全品

教辅图书 功能学具 学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30+年创始人专注教育行业

全品高考复习方案

本册主编 咎改清

主编：肖德好

广东省

作业手册

英语

WY

沈阳出版发行集团

沈阳出版社

( )10. A. pulled B. grasped
C. hugged D. shook
( )11. A. grief B. frustration
C. despair D. demand
( )12. A. nervous B. puzzled
C. silent D. upset
( )13. A. friendship B. sympathy
C. trust D. honesty
( )14. A. wind B. rain
C. snow D. sun
( )15. A. gently B. proudly
C. regularly D. simply

重点词句回顾

词汇积累

1. self-disclosure *n*. 自我表露
2. acquaintance *n*. 相识的人，泛泛之交
3. initiate *v*. 开始实施，发起
4. peter out 逐渐变小、变弱或减少
5. tip over into 转变为……；发展成……
6. bridge *v*. 弥合(分歧)，消除(隔阂)
7. run into 撞上，碰上
8. baseline *n*. 基线，基准
9. reactivate *vt*. 重新激活
10. illusion *n*. 错觉，幻觉
11. revolve *v*. 围绕；(使)旋转
12. fit into 相配，符合
13. concerted *adj*. 共同筹划的，一致的
14. tighten *v*. (使)变紧，更加牢固；(身体局部)变僵硬，产生憋闷感

Unit 5 Into the wild

(限时：35 分钟)

❶ 阅读理解

A [2025·湖南常德高三一模]

文体：说明文 主题：人与自然 词数：299

In birds, males are often the ones having showy, colourful feathers—the better to attract females. For example, male cardinals get bright red feathers, while females are pale brown. And the male white-necked jacobin, a tiny tropical hummingbird (蜂鸟), has a deep blue head and lively green back, whereas females are generally **drab**.

But not always. Researchers studying white-necked jacobins in Panama noticed that nearly 30 percent of the more than 120 females they caught between 2015 and 2019 turned out to be females that looked like males, while 2 years later over 40 percent did. A study published in *Current Biology* explains why. It turns out that copying male **colouration** helps female white-necked jacobins avoid being disturbed by other hummingbirds while feeding.

"The bright colouration on the bird is associated with attack," says Jay Falk, an **evolutionary** ecologist. "Just looking like males seems to stop bullies, allowing females better access to honey." Falk and his colleagues also wondered if the male-lookalike female jacobins were trying to attract mates by standing out from the drab females, or if they were competing with each other for honey. Falk and his colleagues turned to their next guess: resource competition. They found that the male-copying females appeared in front of the feeders more often and spent more time feeding than the drab females.

With such benefits, why don't all females develop bright feathers? It not only requires more energy and time to keep the feathers, but it's also risky. Female hummingbirds are single parents, which is already energy-demanding. "**On top of** that, if you're brightly coloured and sitting on a brown nest in a green tree, you're going to stand out," Falk says. "It's much easier to be eaten."

( )1. How does the author introduce the topic?
A. By proving data.
B. By answering a question.
C. By making comparisons.
D. By describing a situation.

( )2. What do the numbers in Paragraph 2 suggest?

A. Protecting jacobins is becoming urgent.

B. *Current Biology* proves to be of great value.

C. Bright-feathered female jacobins are on the increase.

D. Male-lookalike female jacobins are more adaptable to the environment.

( )3. Why do female white-necked jacobins copy male colouration?

A. To stand out to attract mates.

B. To get more chances to survive.

C. To compete with other hummingbirds.

D. To offer more food to other hummingbirds.

( )4. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?

A. The disadvantages of having bright feathers.

B. The significance of developing bright feathers.

C. The correct methods of keeping the bright feathers.

D. The environment of the bright-feathered hummingbirds.

B [2025·河北高三联考]

文体:说明文　主题:人与自然　词数:348

Watching thousands of baby puffins (海鹦), known as pufflings, being thrown off a cliff (悬崖) is perfectly normal for the people of Iceland's Westman Islands. This yearly tradition is what's known as "puffling season" and it is a crucial practice. Puffins are charming birds and attract locals and tourists to visit them. But during puffling season, the focus shifts from merely watching to actively helping the young puffins.

The chicks of puffins hatch in nests on high sea cliffs. About six weeks after hatching, they will fly from their nests and spend several years at sea until they return to land to breed. Puffins have historically found the ocean by following the light of the moon.

