**江苏省仪征中学高二英语下学期限时阅读训练（3）**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

**Educator of the Year Contest**

Do you know an outstanding junior high or high school teacher coach, guidance advisor, librarian, or headmaster? Nominate （提名）that special person you'll always remember and give him/her the chance to be recognized in *Teenink !*

**Guidelines**

■ The national magazine will only consider essays written by teens and nominations must be for junior high or high school educators only. Primary school educators are not included.

■ Convince us your nominee is special. Tell us about his or her style of teaching, involvement in school activities, and community service. What has your educator done for the entire school, your class, for you or another student? Give examples with specific details. Keep your essay between 200 and 1,000 words.

■ Include the first and last, name, position, and school of your educator.

■ Submit entries through our website. See our submission guidelines for more information.

**Prizes**

Cash awards will be given to educators from across the country honored as *TeenInk* Educators o£ the Year. Winning essays are published in *Teenink* magazine.

**Deadlines**

The deadline for submitting Educator of the Year essays for 2021 is May 1, 2021. Entries are accepted and considered for publication in *TeenInk* magazine throughout the year. Winners will be informed after the June issue is published.

1. Who can be recommended for the contest?

A. A national volunteer. B. A community educator.

C. A primary school teacher. D. A high school headmaster.

2. What is the requirement for the essay?

A. It covers at least 100 words. B. It is to be submitted after May.

C. It should include specific details. D. It must be written by a candidate.

3. What will the essay winners get?

A. A large sum of cash money. B. A chance to publish their essays.

C. The big prize from their school. D. The honor of Educator of the Year.

**B**

Cory, aged 30, was diagnosed with spinal muscular atrophy （脊髓性肌萎缩症）at a very young age. Because of his condition, he began using a wheelchair at age 4. His mother, Sandy Gilbreath, raised him as a single parent. Although taking care of a child with a disability was challenging, she ensured that Cory didn't miss out on the fun things in life. Sandy took him on road trips during summer breaks throughout his childhood. The exciting experiences of exploring new places inspired him to set a lifelong goal of visiting all seven continents.

Fortunately, Cory was able to do that just before the COVID-19 started. He and his mother traveled to Antarctica in February, just before the borders closed. It was the seventh and final continent off his list. He became the first-ever wheelchair user to visit all the seven continents!

According to Cory, traveling in a wheelchair requires a wide range of planning and research. He starts his research six to twelve months before each trip, making sure that there are accessible transportation options in the location. He would also call up hotels or rental homes to confirm if they are truly as accessible as they claim to be.

When Cory started going on adventures, there weren't many online resources discussing accessible travel. To help other travelers with disabilities explore the world as he does, he decided to share his knowledge in his blog. Aiming to promote representation of the wheelchair-using community, Cory and his mother wrote a children's book, titled *Let's Explore with Cor* *Cor*, which is about a boy who travels around the world in his powered wheelchair.

Traveling to all seven continents wasn't something I was sure was going to be possible," he said. "But if you stay determined and keep a positive attitude, the opportunities are limitless."

4. What made Cory Lee decide to visit all seven continents?

A. His mother's expectation. B. His travelling experiences.

C. His dream of helping others. D. His objective of making a history.

5. What worries Cory most about a trip?

A. Rental fees. B. Local attractions. C. Accommodation. D. Transportation.

6. Why did Cory and his mother write the book?

A. To enrich online resources. B. To record travelling events.

C. To help people with special needs. D. To introduce wheelchair adventures.

7. What can we learn from Cory's story?

A. Nothing can prevent a determined heart. B. Disability can turn into an opportunity,

C. Travelling shapes a positive attitude. D. Mom is the creator of children's dreams.

**C**

Do you like the woolly mammoths from the movie *Ice Age?* Too bad they're extinct? Thanks to recent developments in biotechnology, the stuff of science fiction may soon become a reality through an attractive process called "de-extinction", which aims to bring the extinct species back. The resurrected species are functionally equal to the original extinct species, but they are not exact copies.

