



北京专版

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全品 特色专项

题型组合+话题写作

英语

第一部分 题型限时练

精练 1	阅读理解(4篇) + 阅读七选五	专 001 / 答 083
精练 2	完形填空 + 语法填空 + 阅读表达	专 007 / 答 083
精练 3	阅读理解(4篇) + 阅读七选五	专 009 / 答 084
精练 4	完形填空 + 语法填空 + 阅读表达	专 015 / 答 085
精练 5	阅读理解(4篇) + 阅读七选五	专 017 / 答 086
精练 6	完形填空 + 语法填空 + 阅读表达	专 023 / 答 087
精练 7	阅读理解(4篇) + 阅读七选五	专 025 / 答 088
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精练 1 阅读理解(4篇) + 阅读七选五(限时:40分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2023·北京海淀高三一模]

文体:应用文 主题:人与社会 词数:341

If you're interested in pushing yourself **academically** while experiencing college life, our Summer Programmes for Pre-college students (SPP) can be ideal for you. In the programmes, you will be able to make friends with fellow students, **engage in** social activities around the city and on campus, and experience pre-college summer study at one of the world's top teaching and research universities.

Our long-running summer term pre-college offerings include a choice of one-, two-, three-, and six-week programmes that prepare you for success in college. With five exciting and challenging pre-college summer programmes to choose from, you can earn college credits, discover a new subject area, perform cutting-edge research in university labs, or immerse yourself in hands-on learning.

Academic life

SPP invites you to join other highly motivated teens from 87 countries in our summer programmes for high school students—and take the leap into college life and academics, which enables you to take on new academic challenges, explore a variety of interests and consider possible majors. You can take college courses alongside **undergraduates** either on campus or online. And you can also earn up to eight college credits by conducting in-depth STEM research with individual instructors or as part of a group project. Or, you can immerse yourself in a variety of stimulating noncredit seminars that **blend** lectures with experiential learning, discussions, and projects.

Campus/Residence life

Embracing college life is an exciting experience. Whether you live on campus or commute, you'll get to know the ins and outs of college and city life. If you live on campus, you will stay in the residence hall, sharing a room and participating in dorm activities. There are typically two students per room and safety is our highest **priority**; residence halls have live-in university staff and 24-hour security. Resident programme assistants provide guidance, coordinate and lead social activities, ranging from group activities that include comedy shows to field trips.

Your hard work will be combined with social events and fun activities—and you'll still have time for your own adventures on campus! E-mail the SPP office at sppoffice@mail.edu.

- () 1. SPP aims to _____.
 - A. help college students to achieve academic success
 - B. provide admission guidelines for pre-college students
 - C. get high school students well-prepared for college life
 - D. encourage students to participate in hands-on learning
- () 2. What are students supposed to do to earn the required credits?
 - A. Carry out STEM research.
 - B. Attend various seminars.
 - C. Finish the courses online.
 - D. Join in experiential learning.
- () 3. According to the passage, students living on campus _____.
 - A. can organize social activities
 - B. will have access to a single room
 - C. are provided with good security
 - D. are advised to direct comedy shows

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. academically *adv.* 在学业方面;学术上
2. engage in 参与
3. undergraduate *n.* 大学生
4. blend *v.* 将……混合
5. priority *n.* 最重要的事;优先事项;优先;优先权

B. 长难句分析

Whether you live on campus or commute, you'll get to know the ins and outs of college and city life.

【分析】这是一个主从复合句。whether...or... 引导让步状语从句,意为“无论……还是……”。

【译文】不管你是住在校园里还是通勤,你都会了解到大学和城市生活的方方面面。

B [2023·北京东城高三二模]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与社会 词数:367

Run by Society for Science, Regeneron Science Talent Search is a premier science and maths competition for high-school seniors. One of the winners of this year is 17-year-old Ethan Wong, who tries to improve existing technology. His focus: airplanes.

Nearly all planes have a tail. The tail keeps the plane's nose from suddenly changing direction during a turn. The structure adds **stability** but weighs the plane down. Tailless-designed airplane wings could serve the same function as the tail, as well as cutting the environmental cost of air travel. But there's a catch. Those wings must twist(弯曲) in a very **precise** way that makes them hard to produce.

Ethan **became fascinated by** this kind of airplane design when he saw a video of NASA's *Prandtl-D* aircraft gliding **gracefully** through the air without a tail. "I just thought that was really cool," says Ethan. He wondered if he could find a simpler way to achieve the same tailless flight.

"Essentially what I did was just trial and error," Ethan says. Using a computer model of an airplane wing, he **adjusted** the angle of twists along the wing until it could achieve tailless flight. Usually, such a wing requires a continuous **distribution** of wing twists. But he could achieve a similar effect with wings that had just a few sections of twist. "It's super easy to make," Ethan says.

