**高中阅读理解专练**

学校:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_班级：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_考号：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A**

（北京四十三中学高一下期中考）Getting your teen to think beyond his own immediate needs can be more difficult than cracking a nut with a plastic fork. But don’t worry. It’s not impossible. There are many ways to encourage your teen to care about those outside his immediate circle of friends. As he begins to have responsibility towards others, he will realize he feels even better about himself.

“Teens are thinking about career, college, and what their future might look like,” explains Michelle Maidenberg, a clinical director of Westchester Group Works, a center for group treatment in New York. “This is very challenging and just one of the reasons why they are so focused on their own world.” Once teens participate in community service, however, they begin to look beyond their personal needs. They also learn firsthand about the challenges others face, and they experience a sense of authority as they realize they can make a real difference in others’ lives.

Not sure how to convince a teen to get away from the cell phone and into a community project? Teens buy into community service when the project or program is in an area of their interest. “Finding something in an area of interest for them keeps them motivated and inspired,” Maidenberg says. For instance, if he is interested in culinary(烹饪) school, he could volunteer in a soup kitchen or bake for a project that supports families in need. Volunteer projects in your teen’s area of interest will build her knowledge base as well as help others.

Parents can do their part by participating in community service themselves. Teens can learn directly from their parents that personal enjoyment is not all that matters.

Let teens know the benefits they will obtain. “Give them every reason in the world to volunteer,” Maidenberg advises. She says that working on community service projects builds confidence. “By working with others, teens improve managerial, interpersonal and communication skills. Community service helps to approach maturity when they take a step back to see the needs of other people,” she adds. Another reward: service hours look great on a resume!

1．According to Michelle Maidenberg, it’s hard to get teens to think beyond their own immediate needs partly because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．they care more about their circle of friends

B．they have no interest in doing anything

C．they have to work hard for college

D．they are facing many challenges

2．The underlined phrase “buy into” in Paragraph 3 probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．agree to join in B．spend money on C．get away from D．are interested in

3．The writer mentions the benefits in the last paragraph in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．make teens feel much better about themselves

B．encourage teens to care about his own needs

C．help parents reason teens into volunteering

D．get parents to do more community service

**B**

（2024高三上·北京·竞赛）Willie Sutton, a once celebrated American criminal, was partly famous for saying he robbed banks because “that’s where the money is.” Actually, museums are where the money is. In a single gallery there can be paintings worth more, taken together, than a whole fleet of jets. And while banks can hide their money in basements, museums have to put their valuables in plain sight.

Nothing could be worse than the thought of a painting as important as The Scream, Edvard Munch’s impressive image of a man screaming against the backdrop of a blood-red sky, disappearing into a criminal underworld that doesn’t care much about careful treatment of art works. Art theft is a vast problem around the world. As many as 10,000 precious items of all kinds disappear each year. And for smaller museums in particular, it may not be a problem they can afford to solve. The money for insurance on very famous pictures would be budget destroyers even for the largest museums.

Although large museums have had their share of embarrassing robberies, the greatest problem is small institutions. Neither can afford heavy security. Large museums attach alarms to their most valuable paintings, but a modest alarm system can cost $500,000 or more. Some museums are looking into tracking equipment that would allow them to follow stolen items once they leave the museums. But conservators are concerned that if they have to insert something, it might damage the object. Meanwhile, smaller museums can barely afford enough guards, relying instead on elderly staff.

Thieves sometimes try using artworks as money for other underworld deals. The planners of the 2006 robbery of Russborough House near Dublin, who stole 18 paintings, tried in vain to trade them for Irish Republican Army members held in British prison. Others demand a ransom (赎金) from the museum that owns the pictures. Once thieves in Frankfurt, Germany, made off with two major works by J.M.W. Turner from the Tate Gallery in London. The paintings, worth more than $80 million, were recovered in 2012 after the Tate paid more than $5 million to people having “information” about the paintings. Though ransom is illegal in Britain, money for looking into a case is not, provided that police agree the source of the information is unconnected to the crime. All the same, where information money end s and ransom begins is often a gray area.

4．Why do smaller museums face a greater challenge in preventing art theft?

