**《阅读理解—说明文》二轮复习解题指导 学习指南**

**【学习目标】**

1. 在语篇中学习和分析说明文在语言和结构上的文体特点；

2. 在语篇中准确地提取信息和整合信息；

3. 运用主题意义和篇章结构策略，突破主旨和判断推理题目。

**【学法指导】**

1.说明文以说明为主要表达方式，用来介绍或解释事物的状态、性质、构造、功能、制作方法、发展过程和事理的成因、功过的一种文体。内容上具有高度的科学性，结构上具有清晰的条理性，语言上具有严密的准确性；

2. 说明文多涉及人文社科类和科普类话题，在阅读说明文过程中要关注说明文写作特点，文章的主题意义，和结构意识。

**【学习任务】**

2019朝阳一模

**Training the Brain**

People who can accomplish unbelievable tasks, such as memorizing thousands of random numbers in under an hour, state that they just have normal brains. Some memory superstars compete in Olympic-like World Memory Championships. These mental athletes, or MAs for short, can memorize names of dozens of strangers in a few minutes or any poem handed them. Ed Cooke, a 24-year-old MA, explains they see themselves as participants rescuing the long-lost art of memory training. These techniques existed not to recall useless information, but to cut into the brain basic text and ideas.

A study in the journal *Nature* examined eight people who finished near the top of the World Memory Championships. The scientists examined whether their brains were fundamentally different from everyone else’s or whether they were simply making better use of memorizing abilities we all possess. They put the MAs and control subjects into brain scanners and had them memorize numbers and photographs. The result surprised everyone. The brains of the MAs and those of the control subjects were indistinguishable. On every test, the MAs scored in the normal range. However, when the scientists examined what part of the brain was used during a memory activity, they found the MAs relied more heavily on areas in the brain involved in spatial memory.

MAs offer an explanation: anything can be fixed upon our memories and kept in order by constructing a building in the imagination and filling it with pictures of what needs to be recalled. Dating back to the fifth century, the building is called a memory palace. Even as late as the fourteenth century, when there were copies of any text, scholars needed to remember what was read to them. Reading to remember requires a different technique than speed reading. If something is made memorable, it has to be repeated. Until relatively recently, people read only a few books intensively (细致地) again and again, usually aloud. Today we read extensively, usually only once and without continuous focus.

So the great difference is the ability to create impressive pictures in mind and to do it quickly. Using memory palaces, MAs create memorized pictures. For example, recombine the pictures to form unforgettable scenes such as the ways through a town. One competitor used his own body parts to help him memorize a 57,000-word dictionary.

Anyone who wishes to train the mind needs first to create fantastical palaces in the imagination. Then they should cut each building into cubbyholes for memories. In a short amount of time, they will notice improvement with remembering things. To keep the skill sharp, MAs deliberately empty their palaces after competitions, so they can reuse them and they recommend that beginners do the same.

38. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that a mental athlete \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. owns a brain that is larger in size

 B. shows a gift in mental ability tests

 C. uses the memorizing technique better

 D. depends less on the areas that control spatial memory

39. Why does the author mention “speed reading” in Paragraph 3?

 A. To discuss the memorizing technique in the fifth century.

 B. To give the reason why people read only a few books carefully.

 C. To explain the text fourteenth century scholars had to remember.

 D. To compare the type of reading nowadays with that of earlier times.

40. What can be inferred from Paragraph 4?

 A. There is a variety of unforgettable scenes.

 B. Memory palaces can be quickly forgotten.

 C. Impressive pictures are in actual buildings.

 D. One person probably has 57,000 body parts.

41. What does the underlined word “cubbyholes” in the last paragraph probably mean?

 A. Small spaces. B. Blacks holes.

 C. Technical skills. D. Different numbers.

2019东城一模

**C**

Most groups of plants and animals are richer in species and more plentiful near the equator. In the ocean, that holds true for cold-blooded predators(掠食者). But warm-blooded predators are more diverse toward the poles and noticeably missing from several warm hot spots. Why?

John Grady, an ecologist, and his team considered the possibility—warm-blooded animals need a lot to fuel their metabolism(新陈代谢). Perhaps colder waters are just richer in small fish? But they found that at higher, colder places, there isn’t actually much more food around. It’s more that warm-blooded animals are eating a much bigger share of it than their cold-blooded competitors.

The real explanation is simple. An animal’s speed, swiftness, and intelligence depend on its metabolism, which in turn depends on its temperature. Since birds and mammals can keep heating their bodies in icy conditions, they remain fast and attentive. By contrast, the fish they hunt become slower and duller. At some tipping point of temperature, seals, dolphins, and penguins start outswimming their prey(猎物). They become more likely to come upon targets and outpace the cold-blooded predators of their own.

In Grady’s words, “Warm-bodied predators are favoured where preys are slow, stupid and cold.” That’s why sharks and other predatory fish dominate near the equator, but colder waters are the kingdom of whales and seals. By keeping food to themselves in the poles, these creatures can then specialize on specific types of prey, which makes them more likely to split into separate species. The killer whales of the North Pacific, for example, include mammal-eating transients and fish-eating, year-round residents.