In his garage, Ethan built model airplanes using rubber materials and packing tape to test his design. "Seeing the plane in the air was pretty cool," Ethan says. "It just flew really, really well."

Lighter, more efficient planes could open the door to other air travel innovations. "It's been a long-term goal of mine to build a solar plane that can fly through the day powered by solar panels on its wings," Ethan says. "It is absolutely possible for a really efficient plane."

To other teens who have big engineering ideas to explore, Ethan always says, "Don't ever give up." Even when some machinery feels impossible to understand, it helps to remember that the world's greatest inventors are only humans, too. "Also, just make sure you love whatever you do," Ethan adds. "That'll make pursuing everything a lot easier."

() 4. What is one advantage of the tailless airplane?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. It makes aircraft design easier. | B. It is environmentally friendly. |
| C. It reduces production costs. | D. It promotes flight stability. |

() 5. What drew Ethan's attention to the tailless airplane design?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. The breakthrough in aircraft materials. | B. The flight of an aircraft in a video. |
| C. The prize for original design. | D. The desire for innovation. |

() 6. In Ethan's opinion, what help inventors realize their dreams?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Ambition and efficiency. | B. Enthusiasm and responsibility. |
| C. Passion and determination. | D. Confidence and independence. |

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. stability *n.* 稳定(性)
2. precise *adj.* 准确的;精确的
3. become fascinated by 被……吸引
4. gracefully *adv.* 优美地;优雅地
5. adjust *v.* 调整;适应
6. distribution *n.* 分布;分发;分配

B. 长难句分析

Using a computer model of an airplane wing, he adjusted the angle of twists along the wing until it could achieve tailless flight.

【分析】这是一个主从复合句。using... 是现在分词短语作状语;until 引导时间状语从句。

【译文】利用一个飞机机翼的计算机模型,他调整了机翼的扭转角度,直到它能够实现无尾飞行。

C [2023·北京西城高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:430

Faced with an attempt by a new chatbot to imitate (模仿) his own songs, the musician Nick Cave delivered a strong response: it was “an absolutely horrible attempt”. He understood that AI was in its babyhood, but could only conclude that the true horror might be that “it will forever be in its babyhood”. While a robot might one day be able to create a song, he wrote, it would never grow beyond “a kind of burlesque (滑稽的模仿)”, because robots—**being composed of** data—are unable to suffer, while songs arise out of suffering.

Fans of Cave and his band will agree that his music is **inimitable**, but that doesn't mean they would necessarily be able to tell the difference. A few days before Cave's remarks, experts were asked to **distinguish** between four **genuine** artworks and their AI imitations. Their conclusions were wrong five times out of twelve, and they were only unitedly right in one of the four picture comparisons.

These are party games, but they point to an unfolding challenge that must be managed as a matter of urgency because, like it or not, AI art is upon us. The arrival of the human-impersonating ChatGPT might have increased general awareness, but artists across a wide range of disciplines are already exploring its potential, with the dancer Wayne McGregor and London's Young Vic Theatre among those who have created AI-based works.

A strongly-worded report from Communications and Digital Committee (CDC) issued a wake-up call to the government, urging it to raise its game in educating future generations of tech-savvy professionals, and tackling key regulatory challenges. These included reviewing reforms to **intellectual** property law, strengthening the rights of performers and artists, and taking action to support the creative sector in adapting to the **disturbances** caused by swift and stormy technological change.

While developing AI is important, it should not be pursued at all costs, the CDC stressed. It deplored the failure of the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport to offer a defence against proposed changes to intellectual property law that would give copyright exemption (版权豁免) to any work, anywhere in the world, involving AI text and data mining.

The challenges of AI are both philosophical, as Cave suggested, and practical. They will unfold over the short and long term. State-of-the-art creative industries have a key role to play in shaping and exploring the philosophical ones, but they must have the practical help they require to survive and be successful. They need it now.

()7. Why does the author mention the four picture comparisons in Paragraph 2?

- A. To stress the similarities between AI art and human art.
- B. To argue that human art will be replaced by AI art.
- C. To prove AI is stretching the boundaries of art.
- D. To imply AI art cannot be underestimated.

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

- A. Clearly analysed.
- B. Bravely suffered.
- C. Strongly criticized.
- D. Accurately perceived.

- ()9. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Some artists see AI as a tool even though it is a threat.
 B. Creative industries are responsible for causing the AI problem.
 C. Tech professionals need more training to better understand AI art.
 D. The quality of AI art dismisses concerns about intellectual property.
- ()10. Which would be the best title for the passage?
- A. The creative thief: AI makes perfect art
 B. AI in art: a battle that must be fought
 C. Threat or opportunity: the impact of AI on art
 D. The rise of AI art: what it means to human artists

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. be composed of 由……组成
2. inimitable *adj.* 不可模仿的;无与伦比的
3. distinguish *v.* 区分;辨别
4. genuine *adj.* 诚实的;真诚的;真的
5. intellectual *adj.* 智力的;有智慧的
6. disturbance *n.* 打扰

B. 长难句分析

While a robot might one day be able to create a song, he wrote, it would never grow beyond “a kind of burlesque

(滑稽的模仿)”, because robots—being composed of data—are unable to suffer, while songs arise out of suffering.