A．They lack experienced staff.

B．They cannot afford high-tech security systems.

C．They do not have valuable artworks.

D．They lack interest in art conservation.

5．What is the concern of conservators regarding the use of tracking equipment to prevent art theft?

A．It might damage the artwork.

B．It is too expensive for smaller museums.

C．It is difficult to insert into the paintings.

D．It is ineffective for valuable paintings.

6．From Paragraph 4, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．the thieves demanded a ransom from the Tate Gallery

B．the Tate Gallery regained the lost paintings illegally

C．the money paid was considered an information fee, not a ransom

D．the police requested the Tate Gallery to pay the money

7. Why did the author write the passge?

A. To warn criminals to respect and not to destroy the painting.

B. To supply advice on how to prevent future crimes of art theft

C. To share awareness of art theft and the need for good security.

D. To remind museums to equip with more updated security systems.

**C**

（25-26高三上·江西赣州·开学考试）Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) are indicating that accurate quake forecasting may be attainable, thereby casting doubt on the conventional wisdom that such an accomplishment is beyond our capabilities. Researchers at the University of Texas, Austin, created an AI model that, during a test run in China, correctly forecasted approximately 70 percent of earthquakes with a one-week warning and offered reliable assessments of their potential intensity.

The researchers attribute their technique’s effectiveness to its reliance on a straightforward machine learning framework. The AI was provided with a set of statistical features based on the team’s knowledge of earthquake physics, and then instructed to train itself using a five-year database of earthquake recordings. Once trained, the AI offered predictions by detecting early indicators of quakes hidden within the planet’s low-frequency rumbles (隆隆声).

The project marks a substantial breakthrough in the exploration of AI for anticipating seismic (地震) events. According to Alexandros Savvaidis, a senior researcher heading the Texas Seismological Network, “Seismic occurrences strike without warning, often in the blink of an eye. Your readiness is all you can influence. Achieving a 70% prediction rate is a considerable achievement that could significantly restrict the impact of earthquakes, reducing both the financial burden and loss of life, and the potential to remarkably improve earthquake preparation worldwide.”

Although the effectiveness of this method in different regions remains uncertain, the researchers believe that their AI model has the potential to enhance prediction accuracy when carried out in regions equipped with dependable seismic monitoring facilities. Their next step is to test artificial intelligence in Texas, where the University of Texas’s TexNet operates a network of 300 earthquake stations and over six years’ worth of continuous records, making it an ideal location for these purposes.

Ultimately, the authors aim to combine the system with physics-based models. This approach could be particularly valuable in areas characterized by limited or inadequate data. “That may be a long way off, but many advances such as this one, taken together, are what moves science forward,” concludes Scott Tinker, the bureau’s director.

8．How does the AI predict seismic events?

A．By using a simple machine learning system.

B．By identifying hidden signs in the rumbles.

C．By relying on experts’ earthquake knowledge.

D．By analyzing data of earthquake recordings.

9．What does Alexandros Savvaidis intend to show in paragraph 3?

A．The ways to reduce losses in earthquakes.

B．The importance of preparing for earthquakes.

C．The significance of developing the AI prediction.

D．The restrictions of AI-based methods in earthquake prediction.

10．What does the subsequent research focus on?

A．Conducting tests in different locations.

B．Applying the AI approach to other fields.

C．Building more earthquake stations in Texas.

D．Enlarging the database to train the calculation accuracy.

11．Which words can best describe the earthquake-predicting technology?

A．Stable but outdated. B．Effective but costly.

C．Potential and economical. D．Pioneering and promising.

**D**

（2024·湖北武汉·模拟预测）My mother died of breast cancer when she was merely 50 in 1970. Afterwards, the comment repeated most often was: “You’ll need to be careful for the rest of your life because it may have been passed to you.” In 1994, the first ever breast cancer gene testing arrived. I jumped right to it and tested negative. I’m thankful for the science that has given me this preventive screening (筛查). Good for me, but is it good for everyone?

Here’s the catch. Research on genetic disease has been based mostly on European people, like me. The same went to the mapping of the human genes. The problem is that we know little about how new treatments might work for people of other races. If we diversify patients in clinical trials, we can realize the promise of personalized medicine for everyone, not just white patients. Faced with the unfair phenomena in medical research, what should we do to resolve the problem?

