



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

第二轮专题

???

*Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.
Learning without thought is labour lost, thought without learning is perilous.
Learn whatever it may be, whatever you can, and wherever you will.*

大专题版

*What's the main point the writer is trying to make in the last paragraph?
Which of the following statements is best supported by the text?*

*There is no royal road to learning.
Industry is the parent of success.
A man becomes learned by asking questions.*

*The best title / headline for this passage might be:
Which of the following best expresses the main idea?*

Which of the following best expresses the main idea?

It is never too old to learn. It is never too old to learn.

都说“得阅读者得天下！”阅读理解历来都是英语考试的重中之重，阅读战略一翼就是英语考试备考的主打策略。高中生如何系统地掌握阅读技巧方法，攻克英语阅读理解这一难关？

What would be the best title for the text?

主编 肖德好

细节理解题、主旨大意题
词义猜测题、推理判断题

英语

因聚焦而纯粹

英语



英语新高考卷加大了对高考写作能力的考查，写作总分值达到了40分。新高考卷整体上更加注重对阅读与写作素养的考查。在这种背景下，英语学科的教学会变得更聚焦——聚焦难点、聚焦题型、聚焦核心。

本书回应一线教学实际，采用“专题+大卷”双线备考模式，前者针对各题型的考点和考法聚焦解题关键点，练中提能；后者依据历年新高考真题卷的命题规律精心打造出限时、规范、仿真的训练。针对区分度最大的写作新题型，全品潜心研发出更具实用性的“写作新题型”写作专项单本以及考前记忆核心单本“考前背记”。

01 专题训练 · 吃透题型 分类练透



1. 按照高考题型系统复习，精讲多练，深挖规律，夯实每个考点，确保不留任何死角；
2. 新颖的试题经过层层筛选，试题质量经得起反复推敲，让二轮复习更高效；
3. 多角度的训练方式（专项练、分类练、题型综合练），解决了题型复习的各种难点，并在训练量和难度上做了科学的安排。

02 考前背记 · 考前聚焦 高分必背



1. 精准梳理课标3500词汇，完美对接新高考题型词汇要求。考前测一测，牢固基础，稳拿高分。
2. “单词 → 构词法 → 熟词生义 → 短语 → 高频词”全方位检测，查漏补缺，夯基提能。

03 写作新题型 · 突破难点 剑指高分



1. “写作新题型”独立成册，独家权威视角总结语言表达的精华，点拨题型规律，解决写作中的痛点；
2. “写作题型专训”从语料背诵到分项突破，让写作不再是失分重灾区。

04 仿真模拟卷 · 体验高考 锤炼心态



1. 依据《中国高考评价体系》要求及高考真题的命题规律命制，高度仿真；
2. 听力录音音质优美，英美混音，扫描二维码可听录音。

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练题型 练模式 练心态

仿真模拟卷 (一) ~ 仿真模拟卷 (七)



