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高考复习方案

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作业手册

英语

WY

新高考



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Unit 1 A new start

(限时:30 分钟)

I 阅读理解

A [2023·山西大学附中高三模拟]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自我 词数:343

Just as the shiny brochure promised, from the moment I set foot on the Harvard campus last fall, I was exposed to an exciting and **enlightening** new world.

I was born and raised 1,500 miles away, in a small apartment in Jackson, Mississippi. I am the only child, so my mother overpowered me with her love. For someone who sees so much beauty in the world, she worked awfully hard to protect me from it. Television, rap music, and even basketball with the kids on the block were beyond consideration. It left me a bit bitter as a teenager, but I grew to appreciate her enormous sacrifices(牺牲)—walking me to the library every afternoon, labouring at multiple jobs to keep food on the table, and telling me stories late into the night.

When I announced the summer before my senior year of high school that I had decided to apply to Harvard, I noticed her hesitant look before a warm smile **enveloped** her face. I pretended not to see, but I was never able to forget it. I tried to explain my reasons for wanting to leave—to prove I was smart enough, fear of taking the path of least resistance, the classic teenage feeling of being trapped—but the words just made me sound shallow and ungrateful.

Nevertheless, I began to work on the college applications—an early one for Harvard and roughly a dozen others standing by. I knew the chance of getting into Harvard was not **in my favour**. To my joy, I was informed of my acceptance into Harvard three days before my birthday. That night, after all of the **celebratory** texts and hugs, I sat in my room and began to cry **uncontrollably**.

Over the course of this year, I have changed in ways I never **anticipated**. I think I know now why my mother let me go. Harvard has forced me to

grow and take a fair look at the world, and at myself. **Needless to say**, I would not trade the experience for anything.

- () 1. What does the underlined word in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?
- A. Made a difference to.
B. Made peace with.
C. Took advantage of.
D. Took control of.
- () 2. What was the mother's first response to the author's decision?
- A. She was worried about it.
B. She laughed at it.
C. She approved of it immediately.
D. She turned a deaf ear to it.
- () 3. What did the author say about his admission to Harvard?
- A. It deserved a big celebration.
B. It served as a late birthday present.
C. It was beyond his expectations.
D. It was a favour he owed his mother.
- () 4. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. Lifelong learning in Harvard
B. Reflections on the road to Harvard
C. What Harvard means to my mother and me
D. How Harvard shapes my teenage years

B [2023·江苏如皋中学高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:343

The best ideas are often so smart, so simple and so clearly needed; it's strange to discover they don't already exist. So it is with Farm My School, a programme that's turning **underused** land at secondary schools into commercially achievable, **regenerative** market gardens farmed by and for local communities.

Co-founded by permaculturist Ben Shaw and regenerative educator James McLennan, Farm My School connects local people and organizations through volunteering that helps establish a school's market garden. Students learn about community

networks, healthy eating, ecological responsibility, waste reduction, and climate relief while helping with food production. Schools integrate all these into their courses while producing vegetable boxes every week that feed local families, supply the school's food needs and ultimately pay the farmer's salary.

Farm My School has gained the extraordinary enthusiasm of the locals, who answered an online shout-out to buy tickets to the programme's launch event at Bell Secondary School last October. Called Build a Farm in a Day Festival, the event featured workshops by Ben and James to share the skills required to build what they say is the world's largest no-dig garden. "It was such a powerful event, and I think that **comes down to** people wanting to act now," says James. "We charged for the experience and 600 guys turned up! They didn't even need free drinks to get excited. We were gardening till midnight. It was amazing. We've got true community buy-in."

Volunteers have since begun beneficial planting throughout the school. Next steps include further discussions with local communities, employing a farmer, and bringing in a teacher to develop courses. "We've seen this huge push towards seeing schools as regenerative spaces, not just for planting but for kids to be more connected to the outside world, and really seeing the school in a whole new light," James says. "For us, the big excitement is that by allowing a professional farmer to **take the responsibility of** growing food, it's not only on the school to look after that farm anymore, which eventually makes it much more sustainable," adds Ben.

- ()5. Why was Farm My School founded?
- To raise the income of the local people.
 - To advocate a commercial farming plan.
 - To provide free food for local communities.
 - To turn underused campus land into market gardens.
- ()6. How do schools involve students into the programme?
- By developing programme-based courses.
 - By organizing voluntary work in communities.

- By offering them part-time jobs in the market gardens.
- By encouraging them to produce daily vegetable boxes.

- ()7. What does the underlined word "buy-in" mean in Paragraph 3?
- Competition.
 - Investment.
 - Support.
 - Protection.
- ()8. What is the highlight of the programme according to Ben?
- It brings in money to support the school.
 - The school farm will be able to last long.
 - The local people will take care of the farm.
 - Students connect more with the outside world.

II 阅读七选五 [2023·广东惠州高三模拟预测]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自我 词数:296

The best feeling about going back to school is seeing all your friends. You get the chance to tell each other your holiday experiences. 1. _____ You have to start from scratch (从头开始). Here are tips that will work for you.

• Do not be scared.

It is not unhealthy to be scared on your first day of school. Remember that each student has gone through the same process. 2. _____ Your new school can have the best team and the competitive drama programme. Try and focus on things that make you want to go to that school. You will not have any reason to be scared.

• Know your surroundings.

It is good to be familiar with the new environment. 3. _____ It will help you take less time to go to your lesson and settle down before the teacher arrives. Knowing the surroundings will give you confidence because you will not have to ask around. It will make you feel better and ready for anything that comes your way.

• 4. _____

Do not try to change the person you are because of the new environment. Many people have gone through that road. Do not do that just to fit into a group of students. In the end, it will not be worth it. It is for people to love you the way you are. You are perfect the way you are. You have no single reason for changing yourself.

· Connect with people.

The worst part about moving to a new school is making friends. There is a possibility that you know some students from your new school. You can try and connect with the people you know first. They will introduce you to other people, and that is how you will make friends. 5. _____ Go to the people you know and hang out.

- A. Be yourself.
- B. Do not be alone.
- C. Please the other kids.
- D. Going to a new school can be **pretty** challenging.
- E. Try to look at the positive side of joining a new school.
- F. It is advisable to know where the different rooms are located.
- G. Often the scariest part of change is not knowing what it looks like.

III 语法填空 [2023·江苏南京高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:227

China National Traditional Orchestra (乐团) launched its youth theatre group in Beijing on Sunday. At the opening, centring around “Bringing Chinese stories to the world”, the group’s new productions and touring plans for this year 1. _____ (announce).

In January, the orchestra, QFun Theatre and Guangzhou Opera House coproduced a children’s play *Ben Cao Gang Mu*. From this cooperation, the orchestra and QFun Theatre decided to create a youth theatre group, 2. _____ (aim) to integrate traditional Chinese music with theatre and tell Chinese stories 3. _____ the angle of children and teenagers.