【分析】这是一个主从复合句。he wrote 是插入语。第一个 while 引导让步状语从句,意为“尽管”。because 引导原因状语从句。第二个 while 是并列连词,意为“而,却”。

【译文】他写道,尽管有一天机器人可能会创作出一首歌曲,但它永远不会超越“一种滑稽的模仿”,因为由数据组成的机器人不能感受到痛苦,而歌曲则是在痛苦中产生的。

D [2022·北京海淀高三期中]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:491

In over 25 years, DeSimone has **spun** his research findings into commercial gold by launching several businesses. As a faculty member at the University of North Carolina, he provided scientific advice and held equity in the businesses. But he has never actually managed his companies. His employers bar him from **simultaneously** holding an academic post and an **executive** position. The dual roles can present huge conflicts.

Conflicts of interest (COIs) occur when an individual's personal interests—family, friendships, financial, or social factors—could **compromise** his or her judgement, decisions, or actions in the workplace, and it makes sound career sense to think about how to manage them. Researchers should **disclose** potential or existing conflicts across all aspects of academic life.

In most places, COI management runs on an honour system. Researchers decide which financial holdings and relationships to disclose to university administrators. Journals and funders adopt a similar system when they ask authors and peer reviewers about potential conflicts related to **manuscripts** or grant approvals.

Most research institutions offer training to help faculty members to understand what constitutes a potential or existing conflict. Administrators then decide whether the interest presents a conflict, and whether that conflict can be handled. If so, they create a management plan to address it. If not, researchers must abandon the work, partner researchers at other institutions, or leave their university.

Perception plays a part in defining a potential conflict, warns Walt, a chemist at Tufts University. Investigators who develop a technology in the laboratory and then transfer it to their company could create a conflict of interest in the eyes of their students, Walt says. But the potential conflict can be avoided by drafting a licensing agreement that bars discoveries from automatically being transferred to the investigator's company. Walt created such an arrangement to assure his students that they weren't actually working for his private companies.

Relationships can pose conflicts when conference organizers are choosing speakers. Members of the American Society of Human Genetics programme committee, which selects abstracts and talks for their annual meeting, must recuse (要求回避) themselves from considering talks by, for example, researchers at their current and past institutions, close collaborators and those with whom they have personal or familial ties.

Even differing points of view can play a part. Scacheri, a geneticist who chairs the committee, says that members who have disagreed personally with potential speakers might also **be obliged to recuse** themselves: “If you feel like you can’t be an impartial (公正的) reviewer, that is considered a COI.”

Handling COIs can be burdensome. COI managers emphasize that the goal is not to suppress innovation, but to expose potential conflicts so that they can be managed. “Nothing about the process is meant to be **prohibitive,**” says Grewal, a COI officer at MIT. Her institution wants to enable good science and the **betterment** of humanity. “During that process,” she says, “if you make some money, that’s good as well.”

- () 11. The example of DeSimone in Paragraph 1 is used mainly to _____.
- A. raise a question
B. report a finding
C. introduce a topic
D. present a theory
- () 12. To better deal with COIs, _____.
- A. researchers have to quit their job at the university
B. researchers should report the conflicts that possibly exist
C. institutions need to monitor the staff’s career and relationships
D. institutions should train researchers to create management plans
- () 13. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Grewal considers COI management exhausting and costly.
B. Walt arranged to transfer discoveries at his lab to his companies.
C. Conference organizers should avoid inviting unqualified speakers.
D. Scacheri believes personal viewpoints may impact a reviewer’s decision.
- () 14. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. COIs can be defined depending on interpretations.
B. COIs benefit scientific innovation and better humanity.
C. COIs arise primarily due to the pursuit of financial gains.
D. COIs can be got rid of by promoting fairness in workplaces.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. spin (spun, spun) *v.* (使) 旋转; 疾驰
2. simultaneously *adv.* 同时; 同步地
3. executive *adj.* 经营管理的; 决策的; 有执行权的
4. compromise *v.* 妥协; 让步; 违背
5. disclose *vt.* 透露; 披露
6. manuscript *n.* 手写本; 手稿
7. be obliged to do sth 只能/被迫/有义务去做某事
8. prohibitive *adj.* 禁止的; 贵得令人望而却步的
9. betterment *n.* 改善; 改进; 提高

B. 长难句分析

Members of the American Society of Human Genetics programme committee, which selects abstracts and talks

for their annual meeting, must recuse (要求回避) themselves from considering talks by, for example, researchers at their current and past institutions, close collaborators and those with whom they have personal or familial ties.