第一部分 阅读理解技法点拨

考情分析

2023—2025 年全国/新课标/新高考全国 I 卷、II 卷、浙江 1 月考阅读理解考情统计表					
年份	卷别	篇目	体裁	词数	主题
2025	全国 I 卷	A	说明文	280	人与自然:交通运输环保新能源
		B	记叙文	302	人与自我:写作的意义
		C	议论文	323	人与社会:还路于民
		D	说明文	334	人与自然:微塑料处理之自来水加热过滤法
	全国 II 卷	A	应用文	264	人与社会:英国市场小镇简介
		B	记叙文	326	人与社会:医院里的特殊学校
		C	说明文	277	人与自然:家庭绿植对情绪的积极影响
		D	说明文	342	人与社会:餐馆使用边角食材倡导节约
	浙江 1 月考	A	应用文	271	人与社会:图书馆间的互借服务
		B	夹叙夹议文	356	人与自我:父母在孩子饮食中的角色
		C	说明文	304	人与自然:新型的园艺设计方法——矩阵式种植法
		D	说明文	326	人与社会:新技术在性别化和去性别化设计上的争议
2024	新课标 I 卷	A	应用文	212	人与社会:生态栖息地修复团队招募志愿者
		B	记叙文	305	人与社会:兽医采用中西医结合的方法治疗动物
		C	说明文	333	人与社会:纸质阅读与数字阅读
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	新课标 II 卷	A	应用文	291	人与自然:卡洛秋季徒步节的步行方案
		B	新闻报道	289	人与社会:自助服务亭
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		D	说明文	327	人与社会:关于 <i>AI by Design</i> 一书的书评
	浙江 1 月考	A	应用文	216	人与社会:音乐剧《汤姆·索亚:河上历险记》
		B	记叙文	349	人与社会:电话亭被改造成“迷你社区图书馆”
		C	说明文	334	人与自然:防雹干预项目
		D	说明文	338	人与社会:棉花糖测试
2023	新高考全国 I 卷	A	应用文	201	人与社会:自行车租赁和有导游的游览
		B	记叙文	342	人与自然:John Todd 建造生态机器来净化污水
		C	说明文	319	人与社会:一本有关数字极简主义的书
		D	说明文	340	人与社会:关于“群体智慧”效应的研究
	新高考全国 II 卷	A	应用文	250	人与自然:黄石国家公园的项目
		B	记叙文	283	人与自我:老师开设 Urban Sprouts 校园园艺项目
		C	说明文	333	人与社会:介绍一本关于书本的书
		D	说明文	331	人与自然:城市中的原生生态环境
	浙江 1 月考	A	应用文	220	人与社会:探险家营地
		B	记叙文	351	人与自我:如何在家庭中过零浪费的生活方式
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2023—2025 年全国/新课标/新高考全国 I 卷、II 卷、浙江 1 月考阅读理解考情统计表	
命题规律	[选材特点] 1. 题材丰富: 选材围绕人与自然、人与社会、人与自我三大主题全面考查英语综合运用能力; 2. 体裁广泛: 文体以应用文、记叙文、说明文为主,偶尔会出现议论文和新闻报道; 3. 全面考查英语学科核心素养,时代性强,体现立德树人。
	[语篇特点] 1. 原汁原味: 所选语篇来自国外各大主流英文报刊和网站,语言地道; 2. 词汇量大: 词汇量丰富,对词汇的要求越来越高,含有大量的派生词、词形转换词、熟词生义词等; 3. 长难句多: 含有大量的长难句,句子结构复杂

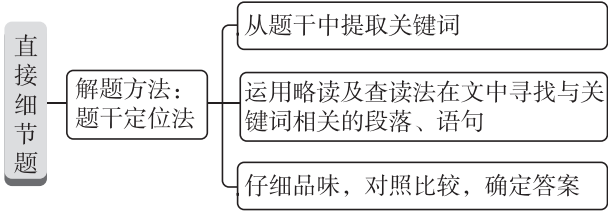
题型探究

探究1 细节理解题

常见设题方式	选项特点
常使用特殊疑问句的形式,如: 以 when, where, what, which, who 等疑问词开头引出问题。如: [2025·全国 I 卷阅读 A 22 题] Which mode of transport can go green comparatively easily? [2025·全国 I 卷阅读 B 24 题] Who are the people mentioned at the beginning of Paragraph 1? 偶有填空形式,如: [2024·浙江 1 月考阅读 D 33 题] According to Paragraph 3, there is a mismatch between _____	[正确选项特点] 1. 原词原文。直接利用原文原词作为正确选项。 2. 语言简化。把原文中复杂的语言进行简化,设置为答案。 3. 同义替换。对原文句子中的关键词进行同义替换,如把 lose one's job 换成 be out of work;有时,词性或者语态也会有所变化,如把 important 改成 of importance,把主动语态改为被动语态。 4. 正话反说。把原文中的意思反过来表达使其成为正确选项。 [干扰选项特点] 1. 与短文细节部分相吻合,部分相悖。 2. 符合短文细节,但不符合题干要求。 3. 符合短文细节,但不是要点或主要论据。 4. 符合常识,但不是文章内容。 5. 明显与短文细节不符或短文中未提及。 6. 与原句的内容极为相似,只是在程度上有些变动

考点一 直接细节题

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 1 [2025·浙江 1 月考] (阅读 A 节选)

Who Can Borrow?

