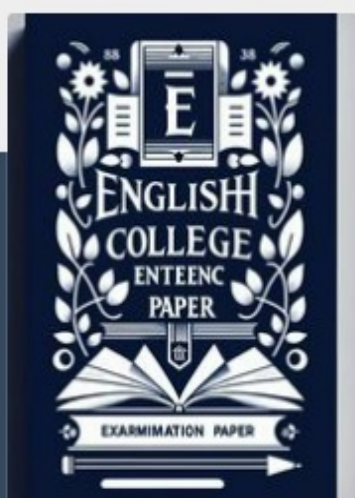


2019年高考阅读理解双语对照



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目 录

北京卷阅读理解A篇

北京卷阅读理解B篇

北京卷阅读理解C篇

北京卷阅读理解D篇

上海卷阅读理解A篇

上海卷阅读理解B篇

上海卷阅读理解C篇

天津卷阅读理解A篇

天津卷阅读理解B篇

天津卷阅读理解C篇

天津卷阅读理解D篇

全国新课标一卷A篇

全国新课标一卷B篇

全国新课标一卷C篇

全国新课标一卷D篇

全国新课标二卷A篇

全国新课标二卷B篇

全国新课标二卷C篇

全国新课标二卷D篇

全国新课标三卷A篇

全国新课标三卷B篇

全国新课标三卷C篇

全国新课标三卷D篇

Want to explore new cultures, meet new people and do something worthwhile at the same time? You can do all the three with Global Development Association (GDA) .Whatever stage of life you're at, wherever you go and whatever project you do in GDA, you'll create positive changes in a poor and remote community (社区) .

想要探索新文化、结识新朋友，同时做些有意义的事情吗？加入全球发展协会（GDA）可以满足你这三个愿望。无论你处于人生的哪个阶段，无论你去哪里，无论你在GDA参与哪个项目，你都将为贫穷和偏远的社区带来积极的变化。

We work with volunteers of all ages and backgrounds. Most of our volunteers are aged 17-24. Now we need volunteer managers aged 25-75. They are extremely important in the safe and effective running of our programmes. We have such roles as project managers, mountain leaders, and communication officers.

我们与各个年龄和背景的志愿者合作。我们的大多数志愿者年龄在17-24岁之间。现在我们需要25-75岁的志愿者经理。他们在我们项目的安全和有效运行中扮演着极其重要的角色。我们有项目经理、山地领队和通信官员等职位。

Depending on which role you choose, you could help to increase a community's access to safe drinking water, or help to protect valuable local cultures. You might also design an adventure challenge to train young volunteers.

根据你选择的角色，你可能帮助社区获得安全的饮用水，或者帮助保护宝贵的当地文化。你可能还会设计一项冒险挑战来训练年轻的志愿者。

Not only will you help our young volunteers to develop personally, you'll also learn new skills and increase your cultural awareness. You may have chances to meet new people who'll become your lifelong friends.

你不仅会帮助我们的年轻志愿者个人发展，你还将学习新技能，提高你的文化意识。你可能有机会遇到将成为你终身朋友的新朋友。

This summer we have both 4-week and 7-week programmes :

今年夏天我们有为期4周和7周的项目：

Country Schedule

国家 日程安排

1. 4-week programmes 7-week programmes

4周项目 7周项目

Algeria 5 Jul.—1 Aug. 20 Jun. —7 Aug.

阿尔及利亚 7月5日至8月1日 6月20日至8月7日

Egypt 24 Jul.—20 Aug. 19 Jun.—6 Aug.

埃及 7月24日至8月20日 6月19日至8月6日

Kenya 20 Jul.—16 Aug. 18 Jun.—5 Aug.

肯尼亚 7月20日至8月16日 6月18日至8月5日

South Africa 2 Aug.—29 Aug. 15 Jun.—2 Aug.

南非 8月2日至8月29日 6月15日至8月2日

GDA ensures that volunteers work with community members and local project partners where our help is needed. All our projects aim to promote the development of poor and remote communities.

GDA确保志愿者与社区成员和当地项目合作伙伴一起工作，我们的帮助是必需的。我们所有的项目都旨在促进贫穷和偏远社区的发展。

There is no other chance like a GDA programme. Join us as a volunteer manager to develop your own skills while bringing benefits to the communities.

