

# 2023年高考英语阅读理解双语对照



2023年高考英语阅读理解，包含中英双语对照内容及答案。 全国各省高

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唐库学习 编

# 目 录

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

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

新课标I卷阅读理解A篇

新课标I卷阅读理解B篇

新课标I卷阅读理解C篇

新课标I卷阅读理解D篇

新课标II卷阅读理解A篇

新课标II卷阅读理解B篇

新课标II卷阅读理解C篇

新课标II卷阅读理解D篇

全国甲卷阅读理解A篇

全国甲卷阅读理解B篇

全国甲卷阅读理解C篇

全国甲卷阅读理解D篇

全国乙卷阅读理解A篇

全国乙卷阅读理解B篇

全国乙卷阅读理解C篇

全国乙卷阅读理解D篇

A great deal can be learned from the actual traces of ancient human movement: the footprints of early hominids (原始人类). The best-known specimens(标本)are the remarkable tracks discovered at Laetoli, Tanzania, by Mary Leaky. These were left by small hominids around 3.6 to 3.75 million years ago.

从古代人类活动的实际痕迹中可以学到很多：早期原始人的脚印。最著名的标本是玛丽·利基在坦桑尼亚的莱托利发现的非凡足迹，这些足迹是由大约360到375万年前的早期人类留下的。

Examination of the shape of the prints revealed to Mary Leakey that the feet had a raised arch, a rounded heel (脚跟), a pronounced ball, and a big toe that pointed forward. These features, together with the weight-bearing pressure patterns, resembled the prints of upright-walking mode m humans. The pressures imposed along the foot, together with the length of step, which averaged 87 centimeters, indicated that the hominids had been walking slowly. In short, all the detectable features implied that the feet that left the footprints were very little different from those of contemporary humans.

对脚印形状的检查向玛丽·利基揭示了这些足部具有隆起的拱形、圆形的脚跟、明显的脚掌和向前指的大脚趾。这些特征，加上承受重量的压力模式，与直立行走的现代人的印迹相似。沿着脚部施加的压力，加上步长的长度，平均为87厘米，表明这些人类祖先行走缓慢。总之，所有可检测到的特征都暗示着留下足印的脚部与当代人的脚部几乎没有什么不同。

A detailed study has been made of the prints using photogrammetry, a technique for obtaining measurements through photographs, which created a drawing showing all the curves and shapes of the prints. The result emphasized that there were at least seven points of similarity with mode m prints, such as the depth of the heel impression, and the deep imprint of the big toe. Footprints thus provide us not merely with rare impressions of the soft tissue of early hominids, but also with evidence of upright walking that in many ways is clearer than can be obtained from the analysis of bones.

通过摄影测量法对脚印进行了详细研究，这是一种通过照片获得测量结果的技术，制作了一份显示所有脚印曲线和形状的图纸。结果强调了至少有七个与现代脚印相似的点，比如脚跟印记的深度和大脚趾的深印记。因此，脚印不仅向我们提供了早期人类软组织的罕见印记，还为我们提供了直立行走的证据，从许多方面来看，这比通过骨骼分析得到的要清晰。

The study of fossil footprints is not restricted to examples from such remote periods. Hundreds of prints are known, for example, in French caves dating from the end of the last Ice Age, approximately 10,000 years ago. Research by Leon Pales has provided information about this period.

对化石脚印的研究不仅限于来自如此久远时期的实例。例如，法国洞穴中有数百个脚印，可以追溯到大约1万年前的最后冰河时期。列昂·帕尔斯的研究为这一时期提供了信息。

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The career of Mary Leakey.
- B. The analysis of footprint specimens.
- C. Accurate dating of hominid remains.
- D. Behavioral patterns of early humans.

答案： B

2. The figure of 87 centimeters mentioned in paragraph 2 refers to the size of the \_.

- A. hominids feet
- B. hominids bodies
- C. steps taken by the hominids
- D. objects carried by the hominids

答案： C

3. Why does the author mention the “heel impression” in paragraph 3?

- A. To indicate the weight of early hominids.
- B. To emphasize the size of the hominids foot.
- C. To hint at a possible injury the hominid had suffered.
- D. To give an example of similarity to modern human footprints.

