

《高考英语阅读理解真题 4 篇含答案解析（2020年全国I卷）》

2020????I?

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Train Information

All customers travelling on TransLink services must be in [possession](#) of a valid ticket before boarding. For ticket information?please ask at your [local station](#) or call 13 12 30.

While Queensland Rail makes every [effort](#) to [ensure](#) trains run as scheduled?there can be no guarantee of connections between trains or between train services and bus services.

Lost property(????)

Call Lost [property](#) on 13 16 17 during business hours for items lost on Queensland Rail services.

The lost property [office](#) is open Monday to Friday 7:30am to 5:00pm and is located (??)at Roma Street station.

Public holidays

On public holidays, [generally](#) a Sunday timetable operates. On certain [major event](#) days, i.e.

Australia Day, Anzac Day, sporting and cultural days, [special](#) additional services may

operate.

Christmas Day services [operate](#) to a Christmas Day timetable. Before travel please visit translink.com.au or call TransLink on 13 12 30 anytime.

Customers using mobility devices

Many stations have wheelchair [access](#) from the car park or [entrance](#) to the station platforms.

For assistance, please Queensland Rail on 13 16 17.

Guardian trains (outbound)

Depart	Origin	Destination	Arrive
6:42pm	Altandi	Varsity Lakes	7:37pm
7:29pm	Central	Varsity Lakes	8:52pm
8:57pm	Fortitude Valley	Varsity Lakes	9:52pm
11:02pm	Roma Street	Varsity Lakes	12:22am

21. What [would](#) you do to get ticket information?

A. Call 13 16 17. B. Visit translink.com.au.

C. Ask at the local station.D. [check](#) the train schedule.

22. At which station can you find the lost property office?

A. Altandi.B. Roma Street.C. Varsity Lakes.D. Fortitude Valley.

23. Which train would you take if you go from [central](#) to Varsity Lakes?

A.6:42 pm.B.7:29 pm.C.8:57 pm.D.11:02 pm.

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21. C. ??Train Information?????????"For ticket information, please ask at your local station or call 13 12 30."????????????????????????????????13 12 30????????C??????

22. B. ??Lost property?????????"The lost property office is open Monday to Friday 7:30am to 5:00pm and is located at Roma Street station."????????????????????????????????B??????

23. B. ??Guardian trains (outbound)????????????Central???Varsity Lakes????7:29 pm????????B??????

B

Returning to a [book](#) you've read many times can feel like drinks with an old friend. There's a welcome familiarity — but also sometimes a [slight](#) suspicion [that](#) time has changed you both, and thus the relationship. But books don't change, people do. And that's what makes the act of rereading so rich and transformative.

The beauty of rereading lies in the idea that our bond with the work is based on our [present mental](#) register. It's true, the older I get, the more I feel time has wings. But with reading, it's all about the present. It's about the now and what one contributes to the now, because reading is a give and take between [author](#) and reader. Each has to pull their own weight.

There are three books I reread annually. The first, which I take to reading every spring is Ernest Hemningway's *A Moveable Feast*. Published in 1964, it's his classic memoir of 1920s Paris. The [language](#) is almost intoxicating (?????), an aging writer looking back on an ambitious yet simpler time. Another is Annie Dillard's *Holy the Firm*, her poetic 1975 ramble (??) about everything and nothing. The third book is Julio Cortazar's *Save Twilight: Selected Poems*, because poetry. And because Cortazar.

While I tend to buy a lot of books, these three were given to me as gifts, which might [add](#) to the meaning I attach to them. But I [imagine](#) that, while money is [indeed wonderful](#) and necessary, rereading an author's work is the highest currency a reader can pay them. The best books are the ones that open [further](#) as time passes. But remember, it's you that has to grow and read and reread in order to better understand your friends.

24. Why does the author like rereading?

A. It evaluates the writer-reader relationship.

B. It's a window to a [whole](#) new world.

C. It's a substitute for drinking with a friend.

25. B. ???????A Moveable Feast?????"it's his classic memoir of 1920s Paris. The language is almost intoxicating, an aging writer looking back on an ambitious yet simpler time."????????20??20????????????????????????????????????B?????