Current students, **teachers (including retired)** and staff can request items through ILL. Interlibrary loan is not available to former students, guest borrowers or fee-card holders.

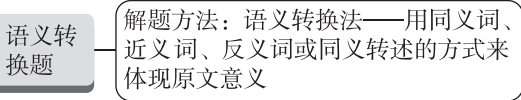
() Who can use the ILL service?

- A. Former students.
- B. Guest borrowers.
- C. Retired teachers.**
- D. Fee-card holders.

[试题分析] 根据“Current students, teachers (including retired) and staff can request items through ILL.”可知,在校学生、教师(包括退休教师)和工作人员可以使用该服务。由此可知,退休教师可使用 ILL 服务。应选 C 项。

考点二 语义转换题

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 2 [2025·全国一卷] (阅读 C 节选)

...Most famously, a Canadian journalist who had moved her family to Manhattan in the early 1950s led a campaign to stop the destruction of her local park. Describing her alarm at its proposed replacement with an expressway, Jane Jacobs called on her mayor (市长) to champion “New York as a

decent place to live, and not just rush through.” Similar campaigns occurred in Australia in the late 1960s and 1970s as well.

- () What were the Canadian journalist and other campaigners trying to do?
- A. Keep their cities livable.
B. Promote cultural diversity.
C. Help the needy families.
D. Make expressways accessible.

[试题分析] 根据 New York as a decent place to live 可知, 这些人的目的是推动城市宜居程度的提升。故选 A。

考点三 综合信息题

【答题技巧点拨】

综合信息题

解题方法

分析题干, 提取关键词, 找出与关键词相关的段落、语句

对散落在文中不同的信息源, 仔细甄别, 一一比对

综合概括: 理清描述线索和各个层次的细节信息, 综合分析所提供的信息源, 切记既不能断章取义, 更不能张冠李戴

【典题示例】

例 3 [2025·全国二卷] (阅读 B 节选)

... “I’m a coach, an adviser, and a comforter, and that’s what it means to be a hospital teacher.”

- () What is a characteristic of Ho’s job?
- A. Prioritizing academics.
B. Encouraging innovation.
C. Treating various diseases.
D. Playing multiple roles.

[试题分析] 根据文章中 Ho 本人的这句话可以归纳出他工作的特点——身兼“多职”。故选 D。

考点四 数字计算题

【答题技巧点拨】

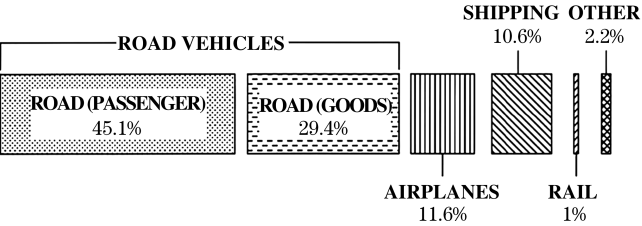
数字计算题

解题方法: 找到原文出处, 进行简单换算, 排除变更细节的干扰项

常见词汇: couple 两个, dozen 十二个, score 二十, fortnight 两周, decade 十年, free of charge/for free 免费

【典题示例】

例 4 [2025·全国一卷] (阅读 A 节选)



- () What percentage of global transport emissions did road vehicles account for in 2018?
- A. 11.6%. B. 45.1%.
C. 74.5%. D. 86.1%.

[试题分析] 根据图表信息 ROAD VEHICLES 部分中内容可知, 道路车辆总占比为 $(45.1\% + 29.4\%) = 74.5\%$, 即道路车辆在 2018 年全球交通领域温室气体的排放中占比 74.5%。故选 C 项。

探究 2 推理判断题

常见设题方式	考查角度
①What can be inferred about...? ②What can we infer about...?	推断隐含意义
①What is the author’s attitude to...? ②What does the author think of...? ③Which word best describes the author’s attitude to...?	推断观点态度
①What is the author’s purpose in writing the text? ②What message does the author seem to convey in the text?	推断写作意图
①Where is this text most likely from? ②In which section of a newspaper may this text appear? ③From which is the text probably taken? ④Where can the text be found? ⑤Where does this text probably come from?	推断文章出处
What might the author continue talking about?	推断段落或文章发展