The young members of the newly 4. _____ (establish) theatre group performed *Ben Cao Gang Mu* at the event, as well as poetry recital *A Spring Morning* and choir singing *Looking for the Moon*. “Art can help children open up their curiosity and 5. _____ (imagine). I hope there will be a place where children’s creativity can be 6. _____ (true) inspired and exercised. That is 7. _____ we decided to establish this youth theatre group,” said Zhao Cong, head of the orchestra.

This year, the theatre group plans to launch 8. _____ international tour to bring *Ben Cao Gang Mu* to the world. The group’s new 9. _____ (origin) play *The Book of Odes*, combining traditional Chinese music and magic tricks, will also be produced later this year. Now all the members 10. _____ (prepare) hard for their play.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

- 1. enlightening *adj.* 启迪的;具有启发性的
- 2. envelop *v.* 包住;裹住;盖住
- 3. in one’s favour 对……有利;支持某人
- 4. celebratory *adj.* 庆祝的;庆典的
- 5. uncontrollably *adv.* 控制不住地
- 6. anticipate *v.* 预期,预料
- 7. needless to say 不用说,不必说
- 8. underused *adj.* 未充分利用的
- 9. regenerative *adj.* 恢复的;再生的
- 10. co-found *v.* 共同创立,联合创建
- 11. come down to 归结为
- 12. take the responsibility of 承担……的责任
- 13. pretty *adv.* 相当;非常;很 *adj.* 漂亮的;动人的

B. 熟词生义

- 1. appreciate *v.* 理解,意识到,领会;欣赏;感激
- 2. walk *v.* 陪伴……走;护送……走;走,步行,散步;遛 *n.* 行走,散步
- 3. labour *v.* 艰难地工作;艰苦劳动 *n.* 劳动;劳工

It left me a bit bitter as a teenager, but I grew to **appreciate** her enormous sacrifices(牺牲)—**walking** me to the library every afternoon, **labouring** at multiple jobs to keep food on the table, and telling me stories late into the night. (阅读 A, Para.2)

【译文】这让作为一名青少年的我感到有些苦恼,但我逐渐意识到她做出的巨大牺牲——每天下午陪我去图书馆,做多份工作养家糊口,给我讲故事到深夜。

C. 长难句分析

So it is with Farm My School, a programme **that’s** turning underused land at secondary schools into commercially achievable, regenerative market gardens **farmed by and for local communities**. (阅读 B, Para.1)

【分析】that 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 programme; farmed by and for local communities 是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰先行词 market gardens.

【译文】Farm My School 项目也是如此,该项目将中学未充分利用的土地转变为可商业化的、可再生的蔬菜农场,由当地社区耕种并服务当地社区。

Unit 2 Exploring English

(限时:35 分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2023·山东济宁高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:341

Keeping a language alive can strengthen people's sense of identity and most importantly lead to the preservation of a whole culture. This is probably why a group of Cherokee music artists decided to create a music album **exclusively** in the Cherokee language, a highly endangered Native American language. Currently, there are fewer than 2,000 fluent speakers of the language remaining in the world, and the number is declining every year.

The album is titled *DOAP oaV*, which is pronounced “Ah” “Nuh” “Duh” “Nah” “Lees” “Gi” and means “Performers” in English. It is **comprised of** a range of contemporary styles, including pop, reggae, country, heavy metal, hip hop, and folk. With a planned release date of Labour Day weekend, the record company is using the platform of the National Cherokee Holiday to give this album as much **exposure** as possible.

Jeremy Charles, a key figure in **getting** this album **off the ground**, has said that the “music will shine a **spotlight** on Cherokee artists and speakers, and increase exposure to our culture and language worldwide”. He aims for the album to be an inspiration to the next generation of Cherokee language learners. Featuring 12 Cherokee artists ranging from ages 14 to 50, this album is going to do a lot for the promotion of Cherokee music and can inspire people of any age to make music that connects with their heritage.

The youngest contributor to the album, Lillian Charles, is only in 8th grade but had a major contribution to the Goth-pop song *Circus*—a song she wrote at the age of 12. It originally written in English, she worked with translators Bobbie Smith and Kathy Sierra to be able to fully express herself in Cherokee.

Projects like the *DOAP oaV* album bring a modern approach to revitalizing language and culture

and encourage a younger audience to get involved and start learning the Cherokee language. On average, a native language is lost forever every two weeks, and these people want to make sure that the Cherokee language isn't one of them.

() 1. What can we learn about the album from Paragraph 2?

- A. It has various musical styles.
- B. It is titled *Performers* in English.
- C. It sings high praise for Labour Day.
- D. It was exposed to the public by chance.

() 2. What's Jeremy Charles' expectation of the album?

- A. It will make a huge profit for the record company.
- B. It can help the 12 artists rise to fame overnight.
- C. It will satisfy the fans' demand for pop music.
- D. It can fuel the youth's interest in the Cherokee language.

() 3. Which can best replace the underlined word “revitalizing” in the last paragraph?

- A. Translating. B. Reviewing.
- C. Restoring. D. Creating.

() 4. What's the best title of the text?

- A. Alarming! The Cherokee language is dying
- B. Amazing! An 8th grader is releasing an album
- C. Bringing music to life with modern technology
- D. Preserving a language through the power of music

B [2023·陕西联盟学校高三第三次大联考]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:363

The world's language system is at a crossroads and a new linguistic order is about to appear. That is the conclusion of a recent study **authored** by David Graddol, a linguistic researcher.

In the mid-twentieth century, nine percent of the world's population was estimated to have spoken English as a first language. By 2050, the number is

expected to be just five percent. English is still ranked as the language with the third largest number of native speakers, but Arabic and Hindi are expected to catch up by around 2050. Instead of one language acting as a “world language”, it seems likely that no one language will **dominate** in the near future. Linguists expect that English will continue to be important, but Mandarin Chinese will probably be the next must-learn language, especially in Asia.

However, just as the relative number of native speakers of English is decreasing, a separate study shows that English is expanding its dominance in the world of science. The dominance of one language in the area of science allows for greater international collaboration and research, making it possible to publish scientific articles to broader audiences. More than 90 percent of journal literature in some scientific fields is already published in English. “More and more scientists who are non-native speakers of English will need to become **multilingual**,” Graddol says. The predominance (优势) of English in science will result in new generations of speakers of other languages who acquire English to exchange ideas and discoveries with scientists in other countries.

In addition, multilingual employees will gain an edge in international businesses. As China plays an increasingly prominent global role, employers in parts of Asia are already looking beyond English to Mandarin Chinese as the most important language to facilitate the global exchange of goods and services. Linguists anticipate that in the future, most people will speak more than one language. Furthermore, it’s likely that speakers will switch between languages for routine tasks. Monolingual speakers may have a difficult time participating fully in a multilingual society. Some monolingual speakers, especially native English speakers, according to Graddol, “have been too proud about the lack of need to learn other languages”.

