



全品高考

第三轮专题

主编：肖德好

英语 听 课 手 册

???

*Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body
Learning without thought is labour lost, thought without learning is perilous
Learn whatever it may be, whatever you can, and wherever you will*

*What's the main point the writer is trying to make in the last paragraph?
Which of the following statements is best supported by the text?*

*There is no royal road to learning
Industry is the parent of success
A man becomes learned by asking questions.*

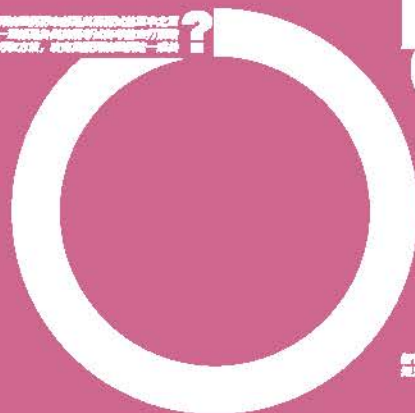
*The best title / headline for this passage might be
Which of the following best expresses the main idea?*

*Which of the following
best expresses the main
idea?*

It is never too old to learn. It is never too old to learn.

What would be the best title for the text?

What would be the best title for the text?



主 编 肖 德 好
主 审 肖 德 好

— 英语听力与口语交际中心 (center idea) — — 英语听力与口语交际中心 (center idea) —

延教教育出版社

全品高考第二轮专题 英语

高三考生 **透析命题 聚焦答卷** **理想的高考成绩**

二轮复习

考试多，时间紧
题量大，做不完？

《全品高考第二轮专题》—— **精 准 专**



6大专题统领**二轮复习**

3个微专题实现**高考进阶**

3页作业**限时限量**

6大模块突破**高分词汇**

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特色增分练

8个训练 “阅读CD篇+阅读七选五+语法填空”

6个训练 “阅读七选五+语法填空+完形填空”

重点难点练——速度、技法、准度

写作精准练

10个主题 “应用文写作”

10个主题 “读后续写”

40分练——书写、表达、能力

词汇回归练

常考易错拼写348词



完美的讲练训组合 **骄人的高考成绩!**

01 第一篇 高考专题讲练

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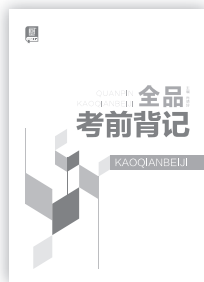
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多维夯实词汇新方略——补短板，拿高分！

第一部分 3500 词词形变化(595 词)

训练 1~训练 16

002

第二部分 词形变化易错训练

训练 1 动词变化常见易错

018

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攻克高频短语与句型——夯基础，强思维！

第五部分 高考高频常考短语(389 组)

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突破新课标高频词——提速度，通高考！

第七部分 新课程标准高频词检测(900 词)

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03 第三篇 特色专项 (另附分册)



The part one

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第二部分

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训练1~训练10

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第三部分

读后续写精准练

训练1~训练10

The part four

第四部分

考前词汇回归练 常考易错拼写348词

训练1~训练14

考情分析

命题透视								
2023—2024 年高考阅读理解试题分析表								
年份	卷别	体裁	词数	主题	题型			
					细节理解	推理判断	主旨大意	词义猜测
2024	新课标 I 卷	应用文	203	A. 栖息地修复工作队志愿者招募	6	7	1	1
		记叙文	305	B. 美国兽医采用中西医结合的方式治疗动物				
		说明文	333	C. 纸质阅读与数字阅读				
		说明文	366	D. 现代生物采样数据的科学性				
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		记叙文	289	B. 旧金山湾区捷运系统(BART)推出短篇故事打印服务				
		说明文	270	C. 巴比伦微型农场				
		说明文	327	D. 一本应对 AI 革命挑战的实用指南				
2023	新高考 I 卷	应用文	206	A. 阿姆斯特丹 MacBike 公司的自行车租赁和导览服务	7	6	1	1
		记叙文	342	B. John Todd 建造生态机器来净化污水				
		说明文	319	C. 一本有关数字极简主义的书				
		说明文	340	D. 关于“群体智慧”效应的研究				
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		记叙文	283	B. 老师开设 Urban Sprouts 校园园艺项目				
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		说明文	331	D. 城市中的原生态环境对人类健康和幸福感的重要性				
命题规律	1. 题材丰富:选材围绕人与自然、人与社会、人与自我三大主题全面考查英语综合运用能力; 2. 体裁广泛:文体以应用文、记叙文、说明文为主,偶尔会出现议论文; 3. 原汁原味:所选材料来自国外各大主流英文报刊、网站和书籍,语言地道; 4. 词汇量大:词汇量丰富,对词汇的要求越来越高,含有大量的派生词、词形转化词、熟词生义词等; 5. 长难句多:含有大量的长难句,句子结构复杂; 6. 设题:一般以细节理解和推理判断题为主,主旨大意和词义猜测题占 1—2 个。							

第1讲 命题突破——细节理解题

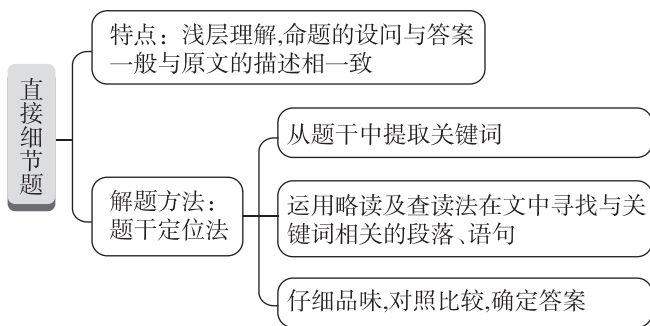
专题导读

高考阅读理解中的细节理解题要求考生对阅读材料中的某一具体事实或细节进行理解。有些问题考生可以直接从文中找到明确的答案,有些则需要考生在理解的基础上将有关信息进行处理,如计算、排序、判断、比较等。细节理解题在高考试卷中占很大的比例,特别是在应用文、记叙文和说明文中,非常侧重对细节理解题的考查。

