

# 2022年高考英语阅读理解双语对照



2022年高考英语阅读理解，包含中英双语对照内容及答案（中文及答案可切换隐藏）。

全国各省高考试卷使用类型

一、全国甲卷：3+文科综合/理科综合  
使用地区：四川、广西、贵州(3省区)  
试卷科目：语文、数学、外语、文综、理综

二、全国乙卷：3+文科综合/理科综合  
使用地区：内蒙古、陕西、甘肃、青海、宁夏、新疆、江西、河南(8省区)  
试卷科目：语文、数学、外语、文综、理综

三、新课标I卷：3+1+

唐库学习 编

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Peer ( 同伴 ) Assisted Study Sessions (PASS) is a peer-facilitated learning programme available to students enrolled ( 注册 ) in most core units of study in our business school.

Peer Assisted Study Sessions (PASS) 是一个同伴辅导学习计划，适用于我们商学院的大多数核心课程注册的学生。

PASS involves weekly sessions where you work in groups to tackle specially prepared problem sets, based around a unit of study you're enrolled in.

PASS 包括每周会议，在会议中你将与小组一起解决专门准备的问题集，这些问题集基于你注册的课程单元。

PASS doesn't re-teach or deliver new content. It's an opportunity to deepen your understanding of the key points from lecture materials while you are applying your skills to solve problems.

PASS 不会重新教授或传授新内容。这是一个机会，让你在解决问题的过程中加深对讲座材料关键要点的理解。

You work interactively with your peers. As a peer group, you decide what is covered in each session. That way, PASS directly responds to your needs and feedback.

你将与你的同龄人互动合作。作为一个同伴小组，你们决定每次会议涵盖什么内容。这样，PASS 直接响应你们的需求和反馈。

Registration in Term 2 will open at 9 am, 21 September 2022.

Term 2 的注册将于2022年9月21日上午9点开放。

### Waiting lists

#### 等待名单

If a session is full, you can register for the waiting list. We will email you if a place becomes available or if a new session is to be held.

如果一个场次已满，您可以注册等候名单。如果有名额空出或新场次将举行，我们会通过电子邮件通知您。

When you are placed on a waiting list, we will email you a number which tells you where you are on the list. If you are close to the front of the list, you have a good chance of gaining a place in the programme in the near future.

当您被放在等候名单上时，我们会通过电子邮件发送一个号码，告诉您在名单上的位置。如果您在名单前面，您有很好的机会在不久的将来获得节目的名额。

### Deregistering

#### 注销

If you miss two PASS sessions in a row, you will be deregistered and your place will be given to someone on the waiting list. Make sure you fill in the attendance sheet at each session to

record your attendance.

如果您连续错过两次PASS活动，您将被注销，并且您的名额将被分配给等候名单上的其他人。请确保在每个活动上填写出席表格以记录您的出席情况。

You'll be informed by email if you are being deregistered as a result of missing sessions. If you believe you have received the email in error, email the PASS office at [passoffice@umbs.edu](mailto:passoffice@umbs.edu). 如果由于缺席活动而被注销，您将通过电子邮件通知。如果您认为您错误地收到了该电子邮件，请发送电子邮件至[passoffice@umbs.edu](mailto:passoffice@umbs.edu)联系PASS办公室。

21. In PASS, students \_\_\_.

- A. attend new lectures
- B. decide their own schedules
- C. prepare problem sets in groups
- D. use their skills to solve problems

答案：D

22. What can students do if a session is full?

- A. Fill in the attendance sheet.
- B. Sign up for the waiting list.
- C. Report their needs and feedback.
- D. Email the office their numbers on the list.

答案：B

23. Students will be deregistered if \_\_\_.

- A. they send emails in error
- B. they fail to work interactively
- C. they give their places to others
- D. they miss two sessions in a row

答案：D

My name is Alice. Early last year, I was troubled by an anxiety that crippled (削弱) my ability to do anything. I felt like a storm cloud hung over me. For almost a year I struggled on, constantly staring at this wall that faced me. My perfectionist tendencies were the main root of this: I wanted to be perfect at whatever I did, which obviously in life is not possible, but it consumed me.

