**突破阅读CD篇 家庭作业**

姓名

基于2019年中考英语阅读理解，分析语篇结构，积累单词、短语，翻译长难句。

A

一、阅读下列短文，选择最佳选项

Some primary schoolchildren have been raised in homes with more green space around. They are likely to come with larger volumes of white and grey matter in certain areas of the brain. These differences are associated(关联) with beneficial effects on cognitive function (认知功能) . This is the main conclusion of a study led by the Barcelona Institute for Global Health.

The study was performed among 253 schoolchildren in Spain .Lifelong exposure(接触) to green space in the living places was recorded—using the information on the children’s addresses from birth up through to the time of the study. Brain structure was studied using 3D magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Working memory and inattentiveness(注意力不集中)were graded with computers.

“This is the first study that shows the association between long-term exposure to green space and brain structure.” Says Dr. Payam Dadvand, the leading researcher of the study, “Our findings suggest that exposure to green space early in life could result in beneficial structural changes in the brain.”

The findings show that long-term exposure to greenness is positively associated with white and grey matter volumes in several parts of the brain. Some of them are related to higher scores on cognitive tests. Moreover, larger volumes of white and grey matter in those parts might lead to better working memory and less inattentiveness.

Exposure to nature has been thought to be necessary for brain development in children. Another study of 2,593 children shows that children in school with more green space have a greater increase in working memory and a greater decrease in inattentiveness.

Humans are believed to be tied to nature. Playing in greener areas offers children opportunities to search and learn. Accordingly, green space is thought to prompt important exercises in discovery, creativity and risk taking. These exercises in turn positively influence brain development.

Dr. Dadvand’s study suggests how such structural changes could bring about the beneficial effects of green spaces on cognitive development, it also adds to the proof that suggests the lasting effects of early life exposure to greenness on our health and the benefits of increasing greenness in cities.

Further studies are needed to prove the findings in other populations, settings and climates. And researchers need to examine differences according to the nature and quality of green space.

（ ）1. The second paragraph is mainly about .

 A. how the study was performed B. what was recorded in the study

 C. how long the study lasted D. who took part in the study

（ ）2. The word “prompt” in paragraph 6 probably means “ “.

 A. control B. encourage C. balance D. change

（ ）3. What can we learn from the passage?

 A. Working memory influences white and grey matter in the brain.

 B. Dr. Dadvand stressed the importance of changing the environment.

 C. Studies proved the influence of greenness on populations out of Spain.

 D. Living in greener neighborhoods benefits children in brain development.

二、梳理重点单词、短语和句型

三、翻译长难句

**B**

一、阅读下列短文，选择最佳选项。

**Buying Is Doing?**

 How important is shopping to you? How much time do you spend buying things? And how much time do you spend organizing these things in your home? In the future, how much time will you spend in movie theaters, at amusement parks, at shopping malls, or at convenience stores? When you add it all up, you will probably see you spend a lot of your life consuming (消费) things. Consuming products is not necessarily bad. However, if we spend too much time doing it, we should look at it carefully.

 Imagine that you have a week off from school. You don’t have to go to class. However, in this week, you cannot spend any money — no shopping, no movies, no eating out. How would you spend your time? What things would bring you happiness? Perhaps you would take a walk with your best friend. Perhaps you would help a child read. Or you might spend time with your family.

 When we look back, it is likely that non-consuming experiences like these will be our most important memories. Why? Non-consuming activities are active, not passive. They don’t come in a package. You make the experience yourself. For example, each person who reads to a child will have a different experience. The experience changes with the reader, the child, and the book. Similarly, when you have a conversation with a friend, you are actively creating an experience. The conversation that you have with your friend cannot be experienced or recreated by anyone else. However, if you watch a movie with a friend, you will each have a packaged experience. It requires no action and little interaction between the two of you.

 The environment we live in encourages us to have packaged experiences. We feel that we must consume because we believe that buying is doing. However, we can start a personal revolution (变革) against consumerism. How? By consuming less. We can ask ourselves what experiences bring us the greatest satisfaction. Then we can organize our lives so that we have more of those kinds of experiences.

一、阅读短文，选择最佳选项。

（ ）1. If consuming products takes too much time, we should \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. spend less money B. think about it carefully

 C. organize our things D. go to convenience stores

（ ）2. According to the passage, the writer believes that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. we can say no to consumerism by consuming less

 B. buying things can bring us the greatest satisfaction

 C. the environment seldom influences our shopping choices

 D. consuming experiences will be our most important memories

（ ）3. What is the writer’s main purpose in writing this passage?

 A. To introduce some ways of enjoying our spare time.

 B. To encourage people to have more active experiences.

 C. To explain reasons behind people’s shopping behavior.

 D. To share his personal experience in consuming products.

二、梳理重点单词、短语和句型

三、翻译长难句