



CANPOINT®

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高考复习方案

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作业手册
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WELCOME UNIT

(限时:35分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2024·江苏省南通市高三二模]

文体:夹叙夹议文 主题:人与自我 词数:351

Even now, I have vivid memories of my last day of high school. In my mind's eye, I'm cleaning out my locker, and then staring at the emptiness for a few extra beats before slamming it shut for the last time. I'm roaming the halls with my best friend, blissfully ignoring the bells going off every 50 minutes on schedule because, just today, we're allowed to break the rules. I'm sitting on my desk, swinging my feet, and shooting the breeze (闲聊) with my English teacher, Mr Carr, in a way that makes me feel almost grown up.

It was maybe my favourite day of the whole year. Like the final layer of the watercolour, the freedom and lightness I feel seeps (渗透) into the rest of my memories of that day and turns them just a shade rosier.

If the school year hasn't yet ended for you, consider what you can do to make the finale count. Why? Because when it comes to human memory, not all moments are created equal. Instead, our remembered experiences are disproportionately (不成比例地) influenced by peaks (the best moments as well as the worst) and endings (the last moments). Nobel Prize winner Danny Kahneman, who discovered this phenomenon, called this the Peak-End Rule. It suggests that our judgement of a past experience is largely based on its most extreme point and its end point.

I took advantage of the Peak-End Rule years ago, when my girls were young enough to want a bedtime story each night. I remember thinking that whatever conflict and stress had occurred that day, I could make the last moments count. I could end on a

note of calm and act like the patient mum I hadn't quite managed to be just hours before.

Don't mistake all moments as equal in significance. There's a reason why yoga classes end with savasana (挺卧式). There's a reason we eat dessert last. Do arrange endings thoughtfully. As Seattle Seahawks coach Pete Carroll might say: finish strong. Last impressions are especially lasting.

- () 1. What does the underlined word "blissfully" in Paragraph 1 mean?
- A. Calmly. B. Surprisingly.
C. Happily. D. Curiously.
- () 2. Which statement is TRUE about the Peak-End Rule?
- A. Peaks in life can be remembered better than endings.
B. The last moments matter the most in our memories.
C. Our judgement of the past is determined by first impressions.
D. The peaks and ends of experiences are easier to remember.
- () 3. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?
- A. How the author applied the rule to daily life.
B. How the author treated her daughters.
C. What struggles the author had in life.
D. Why the author read stories to her kids.
- () 4. Why is Pete Carroll mentioned in the last paragraph?
- A. To prove the Peak-End Rule can be used in sports.
B. To encourage readers to value the last moments of an experience.
C. To explain why last impressions are lasting.
D. To show the importance of doing sports.

Amelia, a ninth-grade student at Carson Middle School, wanted to help her grandmother who struggled to open bottle caps. She found a solution in her engineering class, where students were tasked with adapting existing products to make daily life easier for people with difficulties.

Amelia's creativity kicked in as she researched existing bottle-opening devices. "The shape and size of a cellphone are familiar," she said. To create a better bottle opener, Amelia used a piece of wood. It was shaped like a cellphone. Next, she put three holes in the wood. The holes were in different sizes so that they could match common bottle cap sizes. Each hole also had a layer of dried hot glue, providing a strong hold for the bottle caps. With a simple twisting motion, her grandmother could open bottles without assistance.

While addressing challenges those with learning disabilities, movement challenges and other issues face, students like Amelia used more than their maths, physics, and tool skills. They also learned about empathy (共情). "Empathy is looking at problems from another person's point of view," Amelia's teacher, Mark Bolt, said. "It's an important part of engineering. Engineers need to put themselves in their product users' shoes to build effective solutions. It was empathy, while watching friends and family deal with daily tasks, that pushed other students' projects."

Student Michael noticed how reading disorder made it difficult for his friends to follow along on pages full of text. Their brains tend to confuse the order of numbers, letters, and other images. So Michael created a small adjustable window-blind-style device. "My friend could separate small sections of text while reading," he said.

In the process, students tried different versions of their products to make the best one to show the class. Rather than having step-by-step directions for the projects, Bolt preferred to leave students'

creative paths open. "If we want to do better, we have to have a chance to fail," he said.

- ()5. What might be a solution to Amelia's engineering class task?
- A. To invent new products.
B. To better a hearing aid.
C. To raise money for the disabled.
D. To teach lower-grade students engineering.
- ()6. Why are the three holes' sizes different in Amelia's bottle opener?
- A. To make the opener easier to hold.
B. To make the most of space.
C. To beautify the bottle opener.
D. To ensure a wider use.
- ()7. What should engineers do while designing products according to Mark Bolt?
- A. Ask for the users' advice.
B. Improve their work effectiveness.
C. Be considerate towards their users.
D. Focus more on the people around them.
- ()8. How does Michael's device work?
- A. By putting small sections together.
B. By adding a dictionary to the text.
C. By putting words in different colours.
D. By focusing users' attention on specific reading areas.

㊦ 阅读七选五 [2024·山东省淄博市高三一模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:267

The power of peers

Do birds of a feather really flock together? People do tend to choose friends who are similar to them. Many behaviours spread socially. Activity in certain brain areas changes when other people are around. 1. _____ You can use the power of social relationships to gain healthier habits—and motivate others to do the same.

2. _____ Teens are especially responsive to peer influence. At the same time, the reward system in the teen brain becomes extra sensitive. Teens are just learning to explore the social world. Understanding other people's values and being influenced by them are important parts of socializing.

Research shows that even just having another peer around can change the reward response in the brain and also the risk-taking tendencies of teenagers. Some people seem to be more easily influenced than others and more sensitive to feeling included or excluded by others. 3. _____ But it's also a time that peer influence can help teens thrive if it gets them more involved with their community or helps them learn behaviours to get along with others.

It's the quality of friendships—not quantity—that really makes the difference. Friendships you feel you want to let go of may be low-quality. 4. _____ High-quality friendships provide understanding, support, and recognition of your self-worth. These types of friendships are steadier and more satisfying.

Spending time with friends can be especially helpful for people. Noticing that our behaviour is influenced by other people, we can be intentional and try to focus on the people who are doing the things we want to get into ourselves. 5. _____

- A. Adolescence is such a risky period.
- B. That can affect what you choose to do.
- C. Peer pressure can sometimes lead to competition.
- D. People care about what others think across all different age groups.
- E. They are linked to poor academic performance and behavioural issues.
- F. Sharing your healthy habits could also make a real difference to others.
- G. The number of friends you have determines your level of social influence.