【分析】 这是一个主从复合句。which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词 committee。with whom 是“介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句, 修饰 those。

【译文】 美国人类遗传学会计划委员会负责选择年度会议的摘要和演讲, 其成员必须回避考虑由一些人做的演讲, 例如现在和过去机构的研究人员、密切合作者以及与他们有个人或家庭联系的人。

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:341

Humans have long tried to conquer water. We've **straightened** once-winding rivers for shipping purposes. We've constructed levees (防洪堤) along rivers and lakes to protect people from flooding. We've **erected** entire cities on drained and filled-in wetlands. We've built dams on rivers to store water for later use. 1. _____ But it's not, argues environmental journalist Erica Gies, author of *Water Always Wins*.

Levees, which narrow channels causing water to flow higher and faster, nearly always break. Cities on former wetlands flood regularly—often **disastrously**. Dams starve downstream areas of sediment (沉积物) needed to protect coasts against rising seas. Straightened streams move faster than winding ones, giving water less time to flow downward. And they wash away riverbed ecosystems.

In addition to laying out this damage done by supposed water control, Gies takes readers on a hopeful global tour of solutions to these problems. Along the way, she introduces “water detectives”—scientists, engineers, urban planners, and many others. 2. _____

These water detectives have found ways to give the slippery substance the time and space it needs to flow slowly underground. Around Seattle's Thornton Creek, for instance, reclaimed land now allows for regular flooding, which has renewed riverbed habitat and created an urban oasis. In California's Central Valley, scientists want to find ways to move unpolluted storm water into subsurface valleys that make ideal aquifers (含水层). 3. _____

While some people are exploring new ways to manage water, others are leaning on ancient knowledge. Researchers in Peru are now studying old-style methods of water storage, which don't require dams, in the hope of ensuring a steady flow of water to Lima—Peru's populous capital that's periodically affected by water shortages. 4. _____ “Decision makers come from a culture of concrete,” Gies writes, “in which dams, pipes and **desalination** factories are standard.”

Understanding how to work with, not against, water will help humankind weather this age of drought and flood that's being worsened by climate change. 5. _____ Instead, we must learn to live within our water means because water will **undoubtedly** win.

- A. Controlling water, Gies convincingly argues, is a false belief.
- B. Instead of trying to control water, they ask: What does water want?
- C. It seems that water is cooperative and willing to flow where we direct it.
- D. These old-style underwater concrete techniques pave the way for the construction of dams.
- E. To further understand the whole ecosystem, they believe effective water control requires effort.
- F. The study may help convince those who favour concrete-centric solutions to try something new.
- G. Feeding groundwater supplies will in turn sustain rivers from below, which helps to maintain water levels and ecosystems.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. straighten *v.* 把……弄整齐;使平整;(使)变直
2. erect *vt.* 竖起;建造
3. disastrously *adv.* 灾难性地;极糟地
4. desalination *n.* 脱盐;(尤指)海水淡化
5. undoubtedly *adv.* 确实地;毫无疑问地

B. 长难句分析

Researchers in Peru are now studying old-style methods of water storage, which don't require dams, in the hope of

ensuring a steady flow of water to Lima—Peru's populous capital that's periodically affected by water shortages.

【分析】这是一个复合句。which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 old-style methods of water storage。that 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 capital。

【译文】秘鲁的研究人员现在正在研究不需要大坝的老式蓄水方法,希望能够确保水源不断地流向利马——秘鲁人口众多的首都,这里周期性地受到缺水的影响。

精练 2 完形填空+语法填空+阅读表达(限时:35分钟)

① 完形填空 [2023·北京朝阳高三一模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自我 词数:285

I grasped a sandwich as I tried to finish my work during lunch. My company, like many companies, had 1 costs by not replacing people as they left. The survivors had to take up the work. For me and my co-workers, this meant no lunch hour. I wanted to quit, but given the economy, it was hard to find another job. I felt 2. Then a conversation with a six-year-old girl changed my 3.

The young girl was standing in line with her mum at the supermarket.

“Good day at school?” I asked.

A nod.

“What’s your favourite subject?”

“Lunch.”

I smiled. That had been my 4 too. At lunch, I could talk with my friends, draw pictures or play games. There were no adults to tell me what to do. The time was mine.

But what happened to lunch time now?

I knew I was entitled to a lunch break at work. So I decided to 5 it. Our office was located in the downtown and I set out to 6 the area. A few blocks away was an art museum with free admission. At the end of another street, I was surprised to discover some horses eating grass in a field.

At the beginning of my tours during lunch, I received some 7 stares from my co-workers, but I chose to ignore them. In fact, I watched in amazement that some of them started to 8 their work during lunch. 9, we started inviting each other out for walks and discovered we had other topics of conversation beyond the common complaints about work.

