**阅读理解C篇说明文满分攻略教学设计**

**近几年高考真题阅读理解C篇题型统计分析**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 高考真题C篇阅读 | 体裁与主题 | 词数统计 | 题目类型构成 |
| 主旨大意 | 细节理解 | 推理判 断 | 词义猜测 |
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**文章特点：**近几年高考真题对比发现，C篇阅读理解文本基本都是说明文，文章结构严谨，层次分明，段落清晰，逻辑性强。说明文阅读的切入点：篇章结构特点，篇章结构一般有两种：事物说明文（有关事物的介绍）多采用总分式，其中“分”的部分又常按并列方式安排；与事理说明文（事理的阐释）多用递进式，一层一层论据剖析证明事理。

**命题维度：**高考命题者对阅读理解设置的问题往往反映了一篇文章的主要信息和脉络，通常从以下几个维度设题：

1.段首、段尾句：第一段首句或末句往往是该段的主题句。因此，命题者一般针对它们设置主旨大意题目。

2. 特殊标点处：破折号、冒号、括号、引号后的内容往往是对前面内容的进一步解释、说明或补充。命题者针对这些标点符号后的内容设置细节理解、推理判断、主旨大意等题目。

3. 转折、对比处：一般来说，表示转折意义的信号词but、howerer、yet、on the contrary、in fact或体现对比关系的提示词unlike、while等后面的内容往往是表意重点。因此，命题者常常抓住这一特点设置推理判断、观点态度等题目。

4. 引用人物论断处：为了表达自己的观点或使论点更有说服力，作者常常引用他人的论断或重要发现进行证明。命题者常常针对它们设置推理判断题目。

5. 举例子、打比方处：为了使自己的观点更有说服力，作者常采用举例子或打比方等方法。

6. 体现因果关系处：命题者常常针对体现因果关系的because、for、as、since、now that、as a result、consequently、result in、result from等信号词设置细节理解、推理判断、观点态度题目。

7. 复杂句式处：复杂句式一般包括同位语、插入语、长难句等，它们往往对考生准确理解文意形成障碍。命题者往往针对这些复杂句式设置词义猜测、推理判断等题目。

**命题特点：**

 命题角度明确，要么是说明的主题（事理或事物），要么就是关键段落的概括把握，要么就是重点信息的浓缩提炼，基本不会上升到太抽象和转弯过多的推理。选项设置上正确选项主要是对原文信息的近义替换或者概括转述，干扰信息主要是简单直接的拿来原文中原词的简单拼凑，稍加对比就能识别逻辑的问题，理解层面的干扰性不强。

**C篇阅读解题策略------三步简化法**

1. 简化文章结构，提炼文章大意---通读全文，快读细读交替进行，按上述标记关键信息，然后归纳段落大意。总之：快速阅读 定中心----分层次----找联络

（2）简化题干，提炼出关键词------按词索骥，到文中精准定位。

（3）简化长难句，精准对比匹配---横向简化相关长难句，纵向对比选项找差异，与原文关键信息比对。

**小结：**

三步简化法是针对主题明确，结构严谨清晰，语言严肃客观，句式复杂丰富，而设题却针对直接的说明文阅读的简便易行、行之有效的解题方法。阅读时定中心，分层次，找关联，平时的阅读训练中一定要养成拿笔进行圈点勾画的好习惯，找转折，找研究结论，概念解释等信息。做题时提炼重点，精准对比匹配，将三步法用会用好用熟，切不可漫无目的地随意阅读，自以为是地附会主旨。

掌握了三步简化法，就获取了阅读英语说明文的关键钥匙。因为厘清了文章的脉络，弄懂了文章的主旨，就不会在模棱两可的表述中迷失方向，得出错误的判断或结论。当做题速度提高了，准确率提高了，做题的自信心也上来了，英语学习的能力也在潜移默化中提升了。

**阅读理解C篇说明文满分攻略学案**

**Passage1（2022年6月浙江卷）**

Many people believe that working to the maximum is the secret to success, but research has found that moderation（适度）also gets results on the job.