考点一 推断隐含意义

【答题技巧点拨】

推断隐含意义

解题方法: 根据题干要求, 在原文中找到相关信息, 并依此进行合理推理。要做到判断有据、推论有理, 忠实于原文

干扰项特点

简单重复: 仅为文中信息的简单重复, 而非推断的结论

无中生有: 文中无信息支撑

过度推理: 推理的结论夸大事实, 不合情理

张冠李戴: 利用文中词语迷惑考生

【典题示例】

例 5 [2025·全国一卷] (阅读 B 节选)

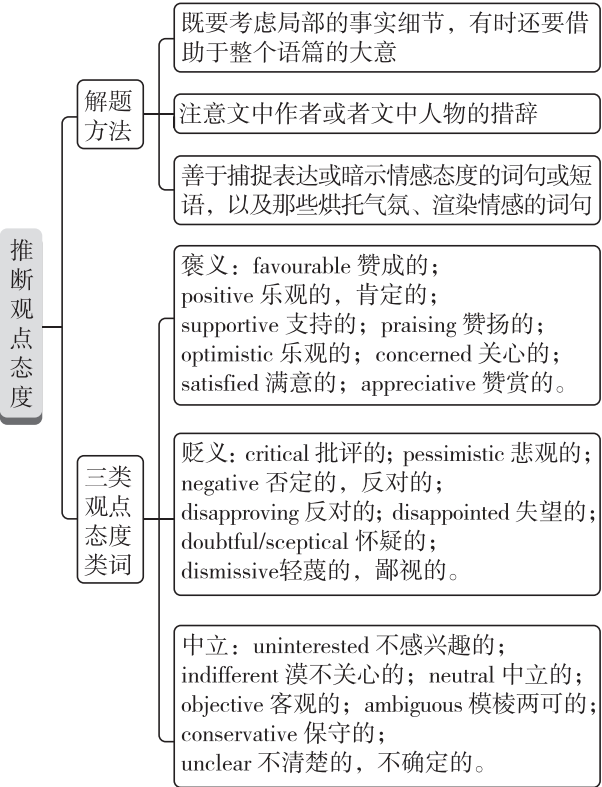
In my ninth-grade **writing class** last year, I met a **cowboy** who saved his town, a **strict father** who demanded his son earn straight A's, and a **modern-day Juliet** who died of heartbreak after her parents rejected the love of her young life. More than once, I found myself wondering just how my students, who'd created these people, knew their subjects so well.

- () Who are the people mentioned at the beginning of Paragraph 1?
- A. Ninth graders.
B. Students' parents.
C. Modern writers.
D. Fictional characters.

[试题分析] 根据 writing class 这个语境可知,这里提到的牛仔、严厉的父亲和现代版的朱丽叶都是学生在写作中创造出来的虚构人物。故选 D。

考点二 推断观点态度

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 6 [2025·浙江1月考] (阅读 B 节选)

I've been trying out these strategies and I've found that **when I'm less**

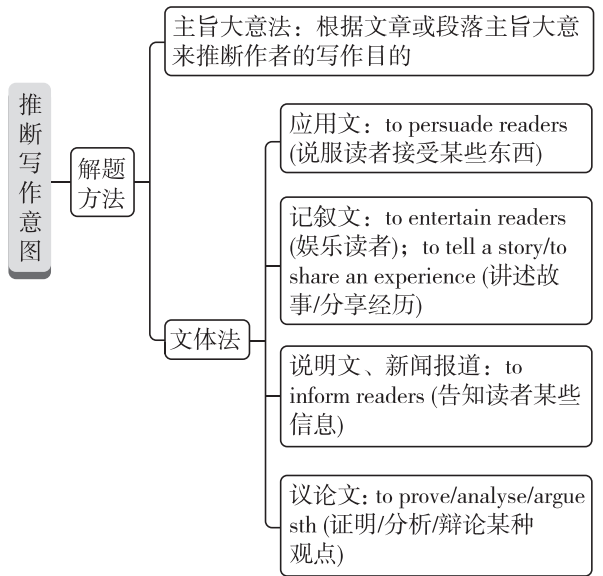
restrictive, they do make better decisions...

