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作业手册
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Unit 1 A new start

(限时:30分钟)

I 阅读理解

A [2024·河北部分高中高三二模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:320

I am a **multisport** athlete and **seasoned** coach. When I was growing up, school wasn't really my thing, but sport very much was. Athletics connected me to my school community by giving me a sense of belonging and success even when I struggled in the classroom. When I entered education, I knew I wanted to be more than a coach on the field and court—I wanted to help students like me make meaningful connections to school through sports.

I designed a programme around the concepts of comfort and stretch zones. On day one, I set up a range of equipment for different sports across a field. In groups, students discussed sports that they felt comfortable and safe playing. They then took turns selecting their comfort sport on the field, doing a brief share, and playing with their group. Afterward, we had a class discussion on the importance of doing things that bring joy and passion, and how sharing that passion with others motivates us and the people around us.

On day two, with the same field design and sporting equipment, I introduced the idea of stretch zones. Students formed the same groups as on day one and discussed which sports were out of their comfort zone and more challenging to them. Some of my students were shy and others slightly frustrated as they struggled to perform the skills in sports in which they were not comfortable. Then we discussed, as a class, how even when something is challenging, if we recognize the difficulty and **intentionally** practise, we give ourselves the opportunity to overcome it over time.

The programme required more than just adjusting my curriculum (课程)—it also meant some changes to the way I taught. I found myself opening up to

my students and sharing my own hardships and successes with them. As a result, my students felt freer to be their real selves.

- () 1. What did the author think of sport when he was a student?
- A. It appealed mainly to seniors.
B. It led to a decline in his grades.
C. It helped him get attached to school.
D. It made him struggle in the classroom.
- () 2. Why did the author design the programme?
- A. To test some sports equipment.
B. To prepare students for a meet.
C. To push students to observe rules.
D. To bond students and the school.
- () 3. What was a problem facing the author on the second day of the programme?
- A. Some students feared challenges.
B. It was difficult to group students.
C. Students wanted material rewards.
D. The sports field became crowded.
- () 4. What can we infer about the author?
- A. He loves telling jokes.
B. He is a creative teacher.
C. He used to be very shy.
D. He is fond of safe sports.

B [2024·山东济南高三三模]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与社会 词数:339

Over 40 students with low vision study at a school in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. It was designed by Anand Sonecha, founder of an architecture company. Featuring a bright yellow entrance door, which **stands out** against the white walls, the school is decorated with a variety of sweet-smelling plants everywhere. Inside the classrooms, the walls feel smooth **in contrast to** the rough outside of the building. These all help students **familiarize themselves with** the area straightforwardly, without any trouble.

whatever works for you. Reflection allows you to learn from your experiences, develop strategies, and **stay committed to** your growth journey.

To foster growth thinking, expand your learning resources. Don't limit yourself to a single source of knowledge. 5. _____ It's really a lifelong project. Seek out different ideas to broaden your understanding of any given topic. The more you learn, the better equipped you are to adapt and grow.

- A. Consistency is definitely the key.
- B. Your confidence determines the end result.
- C. Looking back also helps you learn from your mistakes.
- D. Education can mean much more than sitting in a classroom.
- E. You may keep a journal to track your thoughts and milestones.
- F. By making a positive impact on others, you enhance your own growth.
- G. Remember, the greatest growth often happens outside of your comfort zone.

语法填空 [2024·云南曲靖高三二模]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与社会 词数:207

Every year, hundreds of international students travel thousands of miles to study in China, 1. _____ (leave) their homes and native

languages behind. As some of them **immerse** 2. _____ (they) in intensive Chinese language study at Tongji University in Shanghai, one unique assignment helps them **bridge** the miles 3. _____ lie in between—writing a letter home in Chinese.

The letter-home activity has become 4. _____ annual tradition in Tongji's pre-university Chinese programme. After months of studying vocabulary, grammar, and composition, students from all over the world 5. _____ (task) with composing a letter to their families, written 6. _____ (entire) in Chinese characters.

“At first, this activity was operated in a few classes. But when other students saw the letters on display, they took the initiative 7. _____ (write) letters home on their own,” explained Zong Qian, associate dean of the International School of the university.

As the letters started coming in, the teachers were impressed and touched by the students' efforts to express emotions across 8. _____ (culture). Zong noted that most of the students had zero prior Chinese ability 9. _____ arriving in Shanghai for the first time just months ago.

“We realized that these letters offered a special window into the students' experiences and 10. _____ (grow) in China,” said Zong. “The letters were very moving to read.”

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. multisport *adj.* (从事)多种运动项目的
2. seasoned *adj.* 经验丰富的;老到的
3. intentionally *adv.* 有意地,故意地
4. stand out 显眼,突出
5. in contrast to 与……形成对比;与……相比
6. familiarize oneself with 使自己熟悉……
7. visually-challenged *adj.* 有视觉障碍的
8. distinguish *v.* 辨别;区分
9. set...apart 使……与众不同
10. roadblock *n.* 路障
11. unfavourable *adj.* 不利的;不赞成的
12. stay committed to 致力于
13. immerse *v.* 使沉浸于
14. bridge *v.* 跨越

B. 长难句分析

1. Some of my students were shy and others slightly frustrated **as** they struggled to perform the skills in sports **in which** they were not comfortable. (阅读 A, Para. 3)
【分析】as 引导原因状语从句;in which 是“介词+关系代词”引导定语从句,修饰先行词 sports。
【译文】我的一些学生很害羞,而另一些学生则有点沮丧,因为他们很难在他们不擅长的运动中发挥技能。
2. Different areas are of different height and width, **which** makes the sounds and noises change according to the echo (回音) **produced** in these spaces. (阅读 B, Para. 3)
【分析】which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰前面整个句子;produced 是过去分词作后置定语修饰名词 echo。
【译文】不同的区域具有不同的高度和宽度,这使得声音和噪声根据这些空间中产生的回音而变化。

Unit 2 Exploring English

(限时:35分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2024·浙江北斗星盟高三适应性考试]

文体:说明文 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!