Not only do we need more diverse populations participating in research, but we also need diversity among biomedical researchers and medical professionals to make efforts. That makes research stronger and builds trust with diverse communities. A medical team is working on this now. They are building a diverse next generation of gene editing researchers by teaching high school and community college students from different backgrounds about promising technologies like gene editing to encourage them to become future researchers. This sort of educational outreach can also help to build trust in the medical and research communities. The team leader, John Cooper, PhD, has been outspoken about the current inequalities of delivering new technologies to all people at a fair cost.

Numerous scientists and medical leaders are working to change the situation. While science wasn’t yet far enough along to save my mother, I have harvested the benefits of advanced research and so should we all.

12．What is the function of paragraph 1?

A．To explain the cause of her mother’s cancer.

B．To show her concerns over medical inequalities.

C．To indicate the side effects of genetic testing.

D．To emphasize the progress in the medical field.

13．What does the underlined words “the catch” in paragraph 2 refer to?

A．A previous study. B．An urgent appeal.

C．An underlying issue. D．A workable solution.

14．What might enable new treatments to benefit all?

A．Conducting research on genetic diseases.

B．Delivering speeches to interested students.

C．Building confidence in potential medical researchers.

D．Popularizing technologies in various communities.

15．What is the author’s attitude towards the advanced research?

A．Supportive. B．Dismissive. C．Opposed. D．Impartial.

**E**

（23-24高一下·黑龙江哈尔滨·期中）I was the only kid in college with a reason to go to the mail box, because my mother never believed in email, in Facebook, in texting or cell phones. I was literally waiting by the mailbox to get a letter with a warmest comfort from her.

So when I moved to New York and got depressed, I did the only thing I could think of. I wrote those same kinds of letters like my mother for strangers, and tucked them all over the city: in cafes, in libraries, and even in the subway. I blogged about those letters and promised if asked for a hand-written letter, I would write one.

Overnight, my inbox became this harbor of heartbreak — a single mother in Sacramento, a girl being bullied in Kansas, a 22-year-old immigrant, all asking me to write them and give them a reason to wait by the mailbox. And this is how I initiated the act *The World Needs More Love Letters*.

Today I run a global organization fueled by those trips to the mailbox. It is a miracle. But the thing about these letters is that most of them have been written by people brought up in a paperless world where some best conversations happen on a screen. We have learned to diary our pain onto Facebook, and we speak swiftly in twitter.

Therefore, I’ve been carrying this mail crate (大木箱) with me these days, which is a magical icebreaker. So I get to tell total strangers about a woman whose husband was traumatized (受精神创伤) from war, and how she left love letters throughout the house saying, “Come back to me.” And a man, who had decided to take his life, slept safely with a stack of letters just beneath his pillow, handwritten by strangers who were there for him.

These stories convince me that letter-writing will never need to be about efficiency, because it is an art now, all of it: the signing, the scripting, the mailing.

16．Why did the author share her experience in college?

A．To show her care for her family. B．To prove her habit of writing letters.

C．To express her feelings attached to letters. D．To present her love for writing letters.

17．What caused the author to start the act?

A．She advocated the paperless lifestyle.

B．She intended to provide professional aid.

C．She tried to improve her communication skills.

D．She aimed to give emotional support with letters.

18．Why does the author call the mail crate “a magical icebreaker”?

A．It has magic power to melt ice. B．It inspires people to be brave.

C．It makes people’s mental diseases go away. D．It serves as a conversation starter.

19．What is the best title for the passage?

A．Family Letters Are Priceless B．Love for Writing Never Lessens

C．World Needs More Love Letters D．Hand-written Letters Improve Efficiency

**F**

（2024·新课标Ⅱ卷·高考真题）We all know fresh is best when it comes to food. However, most produce at the store went through weeks of travel and covered hundreds of miles before reaching the table. While farmer’s markets are a solid choice to reduce the journey, Babylon Micro-Farm (BMF) shortens it even more.