没有其他机会像GDA项目这样。加入我们，成为一名志愿者经理，发展自己的技能，同时为社区带来好处。

Find out more about joining a GDA programme:

了解更多关于加入GDA项目的信息：

Website: www.glodeve.org

网站：www.glodeve.org

Email: humanresources@glodeve.org

电子邮件：humanresources@glodeve.org

1. What is the main responsibility of volunteer managers?
A. To seek local partners. B. To take in young volunteers.
C. To carry out programmes. D. To foster cultural awareness.

答案：C

2. The programme beginning in August will operate in .
A. Egypt B. Algeria C. Kenya D. South Africa

答案：D

3. The shared goal of GDA's projects is to .
A. explore new cultures B. protect the environment
C. gain corporate benefits D. help communities in need

答案：D



Alice Moore is a teenager entrepreneur (创业者) , who in May 2015 set up her business AilieCandy. By the time she was 13, her company was worth millions of dollars with the invention of a super-sweet treat that could save kids' teeth, instead of destroying them.

爱丽丝·摩尔是一位青少年创业者，她在2015年5月创立了自己的公司AilieCandy。到了13岁时，她的公司凭借一项既能保护孩子们的牙齿又能让他们享受到超级甜味的发明，价值已经达到了数百万美元。

It all began when Moore visited a bank with her dad. On the outing, she was offered a candy bar. However, her dad reminded her that sugary treats were bad for her teeth. But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, "Why can't I make a healthy candy that's good for my teeth so that my parents can't say no to it?" With that in mind, Moore asked her dad if she could start her own candy company. He recommended that she do some research and talk to dentists about what a healthier candy would contain.

一切始于摩尔和她的爸爸去银行的一次外出。在那次外出中，她被提供了一块糖果。然而，她的爸爸提醒她含糖食品对牙齿有害。但摩尔已经厌倦了错过糖果。因此，她想要绕过这个警告，“为什么我不能制作一种对牙齿有益的健康糖果，这样我的父母就不能拒绝呢？”怀着这个想法，摩尔问她的爸爸是否可以创办自己的糖果公司。她的爸爸建议她做一些研究，并与牙医交流，了解更健康的糖果应该包含什么成分。

With her dad's permission, she spent the next two years researching online and conducting trials to get a recipe that was both tasty and tooth-friendly. She also approached dentists to learn more about teeth cleaning. Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural sweeteners, which can reduce oral bacteria.

在她爸爸的允许下，她接下来的两年里都在线上研究并进行试验，以获得既美味又对牙齿友好的配方。她还接近牙医，以了解更多关于清洁牙齿的知识。因此，她成功地制作了一种只使用天然甜味剂的糖果，这种糖果可以减少口腔细菌。

Moore then used her savings to get her business off the ground. Afterwards, she and her father secured their first business meeting with a supermarket owner, who finally agreed to sell Moore's product—CanCandy.

摩尔随后用她的积蓄来启动她的生意。之后，她和她的父亲与一位超市老板进行了第一次商业会议，最终同意销售摩尔的产品——CanCandy。

As CanCandy's success grows, so does Moore's credibility as a young entrepreneur. Moore is enthusiastic about the candy she created, and she's also positive about what the future might bring. She hopes that every kid can have a clean mouth and a broad smile.

随着CanCandy的成功增长，摩尔作为年轻创业者的信誉也在增长。摩尔对她创造的糖果充满热情，她对未来可能带来的一切也持积极态度。她希望每个孩子都能拥有一个干净的口腔和宽阔的微笑。

Meanwhile, with her parents' help, Moore is generally able to live a normal teenage life. Although she founded her company early on in life, she wasn't driven primarily by profit. Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles. She donates 10% of

AilieCandy's profits to Big Smiles. With her talent and determination, it appears that the sky could be the limit for Alice Moore.

与此同时，在她的父母的帮助和支持下，摩尔通常能够过上正常的青少年生活。尽管她很早就创办了自己的公司，但她的主要动机并不是为了盈利。摩尔希望用她独特的才能帮助他人找到他们的微笑。她将AilieCandy的利润的10%捐赠给Big Smiles。凭借她的才华和决心，看起来天空可能是爱丽丝·摩尔的极限。

1. How did Moore react to her dad's warning?

- A. She argued with him. B. She tried to find a way out.
- C. She paid no attention. D. She chose to consult dentists.