命题特点

设问方式	常使用特殊疑问句形式	以 when, where, what, which, who, how, why 等疑问词引出的问题。
	偶有填空形式	如:[2024·浙江1月考阅读D33题] According to Paragraph 3, there is a mismatch between _____.
正确选项特征	原文原词	直接利用原文原词作为正确选项。
	同义替换	指对原文句子中的关键词进行同义替换。如把 lose one's job 换成 be out of work。有些细节理解题把原文中的一些词变换一下词性,如把 important 变换成 of importance;改变原文中句子的语态,如主动语态与被动语态的转换。
	信息归纳	用精练的语言来概括原文中比较分散或复杂的信息,设置为正确选项。
	正话反说	把原文中的意思反过来表达而成为正确选项。
干扰选项特征	张冠李戴	是原文信息,但不是题目要求的内容。
	无中生有	符合常识,但不是文章的内容。
	似是而非	与原文内容极其相似,但细微处与原文有出入。
	颠倒是非	在意思上与原文大相径庭甚至完全相反。
	正误参半	与原文内容部分吻合,部分相悖。

考点1 直接细节题



典例剖析

[2024·全国甲卷,B节选]

Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite impressive. They use their noses to assess their environment and look out for

any signs of danger. They will sniff out specific areas before they choose a place to relax. However, another way the cats are able to distinguish between situations is by looking for familiar smells. Your cat will likely smell your face and store the smell in its memory and use it to recognize you in the future. That's why most pet cats are able to tell immediately if their owners were around any other cats, which they don't usually like. (Para. 2)

- () How does a pet cat assess different situations?
- By listening for sounds.
 - By touching familiar objects.
 - By checking on smells.
 - By communicating with other cats.

[解析] 细节理解题。根据第二段“Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite

impressive. They use their noses to assess their environment and look out for any signs of danger.”可知,宠物猫通过检查气味来评估不同情况。故选 C 项。

考点2 语义转换题

语义转换题

特点: 命题的设问与答案一般与原文的描述方式不同,但是两者在语义理解上殊途同归

解题方法: 语义转换法——用同义词、近义词、反义词或同义转述的方式来体现原文意义

典例剖析

[2024·新课标 I 卷,C 节选]

Audio(音频) and video can feel more engaging than text, and so university teachers increasingly turn to these technologies—say, assigning an online talk instead of an article by the same person. However, psychologists have demonstrated that when adults read news stories, they remember more of the content than if they listen to or view identical pieces. (Para. 5)

() Why are audio and video increasingly used by university teachers?

- A. They can hold students' attention.
- B. They are more convenient to prepare.
- C. They help develop advanced skills.
- D. They are more informative than text.

[解析] 细节理解题。根据第五段第一句“Audio(音频) and video can feel more engaging than text, and so university teachers increasingly turn to these technologies—say, assigning an online talk instead of an article by the same person.”可知,音频和视频比文本更能吸引学生的注意力,所以大学教师越来越多地使用这些技术。hold one's attention 是 engaging 的同义互换。故选 A 项。

考点3 综合信息题

综合信息题

特点: 命题人用精练的语言来概括原文中比较分散或复杂的信息

分析题干,提取关键词,找出与关键词相关的段落、语句

解题方法: 对散落在文中不同的信息源,仔细甄别,一一比对

综合概括: 理清描述线索和各个层次的细节信息,综合分析所提供的信息源,切记既不能断章取义,也不能张冠李戴

典例剖析

[2024·全国甲卷,B 节选]

Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals(声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter. But cats are special creatures who possess amazing vocalization skills. They are able to have entire conversations with humans using meows and you're able to interpret it. If a pet cat is hungry, it will keep meowing to attract attention and find food. However, when a cat is looking for affection, they tend to produce stretched and soft meows. Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother's attention and be fed. (Para. 1)

() What can be learned about cats' meowing from the first paragraph?

- A. It's a survival skill.
- B. It's taught by mother cats.
- C. It's hard to interpret.
- D. It's getting louder with age.

[解析] 细节理解题。根据第一段“Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals(声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter.”可知,动物依靠声音来寻求帮助、吓跑危险的动物或寻找庇护;根据“Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother's attention and be fed.”可知,猫宝宝一出生就开始喵喵叫是为了引起妈妈的注意并得到食物。综合以上细节,猫叫声是一种生存技能。故选 A 项。

考点4 数字计算题

数字计算题

特点: 一般涉及年龄、时间、价格、距离等的简单计算
解题方法: 找到原文出处,进行简单换算,排除变更细节的干扰项

常见词汇: couple两个, dozen十二个, score二十个, overnight一夜, fortnight两周, decade十年, free of charge/for free免费

典例剖析

[2023·新高考全国I卷,A节选]

Prices

	Hand Brake, Three Gears	Foot Brake, No Gears
3 hours	€ 11.00	€ 7.50
1 hour	€ 7.50	€ 5.00
1 day (24 hours)	€ 14.75	€ 9.75
Each additional day	€ 8.00	€ 6.00

() How much do you pay for renting a bike with hand brake and three gears for two days?

- A. € 15.75. B. € 19.50.
C. € 22.75. D. € 29.50.

[解析] 细节理解题。根据题干中的关键词 a bike with hand brake and three gears for two days 可以定位到 Prices 部分中的内容,带有手刹和三挡位的自行车一天的租金为 14.75 欧元,再结合 Each additional day 的内容可知,此类自行车的租期每增加一天,需要再付 8 欧元,因此两天的价格为(14.75 + 8 =)22.75 欧元。故选 C 项。

真题典例

A [2024·新课标I卷,A]

文体:应用文 主题:人与自然 词数:203

HABITAT RESTORATION TEAM

Help restore and protect Marin's natural areas from the Marin Headlands to Bolinas Ridge. We'll explore beautiful park sites while conducting invasive (侵入的) plant removal, winter planting, and seed collection. Habitat Restoration Team volunteers play a vital role in restoring sensitive resources and protecting endangered species across the ridges and valleys.

GROUPS

Groups of five or more require special arrangements and must be confirmed in advance. Please review the List of Available Projects and fill out the Group Project Request Form.

AGE, SKILLS, WHAT TO BRING

Volunteers aged 10 and over are welcome. Read our Youth Policy Guidelines for youth under the age of 15.

Bring your completed Volunteer Agreement Form. Volunteers under the age of 18 must have the parent/guardian approval section signed.

We'll be working rain or shine. Wear clothes that can get dirty. Bring layers for changing weather and a raincoat if necessary.

Bring a personal water bottle, sunscreen, and lunch.