- () 1. What do people tend to think of minority languages?
- A. Valueless. B. Time-honoured.
C. Informal. D. Stable.
- () 2. 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.
- () 3. 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.
- () 4. 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?

B [2024·河北高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:335

For the past decade, one of the most linguistically (语言学地) diverse places in the world, square mile after square mile, has been my home: Queens, New York.

The **soundtrack** outside my door is extraordinary: on any given block, passing voices speak varieties of Polish, Ukrainian, Egyptian Arabic, Mexican Spanish, Puerto Rican Spanish, Dominican Spanish, and all the forms of New York City English they **give rise to**.

As a person who studies languages, I can usually distinguish them from one another, but understand only a part of what people are saying.

Users of Seke, a language from five villages in Nepal with 700 speakers, live a subway ride away. In certain stores, Albanians, Bosnians, Serbs, and Montenegrins all reunite, using the languages of the former Yugoslavia as if the country still existed. No group has a majority, or even 15 percent of the neighbourhood, and most are at just 5 or 10 percent. English acts, for the most part, as a vital lingua franca (通用语). This last point is crucial, because a city can be a haven (避难所) for diversity but also an end point.

My neighbourhood has its signature sound, but there are several dozen others that are just as diverse, each in a different way.

These are the places where the Endangered Language Alliance, the non-profit organization I **co-direct**, has recorded New Yorkers speaking more than 100 languages that the survey and other data sets say don't officially exist, and more than 700 in total.

That linguistic portrait makes clear that early-21st-century New York City is a last haven for endangered languages—ones that are being hounded out of existence elsewhere. And this deep linguistic diversity is among the least explored but possibly most important factors in New York's history and make-up. New York's soul can be found in the existence of these many, many languages, explaining New York's particular capacity for tolerance and its ability to “make room” for others.

- () 5. What is the author's occupation?
 A. An economist. B. A historian.
 C. A linguist. D. A reporter.
- () 6. What can be inferred about the languages in New York City?
 A. They are close to disappearing.
 B. They are mainly spoken by villagers.
 C. English is the most popular language.
 D. Many of them are not officially recognized.

- () 7. What does the underlined word “hounded” in the last paragraph probably mean?
 A. Protected. B. Threatened.
 C. Respected. D. Accepted.
- () 8. From which book might the text have been taken?
 A. *Language City*.
 B. *The Development of Languages*.
 C. *Endangered Languages in New York*.
 D. *The Importance of Language Diversity*.

II 语法填空 [2024·安徽滁州高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:209

Language is naturally acquired when children are able to use it pleasurably, 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) level and interest and are of practical use.

She said that reading is a **short cut** 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:新闻报道 主题:人与社会 词数:238

Tobias, a 35-year-old Belgian musician, has become popular on social media for his excellent grasp of the Shanghai dialect. He has been sharing his everyday experiences, which he 1 in Shanghai dialect, on video-sharing and lifestyle 2 Douyin and Xiaohongshu, winning thousands of followers and millions of 3.

In the videos, he speaks 4 Shanghai dialect, which many non-locals believe is as difficult to learn and 5 as a foreign language. He talks about walking on the city's streets, enjoying the food and music, and 6 his daily life in the city. Tobias started shooting and 7 these short videos for his own practice purposes. He didn't expect so many people would be watching them, following him and sending him 8 and encouragement.

Tobias did not **bury his nose in books** or 9 intensive study to learn Shanghainese. He said his learning 10 involved getting immersed in a language environment, having a positive attitude, and speaking 11 “without being afraid to make mistakes”. He was not thinking too much when he started learning the Shanghai dialect—it was just for 12.

Tobias said he did not expect he would 13 the promotion of the Shanghai dialect, but it would be an 14 and pleasure if his posts encouraged his followers to learn and pass on the dialect. “I believe a dialect is the heart of a local 15,” said

the musician.

- ()1. A. acts
C. competes
B. delivers
D. votes
- ()2. A. approaches
C. platforms
B. habits
D. communities
- ()3. A. likes
C. medals
B. dollars
D. chances
- ()4. A. ancient
C. modern
B. sweet
D. fluent
- ()5. A. understand
C. create
B. write
D. practise
- ()6. A. advancing
C. recording
B. searching
D. observing
- ()7. A. testing
C. selling
B. reviewing
D. posting
- ()8. A. notes
C. reports
B. comments
D. replies
- ()9. A. interrupt
C. conduct
B. assess
D. appreciate
- ()10. A. materials
C. objectives
B. methods
D. resources
- ()11. A. secretly
C. happily
B. slowly
D. bravely
- ()12. A. fun
C. fame
B. work
D. show
- ()13. A. stick to
C. focus on
B. contribute to
D. rely on
- ()14. A. advantage
C. honour
B. opportunity
D. option
- ()15. A. authority
C. custom
B. history
D. culture

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. medicinal property 药性
2. tense-based *adj.* 以时态为基础的
3. categorize *v.* 将……分类;把……加以归类
4. soundtrack *n.* 声带;声道;声迹
5. give rise to 产生;导致
6. co-direct *v.* 共同负责
7. acquisition *n.* 获得
8. short cut *n.* 捷径
9. bury one's nose in books 埋头读书

B. 熟词生义

signature *adj.* 标志性的;独特的 *n.* 签名
My neighbourhood has its **signature** sound, but there are several dozen others that are just as diverse, each in a different way. (阅读 B, Para. 5)

【译文】我所在的社区有自己独特的声音,但还有几十个其他的社区也同样存在多样化的声音,每种都各具特色。

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 A, Para. 4)

【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 version; that 引导宾语从句,作 assumes 的宾语; we speak 为省略了关系代词 which/that 的定语从句,修饰先行词 language。

【译文】这个被称为 Sapir-Whorf 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,但它确实以某些方式引导着我们的注意力。

Unit 3 Family matters

(限时:35分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2024·湖北武汉武昌区高三二模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:347

At the end of 2019, I learned that HereAfter AI, whose goal is to let the living communicate with the dead, was looking for applicants of its new AI project. Interested in what it was **promising**, I applied to test the software on my very-much-alive parents.

