**2020届高一下学期培优阅读理解专项练习（二）**

**推理判断题**

1. **常见设问形式**

**1、隐含意义推断题**

这类设问的题中经常可以见到表示推测的情态动词，如can, could, would, should等或者其他表示可能性的词，如probably, most likely等和infer, imply, suggest, conclude, learn, intend等词。如：

From the text, it can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The passage suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Which of the following best describes...?

The main purpose of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**2、文章出处推断题**

The passage is most likely to be taken from\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Where would this passage most probably appear?

The passage is most likely a part of\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3、上下文推断题**

What is the author likely to write about after the last paragraph?

The next paragraph would most probably deal with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **解题技巧**
2. **针对特定细节信息进行推理**

根据语篇中具体内容和信息点，推断出文章中具体的细节，如时间、地点、人物关系、人物身份、事件等。解答此类题型时，可根据短文所提供的某些关键词或短语去分析、推理、判断*。*

**例1(课标全国III 2017·B)**

The film classic *The Last Picture Show* was the last movie shown in the old theater. Though the movie is 30 years old, most of the 250 seats were filled with teary-eyed audience wanting to say goodbye to the old building. Theater owner Ed Bradford said he chose the movie because it seemed appropriate. The movie is set in a small town where the only movie theater is preparing to close down.

**27. What can we infer about the audience?**

A. They are disappointed with Bradford. B. They are sad to part with the old theater.

C. They are supportive of the city officials. D. They are eager to have a shopping center.

1. **整合全文（段）信息进行推断**

做推理判断题时，有时需要在弄懂全文或全段意思的基础上，整合与题目相关的信息，提取出来加以推理判断，从而确定最佳答案。

**例2（广东六校2019第四次联考）**

We must make joint efforts to strengthen and fix the holes in the safety net. While the presidential candidates of 2020 are starting a conversation about how to accomplish this, cities are already leading by experimenting with the basic income, passing higher minimum wage laws, carrying out paid family leave and driving policy solutions that support workers and families. (Paragraph 5)

1. **How is Paragraph 5 developed?**
2. By providing data. B. By giving examples C. By comparison D. By analyzing
3. **结合文章关键信息和常识推测文章来源或推测阅读对象**

要求考生具备一定的常识，这样才能把文章的内容与自己已经具备的常识结合起来作出准确的判断。对报告、报纸、杂志、网络、小说、广告、说明书、旅游指南等有基本了解，根据文章特点对号入座，选出最佳答案。

**例3**

Many of us love July because it's the month when nature's berries and stone fruits are in abundance. These colourful and sweet jewels from British Columbia's fields are little powerhouses of nutritional protection. Of the common berries, strawberries are highest in vitamin C, although, because of their seeds, raspberries contain a little more protein, iron and zinc (not that fruits have much protein). ...

If you have a juicer, you can simply feed in frozen bananas and some berries or sliced fruit. Out comes a “soft－serve” creamy dessert, to be eaten right away. This makes a fun activity for a children's party; they love feeding the fruit and frozen bananas into the top of the machine and watching the ice cream come out below.

1. **From which is the text probably taken?**

A．A biology textbook. B．A health magazine. C．A research paper. D. A travel brochure.

1. **习题演练**

**A**

Uminur Kuchukova of Russia could have retired years ago. Yet the 61­year­old teacher keeps working at a school in the Siberian village of Sibilyakovo. She continues to teach for one reason: the school’s one and only student, a nine­year­old boy. Kuchukova is to leave next year for health problems, which means the school will close.

Sibilyakovo is like thousands of villages across Russia: Many people moved out of it after the closure of the local state­operated collective farm. Sibilyakovo is mainly home to Tatars, a Turkic group that is one of many minorities in Russia. In the 1970s, the village had a population of 550 and a primary school with four classes. Each class had about 18 children. Today the village’s population has shrunk to 39.

Kuchukova has taught at the school for 42 years. She has bought a home in the town of Tara, about 50 kilometers away and plans to retire there with her husband at the end of the school year. By then, she hopes, her only student will be old enough to travel to a neighboring village for classes. But the nearest school is a 30­minute boat ride across the Irtysh River followed by a 20­minute ride on a school bus.

Kuchukova does not think her student, Ravil, is ready yet for making such a trip every school day. “His parents don’t want to leave Sibilyakovo yet and it’s scary to send a little boy like him over the Irtysh. There are such big waves,” she says.

And even when she herself will finally retire and go to live in Tara, Kuchukova will not leave her past behind, saying, “My parents are buried here; a part of me is here.”

**1．Why did so many people leave Sibilyakovo?**

A．Because there was no good school. B．Because it wasn’t comfortable to live there.

C．Because they wanted to make a living. D．Because they hated working on the local farm.

**2．How does Kuchukova feel when it comes to Ravil?**

A．Worried.　　　B．Hopeful. C．Proud. D．Guilty.

