**阅读理解——说明文》拓展提升任务答案与解析**

Test 1

BDBA

1. The author mentions car industry at the beginning of the passage to introduce .

A. the progress made in car industry B. a special feature of agriculture

C. a trend of development in agriculture D. the importance of investing in car industry

If you want to disturb the car industry, you’d better have a few billion dollars: Mom-and-pop carmakers are unlikely to beat the biggest car companies. But in agriculture, small farmers can get the best of the major players. By connecting directly with customers, and by responding quickly to changes in the markets as well as in the ecosystems (生态系统), small farmers can keep one step ahead of the big guys. As the co-founder of the National Young Farmers Coalition (NYFC, 美国青年农会) and a family farmer myself, I have a front-row seat to the innovations among small farmers that are transforming the industry.（第一段）

本题的意思是作者在文章的一开始提到小汽车工业目的是为了介绍什么？通过阅读第一段我们可以看到实际上作者想要介绍小农场主的革新，推理出是一种特殊的农业特色的介绍。所以答案为B选项。

2. What does the author want to illustrate with the example in paragraph 2?

A. Loans to small local farmers are necessary.

B. Technology is vital for agricultural development.

C. Competition between small and big farms is fierce.

D. Small farmers may gain some advantages over big ones.

For example, take the Quick Cut Greens Harvester, a tool developed just a couple of years ago by a young farmer, Jonathan Dysinger, in Tennessee, with a small loan from a local Slow Money group. It enables small-scale farmers to harvest 175 pounds of green vegetables per hour—a huge improvement over harvesting just a few dozen pounds by hand—suddenly making it possible for the little guys to compete with large farms of California. Before the tool came out, small farmers couldn’t touch the price per pound offered by California farms. But now, with the combination of a better price point and a generally fresher product, they can stay in business.（第二段）

通过阅读第二段的红笔部分我们能够明白小型收割机能够让农民每个小时收获175磅的绿色蔬菜，与加州的大农场竞争。所以推理出答案为D选项。小农场主可以获得一些优势超越大农场主。

3. What is the difficulty for those new farmers?

A. To gain more financial aid. B. To hire good farm managers.

C. To have farms of their own. D. To win old farmers’ support.

Another challenge for more than a million of the most qualified farm workers and managers is a non-existent path to citizenship—the greatest barrier to building a farm of their own. With farmers over the age of 65 outnumbering (多于) farmers younger than 35 by six to one, and with two-thirds of the nation’s farmland in need of a new farmer, we must clear the path for talented people willing to grow the nation’s food.

这道题的意思是那些新农民的困难是什么？在红笔标注的部分我们可以看到合格的农场主和经理是塑造农场的最大的障碍。我们必须为那些有才华的原意为增加国家的食物的人清楚道路。推断出本题的答案是B选项。去雇佣出色的农场经理。

4. What should farmers do for a more sustainable and fair farm economy?

A. Seek support beyond NYFC. B. Expand farmland conservation.

C. Become members of NYFC. D. Invest more to improve technology.

There are solutions that could light a path toward a more sustainable and fair farm economy, but farmers can’t clumsily put them together before us. We at the NYFC need broad support as we urge Congress to increase farmland conservation, as we push for immigration reform, and as we seek policies that will ensure the success of a diverse and ambitious next generation of farmers from all backgrounds. With a new farm bill to be debated in Congress, consumers must take a stand with young farmers.

本题的意思是农民们应该为一个可持续的公平的农场经济做些什么？我们找到答案在本文的最后一个自然段。通过红笔部分我们可以看到需要来自议会的支持增加农业用地的保护。伴随着一个新的农业法案在议会上讨论，消费者一定要支持年轻的农民们，我们可以推出本题的答案为A选项。寻找除了NYFC以外的更多的支持，也就是议会的支持。

Test 2

DBDC

1．California condors attract researchers’ interest because they \_\_\_\_\_.