At first, I thought it would be just a fun project to see what was technologically possible. Then their health condition added some urgency to the experiment. I was frightened that my parents might die since my father had been diagnosed with cancer and my mother was recently developing symptoms of early Alzheimer's disease, and that with the distance between us, I might never have the chance to say goodbye.

The first step was an interview. My parents were asked questions by a technician for hours—about everything from their earliest memories to what they believe will happen after they die. Whether through **illness-generated** concerns or a willingness to humour their daughter, my parents put up zero resistance. The company then took their responses and started to create the voice assistants. A few months later, my **virtual** parents arrived via e-mail **attachment**.

When I communicated with them through the app on my phone, my hands were shaking. I hadn't seen my actual, real parents for six months. They told me personal stories I'd never heard. They gave me life advice and told me things about their childhoods, as well as my own. It was mesmerizing.

Personally, I have mixed feelings about my experiment. I'm glad to have my virtual parents. They've enabled me to learn new things about my parents, and it's comforting to think that those bots will be there even when my parents aren't. On the other hand, I can't help but find it sad that it took a stranger interviewing my parents for me to properly appreciate the complex people they are. But I feel

lucky to have had the chance to grasp that—and to still have the precious opportunity to spend more time with them and learn more about them, face to face, no technology involved.

- () 1. Why did the author initially join the AI project?
- A. To preserve her parents' voice.
B. To test out the new technology.
C. To learn more about her parents' life.
D. To remove the worry about her parents' health.
- () 2. What can we learn about the author's parents?
- A. They liked talking a lot.
B. They died of the illnesses.
C. They provided data for the project.
D. They opposed joining the project at first.
- () 3. What does the underlined word "mesmerizing" mean in Paragraph 4?
- A. Fascinating. B. Alarming.
C. Inspiring. D. Entertaining.
- () 4. What does the author realize at last?
- A. AI means never saying goodbye to our parents.
B. The real connection with our parents matters most.
C. The advances in AI technology have pros and cons.
D. AI allows us to learn more about our virtual parents.

B [2024·广东广州华南师大附中高考适应性测试]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 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 are 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 about 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 grandchildren?
- 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.

C [2024·福建泉州高三适应性测试]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:335

"You're so smart!"—this encouraging response to children's maths performance is commonly heard. Recently, a new study, conducted by the University of Georgia, found that encouraging children with responses related to their personal characteristics or inborn abilities might weaken their maths motivation and achievement over time.

Parents who make comments linking their children's performance to personal characteristics like intelligence are using what's referred to as person responses. In contrast, parents who link their children's actions, such as efforts or strategy use, to their performance are using process responses.

For the study, researchers asked more than 500 parents to report on how they responded to their children's maths performance and their maths belief and goals. Children were assessed in two waves across a year to measure their maths motivation and achievement.

The results show that parents who view maths ability as changeable are more likely to give process responses focused on their children's strategy use and efforts rather than their intelligence or other personal characteristics. In contrast, parents who believe maths ability is unchangeable and that maths failure can't be constructive give more person responses. Parents with high expectations for their children give a combination of both responses. While responses **highlighting** strategy and efforts are not related to any achievement outcomes, children who receive more responses about their personal characteristics—in particular, related to failure—are more likely to avoid harder maths problems, exhibit higher levels of maths anxiety, and score lower on maths achievement tests.

Because person responses predict poor maths adjustment in children over time, researchers suggest parents limit this type of responses at home. Another recommendation for parents is to think about their own belief and goals for their kids and examine how these might lead them to respond in person or process ways. Simply telling parents to avoid talking about maths ability may not be enough. Focusing less on how children perform and more on their strategy and enjoyment of maths might be a more effective way to enhance motivation.

- () 9. Which of the following is an example of process responses?
- You are a lucky dog.
 - Running is in your blood.
 - What works well for your study?
 - Why are you such a maths genius?
- () 10. What can be inferred from the study results?
- Parents prefer to give more process responses.
 - Children are more likely to be affected by maths anxiety.
 - Process responses help with children's maths achievement.
 - Person responses can discourage children from learning maths.
- () 11. What do researchers advise parents to do?
- Restrict person responses.

- Defend their own belief.
 - Stress children's performance.
 - Ignore children's maths problems.
- () 12. Which can be a suitable title for the text?
- The strategy children adopt to learn maths helps
 - The way parents talk to children on maths matters
 - Responses to enhance children's maths performance
 - Suggestions for parents to teach their children maths

应用文写作 [2024·浙江杭州高三二模]

本学期你校开设了每周一节的英语文学阅读课,请你就此写一篇短文向学校英文报 Student Voice 栏目投稿,内容包括:

- 课程介绍(目的、内容、上课方式等);
- 你的收获。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

English literature reading class opens a new world

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

- promise *v.* 许诺;保证;预示
- illness-generated *adj.* 疾病引发的
- virtual *adj.* 虚拟的;很接近的;事实上的
- attachment *n.* (电子邮件的)附件;(机器的)附加装置;爱慕;忠诚
- back up 支持;证实……的话;备份;倒车;后退
- tight-knit *adj.* 关系密切的;紧密团结的
- stability *n.* 稳定(性);稳固(性)
- discipline *v.* 管教;处罚;自我控制 *n.* 自制力;纪律;学科
- highlight *v.* 突出;强调;使醒目 *n.* 最好或最精彩的部分

B. 熟词生义

- put up 进行(抵抗);张贴;举起;建造;留宿
Whether through illness-generated concerns or a willingness to humour their daughter, my parents **put up** zero resistance. (阅读 A, Para. 3)

【译文】无论是出于对疾病的担忧,还是出于对女儿的迁就,我的父母都没有任何的抵触。

- navigate *v.* 找到正确方法(对付困难复杂的情况);导航;驾驭

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. (阅读 B, Para. 1)