In a study led by Ellen Langer of Harvard University, researchers asked people to translate sentences into a new a made-up language. Subjects who practiced the language moderately beforehand made fewer errors than those who practiced extensively or not at all. High levels of knowledge can make people too attached to traditional ways of viewing problems across fields the arts, sciences, and politics. High conscientiousness is related to lower job performance, especially in simple jobs where it doesn't pay to be a perfectionist.

How long we stay on the clock and how we spend that time are under careful examination in many workplaces. The young banker who eats lunch at his desk is probably seen as a go-getter, while his colleagues who chat over a relaxed conference-room meal get dirty looks from the corner office. “People from cultures that value relationships more than ours does are shocked by the thought of eating alone in front of a computer", says Art Markman, a professor of psychology at the University of Texas, Austin. Social interaction has been shown to lift mood（情绪）and get people thinking in new directions and in ways that could help improve any post-lunch effort.

Markman also promotes off-task time. "Part of being a good thinker is experiencing things that are seemingly unrelated to what you are working on at the moment but give you fresh ideas about your work," he says. “Also, there is a lot of research showing that a positive mood leads to higher levels of productivity and creativity. So, when people do things to increase their life satisfaction, they also make themselves more effective at work.”

27. What does Ellen Langer's study show?

A. It is worthwhile to be a perfectionist

B. Translation makes people knowledgeable.

C. Simpler jobs require greater caution.

D. Moderate effort produces the best result.

28. The underlined word "go-getter" in paragraph 3 refers to someone who.

A. is good at handling pressure B. works hard to become successful

C. a has a natural talent for his job. D. gets on well with his co-workers

29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. A good thinker is able to inspire other people.

B. Experience unrelated to your job is useless.

C. A cheerful mood helps make a creative mind.

D. Focusing on what you do raises productivity.

30. What does the text seem to advocate?

A. Middle-of-the-road work habits.

B. Balance between work and family.

C. Long-standing cultural traditions.

D. Harmony in the work environment.

**Passage2（2020浙江，C）**

Challenging work that requires lots of analytical thinking, planning and other managerial skills might help your brain stay sharp as you age, a study published Wednesday in the journal *Neurology* suggests.

Researchers from the University of Leipzig in Germany gathered more than 1, 000 retired workers who were over age 75 and assessed the volunteers’ memory and thinking skills through a battery of tests. Then, for eight years, the scientists asked the same group to come back to the lab every 18 months to take the same sorts of tests.

Those who had held mentally stimulating(刺激), demanding jobs before retirement tended to do the best on the tests. And they tended to lose cognitive(认知) function at a much slower rate than those with the least mentally challenging jobs. The results held true even after the scientists accounted for the participants’ overall health status.

“This works just like physical exercise, ” says Francisca Then, who led the study. “After a long run, you may feel like you’re in pain, you may feel tired. But it makes you fit. After a long day at work-sure, you will feel tired, but it can help your brain stay healthy. ”

It's not just corporate jobs, or even paid work that can help keep your brain fit, Then points out. A waiter’s job, for example, that requires multitasking, teamwork and decision-making could be just as stimulating as any high-level office work. And “running a family household requires high-level planning and coordinating(协调), ” she says. “You have to organize the activities of the children and take care of the bills and groceries. ”

Of course, our brains can decline as we grow older for lots of reasons-including other environmental influences or genetic factors. Still, continuing to challenge yourself mentally and keeping your mind busy can only help.

1. Why did the scientists ask the volunteersto take the tests?

A. To assess their health status. B. To evaluate their work habits.

C. To analyze their personality. D. To measure their mental ability.

2. How does Francisca Then explain her findings in paragraph 4?

A. By using an expert’s words. B. By making a comparison.

C. By referring to another study. D. By introducing a concept.

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

A. Retired Workers Can Pick Up New Skills

B. Old People Should Take Challenging Jobs

C. Your Tough Job Might Help Keep You Sharp

D. Cognitive Function May Decline As You Age

**Passage 3（2021 新课标新高考I ， C）**

When the explorers first set foot upon the continent of North America, the skies and lands were alive with an astonishing variety of wildlife. Native Americans had taken care of these precious natural resources wisely. Unfortunately, it took the explorers and the settlers who followed only a few decades to decimate a large part of these resources. Millions of waterfowl(水禽) were killed at the hands of market hunters and a handful of overly ambitious sportsmen. Millions of acres of wetlands were dried to feed and house the ever-increasing populations, greatly reducing waterfowl habitat.