There are three primary techniques of de-extinction. One of them is that scientists deliberately select existing species with similar characters to the extinct species to produce later generation. This is a natural method. Another is cloning. A cloned animal is created by obtaining the DNA of the extinct animal. The later generation will be an identical copy of the extinct species. This is only applied to animals that are either endangered or have recently gone extinct, as it requires well-preserved eggs. The third is the newest technique, genetic engineering. It uses gene-editing tools to place selected genes from extinct animals in place of those present in its closest living relative.

If we refer to *Jurassic Park* , resurrecting extinct animals is a terrible idea. Thankfully, we don't have to worry about dinosaurs running wildly, as their DNA has **disintegrated** over the 65 million years since their extinction. DNA can survive for several million years at best under certain rare conditions, but does that mean we should do that?

De-extinction is more for ecology than for tourism. Ecologist Ben Novak said, “All animals perform critical roles in their ecosystem. Woolly mammoths, for example, were excellent gardeners. Their disappearance was followed by a loss in diversity and the Arctic grassland became a cold, ice field. If a resurrected animal is always going to be a zoo animal then it shouldn't be brought back.”

8. Why does the author mention the movie *Ice Age ?*

A. To recall the joy from the movie. B. To lead the audience into the topic.

C. To attract readers, attention to the movie. D. To show functions of resurrecting animals.

9. What is mainly discussed about de-extinction in Paragraph 2?

A. Its main methods. B. Its wide application.

C. Its complex procedures. D. Its distinct characteristic.

10. What can replace the underlined word “disintegrated“ in Paragraph 3 ?

A. Broken away. B. Picked up. C. Fallen apart. D. Run out.

11. What would be the best title for the text?

A. Can we bring extinct animals back? B. Do you like the woolly mammoths?

C. Will dinosaurs be seen in the zoos? D. Should we promote cloning skills?

**D**

We already know that salt can lead to heart disease. But could it also affect our mind? Scientists found that a high-salt diet caused cognitive impairments in mice and it could produce the same effect on humans.

Costantino Iadecola director of the Feil Family Brain and Mind Research the Institute, said they fed the mice eight to sixteen times their normal salt intake and then tested the mice. After about three months, the mice had a big change in their behavior. Mice are very curious, and they like to look for new things. However, the tested mice lost the ability to identify a normal object. When the mice were put in their cage and asked to find a quiet spot, they did not remember where the quiet spot was. Then when the mice were building a nest, which is something the mice do daily, they, were unable to do so. The research suggested humans would experience a similar response.

Studies have shown Australians eat around double the recommended amount of salt each day, most of it coming from processed food. Dr. Ladecola said the estimated two teaspoons of salt the average Australian eats each day could affect the brain function in the long term. However, the decline might not be as obvious as in the mice, who were given extremely high levels of salt. "But probably over years and perhaps decades—as opposed to a few months for the mouse—even lower levels of salt may have a terrible effect," Dr ladecola said.

“High levels of salt cause serious immune changes in the organs in and around the stomach, resulting in an almost autoimmune effect on the brain. It is part of a growing body of evidence that we really are what we eat,“ Bryce Vissel, director of the Centre for Neuroscience at the University of Technology Sydney, said. "Those changes in turn cause all sorts of responses in the body, which over time certainly contribute to cognitive impairments."

12. Which can describe the tested mice?

A. They remained quiet all day. B. They became smarter than ever.

C. They forgot some routine things. D. They were quick at finding objects.

13. What do we know about Australians?

A. They ignore health advice. B. They have a higher-salt diet.

C. They dislike processed food. D. They value their brain health.

14. What does the last paragraph mainly focus on?

A. Studies carried out by Bryce Vissel. B. Immune changes brought about by salt.

C. Effects of daily diets on human behaviors. D. Links between salt intake and brain damage.

15. What does the text suggest?

A. Brain health counts much. B. The body never tells a lie.

C. Low-salt diet is to be advocated. D. Heart diseases can be prevented.

**根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余 选项.**

Critical thinking means absorbing important information and using that to form a decision or opinion of your own. \_\_\_16\_\_\_ But luckily, it's something you can train yourself to do better.