No experience necessary. Training and tools will be provided. Fulfills(满足) community service requirements.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Time	Meeting Location
Sunday, Jan. 15 10:00 am—1:00 pm	Battery Alexander Trailhead
Sunday, Jan. 22 10:00 am—2:30 pm	Stinson Beach Parking Lot
Sunday, Jan. 29 9:30 am—2:30 pm	Coyote Ridge Trailhead

() 1. What is the aim of the Habitat Restoration Team?

- A. To discover mineral resources.
B. To develop new wildlife parks.
C. To protect the local ecosystem.
D. To conduct biological research.

() 2. What is the lower age limit for joining the Habitat Restoration Team?

- A. 5. B. 10. C. 15. D. 18.

() 3. What are the volunteers expected to do?

- A. Bring their own tools.
B. Work even in bad weather.
C. Wear a team uniform.
D. Do at least three projects.

B [2024·新课标II卷,B]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与社会 词数:289

Do you ever get to the train station and realize you forgot to bring something to read? Yes, we all have our phones, but many of us still like to go old school and read something printed.

Well, there's a kiosk(小亭) for that. In the San Francisco Bay Area, at least.

“You enter the fare gates (检票口) and you’ll see a kiosk that is lit up and it tells you can get a one-minute, a three-minute, or a five-minute story,” says Alicia Trost, the chief communications officer for the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit—known as BART. “You choose which length you want and it gives you a receipt-like short story.”

It’s that simple. Riders have printed nearly 20,000 short stories and poems since the programme was launched last March. Some are classic short stories, and some are new original works.

Trost also wants to introduce local writers to local riders. “We wanted to do something where we do a call to artists in the Bay Area to submit stories for a contest,” Trost says. “And as of right now, we’ve received about 120 submissions. The winning stories would go into our kiosk and then you would be a published artist.”

Ridership on transit (交通) systems across the country has been down the past half century, so could short stories save transit?

Trost thinks so.

“At the end of the day all transit agencies right now are doing everything they can to improve the rider experience. So I absolutely think we will get more riders just because of short stories,” she says.

And you’ll never be without something to read.

() 4. Why did BART start the kiosk programme?

- A. To promote the local culture.
- B. To discourage phone use.
- C. To meet passengers’ needs.
- D. To reduce its running costs.

() 5. How are the stories categorized in the kiosk?

- A. By popularity.
- B. By length.
- C. By theme.
- D. By language.

() 6. What has Trost been doing recently?

- A. Organizing a story contest.
- B. Doing a survey of customers.
- C. Choosing a print publisher.
- D. Conducting interviews with artists.

() 7. What is Trost’s opinion about BART’s future?

- A. It will close down.
- B. Its profits will decline.
- C. It will expand nationwide.
- D. Its ridership will increase.

模拟演练

A [2024·江西南昌高三三模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自然 词数:350

In the field of marine (海洋的) conservation, there exists a true hero of the seas whose story of preserving our oceans is nothing short of inspiration. Dr Lisa Anderson, a marine biologist, has devoted her life to protecting our underwater ecosystems and the countless species that call them home.

Growing up near the coast, Dr Anderson’s childhood was filled with visits to the beach and she established a profound connection to the sea. She always had a passion for marine life and a deep curiosity about the creatures beneath the waves. She said, “As a kid, I used to dream about the ocean. It was this wild place full of colour and life and home to these fantastic creatures. I pictured big sharks ruling

the food chain and saw graceful sea turtles dancing across coral reefs. But the first time I truly went underwater, I was about 10 years old. And I can still vividly remember I was instantly surrounded by fish in all colours of the rainbow. That was the day I fell in love with the ocean.” It’s no surprise that she pursued a career in marine biology.

Dr Anderson’s extraordinary work has spanned decades, from conducting vital research on endangered coral reefs to leading educational initiatives about marine conservation. Her tireless efforts have led to the creation of marine protected areas that ensure the safety of critical habitats for countless species. “In my 40 years on this planet, I’ve had the great honour to explore some of its most incredible seascapes for the Save Our Seas Foundation,” she said.

One of Dr Anderson's most notable accomplishments is her work in raising awareness of the destructive effects of plastic pollution in our oceans. Her research on plastic waste and its impact on marine life has stimulated global initiatives to reduce plastic consumption and increase recycling.

Dr Anderson's dedication to marine conservation serves as a light for our oceans and their future. Her work reminds us that by protecting our seas, we not only preserve incredible biodiversity but also secure a healthier planet for generations to come.

()1. **What sparked Dr Anderson's interest in marine biology?**

- A. Her curiosity about marine life.
- B. Her passion for global ecosystems.
- C. Her visits to the beach as a scientist.
- D. Her profound connection to childhood.

()2. **What significant issue has Dr Anderson devoted her life to?**

- A. Plastic pollution. B. Biology species.
- C. Ocean waste. D. Marine protection.

()3. **How has Dr Anderson contributed to the fight against plastic pollution?**

- A. She promoted the speed of making plastic recycled.
- B. She ensured the safety of the use of plastic products.
- C. She invented a new kind of recycled plastic material.
- D. She raised global awareness and conducted research.

()4. **What can be learned from the last paragraph?**

- A. Reducing plastic consumption is a light for our oceans.
- B. Dr Anderson's dedication inspires people to become scientists.
- C. Protecting our seas ensures a healthier planet for the future.
- D. Preserving biodiversity is a must for new generations.

B [2024·安徽合肥第一次教学质量检测]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:329

In internships (实习期) and jobs that I, now a career woman, have ever had, I've watched

professionals, experienced and brand-new alike, conduct interviews or be present in meetings and many of them appear unprepared and lack confidence. I think they would all benefit from an acting class.

A central technique an acting class can equip you with is improvisation (即兴表演). Essentially, skills such as the improvisation principle of "Yes, and..." are beneficial to thinking on your feet. When someone suggests a new idea, you say "yes" and run with the suggestion. A professional familiar with this technique can entertain and value the contributions of others, promoting a free-flowing exchange of ideas, which inspires a positive, creative spirit that the corporate world longs for.

Both college students and professionals might benefit from the voice and movement training. I used to be afraid of the voice and movement part of acting class. My acting teacher would make us do push-ups and yoga. Then, we'd stand up and moan (呻吟) with varying degrees of voices. I hated this, and lots of other people do, too. But the product of this training is an individual who stands tall and speaks clearly and loudly. Plus, I still use the stretches and warm-ups from class to calm my nerves before presentations.

