

《高考英语阅读理解真题 3 篇含答案解析（2021年6月浙江卷）》

2021年6月浙江卷

第二部分阅读理解(共两节，满分35分)

第一节(共10小题;每小题2.5分，满分25分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Leslie Nielsen's childhood was a difficult one, but he had one particular shining star in his life-his uncle, who was a well-known actor. The admiration and respect his uncle earned inspired Nielsen to make a career(职业)in acting. Even though he often felt he would be discovered to be a no-talent, he moved forward, gaining a scholarship to the Neighborhood Playhouse and making his first television appearance a few years later in 1948. However, becoming a full-time, successful actor would still be an uphill battle for another eight years until he landed a number of film roles that finally got him noticed.

But even then, what he had wasn't quite what he wanted. Nielsen always felt he should be doing comedy but his good looks and distinguished voice kept him busy in dramatic roles. It wasn't until 1980-32 years into his career-that he landed the role it would seem he was made for in Airplane! That movie led him into the second half of his career where his comedic presence alone could make a movie a financial success even when movie reviewers would not rate it highly.

Did Nielsen then feel content in his career? Yes and no. He was thrilled to be doing the comedy that he always felt he should do, but even during his last few years, he always had a sense of curiosity, wondering what new role or challenge might be just around the corner. He never stopped working, never retired.

Leslie Nielsen's devotion to acting is wonderfully inspiring. He built a hugely successful career with little more than plain old hard work and determination. He showed us that even a single desire, never given up on, can make for a remarkable life.

21. Why did Nielsen want to be an actor?

A. He enjoyed watching movies.

B. He was eager to earn money.

C. He wanted to be like his uncle.

D. He felt he was good at acting.

22. What do we know about Nielsen in the second half of his career?

A. He directed some high quality movies.

B. He avoided taking on new challenges.

C. He focused on playing dramatic roles.

D. He became a successful comedy actor.

23. What does Nielsen's career story tell us?

A. Art is long, life is short.

B. He who laughs last laughs longest.

C. It's never too late to learn.

D. Where there's a will there's a way.

答案解析：

21. C。根据第一段第二句 “The admiration and respect his uncle earned inspired Nielsen to make a career in acting.” 可知，叔叔赢得的钦佩和尊敬激发了尼尔森在演艺界谋生的愿望。因此，他想成为一名演员是因为他想像叔叔一样。

22. D。根据第二段最后一句 “That movie led him into the second half of his career where his comedic presence alone could make a movie a financial success even when movie reviewers would not rate it highly.” 可知，这部电影引导他进入了职业生涯的第二个阶段，在这个阶段，仅凭他的喜剧天赋就能使一部电影取得经济上的成功，即使电影评论家不会给它很高的评价。因此，他在职业生涯的第二个阶段成为了一名成功的喜剧演员。

23. D。根据最后一段最后两句 “He built a hugely successful career with little more than plain old hard work and determination. He showed us that even a single desire, never given up on, can make for a remarkable life.” 可知，他凭借简单的老式努力和决心建立了巨大成功的职业生涯。他告诉我们，即使一个单一的愿望，只要不放弃，就

能过上非凡的生活。因此，尼尔森的职业生涯故事告诉我们“有志者事竟成”。故选D。

B

We live in a town with three beaches. There are two parks less than 10 minutes' walk from home where neighbourhood children gather to play. However, what my children want to do after school is pick up a screen--any screen --and stare at it for hours. They are not alone. Today's children spend an average of four and a half hours a day looking at screens, split between watching television and using the Internet.

In the past few years, an increasing number of people and organisations have begun coming up with plans to counter this trend. A couple of years ago, film-maker David Bond realised that his children, then aged five and three, were attached to screens to the point where he was able to say "chocolate" into his three-year-old son's ear without getting a response. He realised that something needed to change, and, being a London media type, appointed himself "marketing director for Nature". He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marketed to young people. The result was project Wild Thing, a film which charts the birth of the Wild Network a group of organisations with the common goal of getting children out into nature.

"Just five more minutes outdoors can make a difference," David Bond says. "There is a lot of really interesting evidence which seems to be suggesting that if children are inspired up to the age of seven, then being outdoors will be a habit for life." His own children have got into the habit of playing outside now: "We just send them out into the garden and tell them not to come back in for a while."

Summer is upon us. There is an amazing world out there, and it needs our children as much as they need it. Let us get them out and let them play.

