

1. 阅读理解

Osaka, Japan — Defending champions China lifted the FIVB Women's Volleyball World Cup trophy (奖品) with perfect 11 straight wins after easing past Argentina 3-0 here on Sunday. With their eleventh win at the 2019 FIVB Volleyball Women's World Cup, China won the FIVB Women's Volleyball World Cup.

This year, the World Cup has been played across different cities, and Team China had training sessions even on traveling days when some participating teams chose to rest up after a tiring flight. "Coach Lang focuses on details of the technique in the training sessions, and I feel our team has become more balanced." Captain Zhu Ting said. This firm approach explains how China managed to turn the table against the United States at the World Cup. Never giving up, especially in adversity, that's what the spirit of Chinese women's volleyball means.

When the team struggled, Zhu was always there, doing whatever was needed to carry the team forward. That's why she has become a national volleyball icon, just like "Iron Hammer" Lang. As for Lang, she took over the flag from her former coach Yuan Weimin, who was behind China's rise in the beginning. From coach Yuan to coach Lang, and spiker (主攻手) Lang to spiker Zhu, the flag bearers may have changed over time, but the craving for championships and the steely desire and determination remain the same.

Volleyball is a team sport and behind the on-court team. There is always a supportive coaching team and staff. Lai was one of the members. Shouldering responsibilities as both vice director of China's Volleyball Management Center and as assistant coach. Apart from coordinating between coaches and players, Chinese coaches and foreign coaches and sometimes within Chinese coaches, she also has to do chores. During Rio 2016, assistant coach Yuan Lingxi headed for the arena (竞技场) at 6 am every day to film the matches and would return to the Olympic Village at 2 am when he would start analyzing China's opponents and file reports. There are many Lais and Yuans that are not known by the public, but who remain indispensable for the team to overcome difficulties and reach their peak.

【1】What does the underlined word "lifted" probably mean in paragraph 1?

- A. Raised. B. Won.
C. Beat. D. Expected.

【2】What does the spirit of Chinese women's volleyball mean according to paragraph 2?

- A. Being a special team. B. Sticking to the end.
C. Winning every game. D. Training hard every day.

【3】Why does Zhu Ting become a national volleyball icon?

- A. She wins many awards in the World Cup.
B. She keeps strong desire and determination.
C. She takes lots of training after the tiring fight.
D. She does almost everything to help the team forward.

【4】What does the author intend to convey in the last paragraph?

- A. Hard work is vital in volleyball matches.
B. The coach has a great influence on players.
C. The staff behind the on-court team is also important.
D. Understanding opponents is necessary to win the game.

2. 阅读理解

"What kind of rubbish are you?" This question might normally cause anger, but in Shanghai it has brought about weary groans over the past week. On July 1st, the city introduced strict trash-sorting regulations that are expected to be used as a model for our country. Residents must divide their waste into four separate categories and toss it into specific public bins. They must do so at scheduled times, when monitors are present to ensure compliance (服从) and to inquire into the nature of one's rubbish. Violators face the prospect of fines and worse. They could be hit with fines of up to 200 yuan (\$29). For repeat violators, the city can add black marks to their credit records, making it harder for them to obtain bank loans or even buy train tickets.

Shanghai authorities are responding to an obvious environmental problem. It generates 9 million tons of garbage a year, more than London's annual output and rising quickly. But like other cities in China, it lacks a recycling system. Instead, it has relied on trash pickers to sift through the waste, plucking out whatever can be reused. This has limits. As people get wealthier, fewer of them want to do such dirty work. The waste, meanwhile, just keeps piling up. China churns out 80 billion pairs of disposable chopsticks a year.

Many residents appear to support the idea of recycling in general but are frustrated by the details. Rubbish must be divided according to whether it is food, recyclable, dry or hazardous (有害的), the distinctions among which can be confusing, though there are apps to help work it out. Some have complained about the rules surrounding food waste. They must put it straight in the required public bin, forcing them to tear open plastic bags and toss it by hand. Most vexing (令人烦恼的) are the short windows for dumping trash, typically a couple of hours, morning and evening. Along with the monitors at the bins, this means that people go at around the same time and can keep an eye on what is being thrown out; no one wants to look bad.

【1】What's the purpose of the first paragraph?

- A. To introduce the trash-sorting regulations.
B. To explain the four categories of the waste.
C. To present residents' complaints about trash dividing.
D. To show the goal of trash-sorting regulations.

【2】What does the underlined word "Violators" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. People who don't sort the waste.
B. People who argue with the monitors.
C. People who don't throw the trash on time.
D. People who are against the regulations.

【3】What is the main direct environmental problem in Shanghai?

- A. The massive traffic.
B. The increasing garbage.
C. Lack of a recycling system.
D. Lack of trash pickers.

【4】What makes the residents upset most about the rules?

- A. Complex distinction among the four categories of trash.
B. Short scheduled time for tossing the trash.
C. Being observed by monitors when throwing the garbage.
D. Being fined when blamed due to improper behavior.