As an actor, you are a student of human behaviour. With that, when you receive a text, you explore your character. For example, if you're playing a villain (反派角色), you have to approach your character from where it stands. Such an outlook makes for a wonderful leader, one that understands co-workers' situations and treats them with politeness and understanding.

I've borne countless "What are you going to do with a theatre degree?" speeches from family and friends. But ultimately, these soft skills are incredibly valuable to young professionals. Acting training will set you apart from the pack.

()5. **What effect does the principle of "Yes, and..." have on professionals following it?**

- A. It generates positive suggestions.
- B. It brings about smooth interaction.
- C. It offers them good entertainment value.
- D. It helps them recognize their own contribution.

()6. What can we learn from the author's experience in Paragraph 3?

- A. She is still very nervous of her acting teacher.
- B. She is addicted to working on her physical fitness.
- C. The training has made her braver and more patient.
- D. The training has enhanced her presentation abilities.

()7. What does the author want to say by mentioning exploring characters?

- A. It is a big challenge for most of the student

actors.

- B. It makes the study of human behaviour much easier.
- C. It can help people to put themselves in others' shoes.
- D. It may improve the relationship between co-workers.

()8. What does the author advise young professionals to do?

- A. Take an acting class.
- B. Pursue acting careers.
- C. Obtain higher degrees.
- D. Consult family and friends.

第2讲 命题突破——推理判断题

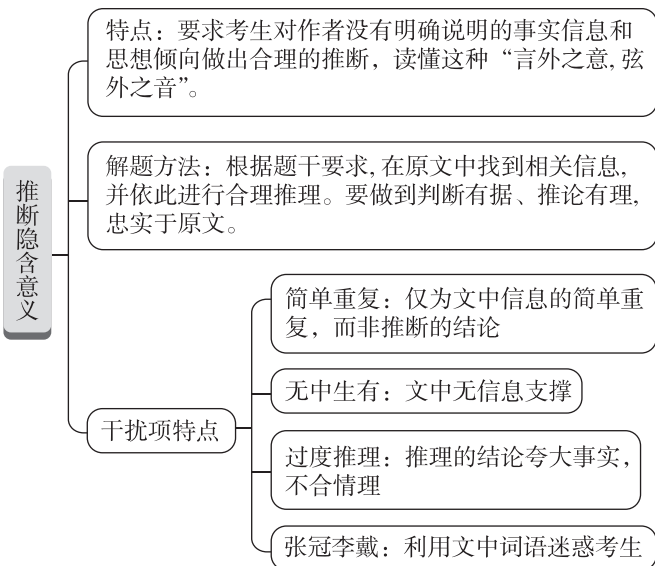
专题导读

推理判断型试题属于高层次阅读理解题。这类题型的考点包括判断题和推理题。这两类题常常相互依存。推理是为了得出正确的判断，正确的判断又依赖合乎逻辑的推理。做好该类题要从整体上把握语篇内容，在语篇的表面意义与隐含意义、已知信息与未知信息间架起桥梁，从字里行间体会作者的“弦外之音”。

命题特点

设题方式	考查角度
①What can be inferred about...? ②What can we infer about...?	推断隐含意义
①What is the author's attitude to...? ②What does the author think of...? ③Which word best describes the author's attitude to...?	推断观点态度
①What is the author's purpose in writing the text? ②What message does the author seem to convey in the text? ③Why does the author list/mention...?	推断写作意图
①Where is this text most likely from? ②In which section of a newspaper may this text appear? ③From which is the text probably taken? ④Where can the text be found? ⑤Where does this text probably come from? ⑥What is the text?	推断文章出处或类型
What might the author continue talking about?	推断段落或文章发展

考点1 推断隐含意义



典例剖析

[2024·全国甲卷,C节选]

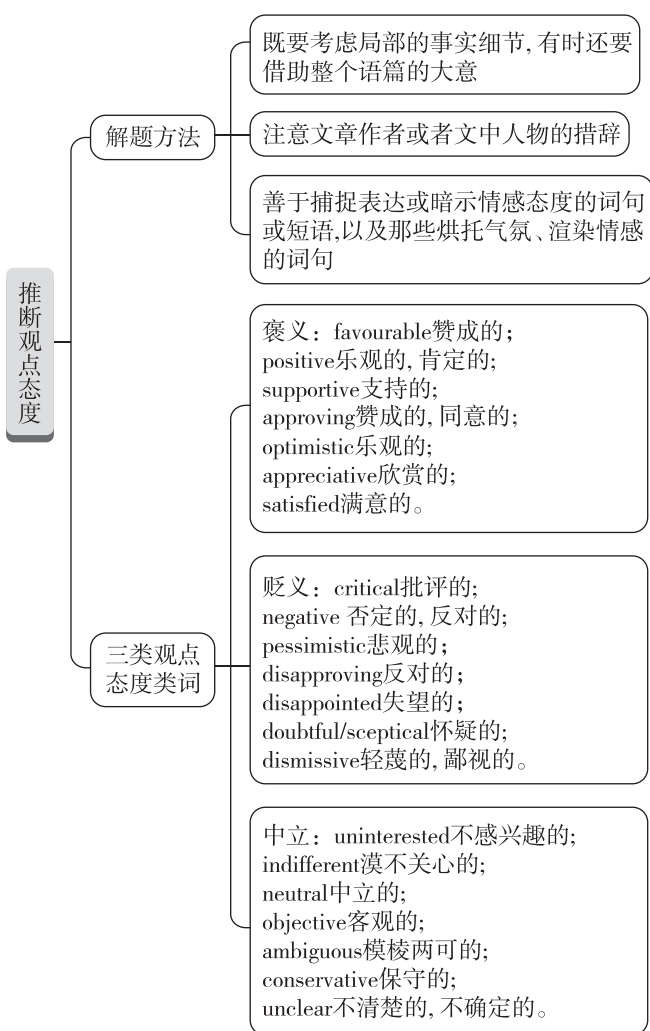
Russia's public health care service has been in serious need of modernization. The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River, including arranging doctor's appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programmes to motivate doctors to practise medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk. (Para.3)

() What can we infer from Paragraph 3 about Krasnoyarsk?

- A. It is heavily populated.
- B. It offers training for doctors.
- C. It is a modern city.
- D. It needs medical aid.