24. What is the problem with the author's children?

- A. They often annoy the neighbours.
- B. They are tired of doing their homework.
- C. They have no friends to play with
- D. They stay in front of screens for too long.

25. How did David Bond advocate his idea?

- A. By making a documentary film.

B. By organizing outdoor activities.

C. By advertising in London media.

D. By creating a network of friends.

26. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "charts" in paragraph 2 ?

A. records B. predicts C. delays D. confirms

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Let Children Have Fun

B. Young Children Need More Free Time

C. Market Nature to Children

D. David Bond: A Role Model for Children

答案解析：

24. D。根据第一段最后两句 “ They are not alone. Today's children spend an average of four and a half hours a day looking at screens, split between watching television and using the Internet. ” 可知，作者的孩子并不是唯一有这个问题的人。今天的孩子们平均每天花四个半小时看屏幕，其中一部分时间用于看电视，另一部分时间用于上网。因此，作者的孩子的问题是他们在屏幕前待的时间太长了。

25. A。根据第二段第五句 “ He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marketed to young people. ” 和第六句 “ The result was Project Wild Thing, a film which charts the birth of the Wild Network... ” 可知，David Bond 通过记录自己的旅程，将自然视为一个品牌来推销给年轻人，最终制作了一部名为《Project Wild Thing》的纪录片，记录了野性网络组织的诞生。因此，他是通过制作纪录片来倡导他的想法的。

26. A。根据第二段最后一句 “ The result was Project Wild Thing, a film which charts the birth of the Wild Network... ” 可知，这部影片记录了野性网络组织的诞生。因此，charts在这里的意思是“记录”，与records同义。

27. C。整篇文章讲述了David Bond 通过制作纪录片《Project Wild Thing》来推广自然，鼓励孩子们走出户外，与自然接触。因此，一个合适的标题应该是“向孩子们推销自然”。故选C。

C

If you ever get the impression that your dog can "tell" whether you look content or annoyed, you may be onto something. Dogs may indeed be able to distinguish between happy and angry human faces, according to a new study

Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs to distinguish between images(图像)of the same person making either a happy or an angry face. During the training stage, each dog was shown only the upper half or the lower half of the person's face. The researchers then tested the dogs' ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person's face on images totally different from the ones used in training. The researchers found that the dogs were able to pick the angry or happy face by touching a picture of it with their noses more often than one would expect by random chance.

The study showed the animals had figured out how to apply what they learned about human faces during training to new faces in the testing stage. "We can rule out that the dogs simply distinguish between the pictures based on a simple cue, such as the sight of teeth," said study author Corsin Muller. "Instead, our results suggest that the successful dogs realized that a smiling mouth means the same thing as smiling eyes, and the same rule applies to an angry mouth having the same meaning as angry eyes. "

"With our study, we think we can now confidently conclude that at least some dogs can distinguish human facial expressions," Muller told Line Science.

At this point, it is not clear why dogs seem to be equipped with the ability to recognize different facial expressions in humans. "To us, the most likely explanation appears to be that the basis lies in their living with humans, which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions," and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them, Muller said.

28. The new study focused on whether dogs can_____.

- A. distinguish shapes
- B. make sense of human faces
- C. feel happy or angry
- D. communicate with each other

29. What can we learn about the study from paragraph 2?

- A. Researchers tested the dogs in random order.
- B. Diverse methods were adopted during training.
- C. Pictures used in the two stages were different
- D. The dogs were photographed before the test.

30. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. A suggestion for future studies.
- B. A possible reason for the study findings.
- C. A major limitation of the study
- D. An explanation of the research method.

答案解析：

28. B。根据第一段最后一句“Dogs may indeed be able to distinguish between happy and angry human faces, according to a new study”可知，一项新的研究表明，狗可能确实能够区分快乐和愤怒的人类面孔。因此，这项新研究关注的是狗是否能够理解人类的面孔。

29. C。根据第二段第四句“The researchers then tested the dogs' ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person's face on images totally different from the ones used in training.”可知，研究人员在测试阶段使用了与训练阶段完全不同的图像来展示人物脸部的另一半。因此，我们可以得知两个阶段使用的图片是不同的。

30. B。最后一段主要讲述了为什么狗似乎具备识别人类不同面部表情的能力。Muller认为最可能的解释是，这种能力的基础在于它们与人类生活在一起，这使它们有很多机会接触人类的面部表情，而这种接触为它们提供了很多机会来学习区分不同的表情。因此，最后一段主要是关于研究发现的可能原因。