答案： D

4. What can be inferred about the footprints found in French caves mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. They show more details than the Laetoli prints.
- B. They are not as informative as the Laetoli prints.
- C. They are of more recent origin than the Laetoli prints.
- D. They are more difficult to study than the Laetoli prints

答案： C

The elements other than hydrogen and helium (氦气) exist in such small quantities that it is accurate to say that the universe somewhat more than 25 percent helium by weight and somewhat less than 25 percent hydrogen.

除氢和氦之外的元素存在的数量非常少，因此准确地说宇宙中氦约占25%的重量，而氢则略少于25%。

Astronomers have measured the amount of helium throughout our galaxy(星系) and in other galaxies as well. Helium has been found in old stars, in relatively young ones, and in the distant objects known as quasars. Helium nuclei have also been found in cosmic rays that fall on the earth(cosmic "rays" are not really a form of radiation; they consist of rapidly moving particles (颗粒) of numerous different kinds). It doesn't seem to make very much difference where the helium is found. Its

天文学家测量过我们星系及其他星系中的氦含量。氦被发现在老星体中、相对年轻的星体中，以及被称为类星体的遥远天体中。氦核也被发现在落在地球的宇宙射线中。

amount never seems to vary much. In some places, there may be slightly more of it; in others, slightly less, but the proportion of helium to hydrogen nuclei always remains about the same. 氦的数量似乎并不受影响。在一些地方可能会稍微多一些；在其他地方可能稍微少一些，但是氦核与氢核的比例总是保持大致相同的。

Helium is created in stars. In fact, nuclear reactions that turn hydrogen to helium are responsible for most of the energy that stars produce. However, the amount of helium that could have been produced in this manner can be calculated, and it turns out to be no more than a few percent. The universe has not existed long enough for this figure to be significantly greater. Consequently, if the universe is somewhat more than 25 percent helium now, then it must have been about 25 percent helium at a time near the beginning.

氦是在恒星中产生的。实际上，将氢转变为氦的核反应占了恒星产生能量的大部分。然而，通过计算得出，这种方式生产的氦数量不会超过几个百分点。宇宙的存在时间还不够长以产生显著的更多氦。因此，如果现在宇宙中氦含量略多于25%，那么在早期某个时刻它必须接近25%。

However, when the universe was less than one minute old, no helium could have existed. Calculations indicate that before this time temperatures were too high and particles of matter were moving around much too rapidly. It was only after the one-minute point that helium could exist. By this time, the universe had cooled sufficiently. But the nuclear reactions that led to the formation of helium went on for only a relatively short time. By the time the universe was a few minutes old, helium production had effectively ceased.

然而，在宇宙不到一分钟的时间里，不可能存在氦。计算表明，在这个时间之前，温度太高，物质粒子移动得太快。只有在一分钟之后，氦才能存在。到了这个时候，宇宙已经足够冷却下来。

但导致氦形成的核反应只持续了相对较短的时间。等到宇宙几分钟大时，氦的产生实际上已经停止。

1. According to the passage, helium is \_\_.
  - A. difficult to detect
  - B. the oldest element in the universe
  - C. a common element in quasars
  - D. the second element in the universe in amount

答案： C

2. Why does the author mention “cosmic rays” in paragraph 2?
  - A. To explain how the universe began.
  - B. As part of a list of things containing helium.
  - C. As an example of an unsolved astronomical puzzle.
  - D. To explain the abundance of hydrogen in the universe.

答案： B

3. Most of the helium in the universe was formed \_\_.
  - A. in invisible space
  - B. in a very short time
  - C. before most of the hydrogen
  - D. during the first minute of the universe’s existence

答案： B

Every year millions of breeding monarch butterflies in the U. S. and southern Canada search for milkweed plants on which to lay their eggs. Concern over shrinking habitat(居住地) has urged conservationists to create monarch-friendly spaces along roadsides, which are more than enough within the butterflies range and usually publicly owned. But traffic noise stresses monarch caterpillars out, a new study finds. They eventually do become desensitized to it—but that might cause trouble to them later on, too.