我的名字是爱丽丝。去年初，我被一种严重影响我的能力的焦虑所困扰。我感觉自己就像被一团乌云笼罩着。差不多一年，我不停地挣扎着，一直盯着眼前这堵墙。我的完美主义倾向是这一切的根源：我想要在做任何事情时都完美无缺，显然在现实生活中这是不可能的，但这种渴求却让我困扰不已。

One day, I attended a presentation by wildlife conservationist Grant Brown at my high school. His presentation not only awed and inspired me, but also helped emerge an inner desire to make a difference in the world. I joined a pre-presentation dinner with him and that smaller setting allowed me to slowly build up my courage to speak one-on-one with him—an idea that had seemed completely impossible. This first contact was where my story began.

有一天，我在高中参加了野生动物保护主义者格兰特·布朗的演讲。

A month later, Brown invited me to attend the World Youth Wildlife Conference. Looking back, I now see that this would be the first in a series of timely opportunities that my old self would have let pass, but that this new and more confident Alice enthusiastically seized. Shortly after I received his invitation, applications to join the Youth for Nature and the Youth for Planet groups were sent around through my high school. I decided to commit to completing the applications, and soon I was a part of a growing global team of young people working to protect nature. Each of these new steps continued to grow my confidence.

一个月后，布朗邀请我参加世界青年野生动物会议。回想起来，我现在意识到这将是一系列及时机遇中的第一个，以前的我可能会错过，但这位更加自信的艾丽丝热情地抓住了。不久之后，我收到了他的邀请，学校里开始流传加入青年为自然和青年为地球团体的申请。我决定承诺完成这些申请，很快我就成为了一个致力于保护自然的日益壮大的全球年轻团队的一员。这些新步骤每一次都在增强我的信心。

I am writing this just six months since my journey began and I've realised that my biggest obstacle (障碍) this whole time was myself. It was that voice in the back of my head telling me that one phrase that has stopped so many people from reaching their potential: I can't. They say good things come to those who wait; I say: grab every opportunity with everything you have and be impatient. After all, nature does not require our patience, but our action.

我写下这段文字时，距离我的旅程开始仅有六个月，我意识到这段时间以来我最大的障碍其实是我自己。是那种在我脑后总是告诉自己一个停止很多人实现潜力的短语：“我做不到。”他们说好事总会降临在那些等待的人身上；我说：抓住每一个机会，全力以赴，并且不耐烦。毕竟，大自然并不需要我们的耐心，而是我们的行动。

24. What was the main cause for Alice's anxiety?

- A. Her inability to act her age. B. Her habit of consumption.
- C. Her desire to be perfect. D. Her lack of inspiration.

答案：C

25. How did Grant Brown's presentation influence Alice?

- A. She decided to do something for nature. B. She tasted the sweetness of friendship.
- C. She learned about the harm of desire. D. She built up her courage to speak up.

答案：A

26. The activities Alice joined in helped her to become more \_\_\_\_.

- A. intelligent B. confident C. innovative D. critical

答案：B

27. What can we learn from this passage?

- A. Practice makes perfect. B. Patience is a cure of anxiety.
- C. Action is worry's worst enemy. D. Everything comes to those who wait.

答案：C

“What would the world be if there were no hunger?” It’s a question that Professor Crystal would ask her students. They found it hard to answer, she wrote later, because imagining something that isn’t part of real life—and learning how to make it real—is a rare skill. It is taught to artists and engineers, but much less often to scientists. Crystal set out to change that, and helped to create a global movement. The result—an approach known as systems thinking—is now seen as essential in meeting global challenges.

“如果没有饥饿，世界会是什么样子？”这是Crystal教授会问她的学生们的一个问题。

Systems thinking is crucial to achieving targets such as zero hunger and better nutrition because it requires considering the way in which food is produced, processed, delivered and consumed, and looking at how those things intersect (交叉) with human health, the environment, economics and society. According to systems thinking, changing the food system—or any other network—requires three things to happen. First, researchers need to identify all the players in that system; second, they must work out how they relate to each other; and third, they need to understand and quantify the impact of those relationships on each other and on those outside the system.