- () 5. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?
- A. English is the most important language to grasp.
- B. Arabic and Hindi will be the must-learn languages.

- C. More languages will be powerful in the near future.
- D. Mandarin Chinese will be more important than English.

- () 6. Why is the authority of English useful in science?
- A. To achieve global cooperation.
- B. To popularize English.
- C. To simplify the publishing process.
- D. To attract audiences.
- () 7. Who are most suitable as employees in business?
- A. Monolingual speakers.
- B. Native English speakers.
- C. Multilingual speakers.
- D. Mandarin Chinese speakers.
- () 8. Which is the suitable title for the passage?
- A. Will Mandarin be the next must-learn language?
- B. What the future of language will be?
- C. Will English vanish in the future?
- D. Who is badly needed in future business?

II 语法填空 [2023·山东实验中学高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:237

The Olympics are a series of international athletic competitions held in different countries. They’re 1. _____ important multi-sport event that takes place every four years. For the Olympics, participants from all over the world train for years and try their best 2. _____ (win).

Pierre Coubertin, a French man, 3. _____ (found) the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894. He was once a teacher and historian. **In his honour**, French had the official status (地位) and 4. _____ (prior) over other languages at the Olympics. According to the Olympic Charter, English and French are the official languages of the Olympics. Therefore, every participant needs to have their documents 5. _____ (translate) in both languages. Besides, real-time **interpretations** in Arabic, German, Russian, and Spanish must be available for all sessions.

The IOC has a complete guide for those 6. _____ want to apply for these contests.

French has the status of being the first official language for Olympic events and it was the language of diplomacy (外交) in the beginning. But later, more countries considered 7. _____ (participate) in this contest. The IOC then made French and English the official languages of the Olympics.

8. _____ (actual), more than 100 countries in the world speak English now. Besides, almost every country has made 9. _____ a must that children learn English in schools and colleges. This 10. _____ (influence) status has caused the IOC to make English one of the official languages.

III 完形填空 [2023·江苏苏北七市高三二模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:220

Juliette and I knew each other seven years ago through the foreign exchange organized by our schools. We started as pen friends—the 1 ink and paper kind. The letters introduced us to each other and a new 2.

When we eventually met 3 I felt like we were already friends. I wanted to be able to speak to her in her native language as 4 as I do in English. It gives me a 5 for learning French.

I stayed with her family in Laval. 6 her school helped me grasp French. I remember how 7 I felt on the few occasions I knew the answers to questions during classes. I also remember 8 a police officer in French after my passport had been stolen. The passport was found, and so was new 9 in my ability to solve problems in French.

Although we speak 10 on Facebook or Skype now, I've kept all of our letters. They are the 11 representation of our friendship and language learning.

I was pleased to hear that the French exchange at my old school is still 12 and now has 100 students involved. Apps and online courses are the latest 13, making pen pals and post 14. But we shouldn't ignore this unique method of 15 languages.

- ()1. A. expensive B. old-fashioned
C. creative D. long-lost
- ()2. A. language B. friend
C. lifestyle D. hobby
- ()3. A. at random B. at hand
C. in person D. in turn
- ()4. A. openly B. sharply
C. briefly D. easily
- ()5. A. choice B. reason
C. reward D. credit
- ()6. A. Assessing B. Leaving
C. Attending D. Building
- ()7. A. proud B. calm
C. surprised D. confused
- ()8. A. arguing with B. talking to
C. coming across D. waiting for
- ()9. A. responsibility B. feature
C. confidence D. interest
- ()10. A. secretly B. occasionally
C. mainly D. casually
- ()11. A. abstract B. physical
C. artistic D. legal
- ()12. A. running B. falling
C. struggling D. cheating
- ()13. A. research B. trend
C. software D. edition
- ()14. A. useful B. popular
C. precious D. dated
- ()15. A. appreciating B. speaking
C. discovering D. teaching

重点词句回顾

词汇积累

1. exclusively *adv.* 仅仅, 单独地, 专门地
2. be comprised of 由……组成
3. exposure *n.* 接触; 暴露
4. get... off the ground (使) 开始; (使) 成功进行
5. spotlight *n.* 聚光灯; 媒体和公众的注意

6. author *v.* 著作, 写作, 编写 *n.* 作者
7. dominate *v.* 统治, 支配; 在……中占首要地位
8. multilingual *adj.* 说(或用)多种语言的
9. in one's honour 为纪念……
10. interpretation *n.* 解释, 理解, 说明; 表演, 表演方式

Unit 3 Family matters

(限时:35 分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2023·河北部分高中高三三模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自我 词数:341

In casual conversations, there is a **seemingly** simple question I can never answer without hesitating—“Where are you from?”

I could say I am from Thailand, where I was born. Or I am from Mexico, where I spent the majority of my childhood. Or I am from the US, whose language is rooted into my life. In my mind, none of these answers are satisfying enough. After all, to be from somewhere carries expectations of understanding “your” culture and “your” home.

I feel envious whenever my friends say they’re “going home” for school breaks. As a student who frequently moves, I have never seen my living space as “home”, but “shelter”, another location to stay in before I **unavoidably** move again.

So, does this mean I do not have, and will never have, a home? I **resign myself to** living with this sense of sadness, until very recently.

In my dorm, inside my drawer is a specially designed white bath towel that I have not used since I brought it with me from my parents’ house. One day, I took it out, but stopped after smelling the soft, sweet laundry detergent (洗衣粉), the one my parents used back in Thailand. I felt my eyes water as that random smell brought my mixed emotions to the surface: sadness and nostalgia, a strong feeling of missing home. I still avoid using that towel until now because I don’t want to replace the smell of nostalgia with my newly-bought detergent.

Sadly, even with this new discovery, I will still struggle when answering where I am from, and I will always feel a sense of loss in not having a physical home to “go back to”. Yet, in random moments, when a smell **catches me off guard** with the memories it brings, I like to believe that the things I feel then are things people feel when they are home. And if these moments can make me

smile, even with a sense of loss, what better home can I ask for?

- () 1. Why is the author unable to see his living space as “home”?
- A. His living places often change.
B. He is unsatisfied with the place.
C. His expectations of “home” are high.
D. He can’t understand the culture there.
- () 2. Why does the author treasure that towel?
- A. It was made in his hometown.
B. It is a present from his parents.
C. Its smell awakened his memories.
D. Its design wins his preference.
- () 3. What does the author want to convey in the last paragraph?
- A. He no longer feels a sense of loss.
B. He feels a physical home is unnecessary.
C. He has got the answer to “Where are you from?”
D. He has found a sense of home in some moments.
- () 4. What can be the best title of the text?
- A. A man’s home is his castle
B. There is no place like home
C. The smell brings me home
D. The emotion connects me with home

B [2023·广东梅州高三三模]

文体:夹叙夹议文 主题:人与自我 词数:340

There was a time in my life when I lost everything. My physical health was the first thing to go. I lost the ability to walk and ended up in a wheelchair. I couldn’t go places and do the things I used to do.