- () What does the author think of the strategies she has been following?
- A. Costly. B. Complex.
C. Workable. D. Contradictory.

[试题分析] 根据这段话可知当作者减少对孩子饮食的限制时,孩子们确实做出了更好的饮食选择。由此可推测,因为这些策略产生了积极效果,所以作者认为它们是可行的。故 C 选项“可行的。”正确。

考点三 推断写作意图

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 7 [2024·新课标 I 卷] (阅读 B 节选)

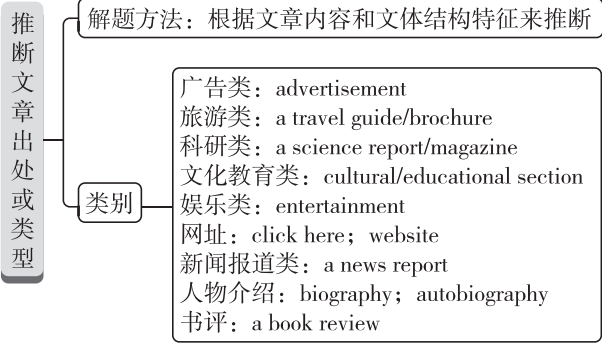
Farber is certain that the holistic approach will grow more popular with time, and if the past is any indication, he may be right: since 1982, membership in the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association has grown from 30 to over 700. “Sometimes it surprises me that it works so well,” he says. “I will do anything to help an animal. That’s my job.”

- () Why does the author mention the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association?
- A. To prove Farber's point.
B. To emphasize its importance.
C. To praise veterinarians.
D. To advocate animal protection.

[试题分析] Farber 认为整体医学疗法会越来越受欢迎,随后作者列举了美国整体兽医协会的会员人数已经从 30 个增加到 700 多个的例子,因此推断作者提到美国整体兽医协会是为了证明 Farber 的观点。故选 A。

考点四 推断文章出处

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 8 [2023·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] (阅读 C 节选)

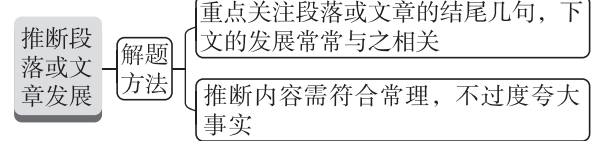
Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers is a celebration of an everyday object—the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. The image of the reader appears throughout history, in art made long before books as we now know them came into being. In artists’ representations of books and reading, we see moments of shared humanity that go beyond culture and time.

- ()Where is the text most probably taken from?
- A. An introduction to a book.
 - B. An essay on the art of writing.
 - C. A guidebook to a museum.
 - D. A review of modern paintings.

[试题分析] 根据“**Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers ...around the world.**”可知,本文主要是对于《阅读艺术:书籍爱好者的艺术》这本书的介绍。故选 A。

考点五 推断段落或文章发展

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 9 [2023·全国乙卷] (阅读 C 节选)

According to a new study from market

analysts, 1 in 5 Britons say that watching cookery programmes on TV has encouraged them to try different food. Almost one third say they now use a wider variety of ingredients (配料) than they used to, and just under 1 in 4 say they now buy better quality ingredients than before. One in four adults say that TV chefs have made them much more confident about expanding their cookery knowledge and skills, and young people are also getting more interested in cooking. The UK’s obsession (痴迷) with food is reflected through television scheduling. Cookery shows and documentaries about food are broadcast more often than before. **With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it’s no longer “uncool” for boys to like cooking.**

- ()What might the author continue talking about?
- A. The art of cooking in other countries.
 - B. Male chefs on TV programmes.
 - C. Table manners in the UK.
 - D. Studies of big eaters.