I’m still looking for a new position, but with less anxiety than before. If we can’t change our 10, we can change our attitude.

- () 1. A. counted B. cut C. paid D. raised
() 2. A. trapped B. fearful C. shocked D. hurt
() 3. A. work B. way C. view D. plan
() 4. A. decision B. explanation C. secret D. answer
() 5. A. take B. make C. find D. stop
() 6. A. explore B. measure C. develop D. identify
() 7. A. innocent B. determined C. sympathetic D. unpleasant
() 8. A. carry on B. take over C. put aside D. go through
() 9. A. Generally B. Gradually C. Accidentally D. Obviously
() 10. A. strategies B. circumstances C. responsibilities D. principles

① 语法填空 [2023·北京东城高三一模]

A

On a particular sunny day, little Mykel was determined to learn to ride his bike without the help of training wheels. When the neighbourhood kids 1. _____ (spot) Mykel shakily controlling his bike, they raced over 2. _____ (help). Some held the bike steady while others offered encouragement. Mykel was not alone as he tried to reach his goal of learning to ride his bike! Some things are 3. _____ (easy) said than done. However, with a little help from friends, things go better!

B

Renewable methods for 4. _____ (produce) electricity, such as wind turbines and solar panels, can only provide power on the days 5. _____ wind blows or the sun shines. Electric batteries 6. _____ (use) to store energy are expensive and can also be polluting. Finnish scientists came up with a simple solution that puts unwanted green electricity to work, heating 100 tons of sand to around 500°C. The sand stays hot for months; when energy 7. _____ (require), air can be pumped through it and heated up. The air in turn heats a system that supplies hot water to heat nearby houses.

C

The idea of writing a poem might feel frightening 8. _____ (initial)—do you need to follow a certain structure, does it need to have a rhyme, or do you need to have recited a dictionary to be a “proper” poet? The truth is; absolutely not. While there are “types” of poems that offer structure to serve 9. _____ a guide, the reality is that poetry doesn’t have to follow a set of rules—it’s much more about conveying a feeling, and that opens up a lot of creative 10. _____ (free) for us to explore.

㊦ 阅读表达 [2023·北京西城高三二模]

文体:夹叙夹议文 主题:人与自我 词数:359

In the mornings, as I walked from the train station to the office, I planned my day by making a to-do list in my head: the scientific articles I would read, the data sets I would analyse, and—most urgent of all—the insights into human nature that it was my job to discover.

Each evening, I went back to the station, again going through my mental checklist but this time sizing up my performance against the expectations I’d set for myself that morning. Time and again, when comparing my to-do list with my got-done list, I felt disappointed because I had fallen short.

But one day, something very strange happened. During my trip home, without any conscious intent, my thoughts began to shift. Instead of feeling bad about my weaknesses, I said aloud very softly: “I’m a nice person. I’m a nice person. I’m a nice person.”

By the time I boarded my train, I was done with my little chant—until the next day when I walked home. And again, after counting my failures, I found myself saying quietly: “I’m a nice person.”

It turns out that there’s a technical term for this practice: values affirmation. And what it boils down to is recognizing and strengthening the personal values you hold most dear.

When you affirm a core personal value, you shore up your sense of self-worth. You broaden your outlook: instead of focusing on your shortfalls, you switch to a wide-angle view that includes your resources and opportunities. And the people who do this are happier, healthier, and more hopeful.

Over time, I made progress in my research and learned a lot about what makes most successful people special, including this: nobody has passion and determination unless what they do lines up with their values.

Try values affirmation for yourself and teach the practice to your students. Take a moment and think of a value you hold dear, whether it’s kindness, creativity, or gratitude. Whatever it is, name it. And then say to yourself: “Come what may, I know who I am.” Your values are your foundation and your compass, too. Trust them, and they will lead you home.

1. How did the author feel when she compared her to-do list with her got-done list?

2. What is values affirmation?

3. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

> *People who recognize their shortfalls are happier, healthier, and more hopeful.*

4. Apart from speaking out positive words, what else could you do to feel better about yourself? (In about 40 words)

- () 5. The author said he was lucky in Paragraph 2 because _____.
- A. he didn't lose the function of both hands
B. he learned how to walk at the age of one
C. his family could afford to see good doctors
D. his brain damage didn't affect his intellectual capacity
- () 6. From the passage, it is clear that _____.
- A. the author's own depression inspired him to help others with mental disorders
B. the author was surrounded by a team who urged him to further his study
C. the author's loneliness moved him towards the world of biology
D. the author finally finished the lab tasks on his own
- () 7. What message does the author want to express?
- A. Loving yourself makes a difference. B. Opportunity follows prepared people.
C. A bright future begins with a small dream. D. The sun somehow shines through the storm.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. pipette *n.* (实验室用的) 吸管; 移液管
2. disheartening *adj.* 令人沮丧的; 令人灰心的
3. bullying *n.* 恃强凌弱; 霸凌
4. depression *n.* 抑郁; 沮丧
5. to my relief 使我感到欣慰的是

B. 长难句分析

I've come to realize that my hands aren't the barrier I thought they were.