But because of lights from towns near where the puffins nest, they can get lost. Instead of heading out to sea to fish and grow strong, the birds end up heading inland. They wander on the streets, where cars, cats, and buildings pose dangerous obstacles. So, many residents spend a few weeks in August and September collecting baby puffins that have crashed into town and then gently throwing them into the ocean.

According to Erpur Hansen, a local ecologist, the average puffin population in Iceland has decreased by 70 percent over the last 30 years. "While light pollution may be the most visible and easily blamed issue, what's restricting puffin numbers most **dramatically** are rising sea surface temperatures," he explains. Further worsening the issue, puffins also only lay one egg per year, and only after they're 3—6 years old. That rareness, lack of food, and the legal hunting of the birds in Iceland all come together to threaten the population.

In fact, Hansen has suggested that if all factors continue on a similar trend, puffins in Iceland could be a thing of the past in a matter of decades. "On the upside, the last few years have seen something of a population increase, but that doesn't mean it's time to relax and it's important to remain watchful to protect the birds, especially during puffling season," Hansen says.

( )5. What do people from Westman Islands usually do in puffling season?

A. Watch pufflings thrown off a cliff by adult puffins.

B. Observe pufflings flying from their nests to breed.

C. Search for pufflings and release them into the ocean.

D. Celebrate the pufflings' successful migration journey.

( )6. Why do many puffins lose their way?

A. The moonlight is hazier than it used to be.

B. They are misled by artificial lights inland.

C. They are born with poor sense of direction.

D. Natural environment is too complicated to adapt.

( )7. What does Paragraph 4 mainly focus on about the puffin?

A. The multiple factors causing its decline.

B. The impact of climate change on it.

C. The rareness of its breeding features.

D. The numerous challenges its habitat faces.

( )8. What does the author want to convey in the last paragraph?

A. There's no need for long-term fix for the pufflings.

B. Puffins' future is overwhelmingly discouraging.

C. Constant active intervention from humans is essential.

D. The puffling season tradition should be spread across Iceland.

Ⅱ 语法填空

[2025·广西南宁第三中学高三模拟]

文体:新闻报道　主题:人与自然　词数:208

The China Wildlife Image and Video Competition, hosted by the Chinese National Geography, has long been 1. _____ event of great significance in the field of wildlife **documentation**. At an awards ceremony recently held in Beijing, 17 remarkable images and videos, which 2. _____ (select) from over 37,600 **submissions** globally, deeply attracted the audience.

The competition, 3. _____ (theme) "Spirituality of Mountains and Seas" this year, aims to enhance public awareness of wildlife and ecological conservation. Among the award-winning 4. _____ (entry), the work of Jia Haining's team on Oriental storks (东方白鹳) in the Yellow River Delta stood out 5. _____ (noticeable). Their delicate piece of art beautifully demonstrated the region's ecological harmony and species 6. _____ (diverse).

To film the dynamic moment 7. _____ the birds left their nests, they arrived at the filming site as early as 4:30 am. And they waited patiently for almost two months 8. _____ the young storks' first flight! The judges praised their work as a breathtaking **symphony** of life.

Additionally, special awards for mobile photography and social media engagement were introduced to encourage 9. _____ (broad) public participation. The competition, as Dr Jane Goodall noted, has the power to inspire people, especially those who rarely have the opportunity to experience nature first-hand, 10. _____ (reconnect) with the natural world.

Ⅲ 完形填空 [2025·广东肇庆高三二模]

文体:记叙文　主题:人与自然　词数:260

What happened at Empangeni Wildlife Reserve in South Africa was like a 1 from the film *Madagascar*: a herd of elephants conducted a daring escape, 2 some antelopes (羚羊) from their enclosed zone.

In June 2024, staff at the reserve were closely 3 the health conditions of the antelopes when they noticed several elephants slowly approaching and 4. Assuming that the elephants were 5 searching for hay (干草), the staff didn't pay much attention to the gentle 6 at first.

Before they knew it, however, one elephant had 7 used its trunk to unlock and open the gate, setting the antelopes free. The staff were 8 as the antelopes rushed **headlong** into the 9 bush, with the elephants following closely behind as if they were playing a game. It took their caretakers several hours of 10 and chasing under the hot sun to finally settle the antelopes down and guide them back behind the 11.