【译文】从帮助孩子应对压力到给孩子一点额外的爱和照顾,祖父母在孩子的幸福生活中扮演着重要的角色。

C. 长难句分析

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. (阅读 B, Para. 2)

【分析】conducted by... 是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰 study; who 引导定语从句,修饰主句主语 children; 主句的谓语和宾语分别是 tend 和 to have fewer problems; when 引导时间状语从句。

【译文】根据英国牛津大学社会政策与干预系的安·布坎南教授对 1500 多名儿童进行的一项研究,与祖父母关系密切的孩子在情绪和行为方面出现的问题往往更少。

Unit 4 Friends forever

(限时:35分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2024·湖南长沙一中高三月考]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:367

“It’s a natural question,” Dr Holt-Lunstad said about the “ideal” number of friends. “Just like we have guidelines and recommendations for the amount of sleep we get and how physically active we are, this is health relevant.” While she and other friendship researchers admit there aren’t many studies that have specifically tackled the question of how many friends people should aim for, those that have been done offer a range.

Dr Degges-White recently conducted a survey of 297 adults, which has not been published or **subject to** peer review but found that 55 percent of participants believed two to three close friends was ideal, while 31 percent thought four to six was the goal. But friendship and **intimacy** are subjective, and there isn’t a widely used scale researchers share to define those concepts across studies. It’s also unclear how social media factors into all of this, as research suggests the size of a person’s online network may not have any meaningful impact on their **perceived** well-being.

While friendship research offers some standards, it may be more useful for most of us to consider if you need more friends. Dr Marisa Franco recommends starting with a fairly obvious but powerful question: Do I feel lonely? “Also, different people bring out different parts of us. So when you have a larger friend group, you’re able to experience this side of yourself that loves golf, and this side that loves cars,” she added. “If you feel like your identity has sort of shrunk, or you’re not feeling quite like yourself, that might indicate you need different types of friends.”

Of course, making friends in adulthood isn’t always easy. Research shows people struggle with it because they find it difficult to trust new people. For those reasons, it is often easier to start by **reawakening** old relationships. The amount of time you actually spend with your friends matters, too. Franco suggests that on average, very close friendships

tend to take around 200 hours to develop. But spending time with friends you feel ambivalent (情绪复杂的) about—because they’re unreliable, critical, competitive or any of the many reasons people get under our skin—can be bad for your health.

() 1. Which statement would Dr Holt-Lunstad probably agree with?

- A. Healthy friendships contribute to quality sleep.
- B. There have been guidelines for making friends.
- C. Two to six close friends may be the most ideal.
- D. Friendships can be the crucial factor in well-being.

() 2. How was Dr Degges-White’s survey?

- A. It summarized the statistics in previous studies.
- B. It set standards on the exact number of friends.
- C. It distinguished between friendship and intimacy.
- D. It dismissed the influences of social media factors.

() 3. According to Franco, you have to make new friends if _____.

- A. your friend circle is large enough
- B. you have a wide range of hobbies
- C. your personal identities are restricted
- D. you lead an unhappy adulthood life

() 4. What matters in maintaining close friendships according to Franco?

- A. Quantities of time.
- B. Meeting frequency.
- C. Your healthy moods.
- D. Personalities of friends.

B [2024·浙江杭州高三二模]

文体:议论文 主题:人与自我 词数:340

Is forgiveness against our human nature? To answer our question, we need to ask a further question: What is the essence of our humanity? **For the sake of simplicity**, people consider two distinctly different views of humanity. The first view involves

dominance and power. In an early paper on the psychology of forgiveness, Droll (1984) made the interesting claim that humans' essential nature is more aggressive than forgiving allows. Those who forgive are against their basic nature, much to their harm. In his opinion, forgivers are **compromising** their well-being as they offer mercy to others, who might then take advantage of them.

The second view involves the theme of cooperation, mutual respect, and even love as the basis of who we are as humans. Researchers find that to fully grow as human beings, we need both to receive love from and offer love to others. Without love, our connections with a wide range of individuals in our lives can fall apart. Even common sense strongly suggests that the will to power over others does not make for harmonious interactions. For example, how well has slavery worked as a mode of social harmony?

From this second viewpoint of who we are as humans, forgiveness plays a key role in the biological and psychological **integrity** of both individuals and communities because one of the outcomes of forgiveness, shown through scientific studies, is the decreasing of hatred and the **restoration** of harmony. Forgiveness can break the cycle of anger. At least to the extent that the people from whom you are estranged accept your love and forgiveness and are prepared to make the required adjustments. Forgiveness can heal relationships and reconnect people.

As an important note, when we take a classical philosophical perspective, that of Aristotle, we see the distinction between potentiality and actuality. We are not necessarily born with the capacity to forgive, but instead with the potential to learn about it and to grow in our ability to forgive. The actuality of forgiving, its actual application in conflict situations, develops with practice.

- ()5. What is Droll's idea about forgiveness?
- A. People should offer mercy to others.
 - B. Aggressive people should learn to forgive.
 - C. Forgiveness depends on the nature of humanity.
 - D. People who forgive can have their own welfare affected.
- ()6. What does the example in Paragraph 2 illustrate?
- A. To forgive is to love.

- B. To dominate is to harm.
 - C. To fight is to grow.
 - D. To give is to receive.
- ()7. What is the writer's attitude towards forgiveness?
- A. Favourable.
 - B. Reserved.
 - C. Objective.
 - D. Sceptical.
- ()8. What is the message of the last paragraph?
- A. Forgiveness is in our nature.
 - B. Forgiveness grows with time.
 - C. It takes practice to forgive.
 - D. Actuality is based on potentiality.

㊦ 阅读七选五 [2024·山东日照高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:267

Can you tell when your friends are happy or going through a difficult time? Whether you have one or two **besties** or are part of a group, building and keeping friendships is a skill we all learn.