系统思维对于实现零饥饿和改善营养非常关键，因为它要求考虑食品如何生产、加工、运送和消费，并研究这些方面与人类健康、环境、经济和社会是如何交叉的。根据系统思维，改变食品系统或其他任何网络需要三个步骤。首先，研究人员需要确定系统中的所有参与者；其次，他们必须弄清这些参与者如何相互关联；最后，他们需要理解并量化这些关联对彼此和系统外部的影响。

Take nutrition. In the latest UN report on global food security, the number of undernourished (营养不良) people in the world has been rising, despite great advances in nutrition science.

Tracking of 150 biochemicals in food has been important in revealing the relationships between calories, sugar, fat and the occurrence of common diseases. But using machine learning and artificial intelligence, some scientists propose that human diets consist of at least 26,000 biochemicals—and that the vast majority are not known.

最新的联合国全球粮食安全报告显示，尽管营养科学取得了巨大进步，全球营养不良的人数仍在上升。

A systems approach to creating change is also built on the assumption that everyone in the system has equal power. But as some researchers find, the food system is not an equal one. A good way to redress (修正) such power imbalance is for more universities to do what Crystal did and teach students how to think using a systems approach.

建立变革的系统方法也建立在一个假设上，即系统中的每个人都拥有平等的权力。但正如一些研究人员发现的那样，食品系统并不是一个平等的系统。为了纠正这种权力失衡，许多大学应该效仿Crystal的做法，教导学生如何运用系统方法进行思考。

More researchers, policymakers and representatives from the food industry must learn to look

beyond their direct lines of responsibility and adopt a systems approach. Crystal knew that visions alone don't produce results, but concluded that "we'll never produce results that we can't envision".

更多的研究人员、政策制定者和来自食品行业的代表必须超越他们直接的责任范围，采用系统方法。Crystal明白，单凭愿景是无法产生结果的，但总结说“我们永远不会创造出我们无法设想的结果”。

28. The author uses the question underlined in Paragraph 1 to \_\_\_.

- A. illustrate an argument
- B. highlight an opinion
- C. introduce the topic
- D. predict the ending

答案：C

29. What can be inferred about the field of nutrition?

- A. The first objective of systems thinking hasn't been achieved.
- B. The relationships among players have been clarified.
- C. Machine learning can solve the nutrition problem.
- D. The impact of nutrition cannot be quantified.

答案：A

30. As for systems thinking, which would the author agree with?

- A. It may be used to justify power imbalance.
- B. It can be applied to tackle challenges.
- C. It helps to prove why hunger exists.
- D. It goes beyond human imagination.

答案：B



Quantum (量子) computers have been on my mind a lot lately. A friend has been sending me articles on how quantum computers might help solve some of the biggest challenges we face as humans. I've also had exchanges with two quantum-computing experts. One is computer scientist Chris Johnson who I see as someone who helps keep the field honest. The other is physicist Philip Taylor.

最近我经常在想量子计算机。一个朋友一直在给我寄关于量子计算机如何帮助解决我们作为人类面临的一些最大挑战的文章。我还与两位量子计算专家进行了交流。一位是计算机科学家克里斯·约翰逊，我认为他是一个有助于保持该领域诚实的人。另一位是物理学家菲利普·泰勒。

For decades, quantum computing has been little more than a laboratory curiosity. Now, big tech companies have invested in quantum computing, as have many smaller ones. According to Business Weekly, quantum machines could help us “cure cancer, and even take steps to turn climate change in the opposite direction.” This is the sort of hype (炒作) that annoys Johnson. He worries that researchers are making promises they can't keep. “What's new,” Johnson wrote, “is that millions of dollars are now potentially available to quantum computing researchers.”

几十年来，量子计算一直只是实验室的一种好奇。现在，大型科技公司和许多小公司都投资于量子计算。根据《商业周刊》的报道，量子计算机可能有助于我们“治愈癌症，甚至采取措施逆转气候变化”。这种炒作使约翰逊感到恼火。他担心研究人员在做出无法实现的承诺。“新的情况是，量子计算研究人员现在可能获得数百万美元。”

As quantum computing attracts more attention and funding, researchers may mislead investors, journalists, the public and, worst of all, themselves about their work's potential. If researchers can't keep their promises, excitement might give way to doubt, disappointment and anger, Johnson warns. Lots of other technologies have gone through stages of excitement. But something about quantum computing makes it especially prone to hype, Johnson suggests, perhaps because “‘quantum’ stands for something cool you shouldn't be able to understand.” And that brings me back to Taylor, who suggested that I read his book Q for Quantum.

