阅读理解—7选5课后作业

2019各区第一学期期末试题—七选五

朝阳区

**Sports Fans and Identity**

Many people are crazy about a particular sports team. They are big fans and seem to connect their own identity to their chosen team.

Identity consists of things like gender (性别), personality, abilities, and social groups. The groups we belong to shape our identity. Related to this is the theory developed by Henri Tajfel and John Turner. \_\_\_46\_\_\_ In knowing who we are, we may more closely identify with our social group than with our gender group. We also decide which group we belong to, based on different aspects of our identity. According to the theory, our self-esteem—how we feel about ourselves—is reflected in the group we belong to. \_\_\_47\_\_\_ For example, we naturally protect the group we belong to, while making other groups less important. We think highly of the team we support, while we may add negative comments about an opposing team.

Researchers have studied language used by sports fans. \_\_\_48\_\_\_ By using pronouns like “we”, fans show that they feel connected with the team when it is winning. “We really killed that team. They couldn’t get the ball past us.” However, when their team didn’t do well, the fans would distance themselves from the team, using different pronouns. “They didn’t know what they were doing. They had no planning.”

\_\_\_49\_\_\_ They have found those fans have more self-confidence and feel more competent. They are quite sure they have the ability to deal with situations successfully or do things to a satisfactory standard. \_\_\_50\_\_\_ These people will perform better at work and earn and spend more money, so experts suggest that a winning team may have a positive influence on the economy of a city.

A. They suggested that we naturally classify people into groups.

B. That causes increased competitions between different groups of sports fans.

C. It is probably because the victory reflects well on their personal sense of identity.

D. Comments from group members certainly have a strong influence on our behavior.

E. When their team did well, the fans would closely identify themselves with the team.

F. That leads to the fact that we want our group to be seen more positively than other groups.

G. Social scientists have also studied the effect of winning a championship on the fans of the winning team.

海淀区

People worldwide are living longer. Today, most people can expect to live into their sixties and

beyond. By 2050, the world’s population aged 60 and older is expected to total 2 billion, up from

900 million in 2015.

While this shift in proportion (比例) of a country’s population towards older ages---known as ageing---started in high-income countries, for example in Japan, 30% of the population are already over 60 years old, it is now low- and middle-income countries that are experiencing the greatest change. \_\_\_\_\_66 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

At the biological level, ageing results from molecular (分子的) and cellular damage over time.

This leads to a growing risk of disease and eventually death. 67 That’s why we say there is no “typical” older person. While some 70 year-olds enjoy extremely good health, other 70 year-olds are weak and require a lot of help from others.

 68 Retirement, relocation and the death of friends and partners are some of the possible reasons. For example, moving older people to a better house, which seems an admirable behavior, may do harm to their health eventually.

69 Some people believe older people can be active and productive. A longer life brings opportunities, both for older people themselves and for society. They can pursue new activities such as further education or a new career. They also contribute in many ways to communities. 70 This can lead to discrimination against older people. Therefore, society as a whole needs to address the ageist attitude by developing sound policies and offering various opportunities so that older people can experience fulfilling ageing.

A. Nobody can ever escape from the ageing process.

B. But these changes are only loosely linked to a person’s age.

C. Yet the extent of their contribution depends heavily on their health.

D. Beyond biological changes, ageing is also related to other life changes. E. Although ageing is a universal trend, views towards older people divide.

F. However, to others, older people are weak, dependent, and a burden to society.

G. By 2050, many countries like Chile and China will have a similar rate of older people to Japan.

西城区

What makes a good apology? What is the right way to say we're sorry that doesn't merely relieve our guilt or get us out of hot water, but best serves the person we hurt? There is more to saying sorry than just saying "sorry". \_\_\_46\_\_\_They include expressing regret, explaining what went wrong, acknowledging responsibility, offering to repair the situation, and requesting forgiveness.

That may seem like a lot to remember, but acknowledgement of responsibility turned out to be the most important piece. Of course, not all the ruined situations are created equal. \_\_\_47\_\_\_Here are a few key tips.

Have perfect timing. Did you totally ruin the situation? A little cool-off time could help.\_\_\_48\_\_\_.But if the other party is angry at your wrong doing, it may be more effective to wait because their anger may prevent them from being receptive to an apology. Waiting can help you too. The best time to apologize is when one feels ready to sincerely apologize.

\_\_\_49\_\_\_Experts agree that face-to-face apologies beat phoned-in, e-mailed, or handwritten ones. Facial expressions, gestures, and the tone of voice have all been shown to be important channels that convey sincerity. Anyone can type I feel really ashamed," but if you say it live, it's obvious whether or not you mean it.

Explain; don't excuse. Because admitting to being wrong is painful and can make people worried that they're a bad person, they often water down their apology with excuses. Examples include " I certainly apologize if I offended anyone" and " I'm sorry, but you started it " . That sort of apology has a name: a non-apology. It uses the form of an apology but follows it up by shifting- responsibility to the offended person, Implying he or she is too sensitive.\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_Even if you did something comparably less important, like being late all the time , it's always key to remember that while you're the one apologizing, it's not about you; it's about the person you hurt and what they need now.

A. Let your body do the talking.

B. There are several types of apologies.

C. Get ready to change your facial expressions.

D. Sometimes an Immediate apology is called for.

E. Don't imply that the other person is wrong to feel upset or angry.

F. In fact, a study found that effective apologies have five components.

G. So you might need to fine-tune your apology depending on the circumstances.

东城区

The concept of “the body” is closely related to the ideas of “illness” and “health”. \_\_\_46\_\_\_ The main reasons for the differences are genetic, and the fact that people’s bodies change as they age. However, a huge range of research indicates that there are social factors too.