1. _____ Research shows it might even help you fight off colds.

Friendship is a special connection you have with another person, and it comes in all shapes and sizes. You could chat for ages or **giggle at** things other people don't find funny. You don't expect the other person to be fun all the time. 2. _____ Friends don't always enjoy the same sports or hobbies but they encourage each other anyway. Experts say good friendship is a strong, stable connection. It makes you feel positive and it's not one-sided.

3. _____

Good friends are good for your health because they make you feel happy, confident and less stressed. Sharing your feelings and ideas with someone else isn't just fun. 4. _____ Author Lydia Denworth says friendship is good for you because it boosts your immune system and helps your body stay healthy. Having good, strong friendships is as important as diet and exercise.

5. _____ Making time for your mates sounds obvious but it's not always easy to see them when you are busy. Try sending a message or arranging a walk or bike ride to have time to chat. Talking about your feelings lets your friends know you trust them and gives them a chance to do the same. If you think a friend is feeling down, find a quiet moment to ask if everything's OK and listen closely to their answers.

- A. Making new friends takes much time and effort.
- B. You both give each other support when you need it.
- C. And you may know when the other has had a bad day.
- D. It builds trust and helps you understand each other better.
- E. Being a friend is one of the most important skills we can learn.
- F. That's good news because hanging out with your friends is fun.
- G. As well as lifting up others, friendship can boost your well-being too.

㊦ 完形填空 [2024·安徽六安高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自我 词数:245

Being vulnerable (脆弱的) is not a choice. In our life it is a 1. What we do with vulnerability can either 2 doors to deeper connections, or build walls that prevent progress and fulfillment.

Vulnerability 3 the state of being exposed to the possibility of being harmed, either physically or emotionally. It's part of human 4 because we are vulnerable in some way at all times. We are vulnerable to viruses, accidents, misunderstandings and pains caused by whatever reasons. The only 5 we really have is whether to 6 it or not.

When some people claim that they have no vulnerability, they are 7 to develop meaningful social connections with others. They are just 8. No one likes to spend much time with people who are dishonest or 9 to open up their feelings. Most of the time, a great 10 starts by exchanging each other's vulnerability.

Indeed, it's not easy for us to admit our vulnerability in front of others. In order to protect ourselves, we tend to 11 with fear. But in fact, when we are vulnerable with people, we have

signaled that they can also 12 share their anxieties. And we don't have to worry too much about the results because a far more common reaction of people is to respect our 13 instead of laughing at us. Under this shared circumstance, we become less 14 by vulnerability and also we strengthened a(n) 15.

- ()1. A. goal B. trick
C. secret D. reality
- ()2. A. open B. decorate
C. close D. design
- ()3. A. turns out B. consists of
C. refers to D. relies on
- ()4. A. habits B. faith
C. rights D. nature
- ()5. A. approach B. option
C. experience D. reason
- ()6. A. follow B. analyse
C. remove D. acknowledge
- ()7. A. eager B. tired
C. difficult D. excited
- ()8. A. hesitating B. complaining
C. cheating D. waiting
- ()9. A. motivated B. unwilling
C. puzzled D. unafraid
- ()10. A. friendship B. wealth
C. performance D. thought
- ()11. A. deal B. meet
C. agree D. struggle
- ()12. A. obviously B. cautiously
C. safely D. gratefully
- ()13. A. preference B. decision
C. emotion D. bravery
- ()14. A. affected B. impressed
C. occupied D. touched
- ()15. A. characteristic B. relationship
C. action D. standard

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

- 1. subject to 使经受,使遭受;取决于,视……而定
- 2. intimacy *n.* 亲密;密切
- 3. perceived *adj.* 感知到的
- 4. reawaken *v.* 勾起,唤起,再次引发(感情、回忆等)
- 5. for the sake of 为了
- 6. simplicity *n.* 简单(性);容易(性);质朴,淳朴
- 7. dominance *n.* 主导地位,支配地位;优势;主导,支配
- 8. compromise *v. & n.* 妥协,折中
- 9. integrity *n.* 完整,完好;诚实正直
- 10. restoration *n.* 整修,修复;恢复

- 11. bestie *n.* 最好的朋友;闺蜜;好哥们儿
- 12. giggle at 对……咯咯地笑;傻笑

B. 熟词生义

note *n.* 值得注意之处;短笺,便条;笔记,记录;注释,批注;音符;纸币;语气;气氛 *v.* 注意,留意;指出,特别提到

As an important **note**, when we take a classical philosophical perspective, that of Aristotle, we see the distinction between potentiality and actuality. (阅读 B, Para. 4)

【译文】需要特别注意的是,从亚里士多德的古典哲学视角来看,我们可以看到潜力和现实之间的区别。

Unit 5 Into the wild

(限时:35分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2024·河南高三诊断卷]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与自然 词数:368

Arctic reindeer (驯鹿) are quite busy in the summer—eating when the sun shines around the clock and the food is abundant. Like other ruminants (反刍动物), reindeer spend a great amount of time chewing on cud (反刍的食物), making it smaller and easier to digest. Finding time to sleep among all this cud chewing might be tough. But not if the reindeer could sleep while chewing.

To find out if the reindeer could actually sleep-eat, neuroscientist Melanie Furrer and her colleagues trained four female reindeer to tolerate a pen and electrodes (电极) on shaved patches of skin. The researchers were looking for the brainwaves that appear during non-REM sleep, a deep, **restorative** sleep stage. These waves appeared when the reindeer were chewing cud, though the chewing motion itself made it hard to say whether the signal was **identical** to that of a regular sleep session. “We couldn’t go into detail by looking only at the brainwaves, because this chewing disturbs it a bit,” says Furrer.

Still, other signs also pointed to sleep while chewing. The reindeer were calm while chewing, often with their eyes closed. “They were in a very relaxed state that resembles (像) the body position of non-REM sleep,” Furrer says. “Light noise from neighbouring reindeer was less likely to be noticed by a ruminating reindeer than usual. When reindeer are kept awake, they need catch-up recovery sleep. But time spent chewing decreased the time spent on recovery sleep.”