每年在美国和加拿大南部，数百万只繁殖的帝王蝴蝶寻找蒲公英植物来产卵。对栖息地缩小的担忧促使保护人士在公路旁边创建有利于帝王蝴蝶的空间，这些空间通常位于蝴蝶的活动范围之内，而且通常是公共所有的。但一项新研究发现，交通噪音会让帝王蝴蝶幼虫感到压力。他们最终会对噪音变得麻木——但这也可能会给它们带来以后的麻烦。

Noise pollution is known to affect the lives of birds, whales and other creatures. But until recently, scientists had never tested whether it leads to a stress response in insects. When Andy Davis, a conservation physiologist at the University of Georgia, noticed online videos of roadside monarch caterpillars apparently trembling as cars came by, he wondered how the constant noise might affect them. Davis built a custom caterpillar heart monitor, fitting a small sensor into a microscope to precisely measure monarch caterpillars' heart rates as they listened to recordings of traffic sounds in the laboratory.

噪音污染已知会影响鸟类、鲸鱼和其他生物的生活。但直到最近，科学家们从未测试过它是否会导致昆虫的应激反应。当乔治亚大学的保护生理学家安迪·戴维斯注意到网上有关路边的帝王蝴蝶幼虫在汽车经过时似乎在颤抖的视频时，他想知道持续的噪音如何会影响它们。戴维斯制作了一个定制的幼虫心脏监测仪，将一个小传感器安装到显微镜中，精确地测量帝王蝴蝶幼虫在实验室里听到交通声音时的心率。

The hearts of caterpillars exposed to highway noise for two hours beat 17 percent faster than those of caterpillars in a silent room. But the heart rates of the noise-exposed group returned to baseline levels after hearing the traffic sounds nonstop for their entire 12-day development period, Davis and his colleagues reported in May in *Biology Letters*.

接受高速公路噪音影响两小时的幼虫心率比安静房间里的幼虫心率快17%。但戴维斯和他的同事们在5月份发表在《生物学通讯》上的报告中指出，接受噪音影响的组的心率在整個12天的发育期内不间断听交通声音后恢复到基线水平。

This desensitization could be problematic when the caterpillars become adults, Davis says. A rapid stress response is vital for monarch butterflies on their two-month journey to spend winters in Mexico, as they narrowly escape predators(捕食者) and

这种麻木可能会对幼虫成为成虫后造成问题，戴维斯表示。快速的应激反应对于帝王蝴蝶在两个月的旅程中冬眠在墨西哥是至关重要的，因为它们要险些避开捕食者和对抗风流。

fight wind currents.

干扰。

Whether a noisy developmental period reduces monarchs' survival rates remains unknown, notes Ryan Norris, an ecologist at the University of Guelph in Ontario, who was not involved in the study. But in any case, he believes roadside habitat almost certainly drive up the butterflies' death rates as a result of crashes with cars. "There is so much potential road habitat for monarchs and other insects— it would be such a nice thing to capitalize on," Norris says. "But you just can't get around the traffic." Davis adds: "I think roads and monarchs just don't mix."

63. By "They eventually do become desensitized to it", the writer means that  
路边栖息地是否会减少帝王蝴蝶的存活率尚不清楚，安大略省圭尔夫大学的生态学家瑞恩·诺里斯指出，并没有参与研究。但无论如何，他相信路边栖息地几乎肯定会增加蝴蝶因与汽车相撞而死亡的几率。“对于帝王蝶和其他昆虫来说，还有许多潜在的道路栖息地——利用这一点将是一件很好的事情，”诺里斯说。“但你就是无法避免交通。”戴维斯补充说：“我认为道路和帝王蝶是不相容的。”

1. By "They eventually do become desensitized to it", the writer means that
  - A. monarch caterpillars react less strongly to noise
  - B. monarch caterpillars are stressed out by road noise
  - C. conservationists are worried about butterflies habitat
  - D. conservationists no longer create monarch-friendly spaces

答案：A

2. What inspired Andy Davis to explore the effect of noise on monarch caterpillars?
  - A. There had been little research on monarch caterpillars.
  - B. Videos showed cars crashed into monarch caterpillars.
  - C. There was no such record of monarch caterpillars' heart rates.
  - D. He found that monarch caterpillars shook with cars moving by.