答案： B

2. What is special about CanCandy?

- A. It is beneficial to dental health. B. It is free of sweeteners.
- C. It is sweeter than other candies. D. It is produced to a dentists' recipe.

答案： A

3. What does Moore expect from her business?

- A. To earn more money. B. To help others find smiles.
- C. To make herself stand out. D. To beat other candy companies.

答案： B

4. What can we learn from Alice Moore's story?

- A. Fame is a great thirst of the young.
- B. A youth is to be regarded with respect.
- C. Positive thinking and action result in success.
- D. Success means getting personal desires satisfied.

答案： C

The problem of robocalls has gotten so bad that many people now refuse to pick up calls from numbers they don't know. By next year, half of the calls we receive will be scams (欺诈). We are finally waking up to the severity of the problem by supporting and developing a group of tools, apps and approaches intended to prevent scammers from getting through. Unfortunately, it's too little, too late. By the time these " solutions" (解决方案) become widely available, scammers will have moved onto cleverer means. In the near future, it's not just going to be the number you see on your screen that will be in doubt. Soon you will also question whether the voice you're hearing is actually real.

现在，由于垃圾电话问题变得如此严重，许多人现在拒绝接听他们不认识的号码。到明年，我们接到的电话中有一半将是诈骗电话。我们终于开始意识到问题的严重性，支持并开发了一系列旨在阻止骗子接通电话的工具、应用程序和方法。不幸的是，这一切都为时已晚。等到这些“解决方案”普及时，骗子们将已经转向更聪明的手段。在不久的将来，你屏幕上看到的号码将不再是唯一值得怀疑的。很快，你也会开始质疑你听到的声音是否真的存在。

That's because there are a number of powerful voice manipulation (处理) and automation technologies that are about to become widely available for anyone to use. At this year's I/O Conference, a company showed a new voice technology able to produce such a convincing human-sounding voice that it was able to speak to a receptionist and book a reservation without detection.

这是因为有许多强大的语音处理和自动化技术即将普及，供任何人使用。在今年的I/O大会上，一家公司展示了一项新的语音技术，能够产生如此令人信服的人类声音，以至于它能够在不被察觉的情况下与接待员通话并预订房间。

These developments are likely to make our current problems with robocalls much worse. The reason that robocalls are a headache has less to do with amount than precision. A decade of data breaches (数据侵入) of personal information has led to a situation where scammers can easily learn your mother's name, and far more. Armed with this knowledge, they're able to carry out individually targeted campaigns to cheat people. This means, for example, that a scammer could call you from what looks to be a familiar number and talk to you using a voice that sounds exactly like your bank teller's, tricking you into "confirming" your address, mother's name, and card number. Scammers follow money, so companies will be the worst hit. A lot of business is still done over the phone, and much of it is based on trust and existing relationships. Voice manipulation technologies may weaken that gradually.

这些发展可能会使我们当前的垃圾电话问题变得更糟。垃圾电话之所以令人头疼，与其说是因为数量，不如说是因为精确度。十年的个人信息数据泄露导致了一种情况，即骗子可以轻松地了解你母亲的名字，甚至更多。有了这些知识，他们能够开展针对性的个人诈骗活动。这意味着，例如，一个骗子可以从一个看起来熟悉的号码打电话给你，并使用一个听起来完全像你的银行出纳员的声音与你交谈，诱骗你“确认”你的地址、母亲的名字和卡号。骗子跟着钱走，所以公司将受

到最严重的打击。许多业务仍然是通过电话进行的，而且很多业务都是建立在信任和现有关系的基础上的。语音处理技术可能会逐渐削弱这种信任。

We need to deal with the insecure nature of our telecom networks. Phone carriers and consumers need to work together to find ways of determining and communicating what is real. That might mean either developing a uniform way to mark videos and images, showing when and who they were made by, or abandoning phone calls altogether and moving towards data-based communications — using apps like FaceTime or WhatsApp, which can be tied to your identity.

我们需要解决电信网络的不安全性问题。电话运营商和消费者需要共同努力，找到确定和沟通什么是真实的方法。这可能意味着开发一种统一的方式来标记视频和图像，显示它们的制作时间和制作人，或者完全放弃电话通话，转向基于数据的通信——使用像FaceTime或WhatsApp这样的应用程序，这些应用程序可以与您的身份绑定。

Credibility is hard to earn but easy to lose, and the problem is only going to get harder from here on out.