After that, I lost everything else. I lost friends who grew tired and **weary** of waiting for a recovery that might never come. I lost my career, which I had worked for decades to build my source of independent income. There went my sense of purpose, too. I lost my house. I had nowhere to live and had to move back in with my parents.

With no job, health, friends, or house to come home to, most people would **fall into a deep**

despair. And I did experience depression. But it was my family that gave me faith. I think it was my ability to keep the faith that allowed the faith to be rewarded in the end.

My health returned slowly but surely. I no longer neglected myself and then put my body last. I was grateful that I could now see how necessary my health was, and that it was okay to **prioritize** myself over a paycheck. For me, health was more important than any other things and should be dealt with first.

New friends entered my life—people with authentic hearts and kind understanding. I was grateful that I lost people along the way to make room for the people who were supposed to be there all along. A new job presented itself as well. I was so grateful that I lost my old job so that one better suited to my hobbies could unfold before my eyes.

When bad things happen, it doesn't mean that better things aren't down the line. We just need the strength to hold on to hope. Yes, there was a time in my life when I lost everything—everything except my faith. But the new **perspective** that I gained was more important than anything that I lost.

- ()5. Why did the author's friends leave after she was sick?
- A. They lost patience.
B. They were deeply in debt.
C. They minded their business.
D. They found themselves helpless.
- ()6. What inspired the author to fight for survival?
- A. New friendship.
B. Pursuit of a career.
C. Desire for fame.
D. Family support.
- ()7. What does the author intend to convey in the last paragraph?
- A. She regards herself as a total failure.
B. She has got back what she once had.
C. She views things from a different aspect.
D. She has experienced a lot of tough days.
- ()8. What can be learned from the text?
- A. Everything comes to those who wait.
B. When one door closes, another opens.

C. History is a mirror reflecting reality.

D. Action is worry's worst enemy.

C [2023·河北唐山高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:321

It's no secret that our jobs can have a major impact on our lives outside of work. But what many employers don't realize is that how employees spend their time at work can have **substantial spillover effects** on their children.

To explore the impact of parents' work on their children's development, my team conducted a study that followed more than 370 low-wage, working-class families over more than ten years. We intentionally focused on low-wage families, as they generally receive far less attention in the work-family literature while facing some of the greatest challenges. We, therefore, could get more **authentic** data. We completed in-home interviews and first-hand observations of parent-child interactions with strict assessments and reports from parents and teachers.

The data showed that parents who experienced more autonomy on the job and who had more-supportive managers and co-workers were in turn warmer and more engaged when interacting with their kids. Checking back in with these families years later, we consistently saw that the children of employees who had had more-positive work experiences in their first years as parents had better reading and maths skills, and better social skills.

So it is important to promote workers' physical and mental health. Some organizations tend to focus on high-level policy changes such as flexible scheduling options, more **paid leave**, etc. And to be sure, these systemic **initiatives** are certainly important. But our research suggests that ensuring workers feel respected and supported in their daily work is often just as critical. That means employers should give employees the time and space to share their experiences and ideas. In this way, employers will ensure workers feel buoyant in their daily work. The workers will feel bright and lively, enjoying more autonomy and respect.

Ultimately, how companies treat their workers today will determine how the next generation grows

up tomorrow. That means building workplaces that value the welfare of working parents—and that of their kids, too.

- () 9. Why did the study choose the low-wage families?
- A. To tackle their problems.
B. To give them more attention.
C. To learn more truth about the poor.
D. To make the study more convincing.
- () 10. What do some organizations usually give particular attention to?
- A. Humanity. B. Policies.
C. Social systems. D. Moral standards.
- () 11. What does the underlined word “buoyant” mean in Paragraph 4?
- A. Romantic. B. Cheerful.
C. Innocent. D. Dominant.
- () 12. Which can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Parents’ experience at work impacts their kids
B. Working parents devote little to their children
C. Employers should care for employees’ families
D. Companies are responsible for workers’ health

II 应用文写作

[2024·山东青岛高三调研检测]

假定你是李华,你校英语社团计划创建一个英文公众号(English official account)。请你给社团负责人 Ryan 写信推荐一个栏目,内容包括:

1. 栏目名称;
2. 栏目内容;
3. 推荐理由。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Ryan,

Yours,
Li Hua

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. seemingly *adv.* 看似,貌似;据说,听说
2. unavoidably *adv.* 不可避免地
3. resign oneself to 听任;只好接受;顺从
4. catch sb off guard 使某人措手不及;让某人猝不及防
5. weary *adj.* 疲劳的,疲惫的;(对……)不再感兴趣,感到不耐烦
6. fall into a deep despair 陷入深深的绝望
7. prioritize *v.* 优先考虑(处理);按优先顺序列出
8. perspective *n.* 视角,观点,看法
9. substantial *adj.* 大量的;价值巨大的;重大的
10. spillover effect 溢出效应(指一个组织在进行某项活动时,不仅会产生活动所预期的效果,而且会对组织之外的人或社会产生的影响)
11. authentic *adj.* 真正的,真实的
12. paid leave 带薪休假
13. initiative *n.* 倡议

B. 靓句借鉴

In my dorm, inside my drawer is a specially designed

white bath towel that I have not used since I brought it with me from my parents’ house. (阅读 A, Para.5)

【赏析】inside my drawer is... 是“介词短语 + be + 主语”的全部倒装句。

【译文】在我的宿舍,我的抽屉里有一条特别设计的白色浴巾,自从我把它从父母家带来后就再也没用过。

C. 长难句分析

Yet, in random moments, when a smell catches me off guard with the memories it brings, I like to believe that the things I feel then are things people feel when they are home. (阅读 A, Para.6)

【分析】句中两个 when 都引导时间状语从句;“it brings”、“I feel then”、“people feel”都是省略了关系代词 that 或 which 的定语从句;that 引导宾语从句,作 believe 的宾语。

【译文】然而,在偶然的时刻,当一种气味带着它带来的记忆让我猝不及防时,我愿意相信我当时的感觉就是人们在家时的感觉。

Unit 4 Friends forever

(限时:35 分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2023·浙江宁波高三模拟预测]

文体:夹叙夹议文 主题:人与社会 词数:278

When I was in college, an **acquaintance** who had graduated a few years ago came back to visit for the weekend. As we walked around the campus on Saturday night, he flung his hands into the cold air and **exclaimed**, “You guys are so lucky; you live a minute away from all your friends. You’ll never have this again.”