【分析】这是一个主从复合句。that 引导宾语从句, 作动词 realize 的宾语。“...I thought they were.”是省略关系代词 that/which 的定语从句, 修饰先行词 barrier, 其中, I thought 是插入语。

【译文】我终于意识到我的手并不是我想象中的障碍。

C [2023·北京丰台高三二模]

文体: 说明文 主题: 人与社会 词数: 405

Newspapers, advertisements, and labels surround us everywhere, turning our environment into a mass of texts to be read or ignored. As the quantity of information we receive continually increases and as information spreading is **shifting** from page to screen, it may be time to ask how changes in our way of reading may affect our mental life, for how we receive information bears vitally on the ways we experience and interpret reality.

What is most obvious in the evolution of reading is the gradual displacement of the vertical by the horizontal—a shift **from intensive to extensive reading**. In our culture, access is not a problem, but proliferation (激增) is. And the reading act is necessarily different than it was in its earliest days. **Awed** by the availability of texts, the reader tends to move across surfaces without allowing the words to resonate (产生共鸣) inwardly.

Interestingly, this shift from vertical to horizontal parallels the overall societal shift from bounded lifetimes spent in single locales to lives lived in wider geographical areas amid streams of data. This larger access was once regarded as worldliness—one travelled, knew the life of cities, the ways of diverse people...It has now become the birthright of anyone who owns a television set.

How do we **square** the advantages and disadvantages of horizontal and vertical awareness? The villagers, who know everything about their surroundings, are **blessedly** unaware of events in distant lands. The media-obsessed urbanites, by contrast, never lose their awareness of what happens in different parts of the world.

We may ask, which people are happier? The villagers may have found more sense in things owing both to the limited range of their concern and the depth on their information. But restricted conditions and habit

also suggest boredom and limitation. The lack of a larger perspective (视角) leads to suspiciousness and cautious conservatism, but for the same reason, the constant availability of data and macro-perspectives has its own decreasing return. When everything is happening everywhere, it gets harder to care about anything.

How do we assign value? Where do we find the fixed context that allows us to create a narrative of sense about our lives? Ideally, I suppose, one would have the best of both worlds—the purposeful fixity of the local, as well as the availability of enhancing views: a natural ecology of information and context.

- ()8. What can we learn about the first two paragraphs?
- A. Readers today tend to ignore deep engagement with texts.
 - B. It's difficult to shift from vertical to horizontal reading.
 - C. Where and how we read texts shapes our mental life.
 - D. People are tired of information proliferation.
- ()9. According to the passage, villagers_____.
- A. have a deeper understanding of their surroundings
 - B. show no interest in what happens in the world
 - C. are less bored than media-obsessed urbanites
 - D. cannot adapt to changing situations
- ()10. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Vertical awareness allows us to care about others.
 - B. Changes in our reading habits lead to the societal shift.
 - C. It's wise to keep a balance between a local and a global view.
 - D. Horizontal reading affects our mindset more than vertical reading.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. shift *v.* 改变;转换;转移
2. from intensive to extensive reading 从精读到泛读
3. awe *vt.* 使敬畏;使惊叹
4. square *vt.* 打平;使成正方形;使一致
5. blessedly *adv.* 幸福地

B. 长难句分析

As the quantity of information we receive continually

increases and as information spreading is shifting from page to screen, it may be time to ask how changes in our way of reading may affect our mental life.

【分析】这是一个主从复合句。两个 as 都引导时间状语从句。how 引导宾语从句,作动词 ask 的宾语。

【译文】随着我们接收到的信息量不断增加,随着信息传播从页面转移到屏幕,也许是时候问问我们阅读方式的改变会如何影响我们的精神生活了。

D [2023·北京丰台高三二模]

文体:议论文 主题:人与自然 词数:474

Coastal cities worldwide are **squeezed** by two opposing forces: urban **sprawl** and the rising sea. This struggle is intensely visible in the flatlands where expanding neighbourhoods routinely flood and saltwater flooding damages the river mouths that protect communities from the worst of our climate crisis.

Massive resources are being put into environmental restoration projects, and development is subject to many layers of approvals. Yet in 2022 the commissioners of a coastal city voted to expand a legal boundary that contains sprawl to allow a 400-acre warehouse project. They are failing to see the value of this land in the greater ecosystem.

Wetlands, coastal plains and forests do cheaply (or even for free) what seawalls and pumps do at a cost of billions of dollars. They are vital infrastructure (基础设施) that makes us more **resilient** against climate change, and the cost of destroying them or weakening their ability to function must be factored into the decisions we make to build and grow.