One of the most important parts of thinking critically is learning what details matter. We're exposed to so much information and so many different opinions every day that it's really easy to get lost in the details. \_\_\_17\_\_\_

Knowing which details matter is the first part of critical thinking, but it's pretty useless if you don't know what types of questions to ask next. \_\_\_18\_\_\_ It's important to always ask yourself why something is important and how it connects to things you already know. As you do that, you train your brain to think critically about more information you come across.

As with anything, if you want to get good at critical thinking, you need to practice it every day. \_\_\_19\_\_\_ This could be casual observations or a notebook with opinions, but the point is to write every single day. Likewise, participating in a healthy debate with friends is great practice.

\_\_\_20\_\_\_ The more knowledge you gain, the better you'll become at thinking about it. That doesn't mean that you should be constantly thinking about thinking, but the end result is a brain that automatically forms better arguments, focused ideas, and creative solutions to problems.

A Critical thinking doesn't end.

B It doesn't always come naturally to us.

C. Critical thinking can't be learned in school.

D. You should question all the provided details.

E. One easy way to do this is to keep a journal of some kind.

F. After all, thinking critically and asking questions go hand in hand.

G. Subsequently, we need to train ourselves to learn which details matter.

**阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

What if everyone in the world was exactly alike? The world would be extremely \_\_\_21\_\_\_ I believe it's important to \_\_\_22\_\_\_people for who they are.\_\_\_23\_\_\_ are important and they should be respected. Many people throughout history, like Albert Einstein and Thomas Edison, did great things, but were \_\_\_24\_\_\_ strange, because they had strong feelings about something. I can \_\_\_25\_\_\_ to these people, because I've been in that situation before.

It all started in elementary school when I \_\_\_26\_\_\_ that I wasn't like everyone else. I grew crazy about certain subjects. \_\_\_27\_\_\_, these subjects didn't interest other kids and my teachers. \_\_\_28\_\_\_ , my kindergarten teacher said she would scream at me if I \_\_\_29\_\_\_ snakes or mice one more time, while she was teaching the days of the week. I would get in trouble for not \_\_\_30\_\_\_ attention, and other kids began to laugh at me.

I might be different, because I have different \_\_\_31\_\_\_ than other teenagers, but that doesn’t give them the right to be so \_\_\_32\_\_\_ to me. Some kids make fun of me for liking what I like the most. People also make fun of me for \_\_\_33\_\_\_ facts about volcanoes, whales, and many other scientific things. My mom says that she has been able to be well informed by just listening to me, but I’ve even been \_\_\_34\_\_\_ for being smart. Sometimes I wish I were like everyone else, but not \_\_\_35\_\_\_, because I believe people, should be respected for being different, and we're all different in our own ways.

21. A. complex B. harmonious C. fantastic D. boring

22. A. trust B. praise C. accept D. compare

23. A. Abilities B. Differences C. Efforts D. Beliefs

24. A. proved B. declared C. found D. considered

25. A. relate B. return C. apologize D. respond

26. A. imagined B. realized C. hoped D. remembered

27. A. Thankfully B. Impossibly C. Apparently D. Unfortunately

28. A. By accident B. In return C. In fact D. At most

29. A. mentioned B. attacked C. counted D. threw

30. A. attracting B. focusing C. escaping D. controlling

31. A. aims B. futures C. emotions D. interests

32. A. mean B. sensitive C. attentive D. blind

33. A. creating B. forgetting C. knowing D. ignoring

34. A. misunderstood B. evaluated C. tested D. tolerated

35. A. clearly B. eagerly C. seriously D. really

**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。**

At Zhongshuge, a bookstore and library in Yangzhou， China, the books go on forever, or at least, that's \_\_\_36\_\_\_ it looks like. When you walk into Zhongshuge， you're surrounded on all sides by endless books. They fill the ceiling, walls, and floor， some even \_\_\_37\_\_\_(appear) to be challenging gravity.

