**高考英语结构式阅读助您高效精准解题**

**Part1：读逻辑：**

**文章微观逻辑规律①：顺承（解释或者并列）**

The Cost of Higher Education

Individuals (个人) should pay for their higher education.

A university education is of huge and direct benefit to the individual. Graduates earn more than non-graduates. Meanwhile, social mobility is ever more dependent on having a degree. However, only some people have it. So the individual, not the taxpayers, should pay for it. There are pressing calls on the resources (资源) of the government. Using taxpayers' money to help a small number of people to earn high incomes in the future is not one of them.

Full government funding (资助) is not very good for universities. Adam Smith worked in a Scottish university whose teachers lived off student fees. He knew and looked down upon 18th-century Oxford, where the academics lived comfortably off the income received from the government. Guaranteed salaries, Smith argued, were the enemy of hard work; and when the academics were lazy and incompetent, the students were similarly lazy.

If students have to pay for their education, they not only work harder, but also demand more from their teachers. And their teachers have to keep them satisfied. If that means taking teaching seriously, and giving less time to their own research interests, that is surely something to celebrate.

Many people believe that higher education should be free because it is good for the economy (经济). Many graduates clearly do contribute to national wealth, but so do all the businesses that invest (投资) and create jobs. If you believe that the government should pay for higher education because graduates are economically productive, you should also believe that the government should pay part of business costs. Anyone promising to create jobs should receive a gift of capital from the government to invest. Therefore, it is the individual, not the government, who should pay for their university education.

2. The author thinks that with full government funding

A. teachers are less satisfied

B. students are more demanding

C. students will become more competent

D. teachers will spend less time on teaching

（2020年1月浙江）

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is road testing a new way to keep winter roads ice-free — by spreading on them cheese brine, the salty liquid used to make soft cheeses, like mozzarella.

Wisconsin, also called “America’s Dairyland,” is famous for its cheese. The state produced 2.8 billion pounds of cheese last year! As a result, there was a lot of leftover cheese brine. Disposing of（处置）the brine can be expensive. So what should cheese makers do with the waste?

Normally, towns use rock salt to de-ice streets. The salt lowers water’s freezing point, causing ice to melt（融化）. But using cheese brine could help both cheese producers and cities save money, while keeping roads safe. Cheese brine has salt in it, which, like the rock salt, helps lower water’s freezing point.

In addition to saving money, cheese brine could also be a more eco-friendly option. Many people suspect that all the rock salt used every winter is harming the environment.

Rock salt is made of sodium chloride, the same compound（化合物）in ordinary table salt. Sounds harmless, right? But while you probably add only a small amount of salt to your food, road crews spread about 20 million tons of salt on U. S. roads every year!

The chemical washes off roads and goes into the ground. There it can pollute drinking water, harm plants, and eat away soil. By spreading cheese brine on streets before adding a layer of rock salt, Milwaukee may be able to cut its rock salt use by 30 percent.

Cheese brine has a downside too — a smell similar to that of bad milk. “I don’t really mind it,” Emil Norby told Modern Farmer magazine. He works for one of Wisconsin’s county highway commissions and came up with the idea of using cheese brine. “Our roads smell like Wisconsin!” he said.

25. What is a benefit of using cheese brine on roads?

A. Improving air quality.

B. Increasing sales of rock salt.

C. Reducing water pollution.

D. Saving the cheese industry.

We may be only three weeks into December, but artist Jonnie Hartman has been in the holiday spirit for months, designing and building the Grand America Holiday Window Stroll.

The goal with each window stroll is to create playful and uplifting displays (展示), according to Hartman. “I really try to do something lighthearted, something whimsical, that is, something everyone can connect with and maybe not see every day in the real world,” Hartman said.

She designs all of the window displays by hand, starting with pencil sketches, then illustrating the designs on her computer and sending parts of the drawings to be printed. From there, Hartman works with a team of five people to build the displays, creating, sewing and embellishing (润色) many elements by hand.

However, a challenge Hartman has faced over the years as she has designed the displays is making sure all of the measurements are right for elements to fit inside the windows.

“When I was in college, I was an art major, and I thought, 'I don't need math. I will never use it. I'm an artist,' and guess what, it's the most important thing that I use, ''Hartman said. “If I don't get that right, then the windows don't fit, the pieces don't come together and it just doesn't work out.”