II 完形填空 [2024·湖北省武汉市高三模拟]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自我 词数:242

I had never picked up a camera before my freshman year in 2012, when my journey to an artist began. For four years, I 1 G-Star School of the Arts, where my 2 for photography and film-making were awakened.

Having seen my first short film, my teacher came over, saying: "You got a good 3. Why not consider doing this as your profession? I think you've got a 4 in it." Then, it clicked. I, therefore, 5 my bank account and bought my first camera.

Since then, I was amazed by the 6 the world has to offer. I have to 7, though: I, shy and chicken-hearted, tended to capture nature-related scenes, 8 anything to do with people.

As I was 9 my way, I started photographing myself, the only one I felt 10 with. The camera soon became my strongest 11, serving as the tool for how I expressed myself. Gradually, I gained enough 12 to start taking photos of other people, greatly touched by how I was able to 13 the best in them through the lens (镜头).

Each year, I would look back on all of the shots I did that year and would 14 them to the first one I ever took in my career. Although the progress seemed substantial, I realized the key to growth as an artist is to never be 15. This allows me to create progressively better work year after year.

- ()1. A. designed B. attended
C. assessed D. arranged
- ()2. A. duties B. requests
C. passions D. needs
- ()3. A. heart B. hand
C. eye D. nerve
- ()4. A. future B. memory
C. schedule D. certificate
- ()5. A. opened B. closed
C. monitored D. emptied
- ()6. A. beauty B. sound
C. lesson D. chance
- ()7. A. admit B. judge
C. conclude D. negotiate
- ()8. A. envying B. avoiding
C. prioritizing D. recording
- ()9. A. winding B. losing
C. shooting D. clearing
- ()10. A. familiar B. comfortable
C. generous D. patient
- ()11. A. resolve B. voice
C. shoulder D. vision
- ()12. A. knowledge B. integrity
C. confidence D. insight
- ()13. A. bring out B. comment on
C. call for D. take over
- ()14. A. refer B. relate
C. apply D. compare
- ()15. A. self-conscious B. self-reliant
C. self-centred D. self-content

Unit 1 TEENAGE LIFE

(限时:35分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2024·湖北省高中名校联盟高三三模]

文体:议论文 主题:人与自我 词数:325

In Georgia students will be required to build “background knowledge” by reciting all or part of significant poems and speeches. The Arkansas plan calls for students to recite a passage from a well-known poem, play or speech. That’s it: an old-fashioned demand that students memorize the Gettysburg Address or Hamlet’s “To be or not to be” or Gwendolyn Brooks’ “We Real Cool” and recite it to an audience.

Most parents would probably call this a worthy exercise once abandoned for long, gathering the courage to speak in public and firing the adolescent imagination. Who could **object to** storing memorable words in teenage heads otherwise packed with short videos?

English teachers, that’s who. Modern educators view memorization as empty repetition, mechanical and prescriptive (规定的) rather than creative or thoughtful. Reciting texts from memory, they say, merely drops information into students’ minds. It’s **repetitive** learning instead of critical analysis.

That’s wrong. Recitation allows students to experience a text as a living thing, ready to be taken up by a new generation. Committing a poem or speech to memory means stepping into the author’s shoes and pondering what he meant. Deciding which words to stress when reciting means thinking about what those words mean.

In our age of social media and artificial intelligence, the practice of recitation has never been more needed. Memorizing classic words reminds us that they are alive.

Watch the faces of parents as they listen to their children urging us all towards what Martin Luther King called “a dream deeply rooted in the American dream”, or saying with Robert Frost, “I have been one acquainted with the night.” or with Shakespeare, “Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow...”.

When young reciters return to their seats, they know they have made **ageless** words their own. What parents and students feel at that moment transcends (超越) a good grade. For a few minutes, hardworking teens become King, Frost or Shakespeare.

- () 1. Why are educators against storing memorable words in teenage heads?
- A. Memorization is nothing but thoughtful learning.
B. Memorization is anything but repetitive learning.
C. Memorization does injure teenagers’ heads.
D. Memorization does no good to critical analysis.
- () 2. What is the author’s attitude towards recitation?
- A. Supportive. B. Objective.
C. Opposed. D. Unclear.
- () 3. What does the underlined word “pondering” in Paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Learning from. B. Reflecting on.
C. Bringing out. D. Arguing against.
- () 4. How does the author stress the importance of recitation in the social media and AI times?
- A. By giving examples.
B. By analysing causes.
C. By displaying methods.
D. By listing figures.

B [2024·广东省华南师大附中高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自我 词数:348

Increased **involvement** from grandparents can be crucial in a child’s development. From helping children navigate stressful situations to giving kids that little extra bit of love and care, grandparents play an important role in the well-being of a child. Now, there’s scientific data to back this up.

According to a study of over 1,500 children, conducted by Professor Ann Buchanan from the Department of Social Policy and Intervention at the University of Oxford in the United Kingdom, children who have tight-knit relationships with their grandparents tend to have fewer problems, both emotionally and when it comes to their behaviour.

Besides, children also have less difficulty when interacting and maintaining relationships with others.

Kimberly Agresta, the co-founder of Englewood's Agresta Psychotherapy Group, has also noticed in a study the significant benefits of allowing grandparents to be more involved in children's lives. "If parents regularly involve grandparents in their child's life early on, a child can develop real emotional closeness to their grandparents and begin to see them as a source of strong social support," she stated in an interview. "So a child will feel they have other adults, aside from their parents, who care about them in the same way, and this adds to their sense of **stability** and security."

She continued, "Stressful situations are less impactful to such children because they have other people in their lives who they have these attachments to and support from." This is because grandparents are generally not responsible for disciplining or raising the child, and they're able to love the child a little more freely and **unconditionally** than a parent, Agresta explained.

"Grandparents have a wealth of knowledge and information, and not only can they pass on valuable skills from real-life experience, but they can also share the past with their grandchildren," added Agresta. "They can serve as historians, sharing various traditions and stories when their own children were growing up, which creates a sense of continuity for a child." So it looks like it may be time to set up a play date for your kids with their grandparents!

- () 5. What is the impact of children spending time with grandparents according to Buchanan's study?
- A. Improved social skills.
B. Lower intelligence level.
C. Better academic performance.
D. Increased behavioural problems.
- () 6. How does Agresta probably describe grandparents' treating their children?
- A. More critical. B. More positive.
C. Less supportive. D. Less judgemental.

- () 7. What does Agresta talk about in the last paragraph?
- A. The features of grandparents' love.
B. Various roles grandparents take on.
C. The typical qualities of grandparents.
D. Grandparents' advantages over parents.
- () 8. How does the author mainly organize the text?
- A. By quoting a few people's opinions.
B. By analysing two scientific surveys.
C. By giving the findings of two studies.
D. By making comparisons between studies.