BMF is an indoor garden system. It can be set up for a family. Additionally, it could serve a larger audience such as a hospital, restaurant or school. The innovative design requires little effort to achieve a reliable weekly supply of fresh greens.

Specifically, it’s a farm that relies on new technology. By connecting through the Cloud, BMF is remotely monitored. Also, there is a convenient app that provides growing data in real time. Because the system is automated, it significantly reduces the amount of water needed to grow plants. Rather than watering rows of soil, the system provides just the right amount to each plant. After harvest, users simply replace the plants with a new pre-seeded pod (容器) to get the next growth cycle started.

Moreover, having a system in the same building where it’s eaten means zero emissions (排放) from transporting plants from soil to salad. In addition, there’s no need for pesticides and other chemicals that pollute traditional farms and the surrounding environment.

BMF employees live out sustainability in their everyday lives. About half of them walk or bike to work. Inside the office, they encourage recycling and waste reduction by limiting garbage cans and avoiding single-use plastic. “We are passionate about reducing waste, carbon and chemicals in our environment,” said a BMF employee.

20．What can be learned about BMF from paragraph 1?

A．It guarantees the variety of food. B．It requires day-to-day care.

C．It cuts the farm-to-table distance. D．It relies on farmer’s markets.

21．What information does the convenient app offer?

A．Real-time weather changes. B．Current condition of the plants.

C．Chemical pollutants in the soil. D．Availability of pre-seeded pods.

22．What can be concluded about BMF employees?

A．They have a great passion for sports.

B．They are devoted to community service.

C．They are fond of sharing daily experiences.

D．They have a strong environmental awareness.

23．What does the text mainly talk about?

A．BMF’s major strengths. B．BMF’s general management.

C．BMF’s global influence. D．BMF’s technical standards.

**《阅读理解专练》参考答案**

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| **题号** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **答案** | D | A | C | B | A | C | C | B | C | A |
| **题号** | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| **答案** | D | B | C | D | A | C | D | D | C | C |
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| **答案** | B | D | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1．D 2．A 3．C

【分析】这是一篇说明文。青少年往往只关注自己的需求，本文提出了几个关于父母如何说服青少年加入社区服务的建议。

1．细节理解题。根据第二段Michelle Maidenberg 说的话“Teens are thinking about career, college, and what their future might look like,(青少年考虑他们的事业，大学和未来可能是什么样)”及“This is very challenging and just one of the reasons why they are so focused on their own world.(这很有挑战性，并且这就是他们如此关注自己世界的原因之一)”可知，Michelle            Maidenberg认为青少年很难考虑到他们自己的需求以外的事情，部分是因为他们面临很多挑战。故选D项。

2．短语猜测题。根据第三段第三句“Finding something in an area of interest for them keeps them motivated and inspired.(找到一些感兴趣领域内的事情对他们来说使他们充满动力和灵感)”可推知，划线句“Teens buy into community service when the project or program is in an area of their interest.”意为“当计划或者项目是他们感兴趣的领域时，青少年就会同意参加社区服务”，所以划线短语“buy            into”意为“同意加入”，故选A项。

3．推理判断题。最后一段提到做社区服务的各种好处，结合Maidenberg 说的话“Give them every reason in the world to volunteer(给他们讲世界上做志愿服务的每一个理由)”可知，本段提到这些好处是为了帮助父母说服青少年参加志愿活动。故选C项。

【点睛】

4．B 5．A 6．C 7．C

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了艺术品盗窃是全球范围内的一个严重问题，每年有多达1万件珍贵物品被盗。尤其对于小型博物馆来说，解决这个问题可能是他们无法承担的。此外，文章还提到了警方在调查案件时，对于提供相关信息的人支付费用是合法的，但信息费与赎金之间的界限往往模糊不清。

4．细节理解题。根据第二段中“As many as 10,000 precious items of all kinds disappear each year. And for smaller museums in particular, it may not be a problem they can afford to solve. The money for insurance on very famous pictures would be budget destroyers even for the largest museums.(每年有多达1万件各种珍贵物品消失。尤其是对于规模较小的博物馆来说，这可能不是他们能够负担得起的问题。即使对最大的博物馆来说，为名画投保的钱也会是预算的破坏者)”可知，小型博物馆在防止艺术品被盗方面面临更大的挑战是因为他们负担不起高科技的安全系统。故选B。