To do so, the economic **incentives** to develop any natural landscape should be weighed against the protective economic value that land already provides. Economists call this an “avoided damage” valuation. Local planning boards might consider the value of a sand dune or swamp in flood protection versus the

expense of replacing it with a seawall and water pump system. Maintaining and restoring natural infrastructure to support healthy functioning saves money, time and lives.

The concept of “natural capital”, or the idea that ecosystem services should be valued in a similar manner as any form of wealth, dates back to the 1970s. Markets have always valued wood as a commodity (商品), for example, but not the services that came along with producing it, such as soil maintenance, carbon storage, and nutrient cycling. We didn't need a market for resources that industrialists saw as abundant (丰富的) and endlessly renewable. This exploitative (开发资源的) assumption turned out to be very wrong. Failing to measure the benefits of ecosystem services in policy and management decisions is a major reason many of those ecosystems disappeared.

It also seems crass to place a dollar amount on ecosystems that we'd rather view as priceless, existing for their own sake and valuable to humans in ways that are beyond capitalism. This **preciousness** is **ethically** sound. But developers have long confused pricelessness with worthlessness, allowing them to profit without paying for the consequences of destroying the environment.

Economic value is never the only reason nature is worth preserving; it is simply a powerful, underused tool to help us make decisions about how to live more sustainably in a climate-changed world. If policy makers considered natural infrastructure in the language of economics, they might recognize just how deeply we rely on it.

- () 11. What are the first two paragraphs mainly about?
- A. The consequences of the saltwater flooding.
B. The cause of the urban sprawl and the rising sea.
C. An approval for an environmental restoration project.
D. The problem caused by the expansion of coastal cities.
- () 12. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. The idea of natural capital can enhance the profit of commodities.
B. The economic growth boosts the protection of the natural landscape.
C. The abundance of resources is not the reason for devaluing them.
D. The exploitation of nature reflects the “avoided damage” valuation.
- () 13. What does the underlined word “crass” in Paragraph 6 probably mean?
- A. Inadvisable. B. Beneficial. C. Relevant. D. Unrealistic.
- () 14. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To appeal for stricter control over city scale.
B. To propose the use of nature as infrastructure.
C. To stress the importance of ecosystem services.
D. To promote public awareness of nature protection.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. squeeze *v.* 用力挤压
2. sprawl *n.* (城市) 杂乱无序拓展的地区; 随意扩展
3. resilient *adj.* 有弹性的; 恢复力强的
4. incentive *n.* 动机; 刺激
5. preciousness *n.* 挚爱; 贵重; 可贵
6. ethically *adv.* 伦理上; 道德上

B. 长难句分析

This struggle is intensely visible in the flatlands where

expanding neighbourhoods routinely flood and saltwater flooding damages the river mouths that protect communities from the worst of our climate crisis.

【分析】这是一个主从复合句。where 引导定语从句，修饰先行词 flatlands。that 引导定语从句，修饰先行词 river mouths。

【译文】这种斗争在平原地区非常明显，那里不断扩大的居民区经常发生洪水，咸水泛滥破坏了河口，而这些河口正是保护社区免受气候危机最严重影响的地方。

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:356

Adults are often embarrassed about asking for aid. It's an act that can make people feel emotionally unsafe. 1. _____ Seeking assistance can feel like you are broadcasting your **incompetence**.

New research suggests young children don't seek help in school, even when they need it, for the same reason. Until recently, psychologists assumed that children did not start to care about their **reputation** and their friends' thoughts about them until around age nine.

But our research suggests that as early as age seven, children begin to connect asking for help with looking incompetent in front of others. At some point, every child struggles in the classroom. 2. _____

To learn more about how children think about reputation, we created simple stories and then asked children questions about these situations to allow kids to **showcase** their thinking.

Across several studies, we asked 576 children, ages four to nine, to predict the behaviour of two kids in a story. One of the characters genuinely wanted to be smart, and the other merely wanted to seem smart to others. In one study, we told children that both kids did poorly on a test. 3. _____ The four-year-olds were equally likely to choose either of the two kids as the one who would seek help. But by age seven or eight, children thought that the kid who wanted to seem smart would be less likely to ask for assistance. And children's expectations were truly "reputational" in nature—they were specifically thinking about how the characters would act in front of others. When assistance could be sought privately (on a computer rather than in person), children thought both characters were equally likely to ask for it.

4. _____ Teachers could give children more opportunities to seek assistance privately. They should also help students realize asking questions in front of others as normal, positive behaviour. 5. _____ Parents could point out how a child's question kicked off a valuable conversation in which the entire family got to talk and learn together. Adults could praise kids for seeking assistance. These responses send a strong signal that other people value a willingness to ask for aid and that seeking help is part of a path to success.