④ 语法填空 [2024·江西省部分学校高三二模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自然 词数:236

Hiking the Longji Rice Terraces (梯田) in southern China is something I would recommend for everyone to add to their bucket list. The name 1. _____ (literal) means "Dragon's Backbone" due to the fact that the rice terraces look just like a dragon's scales, while the mountain's summit 2. _____ (bear) a likeness to the backbone.

During my visit to Guilin, I decided to set out on a three-day hike through the famous Longji Rice Terraces. Known as the "Dragon's Backbone", the terraces were 3. _____ incredible sight as they stretched across the green hills in complicated patterns looking like ripples of water.

The hike 4. _____ (take) me through small villages set against the beautiful landscape. Local farmers were busy tending to the terraced rice fields that had been farmed for over 1,000 years. Along the paths, I passed orange groves and met friendly locals 5. _____ offered me fresh lychees.

At night, I stayed in simple home stays run by farming families. Over multi-course meals 6. _____ (feature) local specialties like sticky rice, I learned 7. _____ (much) about the terraces and village life. The feeling of community spirit and connection to the natural environment was unique.

Reaching the hike's end after three full days, I felt a profound 8. _____ (appreciate) of these ancient agricultural wonders carefully built into the landscape 9. _____ generations of families. The Dragon's Backbone terraces provided me with unforgettable mountain views 10. _____ cultural insights into rural China.

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自我 词数:265

The moment the boys entered the gym and saw the climbing walls towering over them, they got excited. But Stevie was a(n) 1, who was standing aside looking at his thin arms silently. Stevie didn't like climbing. It wasn't his 2. Getting along with people wasn't his thing, either. He just felt nobody liked or 3 him at school.

Then came Mr Taylor, the 4, who taught the boys some basic skills and 5 that everyone have a climbing partner and showed them how to protect their partner. The moment he finished, the boys couldn't wait to 6 themselves with a partner except Stevie. Noticing his 7, Mr Taylor raised his voice and said, "I need someone I can really trust to team up with!" Then his eyes 8 Stevie. "Me?" Stevie widened his eyes. "I guess." Hearing Mr Taylor's words, Stevie managed a 9 smile. He worked up the 10 and climbed up slowly. "Done it!" Stevie called from the top with excitement and later 11 safe on the floor. Now it's Stevie's turn to control the rope. He carefully watched as Mr Taylor climbed up to the 12, and then started to let him down, his heart racing wildly and his palms sweating uncontrollably. Finally, Mr Taylor dropped 13 down to the bottom and the boys burst into wild applause. From that day on, Stevie opened his heart to the people around him.

14 for what Mr Taylor had done, Stevie knew deep down in his heart that it was his teacher's

trust that allowed him to 15 his new self and others.

- ()1. A. exception B. trouble
C. example D. victim
- ()2. A. task B. time
C. thing D. job
- ()3. A. respected B. trusted
C. supported D. attracted
- ()4. A. doctor B. reporter
C. coach D. climber
- ()5. A. advised B. urged
C. advocated D. required
- ()6. A. match B. equip
C. arrange D. combine
- ()7. A. excitement B. embarrassment
C. fear D. tension
- ()8. A. fell on B. relied on
C. watched on D. reflected on
- ()9. A. sad B. sweet
C. wide D. weak
- ()10. A. decision B. courage
C. patience D. hope
- ()11. A. stayed B. dropped
C. landed D. lay
- ()12. A. wall B. roof
C. floor D. top
- ()13. A. carefully B. smoothly
C. painfully D. excitedly
- ()14. A. Sorrowful B. Thoughtful
C. Grateful D. Fearful
- ()15. A. embrace B. know
C. meet D. greet

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. object to 反对
2. repetitive *adj.* 重复的
3. ageless *adj.* 永恒的;永不显老的;青春永驻的
4. involvement *n.* 参与;加入;投入;插手
5. stability *n.* 稳定(性)
6. unconditionally *adv.* 无条件地

B. 熟词生义

1. fire *n.* (熟义) 火;火灾 *v.* 射击;解雇;开火;点火→*v.* (生义) 激励,激发
...gathering the courage to speak in public and **firing** the adolescent imagination. (阅读 A)

【译文】……鼓起勇气在公共场合发言,并**激发**青少年的想象力。

2. back *n.* (熟义) 背部,背;背面→*v.* (生义) 支持
Now, there's scientific data to **back** this up. (阅读 B)

【译文】现在,有科学数据支持这一点。

C. 长难句分析

Watch the faces of parents as they listen to their children urging us all towards what Martin Luther King called "a dream deeply rooted in the American dream", or saying with Robert Frost, "I have been one acquainted with the night." or with Shakespeare, "Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow..." (阅读 A)

【分析】as 引导时间状语从句(as they listen to their children...); what Martin Luther King called "a dream deeply rooted in the American dream" 是 what 引导的宾语从句;urging us all...or saying with...or with Shakespeare... 是三个并列结构。

【译文】看着父母的脸庞,他们倾听孩子们劝说我们朝着马丁·路德·金所称的“深深扎根于美国梦的梦想”前进,或者朗诵着罗伯特·弗罗斯特的诗句“我与夜晚相识已久。”或是莎士比亚的“明天,明天,明天……”。

Unit 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

(限时:35分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2024·山东省菏泽市高三二模]

文体:夹叙夹议文 主题:人与自我 词数:355

Travelling seemed like a **falsehood** to me. I grew tired of backpackers expressing too much praise about how petting a baby elephant in Thailand “transformed” them. Globe-travelling to me held no more promise than finding a few bills in the pocket of an old coat. I needed something deeper than an Eat, Play, Love moment.

One day, Vasilis, my Greek best friend, reminded me of our decade-old promise: after our final exams, I would visit his hometown in Athens. Maybe, it was time to **make good on** that promise.

I finally boarded the plane. Vasilis picked me up at the airport. I smiled, thinking how **improbable** this moment seemed all those years ago.

The decade-long wait proved to be well worth it. Every step through the ancient streets revealed new wonders. However, none of them truly mattered. What would forever alter my **perception** of travel was a chance encounter with a local.

Vasilis and I were wandering Athens when a special sound caught our attention—a rhythmic clinking disturbing the quietness of the residential street. Curious, we followed the sound to a humble workshop. Inside, a welder (焊工) gave no mind to our presence behind him. He wore no flashy protective suit—this was just another day for him, another dance with fire and metal that had become second nature. Under the sunshade, his orange cat rested in the comforting warmth...