“Unlike fur seals, ducks and **long-haul** flying frigatebirds, reindeer show signs of sleeping with both sides of their brains while chewing. Figuring out exactly how reindeer pull this off would be interesting,” Furrer says. “Studying various forms of sleep might lead to insights into sleepwalking in people, a poorly understood and potentially dangerous sleep disorder.”

“Reindeer need time and space to be quiet and to have peace, to ruminate,” says Wagner, a scientist of the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research in Tromsø. “This paper for the first time shows that this is a very real, physiological requirement to have enough peace to ruminate undisturbed in order to cover the sleep requirements.”

- () 1. Why do reindeer need time to chew the cud?
- A. For better taste.
B. For better digestion.
C. For more nutrition.
D. For more enjoyment.
- () 2. Which of the following statements might Furrer agree with?
- A. It is harder to disturb ruminating reindeer.
B. The research process was recorded in great detail.
C. Reindeer weren't fully relaxed even when sleeping.
D. The sleep form of reindeer resembles that of sleepwalkers.
- () 3. What does Wagner think of Melanie Furrer and her colleagues' research paper?
- A. Complicated. B. Incredible.
C. Comprehensive. D. Pioneering.
- () 4. What's the best title for the text?
- A. Sleep-eating makes reindeer busy
B. Reindeer need recovery sleep
C. Reindeer can sleep while chewing
D. Reindeer need time and space to ruminate

B [2024·湖北八市高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:334

Birders get nervous when they see landscapes covered in wind turbines (涡轮机). When the wind gets going, their blades (叶片) can turn around at well over 200 km per hour. It is easy to imagine careless birds getting cut into pieces and wind turbines do indeed kill at least some birds. But a new analysis of American data suggests the numbers are negligible, and have little impact on bird populations.

Erik Katovich, an economist at the University

of Geneva, made use of the Christmas Bird Count, a citizen-science project run by the National Audubon Society. Volunteers count birds they spot over Christmas, and the society gathers the numbers. He assumed, reasonably, that if wind turbines harmed bird populations, the numbers seen in the Christmas Bird Count would drop in places where new turbines had been built. Combining bird populations and species maps with the locations and construction dates of all wind turbines, he found building turbines had no **noticeable** effect on bird populations.

Instead of limiting his analysis to wind power alone, he also examined oil-and-gas extraction (开采), which has boomed in America over the past couple of decades. Comparing bird populations to the locations of new gas wells revealed an average 15% drop in bird numbers when new wells were drilled, probably due to a combination of noise, air pollution and the **disturbance** of rivers and ponds that many birds rely upon. When drilling happened in migration centres, feeding grounds or breeding locations, bird numbers instead dropped by 25%.

Wind power, in other words, not only produces far less planet-heating carbon dioxide and methane than do fossil fuels. It appears to be significantly less damaging to wildlife, too. Yet that is not the impression you would get from reading the news. Dr Katovich found 173 stories in major American news media reporting the supposed negative effects that wind turbines had on birds in 2020, compared with only 46 stories discussing the effects of oil-and-gas wells.

- () 5. What does the underlined word “negligible” in Paragraph 1 mean?
- A. Insignificant. B. Inaccurate.
C. Inconsistent. D. Indefinite.
- () 6. What is Dr Katovich’s conclusion based on?
- A. Previous studies.
B. Relevant data.
C. Reasonable prediction.
D. Experiment results.
- () 7. What message does Paragraph 3 mainly try to convey?
- A. Oil-and-gas extraction has expanded in America.

- B. Birds are heavily dependent on rivers and ponds.
C. Many factors lead to the decline of bird populations.
D. Well drilling poses a serious threat to birds’ survival.

- () 8. Which of the following may Dr Katovich agree with?
- A. Wind turbines could share the sky with wildlife.
B. More evidence is needed to confirm the finding.
C. Wind power will be substituted for fossil fuels.
D. Wind turbines deserve wider media coverage.

II 语法填空 [2024·浙江宁波十校高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:199

One of the most endangered animals in the world is the Siberian tiger, 1. _____ (know) as the Northeast Tiger in China. There are less than 500 of these beautiful animals still living in the wild. The Siberian tiger is the largest of all tigers. 2. _____ adult male can grow up to 3.3 metres in 3. _____ (long) and weigh as much as 300 kilograms.

Long ago, Siberian tigers were all over Northeast Asia and Russian Far East. 4. _____, today they are found mainly along the Chinese-Russian border and 5. _____ (possible) in DPRK. The main reason for their decrease in numbers is the disappearance of their natural habitat. Fortunately, steps 6. _____ (take) to save this magnificent creature in recent years and as a consequence numbers are 7. _____ the rise.

There is also a fairly large population of Siberian tigers in zoos, some of 8. _____ are expected to be reintroduced to the wild. Of course, they would need to learn how to hunt and take care of 9. _____ (they), and this is easier said than done. Another big issue is the problem of space. At present, there just is not enough 10. _____ (spoil) forest available to support reintroducing many Siberian tigers into the wild.

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自然 词数:271

When Anika Puri visited India with her family years ago, she was surprised to come across a market in Bombay filled with rows of ivory jewellery (象牙饰品) and statues. 1, ivory trade has been illegal for more than 30 years, and elephant hunting has been 2 in India since the 1970s.

“I was quite 3,” the 17-year-old recalls. “Because poaching (偷猎) is illegal, how come it is still such a big issue?”

Curiously, Puri did some research and discovered a shocking 4: Africa’s forest elephant population had 5 by about 62 percent between 2002 and 2011. Years later, the numbers continued to drop. Puri, a wildlife lover, wanted to do something to help protect the species and others still 6 by poaching.