信誉来之不易，却容易丧失，而且问题只会从此变得更加困难。

1. How does the author feel about the solutions to problem of robocalls?

A. Panicked. B. Confused. C. Embarrassed. D. Disappointed.

答案：D

2. Taking advantage of the new technologies, scammers can _.

A. aim at victims precisely B. damage databases easily

C. start campaigns rapidly D. spread information widely

答案：A

3. What does the passage imply?

A. Honesty is the best policy.

B. Technologies can be double-edged.

C. There are more solutions than problems.

D. Credibility holds the key to development.

答案：B

4. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Where the Problem of Robocalls Is Rooted

B. Who Is to Blame for the Problem of Robocalls

C. Why Robocalls Are About to Get More Dangerous

D. How Robocalls Are Affecting the World of Technology

答案：C

By the end of the century, if not sooner, the world's oceans will be bluer and greener thanks to a warming climate, according to a new study.

根据一项新研究，到本世纪末，如果不是更早的话，由于气候变暖，世界海洋将变得更蓝更绿。

At the heart of the phenomenon lie tiny marine microorganisms (海洋微生物) called phytoplankton. Because of the way light reflects off the organisms, these phytoplankton create colourful patterns at the ocean surface. Ocean colour varies from green to blue, depending on the type and concentration of phytoplankton. Climate change will fuel the growth of phytoplankton in some areas, while reducing it in other spots, leading to changes in the ocean's appearance.

这一现象的核心是微小的海洋微生物，称为浮游植物。由于光线从这些生物体反射的方式，这些浮游植物在海洋表面形成了多彩的图案。海洋颜色从绿色变化到蓝色，这取决于浮游植物的类型和浓度。气候变化将在某些地区促进浮游植物的生长，而在其他地区减少它，从而导致海洋外观的变化。

Phytoplankton live at the ocean surface, where they pull carbon dioxide (二氧化碳) into the ocean while giving off oxygen. When these organisms die, they bury carbon in the deep ocean, an important process that helps to regulate the global climate. But phytoplankton are vulnerable to the ocean's warming trend. Warming changes key characteristics of the ocean and can affect phytoplankton growth, since they need not only sunlight and carbon dioxide to grow, but also nutrients.

浮游植物生活在海洋表面，它们将二氧化碳吸入海洋，同时释放氧气。当这些生物死亡时，它们将碳埋藏在深海中，这是一个重要的帮助调节全球气候的过程。但是，浮游植物容易受到海洋变暖趋势的影响。变暖改变了海洋的关键特征，并可能影响浮游植物的生长，因为它们不仅需要阳光和二氧化碳来生长，还需要营养。

Stephanie Dutkiewicz, a scientist in MIT's Center for Global Change Science, built a climate model that projects changes to the oceans throughout the century. In a world that warms up by 3°C, it found that multiple changes to the colour of the oceans would occur. The model projects that currently blue areas with little phytoplankton could become even bluer. But in some waters, such as those of the Arctic, a warming will make conditions riper for phytoplankton, and these areas will turn greener. "Not only are the quantities of phytoplankton in the ocean changing," she said, "but the type of phytoplankton is changing."

麻省理工学院全球变化科学中心的科学家斯蒂芬妮·杜特基维奇建立了一个气候模型，预测整个世纪的海洋变化。在一个升温3°C的世界中，模型发现海洋颜色会发生多种变化。模型预测，目前含有少量浮游植物的蓝色区域可能会变得更蓝。但在一些水域，如北极，变暖将使条件更适合浮游植物生长，这些区域将变得更绿。“不仅海洋中浮游植物的数量在变化，”她说，“而且浮游植物的类型也在变化。”

And why does that matter? Phytoplankton are the base of the food web. If certain kinds begin to disappear from the ocean, Dutkiewicz said, " it will change the type of fish that will be able to survive. " Those kinds of changes could affect the food chain.