As the man continued welding, I felt a bit of envy. I envied his peace and **contentment**. I admired the simplicity he embodied. I imagined the welder happy, finding fulfillment in his craft (手艺) and returning to his loving family ... The moment moved me to tears. Leaving the workshop, rain blending with tears, I realized how easily life’s poetry could pass unnoticed.

Home again in Montreal, I stop simply pursuing better things, better experiences and better people that are never grasped. I realize the real journey is inward—to appreciate life’s ordinary magic. That sure beats petting any baby elephant. I may not have returned home “transformed”, but I’ll always think of the welder and his cat.

- () 1. Which aspect of travelling makes the author feel uneasy?
- A. Shortage of adequate funds.
B. Discomfort in dietary habits.
C. Overstatement of travel’s effects.
D. Danger of petting baby animals.
- () 2. What drove the author to go to Athens?
- A. Meeting a commitment.
B. Exploring a unique landscape.
C. Receiving further education.
D. Escaping from the current life.
- () 3. What does the underlined word “poetry” in Paragraph 6 probably refer to?
- A. Poems written by masters.
B. Peace and simplicity.
C. Spirit of craftsmanship.
D. Special sounds in the street.
- () 4. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Friendship lasts forever
B. Travelling shapes a better self
C. Pursuit of happiness never stops
D. The ordinary makes extraordinary

B [2024·广东省佛山市高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:358

In the age of the **selfie**, taking photos of yourself has become a daily activity. Half of all teenagers regularly post selfies. But what happens when the desire for the best selfie starts damaging nature—or even ourselves?

Social media tourism is **dramatically** changing who visits natural places like Figure Eight Pools in Sydney’s Royal National Park. Many people are now

drawn to these places for the best selfie background. These new tourists, motivated to seek out photos and selfies, sometimes ignore warning signs or bans on drones (无人机). Thus, many people have been severely injured or killed by taking risky selfies and photos in dangerous locations. Additionally, drone use can cause environmental harm if drones catch fire or batteries leak.

The search for the perfect selfie can also harm animals, protected plants and even First Nations rock art. In some cases, selfies have become a long-term threat to ecosystems.

But for land managers, perhaps the biggest challenge is satisfying increased interest while keeping people safe. They are working to assist this new demand by reshaping nature to make better scenery—and keep visitors safer. At Morans Falls in Queensland's Lamington National Park, a famous view had been blocked by plants, driving some visitors to jump the fence at the viewing platform and stand directly on top of a very tall cliff (悬崖). As a solution, land managers have the trees trimmed (修剪) and then use the fallen branches to hide the track made by selfie-seekers.

These land managers are wondering why traditional measures like signs and warnings often prove **ineffective**? The answer may lie in social recognition. For many, the risk seems worth the reward if it means gaining admiration on social media. Nature-based content on popular social media platforms like TikTok often performs very well, giving other would-be influencers the motive to seek out new locations. This problem has been created by the combination of social media and human psychology. To solve it, we might look at how these two factors interact. Responsible selfie and tourism campaigns on popular social media platforms could be a start.

- () 5. Why are many people attracted to visit places like Figure Eight Pools?
- A. To appreciate the natural beauty.
B. To seek adventure and excitement.
C. To search for the ideal selfie setting.
D. To test the use of drones for photography.

- () 6. How is Paragraph 4 developed?
- A. By listing figures.
B. By giving examples.
C. By analysing causes.
D. By making comparisons.
- () 7. What leads to the failure of traditional measures?
- A. Risks are often ignored by people.
B. Rules are rarely followed by people.
C. Exploring new attractions is preferred.
D. Social media attention is valued more.
- () 8. What solution is suggested in the last paragraph?
- A. Launching tourism campaigns.
B. Promoting proper behaviours online.
C. Banning selfies in the natural landscape.
D. Restricting access to social media platforms.

II 阅读七选五

[2024·浙江省名校新高考研究联盟高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自我 词数:260

Things to remember on your first solo travel adventure

If you've ever thought about just taking a trip yourself instead of waiting for someone to join you, you're not alone. 1. _____ However, do you count yourself among the many who have tried it? If you're planning your own solo trip, here are four important things to keep in mind.

2. _____ Since you're travelling solo, how you choose to explore it is entirely up to you. This is your chance to do whatever you want whenever you want because this time, you're running the show.

Don't be afraid to talk to **random** people. Though there is someone who **poses a threat**, it's important to remember that not everyone is out to get you. 3. _____ That's because you're a novelty, a person from another country who is visiting theirs. Therefore, instead of putting on your headphones or instantly seeing them as weirdos, use this spontaneous chat as a chance to meet the locals or get recommendations for things to do during your trip.

Unit 3 SPORTS AND FITNESS

(限时:35分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2024·安徽省示范高中皖北协作区高三联考]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:307

The Dutch Headwind Time Trial Championship is only 8.5 kilometres long, but it is considered one of the hardest cycling challenges in the world.

If you've ever ridden a bike against a reasonably strong wind, you know just how difficult dealing with the extra drag can be. However, the Dutch Headwind Time Trial Championship only takes place during storms, when the wind force is expected to be at least 7, on the Oosterscheldekering storm barrier, which faces the North Sea.

The Dutch Headwind Time Trial Championship has been held almost every year on the Oosterscheldekering since 2013, gathering hundreds of cycling **enthusiasts** from all over the Netherlands. Participants are limited to 300, all of whom start in the same place, 30 seconds apart from each other. The cyclist who completes the 8.5-kilometre course first is declared the winner.

With weather conditions as bad as they are during this unique race, any kind of technical advantage can make a huge difference. Therefore, organizers try to level the playing field by **ensuring** that all participants use the same equipment—a single-speed aluminum Gazelle city bike with back-pedal brakes. The only things that can provide an advantage are fitness and endurance (忍耐力).

You might be wondering why anyone would want to torture their legs by pedaling against winds that could sweep a person off their bike, and that's a valid question, but the point is that many Dutch do. You may **get a glimpse of** the reason for their **enthusiasm** from the interview of a professional athlete, Lisa Scheenaard, who has won the last three editions in the women's category. **As she put it**, "For me, it's not just to win the champion but to

push myself physically and mentally. It inspires and changes me as a person. As a cyclist, that's the biggest part."

()1. What makes the championship so challenging?

- A. The length. B. The wind.
C. The procedure. D. The equipment.

()2. What do the underlined words "level the playing field" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Keep the race fair.
B. Grade the race.
C. Make the field flat.
D. Hold the competition.

()3. What can be learned from the text?