How does this magical bookshop do it? \_\_\_38\_\_\_architectural studio called X+ Living designed the internal structure of Zhongshuge. The shelves \_\_\_39\_\_\_ (arrange) in arc shapes，creating the tunnel-like appearance. The floor is covered with black mirrors, reflecting the shelves above and creating the visual effect that the bookshelves continue down past the floor on \_\_\_40\_\_\_ you're standing. And there you have it： the rows of books never end.

As it turns out, the store's design has more \_\_\_41\_\_\_(significant) than just fun. Yangzhou is full \_\_\_42\_\_\_ canals and rivers， and in history many of China's literary greats \_\_\_43\_\_\_ (draw) inspiration from the flowing water. X + Living, therefore, integrated this concept with Zhongshuge, and tried to create the feel of being \_\_\_44\_\_\_ (complete) involved in a “river“ of books. They highlighted that feeling with the zigzag shape on the ceiling, which, \_\_\_45\_\_\_ (reflect) on the floor, “flows“ throughout the store like a river.

【答案】1. D 2. C 3. B

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇应用文，本文主要介绍了“年度教育者大赛”的相关事项。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据Guidelines第一段中“nominations must be for junior high or high school educators only.Primary school educators are not included.”（提名必须仅针对初中或高中教育者。不包括小学教育者。）可知提名必须仅针对初中或高中教育者。D选项A high school headmaster高中校长符合题意。故选D项。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据Guidelines第二段中“Convince us your nominee is special. Tell us about his or her style of teaching, involvement in school activities, and community service. What has your educator done for the entire school, your class, for you or another student? Give examples with specific details.”（说服我们，你的提名人很特别。告诉我们他或她的教学风格，参与学校活动和社区服务。教育者为整个学校，班级，你或其他学生做了什么？举例说明具体细节。）可知对于文章的要求是要包括具体细节。故选C项。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据Prizes中“Winning essays are published in Teenink magazine.”（获奖论文发表在《Teenink》杂志上）可知胜出者文章会有机会被发表。故选B项。

【答案】4. B 5. D 6. C 7. A

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了，从小被诊断为脊髓性肌萎缩症的科里在妈妈的爱护下坐轮椅游览了七大洲，他决定在博客上分享他的旅行知识，帮助其他残疾旅行者像他一样探索世界。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。由第一段中的“Sandy took him on road trips during summer breaks throughout his childhood. The exciting experiences of exploring new places inspired him to set a lifelong goal of visiting all seven continents.”（桑迪（妈妈）在他童年的暑假里带他去公路旅行。探索新地方的激动人心的经历激励他树立了一个终生的目标：游览所有七大洲。），可知是科里童年时，妈妈带他去公路旅行的经历让他下定决心访问所有七大洲。故选B项。

