从2024年南通二模阅读理解的正确选项看学生信息转换能力的培养

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阅读理解正确选项的特征

- ✓ 对原文内容的重现
- ✓ 对原文内容的同义改写
- ✓ 对原文内容的精准整合和概括
- ✓ 对原文内容的有理有据的推断
- ✓ 对原文内容的正确应用

21. What do we know about Ayung River Rafting?

A. It's an exciting guided adventure.

B. It helps to conserve the rainforest.

C. It offers unique insights into society.

D. It's operated on the world's fastest river.

Ayung River Rafting

原文内容的重现和整合

About the trip

Explore Ayung River Rafting, the longest river rafting in Ayung River, a white-water rafting! The river is classified to level II to III and your rafting trip will be approximately 2 hours. Our friendly and experienced raft guides will take you on a safe and fun trip. You'll find a level of professionalism that offers unique insights into Bali's natural wonders and memorable experiences through the rainforest. Don't miss out on this unforgettable adventure that showcases the beauty of Ayung River and the excitement and thrills of tackling the rapids of the Ayung River.

23. What are the tourists advised to wear on a walk?

A. Swimsuits.

B. Strong shoes.

C. Raincoats.

D. Wet clothes.

● Steep road lies at the beginning and at the end of the tour, please be ready to walk with reliable shoes!

原文内容的同义改写

32. Where did the author get inspiration from to write *Pig Heart Boy*?

A. A school event.

B. A news item.

C. Science magazines.

D. Books on heart transplants.

I'm a layperson with a love of science who occasionally reads science magazines. My approach was from an author's angle, spending months on research before writing a single word for *Pig Heart Boy*.

So where did I get the idea? Whenever I attend a school event, that question is asked. The answer is simple. Back in the mid 1990s, I read a newspaper article written by a doctor who guessed that we would eventually have to turn to xenotransplantation (异种器官移植)

原文内容的同义改写

24. What is FREA expected to do for the remote Indigenous communities?

A. Increase power supply to them.

B. Help them return to their homelands.

C. Shake them off poverty.

D. Reduce their higher power costs.

Like many of the Indigenous (土著的) communities across the Australian continent, the remote communities in north-west New South Wales are struggling. Many of the 300 or so residents rely on welfare. Higher electricity bills—up to $3,000 a quarter for some households—further worsen the poverty. They're always at the end of the power line, so the service that is there is quite extraordinary in terms of cost. It's a real problem that needs to be fixed.

原文内容有理有据的推断

To that end, Anderson and other Indigenous leaders have formed the First Nations Renewable Energy Alliance (FREA) to push for renewable energy in Indigenous communities. They partner with private enterprise to support Indigenous communities looking to switch to renewable energy.

25. What does the author indicate by mentioning AllGrid Energy?

A. Renewables projects are inaccessible.

B. Renewables projects are quite workable.

C. Renewables projects can increase locals' income.

原文内容有理有据的推断

"We can build a power station where the community exists," Anderson says, "so people are able to successfully live in the environment the way they want to live and have access to power which enables them to better determine their economic future."

Only a handful of Indigenous communities have set up renewable energy projects in Australia. The Indigenous-owned and -operated company AllGrid Energy, for instance, has installed solar panels and battery storage systems to replace diesel (柴油) generators in the communities of Ngurrara and Kurnturlpara in the Northern Territory's Barkly Tableland. Within two months of the system being installed in May 2016, people were moving back to their homelands, the communities growing from just two permanent residents to about 40.

26. What's paragraph 5 mainly about concerning FREA?

A. Its strategies to win over the businesses.

B. Its cooperation with community leaders.

C. Its potential conflict with energy companies.

D. Its innovation in directing renewables projects.

原文内容有理有据的推断

But FREA will go one step further, working with community leaders and acting as a conduit (纽带) between the communities and the businesses they are dealing with. This is essential, says Anderson, to avoid predatory (吞并) practices they have seen in the past, with companies "playing on the psychology of poverty" to gain advantage. The FREA has drafted terms of agreements that will guide how companies engage with Indigenous communities for renewable energy projects.

27. What's FREA going to do next?

A. Consult the experts.

B. Select a piloting community.

C. Collect sufficient construction fund.

D. Make renewables projects available to all.

One of the next steps for FREA will be to identify a community that can act as a test case for a renewables project. "Our experience is that if we can make it work for one community, it will work in every other community," Anderson says.

原文内容有理有据的推断

30. What is the significance of the research finding?

A. It may lead to better conservation of insects.

B. Natural enemies of insects will be got rid of.

C. Artificial lighting will be greatly reduced at night.

D. It may raise concerns for insects' eating behavior.

原文内容有理有据的推断

Researchers have long warned that light pollution is a big driving force in the dramatic decline in insect populations. Moths and other insects that become trapped around lamps become easily caught by bats. The artificial lighting can also fool them into thinking it is daytime, causing them to bed down and skip a night's feeding.

There are, Fabian believes, helpful lessons from the research. "What this tells us is that the direction of artificial light matters. Could we change lighting environments to not trap insects? For we're facing a massive decline in insects around the world, and artificial light at night is one of the factors that could potentially be leading to this decline," Fabian said.

33. What might be a major concern of those who disagree with *Pig Heart Boy*?

A. Animal rights.

B. GM technology.

C. Organ transplant risks.

D. Organ shortage crisis.

Now some people think that the subject matter is not suitable for children, criticizing the cruel and inhuman ways of xenotransplantation. I completely disagree. As a children's author, it never ceases to amaze me how some adults underestimate what subject matter will interest and stimulate children. I wanted to write a story that provided no right or wrong answers, a story that would allow the reader to walk in Cameron's shoes for a while and think about what decisions they would make and how they would react if they too were faced with his situation.

原文内容有理有据的推断

31. What is the text mainly about?

A. Why insects lose their ability to fly at night.

B. Why artificial light and evolution trap insects.

C. How artificial light impacts insect populations.

D. How insects evolved distinct strategies of flight.

The science of why insects gather around lights at night has never been nailed down. Popular theories propose that moths and other insects navigate (导航) by the moon and mistake lamps for moonlight, or that the insects fly towards light to escape coming danger. Now researchers believe they have a more convincing answer: contrary to current theories, insects are not attracted to light from far away, but become trapped if they fly close to an artificial light source.

According to Dr Sam Fabian, study co–author and Imperial College London entomologist, moths and many other insects that fly at night evolved to tilt (倾斜) their backs to wherever is brightest. For hundreds of millions of years, this was the sky rather than the ground. The trick told insects which way was up and ensured they flew level. But then came artificial lighting. Moths found themselves tilting their backs to street lamps. This caused them to circle around the lamps endlessly, the insects trapped by their evolution.

Fabian and his colleagues filmed insect flight paths around lights in the lab. The videos reveal that time and again, moths and dragonflies turned their backs to artificial lights, which appeared to greatly change their flight paths. "If the light is above them, they might start orbiting it, but if it's behind them, they start tilting backwards and end up flying in circles or diving toward the ground.

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C. How artificial light impacts insect populations.

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原文内容精准整合和概括

The science of why insects gather around lights at night has never been nailed down. Popular theories propose that moths and other insects navigate (导航) by the moon and mistake lamps for moonlight, or that the insects fly towards light to escape coming danger. Now researchers believe they have a more convincing answer: contrary to current theories, insects are not attracted to light from far away, but become trapped if they fly close to an artificial light source.

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