- A. Participants with determination are more likely to win.
B. Whoever has an interest in cycling can take part in it.
C. The championship has been organized every other year.
D. All participants are required to start in the same place at the same time.

()4. Why are so many Dutch enthusiastic about the championship?

- A. To compete and win the award.
B. To seek their fortune.
C. To challenge and improve themselves.
D. To keep their figure.

B [2024·河南省洛阳市高三四模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:358

Going to the gym can take time and effort; it often hurts, and it can be extremely **tiresome**. Most weight-related exercises are a **combination** of sets and reps (组和次). In order to see any significant change from any exercise, it will probably need to be repeated six to eight times, for a minimum of three sets, for about three months. For some, there's nothing more boring than endless miles spent running on a treadmill (跑步机).

But what if there were a way to relieve the tedium of exercise while still getting a good workout? Luckily for us, there's virtual reality.

Many VR games are played while standing. In order to play properly, the player is forced to move around swinging their arms or using their legs. After an hour of this on a regular enough basis, it's not surprising that many people unexpectedly find themselves a little fitter. There are already a number of virtual reality games which, intentionally or not, result in their player "getting a good sweat on" if played for enough time. For example, there's a first person shooter which forces the player to sidestep, duck and do other sports actions. That's cardio (有氧运动). Or there's a music game which forces players to shadow-box in order to hit the notes—that's an upper-body workout.

The potential for VR to help people get fit has been noticed by one company. They want to take the whole experience into the gym. They are making a resistance machine, designed to be used in combination with a VR headset. Players challenge a virtual **opponent** in a series of games, which results in a 30-minute full-body workout. However, the cost of the equipment is expensive and there are safety concerns to be worked out. So don't hang up your gym shorts just yet.

Although it's early days, for those of us who struggle to keep passionate about exercise, a new solution could be coming. And a world where a person can exercise and have fun at the same time might be something that many people would want—virtual or not.

- ()5. In Paragraph 1, the author mainly conveys that going to the gym _____.
- A. cannot avoid being hurt
B. is hard to hold on
C. makes sense in a short time
D. means three months of exercise
- ()6. What does the underlined word "tedium" in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?
- A. Boredom. B. Tiredness.
C. Expense. D. Inconvenience.

- ()7. What can be concluded about the 30-minute VR full-body workout?
- A. Several security problems have been solved.
B. The relevant equipment has complex designs.
C. It has turned out to be very effective and popular.
D. It may be unavailable due to some disadvantages.
- ()8. What's the author's attitude towards virtual exercise in the future?
- A. Indifferent. B. Positive.
C. Tolerant. D. Doubtful.

II 语法填空 [2024·吉林省普通高中高三三模]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与社会 词数:207

Last year, Chinese from far-off cities flocked to Rongjiang County to watch an amateur village football super league, the VSL, or, Cunchao. There was an audience of 50,000 once 1. _____ (attract) to just one game, with millions more watching on Weibo and Douyin.

Football in Rongjiang County has a time-honoured history, 2. _____ (date) back to the 1940s. Back then, villagers made appointments to "play football together", which could happen on any surface—whether it was on grassland 3. _____ on a concrete courtyard. At present, Rongjiang County has 14 standard football fields, all of 4. _____ open for free. Every village has 5. _____ (it) own team or even teams, with over 1,000 players registered in the county. Let's "play football together"—a line villagers have 6. _____ (repeat) said for over eight decades, has taken on an evolving implication with time.

The league's cultural 7. _____ (diverse) is another draw. During breaks in the matches, performances like the Grand Song of the Dong ethnic group, and the Lusheng dance of the Miao ethnic group were on show just on the pitch with their traditional ethnic costumes 8. _____.

People's hopes for the 9. _____ (harmony) countryside as well as the vigor of rural life 10. _____ (bring) out to the fullest in this Cunchao game.

II 完形填空

[2024·广东省广州市高中毕业班综合测试(二)]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自我 词数:238

I have had no interest in football for as long as I can remember. While my classmates played, I 1 to stay in the library. I never 2 the passion for the game and would throw away the sports section of the newspaper, as if it 3 the rest of it. As I grew up, I proudly wore my 4.

But occasionally, whether in a taxi or when meeting a friend's father, I found myself faced with a 5 opener like, "Terrible season we're having, eh?" or simply, "Who do you support?" My heart sank, knowing my response would unavoidably 6 them, despite their good intentions.

I realized that my 7 had closed off many conversations, outings, and even potential friendships I might have 8 enjoyed. Although I couldn't change the fact that I found football boring, I began to regret being a(n) 9.

Then I became a father. I didn't want my boy to 10 this valuable social experience, so I took him to watch the Lions play. During those matches, we sat close to the field, surrounded by families who had a genuine 11 with the players. My kid's questions kept me somewhat 12 in the game. Slowly, I started to 13 for the Lions.

During one **victorious** match, we even met David, the captain, who happily 14 for a photo with my son. 15, I had an answer to the question, "Who do you support?"

- ()1. A. preferred B. intended
C. wished D. pretended
- ()2. A. believed B. understood
C. noticed D. hid
- ()3. A. confused B. poisoned
C. defended D. preserved
- ()4. A. doubt B. smile
C. confidence D. dislike
- ()5. A. well-informed B. well-prepared
C. well-meant D. well-presented
- ()6. A. challenge B. disturb
C. amuse D. disappoint
- ()7. A. attitude B. personality
C. interest D. habit
- ()8. A. otherwise B. ever
C. still D. therefore
- ()9. A. loser B. fan
C. outsider D. passer-by
- ()10. A. go wild for B. turn away from
C. get the hang of D. miss out on
- ()11. A. agreement B. conversation
C. competition D. connection
- ()12. A. stressed B. engaged
C. successful D. busy
- ()13. A. cheer B. change
C. vote D. play
- ()14. A. danced B. waved
C. posed D. clapped
- ()15. A. Gradually B. Finally
C. Unexpectedly D. Luckily

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. enthusiast *n.* 爱好者;热心者
enthusiasm *n.* 热爱;热忱;热心
2. ensure *v.* 确保;保证
3. get a glimpse of 对……有初步的认识;瞥见;看一眼
4. as sb put it 正如某人所说
5. tiresome *adj.* 讨厌的;烦人的;令人厌倦的
6. combination *n.* 结合,联合;结合体,联合体
7. opponent *n.* 对手;反对者;竞争者
8. victorious *adj.* 胜利的;获胜的

B. 熟词生义

1. duck *n.* (熟义)鸭子→*v.* (生义)低下头,弯下身(以免被打中或看见);躲避
For example, there's a first person shooter which forces the player to sidestep, **duck** and do other sports actions. (阅读 B)

【译文】例如,有一款第一人称射击游戏迫使玩家侧步闪开、弯下身和做其他运动动作。

2. draw *v.* (熟义)描绘,描画→*n.* (生义)有吸引力的人(或事物)

The league's cultural...is another **draw**. (语法填空)

【译文】联赛的文化多样性是另一个吸引人的地方。

C. 长难句分析

And a world where a person can exercise and have fun at the same time might be something that many people would want—virtual or not. (阅读 B)

【分析】句子主干为 And a world might be something; 其中 where 引导的是定语从句 (where a person can exercise and have fun at the same time), 修饰先行词 a world; that many people would want 是 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 something.