The holiday window stroll gives Hartman a unique opportunity to hear feedback from those who observe her creations, which is something she doesn't always get to experience with her other artworks. She said it's fun to hear people's reactions as they go through the holiday window stroll.

“It just makes me happy that I can kind of set the tone for people's holiday season and just maybe bring a smile to their face,” Hartman said.

(1)Which of the following can replace the underlined word “whimsical” in Paragraph 2?

A.Serious. B.Exciting. C.Unusual. D.Ordinary.

**文章微观逻辑规律②：转折逻辑**

(2005 福建 C)

Walk through the Amazon rainforest today and you will find it is steamy, warm, damp and thick. But if you had been around 15,000 years ago, during the last ice age, would it have been the same? For more than 30 years, scientists have been arguing about how rainforests like the Amazon might have reacted (反应) to the cold, dry climates of the ice ages, but until now, no one has reached a satisfying answer.

Rainforests like the Amazon are important for mopping up CO2 from the atmosphere and helping to slow global warming. Currently the trees in the Amazon take in around 500 million tonnes of CO2 each year; equal to the total amount of CO2 giving off in the UK each year. But how will the Amazon react to future climate change? If it gets drier, will it still survive and continue to draw down CO2? Scientists hope that they will be able to learn in advance how the rainforest will manage in the future by understanding how rainforests reacted to climate change in the past.

Unfortunately, getting into the Amazon rainforest and collecting information are very difficult. To study past climate, scientists need to look at fossilized pollen, kept in lake muds. Going back to the last ice age means drilling deep down into lake sediments (沉淀物), which requires specialized equipment and heavy machinery. There are very few roads and paths, or places to land helicopters and aeroplanes. Rivers tend to be the easiest way to enter the forest, but this still leaves vast areas between the rivers completely unsampled (未取样). So far, only a handful of cores have been drilled that go back to the last ice age and none of them provide enough information to prove how the Amazon rainforest reacts to climate change.

2. How will the Amazon rainforest react to future climate change?

A. It’ll get drier and continue to remove CO2. B. It’ll remain steamy, warm, damp and thick.

C. It’ll get warmer and then colder and drier. D. There is no exact answer up to present.

PEOPLE may use the expression “birdbrain” in English to talk about someone who is stupid, but crows prove that this is unfair. Now it has been discovered that crows may understand analogies（类推法） .

To test this ability in animals, scientists do “relational matching-to-sample (RMTS)”tests. If a pair was AA, for example, then picking BB to match it would be correct.

An international team led by Edward Wasserman in the US first trained two crows to match things by color1, shape, and number in what is called“ identity matching-to-sample (IMTS)” , then moved onto RMTS.

For the IMTS test, the birds were put in a cage with a plastic tray that had three cards and two cups in it. The card in the middle was the sample card. The cups on either side were covered with the other two cards. One was the same as the sample, while the other wasn’ t. The cup with the card that matched the sample card contained two worms to eat.

In the second part of the experiment, the birds were tested with relational matching pairs. A card with two same- sized circles, for example, meant they should pick the test card with two same-sized squares and not two different-sized circles.

The birds did well in the more difficult test and picked the correct card more than three quarters of the time.

Wasserman was surprised that crows were able to solve the problem without any training in RMTS. He said in a news release: “Honestly, if it was only by force that the crows showed this learning, then it would have been an impressive result. But this was spontaneous.”

So perhaps it’ s time to stop saying ” birdbrain” permanently.

30. The underlined word“spontaneous”is closest in meaning \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. natural B. creative C. typical D. brilliant

Ask a man in the street what education is for，and an immediate response might be “for equipping young people with the skills to get a job”．Well，yes，but is education not about a lot more than that?

Indeed，I would argue that it is because our British education holds a higher ideal(理想)—equipping young people with self­confidence and an understanding of the world around them—that it is booming internationally.

Yet I believe that what makes our education great is being threatened by the ever increasing focus on teaching to the test. The focus has arisen because only by testing children can we know what progress they have made. It’s a paradox(自相矛盾)，since the curriculum changes that are taking effect were designed to widen young people’s knowledge of the world around them.

But please do not misunderstand me. I am not suggesting that tests should be withdrawn. I am saying that schools need to have the confidence to aim much higher and wider than teaching to the test. They should put a rich learning experience for students first；the test should be used to validate(证实) learning，not an end in itself.