But the world is changing. It’s likely that the surface of the oceans will warm by 2 to 3℃ within this century. Grady’s team estimates that every time the ocean’s surface warms by 1℃, populations of sea mammals will fall by 12%, and populations of seals and sea lions will fall by 24%.

But “predictions are hard,” Donna Hauser from the University of Alaska Fairbanks notes. “Polar bears are losers of a warming world, but some populations are still doing well. Some groups of whales have changed the timing of their migrations; others are hunting in deeper, colder waters. These changes might make sea mammals more adaptable to changing climates. Maybe they just need to find the places where fish remain slow, stupid and cold.”

38. Why are there more types of warm-blooded predators near the poles?

A. Because there is more food.

B. Because there are fewer enemies.

C. Because they are faster and wiser.

D. Because they consume less energy.

39. The author mentions the killer whales to show \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the benefit of biological evolution

B. food preference of different sea mammals

C. the distinction of specific types of predators

D. the advantage of constant body temperature

40. What is Donna Hauser’s attitude towards the future of the sea mammals?

A. Positive. B. Negative. C. Neutral. D. Sceptical.

41. Which is the best title for the passage?

A. Are the Poles Heaven for Sea Predators?

B. How Do Sea Mammals Track Their Prey?

C. Why Do the Warm-Blooded Like Food Cold?

D. Is the World Too Hot for the Warm-Blooded?

2019西城一模

**C**

Like many other people who speak more than one language, I often have the sense that I’m a slightly different person in each of my languages—more confident in English, more relaxed in French, more emotional in Czech. Is it possible that, along with these differences, my moral compass (指南针) also points in somewhat different directions depending on the language I’m using at the time?

Psychologists who study moral judgments have become very interested in **this question**. The findings of several recent studies suggest that when people are faced with moral dilemmas (困境), they do indeed respond differently when considering them in a foreign language than when using their native tongue.

In a 2014 paper led by Albert Costa, volunteers were presented with a moral dilemma known as the “trolley problem”: imagine that a runaway trolley is moving quickly toward a group of five people standing on the tracks, unable to move. You are next to a switch that can move the trolley to a different set of tracks, therefore sparing the five people, but resulting in the death of one who is standing on the side tracks. Do you pull the switch?

Most people agree that they would. But what if the only way to stop the trolley is by pushing a large stranger off a footbridge into its path? People tend to be very hesitant to say they would do this, even though in both situations, one person is sacrificed to save five. But Costa and his colleagues found that presenting the dilemma in a language that volunteers had learned as a foreign tongue dramatically increased their stated willingness to push the sacrificial person off the footbridge, from fewer than 20% of respondents working in their native language to about 50% of those using the foreign one.

Why does it matter whether we judge morality in our native language or a foreign one? According to one explanation, such judgments involve two separate and competing ways of thinking—one of these, a quick, natural “feeling,” and the other, careful deliberation about the greatest good for the greatest number. When we use a foreign language, we unconsciously sink into the more careful way simply because the effort of operating in our non-native language signals our cognitive (认知的) system to prepare for difficult activity.

An alternative explanation is that differences arise between native and foreign tongues because our childhood languages are filled with greater emotions than are those learned in more academic settings. As a result, moral judgments made in a foreign language are less filled with the emotional reactions that surface when we use a language learned in childhood.

There’s strong evidence that memory connects a language with the experiences and interactions through which that language was learned. For example, people who are bilingual (双语的) are more likely to recall an experience if reminded in the language in which that event occurred. Our childhood languages, learned in the middle of passionate emotion, become filled with deep feeling. By comparison, languages acquired late in life, especially if they are learned through limited interactions in the classroom or dully delivered over computer screens and headphones, enter our minds lacking the emotionality that is present for their native speakers.

38. What does “this question” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. What contributes to one’s language improvements?

B. Is it necessary to learn more than one foreign language?

C. Does the language one uses influence one’s moral judgments?

D. How do people deal with moral dilemmas in a foreign language?

39. When the “trolley problem” was presented in a foreign language, volunteers were more likely to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. care less about the five people

B. pull the switch to the side tracks

C. remain hesitant about what to do

D. sacrifice the stranger on the footbridge

40. The underlined word in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. consideration B. guidance C. selection D. arrangement

1. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?

A. Bilingual people are less emotional than others.

B. Native language learning involves greater emotions.

C. Childhood memories limit foreign language learning.

D. Academic settings promote foreign language learning.

2019海淀一模

Smile! It makes everyone in the room feel better because they, consciously or unconsciously, are smiling with you. Growing evidence shows that an instinct for facial mimicry(模仿) allows us to empathize with and even experience other people’s feelings. If we can’t mirror another person’s face, it limits our ability to read and properly react to their expressions. A review of this emotional mirroring appears on February 11 in *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*.