At that time, I thought it was kind of sad—a grown man longing for my life of university housing and late library nights. But his words have stuck with me in the years since. “In adulthood, as people grow up and go away, friendships are the relationships most likely to suffer,” my colleague Julie Beck wrote in 2015. Therefore, the older you get, the more effort it takes to maintain connections, because you don’t have as many built-in opportunities to see your friends every day.

The writer Jennifer Senior noted last year that the fact of our choosing friendships makes them both fragile and special. “You have to continually involve. That you choose it is what gives it its value,” she wrote. But that’s also what makes friendships harder to hold on to as our lives evolve.

It’s hard but not impossible. Senior notes that when it comes to friendship, “we are ritual-deficient. So we have to create them: weekly phone calls, friendship anniversaries, road trips, and so on.”

“Friendship is the rare kind of relationship that remains forever available to us as we age,” Senior writes. “It’s a **defender** against stasis (停滞), a potential source of creativity and revival in lives that otherwise narrow with time.” It’s something worth choosing, over and over again.

()1. How did the writer’s friend probably feel from Paragraph 1?

- A. Envious. B. Annoyed.
C. Sympathetic. D. Uneasy.

()2. Which of the following might Julie Beck agree with?

- A. It’s ridiculous for adults to long for campus life.
B. Distance brings challenges to keeping friendships.
C. People do not create enough chances to meet with friends.
D. When friends are apart, their friendships surely weaken as well.

()3. The following ways can help people hold on to friendships except _____.

- A. celebrating important days
B. going on journeys together
C. enlarging circles of friends
D. keeping in touch with friends

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

- A. The future of friendship.
B. The origin of friendship.
C. The nature of friendship.
D. The definition of friendship.

B [2023·山东临沂高三一模]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与社会 词数:349

From Santa Barbara to Scotland, strangers are becoming friends by going on bike rides together. They get **paired up** by Cycling Without Age, an organization that helps seniors go for bike rides, even if they can’t pedal themselves.

Hugh Lyon and David Lawrence, who are roughly 20 years apart in age, have been riding together for years. The 56-year-old Lawrence serves as a “pilot”, driving the trishaw—a bike with a passenger seat in the front that Cycling Without Age uses for their rides. They go for rides about once a week, often discussing the history of their town.

“Despite my deceased (亡故的) parents, it gives me a connection with people from an older generation,” said Lawrence, “and I enjoy spending time with them and hearing their stories.”

The pair have formed a friendship outside of

cycling. Lawrence said he calls Lyon often and goes to the gym with him to help him with exercises he can't do on his own.

Ole Kassow, who founded Cycling Without Age, said that's the power of the programme. "The truly powerful thing about these bike rides is that they tie people and stories together to create new relationships," he told CBS News. "In my friendships—and the ability to form new relationships at any age—are what define a good life, and often also a long and happy life."

John Boettner started the Santa Barbara chapter. He has one rule for passengers. "They say, 'What does it cost if I'm going to go for a ride?' I say, 'Here's what it costs: you have to wave. If you don't wave, I'm going to kick you out,'" he joked. He said he likes when they hit red lights, because it gives them a chance to connect with people on the road. "Driving the trishaw is the best advertisement for Cycling Without Age," Boettner said. "When you take a 101-year-old woman for a bike ride and she holds your hand tight and says thank you and gives you a kiss on the cheek, it doesn't get any better than that."

- () 5. What did Lawrence benefit from Cycling Without Age?
- A. Picking up forgotten stories.
B. Improving his health condition.
C. Understanding his parents' love.
D. Creating a relationship with seniors.
- () 6. Why did Ole Kassow mention "friendships"?
- A. To share the pleasure of cycling.
B. To state the nature of happiness.
C. To show the value of the programme.
D. To introduce the definition of a good life.
- () 7. What can we learn from Boettner's words in the last paragraph?
- A. The programme needs to be advertised.
B. Passengers have to pay for their rides.
C. Red lights connect people on the road.
D. Bike riders feel fulfilled by offering rides.
- () 8. What message does the passage convey?
- A. A sweet friendship refreshes the soul.
B. Be a rainbow in somebody else's cloud.
C. Don't go through life, grow through life.
D. Happiness is a journey, not a destination.

II 阅读七选五 [2023·辽宁教研联盟高三一模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:230

Scientists have long believed that humans need meaningful social connections to survive. 1. _____ Knowing that we have people to depend on and who care for us makes us feel confident and safe. And the stronger our relationships are, the more likely we are to thrive. So how do we strengthen the existing friendships in our lives?

2. _____—sharing your time, attention or resources with them. People want to be and stay friends with people who value them, and **generosity** is a way to express that.

You can think about what your skills and talents are and find a way to turn them into generous acts. 3. _____ Or if you're great with kids, you might offer to babysit for your friends who are parents.

And talk about your struggles, happiness and guilty pleasures. Think about how good it feels to tell a friend you secretly like a boring TV show and hear them say "Me too!". We feel a deeper connection to our friends when our weakness is met with support. 4. _____

Talk about your disagreements. It's hard to deal with conflict in friendships. 5. _____ It might be painful at first, but it shows you want to be sincere with them—and that you want to make your relationship better. So if you have an issue with a friend, don't **sweep it under the rug**. Try talking about it.

- A. Be generous with your friends.
B. Spend a little time with your friends.
C. In fact, they're connected to our well-being.
D. It means they accept us for who we really are, the good and the bad.
E. However, being able to handle it in a healthy way can strengthen your friendships.
F. For example, if you have green fingers, give your friends some flowers you've tended.
G. For instance, if you are generous with your friends, treat them to big dinners frequently.

The language of flowers

Ding dong! I looked up from the couch. Who in the world could that be? My body was troubled with illness, so I'd 1 myself away. Friends telephoned, texted, e-mailed and sent cards. I didn't 2, thinking that I had nothing to offer anyone in the **miserable** condition I was in.

I 3 got up and opened the door to a flower delivery. As I put the flowers on my dining table, I **was struck by** its 4. It was comprised of solitary blossoms of many varieties that shouldn't really 5 yet somehow did. The mystery flowers had come in a blue jar, without a card.

Instead of returning to the couch, I 6 the florist. He told me some of my friends were behind the 7, secretly. "They wanted to get a 8 to you," he said, "through the language of flowers."

The group had followed him and picked very 9 stems after consulting an old book. "I learned some things," the florist said, and then 10: "The red carnation (康乃馨) meant 'Our hearts ache for you'. The yellow tulip (郁金香) wanted to see 11 in my smile again. The pink carnation had a few 12 words to say about never forgetting me."

The more I understood what the flowers were 13, the more I started to remember the woman who might have 14 them before I separated myself from everyone and everything. My friends knew I was still that woman, with 15 beyond my health.

