

37.阅读理解 (必做题)

Ask any student which subject he or she hates most. 9 out of 10 students will answer "math" . No matter which country you visit, no matter which grade you are in, you may not learn art, geography, chemistry or Chinese, but you always learn math. Why is this so? How come so many students hate math, and yet cannot avoid learning it in school?

Jenny Sanders, a high school student in California, asks, "What good do we get from learning math? We can use computers to compute numbers, and we can use computers to store information. I think learning math at school is a waste of time."

However, there is much more to math than just learning to add and subtract numbers. In fact, math is not so much about calculation as it is about learning to think logically and solving problems. Of course, Jenny was right that we can use computers to do calculations, but how would we even know how to use the computer if we can't think logically? In short, computers are only tools when solving problems.

For example, imagine you are a cook and must serve dinner to 100 guests. How should you divide your **resources** so that you can get the job done most efficiently? In situations like this, the ability to think logically will get you to a reasonable answer and solve your problem.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。

() 1. According to the passage, which subject do students always learn in different grades at school?

A. Chinese.

B. Math.

C. Geography.

D. Art.

- () 2. What does Jenny Sanders think of learning math?
A. Interesting. B. Boring. C. Useless. D. Difficult.
- () 3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. 90% of the students hate learning math.
B. Students can learn math well with computers.
C. Math can do calculations and store information.
D. Math helps students learn all the other subjects well.
- () 4. What does the underlined word "resources" mean in the passage?
A. 科目 B. 效率 C. 信息 D. 资源
- () 5. What does the writer want to tell us?
A. Math is just learning to add and subtract numbers.
B. Math can be good for both our body and our mind.
C. Math helps us think logically and solve problems.
D. Math can help students find a good job in the future.

解析

37. 本文首段先是描述一个现状：十分之九的学生们讨厌数学。继而引出其中原因以及为何不能避免学习数学，其余段落是对引出部分进行展开论述。

- 1.B 此题为细节题。 解析：从第一段第三句话显然能找到答案，“不论你参观哪个国家，不论你是几年级，你或许不用学艺术，地理，化学和中文，但是你总要学数学”。
- 2.C 此题为细节题。 解析：从第二段最后一句能得出答案，“我认为在学校学习数学是浪费时间”，显然 Jenny Sanders 认为学习数学是没用的。
- 3.A 此题为细节题。 解析：从第一段第一、二句可知十分之九的学生讨厌学习数学，所以 A 选项正确，另外分数的表达方法：9 out of 10= 9 in 10=nine tenths, 即为十分之九；从第三段可知通过使用电脑，能处理计算问题，但是数学不仅仅是处理计算问题，它还有关于逻辑思考和解决问题的方面，所以 B 选项学生通过电脑能学好数学是错误的；从第二段可知电脑能处理计算和存储信息，所以 C 选项错误；文中只是说学习数学能帮助你逻辑性思考和解决问题，并没有说数学能帮助学生学好其他科目，所以 D 选项错误。
- 4.D 此题为猜词题。 解析：由划线部分的后半句可知，你将如何分配/分割你的***以便能够高效完成这项工作，把四个选项逐个带入，显然这里划线部分应该是资源的意思。
- 5.C 此题为细节题。 解析：由第三段第二句可知数学还有关于逻辑性思考和解决问题的方面，即数学能帮助我们逻辑性思考和解决问题，C 选项正确；由第三段第一句可知学习数学不仅仅是学加减数字，A 选项错误；B、D 选项文中没有提到，所以 B、D 选项错误。

38. 阅读理解 (选做题)

One day a man found a cocoon (茧) of a butterfly in the forest. He sat there for several hours and watched the butterfly. Suddenly an opening appeared, and the butterfly made its great effort to force its body through that little hole. Then it seemed to stop making any progress. It happened as if it had gotten as far as it could and it could go no further.

So the man decided to help the butterfly. He cut off the remaining bit of the cocoon so that the butterfly could come out easily. But to his surprise, the butterfly got a heavy body and very small wings when it came out of the cocoon.

The man continued to watch the butterfly because he expected that the body would grow smaller at any moment and the wings would become larger and be able to fly. But neither happened! In fact, the butterfly spent the rest of its life crawling (爬) around with a heavy body and small wings. It was never able to fly.

The man was in his kindness, but did not understand the nature rules. Before the butterfly came out of the cocoon, fluid (流体) from its body must be forced into its wings, and then it would be ready for flying. It must have a hard struggle (拼搏) to get through the small opening to get its freedom from the cocoon.

Sometimes struggles are exactly what we need in our life. If God allowed us to go through our life without any difficulties, it would make us fail. We would not be as strong as we could have been; we could never fly.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。

() 1. What was the butterfly doing at the beginning of the story?

- A. It was trying to make a cocoon for itself.
- B. It was struggling to get out of its cocoon.
- C. It was flying among the trees in the forest.
- D. It was crawling around quietly on the ground

2.B 此题为细节题。 解析：从第二段第二句可知这个人为了帮助蝴蝶更容易地出来，于是把茧的剩余一点切掉，B 选项正确。

3. C 此题为推断题。 解析：第四段第一句可知这个人出于好意帮助蝴蝶，但是他不理解自然法则，结果导致了这只蝴蝶再也不能飞了，所以这个人并不聪明，C 选项正确。

4. A 此题为主旨题。 解析：由最后一段可知蝴蝶要想破茧而出飞向天空，在这之前它必须要经过艰难的拼搏，用力把流体从身体转移到翅膀上，这才能够为飞做好准备。从这个故事中我们知道只有自己努力拼搏才能打破生活上的困境，也就是说在生活中拼搏有时是必须的。

5. C 此题为主旨题。 解析：文章并非就蝴蝶谈蝴蝶，而是想通过描述帮助蝴蝶破茧而出导致的后果阐明一个教训：拼搏在生活中有时是必要的。这才是文章的主旨，C 选项正确；A 项对茧的爱，B 项互助的快乐，文章未提到，所以 A、B 错误；D.对蝴蝶的期待是文章的一部分，是片面的，并不是文章主旨。