[试题分析] 推理判断题。根据“With an increasing number of ... boys to like cooking.”可知,接下来作者可能会接着讨论电视节目上的男厨师们。故选 B。

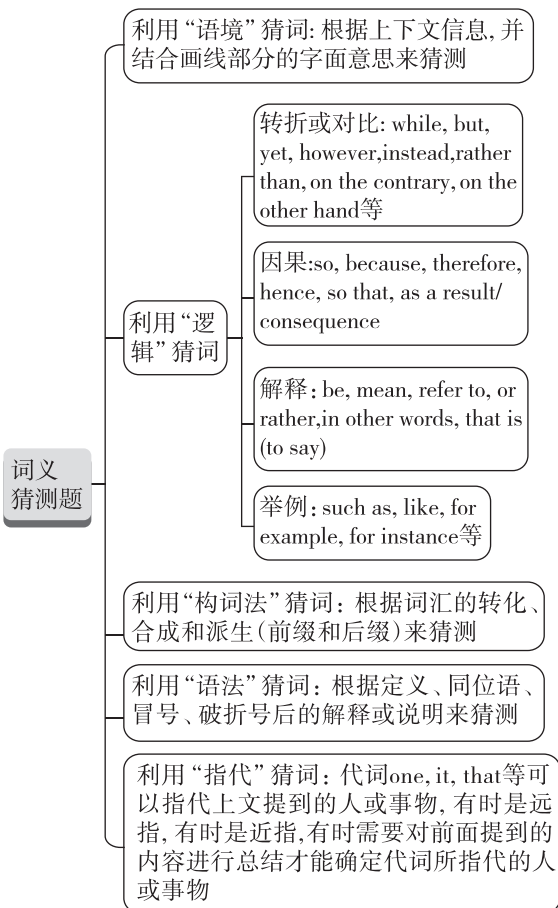
探究3 词义猜测题

设题方式	考查角度
①What does the underlined word “...” in Paragraph...probably mean/refer to? ②Which of the following can replace the underlined word “...” in Paragraph...? ③Which of the following best explains “...” underlined in Paragraph...?	单个单词的意义
①What do the underlined words “...” in Paragraph...mean? ②What does the underlined phrase “...” in Paragraph ... (probably) mean/refer to?	短语的意义

(续表)

设题方式	考查角度
What does the underlined part/sentence in Paragraph...(probably) mean?	句子的意义

【答题技巧点拨】



考点一 猜测单词的含义

【典题示例】

例 10 [2025·全国一卷](阅读 B 节选)

... This time they found the exercise much more interesting. For the next two assignments, a personal-narrative unit followed by a creative-writing workshop, I only required that the piece meet the specifications of its genre (体裁) and that it contain a thesis. The results were staggering. **The students took on diverse topics and turned in stories, 10 to 20 pages each, with characters that broadened my view and touched my heart.**

() What does the underlined word “staggering” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Mixed. **B. Amazing.**
C. Similar. D. Disturbing.

[试题分析] 根据“The students took on... touched my heart.”可推知,此处指学生们写出了内容丰富、打动人的故事,与之前的表现形成强烈对比。画线词 staggering 意为“令人惊叹的,惊人的”,与 amazing (惊人的) 语义一致。故选 B。

考点二 猜测短语的含义

【典题示例】

例 11 [2024·全国甲卷](阅读 B 节选)

Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit, but cats take this behaviour up a notch. Many cats will find random objects outside and bring them to their owners. This is a very old habit that's been present in all kinds of predators (食肉动物). Cats bring gifts for their owners to show they love you. These adorable little hunters are just doing something that it's been in their nature since the beginning of time. So just go along with it!

() Which best explains the phrase “take... up a notch” in Paragraph 3?

- A. Perform appropriately.
B. Move faster.
C. Act strangely.
D. Do better.

[试题分析] 根据画线部分前后文可知,狗以其令人印象深刻的取物习惯而闻名,但猫可以从外边找到东西带回来,因此猫在这一行为上更上一层楼。短语 take... up a notch 用来形容猫在带回东西这一行为上做得更好或更出色。故选 D。

考点三 猜测句子的含义

【典题示例】

例 12 [2018·全国卷Ⅲ] (阅读 D 节选)

Adults understand what it feels like to be flooded with objects. Why do we often assume that more is more when it comes to kids and their belongings? The good news is that **I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less.**

- () What do the words “more is more” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
- A. The more, the better.
- B. Enough is enough.
- C. More money, more worries.
- D. Earn more and spend more.