In 1934, with the passage of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (Act), an increasingly concerned nation took firm action to stop the destruction of migratory(迁徙的) waterfowl and the wetlands so vital to their survival. Under this Act, all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and over must annually purchase and carry a Federal Duck Stamp. The very first Federal Duck Stamp was designed by J.N. “Ding” Darling, a political cartoonist from Des Moines, Lowa, who at that time was appointed by President Franklin Roosevelt as Director of the Bureau of Biological Survey. Hunters willingly pay the stamp price to ensure the survival of our natural resources.

About 98 cents of every duck stamp dollar goes directly into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund to purchase wetlands and wildlife habitat for inclusion into the National Wildlife Refuge System — a fact that ensures this land will be protected and available for all generations to come. Since 1934, better than half a billion dollars has gone into that Fund to purchase more than 5 million acres of habitat. Little wonder the Federal Duck Stamp Program has been called one of the most successful conservation programs ever initiated.

28. What was a cause of the waterfowl population decline in North America?

A. Loss of wetlands. B. Popularity of water sports.

C. Pollution of rivers. D. Arrival of other wild animals.

29. What does the underlined word “decimate” mean in the first paragraph?

A. Acquire. B. Export. C. Destroy. D. Distribute.

30. What is a direct result of the Act passed in 1934?

A. The stamp price has gone down. B. The migratory birds have flown away.

C. The hunters have stopped hunting. D. The government has collected money.

31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

A. The Federal Duck Stamp Story B. The National Wildlife Refuge System

C. The Benefits of Saving Waterfowl D. The History of Migratory Bird Hunting

**Passage4（2021年6月浙江卷，C）**

If you ever get the impression that your dog can “tell” whether you look content or annoyed, you may be onto something. Dogs may indeed be able to distinguish between happy and angry human faces, according to a new study.

Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs to distinguish between images(图像)of the same person making either a happy or an angry face. During the training stage, each dog was shown only the upper half or the lower half of the person’s face. The researchers then tested the dogs’ ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person’s face on images totally different from the ones used in training. The researchers found that the dogs were able to pick the angry or happy face by touching a picture of it with their noses more often than one would expect by random chance.

The study showed the animals had figured out how to apply what they learned about human faces during training to new faces in the testing stage. “We can rule out that the dogs simply distinguish between the pictures based on a simple cue, such as the sight of teeth,” said study author Corsin Muller. “Instead, our results suggest that the successful dogs realized that a smiling mouth means the same thing as smiling eyes, and the same rule applies to an angry mouth having the same meaning as angry eyes.”

“With our study, we think we can now confidently conclude that at least some dogs can distinguish human facial expressions,” Muller told Live Science.

At this point, it is not clear why dogs seem to be equipped with the ability to recognize different facial expressions in humans. “To us, the most likely explanation appears to be that the basis lies in their living with humans, which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions,” and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them, Muller said.

28. The new study focused on whether dogs can.

A. distinguish shapes B. make sense of human faces

C. feel happy or angry D. communicate with each other

29. What can we learn about the study from paragraph 2?

A. Researchers tested the dogs in random order. B. Diverse methods were adopted during training.

C. Pictures used in the two stages were different D. The dogs were photographed before the lest.

30. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. A suggestion for future studies. B. A possible reason for the study findings.

C. A major limitation of the study D. An explanation of the research method.

**Passage5（2020天津，C）**

For people, who are interested in sound, the field of sound technology is definitely making noise. In the past, sound engineers worked in the back rooms of recording studios, but many of today’s sound professionals are sharing their knowledge and experience with professionals in other fields to create new products based on the phenomenon we call sound.