5．细节理解题。根据第三段中“ But conservators are concerned that if they have to insert something, it might damage the object. (但文物保护人员担心，如果他们不得不插入一些东西，可能会损坏文物)”可知，对于使用追踪设备来防止艺术品被盗，文物保管员关注的是他们不得不插入一些东西，这可能会损坏文物。故选A。

6．推理判断题。根据第四段中“The paintings, worth more than $80 million, were recovered in 2012 after the Tate paid more than $5 million to people having “information” about the paintings.(2012年，泰特美术馆向掌握这些画作“信息”的人支付了500多万美元，追回了这些价值8000多万美元的画作)”以及本段中“Though ransom is illegal in Britain, money for looking into a case is not, provided that police agree the source of the information is unconnected to the crime. (虽然赎金在英国是非法的，但只要警方同意信息来源与犯罪无关，调查案件的钱就不是非法的)”可知，2012年，泰特美术馆向掌握这些画作“信息”的人支付了500多万美元，追回了这些价值8000多万美元的画作，虽然赎金在英国是非法的，但是只要警方同意信息来源与犯罪无关，调查案件的钱就不是非法的。由此推知，这笔被支付的500多万美元是信息费，而不是赎金。故选C。

7．推理判断题。根据第二段中“As many as 10,000 precious items of all kinds disappear each year. And for smaller museums in particular, it may not be a problem they can afford to solve. The money for insurance on very famous pictures would be budget destroyers even for the largest museums.(每年有多达1万件各种珍贵物品消失。尤其是对于规模较小的博物馆来说，这可能不是他们能够负担得起的问题。即使对最大的博物馆来说，为名画投保的钱也会是预算的破坏者)”以及通读全文可知，本文主要讲述了艺术品盗窃是全球范围内的一个严重问题，每年有多达1万件珍贵物品被盗。尤其对于小型博物馆来说，解决这个问题可能是他们无法承担的。大型博物馆可以投资重型安全设施来保护艺术品，但对于小型博物馆来说，他们几乎无力支付足够多的保安人员。有些盗窃者会将艺术品作为交易的“货币”，还有些会向拥有艺术品的博物馆勒索赎金。由此推知，文章的目的是让人们意识到艺术品盗窃和良好的安全系统的必要性。故选C。

8．B 9．C 10．A 11．D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了人工智能可以给出准确的地震预测，介绍了其工作原理以及意义。

8．细节理解题。根据第二段“Once trained, the AI offered predictions by detecting early indicators of quakes hidden within the planet’s low-frequency rumbles (隆隆声).(经过训练后，人工智能通过探测隐藏在地球低频隆隆声中的早期地震指标来提供预测。)”可知，人工智能通过识别隆隆声中隐藏的迹象预测地震事件。故选B。

9．推理判断题。根据第三段“The project marks a substantial breakthrough in the exploration of AI for anticipating seismic (地震) events. According to Alexandros Savvaidis, a senior researcher heading the Texas Seismological Network, “Seismic occurrences strike without warning, often in the blink of an eye. Your readiness is all you can influence. Achieving a 70% prediction rate is a considerable achievement that could significantly restrict the impact of earthquakes, reducing both the financial burden and loss of life, and the potential to remarkably improve earthquake preparation worldwide.”(该项目标志着人工智能在预测地震事件方面的探索取得了重大突破。德克萨斯地震网的高级研究员Alexandros Savvaidis说：“地震发生在没有预警的情况下，经常在眨眼之间发生。你能影响的只有你的准备程度。达到70%的预测率是一项相当大的成就，可以显著限制地震的影响，减少经济负担和生命损失，并有可能显著改善全球的地震准备工作。”)”可知，亚历山德罗斯·萨瓦伊迪斯想在第3段说明发展人工智能预测的意义。故选C。