答案：D

3. According to Andy Davis, how will exposure to noise influence monarch butterflies?
  - A. They are likely to need more time to develop.
  - B. They are likely to lose their way on their journey.
  - C. They are more likely to be killed in their migration.
  - D. They are more likely to die before they become adults.

答案：C

4. What is Ryan Norris most likely to agree with?
  - A. Monarchs' survival rates are decreasing each year.
  - B. It is not recommended that roadside habitat be built for insects.
  - C. More capital is needed to study monarchs' developmental period.



D. Butterflies' rising death rates have nothing to do with moving cars.

答案：B

Welcome to UCLA Exchange Program! Let's get started by checking out Student Guide for your academic journey!

欢迎来到UCLA交换项目！让我们通过查看学生指南开始您的学术之旅！

Signing up for ESL(English as a Second Language)

注册ESL（英语作为第二语言）课程

ESL courses are designed to help international students improve academic English language skills. Enrollment(课程注册) priority is given to degree students. If space is available, you may enroll. You will then be asked to take an ESL Placement Test. The test results will help you choose the class that is appropriate for you.

ESL课程旨在帮助国际学生提高学术英语语言技能。优先注册给学位学生。如果有空间，您可以注册。然后会要求您参加ESL定位测试。测试结果将帮助您选择适合您的课程。

Changing Your Course Enrollment List

更改您的课程注册清单

You may change your class schedule during the first two weeks of the term by adding or dropping courses from your enrollment list. After the second week of classes, there will be a charge for each schedule change. Students often attend classes in which they are not enrolled on the first day of instruction to try adding this new course to the list, as other students may have dropped it.

您可以在学年的头两周内更改您的课程表，通过在注册清单中添加或删除课程。在上课的头两周之后，每次更改课程表都会产生费用。学生通常会在上课第一天去上他们未注册的课程，试图将这门新课程添加到清单中，因为其他学生可能已经放弃。

withdrawing from Courses

退出课程

If you choose to drop a course, you must follow the UCLA procedures for removing it from your schedule. If you forget to officially drop that course, a "F"(Fail) grade will be registered on your record at the end of the term. If, at a later date, you wish to apply for a job or graduate school where an official copy of your UCLA record is required, it will be to your advantage to provide an impressive academic record.

如果您选择退出一门课程，必须按照UCLA的程序将其从您的课程表中删除。如果您忘记正式退出该课程，学期末将登记“F”（失败）等级在您的记录上。如果以后您希望申请需要UCLA记录的职位或研究生院，在此时提供令人印象深刻的学术记录将对您有利。

Taking Exams

参加考试

Some instructors choose to put previous test papers on library reserve, making them available to all students. These exams, which students commonly use for practice, can give you an idea of how instructors ask questions and what they regard as relevant material. You can also access the exams online.

一些教师选择将以前的考试试卷放在图书馆储备中，提供给所有学生。学生常常使用这些考试作为练习，可以让您了解教师如何提问以及他们认为什么是相关材料。您也可以在线获取这些考试。

1. Exchange students can enroll in the ESL course if they \_
  - A. have done well in the placement test
  - B. are asked to improve their English skills
  - C. find a vacancy after degree students' enrollment
  - D. have completed UCLA's registration procedures

答案： C

2. An ESL Placement Test is aimed to \_.
  - A. improve the students' language skills
  - B. encourage the students to answer questions
  - C. put the students in a class that fits them
  - D. help the students apply for a degree

答案： C

3. What is the deadline for a free enrollment list change?
  - A. The day when the class is full.
  - B. The first day of instruction.
  - C. The first week of the class.
  - D. The end of the second week.

答案： D

4. What should exchange students do if they choose to stop taking a course?
  - A. Seek assistance from UCLA officials.
  - B. Go through the procedures to drop it.
  - C. Present past academic records to UCLA.
  - D. Make a request to the Registration Office.

答案： B

5. Working on previous tests helps students \_.
  - A. imitate the way that their instructors write test questions
  - B. learn how questions are asked and what they are based on
  - C. come up with new ideas about how testing relates to teaching
  - D. narrow down to what has not yet been covered in online tests

答案： B

I looked through the window of the charming little violin shop, and my heart began to race.