A．are active at night

B．had to be bred in the wild

C．are found only in California

D．almost died out in the 1980s

California condors are North America’s largest birds, with wing-length of up to 3 meters. In the 1980s, electrical lines and lead poisoning (铅中毒) nearly drove them to dying out. Now, electric shock training and medical treatment are helping to rescue these big birds.

In the late 1980s, the last few condors were taken from the wild to be bred (繁殖). Since 1992, there have been multiple reintroductions to the wild, and there are now more than 150 flying over California and nearby Arizona, Utah and Baja in Mexico.

通过第一自然段我们可以获悉八十年代加州老鹰几乎灭绝，研究者想拯救他们，这应该是主要吸引研究者兴趣的主要原因。所以答案为D选项。

2．Researchers have found electrical lines are \_\_\_\_\_.

A．blocking condors’ journey home

B．big killers of California condors

C．rest places for condors at night

D．used to keep condors away

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同样在第一自然段我们可以看到电线和铅中毒几乎让老鹰濒临面积。所以本道题的答案应该是B选项。

3．According to Paragraph 5, lead poisoning \_\_\_\_\_.

A．makes condors too nervous to fly

B．has little effect on condors’ kidneys

C．can hardly be gotten rid of from condors’ blood

D．makes it difficult for condors to produce baby birds

Lead poisoning has proved more difficult to deal with. When condors eat dead bodies of other animals containing lead, they absorb large quantities of lead. This affects their nervous systems and ability to produce baby birds, and can lead to kidney (肾) failure and death. So condors with high levels of lead are sent to Los Angeles Zoo, where they are treated with calcium EDTA, a chemical that removes lead from the blood over several days. This work is starting to pay off. The annual death rate for adult condors has dropped from 38% in 2000 to 5.4% in 2011.（第五段）

本题的意思是第五自然段中，铅中毒会如何？A选项是让秃鹰太紧张不能飞翔。B选项是对秃鹰的肾造成很少影响。C选项是几乎不能从秃鹰的血液中出掉。D选项是让秃鹰很难生产出小秃鹰。阅读完本段后，答案一幕了然，应该是D选项。红笔部分有着明确的说法。

4．This passage shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

A．the average survival time of condors is satisfactory

B．Rideout’s research interest lies in electric engineering

C．the efforts to protect condors have brought good results

D．researchers have found the final answers to the problem

Rideout’s team thinks that the California condors’ average survival time in the wild is now just under eight years. “Although these measures are not effective forever, they are vital for now,” he says. “They are truly good birds that are worth every effort we put into recovering them.” （最后一段）

本题为主旨题：本段文章表明什么。A选项表明秃鹰的平均生存时间是令人满意的。B选项是表明Rideout的研究兴趣在于电子工程。C选项表明保护秃鹰的努力已经带来好的结果。

D选项表明研究者已经发现解决问题的最后答案。通过最后一段我们可以看到虽然措施还不是永远的有效，但是这些措施现在时重要的。我们可以得出答案是C选项。

Test 3

BCBC

1. What can we infer about languages in hunter-gatherer times?

A. They developed very fast. B. They were large in number.

C. They had similar patterns. D. They were closely connected.

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going. When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers, small, tightly knit (联系) groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.

本题是推断题，通过第一段我们可以看到在当时有一万两千多种语言。所以推断出答案为B选项当时的语言种类是巨大的。

2. Which of the following best explains “dominant” underlined in paragraph 2?

A. Complex. B. Advanced. C. Powerful. D. Modern.

Soon afterwards, many of those people started settling down to become farmers, and their languages too became more settled and fewer in number. In recent centuries, trade, industrialisation, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalisation and better communications in the past few decades, all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.（第二段）

本题为猜测词义题。通过第二段的阅读我们可以看到最后一行英语西班牙语和中文正不断增加占领世界，可以推断出这个生词dominant的意思应该不是复杂的，先进的，现代化的，而应该是强有力的。提示词take over可以暗示答案。

