**《阅读理解——说明文》 课后作业答案与解析**

Exercise 1

CBDC

1. What phenomenon is described in the first paragraph?

A. Addiction to smartphones.

B. Inappropriate behaviours in public places.

C. Absence of communication between strangers.

D. Impatience with slow service.

We’ve all been there: in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane, surrounded by people who are, like us, deeply focused on their smartphones or, worse, struggling with the uncomfortable silence.（第一自然段）

本题考查第一自然段的段意，通过翻译就可以概括出本段的段意为C选项。陌生人之间的缺乏交流，可见说明文第一自然段是非常重要的。

2. What is important for successful small talk according to Carducci?

A. Showing good manners. B. Relating to other people.

C. Focusing on a topic. D. Making business deals.

Dismissing small talk as unimportant is easy, but we can’t forget that deep relationships wouldn’t even exist if it weren’t for casual conversation. Small talk is the grease (润滑剂) for social communication, says Bernardo Carducci, director of the Shyness Research Institute at Indiana University Southeast. “Almost every great love story and each big business deal begins with small talk,” he explains. “The key to successful small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them.”

我们快速找到标注红笔的人名的这个自然段，通过阅读锁定答案。他在本段最后一句话中陈述到成功的关键就是学会如何与其他人联系，而不只是交流。所以答案为B选项 。同意互换。

3. What does the coffee-shop study suggest about small talk?

A. It improves family relationships. B. It raises people’s confidence.

C. It matters as much as formal talk. D. It makes people feel good.

In a 2014 study, Elizabeth Dunn, associate professor of psychology at UBC, invited people on their way into a coffee shop. One group was asked to seek out an interaction (互动) with its waiter; the other, to speak only when necessary. The results showed that those who chatted with their server reported significantly higher positive feelings and a better coffee shop experience. “It’s not that talking to the waiter is better than talking to your husband,” say Dunn. “But interactions with peripheral (边缘的) members of our social network matter for our well-being also.”

通过题干我们锁定第三自然段，通过红笔的标注，我们能够很快地找到答案。本题的答案为D选项。咖啡店的研究按时表明small talk让人们感到很舒服。文章里有higher positive feelings and a better experience呼应。

4. What is the best title for the text?

A. Conversation Counts B. Ways of Making Small Talk

C. Benefits of Small Talk D. Uncomfortable Silence

最后一道题是文章题目题，实际上就是主旨。正确答案为C选项。Small talk的益处。其他几个选项都不是本文的主旨，或大或小。

Exercise 2

CBBA

1. What attracted the early settlers to New York City?

A. Its business culture. B. Its small population.

C. Its geographical position. D. Its favourable climate.

Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for example, is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost overnight. In 1896, Dawson, Canada, was unmapped wilderness (荒野). But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 30,000.（第一段）

第一段的红笔标注部分回答了本题是地理方位吸引了早期定居者来到纽约。所以答案为C选项。不是文化、人口或气候。

2. What do we know about those who first dug for gold in Dawson?

A. Two-thirds of them stayed there. B. One out of five people got rich.

C. Almost everyone gave up. D. Half of them died.

Dawson did not have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They travelled over snow-covered mountains and sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The path to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could fall without warning. An avalanche (雪崩) once closed the path, killing 63 people. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

本段的倒数第二句话就是正确答案，五分之一的人致富了。所以答案为B选项。

3. What was the main reason for many people to leave Dawson?

A. They found the city too crowded. B. They wanted to try their luck elsewhere.

C. They were unable to stand the winter. D. They were short of food.

But no matter how rich they were, Dawson was never comfortable. Necessities like food and wood were very expensive. But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come. Today, people still come and go—to see where the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson City—its present population is 762.

本地的金子已经没了，当他们听说阿拉斯加有金矿发现时，他们就像来的时候一样快速地离开了，为的是去别的地方寻找新的财富。所以答案为B选项。非常明显。

4. What is the text mainly about?

A. The rise and fall of a city. B. The gold rush in Canada.

C. Journeys into the wilderness. D. Tourism in Dawson.

本道题为主旨题，通过全篇的阅读，锁定答案为A选项，它的意思是一个城市的沉浮。非常准确地概括出本段文章的主旨。别的题目都有点过大。

Exercise 3

BCDD

1. Wang’s winning of the prize means that Chinese architects are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. following the latest world trend B. getting international recognition

C. working harder than ever before D. relying on foreign architects

While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage.

Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize—which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture—on February 28. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

通过阅读前两个自然段我们可以理解中国人活动建筑大奖这件事意味着中国建筑师赢得了国际的认可。因为这个奖项是建筑上的诺贝尔奖。他是第一个获得该奖项的中国人。所以答案为B选项。

2. What impressed visitors to the CAA Xiangshan campus most?

A. Its hilly environment. B. Its large size.

C. Its unique style. D. Its diverse functions.

Wang serves as head of the Architecture Department at the China Academy of Art (CAA). His office is located at the Xiangshan campus (校园) of the university in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Many buildings on the campus are his original creations.

The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities. Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and abundant building types. The curves (曲线) of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.

通过第三四自然段的阅读我们很容易找到本题的答案为C选项。是独特的风格给来到校园参观的游客留下深刻印象。高度概括了这个校园的特点。其他三个选项都是细节。

3. What made Wang’s architectural design a success?

A. The mixture of different shapes. B. The balance of East and West.

C. The use of popular techniques. D. The harmony of old and new.

Wang collected more than 7 million abandoned bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements (元素).

Wang’s works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize.

通过四五自然段的红笔标注部分我们可以看到他的成为是由于他把现代和传统融为一体，创造出了一个中国建筑的新的类型。所以正确答案为D选项，新和旧的和谐一致。

4. What should we do about Chinese traditions according to Wang?

A. Spread them to the world. B. Preserve them at museums.

C. Teach them in universities. D. Recreate them in practice.

The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty, he said.

通过最后一个自然段他说道，传统的研究应该和实践相结合，否则传统的再创造就是假大空的。所以正确答案为D选项，我们应该为传统做些什么：在实践中再创造中国传统。本题就是通过Wang的话的高度总结。

Exercise 4

BBC

1. Why is hamburger mentioned in paragraph 2?

A. To explain Americans’ love for travelling by car.

B. To show the influence of cars on American culture.

C. To stress the popularity of fast food with Americans.

D. To praise the effectiveness of America’s road system.

Modern America was born on the road, behind a wheel. The car shaped some of the most lasting aspects of American culture: the roadside diner, the billboard, the motel, even the hamburger. For most of the last century, the car represented what it meant to be American—going forward at high speed to find new worlds. The road novel, the road movie, these are the most typical American ideas, born of abundant petrol, cheap cars and a never-ending interstate highway system, the largest public works project in history.（第二段）

本段的前两句话是本段的主旨大意：当代美国起源在路上，小汽车塑造了美国文化的一些最持久方面，后面使用冒号，起到补充解释的作用。所以汉堡包在本段提到，实际上就是为了证明小汽车对美国文化的影响。所以答案为B选项。不是为了强调快餐文化的受欢迎程度。

2. What has the use of cars in America led to?

A. Decline of economy. B. Environmental problems.

C. A shortage of oil supply. D. A farm-based society.

The cars that drove the American Dream have helped to create a global ecological disaster. In America the demand for oil has grown by 22 percent since 1990.

The problems of excessive (过度的) energy consumption, climate change and population growth have been described in a book by the American writer Thomas L. Friedman. He fears the worst, but hopes for the best.

Friedman points out that the green economy (经济) is a chance to keep American strength. “The ability to design, build and export green technologies for producing clean water, clean air and healthy and abundant food is going to be the currency of power in the new century.”

本题的意思是小汽车的在美国使用导致了什么？是经济的衰退，环境的问题，石油供给的短缺还是形成了一个农业社会？红笔部分标注了将导致一个生态的灾难。所以通过分析最后一个自然段的红笔标注部分也可以看到绿色经济，生产出干净的水和空气，都可以得出本题的答案应该是B选项：环境的问题。

3. What is Friedman’s attitude towards America’s future?

A. Ambiguous. B. Doubtful. C. Hopeful. D. Tolerant.

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本题是态度题，是Friedman’s Attitude，不是作者的态度。倒数第二自然段最后一句话的红笔标注部分能够看出他的态度是积极的。通过并列连词but我们是可以看出来的。所以本题的答案为C选项。