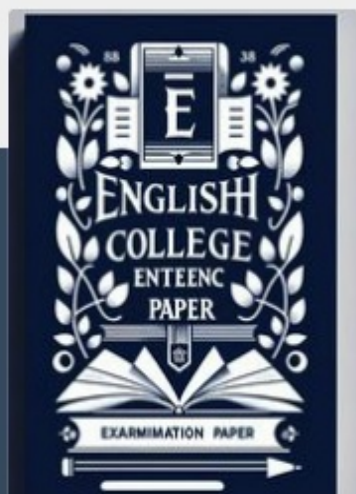


2020年高考英语阅读理解双语对照



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唐库学习 编

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At the core of Lancom is a world-class effective method that enhances language learning with advanced technology.

Lancom 的核心是一种世界级的有效方法，通过先进技术增强语言学习。

Examples and dialogues are recorded with real native speakers instead of automatic computers. Lancom trains your brain to learn efficiently, so you absorb more information while in the app and continue learning outside of it. The app makes our practical language lessons available wherever and whenever. We work directly for our learners, not for any third party. And it's all supported by an efficient customer service team, available through telephone, email and online chat.

示例和对话是由真实的母语人士录制的，而不是自动计算机。Lancom 训练你的大脑高效学习，这样你在应用中可以吸收更多的信息，并在应用之外继续学习。该应用程序使我们实用的语言课程随时随地可用。我们直接为我们的学习者工作，而不是为任何第三方。所有这些都由一个高效的客户服务团队支持，你可以通过电话、电子邮件和在线聊天与他们联系。

Millions of learners have their own stories and their own reasons for learning a new language. Lancom cares about you and addresses your individual learning type. Lancom is the only product to offer courses tailored to your native language, building on grammar and words you already know. Our content is about real-life topics that are relevant because we know what matters to you is what sticks best. You will, find it very rewarding to learn with Lancom.

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1. Who can provide Lancom with a huge potential for innovation in learning? ()

- A. Culture researchers. B. AI specialists.
- C. Language experts. D. Art designers.

答案：C

2. What lies at the core of the Lancom app? ()

- A. A flexible system. B. An effective method.
- C. The brain-training technique. D. The informative content.

答案：B

3. Lancom claims that it is unique in its ___. ()

- A. personalised courses B. multiple languages
- C. pricing policy D. service team

答案：A



Baggy has become the first dog in the UK—and potentially the world—to join the fight against air pollution by recording pollutant levels near the ground.

Baggy已经成为英国乃至全球第一只加入对抗空气污染行动的狗，通过记录地面附近的污染物水平。

Baggy wears a pollution monitor on her collar so she can take data measurements close to the ground. Her monitor has shown that air pollution levels are higher closer to ground level, which has helped highlight concerns that babies and young kids may be at higher risk of developing lung problems.

Baggy的项圈上佩戴了一个污染监测器，这样她就可以在接近地面的地方进行数据测量。她的监测器显示，地面附近的空气污染水平更高，这有助于强调婴儿和小孩可能面临更高的发展肺部问题的风险。

Conventional air pollution monitors are normally fixed on lampposts at about nine feet in the air. However, since Baggy stands at about the same height as a child in a pushchair (婴儿车) , she frequently records pollution levels which are much higher than the data gathered by the Environment Agency.

传统的空气污染监测器通常固定在大约九英尺高的路灯上。然而，由于Baggy的站立高度与婴儿车中的孩子差不多，她经常记录的污染水平比环境机构收集的数据要高得多。

The doggy data research was the idea of Baggy's 13-year-old owner Tom Hunt and his dad Matt. The English youngster noticed that pollution levels are around two-thirds higher close to the ground than they are in the air at the height where they are recorded by the agency. Tom has since reported the shocking findings to the government in an attempt to emphasise that babies are at higher risk of developing asthma (哮喘).