【译文】一个人可以同时锻炼和娱乐的世界可能是许多人想要的——不管是不是虚拟的。

D. 好句背诵

For me, it's **not just** to win the champion **but** to push myself physically and mentally. (阅读 A)

【译文】对我来说,不只是为了赢得冠军,也是为了在身体和精神上激励自己。

Unit 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

(限时:40分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2024·河南省名校联盟高三模拟]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:326

Artificial intelligence (AI) is showing promise in earthquake prediction, challenging the long-held belief that it is impossible. Researchers at the University of Texas, Austin, have developed an AI algorithm (算法) that correctly predicted 70% of earthquakes a week in advance during a trial in China and provided accurate strength calculations for the predicted earthquakes.

The research team believes their method succeeded because they stuck with a relatively simple machine learning approach. The AI was provided with a set of statistical features based on the team's knowledge of earthquake physics, and then instructed to train itself using a five-year database of earthquake recordings. Once trained, the AI provided its prediction by listening for signs of incoming earthquakes within the background rumblings (隆隆声) in the Earth.

This work is clearly a milestone in research on AI-driven earthquake prediction. "You don't see earthquakes coming," explains Alexandros Savvaidis, a senior research scientist who leads the Texas Seismological Network Programme (TexNet). "It's a matter of milliseconds, and the only thing you can control is how prepared you are. Even with the 70% accuracy, that's a huge result and could help minimize economic and human losses and has the potential to remarkably improve earthquake preparation worldwide."

While it is unknown whether the same approach will work at other locations, the researchers are confident that their AI algorithm could produce more accurate predictions if used in areas with reliable earthquake tracking networks. The next step is to test artificial intelligence in Texas, since UT's

Bureau TexNet has 300 earthquake stations and over six years' worth of continuous records, making it an ideal location for these purposes.

Eventually, the authors hope to combine the system with physics-based models. This strategy could prove especially important where data is poor or lacking. "That may be a long way off, but many advances such as this one, taken together, are what moves science forward," concludes Scott Tinker, the bureau's director.

- () 1. How does the AI predict earthquakes?
- A. By identifying data from the satellites.
 - B. By analysing background sounds in the Earth.
 - C. By modeling data based on earthquake recordings.
 - D. By monitoring changes in the Earth's magnetic field.
- () 2. What does Alexandros Savvaidis intend to show in Paragraph 3?
- A. The ways to reduce losses in earthquakes.
 - B. The importance of preparing for earthquakes.
 - C. The significance of developing the AI prediction.
 - D. The limitations of AI algorithms in earthquake prediction.
- () 3. What does the follow-up research focus on?
- A. Conducting tests in different locations.
 - B. Applying the AI approach to other fields.
 - C. Building more earthquake stations in Texas.
 - D. Enlarging the database to train the calculation accuracy.
- () 4. Which words can best describe the earthquake-predicting technology?
- A. Stable but outdated.
 - B. Effective but costly.
 - C. Potential and economical.
 - D. Advanced and promising.

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:342

On September 7, 1991, the costliest hailstorm (雹暴) in Canadian history hit Calgary's southern suburbs. As a result, since 1996 a group of insurance companies have spent about \$2 million per year on the Alberta Hail Suppression Project. Airplanes seed threatening storm cells with a chemical to make small ice crystals fall as rain before they can grow into dangerous hailstones. But farmers in east-central Alberta—downwind of the hail project flights—worry that precious moisture (水分) is being stolen from their thirsty land by the cloud seeding.

Norman Stienwand, who farms in that area, has been addressing public meetings on this issue for years. “Basically, the provincial government is letting the insurance companies protect the Calgary-Edmonton urban area from hail,” Mr Stienwand says, “but they're increasing drought risk as far east as Saskatchewan.”

The Alberta hail project is managed by Terry Krauss, a cloud physicist who works for Weather Modification Inc. of Fargo, North Dakota. “We affect only a very small percentage of the total moisture in the air, so we cannot be causing drought,” Dr Krauss says. “In fact, we may be helping increase the moisture downwind by creating wetter ground.”

One doubter about the safety of cloud seeding is Chuck Doswell, a research scientist who just retired from the University of Oklahoma. “In 1999, I personally saw significant tornadoes (龙卷风) form from a seeded storm cell in Kansas,” Dr Doswell says. “Does cloud seeding create killer storms or reduce moisture downwind? No one really knows, of course, but the seeding goes on.”

Given the degree of doubt, Mr Stienwand suggests, “It would be wise to stop cloud seeding.” In practice, doubt has had the opposite effect. Due to the lack of scientific proof concerning their impacts, no one has succeeded in winning a lawsuit

against cloud-seeding companies. Hence, private climate engineering can proceed in relative legal safety.

- ()5. What does the project aim to do?
- Conserve moisture in the soil.
 - Prevent the formation of hailstones.
 - Forecast disastrous hailstorms.
 - Investigate chemical use in farming.
- ()6. Who are opposed to the project?
- Farmers in east-central Alberta.
 - Managers of insurance companies.
 - Provincial government officials.
 - Residents of Calgary and Edmonton.
- ()7. Why does Dr Doswell mention the tornadoes he saw in 1999?
- To compare different kinds of seeding methods.
 - To illustrate the development of big hailstorms.
 - To indicate a possible danger of cloud seeding.
 - To show the link between storms and moisture.
- ()8. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- Scientific studies have proved Stienwand right.
 - Private climate engineering is illegal in Canada.
 - The doubt about cloud seeding has disappeared.
 - Cloud-seeding companies will continue to exist.

II 阅读七选五

[2024·湖南师大附中高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:272

Floods can come from multiple sources. It can be a hurricane, failed dam, or overflowing river. The disasters can move quickly. 1. _____ It's important to know how to keep your family and belongings safe during such an event. Full preparation can put you at ease for its coming.