[试题分析] 根据 “... I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less.” 可以推断出, 人们通常认为越多越好。故选 A。

考点四 猜测代词所指信息

【典题示例】

例 13 [2025·全国二卷] (阅读 B 节选)

There are up to 30 students at any given time in Ho’s class. She generally works with their regular teachers to get lessons and tests being used at their home schools. **Some teachers don’t give the kids any assignments; they express sympathy instead. “I feel like it is a disservice to the kids,” Ho says. “They think their teachers don’t care about their schoolwork.”**

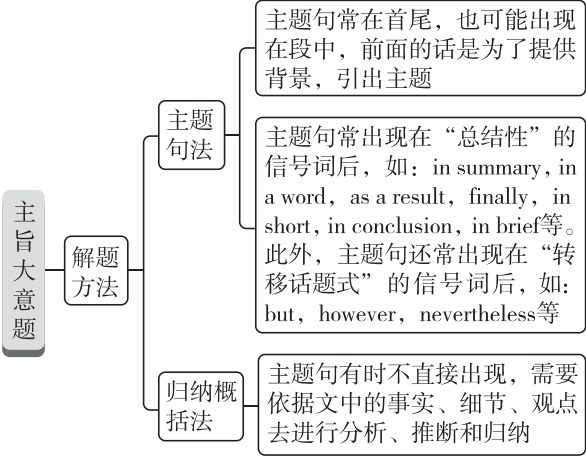
- () What does the underlined word “it” refer to in Paragraph 4?
- A. Offering regular lessons.
- B. Paying extra attention.
- C. Assigning no schoolwork.
- D. Showing no sympathy.

[试题分析] 根据 “Some teachers ... Ho says.” 可推知, 其中的 it 指的是有些老师不给孩子们布置作业这件事。故选 C。

探究4 主旨大意题

设题方式	考查角度
①What is/can be/might be the best title for the text? ②Which of the following can/might be the best title for the text? ③Which of the following is a suitable title for the text? ④What can be a suitable title for the text?	文章标题
①What’s the main idea of the text? ②What’s the text mainly about?	主旨大意
①What is the main idea of Paragraph...? ②What is the first/second... paragraph mainly about?	段落大意

【答题技巧点拨】



考点一 标题归纳

【典题示例】

例 14 [2025·全国一卷] (阅读 C 节选)

...Describing her alarm at its proposed replacement with an expressway, Jane Jacobs called on her mayor (市长) to champion “New York as a decent place to live, and not just **rush through.**” Similar campaigns occurred in Australia in the late 1960s and 1970s as well.

Although these campaigns were widespread, the reality is that the majority of the western cities were completely redesigned around the needs of the motor car. The number of cars on roads has been increasing rapidly. In Australia we now have over twenty million cars for just over twenty-six million people, among the highest rate of car ownership in the world.

We invest a lot in roads that help us **rush through**, but we fail to account for the true costs. Do we really recognise what it costs us as a society when children can't move safely around our communities? The authors of *Movement* have it right: it's time to think differently about that street outside your front door.

() What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Why the rush?
- B. What's next?
- C. Where to stay?
- D. Who to blame?

[试题分析] 通读全文可知,本文谈论的话题是城市道路的建造挤占了居民步行、休闲等慢生活的空间,由文中反复出现的 rush through 这个词组,可以很明确地判断,A项“Why the rush?”(为何匆匆?)质问 rush through (匆匆通行)的规划理念,契合主旨,最适合作为本文标题。故选 A。

考点二 文章大意

【典题示例】

例 15 [2023·浙江1月考](阅读B节选)

Live with roommates? Have friends and family around you? **The chances are that if you're looking to live a more sustainable lifestyle, not everyone around you will be ready to jump on that bandwagon.**

I experienced this when I started switching to a zero waste lifestyle five years ago, as I was living with my parents, and I continue to experience this with my

husband, as he is not completely zero waste like me. **I've learned a few things along the way though, which I hope you'll find encouraging if you're doing your best to figure out how you can make the change in a not-always-supportive household.**

() What is the text mainly about?

- A. How to get on well with other family members.
- B. How to have one's own personal space at home.
- C. **How to live a zero waste lifestyle in a household.**
- D. How to control the budget when buying groceries.

