**2020届高一下学期培优阅读理解专项练习（三）**

**词义猜测题**

1. **常见设问形式**
2. What does the underlined word “...” refer to/mean?
3. The underlined word “...” can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Which of the following is closet in meaning to the underlined word “...”?
5. What does the underlined word “it/them” in paragraph ... refer to?
6. Which of the following words can take the place of the underlined word “...”?
7. **解题技巧**
8. **通过定义来猜测词义**

本技巧适用于所猜生词或短语后有句子（往往用定语从句或同位语从句）对其下定义，或使用破折号、冒号、分号后的内容或引号、括号中的内容对其加以解释和定义，理解这个句子或段落就可以推断词义。定义常用的谓语动词为：be, mean, be considered, to be, be called, define, represent, refer to, signify等。

**例1（江西八所重点中学2019四月联考）**

A device from British company Oxford Nanopore Technologies is changing that. The device extracts deoxyribonucleic acid, better known as DNA, from plants.

1. **Which of the following best explains “extracts” underlined in Paragraph 2?**

A. Produces. B. Creates C. Refuses D. Gets

1. **通过画线词前后关系来猜测词义**

画线词前后关系一般分为：同位关系，转折或对比关系以及因果关系。构成同位关系的两部分之间通常用连接词连接，有时也使用逗号、破折号、冒号、分号、括号或同位语。常用的信息词或表达有：or, similarly, that is to say, in other words, namely, or other, say等。表示转折关系的词主要有but, however, otherwise, though等；表示对比关系的标志性词语有while, in contrast, unlike, on the other hand等。表示因果关系的词有because, since, so that, so/such...that..., therefore等。如果一个句子或段落中有对两个事物或现象进行对比的描述，可以根据画线词的反义词猜测其词义。

**例2（湘赣十四校2019第二次联考）**

It offers not only Chinese cuisine at its best but also secluded dining experience in an otherwise buzzing（嘈杂的）metropolis.

1. **What does the underlined word “secluded” mean in the second paragraph?**
2. Fashionable B. Peaceful. C. Popular. D. Crowded.
3. **通过代词所指代的内容来猜测词义**

代词所指的内容多在这一句的前、后句中（特别是前句），或者前几个句子中。找到指代的内容后，把它放在代词的位置上，看一看这句话是否合理，与前后的内容是否一致，然后再判断它是否为正确答案。

**例3（课标全国II 2017·B）**

We shared the belief that if you're fortunate enough to have success, you should put something back—he with his Newman's Own food and his Hole in the Wall camps for kids who are seriously ill, and me with Sundance and the institute and the festival. Paul and I didn't see each other all that regularly, but sharing that brought us together. We supported each other financially and by showing up at events.

1. **What does the underlined word “that” in paragraph 3 refer to?**

A.Their belief. B.Their care for children. C.Their success. D.Their support for each other.

1. **通过构词法猜测词义**

在猜测词义过程中，我们还可以根据构词法方面的知识，从生词本身猜测词义。根据前缀或后缀猜测词义，根据复合词的各部分猜测词义。

**例4（湖北八校2019第二次联考）**

The potential applications for AI are extremely exciting. Because AI can outperform humans at routine tasks—provided the task is in one field with a lot of data—it is technically capable of replacing hundreds of millions of white and blue collar jobs in the next 15 years or so.

1. **Which of the following best explains “outperform” underlined in paragraph 2?**

A．Be superior to.      B．Be equal to.      C．Be similar to.       D．Be related to.

1. **习题演练**

**A**

Stan Lee, co-founder of the Marvel Universe and co-creator of many of its most popular superheroes, died at the age of 95.

Lee was born Stanley Martin Lieber in New York in 1922. As a son of working-class Jewish immigrants from Romania, times were hard and he lived with his family in a shabby single-bedroom apartment. After graduating from high school at 16, Lieber landed a job as an assistant at Timely Comics. By the early 1940s, he was a temporary editor for the company. It was at this time that he began using his pen name---Stan Lee. In 1947, two years after returning from serving for the U.S. Army, Lee married his wife, Joan. The two began their 70-year marriage and had two children.

In the late 1950s, DC Comics breathed new life into its classic superhero and experienced a significant success with its updated version of the Flash, and later with super-team the Justice League of America.

To compete against DC Comics, Lee was given the task of creating their own group of superheroes. In 1961, Timely Comics changed its name into Marvel Comics after Atlas Comics, and that November saw the debut(首次亮相) of the Fantastic Four. Lee’s later famous and lasting creations of comic-book superheroes included Spider-Man, the Hulk, Thor, Iron Man and the X-Men.

Over the course of his career, Lee was an icon of Marvel Comics. As a writer and editor and, at various points, both the publisher and vice president of Marvel Comics, Lee not only introduced interesting characters to the industry, but changed the way that comic books came together. He also created a cooperative work-flow between writers and artists, which became known as the “Marvel Method”. Lee received a National Medal of Arts in 2008 for his innovations that revolutionized American comic books.

**1.What do we know about Lee from Paragraph 2?**

A.He served for the U.S. Army for two years. B.He suffered from an unfortunate marriage.

