**《阅读理解—七选五》二轮复习解题指导 课后作业**

**朝阳二模**

**Films and computer games**

In just a few decades the gaming industry has become much bigger than the film business. What is called “interactive entertainment” makes more money than Hollywood cinema. Is there any way of making films more appealing to people who like to play computer games?

Making a film out of a best-selling computer game can guarantee a large audience. \_\_\_46\_\_\_ Nowadays films are made with similar ones. They have attractive action scenes relying on fantasy effects as well. Gaming markets consist of science-fiction games, and film-makers have also set films in science-fiction worlds. \_\_\_47\_\_\_ Any attempt to borrow more than the setting from a game is certain to fail.

Why do gamers feel disappointed by films based on their favorite games? One of the reasons is technical. Now everything can be computer-produced. \_\_\_48\_\_\_ However, filming a scene from 20 different cameras would cost a fortune, so it simply isn’t done in the film version—leaving the gamers feeling that the film didn’t look as real as the computer game.

\_\_\_49\_\_\_ In a film the director doesn’t show you some things to keep you have the feeling of excitement or anxiety. For example, you wouldn’t be interested in watching the film if you knew the identity of the murderer. But this is not true for computer games. When you play a game, you have to do certain tasks to continue to the new level. \_\_\_50\_\_\_ You are always in control as a player, while in the cinema you never control the action. You just sit and watch.

There can be some interaction between films and computer games on different levels. For all the similarities between technologies and special effects, we shouldn’t forget that a story and a game are fundamentally different.

A. Cameras matter in another sense, too.

B. The success of a game usually lies in the use of special effects.

C. You can’t influence what happens at all in the computer games.

D. Computer games may show the action from a number of views easily.

E. The game has a good chance of being as successful as the film on which it is based.

F. You must be able to have access to all the information in order to decide what to do next.

G. However, the difficulty for film producers appears to be knowing where and when to stop.

**海淀二模**

**Exam Anxiety**

Has this ever happened to you? You’ve been studying hard for your midterm, but when you walk into your exam, your mind goes blank, your heart races fast, you get sweaty palms and find it hard to breathe. 46

Everyone feels stressed during exams. Usually, it results from a fear of failure, lack of adequate preparation time and bad experiences taking tests in the past. This is normal and often helps you work harder, think faster and generally improve your performance. 47 You may also feel that other people are managing the exam better than you. This can cause you to feel that your mind has “gone blank” on information you know you have revised.

 48 Some choose to ignore the problem, while others don’t review because they think they will do badly anyway and even miss exams due to the anxiety. It can also be really easy to think that if you don’t try and then you fail, you won’t feel as bad as if you fail after trying really hard.

 So what can you do to fight against the negative mindset and stay calm before and during your test? 49  Yes, this seems obvious, but it’s worth repeating. If you feel confident that you’ve prepared thoroughly, you’ll feel more confident walking into the test. The second tip is simple: just start. The blank page can maximize your anxiety. 50  You can always go back and change things later if needed, but a few quick answers can get the ball rolling. Besides, allocating(分配) your time is equally important. Look through the whole test before getting started. Mentally allocate how much time you’ll spend on each section. If there’s time to recheck, even better.

A. The first thing you should do is to be prepared.

B. People often deal with exam stress in many unhelpful ways.

C. If these classic signs of exam anxiety sound familiar, you’re not alone!

D. Therefore, people need an appropriate amount of pressure to help deal with exams.

E. Realizing time is almost up and that there’s still a lot of blank space will make you desperate.

F. However, if you are overly anxious about the result, you may be unable to focus on your work.

G. After you get the paper, dive right in by getting some questions done to build up your confidence.

**东城二模**

**A cultural view on personal space**

It’s a well-known fact that the British prefer a large “bubble” of personal space around them. 46 And in South America, a friend may grab you by the arm during conversation to make their point.

Now, a study published in the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology has looked into why different cultures have such different approaches to personal space.

 47 They developed an earlier study that divided individuals into “contact” and “non-contact” cultures. Contact cultures—southern European, Latin American and Arabian—engaged in more touching and stood closer during conversation than non-contact cultures in northern Europe, North America and parts of Asia.

To a degree, this proved correct. Argentina becomes known as the most touchy-feely nation; people here keep the same distance from a stranger as a British person would an acquaintance and a Canadian individual a close friend or partner.

 48 They come out with the widest distance you should stand from a stranger—more than 1.3m—but one of the narrowest gaps for close friends, just 40cm, compared to nearly 60cm for a British person. So the theory of warm versus cold is not as straightforward as it sounds.

 49 The higher a country’s average temperature, the closer people will stand to a stranger. But older people in warm climates keep a bigger distance from close friends and stand closer to strangers; women generally keep a greater distance from someone they don’t know.

The academics leading this study admit that there is a lot more to do. But what we do know is to keep your distance in Canada; prepare for a hug in Argentina. 50 They like to stand closer than anybody. To keep warm, perhaps.

A. It’s important to get the distance right, though.

B. Romanians clearly take longer to establish trust.

C. How close we stand to other people varies widely between countries.

D. And if you end up on good terms with a Norwegian, don’t draw back.

E. However, in India people will pack into trains and buses without a second thought.

F. One theory the researchers wanted to test was whether climate affects personal space.

G. The study certainly found that climate, age and gender have an effect on personal distance across cultures.

**西城二模**

**Healthy See, Healthy Do**

Visit the grocery store on an empty stomach, and you will probably come home with a few things you did not plan to buy. But hunger is not the only cause of additional purchases. The location of store displays (摆放) also influences our shopping choices. 46

 The checkout area is a particular hotspot for junk food. Studies have found that the products most commonly found there are sugary and salty snacks. 47 A 2012 study in the Netherlands found that hospital workers were more likely to give up junk food for healthy snacks when the latter were more readily available on canteen shelves, for example. In 2014 Norwegian and Icelandic researchers also found that replacing unhealthy foods with healthy ones in the checkout area significantly increased last-minute sales of healthier foods.

 48 It has been working with more than 1,000 store owners to encourage them to order and promote nutritious foods. “We know that the stores are full of cues (暗示) meant to encourage consumption,” says Tamar Adjoian, a research scientist at the department, “Making healthy foods more convenient or appealing can lead to increased sales of those products.”

 Adjoian and her colleagues wondered if such findings would apply to their city’s crowded urban checkout areas, so they selected three Bronx supermarkets for their own study. 49 Then they recorded purchases over six three-hour periods in each store for two weeks.

 Of the more than 2,100 shoppers they observed, just 4 percent bought anything from the checkout area. Among those who did, however, customers in the healthy lines purchased nutritious foods more than twice as often as those in the standard lines. 50 The findings were reported in September in the Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior.

 The potential influence may seem small, but Adjoian believes that changing more checkout lines would open customers’ eyes to nutritious, lower-calorie foods. Health department officials are now exploring ways to expand healthy options at checkout counters throughout New York City.

A. These foods give people more energy.

B. They bought unhealthy foods 40 percent less often.

C. And it may make or break some healthy eating habits.

D. The supermarkets began to offer nutritious, lower-calorie foods.

E. These findings caught the attention of New York City Department of Health.

F. They replaced candies and cookies with fruits and nuts near the checkout counter.

G. And a few studies have suggested that simply swapping in healthier options can change customer behavior.