随着量子计算吸引更多关注和资金，研究人员可能会误导投资者、记者、公众，甚至更糟糕的是误导自己关于他们工作的潜力。如果研究人员无法实现他们的承诺，兴奋可能会变为怀疑、失望和愤怒，约翰逊警告说。许多其他技术都经历过兴奋的阶段。但约翰逊暗示，量子计算尤其容易被夸大，也许是因为“‘量子’代表一些酷炫的东西，你不应该能够理解”。这就让我想起了泰勒，他建议我阅读他的《Q量子》一书。

After I read the book, Taylor patiently answered my questions about it. He also answered my questions about PyQuantum, the firm he co-founded in 2016. Taylor shares Johnson's concerns about hype, but he says those concerns do not apply to PyQuantum.

阅读完这本书后，泰勒耐心地回答了我对书的问题。他还回答了我对他于2016年共同创立的

PyQuantum公司的问题。泰勒和约翰逊分享对夸大宣传的担忧，但他表示这些担忧并不适用于PyQuantum。

The company, he says, is closer than any other firm “by a very large margin (幅度)” to building a “useful” quantum computer, one that “solves an impactful problem that we would not have been able to solve otherwise.” He adds, “People will naturally discount my opinions, but I have spent a lot of time quantitatively comparing what we are doing with others.”

泰勒说，该公司比任何其他公司都更接近建立一台“有用”的量子计算机，“解决一个具有影响力的问题，否则我们将无法解决。”他补充说，“人们自然会质疑我的观点，但我已花了很多时间用数量化的方法比较我们正在做的事情和其他公司。”

Could PyQuantum really be leading all the competition “by a wide margin”, as Taylor claims? I don’t know. I’m certainly not going to advise my friend or anyone else to invest in quantum computers. But I trust Taylor, just as I trust Johnson.

泰勒声称，PyQuantum是否真的领先所有竞争对手“遥不可及”？我不知道。我肯定不会建议我的朋友或任何人投资量子计算技术。但我信任泰勒，就像我信任约翰逊一样。

31. Regarding Johnson’s concerns, the author feels \_\_\_\_.

- A. sympathetic B. unconcerned C. doubtful D. excited

答案：A

32. What leads to Taylor’s optimism about quantum computing?

- A. His dominance in physics. B. The competition in the field.  
C. His confidence in PyQuantum. D. The investment of tech companies.

答案：C

33. What does the underlined word “prone” in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?

- A. Open. B. Cool. C. Useful. D. Resistant.

答案：A

34. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Is Johnson More Competent Than Taylor?  
B. Is Quantum Computing Redefining Technology?  
C. Will Quantum Computers Ever Come into Being?  
D. Will Quantum Computing Ever Live Up to Its Hype?

答案：D

Contemporary artist Nick Smith creates pixelated (像素化的) works with hand placed colour-chips, synonymous with color swatcher(色块), cleverly combining text and image to create interesting and fascinating collaged(拼贴的) works.

当代艺术家Nick Smith用手工放置的色块创作出像素化的作品，这些作品与色块表参考图相同，巧妙地将文本和图像结合在一起，创作出有趣而迷人的拼贴作品。

With a previous career in Interior Design spanning 11 years, Nick references his concept  
曾在室内设计领域工作11年的Nick参考他的概念。

design background through out his work, reworking the design aesthetic using unique colour switches in hand-made collages, placing his work firmly in the fine art category. From his first collage experiment back in 2011 of Warhol's 'Marilyn', when he assembled a tessellation(镶嵌技术) of watches as a challenge, this eventually inspired his career as an artist and determined his unique style he is now known for.