Teachers count. A good many subject teachers know their departments have been short­changing their students，but they lack the self­confidence and support to move away from teaching to the test. So，what is the secret to getting back on track？What good schools have known all along is that a staffroom full of teachers with a good knowledge of what they are teaching，together with a passion and skill for communicating it，lies at the heart of the best education. Teachers’insistence on putting their love of subjects first will produce more engaged(参与) students. And with more engaged students often come better examination results，greater self­confidence and so on.

Schools should also find the self­confidence to put a focus on inspiring teachers who are keen to broaden what they teach .In this way，I believe educational achievement will improve.

27.Which belongs to the purpose of education according to the author?

A.Helping young people to have a job.

B.Preparing students for all kinds of tests.

C.Making young people behave confidently.

D.Enabling young people to succeed in life.

It’s good to share, right? Growing up as kids we are told to share our toys and not be selfish. We also live in an age where discussing our feelings is encouraged. But when does it all become too much? With new crazes trending all the time, such as dance challenges and wearing a pillow as a dress, the question is: when can sharing become oversharing on social media?

What is oversharing? The term has become associated with social media, but it isn’t exclusive to this platform. Imagine you head to a party and you meet someone. Within five minutes they have divulged intimate details about their life. While some of us may try to escape these people, according to marriage therapist Carolyn Cole, this form of oversharing could come from a strong desire to connect with someone. But how does this translate to social media?

Dr Christopher Hand, a lecturer in cyberpsychology, says the more details people disclose, the less sympathy we express when things go wrong. This could be due to a belief that we attract our own negative experiences the more we share them. It seems that sadfishing, the idea of searching for sympathy by oversharing, is generally seen as negative rather than the cry for help it could actually be.

However, Dr Hand’s research also seems to suggest that the more we post on a platform, the more socially attractive we become – provided that the posts that we bang out are positive. Even back in 2015, Gwendolyn Seidman PhD, said that we should avoiding whining and being negative online. We should also steer clear of showing off, bragging or flexing, as it’s now known – especially about our love lives. It makes sense – if your date is going ‘that well’, would you really have time to share a photo with text?

So, how can you know if you are oversharing? Well, why not ask your friends in real life. They would probably be more than happy to tell you if your posts about your breakfast or your gripes about your lack of money really are too much.

27. What does the underlined word “exclusive” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Unique

B. similar

C. relevant

D. fundamental

**文章微观逻辑规律③：因果逻辑（显性、隐性）**

At a recent conference in Hong Kong, Jim Rogers, a Wall Street tycoon（商业大享）, played for the other participants a video of his daughter reciting aloud a classical Chinese poem. This is not the first time Happy Rogers, the elder daughter of the global investor, has exhibited her fluency in the Chinese language.

While it is not uncommon for young Chinese language learners to recite ancient poems, Happy spoke in classical Chinese with a fluency that could make even some native Chinese speakers envious.

And recently, during US President Donald Trump’s visit to China, his granddaughter Arabella’s recital of Chinese poems went viral on the internet, making the five-year-old a “popular figure” among Chinese audiences. There is a long list of foreign celebrities and their children learning Chinese, which includes Amazon founder Jeff Bezos’ four children and Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg and his daughter. And Prince Willam, Duke of Cambridge, media reports say, studied Chinese as a compulsory subject in school.

The growing enthusiasm of people in other countries to learn Chinese comes from their love for Chinese culture, which carries a cultural charm beyond national boundaries. China’s economic and social development is another important factor why many people overseas have become interested in the Chinese language and culture. As the world’s most populous country and the second-largest economy, China for years has accounted for the largest number of students studying in other countries, which might also have made people overseas interested in the Chinese language.

26. What does the underlined phrase “went viral” mean in Paragraph 3?

A. spread wildly B. got sick C. caused laughter D. went wrong

Researchers say they have translated the meaning of gestures that wild chimpanzees(黑猩猩）use to communicate. They say wild chimps communicate 19 specific messages to one another with a "vocabulary" of 66 gestures. The scientists discovered this by following and filming groups of chimps in Uganda, and examining more than 5,000 incidents of these meaningful exchanges.

Dr Catherine Hobaiter, who led the research, said that this was the only form of intentional communication to be recorded in the animal kingdom. Only humans and chimps, she said, had a system of communication where they deliberately sent a message to another group member.