为什么这很重要？浮游植物是食物网的基础。如果某些种类开始从海洋消失，杜德基维奇说，“它将改变能够生存的鱼类类型。”这些变化可能会影响食物链。

Whatever colour changes the ocean experiences in the coming decades will probably be too gradual and unnoticeable, but they could mean significant changes. " It'll be a while before we can statistically show that the changes are happening because of climate change, " Dutkiewicz said, " but the change in the colour of the ocean will be one of the early warning signals that we really have changed our planet. "

在未来几十年中，无论海洋经历的颜色变化多么渐进和难以察觉，但它们可能意味着重大的变化。“在我们能够统计证明这些变化是由气候变化引起的之前，还需要一段时间，”杜德基维奇说，“但海洋颜色的变化将是我们真正改变了我们星球的早期预警信号之一。”

1. What are the first two paragraphs mainly about?

- A. The various patterns at the ocean surface.
- B. The cause of the changes in ocean colour.
- C. The way light reflects off marine organisms.
- D. The efforts to fuel the growth of phytoplankton.

答案：B

2. What does the underlined word " vulnerable " in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Sensitive. B. Beneficial. C. Significant. D. Unnoticeable.

答案：A

3. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Phytoplankton play a declining role in the marine ecosystem.
- B. Dutkiewicz's model aims to project phytoplankton changes.
- C. Phytoplankton have been used to control global climate.
- D. Oceans with more phytoplankton may appear greener.

答案：D

4. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To assess the consequences of ocean colour changes.
- B. To analyse the composition of the ocean food chain.
- C. To explain the effects of climate change on oceans.
- D. To introduce a new method to study phytoplankton.

答案：C

All I had to do for the two dollars was clean her house for a few hours after school. It was a beautiful house, too, with a plastic-covered sofa and chairs, wall-to-wall blue-and-white carpeting, a white enamel stove, a washing machine and a dryer — things that were common in her neighborhood, absent in mine. In the middle of the war, she had butter, sugar, steaks, and seam-up-the-back stockings.

我所做的一切，为了那两美元，就是放学后花几个小时打扫她的房子。那是一个美丽的房子，有塑料覆盖的沙发和椅子，满铺的蓝白相间的地毯，一个白色的搪瓷炉子，一个洗衣机和一个烘干机——这些东西在她的社区很常见，但在我家却没有。在战争期间，她有黄油、糖、牛排和后缝的长袜。

I knew how to scrub floors on my knees and how to wash clothes in our zinc tub, but I had never seen a Hoover vacuum cleaner or an iron that wasn't heated by fire.

我知道如何跪着擦洗地板，也知道如何在锌制的洗衣盆里洗衣服，但我从未见过胡佛吸尘器或者不是用火加热的熨斗。

Part of my pride in working for her was earning money I could squander(浪费):on movies, candy, paddleballs, jacks, ice-cream cones. But a larger part of my pride was based on the fact that I gave half my wages to my mother, which meant that some of my earnings were used for real things — an insurance-policy payment or what was owed to the milkman or the iceman. The pleasure of being necessary to my parents was profound. I was not like the children in folktales: burdened on me mouths to feed, nuisances to be corrected, problems so severe that they were abandoned to the forest. I had a status that doing routine chores in my house did not provide —and it earned me a slow smile, an approving nod from an adult. Confirmations that I was adultlike, not childlike.

我为她工作的一部分自豪感来自于我能赚到可以挥霍的钱：看电影、买糖果、球拍球、插销、冰淇淋锥。但我更大的自豪感来自于我将一半的工资给了我的母亲，这意味着我的一些收入被用于真正的东西——保险费或者欠牛奶工或冰工的钱。对父母来说，我是必不可少的，这种快乐是深刻的。我不像童话中的孩子：只是需要喂养的嘴巴，需要纠正的麻烦，问题如此严重以至于被遗弃在森林中。我在做家务时没有的地位——它给了我一个慢慢的笑容，一个成年人的认可。确认我是成年人，而不是孩子。

In those days, the forties, children were not just loved or liked;they were needed. They could earn money;they could care for children younger than themselves; they could work the farm, take care of the herd, run errands(差事), and much more. I suspect that children aren't needed in that way now. They are loved, doted on, protected, and helped. Fine, and yet...

在那些日子里，四十年代，孩子们不仅仅是被爱或喜欢；他们是被需要的。他们可以赚钱；他们可以照顾比自己小的孩子；他们可以工作农场，照顾畜群，跑腿等等。我怀疑现在的孩子不需要以那种方式被需要。他们被爱，被宠爱，被保护，被帮助。很好，然而...