【5题详解】

推理判断题。由第三段中的“According to Cory, traveling in a wheelchair requires a wide range of planning and research. He starts his research six to twelve months before each trip, making sure that there are accessible transportation options in the location.”（科里认为，坐轮椅旅行需要进行广泛的规划和研究。他在每次旅行前的六到十二个月开始他的研究，确保在这个地方有方便的交通选择。），可知科里因为身体原因要坐轮椅旅行，所以在每次旅行前他研究要去的地方有没有方便的交通选择，可得出科里旅行时最担心的是交通问题。故选D项。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。由第四段中的“Aiming to promote representation of the wheelchair-using community, Cory and his mother wrote a children's book, titled *Let's Explore with Cor* *Cor*, which is about a boy who travels around the world in his powered wheelchair.”（为了促进轮椅使用社区的代表性，科里和他的母亲写了一本儿童读物，名为《让我们和Cor Cor一起探索》，这本书讲述了一个男孩坐着电动轮椅环游世界的故事。），可知是为了促进轮椅使用社区的代表性，即为了帮助有特殊需要的人（坐轮椅的人），科里和他妈妈才写书分享经历的。故选C项。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。由第一段中的“Cory, aged 30, was diagnosed with spinal muscular atrophy （脊髓性肌萎缩症）at a very young age. Because of his condition, he began using a wheelchair at age 4.”（科里今年30岁，在很小的时候就被诊断为脊髓性肌萎缩症。因为他的身体状况，他从4岁开始使用轮椅。），第二段中的“He became the first-ever wheelchair user to visit all the seven continents!”（他成为有史以来第一个访问所有七大洲的轮椅使用者！）和最后一段“Traveling to all seven continents wasn't something I was sure was going to be possible," he said. "But if you stay determined and keep a positive attitude, the opportunities are limitless."”（他说：“去所有七大洲旅行并不是我能确定的事。”但如果你保持坚定和积极的态度，机会是无限的。”），可知科里从小坐轮椅，但因为保持着坚定和积极的态度，他才能完成游览所有七大洲的目标，可得出即使残疾，坚定的心也能帮助人们实现梦想，所以没有什么能阻止一颗坚定的心。故选A项。

【答案】8. B 9. A 10. C 11. A

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。由于最近生物技术的发展，科幻小说中的东西可能很快会变成现实，通过一个吸引人的过程，称为“反灭绝”，旨在让灭绝的物种回来。文章介绍了三种主要的反灭绝技术，但是恐龙因为其DNA已经分解，无法被复活了，最后文章指出反灭绝更多的是为了生态，而不是为了旅游。

【8题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中“Do you like the woolly mammoths from the movie Ice Age? Too bad they're extinct? Thanks to recent developments in biotechnology, the stuff of science fiction may soon become a reality through an attractive process called "de-extinction", which aims to bring the extinct species back.(你喜欢电影《冰河世纪》里的猛犸象吗？它们灭绝了真是太糟糕了对吗？由于最近生物技术的发展，科幻小说中的东西可能很快会变成现实，通过一个吸引人的过程，称为“反灭绝”，旨在让灭绝的物种回来)”可推知，作者提到了电影《冰河世纪》是为了引导读者进入文章主题。故选B。

【9题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段“There are three primary techniques of de-extinction. One of them is that scientists deliberately select existing species with similar characters to the extinct species to produce later generation. This is a natural method. Another is cloning. A cloned animal is created by obtaining the DNA of the extinct animal. The later generation will be an identical copy of the extinct species. This is only applied to animals that are either endangered or have recently gone extinct, as it requires well-preserved eggs. The third is the newest technique, genetic engineering. It uses gene-editing tools to place selected genes from extinct animals in place of those present in its closest living relative.(有三种主要的反灭绝技术。其中之一是，科学家故意选择与灭绝物种具有相似特征的现存物种来繁衍后代。这是一种自然的方法。另一个是克隆。克隆动物是通过获取灭绝动物的DNA而创造出来的。后代将是灭绝物种的一模一样的复制品。这只适用于濒临灭绝或最近灭绝的动物，因为这需要保存完好的卵子。第三种是最新的技术，基因工程。它使用基因编辑工具，将已灭绝动物的基因选择出来，取代现存动物近亲的基因)”可知，第二段主要讨论了反灭绝的主要方法。故选A。