“That's what's so amazing about chimp gestures,” she said. "They're the only thing that looks like human language in that respect. ”

Although previous research has shown that apes and monkeys can understand complex information from another animal's call, the animals do not appear to use their voices intentionally to communicate messages. This was a significant difference between calls and gestures,Dr Hobaiter said.

Chimps will check to see if they have the attention of the animal with which they wish to communicate. In one case, a mother presents her foot to her crying baby, signalling:"Climb on me." The youngster immediately jumps on to its mother's back and they travel off together."The big message from this study is that there is another species(物种） out there that is meaningful in its communication, so that's not unique to humans," said Dr Hobaiter.

Dr Susanne Shultz, an evolutionary biologist from the University of Manchester, said the study was praiseworthy in seeking to enrich our knowledge of the evolution of human language. But, she added, the results were “a little disappointing".

“The vagueness of the gesture meanings suggests either that the chimps have little to communicate,or we are still missing a lot of the information contained in their gestures and actions,”she said. “Moreover, the meanings seem to not go beyond what other animals convey with non-verbal communication. So, it seems the gulf remains. ”

29. What does the underlined word "gulf" in the last paragraph mean?

A. Difference.

B. Conflict.

C. Balance.

D. Connection.

**Part 2:读结构**

（嘉兴市2020-2021高二英语期末卷）I began to notice how multiplication worked **magic**. I saw how a little handful of seeds could produce a garden full of food, how having two rabbits could soon give you twenty, how a few caring words could heal a hurting heart. And I saw how a single act of loving-kindness could travel from person to person, heart to heart, and soul to soul until it circled the world.

22. How did the author express amazement at multiplication in paragraph 2？

1. By listing data B. By describing scene

C. By giving examples D. By comparing opinions.

**Part 3：读主旨**

（2020年1月浙江）Today’s world is not an easy adjustment for young adults. A key skill set for success is persistence (毅力)，a characteristic that researchers say is heavily influenced by fathers. Researchers from Brigham Young University discovered that fathers are in a unique position to help their adolescent children learn persistence.

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

A. Three Characteristics of Authoritative Fathers

B. Key Skills for Young Adults to Succeed in Future

C. Children Tend to Learn Determination from Father

D. Family Relationship Influences School Performance

A new study from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine suggests that getting out of bed when you can’t sleep might prevent your sleepless night from becoming chronic insomnia (慢性失眠).

After monitoring the sleep habits of 416 participants for one year, researchers found that night owls who restricted their time in bed were more likely to…

While this advice may seem counterintuitive at first, it makes sense once you understand what causes your sleeplessness…

So if you’re struggling to fall asleep at night, try getting out of bed and using that time…

24. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Sleepless? Get Out of Bed.

B. Advice on Sleeping Problems.

C. Avoiding Chronic Insomnia.

D. Taking a Nap During the Day.

**Part 4：读态度**

(2020年7月浙江）For all of Bellevue's success, adaptive signals are not a cure-all for jammed roadways. Kevin Balke, a research engineer at the Texas A&M University Transportation Institute, says that while smart lights can be particularly beneficial for some cities, others are so jammed that only a sharp reduction in the number of cars on the road will make a meaningful difference. “It's not going to fix everything, but adaptive signals have some benefits for smaller cities,” he says.

26. What does Kevin Balke say about adaptive signals?

A. They work better on broad roads.

B. They should be used in other cities.

C. They have greatly reduced traffic on the road.

D. They are less helpful in cities seriously jammed.

**Part 5：读主语**

* (2019荷泽模拟）Every man dreams of having a good car. With luxury cars, like Bentley, Lamborghini and Rolls-Royce, going into the world of SUVs, if you have deep pockets, you will be spoilt for choice.
* **◆Lamborghini Aventador SVJ**
* Using a new aerodynamic system allows it to set a car lap record of 6: 44 97 at Nurburgring, one of the longest and most challenging circuits in the world. Plus, carbon fiber can be seen everywhere, which makes the car strong and lightweight. There’re only 900 being built and you’ll need to cough up $517, 770 to buy one.

【小题1】What’s special about Lamborghini Aventador SVJ?

A．It offers two gas engines. B．It is an all-electric SUV.

C．It uses lightweight materials D．It has the most challenging circuit.