A flood is simply an event where water overflows a natural area and covers normally dry places. In general, there are two types. 2. _____ The soil in these areas can't absorb a lot of moisture. The water then rapidly runs off the surface resulting in a torrent (激流) of rapidly moving water. River flooding is when a river overflows its banks due to excessive (过多的) water and the situation can get worse if barriers such as a dam or levee (防洪堤) break as well.

A flood can be caused by many things. 3. _____ Living next to a river, dam, on the coast, or in a low-lying area puts you at risk of flooding.

There is no specific flood season. 4. _____ Any time there is a large amount of rain in a short period, flooding can occur. Man-made and natural disasters can also cause flooding outside of those months. For example, the collapse of a dam can cause a flood. A natural disaster, such as a tsunami, can also cause flooding on a massive scale.

5. _____ Using existing maps and examining low-lying areas can determine high-risk areas for flooding. Moreover, flood warnings are sent out to areas that could experience flooding when there is a large amount of rainfall over a short time.

- A. The rising river threatens people's lives.
- B. Floods can be preventable and predictable.
- C. Flash floods are more common in dry areas.
- D. And sometimes they come with little warning.
- E. The weather forecast accurately predicts all disasters.
- F. They include severe weather, geography, and other man-made factors.
- G. Generally, the period from spring to fall is considered a heightened risk for floods.

II 读后续写 [2024·浙江省绍兴市高三二模]

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Kevin woke to the blaring beep of his alarm clock. "Can't wait for that camping trip," Kevin thought, filled with excitement. As he was leaving home, his dad grabbed him by the hand and said, "Before you go, just tell me the directions where you and your friends are going to stay."

"But dad!" Kevin complained.

"No buts!" Kevin's dad added.

"Fine." Kevin told him the directions and left.

The three friends, Kevin, Jay and Nathan, had been planning this adventure for weeks, packing their stuff—tents, snacks, and a map—preparing for a 3-day outdoor exploration. Excitement ran through Kevin as they departed for their campsite. "This trip is going to be awesome," Nathan excitedly yelled as they set off. But little did they know that nature had a surprise in store for them.

The first day at the campsite was going great, they setting up tents, collecting firewood, and sharing stories. "Man, we nailed these tents," Kevin said. "I know it was easy really," Nathan replied. The friends were happy.

Yet towards night, as the dark clouds gathered overhead, the atmosphere shifted, and a sudden storm erupted with unforgiving anger. Rain poured down from the heavens like a relentless waterfall, transforming the peaceful campsite into a muddy battleground. Worse still, a huge tree was uprooted and crashed down with a deafening crack on their only means of escape—their car. Kevin's eyes widened in horror as he spotted the damaged wreckage beneath the fallen giant. "Our car!" he screamed over the howling wind, his voice a mix of disbelief and despair. "We're stuck here," he declared, his words barely audible against the backdrop of thunder and raindrops. They realized that their plans had been violently spoiled by forces beyond their control. The once quiet campsite now stood as a deserted battlefield, the fallen tree serving as a painful reminder of the unpredictable nature of the world around them.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

The next day, they found themselves facing the immediate problem of finding water. _____

Paragraph 2:

On the third night, a distant engine sound broke the terrible stillness. _____

Unit 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

(限时:35分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2024·山东省济宁市高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:323

A new data crowdsourcing platform, an **initiative** led by Dr Ioanna Sitaridou at Cambridge University, who has been studying Romeyka for the last 16 years, aims to preserve the sound of Romeyka, an endangered millennia-old variety of Greek. Experts consider the language to be a linguistic (语言的) gold mine and a living bridge to the ancient world.

Romeyka, which does not have a writing system and has been **transmitted** only in spoken form, is thought to have only a couple of thousand native speakers left in Turkey's Trabzon region. Extensive contact with Turkish, the absence of support systems to facilitate **intergenerational** transmission, and migration have all taken their toll on Romeyka. A large majority of native speakers in Trabzon are over 65 years of age and fewer young people are learning the language.

The newly launched Crowdsourcing Romeyka platform invites members of the public from anywhere in the world to upload audio recordings of Romeyka being spoken. "Speech crowdsourcing is a new tool which helps speakers build a database of spoken materials for their endangered languages, allows researchers to document these languages, and motivates speakers to appreciate their own linguistic heritage. At the same time, by preserving their language, it can help speakers achieve acknowledgement of their identity from people outside of their speech community," said Dr Sitaridou.

The innovative tool is designed by a Harvard undergraduate in Computer Science, Mr Matthew Nazari, himself a heritage speaker of Romeyka. Together they hope that this new tool will pave the way for the production of language materials in a naturalistic learning environment away from the classroom, but based instead around everyday use and community.

By engaging with local communities, particularly female speakers, Sitaridou has gathered the largest collection of audio and video data in existence and **amounting to** more than 29GB of sourced data, and has authored 21 peer-reviewed publications. A YouTube film about Sitaridou's fieldwork has received 723,000 views to date.

- () 1. Why is it necessary to preserve Romeyka?
- A. It is a variety of Greek.
B. It has a unique writing system.
C. It can generate commercial value.
D. It can strengthen the bond with the past.
- () 2. Which can replace the underlined phrase "taken their toll on" in Paragraph 2?
- A. Had a negative influence on.
B. Taken full advantage of.
C. Played a leading role in.
D. Thrown new light on.
- () 3. What does Paragraph 3 want to stress about the platform?
- A. Its prospect. B. Its originality.
C. Its significance. D. Its limitation.
- () 4. Which can best describe Dr Sitaridou's work?
- A. Conventional. B. Eventful.
C. Fruitful. D. Debatable.

B [2024·浙江省北斗星盟高三适应性考试]

文体:议论文 主题:人与社会 词数:370

There are close to 7,000 languages spoken on Earth. However, it's estimated that by the end of this century, up to 50% of them may be lost.

It's commonly thought that majority languages tend to be valued for being useful and for promoting progress, while minority languages are seen as barriers to progress, and the value placed on them is seen mainly as sentimental (感情用事的). But is sentimentality really the only motivation for preserving language diversity?

Speakers of endangered languages often live in remote areas with unique landforms. It is quite common for these languages to distinguish between hundreds more types of plants and animals than

those known to modern science. For example, in Southeast Asia, some tribes have discovered the medicinal properties of over sixty-five hundred plant species. This has led to many of landmark achievements in medicine.

It was once believed that the limits of one's language defined the limits of one's thought. This theory, called the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis (假说), has been largely rejected in favour of the improved version, which assumes that the language we speak does not set the limits of our thoughts, but it does direct our focus in certain ways. For example, English is a **tense-based** language. It's nearly impossible to talk about doing something without specifying the time—i. e. I went to the party(past), I'm going to the party(present), or I'll go to the party (future). This differs from Chinese, where it's perfectly reasonable to say, "I go to the party" without defining the "when". Thus, part of the richness of language is that it allows us to organize the world in so many unique ways.