他的作品始终贯穿着设计背景，通过手工制作的拼贴作品中使用独特的颜色切换重新设计美学，将他的作品牢固地置于艺术品类别中。从他2011年的第一次拼贴实验开始，当时他以华尔街的'玛丽莲'为挑战，组装了一个手表的镶嵌图案，最终这激发了他作为艺术家的职业生涯，并确定了他现在所知的独特风格。

The multi-layered element of his work, which marries image and word, allows Nick to explore complex at-historical concepts. The text employed is often narrative, which can be read in sequence adding an other element of intrigue and interest to the work. This additional element of text, placed under the empty space of each swatch, creates either complimentary or subversive meanings. Nick deliberately leaves these word/image constructions open to viewer interpretation, sparking new debates and meanings.

他作品中的多层元素，结合了图像和文字，使尼克能够探索复杂的历史概念。所使用的文本通常是叙事的，可以按顺序阅读，为作品增添了另一个引人入胜和有趣的元素。追加的文本元素放在每个拼贴作品的空白处，创造出互补或颠覆性的含义。尼克故意将这些文字/图像构造留给观看者解释，引发新的讨论和含义。

Each P-series, such as Payoolourgy 2015, Purgatory 2019, explores complicatedly researched concepts, which are always the crucial starting point for each new series of work. Producing large-scale works to micro-chip collages, and multiple sell out print editions, Nick continues to develop his popular and recognisable art.

每个P系列，如2015年的Payoolourgy、2019年的Purgatory，探索了复杂的研究概念，这总是每个新系列作品的关键起点。从大幅作品到微型芯片拼贴作品，以及多个畅销的印刷版本，尼克继续发展他备受欢迎和可识别的艺术作品。

PSYCOLOURGY—January 2015 Lawrence Alkim Gallery, London

PSYCOLOURGY - 2015年1月，劳伦斯·阿尔金画廊，伦敦

Smith's debut solo exhibition with Lawrence Alkin Gallery in Soho, London, launched his unique visual reworking of classic paintings from the 20th Century canon. Universally known works, including David Hockney's 'The Bigger Splash', Andy Warhol's 'Soup Cans' and Leonardo da Vinci's 'Mona Lisa' were all recast, creating original collages that enquire ideas of depiction, digitalisation and recognition. A sell out show, with numerous successful subsequent print releases, Paycolourgy forged Smith's path to a place among Britain's notable contemporary artists.

Smith与伦敦索罗区的劳伦斯·阿尔金画廊合作的首次个展，推出了他对20世纪经典绘画作品的独特视觉重制。包括大卫·霍克尼的'The Bigger Splash'、安迪·沃霍尔的'Soup Cans'和莱昂纳多·达·芬奇的'Mona Lisa'等广为人知的作品被重新构思，创作出探讨描绘、数字化和识别的原创拼贴作品。这次展览售罄，随后多次成功推出的印刷作品，将Paycolourgy确立为史密斯跻身英国著名当代艺术家之列的重要路径。

PURGATORY-December 2019 Context, Art Miami

PURGATORY - 2019年12月，迈阿密艺术全球博览会

Purgatory is a shiny, sticky, glosy exploration of our societies attitude and approach to our excess, addictions and desires.

Purgatory是对我们社会对待和处理我们的过剩、瘾和欲望的一种光滑、粘性、肮脏的探索。

Excerpts from Danter's Negatory are woven through colourful works depicting popular covetable consumables, creating symbolic representations of the seven sins. Dante explores possible penance(忏悔) for our earthly suffering leading to spiritual growth. The results of these pairings offer a humorous, nostalgic and subversive opportunity to question our choices, our history and our future.

从但丁的Negatory中摘录出来的文字贯穿在描绘流行可贪的消费品的丰富作品中，创造出七宗罪的象征性代表。但丁探讨了我们在地球上受苦可能导致精神成长的赎罪之路。这些配对的结果为我们提供了一个幽默、怀旧和颠覆的机会，去质疑我们的选择、我们的历史和我们的未来。

1. What made Nick launch his art career?
  - A. His deep love of fascinating collaged works.
  - B. His first college work Warhol's 'Marilyn'.
  - C. The challenge of picking a tessellation of switches.
  - D. The collage experiment dating back to 2012.
2. Which of the following statements about the text Nick uses is true?
  - A. His text contains concepts of art.
  - B. His text is usually illustrative.
  - C. His text can be read sequentially.