我透过窗子看着那家迷人的小提琴店，心开始怦怦地跳。

I'd been out to dinner that evening . Since it wasn't dark yet after the meal, I decided to walk home from the restaurant. I had traveled that way before, yet I had never noticed that old little shop. But that night I felt drawn to the violin shop the moment I came across it.

那天晚上我出去吃了晚餐。由于天还没黑，饭后我决定步行回家。我之前走过那条路，但从来注意到那家老旧的小店。但那天晚上，我一看到那家小提琴店就觉得被吸引。

I wiped the dirt from the window to get a better look inside. Several violins hung from the dark walls, quietly waiting to be chosen. As my eyes rested on them, I felt as though I were looking through a window into my own past.

我擦了擦窗户上的灰尘，想更仔细地看看里面。几把小提琴挂在黑暗的墙上，静静等待着被选中。当我的目光停留在它们上面时，感觉就像透过窗口看到了自己的过去。

My childhood was all about the pursuits I had attempted, most of which had been chosen by Mom. She was like, "Join the swim team. Tara. Your sister is a good swimmer; surely you will be, too." What she refused to acknowledge, however, was that I was visibly afraid of water.

我的童年充斥着我尝试过的各种事情，大部分是由妈妈选择的。她总是说：“加入游泳队吧，塔拉。你姐姐游泳很好，你肯定也行。”但她却不愿承认，我对水可视化的恐惧。

Every Saturday I begged Mom not to make me go to the swim meet, but had little chance of success. That said, with a bang of the starting gun, I would dive into the cold water with all my strength and swim to the other side of the pool as fast as I could, only to find that the other swimmers slid past me. I would have given it up if I had not heard my father's encouraging shouts to cheer me on. When at last my hand would grab the edge of the pool, he would always be there with a warm, dry towel, telling me how proud he was of my desperate efforts.

每个周六我求妈妈不要让我参加游泳比赛，但成功的机会很小。就这样，一声枪响，我就会全力跳进冰冷的水里，拼命向池子另一端游去，只能发现其他游泳者从我身边滑过。如果没有听到爸爸鼓励的呐喊声，我可能会放弃。当最终我抓住池边时，他总会在那里，给我一个温暖干燥的毛巾，告诉我他为我的拼命努力感到骄傲。

Then came a turning point in my life the day our school orchestra(管弦乐队) visited my class, and gave a demonstration. The drums annoyed me. The flutes(笛子) bored me. But the violin. ah, the violin. It made the sweetest sound I'd ever heard! My heart was dancing along with its flowing tune. For the first time in my life, I went so wild with joy.

我人生的一个转折点来了，就在我们学校乐队参观我们的课堂并进行演示的那天。鼓让我恼火，长笛让我厌烦，但小提琴，啊，小提琴。它发出了我曾经听过的最甜美的声音！我的心随着它流淌的曲调在舞蹈。我第一次感到无比的喜悦。

Tightly holding the permission slip from the orchestra director, I ran all the way home after school, and shakily handed it to my parents with a fear that they might dismiss my desire. They didn't. Mom was thrilled to see me finally excited about something, and Dad winked(眨眼示意) at me while eagerly signing the slip.

紧紧握着乐队指导的许可证，放学后我一路狂奔回家，颤抖地把它交给了父母，担心他们可能会否定我的愿望。但他们没有。妈妈很高兴看到我终于对一件事感到兴奋，爸爸眨眼睛对我，兴奋地签字。

I began practicing the violin with great passion, and rose quickly in ability. Before long I had won the first seat in the community orchestra...

我开始充满激情地练习小提琴，很快就提升了技能。不久我就在社区管弦乐团中拔得头筹...

1. What did the sight of the violins in that little shop bring to Tara's mind?

- A. Her miserable past. B. An unforgettable sport event.
- C. The stories behind the violins. D. Her childhood memory.

答案：D

2. What Dad did for Tara during the swimming competition implies that he is \_\_.

- A. mindless and bad-tempered B. caring and supportive
- C. strict and demanding D. tolerant and sympathetic

答案：B

3. What fascinated Tara during her school orchestra's demonstration?

- A. The tune of the flutes. B. The beat of the drums.
- C. The sound of the violin. D. The manner of the musicians.