[解析] 推理判断题。根据第三段“Russia's public health care service has been in serious need of modernization. The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River, including arranging doctor's appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programmes to motivate doctors to practise medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk.”可知，俄罗斯的公共卫生保健服务迫切需要现代化，政府激励医生到克拉斯诺亚尔斯克等偏远地区行医。据此推断，克拉斯诺亚尔斯克需要医疗援助。故选D项。

考点2 推断观点态度



典例剖析

[2024·全国甲卷,C节选]

Doctors see up to 150 patients every day. The train's equipment allows for basic check-ups. “I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned,” says Ducke. “They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want.”

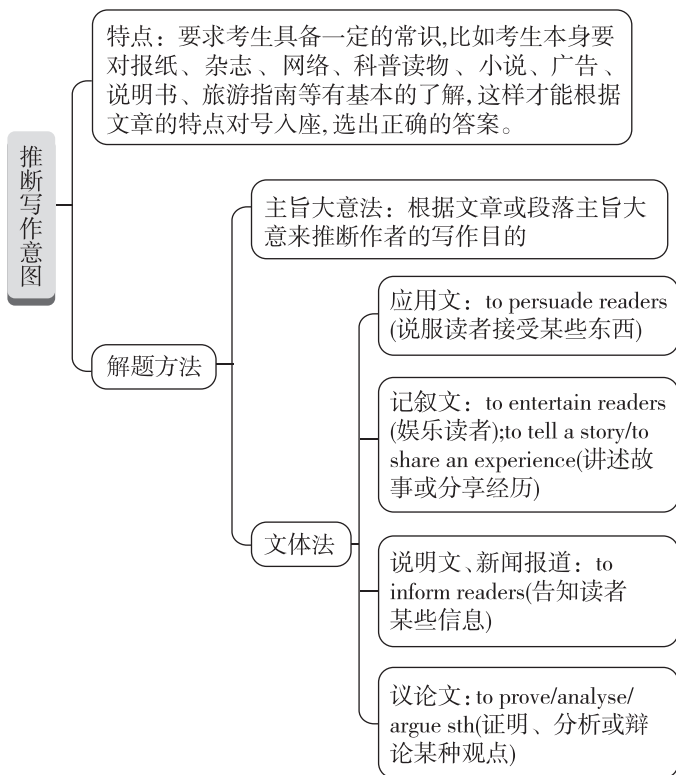
() What is Ducke's attitude towards the Saint Lukas' services?

- A. Appreciative.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Ambiguous.
- D. Cautious.

[解析] 推断判断题。根据本段的“‘I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned,’ says Ducke. ‘They were the best chance for many rural people to get the

treatment they want.”可知,医生和他们的助手的工作给 Duke 留下了深刻的印象,他认为他们的工作是许多农村人获得他们想要的治疗的最佳机会。据此推断,Ducke 对 Saint Lukas 的服务持赞赏的态度,故选 A 项。

考点3 推断写作意图



典例剖析

[2024·新课标 I 卷, B 节选]

Farber is certain that the holistic approach will grow more popular with time, and if the past is any indication, he may be right; since 1982, membership in the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association has grown from 30 to over 700. “Sometimes it surprises me that it works so well,” he says. “I will do anything to help an animal. That’s my job.”

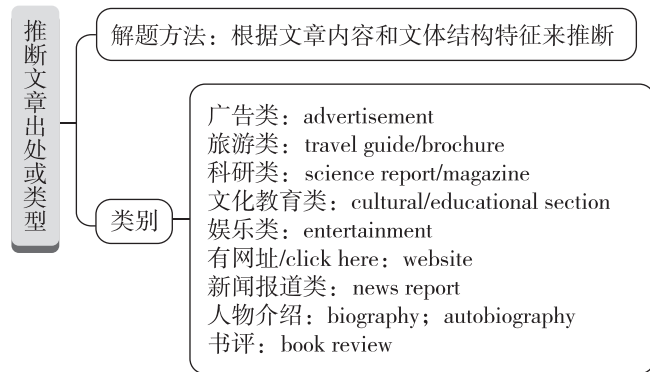
() Why does the author mention the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association?

- A. To prove Farber’s point.
- B. To emphasize its importance.
- C. To praise veterinarians.
- D. To advocate animal protection.

[解析] 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Farber is certain that the holistic approach will grow more

popular with time, and if the past is any indication, he may be right; since 1982, membership in the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association has grown from 30 to over 700.”可知, Farber 认为整体医学疗法会越来越受欢迎,随后作者列举了美国整体兽医协会的会员人数已经从 30 个增加到 700 多个的例子。据此推断,作者提到美国整体兽医协会是为了证明 Farber 的观点。故选 A 项。

考点4 推断文章出处或类型



典例剖析

[2023·新高考全国 II 卷, C 节选]

Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers is a celebration of an everyday object—the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. The image of the reader appears throughout history, in art made long before books as we now know them came into being. In artists’ representations of books and reading, we see moments of shared humanity that go beyond culture and time. (Para. 1)

() Where is the text most probably taken from?

- A. An introduction to a book.
- B. An essay on the art of writing.
- C. A guidebook to a museum.
- D. A review of modern paintings.

[解析] 推理判断题。根据第一段中“*Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers* is a celebration of an everyday object—the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world.”及下文内容可知,本文主要是对于《阅读艺术:书籍爱好者的艺术》这本书的介绍。由此可推知,本文可能取自对一本书的介绍。故选 A。

A [2024·新课标 I 卷,D]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:366

In the race to document the species on Earth before they go extinct, researchers and citizen scientists have collected billions of records. Today, most records of biodiversity are often in the form of photos, videos, and other digital records. Though they are useful for detecting shifts in the number and variety of species in an area, a new Stanford study has found that this type of record is not perfect.

“With the rise of technology it is easy for people to make observations of different species with the aid of a mobile application,” said Barnabas Daru, who is lead author of the study and assistant professor of biology in the Stanford School of Humanities and Sciences. “These observations now outnumber the primary data that comes from physical specimens(标本), and since we are increasingly using observational data to investigate how species are responding to global change, I wanted to know: Are they usable?”

Using a global dataset of 1.9 billion records of plants, insects, birds, and animals, Daru and his team tested how well these data represent actual global biodiversity patterns.

“We were particularly interested in exploring the aspects of sampling that tend to bias(使有偏差) data, like the greater likelihood of a citizen scientist to take a picture of a flowering plant instead of the grass right next to it,” said Daru.