 In their paper, Paula Niedenthal and Adrienne Wood, social psychologists at the University of Wisconsin, describe how people in social situations copy others’ facial expressions to create emotional responses in themselves. For example, if you’re with a friend who looks sad, you might “try on” that sad face yourself without realizing you’re doing so. In “trying on” your friend’s expression, it helps you to recognize what they’re feeling by associating it with times in the past when you made that expression. Humans get this emotional meaning from facial expressions in a matter of only a few hundred milliseconds.

 “You reflect on your emotional feelings and then you generate some sort of recognition judgment, and the most important thing that results in is that you take the appropriate action—you approach the person or you avoid the person,” Niedenthal says. “Your own emotional reaction to the face changes your perception of how you see the face in such a way that provides you with more information about what it means.”

 A person’s ability to recognize and “share” others’ emotions can be prevented when they can’t mimic faces. This is a common complaint for people with motor diseases, like facial paralysis(瘫痪) from a stroke, or even due to nerve damage from plastic surgery. Niedenthal notes that the same would not be true for people who suffer from paralysis from birth, because if you’ve never had the ability to mimic facial expressions, you will have developed compensatory ways of interpreting emotions.

 People with social disorders associated with mimicry or emotion-recognition damage, like autism(自闭症), can experience similar challenges. “There are some symptoms in autism where lack of facial mimicry may in part be due to limitation of eye contact,” Niedenthal says.

 Niedenthal next wants to explore what part in the brain is functioning to help with facial expression recognition. A better understanding of that part, she says, will give us a better idea of how to treat related disorders.

42. According to the passage, facial mimicry helps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. experience one’s own feelings clearly B. change others’ emotions quickly

C. respond to others’ expressions properly D. develop friendship with others easily

43. We can know from Paragraph 4 and 5 that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people with motor diseases may also suffer from autism

B. people born with facial paralysis may still recognize emotions

C. people with social disorders can’t have eye contact with others

D. people receiving plastic surgery have difficulty in mimicking faces

44. According to Niedenthal, the next step of the study will focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how we can treat brain disorders

B. what can be done to regain facial mimicry

C. how our brain helps us with emotional mirroring

D. what part of our brain helps recognize facial expression

45. The passage is written to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. discuss how people react positively to others’ smiles

B. draw people’s attention to those with social disorders

C. introduce a new trend in facial expression recognition

D. explain how emotional mirroring affects people’s empathy

**答案与解析**

2019朝阳一模：CDAA

38. 细节理解题，The brains of the MAs and those of the control subjects were indistinguishable.

However, they found the MAs relied more heavily on areas in the brain involved in spatial memory.

39.推理判断题， 根据Reading to remember requires a different technique than speed reading可知，speed reading 是对比前面提到的 reading to remember.

40. 推理判断题，So the great difference is the ability to create impressive pictures in mind and to do it quickly. Using memory palaces, MAs create memorized pictures.

41. 推测词义题，Then they should cut each building into cubbyholes for memories.

2019东城一模：CDAC

38. 细节理解题，An animal’s speed, swiftness, and intelligence depend on its metabolism, which in turn depends on its temperature. Since birds and mammals can keep heating their bodies in icy conditions, they remain fast and attentive. 新陈代谢决定速度，体温决定新陈代谢，所以在寒冷地区，鸟类和哺乳动物有优势。

39. 推理判断题，本段第一句是主旨“Warm-bodied predators are favoured where preys are slow, stupid and cold.” 同时By keeping food to themselves in the poles, these creatures can then specialize on specific types of prey, which makes them more likely to split into separate species.由于有优势食物多，所以能够细分物种。

40. 推理判断题，These changes might make sea mammals more adaptable to changing climates.

41. 主旨要义题，通篇文章都是围绕首段最后一句在写But warm-blooded predators are more diverse toward the poles and noticeably missing from several warm hot spots. Why?

2019西城一模：CDAB

38. 推测词义题，根据第一段最后一句Is it possible that, along with these differences, my moral compass (指南针) also points in somewhat different directions depending on the language I’m using at the time?

39. 细节理解题，根据第四段最后一句But Costa and his colleagues found that presenting the dilemma in a language that volunteers had learned as a foreign tongue dramatically increased their stated willingness to push the sacrificial person off the footbridge, from fewer than 20% of respondents working in their native language to about 50% of those using the foreign one.

40. 推测词义题，one of these, a quick, natural “feeling,” and the other, careful deliberation about the greatest good for the greatest number.

41. 主旨要义题, 从第六段可知As a result, moral judgments made in a foreign language are less filled with the emotional reactions that surface when we use a language learned in childhood.

2019海淀一模：CBDD

42. 细节理解题，由第一段If we can’t mirror another person’s face, it limits our ability to read and properly react to their expressions.

43. 细节理解题，从第四段可知Niedenthal notes that the same would not be true for people who suffer from paralysis from birth, because if you’ve never had the ability to mimic facial expressions, you will have developed compensatory ways of interpreting emotions.

44.细节理解题，由最后一段可知Niedenthal next wants to explore what part in the brain is functioning to help with facial expression recognition.

45.主旨要义题， 由首段第二段可知Growing evidence shows that an instinct for facial mimicry(模仿) allows us to empathize with and even experience other people’s feelings.本文是为绕这一科学发现所写。