答案：C

4. What enabled Tara to win the first seat in the community orchestra?

- A. The steady improvement in her taste. B. Her strong desire for success.
- C. Her natural gift for music. D. The rapid progress in her ability.

答案：D

5. What message does Tara's story convey?

- A. It's never too young to learn. B. A passionate interest works wonders.
- C. Hard work will pay off in the long run. D. Like mother, like daughter.

答案：B

Getting the“side-eye”look from your dog can make it seem like they are making a judgement about you, and some news studies suggest they really could be.

与你的狗狗交换“斜眼”看的时候，似乎他们在对你做出评判，一些最新研究表明他们可能真的在评判你。

The ability to judge others'intentions is an indicator of possessing “theory of mind”which was once thought to be unique to humans. However, new studies have shown that dogs can read human behaviour and have a preference to people who are more friendly or generous with food.

判断他人意图的能力是拥有“心灵理论”的指标，曾经被认为是人类独有的。然而，新的研究表明，狗可以解读人类行为，并偏爱那些对他们更友好或慷慨的人。

One such study published in 2023 aimed to see if dogs can tell the difference between humans who are “unwilling”or “unable”to give them a treat .96 dogs were involved in both “unwilling” or“unable”scenarios(情景) designed for the study.Both scenario s involved a dog being placed on one side of a glass screen with small holes in it at nose-height, and an experimenter standing on the other. In the‘unwilling’scenario, the experimenter would hang a piece of sausage in front of the screen in a ‘teasing’(戏耍的) manner, and approach one of the holes. But instead of passing it through the hole to the dog. they would then pull it out of its reach. For the “unable”scenario, the experimenter would again move the treat towards the hole while the dog watched, but“accidentally”drop it before they could pass it through.

2023年发表的一项研究旨在探究狗是否能区分“不愿意”还是“无法”给它们食物的人。该研究纳入了96只狗，设计了“不愿意”或“无法”情景供研究。在这两种情景中，狗被放置在一个玻璃屏幕的一侧，屏幕上有鼻子高度的小孔，另一侧站着一名实验者。在“不愿意”情景中，实验者会以一种“挑逗”的方式在屏幕前晃动一块香肠，并靠近一个孔。但他们不会把它递给狗，而是将其拿开，让狗无法接触。在“无法”情景中，实验者再次将食物移向孔的时候，但在通过之前“不小心”把它掉在了地板上。

The researchers observed that the dogs were much more patient, making more eye contact and staying closer to the screen after the “unable”scenario played out. In the “unwilling” scenario, however, the dogs looked at the experimenter less often, sat, lay down and wandered around more frequently.

研究人员观察到，在“无法”情景发生后，狗更加耐心，会更频繁地注视实验者，保持更靠近屏幕。然而，在“不愿意”情景中，狗看实验者的次数较少，更容易坐下、躺下和四处转悠。

Another study from 2021 tested for “the ory of mind”in dogs in a similar way, but the dogs were able to walk round the screen to obtain the treat after witnessing the experimenter’s “unwilling” or“unable”behaviour. The main finding was that the dogs approached the experimenter significantly sooner in the unable scenario than in the unwilling scenario.

2021年的另一项研究以类似的方式测试了狗的“心灵理论”，但是狗在见证实验者“不愿意”或“无法”行为后可以绕过屏幕获取食物。主要发现是，在“无法”情景中，狗比在“不愿意”情景中更快地接近实验者。

However, the researchers of the 2023 study challenged that the food dropped on the floor in the clumsy(笨拙的) manner might have motivated the dogs to approach the experimenter considering that they probably often obtain food dropped on the floor in their daily lives.

然而，2023年研究的研究人员质疑说，饭菜被笨拙地掉在地板上可能会激励狗接近实验者，考虑到它们在日常生活中经常捡食物从地板上拿。

Now, more evidence has been provided that dogs distinguish between similar actions associated with different intentions. But how exactly they acquire such intention-reading abilities will be an exciting topic for future research.

现在，更多的证据表明狗可以区分与不同意图相关的类似行为。但是狗究竟能够如何获得这种读取意图的能力，将是未来研究的一个令人兴奋的课题。

1. What is one of the new research findings according to Paragraph 2?

- A. Dogs also have “theory of mind”.
- B. Dogs prefer food from generous people.
- C. Human behaviours are mostly intentional.
- D. Friendly animals can get food more easily.

