27, 1908. Only eleven cars were produced the next month. But eventually Henry Ford would build fifteen million of them.