Little by little, I got better at cleaning her house — good enough to be given more to do, much more. I was ordered to carry bookcases upstairs and, once, to move a piano from one side of a room to the other. I fell carrying the bookcases. And after pushing the piano my arms and legs hurt so badly. I wanted to refuse, or at least to complain, but I was afraid she would fire me, and I would lose the freedom the dollar gave me, as well as the standing I had at home—although both were slowly being eroded. She began to offer me her clothes, for a price. Impressed by these worn things, which looked simply gorgeous to a little girl who had only two dresses to wear to school, I bought a few. Until my mother asked me if I really wanted to work for castoffs. So I learned to say “No, thank you” to a faded sweater offered for a quarter of a week’s pay.

渐渐地，我打扫她的房子变得越来越熟练——足够好以至于被给予更多的任务。我被命令把书架搬到楼上，有一次，把钢琴从一个房间的一边搬到另一边。我搬书架时摔倒了。推钢琴后，我的手臂和腿疼得厉害。我想拒绝，或者至少抱怨，但我害怕她会解雇我，我会失去那一美元给我的自由，以及我在家里的地位——尽管这两者都在慢慢被侵蚀。她开始向我提供她的衣服，要价。对于这些破旧的东西，我印象深刻，对于一个只有两套衣服上学的小女孩来说，它们看起来简直太美了，我买了一些。直到我母亲问我是否真的想为这些破旧的东西工作。所以我学会了对一件褪色的毛衣说“不，谢谢”，它要价是一周工资的四分之一。

Still, I had trouble summoning (鼓起) the courage to discuss or object to the increasing demands she made. And I knew that if I told my mother how unhappy I was she would tell me to quit. Then one day, alone in the kitchen with my father, I let drop a few whines about the job. I gave him details, examples of what troubled me, yet although he listened intently, I saw no sympathy in his eyes. No “Oh, you poor little thing.” Perhaps he understood that what I wanted was a solution to the job, not an escape from it. In any case, he put down his cup of coffee and said, “Listen. You don’t live there. You live here. With your people. Go to work. Get your money. And come on home.”

尽管如此，我仍然很难鼓起勇气去讨论或反对她日益增长的要求。我知道如果我告诉我的母亲我有多不开心，她会告诉我辞职。然后有一天，我和我的父亲单独在厨房里，我抱怨了一些工作上的事情。我给了他细节，举例说明了什么让我困扰，尽管他聚精会神地听着，但我没有看到他眼中的同情。没有“哦，你这个可怜的小家伙。”也许他明白我想要的是解决工作的方法，而不是逃避工作。无论如何，他放下了他的咖啡杯，说：“听着。你不住在那里。你住在这里。和你的人们在一起。去工作。拿你的钱。然后回家。”

That was what he said. This was what I heard:
这就是他所说的。

Whatever the work is, do it well —not for the boss but for yourself.
不管工作是什么，都要做好——不是为了老板，而是为了你自己。

You make the job; it doesn't make you.

你创造工作；工作并不塑造你。

Your real life is with us, your family.

你真正的生活是和我们在一起，你的家人。

You are not the work you do; you are the person you are.

你不是你所做的工作；你是你这个人。

I have worked for all sorts of people since then, geniuses and morons, quick-witted and dull, big-hearted and narrow. I've had many kinds of jobs, but since that conversation with my father I have never considered the level of labor to be the measure of myself, and I have never placed the security of a job above the value of home.

从那以后，我为各种人工作过，天才和笨蛋，机智和迟钝，心胸宽广和心胸狭窄。我有过各种各样的工作，但自从和父亲的那次谈话以来，我从未将劳动的水平视为衡量自己的标准，也从未将工作的安全感置于家庭价值之上。

1. What can we learn about the author is different from other children?

- A. She needs to be supported like others.
- B. She made a mistake and needed to be corrected.
- C. She often does daily chores at home.
- D. She's too childish for comparison.

答案：C

2. According to the article, which of the following is correct about children in the 1940s like the author?

- A. They just want to be popular, loved and liked.
- B. They only take great pains to earn more money.
- C. They can do all kinds of daily work, such as caring for children and so on.
- D. They are no longer needed except for being spoiled by adults.