- ()1. A. hidden B. given
C. driven D. broken
- ()2. A. forbid B. accept
C. act D. respond
- ()3. A. cautiously B. unwillingly
C. instantly D. cheerfully
- ()4. A. size B. style
C. uniqueness D. shape
- ()5. A. go together B. stand out
C. mix up D. fade away
- ()6. A. informed B. thanked
C. rewarded D. telephoned
- ()7. A. delivery B. program
C. mystery D. scene
- ()8. A. companion B. message
C. commitment D. gift
- ()9. A. expensive B. rare
C. specific D. fresh
- ()10. A. explained B. proved
C. defined D. analysed
- ()11. A. pain B. fortune
C. sympathy D. sunshine
- ()12. A. modest B. tolerant
C. formal D. meaningful
- ()13. A. involving B. saying
C. smelling D. signing
- ()14. A. advocated B. confirmed
C. required D. earned
- ()15. A. ambition B. value
C. curiosity D. fantasy

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

- acquaintance *n.* 相识的人,泛泛之交;相识;了解
- exclaim *v.* (由于强烈的情感或痛苦而)惊叫,呼喊
- defender *n.* 守卫者;保护人;防御者;防守队员,后卫
- pair up (为做某事)结成对,成搭档
- generosity *n.* 慷慨;大方;宽宏大量
- sweep it under the rug 掩盖问题;置之不理;视而不见
- miserable *adj.* 痛苦的,使人难受的
- be struck by 被……打动

B. 熟词生义

- note *v.* 指出,表明;留意,注意;记录 *n.* 短笺,便条;笔记;注释,批注;纸币;音调,音符;语气,声调
The writer Jennifer Senior **noted** last year that the fact of our choosing friendships makes them both fragile and special. (阅读 A, Para.3)

【译文】作家詹妮弗·西尼尔去年指出我们选择友谊的事实使友谊既脆弱又特殊。

2. hit *v.* 到达;击,打;碰撞;使突然想起 *n.* 击,打;命中;很受欢迎的人(或物),风行一时的流行歌曲(或唱片)
He said he likes when they **hit** red lights, because it gives them a chance to connect with people on the road. (阅读 B, Para.6)

【译文】他说他喜欢他们等(到达)红灯,因为这给了他们一个与路上的人交流的机会。

C. 靓句借鉴

Senior notes that **when it comes to** friendship, "we are ritual-deficient." (阅读 A, Para.4)

【赏析】when it comes to... 意为“当谈到……时”。

【译文】西尼尔指出,当谈到友谊时,“我们缺乏仪式感。”

Unit 5 Into the wild

(限时:35 分钟)

① 阅读理解

A [2023·黑龙江牡丹江高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:351

Located in the tropical forests in Xishuangbanna, Southwest China's Yunnan Province, the Asian Elephant Breeding and Rescue Centre (AEBRC) **is dedicated to giving** careful and effective protection to wild elephants.

Though the jungles provide rich sources of food and water for the elephants, they can also pose a threat to them if they become ill or injured, making it difficult for them to survive in the wild.

In August 2015, a baby elephant that was less than one month old was abandoned by her herd at the doorway of a farmer's house in Simiao, Pu'er City. Vets from the AEBRC came and took the animal to their centre for treatment. She was found to have intra-abdominal infections and heart failure. She was also at risk of blood poisoning.

The baby elephant finally recovered after proper treatment by the keepers at the centre. However, without the presence of her mother, she became malnourished (营养不良) due to a lack of breast milk. At that time, she weighed only 76 kilograms, much smaller than an average newborn elephant. The vets decided to feed her goat milk, and as she was born in the Chinese Year of the Goat, the elephant was named Yang Niu ("Yang" is Chinese for goat, and Niu means girl). The elephant is now about 6 years old, 1.8 metres tall and weighs 1.3 tonnes.

Currently, there are 11 rescued Asian elephants living at the centre and being cared for by 27 keepers, who spend more than 10 hours with them each day. Thanks to these efforts, the population of Asian wild elephants in the province has reached 300 from 150 over the past 30 years.

The local government has designated a place as a source of food for the elephants so that they do less damage to villagers' crops while looking for food. They've also monitored the elephants using technologies such as drones to **keep track of** their activities and prevent encounters between villagers

and the elephants. The local government has also purchased commercial insurance for residents to **compensate** them if the elephants attack them.

- () 1. What can be a threat to elephants' survival according to the text?
- A. Lack of food sources.
B. Illegal hunting.
C. Physical problems.
D. Destruction of forests.
- () 2. What does the example of a baby elephant stress?
- A. The recovery of Yang Niu.
B. The efforts made by keepers.
C. The risks facing baby elephants.
D. The importance of mother elephants.
- () 3. What does the author mainly talk about in Paragraph 5?
- A. The number of elephants endangered.
B. The urgency of rescuing wild elephants.
C. A steady growth of elephant population.
D. A rising trend of animal overprotection.
- () 4. Why has the government designated a place for elephants?
- A. To keep track of their activities.
B. To prevent them from damaging crops.
C. To save them the trouble of looking for food.
D. To ensure the growth of the elephant population.

B [2023·广东普通高中高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:372

Two separate research groups in the UK and Denmark have come up with the same idea for a study that could help save endangered species, and have gotten the same results. It involves sucking environmental DNA from the air that animals leave behind.

"We use a really small pump that pulls the air through, and we hope the DNA gets caught on the filter (过滤器)," said Elizabeth Clare, the lead researcher. "It's a bit like making coffee. You make coffee by sucking water through a filter and leaving the coffee grounds behind. That's basically what

we're doing; we're just sucking the air through and hoping that the DNA gets left behind."

Clare says the concept has been used for years in different ways. Scientists sample pathogens (病原体) from the air, which has been used to help track COVID-19. Environmental DNA can also be collected from water to help ease invasive species.

A big goal for both research teams with the new study is to be able to locate endangered species and help save them. It is important to note that this type of DNA sampling can only be picked up if a species is in the area, so if there were two of the same animal, scientists would not be able to tell which one the DNA came from.

Both research groups also reported certain DNA samples not showing up when they knew an animal had been in the area. They also can't tell yet how long an animal's DNA will **stick around** after it's been in one area. Clare says she'd like to plan more researches to get these answers.

But one thing is for sure after conducting the study. Clare says she has a whole new perspective on taking a deep breath. "As you know, I'm walking through a jungle or the park or taking my dog for a walk or my kids out to play, and I take a deep breath; I think I just inhaled information about all the things that have been here before, and as a scientist, that's exciting to think that the information that I'm trying to gather is **literally** hanging in front of me," she said.

- ()5. Why does the author mention coffee-making?
- To show the function of a filter.
 - To illustrate how the idea works.
 - To compare two different methods.
 - To prove how simply DNA-sucking works.
- ()6. What does the underlined phrase "the concept" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- Detecting danger in the air.
 - Protecting endangered animals.
 - Sucking DNA out of the air.
 - Collecting environmental samples.
- ()7. What do we know about the new method of DNA sampling?
- It distinguishes different DNA.
 - It collects certain DNA within range.
 - It locates endangered species exactly.
 - It predicts the duration of animals' stay.