3. How many languages are spoken by less than 6,000 people at present?

A. About 6,800. B. About 3,400. C. About 2,400. D. About 1,200.

At present, the world has about 6,800 languages. The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven. The general rule is that mild zones have relatively few languages, often spoken by many people, while hot, wet zones have lots, often spoken by small numbers. Europe has only around 200 languages; the Americas about 1,000; Africa 2,400; and Asia and the Pacific perhaps 3,200, of which Papua New Guinea alone accounts for well over 800. The median number (中位数) of speakers is a mere 6,000, which means that half the world’s languages are spoken by fewer people than that.

本题属于数字计算题。根据本段信息我们可以理解为：世界上的仅仅不到6000人却说的语言占到一半的世界语言，世界所有的语言大约有6800种。而6800的二分之一为3400，所以正确答案为B选项。

4. What is the main idea of the text?

A. New languages will be created.

B. People’s lifestyles are reflected in languages.

C. Human development results in fewer languages.

D. Geography determines language evolution.

Already well over 400 of the total of 6,800 languages are close to extinction (消亡), with only a few elderly speakers left. Pick, at random, Busuu in Cameroon (eight remaining speakers), Chiapaneco in Mexico (150), Lipan Apache in the United States (two or three) or Wadjigu in Australia (one, with a question-mark): none of these seems to have much chance of survival.

本题为主旨题，A选项为将创造出新的语言，B选项为人们的生活方式在语言中被反映出来，C选项为人类的发展导致语言的减少，D选项为地理位置决定着语言的进化。最后一个自然段第一句话指出6800语言中已经有超过400种语言接近消亡。可以推断出C选项为正确答案。这是本篇文章的主旨大意。

Test 4

ADBA

1. What does the author think of new devices?

A. They are environment-friendly. B. They are no better than the old.

C. They cost more to use at home. D. They go out of style quickly.

We may think we’re a culture that gets rid of our worn technology at the first sight of something shiny and new, but a new study shows that we keep using our old devices (装置) well after they go out of style. That’s bad news for the environment—and our wallets—as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.

通过前两个自然段我们可以得知旧装置对环境是坏的消息，它们消耗更多的能量。我们反推新的装置应该是环保的。所以答案为A选项。

2. Why did Babbitt’s team conduct the research?

A. To reduce the cost of minerals.

B. To test the life cycle of a product.

C. To update consumers on new technology.

D. To find out electricity consumption of the devices.

To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life—from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device. This method provided a readout for how home energy use has evolved since the early 1990s. Devices were grouped by generation. Desktop computers, basic mobile phones, and box-set TVs defined 1992. Digital cameras arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-readers showed up in 2007.（第二段）

本题定位在第二段。第一句话就点名了为什么他们要做这个研究。为了弄清这些就装置使用多少能量。同意互换，可以得到答案为D选项。为了查明这些装置的电消耗。

3. Which of the following uses the least energy?

A. The box-set TV. B. The tablet. C. The LCD TV. D. The desktop computer.

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本题的意思是下面那个使用的能量最少。答案同样定位在第二自然段。平板电脑和电子书出现在2007年，所以推出这两种装备使用的能量最少，其他的装置出现的比他们俩要早。所以答案为B选项。

4. What does the text suggest people do about old electronic devices?

A. Stop using them. B. Take them apart. C. Upgrade them. D. Recycle them.

So what’s the solution (解决方案)? The team’s data only went up to 2007, but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing. They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.（最后一段）

本题为建议人们对旧电子装置做些什么。答案锁定最后一个自然段最后一句。研究发现更多的通过平板电脑观看点播娱乐节目，而不是通过电视和台式电脑观看有可能减少44%的能量消耗。可以推断出解决方法为停止使用旧装置。而不是拆了，更新或者循环使用旧装置。所以答案为A选项。