答案：A

2. What did the experimenter do in the “unwilling” scenario in the 2023 study?

- A. They acted awkwardly while feeding the dog.
- B. They pretended to walk slowly away from the dog.
- C. They teased the dog by fixing the treat to the screen.
- D. They pulled the sausage beyond the dog’s reach.

答案：D

3. How did the dogs of the 2023 study respond to the “unable” behaviour?

- A. By moving closer to the experimenter.
- B. By keeping wandering around.
- C. By ignoring the experimenter.
- D. By lying still on the floor.

答案：A

4. How does the experiment design of the 2021 study differ from that of 2023?

- A. The dogs can watch the experimenter.
- B. The dogs can go to the other side of the screen.

C. The dogs' responses are under close observation.

D. The dogs' habitual behaviors are under analysis.

答案： B

5. What do the dogs' different responses in "unwilling" and "unable" scenarios suggest?

A. Dogs can tell "being friendly" from "being mean".

B. Dogs' intelligence is gradually evolving.

C. Dogs' intentions can be easily identified.

D. Dogs are a lot more emotional than other animals.

答案： A



Storytelling is an ancient art form that has been used to hand down legends, tales and factual stories. Perhaps the first thing that springs to mind when you think of storytelling is the fantasy land that took shape in your mind while Mom or Dad told you stories about princes, castles and monsters, with a unique voice for each character.

讲故事是一门古老的艺术形式，用于传承传说、故事和事实故事。也许当你想到讲故事时，脑海中首先浮现的是妈妈或爸爸给你讲述的关于王子、城堡和怪物的故事，在每个角色都有独特的声音。

Storytelling does not just take place at bedtime or round a campfire, however. It can take some other forms, either via the books we read or the films we watch. But they usually have some elements in common: rather than a list of dry facts, stories have plots and they introduce characters. We respond to stories, particularly when there is emotional detail.

讲故事不仅仅发生在睡前或篝火旁，它还可以采取其他形式，无论是通过我们阅读的书籍还是我们观看的电影。但它们通常都有一些共同的元素：不是干燥的事实列表，故事有情节并且介绍角色。我们对故事产生共鸣，尤其是在情感细节方面。

And unlike what we suppose, storytelling is not just a form of entertainment, but a form of learning as well. Long before reading and writing became widely spread and available, oral storytelling had already been a form that the wisdom and knowledge of the people were passed down from elders to children. A good story engages our curiosity, emotions and imagination. 与我们想象的不同，讲故事不仅仅是一种娱乐形式，也是一种学习形式。在阅读和写作广泛普及之前，口头讲故事就已经是人们从长者传承智慧和知识的方式了。一则好故事能引起我们的好奇心、情感和想象力。

Storytelling helps with learning also because stories are easy to remember. Research has found that learning obtained from a well-told story is remembered more accurately, and for far longer, than from facts and figures.

讲故事也有助于学习，因为故事更易记忆。研究发现，从一个讲述得当的故事中学到的内容比从事实和数字中学到的内容更加准确和持久。

And above all, stories have a transformative power to allow us to see the world in a different way than we do if we just encounter it on our own. Stories are an entry point to understanding a different experience of the world.

而且，故事的转变力量使我们能够以一种不同于我们自己的方式看待世界。故事是理解世界不同体验的入口。

This aspect of storytelling—presenting a different perspective of the world—is important when it comes to connecting with each other. It gives us an opportunity to learn from another person's experience and it can shape, strengthen or challenge our opinions and values. So, when someone tells us their own personal story, we catch a glimpse(瞥见) of a view of the world that

may be slightly or significantly different from our own. When we see the world as they see it, or walk in their shoes, the experience can inspire empathy(共情;同理心) with them.

讲故事这一方面——呈现世界的不同视角——在与他人建立联系时至关重要。这给了我们一个机会，从他人的经验中学习，并能够塑造、加强或挑战我们的观点和价值观。因此，当有人告诉我们他们自己的个人故事时，我们可以瞥见一个与我们自己略微或显著不同的世界观。当我们像他们那样看待世界，或走进他们的鞋子，这种经历可以激发与他们的共情。

1. What occurs to us the moment we think of “storytelling”?

- A. A child’s imaginary world. B. Voices of Mom or Dad.
- C. An ancient art form. D. Factual stories.