【10题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线词上文“Thankfully, we don't have to worry about dinosaurs running wildly”以及后文“DNA can survive for several million years at best under certain rare conditions, but does that mean we should do that?(在某些罕见的条件下，DNA最多只能存活几百万年，但这是否意味着我们也应该这样做呢？)”可知，值得庆幸的是，我们不必担心恐龙会乱跑，因为自从它们灭绝以来，它们的DNA已经在6500万年的时间里分解了。故划线词意思为“分解”。A. Broken away.脱离；B. Picked up.捡起；C. Fallen apart.分解；D. Run out.耗尽。故选C。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段中“Thanks to recent developments in biotechnology, the stuff of science fiction may soon become a reality through an attractive process called "de-extinction", which aims to bring the extinct species back.(由于最近生物技术的发展，科幻小说中的东西可能很快会变成现实，通过一个吸引人的过程，称为“反灭绝”，旨在让灭绝的物种回来)”结合文章介绍了三种主要的反灭绝技术，但是恐龙因为其DNA已经分解，无法被复活了，最后文章指出反灭绝更多的是为了生态，而不是为了旅游。可知，A选项“我们能让灭绝的动物复活吗？”最适合作文章标题。故选A。

【答案】12. C 13. B 14. D 15. C

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。科学家们发现，高盐饮食会导致老鼠的认知障碍，对人类也会产生同样的影响。文章介绍了这项研究开展的过程以及发现，研究表明，澳大利亚人每天摄入的盐大约是推荐量的两倍，其中大部分来自加工食品，指出高盐饮食会导致认知障碍，提倡低盐饮食。

【12题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中“However, the tested mice lost the ability to identify a normal object. When the mice were put in their cage and asked to find a quiet spot, they did not remember where the quiet spot was. Then when the mice were building a nest, which is something the mice do daily, they, were unable to do so.(然而，被测试的老鼠失去了识别正常物体的能力。当老鼠被关进笼子，被要求找一个安静的地方时，它们不记得安静的地方在哪里。然后，当老鼠在筑巢时——这是老鼠每天都要做的事情——它们无法这样做了)”可推知，被测试的老鼠忘记了一些日常的事情。故选C。

【13题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“Studies have shown Australians eat around double the recommended amount of salt each day, most of it coming from processed food. Dr. Ladecola said the estimated two teaspoons of salt the average Australian eats each day could affect the brain function in the long term.(研究表明，澳大利亚人每天摄入的盐大约是推荐量的两倍，其中大部分来自加工食品。Ladecola博士说，澳大利亚人平均每天摄入两茶匙的盐，长期来看可能会影响大脑功能)”可知，澳大利亚人的饮食含盐量高。故选B。

【14题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段““High levels of salt cause serious immune changes in the organs in and around the stomach, resulting in an almost autoimmune effect on the brain. It is part of a growing body of evidence that we really are what we eat,“ Bryce Vissel, director of the Centre for Neuroscience at the University of Technology Sydney, said. "Those changes in turn cause all sorts of responses in the body, which over time certainly contribute to cognitive impairments."(悉尼科技大学神经科学中心主任Bryce Vissel说：“高浓度的盐会导致胃内外器官严重的免疫变化，几乎会对大脑产生自身免疫效应。有越来越多的证据表明，吃什么决定人的性格，这是其中的一部分。这些变化反过来会引起身体的各种反应，久而久之肯定会导致认知障碍。”)”可知，最后一段主要讲了盐摄入和脑损伤之间的联系。故选D。

【15题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中“Scientists found that a high-salt diet caused cognitive impairments in mice» and it could produce the same effect on humans.(科学家们发现，高盐饮食会导致老鼠的认知障碍，对人类也会产生同样的影响)”结合文章介绍了这项研究开展的过程以及发现，研究表明，澳大利亚人每天摄入的盐大约是推荐量的两倍，其中大部分来自加工食品，指出高盐饮食会导致认知障碍，提倡低盐饮食。可推知，文章提倡低盐饮食。故选C。

【答案】16. B 17. G 18. F 19. E 20. A

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章向读者介绍了训练批判性思维的建议。

【16题详解】

由下一句“But luckily, it's something you can train yourself to do better.”（但幸运的是，你可以训练自己在批判性思维上做得更好。）可知，“But”表转折，后面讲我们可以训练批判性思维，说明批判性思维需要训练，不是随时都有、自然而然出现的，所以我们可以通过训练得到批判性思维，承接下文，B选项“批判性思维并不总是自然而然地出现在我们身上。”切题。故选B项。