答案：C

D. His text elements are very simple.

答案： C

3. What do we know about PSYCOLOURGY?

A. It opened Smith's unique visual reinvention of classic 21th-century paintings.

B. David Hockney's 'Mona Lisa' has been recreated by Lawrence Alkin Gallery.

C. The original collages affirm the ideas of depiction, digitisation and recognition.

D. It opened Smith's path to becoming one of Britain's leading contemporary artists.

答案： D

4. What is the topic of this passage?

A. Some useful ways to create collaged works.

B. The life of contemporary artist Nick Smith.

C. Information about Paycoology and Purgatory.

D. The introduction to Nick Smith's works.

答案： D

The scientific method uses a series of steps to establish facts or create knowledge. The overall process is well established, but the specifics of each step may change depending on what is being examined and who is performing it. The scientific method can only answer questions that can be proven or disproven through testing.

科学方法使用一系列步骤来建立事实或创造知识。整个过程已经被很好地建立，但每个步骤的具体内容可能会因为研究对象和执行者的不同而有所改变。科学方法只能回答那些通过测试可以证明或证伪的问题。

Make an observation or ask a question. The first step is to observe something that you would like to learn about or ask a question that you would like answered. These can be specific or general. Some examples would be “I observe that our total available network bandwidth drops at noon every weekday” or “How can we increase our website registration numbers?” Taking the time to establish a well-defined question will help you in later steps.

进行观察或提出问题。第一步是观察你了解的事物或提出一个想要得到答案的问题。这些问题可以是具体的或普遍的。例如，“我观察到我们的网络带宽总量每个工作日中午都会下降”或“我们如何增加网站的注册人数？”确立一个明确定义的问题将有助于后续步骤。

Gather background information.

收集背景信息。

This involves doing research into what is already known about the topic. This can also involve finding if anyone has already asked the same question.

这包括对所研究主题已知信息的调查研究。这也可以包括查看是否已经有人提出相同的问题。

Create a hypothesis.

建立假设。

A hypothesis is an explanation for the observation or question. If proven later, it can become a fact. Some examples would be “Our employees watching online videos during lunch is using our internet bandwidth” or “Our website visitors don't see our registration form.”

假设是对观察或问题的解释。如果后来证明是正确的，它可以成为事实。一些例子包括“我们的员工在午餐时看在线视频会占用我们的互联网带宽”或“我们网站的访问者看不到我们的注册表单。”

Create a prediction and perform a test.

创建一个预测并进行测试。

Create a testable prediction based on the hypothesis. The test should establish a noticeable change that can be measured or observed using empirical analysis. It is also important to control for other variables during the test. Some examples would be “If we block video-sharing sites, our available bandwidth will not go down significantly during lunch” or “If we make our registration box bigger, a greater percentage of visitors will register for our website than before

the change.”

基于假设创建可测试的预测。测试应该建立可以通过经验分析进行测量或观察的显著变化。在测试过程中，还重要控制其他变量。一些例子包括“如果我们屏蔽视频分享网站，我们的可用带宽在午餐时不会显著下降”或“如果我们增大注册框的尺寸，站点的注册人数比变更前会有更多。”

Analyze the results and draw a conclusion.

分析结果并得出结论。

Use the metrics established before the test see if the results match the production. For example, “After blocking video-sharing sites, our bandwidth utilization only went down by 10% from before; this is not enough of a change to be the primary cause of the network congestion” or “After increasing the size of the registration box, the percent of sign-ups went from 2% of total page views to 5%, showing that making the box larger results in more registrations.”

使用在测试之前建立的度量标准看结果是否符合预期。例如，“在屏蔽视频分享网站后，我们的带宽利用率仅比之前下降了10%，这并不足以成为网络拥堵的主要原因”或“在增大注册框的尺寸后，注册比例从总页面浏览量的2%增加到5%，表明增大框体导致更多注册。”

Share the conclusion or decide what question to ask next Document the results of your experiment.

分享结论或决定下一个问题是什么。记录实验结果。

By sharing the results with others, you also increase the total body of knowledge available. Your experiment may have also led to other questions, or if your hypothesis is disproven you may need to create a new one and test that. For example, “Because user activity is not the cause of excessive bandwidth use, we now suspect that an automated process is running at noon every day.”