答案：A

2. What are the common elements in all forms of storytelling according to the author?

- A. Form and style.
- B. Facts and figures.
- C. Emotional and physical details.
- D. A series of events and characters.

答案：D

3. Why does storytelling work better than mere statement of facts in promoting learning?

- A. It carries more wisdom and knowledge.
- B. It is more widely available to young learners.
- C. It satisfies our imagination and releases our emotions.
- D. It makes what is learned more precise and longer lasting.

答案：D

4. How can other people’s personal stories probably benefit us?

- A. By offering us more opportunities to know people.
- B. By helping us stay connected with the contemporary world.
- C. By allowing us to understand the world the way they see it.
- D. By enabling us to tell reality from imagination.

答案：C

5. What makes the best title for the passage?

- A. The History of Storytelling B. The Power of Storytelling
- C. The Forms of Storytelling D. The Art of Storytelling

答案：B

The International Olympic Committee(IOC)Young Leaders programme empowers talents to make a positive difference in their communities through sport. Twenty-five Young Leaders are being selected every two years for a four-year period. They promote the Olympic values, spreading the message of sport for good.

国际奥林匹克委员会（IOC）青年领袖计划通过体育赋予人才在社区中带来积极变化的力量。每两年选出25名青年领袖，任期为四年。他们传播奥林匹克精神，传达体育促进美好的信息。

To be an IOC Young Leader, you need to first complete the 4-Week Learning Sprint (冲刺). 要成为国际奥林匹克委员会（IOC）青年领袖，首先需要完成4周的学习冲刺。

### 4-Week Learning Sprint

#### 4周学习冲刺

The 4-Week Learning Sprint, which will take place during November 2023, is a virtual learning programme. The sessions can be attended live or watched back after they are made available on the IOC channel. Each week, participants will be asked to complete a topic-specific reflection task.

将于2023年11月举办的4周学习冲刺是一个虚拟学习项目。参与者可以参加实时会议，或在国际奥林匹克委员会频道提供后观看回放。每周，参与者需完成特定主题的反思任务。

The 4-Week Learning Sprint is open to anyone, with the target audience aged between 20 and 28.

4周学习冲刺对任何人开放，主要面向年龄在20至28岁之间的群体。

After successfully completing the 4-Week Learning Sprint, you will need to submit a plan for a sport-based project, which you will work on if selected as an IOC Young Leader.

成功完成4周学习冲刺后，您需要提交一个基于体育的项目计划，如果被选为国际奥林匹克委员会（IOC）青年领袖，您将在此项目上展开工作。

### Requirements for the Applicants

#### 申请者的要求

- You have successfully completed the 4-Week Learning Sprint.  
•您已成功完成了为期4周的学习冲刺。
- You have completed your high school studies.  
•您已完成高中学业。
- You have at least one year of work experience.  
•您至少有一年的工作经验。

- You have strong public speaking skills.
- 您具有良好的公共演讲能力。
  
- You are self-motivated and committed.
- 您具有自我激励和承诺精神。
  
- You are passionate about creating positive change in your community.
- 您热衷于在社区中创造积极变革。
  
- You are open to being coached and advised by experts and peers (同伴).
- 您愿意接受专家和同伴的指导和建议。
  
- You are able to work with people from different backgrounds.
- 您能够与来自不同背景的人一起工作。

1. In the 4-Week Learning Sprint, participants will \_\_\_.

- A. create change in their community
  - B. attend a virtual learning programme
  - C. meet people from different backgrounds
  - D. promote the IOC Young Leaders project
- 答案： B

2. If selected as an IOC Young Leader, one will need to \_\_\_.

- A. complete a reflection task each week
  - B. watch sports on the IOC channel
  - C. work on a sport-based project
  - D. coach and advise their peers
- 答案： C

3. Which is a requirement for the applicants?

- A. Spreading the message of sport for good.
- B. Having at least one-year work experience.
- C. Showing great passion for project planning.
- D. Committing themselves to becoming an expert.

答案： B