这项狗狗数据研究的想法来自于Baggy的13岁主人Tom Hunt和他的父亲Matt。这位英国年轻人注意到，地面附近的污染水平比机构记录的空气高度要高出大约三分之二。Tom随后向政府报告了这一令人震惊的发现，试图强调婴儿面临更高的哮喘风险。

Matt Hunt said he was "very proud" of his son because "when the boy gets an idea, he keeps his head down and gets on with it, and he really does want to do some good and stop young kids from getting asthma."

Matt Hunt表示，他为自己的儿子感到“非常自豪”，因为“当这个孩子有了想法，他就会埋头苦干，他真的想做好事，阻止小孩患上哮喘。”

"Tom built up a passion for environmental protection at a very early age," Matt added. "He became very interested in gadgets (小装置). About one year ago, he got this new piece of tech which is like a test tube. One Sunday afternoon, we went out to do some monitoring, and he said, why don't we put it on Baggy's collar and let her monitor the pollution? 'So we did it."

Matt补充说：“Tom在很小的时候就对环境保护产生了热情。”“他对小装置非常感兴趣。大约一年前，他得到了这个像试管一样的新技术。一个星期天下午，我们出去做一些监测，他说，我们为什么不把它放在Baggy的项圈上，让她监测污染呢？”“所以我们就这样做了。”

Tom said, "Most of the time, Baggy is just like any other dog. But for the rest of the time she is a super dog, and we are all really proud of her."

Tom说：“大多数时候，Baggy就像其他任何一只狗一样。但在其他时间，她是一只超级狗，我们都为她感到非常自豪。”

1. With a monitor on her collar, Baggy can ____. ()

- A. take pollutant readings
- B. record pollutant levels
- C. process collected data
- D. reduce air pollution

答案：B

2. What can we learn from the Baggy data? ()

- A. High places are free of air pollution.
- B. Higher pushchairs are more risky for kids.
- C. Conventional monitors are more reliable.
- D. Air is more polluted closer to the ground.

答案：D

3. What is Tom's purpose of doing the research? ()

- A. To warn of a health risk.
- B. To find out pollution sources.

C. To test his new monitor. D. To prove Baggy's abilities.

答案：A

4. According to the passage, which word can best describe Tom Hunt? ()

A. Modest. B. Generous. C. Creative. D. Outgoing.

答案：C

For the past five years, Paula Smith, a historian of science, has devoted herself to re-creating long-forgotten techniques. While doing research for her new book, she came across a 16th-century French manuscript (手稿) consisting of nearly 1,000 sets of instructions, covering subjects from tool making to finding the best sand.

在过去的五年里，科学史学家宝拉·史密斯一直致力于重现早已被遗忘的技术。在为她的新书做研究时，她偶然发现了一份16世纪的法国手稿，包含了近1000套指令，涵盖了从制作工具到寻找最佳沙子的各种主题。

The author's intention remains as mysterious (神秘) as his name; he may have been simply taking notes for his own records. But Smith was struck mainly by the fact that she didn't truly grasp any of the skills the author described. "You simply can't get an understanding of that handwork by reading about it," she says.

作者的意图和他的名字一样神秘；他可能只是在为自己记录笔记。但史密斯主要被这样一个事实所触动，那就是她并没有真正理解作者描述的任何一项技能。“你根本无法通过阅读来理解那种手工活，”她说。

Though Smith did get her hands on the best sand, doing things the old-fashioned way isn't just about playing around with French mud. Reconstructing the work of the craftsmen (工匠) who lived centuries ago can reveal how they viewed the world, what objects filled their homes, and what went on in the workshops that produced them. It can even help solve present-day problems: In 2015, scientists discovered that a 10th-century English medicine for eye problems could kill a drug-resistant virus.