Sound can be used as a weapon. Imagine that a police officer is chasing a thief. The thief tries to escape. And the officer can’t let him get away. He pulls out a special device, points it at the suspect, and switches it on. The thief drops to the ground. This new weapon is called a Long Range Acoustic Device(LRAD, 远程定向声波发射器). It produces a deafening sound so painful that it temporarily disables a person. The noise from the LRAD is directed like a ray of light and travels only into the ears of that person, but it is not deadly.

For those who hunger for some peace and quiet, sound can now create silence. Let’s say you are at the airport, and the little boy on the seat next to you is humming(哼唱) a short commercial song. He hums it over and over again, and you are about to go crazy. Thanks to the Silence Machine, a British invention, you can get rid of the sound without upsetting the boy or his parents. One may wonder how the Silence Machine works. Well, it functions by analyzing the waves of the incoming sound and creating a second set of outgoing waves. The two sets of waves cancel each other out. Simply turn the machine or point it at the target, and your peace and quiet comes back.

Directed sound is a new technology that allows companies to use sound in much the same way spotlights(聚光灯) are used in the theater. A spotlight lights up only one section of a stage; similarly, “spotsound” creates a circle of sound in on targeted area. This can be useful for businesses such as restaurants and stores because it offers a new way to attract customers. Restaurants can offer a choice of music along with the various food choices on the menu, allowing customers more control over the atmosphere in which they are dining. Directed sound is also beginning to appear in shopping centers and even at homes.

1. What could be inferred from Paragraph 2 about the effect of the LRAD?

A. It causes temporary hearing loss. B. It slows down a running man.

C. It makes it easy to identify a suspect. D. It keeps the suspect from hurting others.

2. The Silence Machine is a device specially designed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. silence the people around you B. remove the sound of commercials

C. block the incoming sound waves D. stop unwanted sound from affecting you

3. What feature do spotsounds and spotlights share?

A. They travel in circles. B. They clear the atmosphere.

C. They can be transformed into energy. D. They can be directed onto a specific area.

4. Directed sound can be used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. creative designs of restaurant menus B. ideal sound effects on the theater stage

C. different choices of music for businesses D. strict control over any suspicious customer

5. What does the passage focus on?

A. How professionals invented sound products. B. Inventions in the field of sound technology.

C. The growing interest in the study of sound. D. How sound engineers work in their studios.

**学案练习答案及解析**

**Passage 1（2022年6月浙江卷）**

【答案】7. D 8. B 9. C 10. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了许多人认为工作到最大限度是成功的秘诀，但研究发现，适度的工作也会带来成果。所以要适度工作，工作时要有积极的情绪，这会让自己在工作中更有效率。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Many people believe that working to the maximum is the secret to success, but research has found that moderation(适度) also gets results on the job.(许多人认为工作到最大限度是成功的秘诀，但研究发现，适度的工作也会带来成果。)”和第二段中“In a study led by Ellen Langer of Harvard University, researchers asked people to translate sentences into a new a made-up language. Subjects who practiced the language moderately beforehand made fewer errors than those who practiced extensively or not at all.(在哈佛大学Ellen Langer领导的一项研究中，研究人员要求人们将句子翻译成一种新的虚构的语言。那些事先适度练习这门语言的受试者比那些全力练习或根本不练习的受试者犯的错误要少。)”可知，第一段提出主题，即适度的工作也会带来成果，接着第二段作者用Ellen Langer的研究来证明这一点，由此可推知，Ellen Langer的研究表明适度的努力会产生最好的结果。故选D。

【8题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线单词下文“while his colleagues who chat over a relaxed conference-room meal get dirty looks from the corner office.(而他那些在会议室吃饭时闲聊的同事们则在角落办公室里得到不屑的目光。)”可知，while前后是对比关系，那些在会议室吃饭时闲聊的同事会得到别人不屑的目光，即被认为不努力工作，相反，那些在办公桌前吃午饭的年轻银行家可能被视为是一个努力工作以求成功的人，由此可知，划线单词go-getter，指的是那些努力工作以求成功的人，故选B。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Also, there is a lot of research showing that a positive mood leads to higher levels of productivity and creativity.(此外，许多研究表明，积极的情绪能够提高生产力和创造力。 )”可知，积极的情绪能够提高生产力和创造力，由此可推知，愉快的心情有助于创造性思维。故选C。