26. ??????????????????????????????????????"currency"????"currency"????????????????????????????????????B?????

27. A. ??????????????????????????"Julio Cortazar's Save Twilight: Selected Poems, because poetry. And because Cortazar."????????????????????????????????????A?????

C

Race walking shares many fitness benefits with running, [research](#) shows, while most likely contributing to fewer injuries. It does, however, have its own problem.

Race walkers are conditioned athletes. The longest track and field [event](#) at the [summer](#) Olympics is the 50-kilometer race walk, which is about five miles longer than the marathon. But the sport's rules [require that](#) a race walker's knees stay [straight through](#) most of the leg swing and one foot [remain](#) in [contact](#) (??) with the ground at all times. It's this [strange](#) form that makes race walking such an [attractive](#) activity, however, says Jaclyn Norberg, an [assistant professor](#) of [exercise science](#) at Salem [state university](#) in Salem, Mass.

Like running, race walking is physically demanding, she says. [according](#) to most calculations, race walkers moving at a pace of six miles per hour [would](#) burn about 800 calories(???) per hour, which is approximately twice as many as they would burn walking, although fewer than running, which would [probably](#) burn about 1,000 or more calories per hour.

However, race walking does not pound the body as much as running does, Dr. Norberg says. According to her research, runners hit the ground with as much as four times their body [weight](#) per step, while race walkers, who do not leave the ground, [create](#) only about 1.4 times their body weight with each step.

As a result, she says, some of the injuries associated with running, such as runner's knee, are uncommon among race walkers. But the sport's strange form does place considerable [stress](#) on the ankles and hips, so people with a history of such injuries might want to be cautious in adopting the sport. In fact, anyone wishing to try race walking should probably first consult a coach or experienced racer to learn [proper](#) technique, she says. It takes some practice.

28. Why are race walkers conditioned athletes?

- A. They must run long distances.
- B. They are qualified for the marathon.
- C. They have to follow [special](#) rules.
- D. They are good at swinging their legs.

29. What [advantage](#) does race walking have over running?

- A. It's more popular at the Olympics.
- B. It's less [challenging](#) physically.

30. A. "anyone wishing to try race walking should probably first consult a coach or experienced racer to learn proper technique" Norberg A

31. B. B

D

The connection between people and plants has long been the subject of scientific research. Recent studies have found positive effects. A study conducted in Youngstown, Ohio, for example, discovered that greener areas of the city experienced less crime. In another, employees were shown to be 15% more productive when their workplaces were decorated with houseplants.

The engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of technology (MIT) have taken it a step further changing the actual composition of plants in order to get them to perform diverse, even unusual functions. These include plants that have sensors printed onto their leaves to show when they're short of water and a plant that can detect harmful chemicals in groundwater. "We're thinking about how we can engineer plants to replace functions of the things that we use every day," explained Michael Strano, a professor of chemical engineering at MIT.

One of his latest projects has been to make plants grow (??) in experiments using some common vegetables. Strano's team found that they could create a faint light for three-and-a-half hours. The light, about one-thousandth of the amount needed to read by, is just a start. The technology, Strano said, could one day be used to light the rooms or even to turn tree into self-powered street lamps.

In the future, the team hopes to [develop](#) a version of the technology that can be sprayed onto plant leaves in a one-off treatment that [would](#) last the plant's lifetime. The engineers are also trying to develop an on and off "switch" where the glow would fade when exposed to daylight.

Lighting accounts for about 7% of the total [electricity](#) consumed in the US. Since lighting is [often](#) far removed from the [power source](#) (??) —such as the [distance](#) from a power plant to street lamps on a remote highway—a lot of [energy](#) is lost during transmission (??) .

Glowing plants could [reduce](#) this distance and [therefore](#) help save energy.

32. What is the first [paragraph](#) mainly about?

A. A new study of different plants.

B. A big fall in crime rates.

C. Employees from [various](#) workplaces.

D. Benefits from green plants.

33. What is the [function](#) of the sensors printed on plant leaves by MIT engineer?

A. To detect plants' lack of water

B. To change compositions of plants

C. To make the life of plants longer.

34. C. ???C?????

35. MIT??C????????????
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