尽管史密斯确实找到了最好的沙子，但以老式的方式做事并不仅仅是玩弄法国泥土。重建几个世纪前工匠的工作可以揭示他们如何看待世界，他们的家中充满了哪些物品，以及生产这些物品的工作室里发生了什么。它甚至可以帮助解决当今的问题：2015年，科学家发现一种10世纪的英国眼部问题药物能够杀死耐药性病毒。

The work has also brought insights for museums, Smith says. One must know how an object was made in order to preserve it. What's more, reconstructions might be the only way to know what treasures looked like before time wore them down. Scholars have seen this idea in practice with ancient Greek and Roman statues. These sculptures were painted a rainbow of striking colours. We can't appreciate these kinds of details without seeing works of art as they originally appeared—something Smith believes you can do only when you have a road map.

史密斯表示，这项工作也为博物馆带来了洞见。为了保存一个物品，人们必须知道它是如何制作的。更重要的是，重建可能是了解宝藏和时间磨损之前的样子的唯一方式。学者们已经在古希腊和罗马雕塑的实践中看到了这一理念。这些雕塑被涂上了彩虹般的鲜艳色彩。如果我们不将艺术品视为它们最初的样子，就无法欣赏这些细节——史密斯认为，只有当你拥有一张路线图时，你才能做到这一点。

Smith has put the manuscript's ideas into practice. Her final goal is to link the worlds of art and science back together: She believes that bringing the old recipes to life can help develop a kind of learning that highlights experimentation, teamwork, and problem solving.

史密斯已经将手稿的想法付诸实践。她的最终目标是将艺术和科学的世界重新联系在一起：她相信，让古老的配方复活可以帮助发展一种强调实验、团队合作和问题解决的学习方式。

Back when science—then called “the new philosophy”—took shape, academics looked to craftsmen for help in understanding the natural world. Microscopes and telescopes were invented by way of artistic tinkering (修补), as craftsmen experimented with glass to better bend light.

当时，科学——当时被称为“新哲学”——开始形成，学者们向工匠寻求帮助以理解自然界。显微镜和望远镜是通过艺术性的修补发明出来的，因为工匠们尝试用玻璃更好地弯曲光线。

If we can rediscover the values of hands-on experience and craftwork, Smith says, we can marry the best of our modern insights with the handiness of our ancestors.

如果我们能够重新发现亲身体验和手工艺的价值，史密斯说，我们可以将我们现代的洞察力与我们祖先的灵巧结合起来。

1. How did Smith, feel after reading the French manuscript? ()

- A. Confused about the technical terms.
- B. Impressed with its detailed instructions.
- C. Discouraged by its complex structure.
- D. Shocked for her own lack of hand skills.

答案：D

2. According to Smith, the reconstruction work is done mainly to __. ()

- A. restore old workshops
- B. understand the craftsmen
- C. improve visual effects
- D. inspire the philosophers

答案：B

3. Why does the author mention museums? ()

- A. To reveal the beauty of ancient objects.
- B. To present the findings of old science.
- C. To highlight the importance of antiques.
- D. To emphasise the values of hand skills.

答案：D

4. Which would be the best title for this passage? ()

- A. Craftsmen Set the Trends for Artists
- B. Craftsmanship Leads to New Theories

C. Craftsmanship Makes Better Scientists

D. Craftsmen Reshape the Future of Science

答案：C

Certain forms of AI are indeed becoming ubiquitous. For example, algorithms (算法) carry out huge volumes of trading on our financial markets, self-driving cars are appearing on city streets, and our smartphones are translating from one language into another. These systems are sometimes faster and more perceptive than we humans are. But so far that is only true for the specific tasks for which the systems have been designed. That is something that some AI developers are now eager to change.

确实，某些形式的人工智能正在变得无处不在。例如，算法在我们的金融市场上执行着大量的交易，自动驾驶汽车出现在城市街道上，我们的智能手机正在将一种语言翻译成另一种语言。这些系统有时比我们人类更快、更敏锐。但到目前为止，这只是针对系统被设计用于的特定任务而言。这正是一些人工智能开发者现在急切希望改变的事情。

Some of today's AI pioneers want to move on from today's world of "weak" or "narrow" AI, to create "strong" or "full" AI, or what is often called artificial general intelligence (AGI). In some respects, today's powerful computing machines already make our brains look weak. AGI could, its advocates say, work for us around the clock, and drawing on all available data, could suggest solutions to many problems. DM, a company focused on the development of AGI, has an ambition to "solve intelligence". "If we're successful," their mission statement reads, "we believe this will be one of the most important and widely beneficial scientific advances ever made."