【10题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中“but research has found that moderation(适度) also gets results on the job.(但研究发现，适度的工作也会带来成果)”和第二段中“High conscientiousness is related to lower job performance, especially in simple jobs where it doesn’t pay to be a perfectionist.(高尽责性与低工作表现有关，尤其是在简单的工作中，追求完美并不值得。)”可知，文章主要介绍研究表明适度的工作也会带来成果，所以文章提倡适度工作，即中庸的工作习惯。故选A。

**Passage 2（2020年浙江，C）**

这是一篇说明文。《神经病学》杂志发布的一则研究显示，需要大量的分析思考、细致规划和其他管理技能有挑战性的工作，有可能会帮助你的大脑随着年龄的增长而保持敏锐。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“Researchers from the University of Leipzig in Germany gathered more than 1,000 retired workers who were over age 75 and assessed the volunteers’ memory and thinking skills through a battery of tests.(来自德国莱比锡大学的研究人员召集了1000多名75岁以上的退休老人，并通过一系列的测试对他们的记忆力和思维能力进行了评估。)”可知，科学家让志愿者做测试是为了测试他们的心智能力。故选D项。

【2题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中Francisca Then说的话“This works just like physical exercise,( 这就像体育锻炼一样有效。)”及接下来进一步的解释“长跑后人就会感到痛苦和疲惫，但它确实能强身健体。工作一天下来会感到劳累，但这也使你的大脑处于健康状态”可知，Francisca Then是通过与“身体锻炼”作比较来解释他的发现的。故选B项。

【3题详解】

主旨大意题。第一段“Challenging work that requires lots of analytical thinking, planning and other managerial skills might help your brain stay sharp as you age(需要大量的分析思考、细致规划和其他管理技能有挑战性的工作，有可能会帮助你的大脑随着年龄的增长而保持敏锐。)”是本文的主题句，结合全文内容可知，文章主要讲述了有挑战性的工作可能会使大脑保持敏捷，所以C项“困难的工作可能有助于大脑保持敏捷”适合作本文标题。故选C项。

**Passage3（2021年新高考I卷—鲁粤闽湘鄂苏冀C篇）**

**【答案】**28.A  29.C   30.D  31.A

**【解析】**本文是一篇说明文。本文讲述了美国鸭票的故事，由于美国移民的大量流入，对于农地和住房的急需大量的水禽栖息地被破坏导致美国水禽骤减，因此美国发行了鸭票，狩猎者只有购买了鸭票才能狩猎，而鸭票的部分收入进入到了用于购买水禽栖息地的基金，从而保护了水禽。

28.细节理解题。根据第一段“Millions of acres of wetlands were dried to feed and house the ever- increasing populations, greatly reducing waterfowl habitat.”可知，上百万公顷的湿地被抽干用作农地或者修建住房，极大地减少了水禽的栖息地，故可知，栖息地的减少导致了水禽数量的下降，故选A。

29.词义猜测题。根据前一句“NativeAmericans had taken care of the precious natural resources wisely.”可知，北美的土著人把这些珍贵的自然资源保护的很合理，本句中的“Unfortunately” 可知，本句与上一句形成了转折，前一句陈述北美土著人做的好的地方，故可知，本句阐述 移民者做的不好的地方，即移民者破坏了这些自然资源，故画线词意思是“破坏”。A. Acquire获得；B.Export出口；C.Destroy破坏；D. Distribute分配。故选C。

30.推理判断题。根据最后一段“Since1934,betterthanhalfabilliondollarshasgoneintothatFund topurchasemorethan5millionacresofhabitat.”可知，自 1934年起，超过 5亿美元进入到了这个基金会，购买了超过 500万公顷的水禽栖息地，故可以推出，通过发行鸭票，美国政府获得了大量的资金，故选 D。

31.主旨大意题。根据全文可知，由于之前不恰当的发展导致美国水禽骤减，因此美国发行了鸭票，狩猎者只有购买了鸭票才能狩猎，而鸭票的部分收入进入到了用于购买水禽栖息地的基金，从而保护了水禽，故可知，本文讲述美国鸭票的故事，故选A。