Some languages **categorize** the world in ways so different from our own that they are difficult to conceptualize (概念化). The United States employed native Navajo speakers to create a system of message coding during the Second World War. The Japanese were never able to break it, and the "code talkers" are often cited today as having helped decide the outcome of the war.

As we've already seen, minority languages are valuable for many practical reasons. In conclusion, I'd say the short answer is yes—dying languages are certainly worth saving!

- ()5. What do people tend to think of minority languages?
- A. Valueless. B. Time-honoured.
C. Informal. D. Stable.
- ()6. How can we benefit from endangered languages according to the author?
- A. We can discover drugs in a much safer way.
B. We don't have to rely on modern medicine.
C. We can acquire a broad knowledge of nature.
D. We can learn how to protect plants and animals.

- ()7. Why does the author mention the Second World War?
- A. To correct the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
B. To prove the value of minority languages.
C. To show wars' role in preserving a language.
D. To explain ways to conserve some languages.
- ()8. What would be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Are majority languages worth valuing?
B. Are we willing to save dying languages?
C. Should endangered languages be saved?
D. Is the future of minority languages bright?

① 语法填空 [2024·安徽省蚌埠市高三四模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自我 词数:213

Language is naturally acquired when children are able to use it pleurably, and language acquisition by children 1. _____ (them) saves both time and labour, said English-language education expert Chen Yaping.

Based 2. _____ observation and study, the professor at the School of English and International Studies at Beijing Foreign Studies University and director of its Child Language Research Centre, said Chinese children 3. _____ (common) lack access to genuine English dialogues for learning and using 4. _____ language.

Chen 5. _____ (suggest) that children make use of dialogues that meet actual daily needs and read 6. _____ (grade) materials or picture books that match their cognitive (认知的) level and interest and which are of practical use.

She said that reading is a shortcut to learning English in a foreign language environment, as quality reading materials introduce children to genuine dialogue they can reproduce in real-life 7. _____ (conversation).

"Children read because they love to read, not because they are told that reading is important for learning English. We should allow them 8. _____ (give) up reading a book halfway through and pick up another one 9. _____ they are more interested in," said Chen.

She added that relieving anxiety, making children feel safe, and allowing them to experience a sense of 10. _____ (achieve) are vital to learning English.

文体:夹叙夹议文 主题:人与自我 词数:257

As a writer, I miss **rejection** slips. Not that I enjoyed receiving those pre-printed slips of paper, but at least when I got one, I was pretty sure that a flesh-and-blood 1 had put it in the envelope. And there was always the chance that I might see a handwritten sentence on the bottom, 2 the piece almost made it. When an editor at McCall's wrote, "I'm afraid I have to say no on this 3 piece, but try me again on another, would you?", it was almost as 4 to me as if she had said, "We'll 5 it and here is an advance for you."

Nowadays, rejection slips seem to have disappeared with the use of online **submissions**. Most editors don't feel it a must to 6 they have received, read, or considered your work because they receive so many 7 each day.

For me, there are three 8 of rejection slip pain. The first is 9 brought on by finding a flat "no" on a(n) 10 piece of paper, then followed by anger (how could they 11 a piece that is obviously so much 12 than most of the stuff they print), and, finally, rebirth: I will live to 13 a new piece another day.

Learning to 14 rejection seems like part of growing up as a writer. Despite the many letters of acceptance I have received, my **folder** of "Noteworthy Rejection Slips" is far 15 than that of "Noteworthy Acceptances", which indicates to me the fact: I still have some growing up to do.

- () 1. A. writer B. reader
C. mailman D. editor
- () 2. A. demanding B. indicating
C. suspecting D. arguing
- () 3. A. boring B. novel
C. lengthy D. particular
- () 4. A. thrilling B. upsetting
C. embarrassing D. amusing
- () 5. A. buy B. reject
C. check D. substitute
- () 6. A. prove B. determine
C. explain D. acknowledge
- () 7. A. proposals B. drafts
C. contributions D. instructions
- () 8. A. meanings B. stages
C. wonders D. rewards
- () 9. A. relief B. frustration
C. anger D. hesitation
- () 10. A. valueless B. expensive
C. characterless D. shiny
- () 11. A. make up B. put away
C. turn down D. insist on
- () 12. A. easier B. better
C. shorter D. longer
- () 13. A. print B. revise
C. download D. submit
- () 14. A. accept B. criticize
C. judge D. evaluate
- () 15. A. thinner B. fatter
C. older D. newer

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. initiative *n.* 倡议; 新方案
2. transmit *v.* 传输; 使通过; 传送
3. intergenerational *adj.* 两代间的
4. amount to 总计; 相当于
5. tense-based *adj.* 以时态为基础的
6. categorize *v.* 将……分类; 把……加以归类
7. rejection *n.* 拒绝
8. submission *n.* 提交; 看法, 意见; 屈服
9. folder *n.* 纸夹; (某些计算机系统中的) 文件夹

B. 熟词生义

1. document *n.* (熟义) 文件; 文献; 证件 → *vt.* (生义) 记录, 记载 (详情)
... allows researchers to **document** these languages... (阅读 A)
【译文】……使研究人员能够记录这些语言……
2. author *n.* (熟义) 作者; 作家 → *vt.* (生义) 编写; 著作; 写作
... and has **authored** 21 peer-reviewed publications. (阅读 A)
【译文】……已编写了 21 篇经过同行评审的出版物。

3. slip *v.* (熟义) 滑倒; 溜; 滑落 → *n.* (生义) 纸条; 小纸片

As a writer, I miss rejection **slips**. (完形)

【译文】作为一名作家, 我很怀念拒稿单。

C. 长难句分析

This theory, called the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis (假说), has been largely rejected in favour of the improved version, which assumes that the language we speak does not set the limits of our thoughts, but it does direct our focus in certain ways. (阅读 B)

【分析】句子的主干为 This theory has been largely rejected; called the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis 是过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰名词 theory; which 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 the improved version; that 引导宾语从句, 作 assumes 的宾语; we speak 为省略了关系代词 which 或 that 的定语从句, 修饰先行词 language.

【译文】这个被称为萨皮尔—沃尔夫假说的理论在很大程度上遭到了否定, 取而代之的是一个改进的版本, 它认为我们所说的语言并没有为我们的思想设定界限, 但语言确实以某些方式引导我们的注意力。