今天的一些人工智能先驱希望从当前的“弱”或“狭”人工智能世界迈向创造“强”或“全”人工智能，或者通常被称为人工通用智能（AGI）。在某些方面，今天强大的计算机已经让我们的大脑相形见绌。AGI的支持者表示，它可以全天候为我们工作，并利用所有可用数据，为许多问题提供解决方案。DM，一家专注于开发AGI的公司，有一个“解决智能问题”的雄心。他们的使命宣言写道：“如果我们成功了，我们相信这将是迄今为止最重要、最广泛有益的科学进步之一。”

Since the early days of AI, imagination has outpaced what is possible or even probable. In 1965, an imaginative mathematician called Irving Good predicted the eventual creation of an "ultra-intelligent machine...that can far surpass all the intellectual (智力的) activities of any man, however clever." Good went on to suggest that "the first ultra-intelligent machine" could be "the last invention that man need ever make."

自人工智能早期以来，想象力就已经超越了可能甚至可能实现的范围。1965年，一位富有想象力的数学家欧文·古德预测了最终将创造出一种“超智能机器……其智力活动可以远远超过任何人，无论多么聪明。”古德接着提出，“第一台超智能机器”可能是“人类需要制造的最后一个发明”。

Fears about the appearance of bad, powerful, man-made intelligent machines have been reinforced (强化) by many works of fiction—Mary Shelley's Frankenstein and the Terminator film series, for example. But if AI does eventually prove to be our downfall, it is unlikely to be at the hands of human-shaped forms like these, with recognisably human motivations such as

aggression (敌对行为) . Instead, I agree with Oxford University philosopher Nick Bostrom, who believes that the heaviest risks from A GI do not come from a decision to turn against mankind but rather from a dogged pursuit of set objectives at the expense of everything else. 对于恶劣、强大、人工智能机器的出现, 许多虚构作品加强了人们的恐惧——例如玛丽·雪莱的《科学怪人》和《终结者》电影系列。但是, 如果人工智能最终证明是我们的毁灭, 它不太可能是像这些具有可识别的人类动机(如侵略性)的人类形态。相反, 我同意牛津大学哲学家尼克·博斯特罗姆的看法, 他认为AGI带来的最大风险不是决定反抗人类, 而是在牺牲一切其他事物的情况下, 对设定目标的执着追求。

The promise and danger of true A GI are great. But all of today's excited discussion about these possibilities presupposes the fact that we will be able to build these systems. And, having spoken to many of the world's foremost AI researchers, I believe there is good reason to doubt that we will see A GI any time soon, if ever:

真正的AGI的前景和危险性是巨大的。但是, 今天所有关于这些可能性的激动讨论都预设了一个事实, 即我们将能够构建这些系统。而且, 在与世界上许多顶尖的人工智能研究人员交谈后, 我相信我们有很好的理由怀疑我们是否会很快看到AGI, 如果有的话:

1. What does the underlined word "ubiquitous" in Paragraph 1 probably mean? ()

- A. Enormous in quantity. B. Changeable daily.
- C. Stable in quality. D. Present everywhere.

答案: D

2. What could A GI do for us, according to its supporters? ()

- A. Help to tackle problems. B. Make brains more active.
- C. Benefit ambitious people. D. Set up powerful databases.

答案: A

3. As for Irving Good's opinion on ultra-intelligent machines, the author is ____. ()

- A. supportive B. disapproving
- C. fearful D. uncertain

答案: B

4. What can be inferred about A GI from the passage? ()

- A. It may be only a dream.
- B. It will come into being soon.
- C. It will be controlled by humans.
- D. It may be more dangerous than ever.