Their study revealed that the large number of observation-only records did not lead to better global coverage. Moreover, these data are biased and favour certain regions, time periods, and species. This makes sense because the people who get observational biodiversity data on mobile devices are often citizen scientists recording their encounters with species in areas nearby. These data are also biased towards certain species with attractive or eye-catching features.

What can we do with the imperfect datasets of biodiversity?

“Quite a lot,” Daru explained. “Biodiversity

apps can use our study results to inform users of oversampled areas and lead them to places—and even species—that are not well-sampled. To improve the quality of observational data, biodiversity apps can also encourage users to have an expert confirm the identification of their uploaded image.”

()1. What do we know about the records of species collected now?

- A. They are becoming outdated.
- B. They are mostly in electronic form.
- C. They are limited in number.
- D. They are used for public exhibition.

()2. What does Daru's study focus on?

- A. Threatened species.
- B. Physical specimens.
- C. Observational data.
- D. Mobile applications.

()3. What has led to the biases according to the study?

- A. Mistakes in data analysis.
- B. Poor quality of uploaded pictures.
- C. Improper way of sampling.
- D. Unreliable data collection devices.

()4. What is Daru's suggestion for biodiversity apps?

- A. Review data from certain areas.
- B. Hire experts to check the records.
- C. Confirm the identity of the users.
- D. Give guidance to citizen scientists.

B [2023·新高考全国 I 卷,D]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:340

On March 7, 1907, the English statistician Francis Galton published a paper which illustrated what has come to be known as the “wisdom of crowds” effect. The experiment of estimation he conducted showed that in some cases, the average of a large number of independent estimates could be quite accurate.

This effect capitalizes on the fact that when people make errors, those errors aren't always the same. Some people will tend to overestimate, and some to underestimate. When enough of these errors are averaged together, they cancel each other out,

resulting in a more accurate estimate. If people are similar and tend to make the same errors, then their errors won't cancel each other out. In more technical terms, the wisdom of crowds requires that people's estimates be independent. If for whatever reasons, people's errors become correlated or dependent, the accuracy of the estimate will go down.

But a new study led by Joaquin Navajas offered an interesting twist (转折) on this classic phenomenon. The key finding of the study was that when crowds were further divided into smaller groups that were allowed to have a discussion, the averages from these groups were more accurate than those from an equal number of independent individuals. For instance, the average obtained from the estimates of four discussion groups of five was significantly more accurate than the average obtained from 20 independent individuals.

In a follow-up study with 100 university students, the researchers tried to get a better sense of what the group members actually did in their discussion. Did they tend to go with those most confident about their estimates? Did they follow those least willing to change their minds? This happened some of the time, but it wasn't the dominant response. Most frequently, the groups reported that they "shared arguments and reasoned

together". Somehow, these arguments and reasoning resulted in a global reduction in error. Although the studies led by Navajas have limitations and many questions remain, the potential implications for group discussion and decision-making are enormous.

()5. What is Paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?

- A. The methods of estimation.
- B. The underlying logic of the effect.
- C. The causes of people's errors.
- D. The design of Galton's experiment.

()6. Navajas' study found that the average accuracy could increase even if _____.

- A. the crowds were relatively small
- B. there were occasional underestimates
- C. individuals did not communicate
- D. estimates were not fully independent

()7. What did the follow-up study focus on?

- A. The size of the groups.
- B. The dominant members.
- C. The discussion process.
- D. The individual estimates.

()8. What is the author's attitude towards Navajas' studies?

- A. Unclear.
- B. Dismissive.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Approving.

模拟演练

A [2024·山东聊城高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:332

People may typically think of memory as the recollection of the past. Memory enables people to learn from past experiences and apply that knowledge in present circumstances. It is a vital part of our identity. So is culture, the way of life specific to a group of people.

Cultural memory is the constructed understanding of the past that is passed from one generation to the next through text, oral traditions, monuments and other symbols. Cultural memory is often amassed in objects, such as museums or historical monuments. To understand culture, humans access masses of cultural symbols, such as books. Artifacts (历史文物) of the past provide insights into where we came from. Libraries and the

Internet keep a seemingly boundless amount of data on what it means to be part of a culture. Cultural memory is the longest-lasting form of memory.

Like all forms of memory, cultural memory has important functions. For example, it makes the experiences a nation owns clear. It provides us with an understanding of the past and the values of the group to which we belong. Besides, it creates a form of shared identity and a means for communicating this identity to new members. The most powerful forms of cultural memory may involve memories of past disastrous experiences undergone by groups of victims. For example, in Russia, their role in World War II—in which tens of millions of Russians were killed—is still an important part of modern Russian identity. Because all groups have cultural memory, it can bring about a spirit of resistance or survival among threatened groups.

The main function of cultural memory is not to recall the past, whether it is good or bad. Rather, it is to use knowledge of past experiences to avoid making the same mistakes again and again. Cultural memory enables people to adapt to their culture; it enables cultures to adapt to new circumstances by keeping traces of what worked in the past.

()1. **What is the function of the first paragraph?**

- A. Reporting a discovery of cultural memory.
- B. Leading to the concept of cultural memory.
- C. Introducing the importance of memory in identity.
- D. Making a connection between memory and culture.

()2. Which can replace the underlined word “amassed” in Paragraph 2?

- A. Accumulated. B. Overlooked.
- C. Evaluated. D. Created.

()3. **Russia is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to indicate _____.**

- A. the features of cultural memory
- B. the formation of cultural memory
- C. the role of big events in Russian identity
- D. the impact of cultural memory on identity

()4. **What is cultural memory mainly expected to do?**

- A. Pass down previous wisdom.
- B. Keep traces of history.
- C. Get people to know about the past.
- D. Remind people of their identity.

B [2024·福建泉州高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自我 词数:336

“From now on, to be healthy, I will NOT eat any snacks besides granola bars (燕麦棒)” is what I told myself yesterday, and yet here I am today chewing a Chocopie. I’m aware that I’m breaking my own promise to myself. Instead of eating this, I should be working out or something. But the thing is, chocolate is too good at this moment for me to refuse it!

As I type this, I’m experiencing what’s called instant gratification—the desire to experience pleasure or fulfillment without delaying it for a future benefit. Essentially, when you want it, you get it.