通过与他人分享结果，还可以增加可用信息的总体知识。你的实验也可能引发其他问题，或者如果你的假设被证伪，你可能需要创建一个新的假设并进行测试。例如，“因为用户活动并非造成带宽过度使用的原因，我们现在怀疑是每天中午有一个自动化的流程在运行。”

1. What is the important role of collecting background information?

- A. Make full preparation for the research questions.
- B. Understand the knowledge of existing research results.
- C. Provide evidence to refute the research conclusion.
- D. Encourage researchers to reflect deeply on their work.

答案：B

2. In which case would it be necessary to create a new hypothesis for retesting?

- A. The research hypothesis has been fully proved.
- B. The research results lead to other related issues.
- C. The scope of test data needs to be expanded again.

D. The background investigation is not objective enough.

答案： B

3. What can we infer from this passage?

A. Creating a question will help you in the following step.

B. Collecting information includes research on an unknown subject.

C. The test should establish a change that cannot be measured easily.

D. You may need to create a new hypothesis if the old one is overturned.

答案： D



Business innovation is an organization's process for introducing new ideas, workflows, methodologies, services or products. Like IT innovation, which calls for using technology in new ways to create a more efficient and agile organization, business innovation should enable the achievement of goals across the entire organization, with sights set on accomplishing core business aims and initiatives. Innovation often begins with idea generation, wherein ideas are narrowed down during brainstorming sessions, after which leaders consider the business viability, feasibility and desirability of each idea. Business innovation should improve on existing products, services or processes, or it should solve a problem; or it should reach new customers. Recent examples of business innovation include the introduction of the Dyson vacuum cleaner, whose creator and namesake James Dyson declared in advertisements that he set out to build a better product by applying industrial cyclone technologies to the household appliance.

商业创新是一个组织引入新想法、工作流程、方法、服务或产品的过程。就像IT创新一样，要求以新的方式利用技术，创造一个更高效、更灵活的组织，商业创新应该能够实现整个组织的目标，着眼于实现核心业务目标和计划。创新通常始于想法生成，在头脑风暴会议上缩小想法范围，之后领导者们考虑每个想法的商业可行性、可行性和可取性。商业创新应该改进已有的产品、服务或流程，或解决问题，或触及新客户。最近的商业创新例子包括戴森吸尘器的推出，其创造者詹姆斯·戴森在广告中宣称他通过将工业旋风技术应用于家用电器来构建更好的产品。

The purpose of the business innovation process is to create value for the organization. That value can come from creating new revenue opportunities or driving more revenue through existing channels; from creating efficiencies that save time, money or both; or from improvements to productivity or performance. In short, innovation should lead to higher profits. Additionally, the results of an organization's innovation process should yield a competitive advantage; it should help the organization to grow and reach—or, better still, exceed—strategic objectives.

商业创新过程的目的是为组织创造价值。这种价值既可以来自创造新的收入机会或通过现有渠道推动更多收入；也可以来自创造节省时间、金钱或两者兼具的效率；还可以来自提高生产率或绩效。简言之，创新应该导致更高的利润。此外，组织创新过程的结果应该带来竞争优势；它应该帮助组织增长并达到或甚至超越战略目标。

Innovation and invention are closely linked, but the two terms are not interchangeable. An invention is an entirely new creation. The process of business innovation can produce an invention, but the term is broader in scope and includes the application of an existing concept or practice in a new way, or applying new technology to an existing product or process to improve upon it. To better understand the difference, consider this: The telephone is an invention, but the smartphone is an innovation.

创新和发明密切相关，但两个术语并不是可以互换的。发明是一个全新的创作。商业创新过程可

以产生一个发明，但这个术语的范围更广，包括以新的方式应用现有概念或实践，或将新技术应用于现有产品或流程以改进它。为了更好地理解区别，请考虑以下案例：电话是一种发明，但智能手机是一种创新。

Business innovation can also be classified as either revolutionary or evolutionary. Revolutionary business innovation yields a drastic change in a product, service, process, etc. which often destroys or supplants an existing business model. This is also known as radical innovation. Evolutionary or incremental innovation involves smaller, more continuous improvements that, while important, are not drastic enough to shift a company or market into a new paradigm. Disruptive innovation is a category that emphasizes the destructive aspect of revolutionary innovation; this term applies to business innovation that leads to the creation of a new market that displaces an existing one or, similarly, a significant upheaval in a category of products or services.