答案: A

James Cameron, writer-director-producer of best picture Oscar winner “Titanic”(1997), has again denied a claim perennially put forth by fans: that there was room for Jack (Leonardo DiCaprio) to climb aboard the floating door holding Rose (Kate Winslet) and avoid death by hypothermia(低体温) following the shipwreck in the North Atlantic.

詹姆斯·卡梅隆，这位最佳影片奥斯卡获奖作品《泰坦尼克号》（1997年）的编剧、导演和制片人，再次否认了粉丝们长期提出的说法：在北大西洋沉船事件中，杰克（由莱昂纳多·迪卡普里奥饰演）本可以爬上承载着露丝（由凯特·温丝莱特饰演）的漂浮门，避免因低体温而死亡。

Stating that “it says on page 147 [of the script] that Jack dies,” Cameron,63, told Vanity Fair, “Obviously it was an artistic choice,[that] the thing was just big enough to hold her, and not big enough to hold him”. Finding it “silly, really, that we’re having this discussion 20 years later.” the filmmaker pointed out that, “Had he lived, the ending of the film would have been meaningless... So whether it was that, or whether a smokestack fell on him, he was going down.”

卡梅隆，现年63岁，对《名利场》杂志表示：“剧本第147页上写着杰克死了。”他觉得“我们现在还在讨论这个问题，20年后的这种讨论真的很愚蠢。”这位电影制作人指出，“如果他活下来，电影的结局就毫无意义了……所以无论是那样，还是被烟囱砸中，他都得死。”

He added he believed the physics were correct as well. “I was in the water with the piece of wood putting people on it for about two days getting it exactly buoyant(漂浮) enough so that it would support one person with full free-board, meaning that she wasn’t immersed at all in the 28 degree water, so that she could survive the three hours it took until the rescue ship got there... And we very, very finely tuned it to be exactly what you see in the movie because I believed at the time, and still do, that that’s what it would have taken for one person to survive.” 他补充说，他相信物理原理也是正确的。“我在水中和那块木头一起待了大约两天，让人们站在上面，以确保它足够浮力，以便能够完全支撑一个人，意味着她完全没有浸在28度的水中，这样她才能在救援船到达之前的三个小时里存活下来……我们非常精细地调整它，使其完全符合你在电影中看到的样子，因为我当时相信，现在仍然相信，这就是一个人生存所需的条件。”

Winslet and fellow “Titanic” star Kathy Bates suggest otherwise, with Bates at the SAG AFTRA Foundation 2nd Annual Patron of the Artists Awards on Nov.9 introducing Winslet by saying, “He lets go of her hand and sinks into the depth of the Atlantic. And I personally think that there was plenty of room on there!” Winslet agreed, telling the audience lightheartedly, “He could have fit on it! He could have fit on that door!” She similarly said on “Jimmy Kimmel Live!” in February 2016 that Jack “could have actually fitted on that bit of door”

温丝莱特和《泰坦尼克号》的另一位主演凯西·贝茨则持不同看法，贝茨在11月9日的SAG AFTRA基金会第二届年度艺术家赞助奖颁奖典礼上介绍温丝莱特时说：“他放开了她的手，沉入了大西洋的深处。我个人认为那上面有足够的空间！”温丝莱特也表示同意，轻松地告诉观众：

“他本可以挤上去的！他本可以挤在那扇门上！”她同样在2016年2月的《吉米·基梅尔现场》节目中表示，杰克“实际上可以挤在那块门板上”。

As far back as 2012, Cameron told IGN .com, "It's not a question of room, it's a question of buoyancy... It's clear that there's really only enough buoyancy available for one person... She's completely out of the water on the raft, and ... if he got on with her, they'd both be half in and half out of the water ... and they would have both died of hypothermia.