Instant gratification is also the exact opposite of what we’re taught to do—delayed gratification:

deciding to put off satisfying our current want to gain something better in the future. We’ve all encountered instant gratification before. Should I sleep in or wake up early to work out? When I get home, should I rest and watch TV first or get started on my homework?

All humans have the tendency to seek pleasure and avoid pain, which is a basic but fundamental concept known as the pleasure principle. Originally coined by Sigmund Freud, it clearly states that all humans are driven, to some extent, by pleasure.

Constantly seeking quick pleasure may bring subsequent troubles. However pleasant not doing your homework may seem right now, it only results in pleasure plagued by guilt and last-minute panicking late at night. Inability to resist instant gratification may result in underachieving in the long term and failure to meet certain goals.

Instant gratification, however, is not necessarily a bad thing. You don’t always have to say no to things you want at that moment, and it’s good to treat yourself when you need it. In other words, times when you “treat yourself” are only valuable in combination with delayed gratification. While my Chocopie may taste good now, it’ll taste even better if I only eat it after I’ve worked out or done something healthy.

()5. **How does the author introduce the topic?**

- A. By making a contrast.
- B. By giving a definition.
- C. By citing a personal case.
- D. By listing detailed problems.

()6. **Which of the following is an example of instant gratification?**

- A. Purchasing items regardless of budgets.
- B. Exercising regularly for long-term health.
- C. Limiting time on social media platforms.
- D. Finishing homework before watching TV.

()7. What does the underlined word “plagued” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Reminded. B. Highlighted.
- C. Introduced. D. Bothered.

()8. **What may the author agree with?**

- A. Delayed gratification is pointless.
- B. Instant gratification should be prioritized.
- C. Enjoying the moment brings endless pleasure.
- D. Instant treats paired with delayed gratification are sweeter.

第3讲 命题突破——词义猜测题

专题导读

猜测词义或词义推断可以是对一个单词的意义的推断,也可以是对一个短语或句子的意义的推断,既可以考查生词的意义,也可以考查熟词的新义,还可以考查替代词所替代的内容。阅读理解题中所考查的词或短语的意义往往不停留在字面上,而要根据短文提供的语境,通过阅读上下文、根据已有的信息或常识来推测尚不熟悉的词或短语的含义。

命题特点

设题方式	考查角度
①What does the underlined word “...” in Paragraph ... probably mean/refer to? ②Which of the following can replace the underlined word “...” in Paragraph...? ③Which of the following best explains “...” underlined in Paragraph...? ④What does the underlined word “that”/“it” in Paragraph... refer to?	单个单词的意义
①What do the underlined words “...” in Paragraph... mean? ②What does the underlined phrase “...” in Paragraph ... (probably) mean/refer to?	短语的意义
What does the underlined part/sentence in Paragraph... probably mean?	句子的意义

【答题技巧点拨】

词义猜测题

利用“语境”猜词:根据上下文信息,并结合画线部分的字面意思来猜测

转折或对比: while, but, yet, however, instead, rather than, on the contrary, on the other hand等

因果: so, because, therefore, hence, so that, as a result/consequence等

解释: be, mean, refer to, or rather, in other words, that is (to say) 等

举例: such as, like, for example, for instance等

利用“构词法”猜词:根据词汇的转化、合成和派生(前缀和后缀)来猜测

利用“语法”猜词:根据定义、同位语、冒号或破折号后的解释或说明来猜测

利用“指代”猜词:代词one, it, that等可以指代上文提到的人或事物,有时是远指,有时是近指,有时需要对前面提到的内容进行总结才能确定代词所指代的人或事物

考点1 猜测单词的含义

典例剖析

[2023·全国乙卷,D节选]

In addition to the problem of miscomprehension from both sides, there are victories accidentally or deliberately twisted, especially when only the victors know how to write. Those who are on the losing side often have only their things to tell their stories. The Caribbean Taino, the Australian Aboriginals, the African people of Benin and the Incas, all of whom appear in this book, can speak to us now of their past achievements most powerfully through the objects they made: a history told through things gives them back a voice. When we consider contact (联系) between literate and non-literate societies such as these, all our first-hand accounts are necessarily twisted, only one half of a dialogue. If we are to find the other half of that conversation, we have to read not just the texts, but the objects. (Para.3)

() What does the underlined word “conversation” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Problem. B. History.
C. Voice. D. Society.

[解析] 词义猜测题。根据画线词前“...all our first-hand accounts are necessarily twisted, only one half of a dialogue.”可知,我们所有的第一手资料都必然是扭曲的,只是单方面的,不是历史的全部真相;根据画线词所在句“If we are to find the other half of that conversation, we have to read not just the texts, but the objects.”可知,如果我们想找到那个“conversation”的另一半,我们不仅需要读文本,还需要读物品。由此可推知,画线词指的是“历史”,故选B项。

考点2 猜测短语的含义

典例剖析

[2024·全国甲卷,B节选]

Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit, but cats take this behaviour up a notch. Many cats will find random objects outside and bring them to their owners. This is a very old habit that's been present in all kinds of predators(食肉动物). Cats bring gifts for their owners to show they love you. These adorable little hunters are just doing something that it's been in their nature since the beginning of time. So just go along with it! (Para.3)

() Which best explains the phrase “take ... up a notch” in Paragraph 3?

- A. Perform appropriately.
- B. Move faster.
- C. Act strangely.
- D. Do better.

[解析] 词义猜测题。根据第三段画线词组前文“Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit...”和后文“Many cats will find random objects outside and bring them to their owners.”可知,狗以取回东西而闻名,但猫可以从外边找到东西带回来,因此猫在这一行为上更上一层楼。短语“take... up a notch”用来形容猫在带回东西这一行为上做得更好或更出色。故选D项。

考点3 猜测句子的含义

典例剖析

[2018·全国卷Ⅲ,D节选]

Adults understand what it feels like to be flooded with objects. Why do we often assume that more is

more when it comes to kids and their belongings? The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less. (Para.1)

() What do the words “more is more” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. The more, the better.
- B. Enough is enough.
- C. More money, more worries.
- D. Earn more and spend more.