答案：C

3. What did the author's father make her understand?

- A. Don't escape from difficulties at work.
- B. Whatever decision she made, her father would support her.
- C. Convey her dissatisfaction with her work.
- D. Make a distinction between work and life.

答案：D

4. Which of the following corresponds to the author's views on work?

- A. Don't regard work achievement as a criterion for evaluating oneself.
- B. Hard work is a struggle for a better future in your limited life.

C. Work is to follow the footsteps of the boss.

D. Work safety should be more important than family value.

答案：A

Geographers are interested in the spatial patterns observed on earth. Bridging the natural and social science, Geography is the disciplinary study of environments and how people interact with the environment. It is important to study geography because many of the world's problems require understanding the interdependence between human activities and the environment. Geography is therefore a beneficial major for students because its theories and methods provide them with analytical skills relevant to occupations focused on solving social and environmental problems. The Department of Geography offers eight majors that help students tailor their focus of study.

地理学家对地球上观察到的空间模式感兴趣。地理学作为一门学科，桥接了自然科学和社会科学，研究环境以及人类与环境的互动。研究地理学很重要，因为世界上许多问题需要理解人类活动与环境之间的相互依赖关系。因此，地理学对于学生来说是一个有益的专业，因为它的理论和方法为他们提供了与解决社会和环境问题相关的职业相关的分析技能。地理系提供八个专业，帮助学生定制他们的学习重点。

The Geography—Globalization and Development major will provide students with a
地理学—全球化与发展专业将为学生提供

sophisticated understanding of contemporary global issues and a geographical framework for analyzing key issues involved in national and international development, especially as it relates to the global south. Reflecting the discipline of geography as a whole, this major emphasizes an integrated approach to studying the relationship of global change to individual and community well-being by combining the benefits of area studies with theoretical and topical investigations in the curriculum.

对当代全球问题的复杂理解，以及分析国家和国际发展中关键问题的地理框架，特别是与全球南部相关的。反映地理学这一学科的整体性，该专业强调采用综合方法研究全球变化与个人和社区福祉之间的关系，通过将区域研究的好处与课程中的理论性和主题性调查相结合。

Our department is committed to excellence in both teaching and advising. Several of our faculty members have received teaching awards, and we are known across campus for the quality of our advising. As a geography major, you will meet one-on-one with your faculty advisor every semester during advising week, and you are always welcome to talk with your advisor at any time throughout the semester whenever questions may arise. In addition to advising our students about their academic programs, we provide timely information about internships, nationally competitive awards, and other opportunities as they arise. Many of our students complete internships and several of our students over the last few years have received nationally competitive awards.

我们的系致力于在教学和指导方面追求卓越。我们的几位教师成员获得了教学奖，并且我们在整个校园内以我们的指导质量而闻名。作为一名地理专业的学生，你将在指导周期间与你的教师顾问进行一对一的会面，而且在整个学期中，你随时都欢迎与你的顾问交谈，无论何时有问题出

现。除了为学生提供关于他们学术计划的建议外，我们还及时提供实习机会、全国性竞争性奖项以及其他机会的信息。我们的许多学生完成了实习，而且在过去几年中，我们的一些学生获得了全国性竞争性奖项。

For more information about our program, please visit our website, or contact our Undergraduate Chair, whose information is listed above.

有关我们项目的更多信息，请访问我们的网站，或联系我们的本科生主席，其信息在上面列出。

Admissions Information

录取信息

Freshmen/First-Year Admission

新生/一年级录取

No requirements beyond University admission requirements.

除了大学录取要求外，没有其他要求。

Change of Program Policy

转专业政策

No selective or limited admission requirements.

没有选择性或限制性录取要求。

External Transfer Admission

外部转学录取

No requirements beyond University admission requirements.

除了大学录取要求外，没有其他要求。

Opportunities Upon Graduation students

毕业后的机遇

With a liberal arts degree in Geography—Globalization and Development, students are prepared for employment in a variety of fields, including non-profit and government work, particularly in the areas of community and international development. This degree will also prepare students well to work in the private sector in an international context. Graduates from this program will also be well situated to continue on to graduate school or law school, with research and professional interest in academic fields, including, but not limited to, geography, public affairs and policy, development studies, and community and regional planning.