早在2012年，卡梅隆就告诉IGN.com，“这不是空间的问题，而是浮力的问题……很明显，只有一个人的浮力……她完全脱离水面在筏子上，而且……如果他和她一起上去，他们都会半身浸在水里……他们都会死于低体温症。”

As well, he had told The Daily Beast in January, "You read page 147 of the script and it says, "Jack gets off the board and gives his place to her so that she can survive" It's that simple" 此外，他还在一月份告诉《每日野兽》，“你读剧本的第147页，上面写着‘杰克离开木板，让位给她，这样她才能生存’。就是这么简单。”

Referring to a 2012 episode of Discovery's "MythBusters" in which he gamely guest-starred, Cameron told the website, "You're Jack, you're in water that's 28 degrees, your brain is starting to get hypothermia. 'MythBusters' asks you to now go take off your life vest, take hers off, swim underneath this thing, attach it in some way that it won't just wash out two minutes later- which means you're underwater tying this thing on in 28-degree water, and that's going to take you five to 10 minutes, so by the time you come back up you're already dead. So that wouldn't work. His best choice was to keep his upper body out of the water and hope to get pulled out by a boat or something before he died."

在提到2012年《发现频道》的《流言终结者》节目中，他勇敢地客串出演了一集，卡梅隆告诉该网站：“你是杰克，你在28度的水中，你的大脑开始出现低体温症。《流言终结者》要求你现在脱掉你的救生衣，也脱掉她的，游到这个东西下面，以某种方式把它固定住，这样它就不会在两分钟后被冲走——这意味着你在28度的水中水下系这个东西，这将需要五到十分钟，所以当你浮上来时，你已经死了。所以那行不通。他最好的选择是保持上半身在水面上，希望能在死之前被船只或其他什么东西救起。”

1. What question have the fans raised about the plot of the Titanic?
 - A. They think the ending of the story was not good enough.
 - B. They question the director's level of direction.
 - C. They oppose the separation of the hero and heroine.
 - D. They believe that the hero has a chance of survival as well.

答案：D

2. According to James Cameron, Jack should have been dead because __.
 - A. it comes up to the fans' expectations

- B. the process the screenplay can be satisfied
- C. the true story that attracts more fans
- D. the core role of the film is the actress not the actor

答案： B

3. Which of the following people hold(s) a different viewpoint of Jack's life?

- A. Kathy Bates B. Winslet C. James Cameron D. The fans

答案： C

4. According to the passage, which of the following is incorrect?

- A. According to the director, the hero is dead on page 147 of the script.
- B. If the hero were still alive, the ending of the movie would be meaningless.
- C. James Cameron attended the Foundation 2nd Annual Patron of the Artists Awards.
- D. Some fans don't want to believe that the hero is dead in the movie.

答案： C

When I became a budget traveler, and I discovered some of the cheapest ways to travel
当我成为一个预算旅行者时，我发现了一些最便宜的旅行方式。

around the world. Don't let money problems stop you from traveling. Here are a few ways to
travel cheap that can help you see the world on a budget.

不要让金钱问题阻止你旅行。以下是一些可以帮助你预算内看世界的廉价旅行方式。

1. Pay with points

1. 使用积分支付

You're smart enough to know money doesn't grow on trees, but earning credit card points
and miles may have you thinking otherwise.

你知道钱不会从天上掉下来，但赚取信用卡积分和里程可能会让你有不同想法。

Figure out how much money you regularly spend, and consider making those purchases
on a travel card, like the Chase Sapphire Preferred Card, so that you have the potential to
be rewarded with points and miles every time you swipe. You can redem(兑换) these
rewards for airfare, hotels and other qualifying expenses.

计算你通常花费多少钱，并考虑在旅行卡上进行这些购买，比如Chase Sapphire Preferred
Card，这样每次刷卡时你都有机会获得积分和里程奖励。你可以将这些奖励兑换为机票、
酒店和其他符合条件的费用。

2. Want to score even cheaper flights?

2. 想要获得更便宜的航班吗？

You may want to subscribe to Scott's Cheap Flights. This email newsletter alerts budget
travelers when airlines hold sales or mistakenly lower their prices. In the past, Scott's
Cheap Rights has notified subscribers about amazing deals like a \$260 flight from New
York to Paris and a flight from San Francisco to Bali for \$ 364.