【17题详解】

由上两句“One of the most important parts of thinking critically is learning what details matter. We're exposed to so much information and so many different opinions every day that it's really easy to get lost in the details.”（批判性思维最重要的部分之一是了解细节的重要性。我们每天都会接触到太多的信息和太多不同的意见，很容易迷失在细节中。）可知，人们每天都会接触到太多的信息和不同的意见，而批判性思维最重要的部分之一是了解细节的重要性，所以训练批判性思维需要去了解哪些细节是重要的，承接上文，G选项“随后，我们需要训练自己去了解哪些细节是重要的。”切题。故选G项。

【18题详解】

由上一句“Knowing which details matter is the first part of critical thinking, but it's pretty useless if you don't know what types of questions to ask next.”（知道哪些细节很重要是批判性思维的第一部分，但是如果你不知道下一步要问什么类型的问题，那就没用了。）可知，只知道批判性思维中的哪些细节很重要，但不会提问，那也没用，说明批判性思考和提问都很重要、相辅相成，承接上文，F选项“毕竟，批判性思考和提问是相辅相成的。”切题。故选F项。

【19题详解】

由上一句“As with anything, if you want to get good at critical thinking, you need to practice it every day.”（和任何事情一样，如果你想擅长批判性思维，你需要每天练习。）和下一句“This could be casual observations or a notebook with opinions, but the point is to write every single day.”（这可以是一个随意的观察，也可以是一个有意见的笔记本，但关键是每天都要写。）可知，批判性思维需要每天练习，可以是一个有意见的笔记本，说明作者建议读者每天记日记来训练批判性思维，承接上下文，E选项“一个简单的方法就是记日记。”切题。故选E项。

【20题详解】

本处是段落总结。由下一句“The more knowledge you gain, the better you'll become at thinking about it.”（你获得的知识越多，你就越善于思考。）可知，学的越多就越善于思考，说明批判性思维的学习是无止境的、不会结束，越学越有用，承接下文，A选项“批判性思维不会结束。”切题。故选A项。

【答案】21. D 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. A 26. B 27. D 28. C 29. A 30. B 31. D 32. A 33. C 34. A 35. D

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者通过讲述了自己所遭遇的经历想告诉读者，每个人都应该因为与众不同而受到尊重，我们每个人都有自己的不同之处。

【21题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：世界将变得非常无聊。A.complex复杂的；B.harmonious和谐的；C.fantastic奇幻的；D.boring令人无聊的。 根据上文“What if everyone in the world was exactly alike?”可知世界上如果每个人都一样，那么这个世界一定很无聊。故选D项。

【22题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我相信接受别人的本来面目很重要。A.trust相信；B.praise赞美；C.accept接受；D.compare相比。根据上文可知，世界上如果每个人都一样，那么这个世界一定很无聊。所以作者相信接受别人的本来面目很重要。故选C项。

【23题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：差异很重要，应该受到尊重。A.Abilities能力；B.Differences差异；C.Efforts努力；D.Beliefs信念。根据前文中“I believe it's important to 　2　people for who they are.”可知差异很重要，应该受到尊重。故选B项。

【24题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：历史上有很多人，比如阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦和托马斯·爱迪生，做了很多伟大的事情，但却被认为很奇怪，因为他们对某件事有强烈的感情。A.proved证明；B.declared声明；C.found 发现；D.considered考虑。根据转折连词but可知，前后句存在转折关系，前句是讲爱因斯坦和爱迪生都做了伟大的贡献，转折之后后句应表述为“被认为是奇怪的”。故选D项。

【25题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我能和这些人产生共鸣，因为我以前也遇到过这种情况。A.relate关系；B.return返回；C.apologize道歉 ；D.respond回应。根据后文“because I've been in that situation before.”可知我曾经也经历过这样的情况，表明我能和这些人产生共鸣。故选A项。