商业创新也可以被分类为革命性的或演化性的。革命性的商业创新产生了产品、服务、流程等方面的剧变，通常摧毁或取代现有的商业模式。这也被称为激进创新。演化性或渐进式创新涉及较小、更连续的改进，虽然重要，但不够激烈以至于将公司或市场转变为新的范式。颠覆性创新是一个强调革命性创新破坏性方面的范畴；该术语适用于导致创造一个取代现有市场的新市场或在某一类产品或服务领域引发重大动荡的商业创新。

Business innovation, like most business initiatives, has both benefits and risks. Organizations should recognize on the negative side that the business innovation process can be a costly undertaking that does not always produce a return on investment (ROI); that ideas considered likely to succeed could will fail; and that stakeholders could fight the changes required to be successful. On the other hand, organizations need to weigh those risks against the benefits of business innovation.

创新如同大部分商业举措一样，具有利与弊。组织应该认识到在负面方面，商业创新过程可能是一项成本高昂的工作，不一定总能产生投资回报；被认为会成功的想法有可能失败；相关利益相关者有可能抵制成功所需的改变。另一方面，组织需要权衡这些风险与商业创新的好处。

1. What does the underlined word in the first paragraph mean?  
A. Persuasibility. B. Scarcity. C. Generality. D. Practicability.

答案：D

2. What is the purpose of business innovation?  
A. Create value benefits for the enterprise.  
B. Reform the management structure of enterprises.  
C. Encourage staff to make more inventions.  
D. Upgrade the product performance.

答案：A

3. Which of the following is true about innovation and invention?
- A. They are essentially the same concept.
  - B. They can replace each other in the context.
  - C. They can bring huge commercial benefits.
  - D. They are closely related but have different conceptual scopes.

答案：D

4. What is the main content of this passage?
- A. The precautions for brainstorming meeting.
  - B. The considerations for business innovation.
  - C. The difference between innovation and invention.
  - D. The revolutionary change in business innovation.

答案：B

Getting into college is a big step for high school graduates, and it comes with a lot of changes. For most students, it's the first time they're living away from home and managing their own life. Not surprisingly, adapting to this new lifestyle can be challenging. The following four tips will make high school graduates better prepared for college life.

高中毕业生进入大学是一大步，带来了许多变化。对大多数学生来说，这是他们第一次离开家并管理自己的生活。毫不奇怪，适应这种新的生活方式可能是具有挑战性的。以下四个建议将使高中毕业生更好地准备好迎接大学生活。

### Goal setting

#### 目标设定

When setting goals, whether they're academic, career, or personal, re-member they should be attainable but not too easy, so that you really have to push yourself to achieve them, and feel rewarded when you do. Writing down your goals and breaking down each huge, long-term goal into smaller more practical ones can help make it feel more real, and writing out a plan for achieving it can give you a roadmap to success.

设定目标时，无论是学术、职业还是个人目标，应记住目标应该是可实现的但不能太容易，这样你就必须努力才能实现它们，并在实现时感到满足。写下你的目标，并将所有巨大的、长期的目标分解为更小更实际的目标，这样可以使目标更有实感，制定实现计划可以为你提供成功之路。

### Interpersonal skills

#### 人际交往技能

At college, you will interact with fellow students, professors, librarians, and many others. Strong interpersonal skills will help you build relationships during this time, and get more out of them. If you feel that your interpersonal skills need some work, practice asking thoughtful questions and listening closely, develop your understanding by putting yourself in someone else's shoes, and enhance your self-confidence.

在大学里，你会与同学、教授、图书管理员等多方互动。强大的人际交往技能将帮助你建立关系，并从中获益。如果你觉得自己的人际交往技能需要提高，可以练习提出有思考的问题并倾听，通过设身处地来增进理解，同时增强自信心。

### Studying

#### 学习

With fewer in-class hours and more on-your-own learning, you're required to really digest learning material rather than simply memorize facts. To be successful in college you'll need to learn how to integrate large amounts of information obtained through reading, do research, and write papers. Organization is the key, so if you are not someone who is naturally organized, set up your study schedule.