你可能想要订阅Scott's Cheap Flights。这个电子邮件通讯会在航空公司举行促销或错误地
降低价格时提醒预算旅行者。过去，Scott's Cheap Flights已经通知订阅者有关惊人的交
易，比如从纽约到巴黎的航班只需260美元，以及从旧金山到巴厘岛的航班只需364美元。
TheFlightDeal. com and SecretFlying. com are two more sites that may be able to help
you find cheap flights, according to Nico Atienza, a front desk agent at the Travel Hacking
Cartel.

根据旅行黑客集团的前台代理Nico Atienza所说，TheFlightDeal.com和SecretFlying.com
是另外两个可能帮助你找到便宜航班的网站。

3. Timing is everything

3. 时机就是一切

It's typically easier to find cheap flights when your travel schedule is flexible.

当你的旅行计划灵活时，通常更容易找到便宜的航班。

Often, you'll find the best deals when you travel in the middle of the week or take a red-eye flight overnight. If you're prepared to face less-than-idyllic weather, you could save even more money on airfare and hotels by traveling during off-peak seasons.

通常，当你在一周中间旅行或乘坐红眼航班过夜时，你会发现最好的交易。如果你准备好面对不太理想的天气，你甚至可以在淡季旅行时节省更多的机票和酒店费用。

"The most important thing is to be flexible on timing", says Atienza. "The tighter your timeframe, the less chance you're going to get a cheap fare".

“最重要的是要在时间上保持灵活性，”Atienza说。“你的时间框架越紧，你获得廉价机票的机会就越小。”

It can also help to book early.

提前预订也可能会有所帮助。

4. What is learned from the passage?

- A. The airfare from San Francisco to Bali is only \$364.
- B. You may find cheap flights from TheFlightDeal.com and SecretFlying.com .
- C. The tighter your time frame, the more chance you're going to get a cheap fare.
- D. Atienza believes that the optimal party size tends to work out to be three people.

答案：B

5. According to this article, which of the following is NOT a way to get cheap airline tickets?

- A. Redeem Points for Airline Tickets.
- B. Notice the airlines' price reduction and discount emails.
- C. Choose off-season travel times.
- D. Split the costs with your friends and family.

答案：D

6. This article is most likely to come from _.

- A. a travel magazine
- B. a speech
- C. a promotion email
- D. a daily newspaper

答案：A

The books we read when we're young have a special sort of power: they can inspire us to be brave and resilient (Matilda by Roald Dahl), take us on thrilling adventures (Divergent by Veronica Roth) and even introduce us to tragedy (The Bridge to Terabithia by Katherine Paterson). They're as formative as anything else in our young lives, and sometimes they're the first place we encounter larger-than-life ideas. Consider the lasting cultural import of To Kill a Mockingbird or even the urgency of a newer best seller like I'll Give You the Sun, Jandy Nelson's 2014 novel centering on a contradictory issue. In The Magic Words, Cheryl B. Klein, an executive editor at Scholastic whose projects include the last two Harry Potter books, sets out to inform would-be writers on how great novels for young readers work.

我们年轻时阅读的书籍具有一种特殊的力量：它们可以激励我们变得勇敢和坚韧（罗尔德·达尔的《玛蒂尔达》），带我们经历激动人心的冒险（维罗妮卡·罗斯的《分歧者》），甚至让我们面对悲剧（凯瑟琳·帕特森的《通往特拉比西亚的桥》）。它们与我们年轻时的其他事物一样具有塑造性，有时它们是我们首次接触到超越现实的想法的地方。考虑《杀死一只知更鸟》的持久文化影响，或者像2014年新畅销书《我要给你太阳》这样的紧迫性，这是贾迪·尼尔森的小说，围绕一个矛盾的问题展开。在《魔法词汇》中，Scholastic的执行编辑Cheryl B. Klein，她的项目包括最后两本《哈利·波特》书籍，旨在向有志于写作的年轻读者解释伟大的小说是如何运作的。

The market for YA novels is booming: sales in the children's and YA sector have been neck and neck with those of adult books in recent years, and adult authors, including Meg Wolitzer (Belzhar) and Carl Hiaasen (Razor Girl), are getting in on the phenomenon. Magic Words aims to be a master class. If you think it sounds silly, it isn't. In the era of elevated self-help sensations like Marie Kondo and Brené Brown, The Magic Words is of a piece.