C.He had a tough and struggling childhood. D.He adopted his pen name at the age of 16.

**2.What was the company called when Spider-Man was created?**

A.Timely Comics B.Marvel Comics C.Atlas Comics D.DC Comics

**3.What does the underlined word “icon” in the last paragraph mean?**

A.Statue. B.Agent. C.Assistant. D.Symbol.

**4.What can be the best title for the text?**

A.Stan Lee, the Godfather of Marvel Comics. B.The Development of Marvel Comics.

C.Stan Lee, a Superhero in Comic Books. D.The Popular Superheroes of Marvel Comics.

**B**

“Nomophobia”, NO Mobile Phone phobia(恐惧) is a 21st-century term for the fear of not being able to use your smart-phone. Smart-phone addiction is on the rise, surveys show, and a new study released adds to a growing body of evidence that smart-phone addiction is harming our minds literally.

Smart-phone addiction affects many people from all across the globe. Over 1.8 billion people own smart-phones and the average owners check their screens 150 times a day. Considering those numbers, it shouldn’t come as a surprise when 44% of people (compared with 20% in 2011) admit feeling anxious when they can’t have access to their phones.

Researchers from Harvard University used brain imaging to study the brains of 19 teenage boys who were diagnosed with smart-phone addiction. Compared with 19 teenagers who were not addicted, the brains of the addicted boys had significantly higher levels of GABA, which decelerates neurons (神经元), than levels of glutamate-glutamine, which energizes brain signals. That results in poorer attention and control, which you don’t want to have, because you want to stay focused. So that means you are easier to get distracted.

“Addicted teenagers in the study also had significantly higher scores in anxiety, depression and levels of impulsiveness (冲动) ,” said Dr. Leslie Perlow, who led the study.

If you seem to have the symptoms of smart device addiction, experts have some suggestions in addition to mindfulness training. First, turn off your phone at certain times of the day, such as in meetings, when having dinner, playing with your kids, and of course, driving. Remove social media apps, like Facebook and Twitter from your phone, and only check-in from your laptop. Try to stop yourself to 15-minute intervals at set times of the day when it won’t affect work or family life. Don’t bring your cellphone and its harmful blue light to bed, and use an old-fashioned alarm to wake you. And last, try to replace your smart device time with healthier activities such as meditating or actually interacting with real people.

**5.What is the conclusion of the research?**

A.Smart-phone addiction leads to distraction.

B.Smart-phone addiction easily causes anger.

C.Smart-phone addiction is harmful to the mind.

D.Smart-phone addiction brings about anxiety and depression.

**6.Where can you find the data that best supports smart-phone addiction is on the rise?**

A.In Paragraph 2. B.In Paragraph 3. C.In Paragraph 4. D.In Paragraph 5.

**7.Which of the following can replace the underlined word “decelerates” in Paragraph 3?**

A.Speeds up. B.Slows down. C.Adds to. D.Cuts down.

**8.Which of the suggestions is encouraged according to the text?**

A.To use an old-fashion cellphone. B.To participate in more social activities.

C.To stop fifteen-minute intervals. D.To turn off the blue light on bed.

**C**

Public libraries are an excellent resource for research, literacy (读写能力) education, and reading－centered events. Most towns have one or share library services with other towns through a mobile library, and the use of a public library is free to people who are willing to apply for a library card.

There are several primary sources of library funding, starting with national funds which are distributed to states or provinces. These regions send the funds on to public libraries. Local governments also play an important role in providing funding for libraries, and most librarians apply for grants．Finally, private donations help to maintain libraries—most libraries have an association of Friends of the Library which organizes fund－raising sales and pays annual dues to help maintain the library.

Grants and private donations can also be used to provide a large amount of funding for public libraries, and some large libraries maintain a separate staff member to increase the amount of funding that they can obtain through these sources. Grants include technology grants which allow libraries to install and upgrade computer systems, grants which focus on a particular topic such as science, fiction, children's books, or local history, and education grants which support locally－based community efforts such as after－school reading programs. Many private donors are pleased to support their local public libraries by donating funds or including some library in their wills, and libraries reward their donors with treats like after－hours visits or privileged access to special collections.

By combining multiple resources, creative librarians can keep their libraries useful, informative, and fun for browsers. When it comes to supporting public libraries, every little bit counts: if you cannot afford to donate to a local library, think about volunteering time to help shelve books, lead after－school programs, or organize fund－raisers. Being active with your public library is a very important way to contribute to your local community.

1. **How many main sources of library funding are mentioned？**

A.Two.　 B.Three.　　　 C.Four.　　　 D.Five.

**10. How is the funding made use of according to the text？**

A.By exploring more about history.

B.By developing a scientific computer system.

C.By holding after-school activities for students.

D.By enriching special collections for the donors.

**11. What does the underlined word“browsers” refer to in the last paragraph？**

A.Viewers in the library. B.Programs used to view documents.

C.People running the library. D.Donors visiting the library regularly.

**12. What is the purpose of the text？**

A.To stress the value of public libraries.

B.To appeal for donation to local libraries.

C.To introduce sources of public library funding.

D.To show the procedure of funding libraries.