Poorer people are more likely to eat “unhealthy” foods, to smoke cigarettes and to be employed in repetitive, physically difficult work. \_\_\_47\_\_\_ That is to say, the physical shapes of bodies are strongly influenced by social factors.

These social factors are also closely linked to emotional wellbeing. People with low or no incomes are more likely to have mental health problems. \_\_\_48\_\_\_ For example, certain people with mental health issues may be at risk of becoming homeless, just as a person who is homeless may have an increased risk of illnesses such as depression.

\_\_\_49\_\_\_ Bodies are young or old, short or tall, big or small, weak or strong. Whether these judgements matter and whether they are positive or negative depends on the cultural and historical contexts. The culture, and media, of different societies promote very different valuations of body shapes. \_\_\_50\_\_\_ Currently, in rich societies the idea of slimness is highly valued, but historically this was different. It is easy for people to feel undervalued because of factors they have no power to change, for example, their age and height. Equally, they can feel pressured into making changes to their appearance when there is a choice, which in some cases can lead to an unhealthy interest in weight loss. Therefore, sociologists are suggesting that we should not just view bodies and minds in biological terms, but also in social terms.

A.There are other types of social factors too.

B. All of these factors affect the condition of a person’s health.

C. Their housing conditions and neighbourhoods need to be improved.

D. What is considered as attractive or ugly, normal or abnormal varies greatly.

E. All of us exist in “bodies” of different shapes, heights, colours and physical abilities.

F. Social factors in general play an important role in the development of people’s body conditions.

G. It is not clear, however, whether the situation of being poor causes mental illness, or whether it is the other way around.

石景山区

**How to Treat Hoarding Disorder(囤积症)**

Many of us struggle to part with treasured belongings, but for years Stephanie Evans felt too hard to leave everything she’d ever bought. \_\_\_46\_\_\_ Her bedroom, meanwhile, was so full of piles of clothes that, until recently, she had to sleep on the sofa in the living room.

Stephanie suffers from hoarding disorder, thought to affect an estimated 3.4 million people in the UK to some degree. But, like many, she didn’t think it was something doctors would treat. \_\_\_47\_\_\_ In fact, hoarding is recognized as a psychiatric disorder(精神疾病) by the World Health Organization. It can be associated with other mental health conditions such as depression and social anxiety, etc. Those affected people will collect anything, such as clothes, newspapers, photos, even printouts of emails.

\_\_\_48\_\_\_ If a person lost something important in the childhood, he or she would resist any further losses. That’s why hoarders refuse to part with things. Hoarding can have far-reaching effects on a person’s life. People can lose their children and their homes due to hoarding.

Hoarding disorder, like many other illnesses, can never really be “cured”. \_\_\_49\_\_\_ Clearing out someone’s overcrowded house is rarely effective on its own, because he or she will just fill it up again. If and when hoarding disorder is diagnosed, the mental health professional, the patient’s primary care physician, and any specialists or other professionals involved will work together to develop a coordinated treatment. For most people with hoarding disorder, cognitive behavioral therapy(认知行为治疗) with a mental health professional is the first choice treatment. It can often help the hoarders accept that there is a problem, and then possibly develop solutions.

Because hoarding disorder is still relatively new as a distinct condition, treatment plans may be somewhat less standardized. For instance, there is still disagreement regarding if and how to use medicine to treat hoarding disorder. \_\_\_50\_\_\_

A. So she didn’t seek any help.

B. Hoarders may also have problems planning and organizing.

C. However, it can be successfully treated with the right mix of treatment methods.

D. The common time for it to come is when people are middle-aged or older and living alone.

E. Hopefully, some people with the condition do seem to respond well to certain kind of medicine.

F.As a result, her hallway and living room were packed with towering stacks of books and magazines.

G. One theory is that having experienced loss in the past can make people suffer from hoarding disorder.

丰台区

Perhaps you’ve heard the old saying “curiosity killed the cat.” It’s a phrase that’s often used to warn people—especially children—not to ask too many questions. \_\_\_46\_\_\_In fact, research has shown that curiosity is just as important as intelligence in determining how well students do in school.

Curiosity can also lead us to make unexpected discoveries, bring excitement into our lives, and open up new possibilities. \_\_\_47\_\_\_For example, one day in 1831, Michael Faraday was playing around with a coil(线圈) and a magnet(磁铁) when he suddenly saw how he could produce an electrical current. At first, it wasn’t clear what use this would have, but it actually made electricity available for use in technology, and so changed the world.

\_\_\_48\_\_\_On one level, this is because technology has become so advanced that many of us are unable to think too deeply about how exactly things work anymore. While it may be possible for a curious teenager to take a toaster apart and get some sense of how it works, how much do you understand about what happens when you type a website address into a browser? Where does your grasp of technology end and the magic begin for you?

In addition to this, there’s the fact that we all now connect so deeply with technology, particularly with our phones. The more we stare at our screens, the less we talk to other people directly. \_\_\_49\_\_\_Then we feel we know enough about a person not to need to engage further with them.

The final—and perhaps most worrying—way in which technology stops us from asking more has to do with algorithms, the processes followed by computers. As we increasingly get our news via social media, algorithms find out what we like and push more of the same back to us. \_\_\_50\_\_\_Perhaps the real key to developing curiosity in the 21st century, then, is to rely less on the tech tools of our age.

A. It is still not known why learning gives us such pleasure.

B. We are always encouraged to challenge our pre-existing beliefs.

C. Yet it’s widely agreed that curiosity actually makes learning more effective.

D. All too often we accept the images of people that social media provides us with.

E. However, curiosity is currently under the biggest threat, coming from technology.

F. In science, basic curiosity-driven research can have unexpected important benefits.

G. That means we end up inside our own little bubbles, no longer coming across new ideas.