10．细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“Their next step is to test artificial intelligence in Texas, where the University of Texas’s TexNet operates a network of 300 earthquake stations and over six years’ worth of continuous records, making it an ideal location for these purposes.(他们的下一步是在德克萨斯州测试人工智能，德克萨斯大学的TexNet运营着一个由300个地震站组成的网络，拥有超过六年的连续记录，使其成为进行这些研究的理想地点。)”可知，接下来的研究重点是在不同地点进行测试。故选A。

11．推理判断题。根据第一段“Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) are indicating that accurate quake forecasting may be attainable, thereby casting doubt on the conventional wisdom that such an accomplishment is beyond our capabilities.(人工智能(AI)的进步表明，准确的地震预测可能是可以实现的，从而对传统智慧产生了质疑，即这种成就超出了我们的能力)”以及最后一段““That may be a long way off, but many advances such as this one, taken together, are what moves science forward,” concludes Scott Tinker, the bureau’s director.(“这可能还有很长的路要走，但许多像这样的进步，综合起来，是推动科学向前发展的动力，”该局局长斯科特·廷克总结道。)”可推知，地震预测技术具有开创性和前景。故选D。

12．B 13．C 14．D 15．A

【导语】本文是一篇议论文，讨论了遗传疾病研究中的种族偏见问题以及如何解决这一问题的策略。

12．推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句“Good for me, but is it good for everyone?( 对我来说是好事，但对每个人来说都是好事吗？)”可知，作者在第一段中讲述了自己的故事，然后引出了医学不平等的问题。由此推知，第一段的作用是展示作者对医学不平等的关注。故选B。

13．词句猜测题。根据划线短语所在句子“Here’s the catch. Research on genetic disease has been based mostly on European people, like me.(这就是问题所在。遗传疾病的研究主要基于像我这样的欧洲人)”可知，遗传疾病的研究主要基于像作者这样的欧洲人，可以推测出，“the catch”指的是隐藏的问题或潜在的难题，即当前遗传疾病研究主要基于欧洲人种，忽略了种族多样性带来的影响。因此，C选项“An underlying issue(潜在的问题)”符合上下文语境。故选C。

14．细节理解题。根据第二段中“If we diversify patients in clinical trials, we can realize the promise of personalized medicine for everyone, not just white patients.(如果我们在临床试验中使患者多样化，我们就可以实现个性化医疗对每个人的承诺，而不仅仅是白人患者)”可知，如果我们在临床试验中使病人多样化，我们就可以为每个人实现个性化药物的承诺，而不仅仅是白人患者。由此可知，在不同的社区推广技术可以使新的治疗方法惠及所有人。故选D。

15．推理判断题。根据最后一段“While science wasn’t yet far enough along to save my mother, I have harvested the benefits of advanced research and so should we all(尽管科学尚未发展到足以拯救我母亲的地步，但我已经从先进的研究中获益，我们也都应该如此)”可知，虽然科学还不足以拯救我的母亲，但我收获了先进研究的好处，我们所有人都应该如此。由此推知，作者对先进的研究持支持的态度。故选A。

16．C 17．D 18．D 19．C

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者因为妈妈不使用现代通讯工具而喜欢手写信，后来通过手写信给陌生人提供情感支持，并发起了“世界需要更多爱的信件”的活动。

16．推理判断题。根据第一段“I was the only kid in college with a reason to go to the mail box, because my mother never believed in email, in Facebook, in texting or cell phones. I was literally waiting by the mailbox to get a letter with a warmest comfort from her.(我是大学里唯一一个有理由去邮箱取信的孩子，因为我母亲从来不相信电子邮件、Facebook、短信或手机。我真的是在信箱旁等着收到一封她给我最温暖的安慰的信。)”和第二段第一句“So when I moved to New York and got depressed, I did the only thing I could think of.(所以当我搬到纽约感到沮丧时，我做了我唯一能想到的事。)”可知，作者分享给她在大学时期的经历是为了表达她对信件的深刻情结。故选C。

17．细节理解题。根据第三段“Overnight, my inbox became this harbor of heartbreak — a single mother in Sacramento, a girl being bullied in Kansas, a 22-year-old immigrant, all asking me to write them and give them a reason to wait by the mailbox. And this is how I initiated the act *The World Needs More Love Letters.*(一夜之间，我的收件箱变成了心碎的港湾——萨克拉门托的单身母亲，堪萨斯被欺负的女孩，一个22岁的移民，都让我给他们写信，给他们一个在邮箱旁等待的理由。这就是我发起“世界需要更多爱的信件”行动的原因。)”可知，作者发起这项行动是为了通过写信给予情感上的支持。故选D。