- ()8. What can we infer from Clare's words in the last paragraph?
- She breathes the air of hope for future studies.
 - She agrees with the benefits of deep breathing.
 - She adopts brand-new methods of purifying the air.
 - She finds inner peace by doing simple things in life.

II 语法填空 [2023·江苏盐城高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:230

The Hainan gibbons (长臂猿), who live in rainforest trees over 10 metres tall, rarely set foot on the ground. 1. _____ (know) as the world's rarest primate (灵长目动物), the Hainan gibbons have been listed as 2. _____ (critical) endangered species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

Fortunately, conservation efforts have seen positive results in recent years. According to the latest 3. _____ (office) figures, the gibbon population in Hainan 4. _____ (estimate) at 36 individuals living in five family groups, from 30 in four groups in 2019. The increase in gibbon population comes as China enhances efforts 5. _____ (construct) the National Park of Hainan Tropical Rainforest.

This national park, 6. _____ covers 4,269 km², is home to China's most concentrated and well-preserved tropical rainforests. Many wildlife that 7. _____ (disappear) previously are returning to their homes thanks to the park. In recent years, Hainan has promoted the construction of the park, strengthened the restoration of tropical rainforests, 8. _____ carried out ecological relocation projects in core protected 9. _____ (area), such as planting more trees to provide food for the Hainan gibbons.

A research centre has also been established, 10. _____ experts from home and overseas jointly providing suggestions for their protection. The population of the gibbons is expected to hit between 60 and 70 in 2035, as long as current protection efforts and environmental stability can be sustained.

III 完形填空

[2023·浙江重点中学联盟高三模拟预测]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自然 词数:234

Along the coastline in northeastern Australia, many flying foxes are infected with a 1 disease. That's where Pam Tully comes in.

Many 2 flying foxes fall from the trees and die. Pam walks miles in the rainforest, 3 babies still clinging (依偎) to their dying mothers. It's very 4 work. Pam relies on a few volunteers to help rescue the flying foxes during the migration season. Canace came from America to lend a hand to her aunt Pam, and to 5 some kind of purpose in life after her mother passed away.

Pam taught Canace to 6 the baby flying foxes, keep them wrapped in nappies, nurse them back to health and take them back into the 7 to rejoin their families.

Day after day, Pam 8 Canace through the rainforest, collecting babies and bringing them back to the shed where they were 9 by an animal doctor, fed every two hours by bottle and even taught to fly. Each flying fox released back into the wild was a 10. And each time one 11 away, the loss Canace felt seemed just a little bit less.

We never 12 get over the loss of a loved one, but when we take care of a 13 creature, or 14 to somebody else who is hurting, the wound 15 just a little bit, and the hurt becomes a memory of being loved.

- () 1. A. common B. rare
C. deadly D. slight
- () 2. A. mother B. father
C. baby D. fellow
- () 3. A. curing B. collecting
C. researching D. delivering
- () 4. A. tiring B. horrible
C. interesting D. thrilling
- () 5. A. mourn for B. long for
C. send for D. look for
- () 6. A. inspect B. feed
C. train D. raise
- () 7. A. yard B. zoo
C. shelter D. wilderness
- () 8. A. monitored B. urged
C. led D. convinced
- () 9. A. treated B. accompanied
C. amused D. served
- () 10. A. desire B. victory
C. credit D. fight
- () 11. A. fled B. jumped
C. climbed D. winged
- () 12. A. hardly B. merely
C. really D. generally
- () 13. A. weak B. strong
C. strange D. wild
- () 14. A. figure out B. hand out
C. watch out D. reach out
- () 15. A. deepens B. freezes
C. heals D. shallows

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. be dedicated to (doing) sth 致力于(做)某事
2. keep track of 跟踪, 记录
3. compensate v. 弥补, 补偿
4. stick around 逗留, 停留
5. literally adv. 真正地, 确实地; 字面上; 简直

B. 熟词生义

pose v. 造成(威胁、问题等); 产生(问题); 假扮; 摆姿势
n. 姿势; 装腔作势

... they can also **pose** a threat to them if they become ill or injured... (阅读 A, Para. 2)

【译文】……如果它们(大象)生病或受伤, 它们(丛林)也会对它们(大象)构成威胁……

C. 长难句分析

... I think **I just inhaled information about all the things that** have been here before, and as a scientist, that's exciting to think **that** the information **that** I'm trying to gather is literally hanging in front of me... (阅读 B, Para. 6)

【分析】I just inhaled information about all the things 是省略了 that 的宾语从句, 作 think 的宾语; 第一个 that 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 things; 第二个 that 引导宾语从句, 作 think 的宾语; 第三个 that 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 information.

【译文】……我想我只是获得了以前在这里发生过的所有事情的信息, 而作为一名科学家, 想到我试图收集的信息就在我面前, 真是令人兴奋……

Unit 6 At one with nature

(限时:45 分钟)

① 阅读理解 [2023·福建泉州高三三模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:310

Students at Summit Elementary School in Butler, Pennsylvania are growing more than their minds. **Under the guidance of** teacher Angela Eyth, they've created a productive garden. "The kids are **in charge of** everything," Eyth says.

Eyth and her students launched the gardening project in 2020 after the teacher attended a conference on how to include lessons about farming in the classroom. Then came the garden. With 16 acres of school district-owned land around their building, there was plenty of room.

The project is now two years old, and goes beyond planting and growing: Eyth and her fellow educators structure lessons in science, maths and more around their garden.

"When we grew cabbages, my students noticed something was eating the leaves," Eyth recalls. "This led to an **investigation** into **figuring out** what was eating them and how to stop it: the kids analysed the evidence they found and acted as engineers in creating ways to keep insects out of the cabbage beds. In 4th grade, we take the students outside to estimate the number of bean pods (豆荚) they find." Eyth continues, "People think gardening should be separate from core subjects but it's far from the truth. The kids' curiosity keeps it rolling."

The kids also keep the produce rolling so much so that with a \$70,000 donation from Remake Learning/Grable Foundation, they're using that money to build a greenhouse at their school. The funds help them launch an outdoor classroom and open a farm stand at Broad Street that brings fresh fruits, vegetables, herbs and more to an area of their community where **affordable** fresh produce is hard to find. Such areas are often called "food deserts".

"Our students discover the value of sharing their harvest with the community surrounding

nearby Broad Street Elementary School," says Eyth. "They're so proud of what we're doing here."