[解析] 词义猜测题。根据文章第一段“Adults understand what it feels like to be flooded with objects.”以及“...more is more when it comes to kids and their belongings?”可推知,这里的 more is more 与前面的 be flooded with objects 相呼应,故此处指我们为什么会认为对孩子来说物品越多越好呢? 故选A。

考点4 猜测代词所指信息

典例剖析

[2022·新高考全国Ⅱ卷,C节选]

“We need something on the books that can change people's behaviour,” said Félix W. Ortiz, who pushed for the state's 2001 ban on hand-held devices by drivers. If the Textalyzer bill becomes law, he said, “people are going to be more afraid to put their hands on the cellphone.”

() What does the underlined word “something” in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. Advice.
- B. Data.
- C. Tests.
- D. Laws.

[解析] 代词指代题。根据句中的“We need something on the books that can change people's behaviour...”可知,something 是能够改变人们的行为的事物。根据下文的“If the Textalyzer bill becomes law, he said, ‘people are going to be more afraid to put their hands on the cellphone.’”可知,人们的行为会改变的条件是当 Textalyzer 法案成为法律时,受到法律的约束和惩罚,司机们才不会在开车的时候使用手机。故 something 指代的是法律。故选D。

A [2024·新课标 I 卷,C]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:333

Is comprehension the same whether a person reads a text onscreen or on paper? And are listening to and viewing content as effective as reading the written word when covering the same material? The answers to both questions are often “no”. The reasons relate to a variety of factors, including reduced concentration, an entertainment mindset(心态) and a tendency to multitask while consuming digital content.

When reading texts of several hundred words or more, learning is generally more successful when it's on paper than onscreen. A large amount of research confirms this finding. The benefits of print reading particularly shine through when experimenters move from posing simple tasks—like identifying the main idea in a reading passage—to ones that require mental abstraction—such as drawing inferences from a text.

The differences between print and digital reading results are partly related to paper's physical properties. With paper, there is a literal laying on of hands, along with the visual geography of distinct pages. People often link their memory of what they've read to how far into the book it was or where it was on the page.

But equally important is the mental aspect. Reading researchers have proposed a theory called “shallowing hypothesis(假说)”. According to this theory, people approach digital texts with a mindset suited to social media, which are often not so serious, and devote less mental effort than when they are reading print.

Audio(音频) and video can feel more engaging than text, and so university teachers increasingly turn to these technologies—say, assigning an online talk instead of an article by the same person. However, psychologists have demonstrated that when adults read news stories, they remember more of the content than if they listen to or view identical pieces.

Digital texts, audio and video all have

educational roles, especially when providing resources not available in print. However, for maximizing learning where mental focus and reflection are called for, educators shouldn't assume all media are the same, even when they contain identical words.

()1. What does the underlined phrase “shine through” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Seem unlikely to last.
- B. Seem hard to explain.
- C. Become ready to use.
- D. Become easy to notice.

()2. What does the shallowing hypothesis assume?

- A. Readers treat digital texts lightly.
- B. Digital texts are simpler to understand.
- C. People select digital texts randomly.
- D. Digital texts are suitable for social media.

()3. Why are audio and video increasingly used by university teachers?

- A. They can hold students' attention.
- B. They are more convenient to prepare.
- C. They help develop advanced skills.
- D. They are more informative than text.

()4. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

- A. Students should apply multiple learning techniques.
- B. Teachers should produce their own teaching material.
- C. Print texts cannot be entirely replaced in education.
- D. Education outside the classroom cannot be ignored.

B [2023·新高考全国 I 卷,C]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:319

The goal of this book is to make the case for digital minimalism, including a detailed exploration of what it asks and why it works, and then to teach you how to adopt this philosophy if you decide it's right for you.

To do so, I divided the book into two parts. In part one, I describe the philosophical foundations of

digital minimalism, starting with an examination of the forces that are making so many people's digital lives increasingly intolerable, before moving on to a detailed discussion of the digital minimalism philosophy.

Part one concludes by introducing my suggested method for adopting this philosophy: the digital declutter. This process requires you to step away from optional online activities for thirty days. At the end of the thirty days, you will then add back a small number of carefully chosen online activities that you believe will provide massive benefits to the things you value.

In the final chapter of part one, I'll guide you through carrying out your own digital declutter. In doing so, I'll draw on an experiment I ran in 2018 in which over 1,600 people agreed to perform a digital declutter. You'll hear these participants' stories and learn what strategies worked well for them, and what traps they encountered that you should avoid.

The second part of this book takes a closer look at some ideas that will help you cultivate (培养) a sustainable digital minimalism lifestyle. In these chapters, I examine issues such as the importance of solitude(独处) and the necessity of cultivating high-quality leisure to replace the time most now spend on mindless device use. Each chapter concludes with a

collection of practices, which are designed to help you act on the big ideas of the chapter. You can view these practices as a toolbox meant to aid your efforts to build a minimalist lifestyle that works for your particular circumstances.

- ()5. What is the book aimed at?
- A. Teaching critical thinking skills.
B. Advocating a simple digital lifestyle.
C. Solving philosophical problems.
D. Promoting the use of a digital device.
- ()6. What does the underlined word "declutter" in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Clear-up. B. Add-on.
C. Check-in. D. Take-over.
- ()7. What is presented in the final chapter of part one?
- A. Theoretical models.
B. Statistical methods.
C. Practical examples.
D. Historical analyses.
- ()8. What does the author suggest readers do with the practices offered in part two?
- A. Use them as needed.
B. Recommend them to friends.
C. Evaluate their effects.
D. Identify the ideas behind them.

模拟演练

A [2024·广西部分学校高三名校联考]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与社会 词数:339

American Jason Stark's two young sons talked excitedly for months about seeing *The Super Mario Bros. Movie*. When the film opened this month, Stark decided to make a special event of taking his boys to the show.

Stark took a day off from work and drove his boys, ages 9 and 6, about a half-hour from their Connecticut home. They went to watch the movie at an AMC theatre with a large special screen called an IMAX.

"We got lunch, went to the movies and had a fun day together," said Stark. "They loved it. They were amazed by how big the screen was."

Film-makers and theatre business leaders say

movie watchers are seeking such new, interesting experiences. American and Canadian ticket sales of traditional movies this year are 16 percent below 2019. However, people have attended movies in large numbers for films and showings that use special effects, including *Top Gun: Maverick* and *Avatar: The Way of Water*.

Theatres are employing technology to create improved experiences. Changes include larger screens, special sound systems, seats that move in connection with action in a film and other environmental effects.

Market researcher Comscore visualizes these special shows will make up 16.7 percent of US movie ticket sales. The company says that number was 9.2 percent in 2019.