18．推理判断题。根据第五段第二句“So I get to tell total strangers about a woman whose husband was traumatized (受精神创伤) from war, and how she left love letters throughout the house saying, “Come back to me.”(于是我开始给陌生人讲述一个女人的故事，她的丈夫在战争中受到了创伤，她如何在家里到处留下爱的信件，说：“回到我身边来。”)”可知，作者称邮件箱为“神奇的破冰器”是因为它可以作为谈话的开场白。故选D。

19．主旨大意题。文章讲述了作者因为妈妈不使用现代通讯工具而喜欢手写信，后来通过手写信给陌生人提供情感支持，并发起了“世界需要更多爱的信件”的活动。因此，最好的标题是C项：World Needs More Love Letters (世界需要更多情书)。故选C。

20．C 21．B 22．D 23．A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了巴比伦微农场（BMF）的一些主要优势，包括减少食物运输距离、通过云技术远程监控、自动化系统节约水资源、减少化学污染、以及员工的环保生活方式等。

20．细节理解题。根据第一段“While farmer’s markets are a solid choice to reduce the journey, Babylon Micro-Farm (BMF) shortens it even more. (虽然农贸市场是减少旅程的可靠选择，但巴比伦微型农场（BMF）甚至缩短了旅程)”可知，巴比伦微型农场（BMF）进一步缩短了从农场到餐桌的距离。故选C。

21．细节理解题。根据第三段“Also, there is a convenient app that provides growing data in real time. (此外，还有一个便捷的应用程序，可以实时提供增长数据)”可知，这个便捷的应用程序提供了植物生长的实时数据。故选B。

22．推理判断题。根据最后一段“BMF employees live out sustainability in their everyday lives. About half of them walk or bike to work. Inside the office, they encourage recycling and waste reduction by limiting garbage cans and avoiding single-use plastic. “We are passionate about reducing waste, carbon and chemicals in our environment,” said a BMF employee. (BMF员工在日常生活中追求可持续发展。大约一半的人步行或骑自行车上班。在办公室里，他们通过限制垃圾桶和避免一次性塑料来鼓励回收和减少浪费。BMF的一名员工表示：“我们热衷于减少环境中的废物、碳和化学品。”)”可知，BMF员工具有强烈的环保意识。故选D。

23．主旨大意题。根据第一段“While farmer’s markets are a solid choice to reduce the journey, Babylon Micro-Farm (BMF) shortens it even more. (虽然农贸市场是减少旅程的可靠选择，但巴比伦微型农场（BMF）甚至缩短了旅程)”、第三段“By connecting through the Cloud, BMF is remotely monitored. Also, there is a convenient app that provides growing data in real time. Because the system is automated, it significantly reduces the amount of water needed to grow plants. Rather than watering rows of soil, the system provides just the right amount to each plant. (通过云连接，对BMF进行远程监控。此外，还有一个方便的应用程序可以实时提供不断增长的数据。由于该系统是自动化的，因此大大减少了种植植物所需的水量。该系统不是给一排排土壤浇水，而是为每株植物提供合适的水量)”以及最后一段“BMF employees live out sustainability in their everyday lives. About half of them walk or bike to work. Inside the office, they encourage recycling and waste reduction by limiting garbage cans and avoiding single-use plastic. “We are passionate about reducing waste, carbon and chemicals in our environment,” said a BMF employee. (BMF员工在日常生活中追求可持续发展。大约一半的人步行或骑自行车上班。在办公室里，他们通过限制垃圾桶和避免一次性塑料来鼓励回收和减少浪费。BMF的一名员工表示：“我们热衷于减少环境中的废物、碳和化学品。”)”可知，文章主要介绍了巴比伦微农场（BMF）的一些主要优势，包括减少食物运输距离、通过云技术远程监控、自动化系统节约水资源、减少化学污染、以及员工的环保生活方式等。故选A。