Over the course of two years, Puri 7 EISa, a low-cost product of a machine-learning-driven software that 8 movement patterns in thermal infrared (热红外线的) videos of humans and 9. The software is four times more 10 than the existing most advanced methods. It uses a \$ 250 FLIR ONE Pro thermal camera with 206 * 156 pixel resolution (分辨率) that plugs into an **off-the-shelf** iPhone 6. The camera and iPhone are then 11 to a drone (无人机), and the system 12 real-time inferences as it flies over parks as to whether 13 below are humans or elephants.

Its potential impact on society earned her the Peggy Scripps Award for Science Communication.

“14 isn’t a straight line,” Puri says. “It makes me resourceful. It helps me 15 a more creative thinker.”

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| ()1. A. Fortunately | B. Currently |
| C. Globally | D. Eventually |
| ()2. A. cancelled | B. expanded |
| C. prohibited | D. pronounced |
| ()3. A. confused | B. shocked |
| C. embarrassed | D. interested |
| ()4. A. lesson | B. level |
| C. scene | D. statistic |
| ()5. A. risen | B. increased |
| C. changed | D. declined |
| ()6. A. threatened | B. caused |
| C. occupied | D. defended |
| ()7. A. discovered | B. recommended |
| C. planned | D. created |
| ()8. A. analyses | B. compares |
| C. describes | D. provides |
| ()9. A. parks | B. elephants |
| C. species | D. images |
| ()10. A. complex | B. popular |
| C. accurate | D. difficult |
| ()11. A. accustomed | B. attached |
| C. related | D. limited |
| ()12. A. produces | B. shares |
| C. chooses | D. collects |
| ()13. A. insects | B. objects |
| C. pictures | D. targets |
| ()14. A. Life | B. Research |
| C. Growth | D. Relationship |
| ()15. A. get into | B. break into |
| C. bring into | D. develop into |

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

- restorative *adj.* 有助于康复的;恢复健康的
- identical *adj.* 完全相同的
- long-haul *adj.* 长途的;长时间的
- noticeable *adj.* 显著的;显而易见的
- disturbance *n.* (受)打扰,干扰;骚乱,动乱
- off-the-shelf *adj.* 现成的;可直接使用的

B. 长难句分析

- These waves appeared **when** the reindeer were chewing cud, **though** the chewing motion itself made it hard to say **whether** the signal was identical to that of a regular sleep session. (阅读 A, Para. 2)

【分析】句子的主干是 these waves appeared; when 引导时间状语从句; though 引导让步状语从句; it 是形式宾语;

whether 引导宾语从句。

【译文】这些脑电波出现在驯鹿反刍时,尽管咀嚼运动本身很难表明信号是否与常规睡眠时的信号相同。

- He assumed, reasonably, **that if** wind turbines harmed bird populations, the numbers **seen in the Christmas Bird Count** would drop in places **where** new turbines had been built. (阅读 B, Para. 2)

【分析】that 引导宾语从句,作动词 assumed 的宾语; if 引导条件状语从句; seen in the Christmas Bird Count 是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰名词 numbers; where 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 places。

【译文】他合理地假设,如果风力涡轮机对鸟类种群有危害,那么在新建涡轮机的地方,在圣诞鸟类统计中看到的鸟类数量会下降。

Unit 6 At one with nature

(限时:45分钟)

① 阅读理解 [2024·浙江绍兴高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:356

Do you see a bird right now? Can you hear one chirping? If so, you might be getting a mental health boost. A study recently published in the journal *Science* found that being in the presence of birds made people feel more positive.

Andrea Mechelli, a psychologist at King's College London, found himself studying the natural world accidentally. Initially he was searching for answers to why people who lived in cities seemed to tend to suffer mental illness, particularly psychosis. In 2015, he created the smartphone app Urban Mind to search for patterns in users' environments. "Our first finding is that nature has a very powerful effect," says Mechelli. He and his colleagues then wondered if some aspects of nature were more beneficial than others. They turned to birds for their ubiquity (普遍存在) in rural and urban environments.

Their latest study included 1,292 participants mainly in the United Kingdom and Europe. For two weeks, participants were **prompted** to fill out a questionnaire about their surrounding environment and their mental state three times a day. Mechelli performed a **statistical** analysis that found an obvious improvement in well-being when birds were present, even when eliminating other factors like the presence of trees or waterways. The mental health benefit was true both for people who **disclosed** a depression diagnosis and those without any diagnosed mental health conditions.

Peter James, an environmental health scientist at Harvard, would like to see more data. He found that environmental health studies like these lack diversity. Yet, a psychologist at Trent University in Canada, Lisa Nisbet says, "This kind of study helps us understand how people's everyday experience with specific elements of nature, such as birds, can

be restorative."

Appreciating birds seems to be a promising avenue for nature-based health and well-being **interventions**. At Mechelli's clinical practice in London, he focuses on early intervention therapies. He suggests his patients go for walks to observe the trees and plants growing in the city, and the birds fluttering from branch to branch. "It has no side effects," he says. "It's something they could try, and they have nothing to lose."

- () 1. What can be inferred about Andrea Mechelli's study?
- A. Diverse environments are rewarding only for depressed people.
B. The presence of birds is beneficial to mental health.
C. Peter James thought highly of Mechelli's research.
D. It was originally targeted at the research on birds.
- () 2. What does the underlined word "eliminating" mean in Paragraph 3?
- A. Defeating. B. Identifying.
C. Considering. D. Removing.
- () 3. Which of the following statement might Andrea Mechelli agree with?
- A. Early intervention shows no significance.
B. The access to nature helps people be more confident.
C. Nature-based intervention functions well in mental health.
D. People's daily experience is connected with mental problems.
- () 4. What's the best title of the passage?
- A. Use nature in supporting mental health
B. Get outside for a quicker mental recovery
C. Analyse data to make a good treatment plan
D. Turn to birds for better understanding of humans

㉑ 阅读七选五

[2024·山东中学联盟高三考前预测]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:257

A garden is a project that often requires a fairly large initial investment of both time and money from the start—as well as a **commitment** to maintain it.