【26题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这一切都要从小学开始，那时我意识到我和其他人不一样。A.imagined想象；B.realized实现；C.hoped希望；D.remembered记住。根据后文“I grew crazy about certain subjects. these subjects didn't interest other kids and my teachers.”可知我对某些科目很着迷，而这些科目其他学生并不感兴趣，这是我意识到自己跟别人与众不同。故选B项。

【27题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：不幸的是，这些科目没有引起其他孩子和我的老师的兴趣。A.Thankfully感谢地；B.Impossibly不可能地；C.Apparently显然地；D.Unfortunately不幸地是。根据“hese subjects didn't interest other kids and my teachers. ”可知，不幸的是，这些科目没有引起其他孩子和我的老师的兴趣。故选D项。

【28题详解】

考查固定搭配。句意：实际上，我的幼儿园老师说，如果我在一周中的某些日子里再提蛇或老鼠的话，她会对我大叫。A.By accident意外；B.In return反过来；C.In fact事实上；D.At most最多。根据语境翻译可知，后文“my kindergarten teacher said she would scream at me if I mentioned snakes or mice one more time”是对前文我对某些科目感兴趣的具体解释，应使用表示强调的介词短语。故选C项。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：实际上，我的幼儿园老师说，如果我在一周中的某些日子里再提蛇或老鼠的话，她会对我大叫。A.mentioned提及；B.attacked攻击；C.counted计数；D.threw扔。根据后文“snakes or mice one more time”可知这些是我感兴趣的学科，却不被大家接受和喜欢，因此老师不希望听到我提及关于这个学科的内容。故选A项。

【30题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我会因为无法聚精会神而惹上麻烦，其他孩子开始嘲笑我。A.ttracting吸引；B.focusing聚焦；C.escaping逃脱；D.controlling控制。根据“I would get in trouble for not ”以及“ attention”可知我会因为无法聚精会神而惹上麻烦。故选B项。

【31题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我可能不一样，因为我和其他青少年有不同的兴趣，但这不代表他们有权对我这么刻薄。A.aims目标；B.futures未来；C.emotions情感；D.interests.兴趣。根据前文“these subjects didn't interest other kids and my teachers”可知我喜欢的学科却不被大家感兴趣和喜欢，表明我和其他青少年的兴趣是不同的。故选D项。

【32题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我可能不一样，因为我和其他青少年有不同的兴趣，但这不代表他们有权对我这么刻薄。A.mean刻薄的；B.sensitive敏感的；C.attentive 专心的；D.blind盲目的。根据前文“other kids began to laugh at me.”可知其他孩子会笑话我，因为我和他们的兴趣不同，但是我认为他们并没有权利对我如此的刻薄。故选A项。

【33题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：人们还因为我解火山，鲸鱼和许多其他科学事物的事实而取笑我。A.creating创造；B.forgetting忘记；C.knowing知道；D.ignoring忽略。根据“ facts about volcanoes, whales, and many other scientific things. ”可知，人们还因为我解火山，鲸鱼和许多其他科学事物的事实而取笑我。故选C项。

【34题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我妈妈说，她只要听我说，就能得到很好的信息，但Eve甚至因聪明而被误解。A.misunderstood误解；B.evaluated评估；C.tested测试；D.宽容tolerated。根据上文“People also make fun of me for knowing facts about volcanoes, whales, and many other scientific things.”可知作者因聪明而被误解。故选A项。

【35题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：有时我希望我能像其他人一样，但不是真的，因为我相信，每个人都应该因为与众不同而受到尊重，我们每个人都有自己的不同之处。A.clearly明确地；B.eagerly渴望地；C.seriously认真地；D.really真实地。根据“I wish I were like everyone else ”可知，本句为虚拟语气，有时我希望我能像其他人一样，但不是真的。故选D项。

【答案】36. what 37. appearing 38. An 39. are arranged 40. which

41. significance 42. of 43. drew 44. completely 45. reflected