**Passage 4（2021年6月浙江卷，C）**

【答案】28. B 29. C 30. B

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文。一项研究证明狗能够识别人类 面部表情，但目前还不清楚它们为什么有这种能力，可能的原因是它们长时间与人类共同生活。

28. 细节理解题。根据第二段的“Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs to distinguish between images of the same person making either a happy or an angry face.(研究人员训练了11只狗来区分同一个人脸上的表情是高兴还是愤怒)”可知，该新研究的关注点是狗是否能够区分人的面部表情。故选B。

29. 细节理解题。根据第二段的“During the training stage, each dog was shown only the upper half or the lower half of the person’s face. The researchers then tested the dogs’ ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person’s face or images totally different from the ones used in training.(在训练阶段，每只狗只看到人脸的上半部分或下半部分。研究人员随后测试了狗辨别人类面部表情的能力，向狗展示了人的另一半面部或与训练中使用的完全不同的图像)”可知，在训练和测试阶段，狗看的照片是不一样的。故选C。

30. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段的“ ‘To us, the most likely explanation appears to be that the basis lies in their living with humans, which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions, and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them’Mullersaid.(Muller说：“对我们来说，最可能的解释似乎是，基于他们与人类生活在一起，这让他们有很多机会接触人类的面部表情，而这种接触为他们提供了很多机会，让他们学会区分他们。”)”可知，最后一段主要讲述了狗能够辨别人类面部表情的可能原因。故选B。

**Passage5（2020天津，C）**

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些声音技术领域的发明创造，包括声音可以用作武器的远程声学设备、用来阻止有害声音影响你的静音机以及定向音响技术。

【1题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中的“It produces a deafening sound so painful that it temporarily disables a person. The noise from the LRAD is directed like a ray of light and travels only into the ears of that person, but it is not deadly.”可知它发出震耳欲聋的声音，这种声音令人如此痛苦以至于它会使人暂时丧失能力。LRAD发出的噪音像光线一样被引导，只进入那个人的耳朵，但不会致命。由此可推知，LRAD会导致暂时性听力损失。故选A。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Well, it functions by analyzing the waves of the incoming sound and creating a second set of outgoing waves. The two sets of waves cancel each other out. Simply turn the machine on point it at the target, and your peace and quiet comes back.”可知，它的功能是通过分析传入声音的波，并产生第二组传出的波。这两组波会相互抵消。只要打开机器对准目标，你的宁静就会回来。由此可知，静音机是一种专门设计用来阻止有害声音影响你的设备。故选D。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“A spotlight lights up only one section of a stage; similarly, a “spotsound” creates a circle of sound in one targeted area.”可知，聚光灯只能照亮舞台的一个部分；类似地，一个“spotsound”在一个目标区域创建一个声音圈。由此可知，spotsounds和聚光灯的共同特性是它们可以被定向到一个特定的区域，故选D。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“A spotlight lights up only one section of a stage; similarly,”spotsound” creates a circle of sound in on targeted area. This can be useful for businesses such as restaurants and stores because it offers a new way to attract customers. Restaurants can offer a choice of music along with the various food choice on the menu, allowing customers more control over the atmosphere in which they are dining.”可知，聚光灯只能照亮舞台的一个部分；类似地，一个”spotsound”在一个目标区域创建一个声音圈。这对餐馆和商店等企业很有用，因为它提供了一种吸引顾客的新方式。餐厅可以提供音乐选择与菜单上的各种食物选择，让顾客更多地控制气氛，在他们用餐。由此可知，定向音响可以用于不同的商业音乐选择。故选C。

【5题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“In the past, sound engineers worked in the back rooms of recording studios, but many of today's sound professionals are sharing their knowledge and experience with professionals in other fields to create new products based on the phenomenon we call sound.”可知，在过去，音响工程师在录音室的后室工作，但今天的许多音响专业人士正在与其他领域的专业人士分享他们的知识和经验，以我们所谓的声音现象为基础创造新产品。结合下文具体内容可知，本文着重论述了声音技术领域的发明创造。故选B。