拥有地理学—全球化与发展的文科学位，学生将为在多个领域的就业做好准备，包括非营利组织和政府工作，特别是在社区和国际发展领域。这个学位还将为学生在国际背景下的私营部门工作提供良好的准备。该计划的毕业生也非常适合继续进入研究生院或法学院深造，他们的研究和专业兴趣将涵盖学术领域，包括但不限于地理学、公共事务与政策、发展研究以及社区与区域规划。

Browse through dozens of internship opportunities and full-time job postings for Ohio University students and alumni on Handshake, OHIO's key resource for researching jobs, employers, workshops, and professional development events.

在Handshake上浏览为俄亥俄大学学生和校友提供的数十个实习机会和全职工作职位，Handshake是OHIO研究工作、雇主、研讨会和专业发展活动的关键资源。

1. Who can be selected as the target of the geography course in the passage?
A. A freshman who has studied in a university. B. A college student graduate majoring in geography.
C. A senior high school graduate interested in geography. D. A high school graduate who wants to find a job.

答案：C

2. What are the advantages of choosing the geography major in this university in terms of employment?
A. Acquiring skills to solve social and environmental problems.
B. Understanding contemporary global issues.
C. Getting one—on—one information on geography teaching.
D. Achieving more international opportunities.

答案：D

3. Where is the most likely place to read this passage?
A. In a magazine. B. On the university website.
C. In a geographic journal. D. On the enrollment information network.

答案：B

Composite image of Europe and North Africa at night, 2016. Credit: NASA Earth Observatory images by Joshua Stevens, using Suomi NPP VIIRS data from Miguel Roman, NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. Artificial light is often seen as a sign of progress: the march of civilization shines a light in the dark; it takes back the night; it illuminates. But a chorus of scientists and advocates argues that unnaturally bright nights are bad not just for astronomers but also for nocturnal (夜间活动的) animals and even for human health.

2016年，欧洲和北非夜晚的合成图像。图片来源：美国宇航局地球观测站的Joshua Stevens，使用了来自美国宇航局戈达德太空飞行中心的Miguel Roman的Suomi NPP VIIRS数据。人造光常被视为进步的标志：文明的行进在黑暗中照亮了道路；它夺回了夜晚；它照亮了一切。但是，一群科学家和倡导者认为，不自然的明亮夜晚不仅对天文学家有害，对夜间活动的动物甚至对人类健康也有害。

Now research shows the night is getting even brighter. From 2012 to 2016 the earth's artificially lit area expanded by an estimated 2.2 percent a year (map), according to a study published last November in Science Advances. Even that increase may understate the problem, however. The measurement excludes light from most of the energy-efficient LED lamps that have been replacing sodium-vapor technology in cities all over the world, says lead study author Christopher Kyba, a postdoctoral researcher at the German Research Center for Geosciences in Potsdam.

现在的研究表明，夜晚变得更加明亮。根据去年11月在《科学进展》上发表的一项研究，从2012年到2016年，地球的人造照明区域每年估计扩大了2.2%（地图）。然而，这项研究的主要作者Christopher Kyba表示，这个增长可能低估了问题。这项测量不包括大部分能效更高的LED灯发出的光，这些LED灯正在全球各地的城市中取代钠蒸汽技术。

The new data came from a NASA satellite instrument called the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS). It can measure long — wavelengths of light, such as those produced by traditional yellow-and-orange sodium-vapor street lamps. But VIIRS cannot see the short -wavelength blue light produced by white LEDs. This light has been shown to disrupt human sleep cycles and nocturnal animals' behavior.

新数据来自美国宇航局的一个名为可见红外成像辐射计套件（VIIRS）的卫星仪器。它可以测量长波长的光，比如由传统的黄橙色钠蒸汽路灯产生的光。但是VIIRS看不到由白光LED产生的短波长蓝光。这种光已被证明会扰乱人类的睡眠周期和夜间动物的行为。

Credit: Mapping Specialists; Source: "Artificially Lit Surface of Earth at Night Increasing in Radiance and Extent," by Christopher C. M. Kyba et al., in Science Advances, Vol.3, No.11, Article No. E1701528; November 22, 2017.

图片来源：制图专家；来源：“地球上人工照明表面的辐射和范围在增加”，作者Christopher C. M. Kyba等人，发表于《科学进展》第3卷，第11期，文章编号E1701528；2017年11月22日。