青少年小说市场正在蓬勃发展：近年来，儿童和青少年小说的销售与成人书籍不相上下，包括梅格·沃尔策（《贝尔扎尔》）和卡尔·海森（《剃刀女孩》）在内的成人作家也在参与这一现象。《魔法词汇》旨在成为一个大师班。如果你认为这听起来很傻，那它不是。在Marie Kondo和Bréné Brown等提升自我帮助感的时代，《魔法词汇》是其中的一部分。

Klein deconstructs the seemingly obvious (clear plotlines, sympathetic characters) to reveal the technical intricacies of some beloved classics. L. M. Montgomery surely didn't whip up Anne of Green Gables as a cash-in endeavor. But for those who want to capitalize, Anne is instructive: what's timeless and broadly appealing about Anne-her teenage heart and impulses-is what to examine. Once you understand that. Klein encourages you to get personal: What makes you ideal to write your story? And what does it mean to the reader?

Klein将看似显而易见的东西（清晰的情节，富有同情心的角色）解构，揭示了一些受人喜爱的经典作品的技术复杂性。L. M. Montgomery肯定不是为了赚钱而创作《绿山墙的安妮》。但对于那些想要利用这一点的人来说，安妮是有启发性的：安妮的永恒和广泛吸引力——她的少女心和

冲动——是值得研究的。一旦你理解了这一点，Klein鼓励你变得个人化：是什么让你有资格写你的故事？对读者来说又意味着什么？

On the latter question, *The Magic Words* is more than a handbook. It is also a timely social commentary on the responsibility YA writers have to young adults. Those who write to a younger demographic must start with an awareness of their readers—not only their age but also how they might connect with the issues, both the mundane (bullies) and the cultural (tolerance) that characters face. The narratives we tell young readers can influence how they understand and value the world around them. The magic isn't in the words: it's in how the words come together to reflect and affirm the realities of a diverse young-adult experience.

对于后一个问题，《魔法词汇》不仅仅是一本手册。它也是对青少年作家对年轻人的责任的及时社会评论。那些为年轻人写作的人必须从意识到他们的读者开始——不仅是他们的年龄，还有他们可能如何与角色面临的问题联系起来，无论是平凡的（欺凌者）还是文化的（宽容）。我们告诉年轻读者的叙述可以影响他们如何理解和评价他们周围的世界。魔法不在于词汇：而在于这些词汇如何组合在一起，反映和肯定多样化的青少年经历的现实。

1. According to the first paragraph, it can be learned that _____.
 - A. *The Bridge to Terabithia* can inspire us to be brave and resilient
 - B. *Matilda* by Roald Dahl can take us on thrilling adventures
 - C. *Divergent* by Veronica Roth even introduce us to tragedy
 - D. *To Kill a Mockingbird* has lasting cultural significance

答案：D

2. Which of the following is NOT true about YA novels?
 - A. Anne is a master in the field YA novels.
 - B. Sales in the children's and YA sector have been neck and neck.
 - C. Adult authors are getting in the field of YA novels.
 - D. The market for YA novels is booming.

答案：A

3. According to the text, *The Magic Words* is _____.
 - A. full of absurd plots and complex narrative structure
 - B. one of the masterpieces of Klein
 - C. not only a handbook but also a timely social commentary
 - D. a novel composed of many letters

答案：C

4. According to the last paragraph, those writers who write to a younger should _____.
 - A. find someone to sponsor their writing
 - B. fully understand their readership first

C. develop a strategy to meet the market D. copy the works of historical masters

答案：B