1. _____. Those who like their home garden find it rewarding both as a place to relax, and as a fun and healthy hobby.

If you're lucky enough to have a backyard, you can imagine the enjoyment you'd receive from changing that dusty, weedy dead space into a green, relaxing environment. 2. _____. With regular, low-level **maintenance**, it will continue to thrive (茁壮成长) and provide you with pleasure.

So, how can you build a pleasant home garden? Some clever gardeners use **drought-resistant** plants such as cacti (仙人掌), and a little bit of watering and inspiration to produce spaces that are both relaxing and pleasing to the eye. 3. _____.

4. _____. If you put in the plants and walkways yourself, it will be good for your health. Many people find that spending a while digging holes for trees or pulling weeds is easier to stomach than half an hour on a running machine, and who can blame them? It might take a while to see the fitness results, but a few days' work can **literally** transform your yard.

There are many popular home garden books and magazines. 5. _____, as many books contain detailed plans for complex projects. Use these resources as a starting point and put together something uniquely yours—within the limits of your time and budget.

- A. A trip to the library can help you get started
- B. However, it is a deserving challenge for many people
- C. A home garden can be a good workout as well as a place to relax
- D. The shape of the space is often as important as its contents or size
- E. Some do it for exercise and spend a little time outdoors on a sunny day

F. No matter what the circumstances, it's possible to create a lovely home garden

G. Many gardeners also enjoy employing touches such as stone paths to create a nice atmosphere

㉒ 语法填空 [2024·湖北十一校高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:209

Fanjing Mountain National Nature Reserve is located in the northeastern part of Tongren City in the Province of Guizhou. With a total area of 43,411 hectares (公顷) and 96.5 percent forest 1. _____ (cover), this nature reserve is home to many rare and endangered species such as the grey snub-nosed monkey, the Chinese dove tree, the Fanjingshan fir tree, 2. _____ an old-growth forest ecosystem. Inside the nature reserve, one can find layer upon layer of mountains and valleys, clear streams 3. _____ (flow) into deep blue lakes, and **mighty** frozen waterfalls 4. _____ form shimmering ice cascades in winter, making for 5. _____ even more **spectacular** landscape.

In January of 2013, Tongren City officially applied 6. _____ (consider) as a World Heritage Site. In October of the same year, Mount Fanjing 7. _____ (add) to China's tentative (试验性的) list of National Natural Heritage. In February of this year, together with UNESCO, China formally supported the application of Guizhou's Mount Fanjing 8. _____ World Heritage status (地位): these applications aim to protect Mount Fanjing's old-growth forest ecosystem and rare flora and fauna, while at the same time exploiting 9. _____ (it) ecological products, promoting sustainable local **socio-economic** development, and 10. _____ (ultimate) achieving a productive balance between protection and development.

㉓ 读后续写 [2024·浙江精诚联盟高三联考]

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。

I'm Tia, a passionate teenage girl, living next door to the corner of 71st Street. It's my corner. Most folks find there's nothing there, just an empty lot. But to me, it's like a wide-open treasure box. Stepping into it, I feel like leaping into a sea of

green. The tall grass, probably just weeds, with butterflies gathering around, smells clean and fresh, and I wonder why I'm the only one who's thankful for this place.

One evening, Mama said, "Tia, the city wants to turn that corner of yours into a parking lot." I stopped in my tracks. "No! They can't do that!"

"Tia, you have to make them see what you see. Make some noise about it. No one ever got any place by sitting back and staying quiet." That night, I lay awake thinking for a long time. "I've got to do something."

Early the next morning I dragged a chair down to the corner with a big cardboard on which I'd painted "No Parking Lot! Save Our Nature" in large letters. I sat down and waited. Most people passed by, paying no attention to me. My friend Tanya asked me what I was doing, and I told her. Then came Mrs DiRisio, a beauty shop owner, who angrily waved her hand at my sign, saying, "My customers need a place to park. You go home, little girl." But I didn't move. Then I noticed a woman down the street taking pictures of my corner. She walked over to me, smiling, "I'm Sara Bennett. Can I talk to you?" I nodded. I knew I needed to make some noise. I started talking, and Ms Bennett scribbled on a notepad. "A walking path would be nice, maybe a vegetable garden. And a bench, so people could sit down and listen to the birds singing." I was surprised at myself, at how many ideas I'd got for this corner.

The next morning, my brother burst into my

room with a morning paper. "Fighting for nature on the corner of 71st" was the title of the article, and along with it was a picture of me!

After breakfast, my brother, Mama and I dragged our chairs and signs back to the corner.

注意：续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

To my amazement, I saw some familiar figures coming towards us. _____

Paragraph 2:

A year later, the sign on the corner made it official. _____

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. prompt *v.* 促使; 导致; 激起 *adj.* 立即的; 迅速的; 敏捷的; 准时的
2. statistical *adj.* 统计的; 统计学的
3. disclose *v.* 揭露; 透露; 泄露; 使显露
4. intervention *n.* 干预; 干涉
5. commitment *n.* 奉献; 承诺; 保证
6. maintenance *n.* 维持; 保持; 维护; 保养
7. drought-resistant *adj.* 抗旱的
8. literally *adv.* 真正地; 字面上
9. mighty *adj.* 巨大的; 强而有力的 *adv.* 非常; 很; 极其
10. spectacular *adj.* 壮观的; 壮丽的; 惊人的 *n.* 壮观的场面; 精彩的表演

11. socio-economic *adj.* 社会经济的

B. 长难句分析

Mechelli performed a statistical analysis **that** found an obvious improvement in well-being **when** birds were present, even **when** eliminating other factors like the presence of trees or waterways. (阅读理解, Para. 3)

【分析】that 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 analysis; 两个 when 都引导时间状语从句, when eliminating... 是状语从句的省略形式。

【译文】Mechelli 进行了统计分析, 发现有鸟类在场时, 即使排除树木或水道等其他因素, 人们的幸福感也会有明显改善。