**3．Which of the following best describe Kuchukova as a teacher?**

A．Responsible and caring. B．Careful and positive.

C．Patient and determined. D．Selfless and confident.

**4．What does the last paragraph convey?**

A．Kuchukova’s love for Tara. B．Kuchukova’s plan for future.

C．Kuchukova’s memory of her parents. D．Kuchukova’s bond with the village.

**B**

AIDS may be one of the most undesirable diseases in the world. Luckily, there is now hope for AIDS patients.

According to a recent paper published in the New England Journal of Medicine, Chinese scientists have successfully used CRISPR technology — a method of gene editing — to treat a patient with HIV. While it may not have cured the patient, it still represents a huge step forward in fighting the disease.

The patient was a 27­year­old Chinese man who was diagnosed with both AIDS and acute lymphoblastic leukemia, a type of blood cancer. Despite his bleak situation, doctors offered him a little hope: a bone marrow (骨髓) transplant to treat his cancer and an experimental treatment for his HIV. They used this chance to edit the DNA in bone marrow stem cells (干细胞) from a donor before transplanting the cells into the patient.

Specifically, the treatment involved using the gene editing tool CRISPR­Cas9 to delete a gene known as CCR5, which encodes a protein that HIV uses to get inside human cells. Without the gene, HIV is unable to enter cells. Talking about the gene, lead scientist Deng Hongkui told CNN, “After being edited, the cells — and the blood cells they produce — have the ability to resist HIV infection.” Nineteen months after the treatment, the patient’s leukemia was in complete remission (缓解) and donor cells without CCR5 remained, according to the research paper.

Though the transplant didn’t cure the man’s HIV, it still showed the effectiveness of gene editing technology, as there was no indication of any unintended genetic changes — a major concern with past gene editing treatment experiments.

Amesh Adalja, a senior scholar at the Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security in the United States, who was not involved in the study, praised the treatment.“They did a very creative experiment, and it was safe.” he told Live Science. “It should be viewed as a success.”

Deng believes gene editing technology could “bring a new dawn” to blood­related diseases such as AIDS and sickle­cell anaemia. “Thanks to this new technology, the goal of a functional cure for AIDS is getting closer and closer,” he said.

**5．The underlined word “bleak” in Paragraph 3 probably means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”．**

A．hopeless B．unstable C．embarrassing D．Unique

**6．How did the treatment fight against HIV?**

A．By identifying and killing HIV. B．By changing the structure of HIV.

C．By preventing HIV entering cells. D．By removing a protein HIV feeds on.

**7．What is the result of the treatment?**

A．Gene­edited cells are able to resist HIV infection.

B．The number of cells infected with HIV has decreased.

C．CCR5 and other genes in the patient’s cells are changed.

D．Unintended genetic changes have taken place in the patient’s cells.

**8．What can we know about the experiment?**

A．It pointed out the problems of gene treatment.

B．It provided a new way to cure AIDS patients.

C．It could offer a safe treatment for blood­related diseases.

D．It was the first example to use the gene editing tool to treat AIDS.

**C**

In elementary school, Glenn Cameron was very aware of the challenges faced by his friend, Roger, who had lost a hand.Now he has built an artificial helper for him.

The robotic hand is called “Dexi”. Each of its fingers can move independently. The strength and speed of the hand’s “muscles” can be controlled. He’s also created a digital version of this hand, which responds on a computer screen. Through a special headset, the system takes electrical signals from a human brain, sends them to a computer, and then the computer “tells” the hand what to do. For example, to make the hand close, you “see” a fist in your head.

In fact, Cameron’s first robotic hand was 3D printed online.Realizing the hand was too limited, he decided to build his own.It was quite a challenge, but his new version was better.It was also cheap, compared to many other robotic hand projects. Cameron says designing and building the hand was hard, but he went on. Then came the one Roger is using.

Cameron is working on a hand that can actually be used by a person who’s lost a hand at present. He says the new hand will be simpler, because there won’t be as much space. To make up for this, he’s adding a mini camera and trying to make the hand smarter.

Cameron encourages young people who think they might want to do something demanding and similar, “You just begin working towards it. Take one little step at a time, purposeful and steadfast, sooner or later you’re going to get to the place you long for.”

**9．Which version of the artificial hand does Dexi belong to?**

A．The first. B．The second. C．The third. D．The fourth.

**10．How could a user of the digital version of Dexi control the robotic hand?**

A．By operating the computer. B．By thinking.

C．By sending electrical signals to the hand. D．By speaking.

**11．Which saying do Cameron’s words convey?**

A．Well begun is half done.

B．The longest journey begins with the first step.

C．All things are difficult before they are easy.

D．Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.

**12．What is the text mainly about?**

A．Cameron’s brain­controlled robotic hands. B．Cameron’s story of success.

C．The latest designs of artificial intelligence hands. D．A robotic helper for the disabled.