- ()1. What is the purpose of the project?
- A. To prepare students for career planning.
B. To seek new ways of vegetable growing.
C. To allow students to learn by gardening.
D. To encourage students to get close to nature.
- ()2. What do the teachers do with the project at present?
- A. Expand the farming land.
B. Integrate relevant subjects.
C. Investigate insects' activities.
D. Estimate the number of vegetables.
- ()3. What can we know about the project?
- A. It was launched by the school board.
B. Its experience was introduced at a conference.
C. It built a greenhouse in the "food desert" areas.
D. Its produce benefits the community around.
- ()4. What do the students think of the project?
- A. It is tiresome.
B. It requires creativity.
C. It is rewarding.
D. It needs more donations.

② 阅读七选五 [2023·重庆市高三三诊]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:281

Have you always dreamed of having a garden, but thought you didn't have enough space? 1. _____ With a little planning and creativity, you can still make a beautiful garden from the small outdoor space. Here are a few tips that you can follow.

Plan your layout(布局) carefully. 2. _____ Consider the overall arrangement of the space and create different zones for different purposes. You may want to make an outline or use a design tool to **visualize** your ideas. Or it's a good choice to search online for digital garden planners to help you design the layout.

3. _____ If you have limited space, it's important to select plants that will grow well in your garden. Look for plants that are suited to the climate, soil type, and growing conditions. Or choose dense or small sizes of plants to maximize your space.

Make use of vertical(垂直的) space. One of the best ways to **make the most of** your small garden is to use vertical gardening techniques. Vertical gardening is an excellent way to add more greenery to your small garden without taking up too much space. 4. _____ You can also use hanging baskets to add more greenery to your space.

Include the **edible** into your garden. Growing your own food is not only satisfying, but it can also save you money on groceries. Even if you only have a small garden, you can still consider growing a variety of fruits, vegetables, or herbs, which can be grown in containers or planting beds. 5. _____

With these tips in mind, you can create a beautiful and productive garden in even the smallest of spaces. Happy gardening!

- A. It's time to think again.
- B. Follow design principles.
- C. Choose appropriate plants.
- D. First of all, owning a garden matters.
- E. You can grow plants on walls or ladders.
- F. Before planting, think about how to use your garden.
- G. They can provide fresh and delicious produce throughout the season.

III 语法填空 [2023·湖北武汉高三调研]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:217

The South China National Botanical Garden opened on July 11 in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province. It is the second national botanical garden in China, 1. _____ (follow) the Beijing National Botanical Garden. With both gardens located in different climate 2. _____ (zone), the species of plants that can be conserved in Guangzhou differ 3. _____ (complete) from those in the Beijing garden.

With a total area of 333 hectares of

4. _____ (exhibit) and scientific research, the Guangzhou garden is the 5. _____ (large) subtropical (亚热带的) botanical garden in the world, as well as one of China's oldest institutions for botanical research and conservation. It is home 6. _____ about 17,000 species of ex-situ (异地的) plants away from their natural habitats, including 643 rare and endangered plants 7. _____ 337 wild plant species on national key protection lists. So far, 36 species of rare and endangered plants, such as Camellia azalea and Dunnia sinensis, 8. _____ (return) to the wild thanks to the garden.

As one of the countries with the richest plant diversity in the world, China has more than 37,000 known species of land plants, 9. _____ account for about 10 percent of the total in the globe. The foundation of the national botanical garden system will enable the country 10. _____ (protect) its plant diversity more effectively.

IV 读后续写 [2023·广东八市高三联考]

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 looked up from my desk to see the teacher writing on the board: "Battle of the Books!" She smiled and said, "This time it's teamwork. You're going to be in teams of two, and set a reading goal. Every team that meets their goal by the end of the month will get a prize!" The lunch bell sounded before she could explain any more rules.

As I gathered my things, Liya passed my desk and said, "Teammates?" Since Liya and I shared the same interest in graphic novel(漫画小说), and we took Hindi language class together, we teamed up automatically. I was both relieved and excited to have my team. Then we got to the cafeteria and quickly threw out a bunch of ideas of what to do at our table.

I looked to our third friend Kash, with whom the three of us always do stuff together, "Kash, do you have ideas for us?" "Why would I give you guys ideas?" he said gloomily(阴沉地). "I'll save that for my team... whoever that is. Now I see how I rank in

the friendship line-up,” Kash replied in an angry tone.

I knew he was mad for a reason. If I were him, not only would I think that I ranked last in that group, but I’d also be panicking about what team I could join. But now, I was on the inside and Kash wasn’t. I felt like the only way to fix this would be three people on a team. So, as the teacher walked by our table, I asked for her permission. What surprised me was that she had intended to draw names to assign random groups, but didn’t get a chance to say it before lunch.

Awkward and frustrated, we were stuck in this dilemma. Having first teamed up without Kash didn’t mean we didn’t like him. I knew we—especially I—wouldn’t be able to enjoy any prize if our friend felt bad about being left out. So, I decided to do something to make it up for him and convince Kash he was an equal friend.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

That night, I was struck by an idea as I read a graphic novel that all three of us liked. _____

Paragraph 2:

The next day, I handed my pages of apology to Kash. _____

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. under the guidance of 在……的指导下
2. in charge of 主管;掌管
3. investigation *n.* 调查;学术研究
4. figure out 弄懂;弄清楚;弄明白
5. affordable *adj.* 负担得起的;买得起的
6. visualize *v.* 想象,使形象化
7. make the most of 充分利用
8. eatable *adj.* 可吃的;可食用的

B. 熟词生义

stand *n.* 摊位;货摊; *v.* 使站立;站立;站起来;位于(某处)
The funds help them launch an outdoor classroom and open a farm **stand** at Broad Street that brings fresh fruits, vegetables, herbs and more to an area of their community where affordable fresh produce is hard to find. (阅读 A, Para. 5)

【译文】这些资金帮助他们在布罗德街开设了一间户外教室,并开设了一个农场摊位,将新鲜的水果、蔬菜、药草等带到他们社区的一个地区,那里很难找到买得起的新鲜农产品。

C. 靓句借鉴

With these tips in mind, you can create a beautiful and productive garden in even the smallest of spaces. (阅读七选五, Para. 6)

【赏析】with these tips in mind 是“with + 宾语 + 介词短语”的复合结构。

【译文】记住了这些技巧,你可以在最小的空间里打造一个美丽而富饶的花园。

D. 长难句分析

This led to an investigation into figuring out **what was eating them** and **how to stop it**: the kids analysed the evidence **they found** and acted as engineers in creating ways to keep insects out of the cabbage beds. (阅读 A, Para. 4)

【分析】句中 what was eating them 和 how to stop it 是宾语从句; they found 是定语从句,修饰先行词 the evidence,省略了关系代词 that 或 which。

【译文】这导致了一项调查,弄清楚是什么在吃它们以及如何阻止它:孩子们分析了他们发现的证据,并担任工程师,创造了防止昆虫进入卷心菜床的方法。