- A. Kids could be afraid to ask their parents for help.
- B. Seeking help could even be taught as socially desirable.
- C. In another study we told them that only one kid did poorly.
- D. Such reputational barriers likely require reputation-based solutions.
- E. The moment you ask for directions, after all, you reveal that you are lost.
- F. But if they are afraid to ask for help because their classmates are watching, learning will suffer.
- G. We then asked which of these characters would be more likely to raise their hand in front of their class to ask the teacher for help.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. incompetence *n.* 无能力;不胜任;不称职
2. reputation *n.* 名望;声誉
3. showcase *vt.* 展示;陈列

B. 长难句分析

To learn more about how children think about reputation, we created simple stories and then asked children questions about these situations to allow kids to showcase their thinking.

【分析】这是一个主从复合句。how 引导宾语从句,作介词 about 的宾语。to learn more about... 是动词不定式短语作目的状语。

【译文】为了更多地了解孩子们是如何看待声誉的,我们创造了一些简单的故事,然后问孩子们关于这些情境的问题,让孩子们展示他们的想法。

话题 1 校内活动

❶ 话题词块

1. school opening ceremony 开学典礼
2. extra-curricular/after-class activities 课外活动
3. lectures by experts 专家讲座
4. speech contest/competition 演讲比赛
_____ 发表演讲

5. _____ 参加
6. interact with... 与……互动
7. _____ 在……方面取得进步
8. _____ 实现某人的梦想/目标

❷ 话题句式

1. With the intention of _____ and _____, a campaign “Sunshine Fun Run” was launched by our school. (动名词作宾语)

为了提高学生的身体素质、营造运动氛围,我校发起了“阳光欢乐跑”活动。

2. Lately, we launched a Reading Salon, _____ on some psychological books and had heated discussions. (定语从句)

最近我们发起了阅读沙龙,在沙龙活动中,学生们分享了他们对一些心理学书籍的看法和思考,并进行了热烈的讨论。

3. We eagerly anticipate the lecture, **where the expert will elaborate on how to choose ideal universities and adjust ourselves to social demands.** (定语从句)

我们热切地期待着讲座,在讲座中,专家会详细阐述如何选择理想的大学、如何使自己适应社会需求。

4. I have harvested a rewarding experience, **through which _____ but also broadened my horizons of cultural communication.** (部分倒装句)

我收获了有益的经历,通过这次经历我不仅获得了与写作相关的知识,而且开阔了文化交流的视野。

5. _____ my teachers and friends _____ always gave me confidence **every time I was discouraged.** (强调句)

每当我灰心丧气的时候,我的老师和朋友总是给予我信心。

6. Games like kite flying and fun relay races will be organized _____ . (不定式作目的状语)

我们会举办放风筝和有趣的接力赛等游戏,让所有学生一起享受宝贵的时间。

❸ 应用文写作 [2023·北京东城高三一模]

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国好友 Jim 所在的学校即将迎来百年校庆。他参与准备活动,负责向来宾介绍学校的变化,问你有什么好的建议。请你用英文给他回邮件,内容包括:

1. 表示祝贺; 2. 你的建议。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

提示词:纪念日 anniversary

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

话题 2 比赛类

① 话题词块

1. a memorable experience 一次难忘的经历
2. a friendly football match 一场足球友谊赛
3. _____ 鼓励每个人参加……
4. _____ 下决心做……

5. _____ the coming competition 为即将到来的比赛做好充分准备
6. polish my speech draft 修改我的演讲稿
7. be awarded the first prize 被授予一等奖
8. My efforts _____ /bore fruits. 我的努力得到了回报。

② 话题句式

1. **To my surprise**, _____ the confidence **but also** encouraged me to have a try. (部分倒装句)

使我意外的是,她不仅给我自信心,而且鼓励我尝试一下。

2. During the following weeks, we practised our play **whenever we had time after school** _____ . (时间状语从句)

接下来的几周,我们放学后一有时间就排练剧本,直到我们认为我们为即将到来的比赛做好了充分的准备。

3. With cheers and applause, I was awarded the first prize.

在欢呼和掌声中,我被授予一等奖。

4. _____ that by getting involved in the competition, I had gained more self-confidence and enjoyed the pleasure of teamwork. (部分倒装句)

只有在那时我才认识到通过参与比赛,我得到了更多的自信,享受到了合作的乐趣。

5. Amazingly, we really did an excellent job and won the first prize, _____ . (定语从句)

令人惊讶的是,我们真的做得非常出色,并赢得了一等奖,这让我们很高兴。

③ 应用文写作 [2022·北京朝阳高三一模]

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校英国交换生 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他想报名参加主题为“魅力中国”(Charming China)的网络短视频大赛,向你征求创意,请你给 Jim 回信,内容包括:

1. 推荐拍摄内容; 2. 说明推荐理由。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua