

### 高考阅读理解——细节理解题

#### A

In a recycling economy, we would make one set of 100 cans to start with, then replace them over and over again with recycled cans. Since 3% of the metal is lost during reprocessing, we'd have to make an extra 10 cans each year. But in all, only 150 cans will be used up over the cat's lifetime—and we'll still have 100 left over for the next cat.

1. How many cans will be used up in a cat's 15-year lifetime in a recycling economy?  
 A. 50.                                      B. 100.                                      C. 150.                                      D. 250.

#### B

At present, the world has about 6,800 languages. The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven. The general rule is that mild zones have relatively few languages, often spoken by many people, while hot wet zones have lots, often spoken by small numbers. Europe has only around 200 languages; the Americas about 1,000; Africa 2,400; and Asia and the Pacific perhaps 3,200, of which Papua New Guinea alone accounts for well over 800. The median number (中位数) of speakers is mere 6,000, which that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that.

2. How many languages are spoken by less than 6,000 people at present?  
 A. About 6,800                                      B. About 3,400  
 C. About 2,400                                      D. About 1,200

#### C

Somali pirates (海盜) robbed three Thai fishing ships with 77 sailors on board nearly 1,200 miles off the Somali coast, the farthest-off-shore attack to date, an officer said Tuesday... The three ships—the MV Prantalay 11, 12, and 14—had 77 members on board in total. All of them are Thai, the spokesman said. Before the Sunday robbing, pirates held 11 ships and 228 sailors.

3. How many sailors were held by the pirates up to the time of the report?  
 A. 228.                                      B. 77.                                      C. 383.                                      D. 305.

#### D

Currently the trees in the Amazon take in around 500 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> each year: equal to the total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> given 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 CO<sub>2</sub>? 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.

4. What do we know about “hard engineering”?  
 A. It has improved sea environment.  
 B. It can control the influence of sea.  
 C. It makes living under sea impossible.  
 D. It has failed to achieve its purpose.

**E**

Currently the trees in the Amazon take in around 500 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> each year: equal to the total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> given 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 CO<sub>2</sub>? 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.

4. How will the Amazon rainforest react to future climate change?
- A. It'll get drier and continue to remove CO<sub>2</sub>.
  - 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.

**F**

It is hardly surprising that clothing manufacturers (生产商) follow certain uniform standards for various features (特征) of clothes. What seems strange, however, is that the standard adopted for women is the opposite of the one for men. Take a look at the way your clothes button. Men's clothes tend to button from the right, and women's from the left. Considering most of the world's population—men and women—are right-handed, the men's standard would appear to make more sense for women. So why do women's clothes button from the left?

5. What is surprising about the standard of the clothing industry?
- A. It has been followed by the industry for over 400 years.
  - B. It is different for men's clothing and women's.
  - C. It works better with men than with women.
  - D. It fails to consider right-handed people.

**G**

“In the 1960s we were all a little wild and couldn't get away from home far enough or fast enough to prove we could do it on our own,” says Christine Crosby, publisher of *Grand*, a magazine for grandparents. “We now realize how important family is and how important it is to be near them, especially when you're raising children”

6. What did Crosby say about people in the 1960s?
- A. They were unsure of themselves.
  - B. They were eager to raise more children.
  - C. They wanted to live away from their parents.
  - D. They had little respect for their grandparents.

**H**

“In the 1960s we were all a little wild and couldn't get away from home far enough or fast enough to prove we could do it on our own,” says Christine Crosby, publisher of *Grand*, a magazine for grandparents. “We now realize how important family is and how important it is to be near them, especially when you're raising children”

7. What did Crosby say about people in the 1960s?
- A. They were unsure of themselves.
  - B. They were eager to raise more children.

- C. They wanted to live away from their parents.
- D. They had little respect for their grandparents.

**G**

Armantrout was astonished to learn she had won the Pulitzer but many of her colleagues were not. "Rae Armantrout is a unique voice in American poetry," said Seth Lerer, head of Arts and Humanities at UCSD.

8. Rae Armantrout's colleagues think that she \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. should write more
  - B. has a sweet voice
  - C. deserves the prize
  - D. is a strange professor

**H**

His new idea is not only in the battery's size, but also in its semiconductor (半导体). Kwon's battery uses a liquid semiconductor rather than a solid semiconductor.

"The key part of using a radioactive battery is that when you harvest the energy, part of the radiation energy can damage the lattice structure (晶体结构) of the solid semiconductor," Kwon said, "By using a liquid semiconductor, we believe we can minimize that problem."

9. Liquid semiconductor is used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. get rid of the radioactive waste
  - B. test the power of nuclear batteries.
  - C. decrease the size of nuclear batteries
  - D. reduce the damage to lattice structure.

**I**

Stepinac has become one of the first high schools in the country to drop all textbooks and replace them with a "digital library". When students started classes on Monday, they were zipping to an app on their tablets or laptops and had instant access to all 40 texts in the Stepinac curriculum.

The first few weeks may bring some challenges. Stepinac officials expect some parental discomfort over dropping concrete books.

10. What's going on in Stepinac?
- A. It's building a new library.
  - B. It's reforming its textbooks.
  - C. It's changing its management pattern.
  - D. It's updating its digital resources.
11. Who may worry about the move in Stepinac?
- A. Officials.
  - B. Technicians.
  - C. Parents.
  - D. Teachers.

**J**

ECP has created national standards for healthy, environmentally clever and affordable homes which are called, the Green Communities Standards. These standards include water keeping, energy saving and the use of environmentally friendly building materials. Meeting the standards increases housing construction costs by 2%, which is rapidly paid back by lower running costs. Even the positioning of a window to get most daylight can help save energy.

12. What is an advantage of the buildings meeting the Green Communities Standards?

- A. Lower running costs.
- B. Costing less in construction.
- C. Less air to be lost in hot days.
- D. Better prices for homeless people.

**K**

It may not be coincidental that Betty, who expected relatively longer pauses between turns, is British, and Sara, who expected relatively shorter pauses, is American. Betty often felt interrupted by Sara. But Betty herself became an interrupter and found herself doing most of the talking when she met a visitor from Finland. And Sara had a hard time cutting in on some speakers from Latin America or Israel.

13. According to the paragraph, who are likely to expect the shortest pauses between turns?
- A. Americans.
  - B. Israelis.
  - C. The British.
  - D. The Finns.

**L**

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.

14. 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

**M**

Humans are naturally drawn to other life forms and the worlds outside of our own. We take delight in the existence of creatures and even whole societies beyond our everyday lives.

This sense of wonder is universal. Look at the efforts that scientists have made to find out whether life of some kind exists on Mars, and the popularity of fantasy (幻想) literature or movies like The Lord of the Rings. This sense of wonder draws us to each other, to the world around us, and to the world of make-believe. But have we gone so far in creating worlds of fantasy that we are missing the pleasure of other worlds that already exist all around us?

15. The popularity of The Lord of the Rings proves \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the close connection between man and the fantasy world
  - B. the wonderful achievements of fantasy literature
  - C. the fine taste of moviegoers around the world
  - D. the general existence of the sense of curiosity

**N**

The opossum protested with a few attempts to bite my hand, but I imagined it was relieved to get off that divider. I placed it on the road to check for any injury, but as soon as I lifted the net,

the opossum was off like a shot toward the roadside, heading for the safety of the trees.

It was a shared moment of joy. I followed the opossum as it eventually disappeared into the woods and smiled.

16. Where did the opossum run finally?

- A. Onto the divider.
- B. Toward the roadside.
- C. Into the woods.
- D. On the grass.

**O**

But in the end tomatoes carried the day. The hero of the tomato was an American named Robert Johnson, and when he was publicly going to eat the tomato in 1820, people journeyed for hundreds of miles to watch him drop dead.” What are you afraid of?” he shouted. “I’ll show you fools that these things are good to eat!” Then he bit into the tomato. Some people fainted. But he survived and, according to a local story, set up a tomato-canning factory.

17. What is the main reason for Robert Johnson to eat the tomato publicly?

- A. To make himself a hero
- B. To remove people's fear of the tomato
- C. To speed up the popularity of the tomato
- D. To persuade people to buy products from his factory

**P**

Many people from different age groups and professional backgrounds were seen to queue up for hours to read their favorite literature, with some of them stopping by even before it opened. Seniors and the disabled were given priority.

18. Who can read first in the reading pavilion?

- A. A 42-year-old bank clerk.
- B. An 18-year-old school boy.
- C. A famous experienced reader.
- D. A retired teacher with poor sight.

**Q**

Ms. Mark says the main problems with e-mail is that there isn’t an off switch. “E-mail is an asynchronous technology, so you don’t need to be on it to receive a message,” she said. “Synchronous technologies, like instant messenger, depend on people being present.” Although some people allow their instant messenger services to save offline messages, most cannot receive messages if they are not logged on. With e-mail, it is different. If you go away, e-mails piles up waiting for your return.

19. What is the biggest problem of e-mails at present?

- A. All people in the world love to send e-mails at present.
- B. Even companies prefer employees to send e-mails.
- C. Not all netizens understand the importance of e-mails.
- D. We can’t completely control whether to receive them.