[试题分析] 根据“The chances are ... bandwagon.”及“I've learned... household.”可知,文章主要讲述了作者如何在家庭中过零浪费的生活方式。故选 C。

考点三 段落大意

【典题示例】

例 16 [2025·全国二卷](阅读D节选)

It should be noted that **none of the items on wastED's menu was technically made from garbage. Instead, all the ingredients (配料) used were examples of meat cuts and produce that most restaurants would never consider serving.** Things like kale ribs, fish collars, rejected sweet potatoes, and cucumber butts were all re-appropriated and, with the help of a number of good chefs, turned into excellent cuisine.

() What is Paragraph 5 mainly about?

- A. Why the ingredients were used.
- B. Which dishes were best liked.
- C. **What the dishes were made of.**
- D. Where the ingredients were bought.

[试题分析] 根据本段内容可知本段主要介绍了 wastED 菜单上的菜品所用的配料,故选 C。

第二部分 阅读理解突破训练

训练1 题型突破——细节理解题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
答案											

A [2025·全国二卷·阅读A]

词数:264 主题:人与社会 文体:应用文

English market towns to visit in the UK

English market towns come in many shapes and sizes. Each has a personality shaped by the goods and services produced and traded for centuries. But each town has more to do than shop.

Hereford, Herefordshire

Hereford has remained a lively market town since 1189. Skirting the town square, you'll find lovely shops, eateries, and the Black and White House Museum. The Hereford Cathedral is the most impressive building in town. It's also home to an ancient library. One of the four original copies of the Magna Carta is displayed there.

Ludlow, Shropshire

Ludlow is known as the Foodie Centre of England. Butcher shops, greengrocers, bakeries, and cheese shops line the town square. Bordering the square, the Ludlow Castle is a "must explore" medieval stronghold. The three-day Ludlow Food Festival is held each September.

Shrewsbury, Shropshire

Getting to Shrewsbury Town Centre from London is challenging but worth the anxiety. The River Severn has a significant turn through town, almost making an island of Shrewsbury Town Centre. The shape creates a perfect market where goods could be shipped and received using the river as a highway. Flowers are everywhere—hanging baskets, window boxes, and planters—just what you imagine in an attractive English market town.

Mevagissey, Cornwall

Even if you haven't been to the small fishing village Mevagissey, you've probably seen it in a movie or British TV show. The working harbor (港口) took shape in 1774. Fishermen go out to sea daily and sell their fish in harbor-side markets. Don't leave the harbor without a traditional Cornish pie. It's delicious.

- ()1. Where can you find an original copy of the Magna Carta?
A. In the Ludlow Castle.
B. In the Foodie Centre of England.
C. In the Hereford Cathedral.
D. In the Black and White House Museum.
- ()2. What is a feature of Shrewsbury Town Centre?
A. It's situated near a big island.
B. It's almost surrounded by water.
C. It's known for its flower festival.
D. It's easily accessible from London.
- ()3. What does the author suggest visitors do in Mevagissey?
A. Try the Cornish pie.
B. Watch a British TV show.
C. Go fishing in the sea.
D. Take pictures of the harbor.

B [2025·安徽合肥高三二模]

词数:313 主题:人与社会 文体:说明文

Among world languages, English places perhaps the highest value on the expressions of thanks, especially in formal and business settings. So it's logical that English speakers tend to conflate the expression of thankfulness with the feeling of thankfulness. If somebody didn't say "thanks", we often think, they must not have been very grateful. And yet, in English, "thank you" gets used so frequently

that it can easily start to feel **habitual**.

But do we say it as much as we think in our casual interactions with family and friends? A new research paper titled “Universals and Cultural Diversity in the Expression of Thankfulness” suggests that no, we do not.

The research team behind the paper looked for expressions of thankfulness in daily **informal** interactions across eight languages: English, Italian, Polish, Russian, Lao, Cha’palaa, Murrinhpatha, and Siwu. The findings suggest the universal way in which thankfulness is expressed is not through giving thanks, but rather through participation in a social agreement in which mutual assistance and working together are the norm. In fact, the practice of giving thanks seems to have little impact on the practice of mutual exchange.

The practice of giving thanks also varies culturally. In India, for example, people—especially when they are your elders, relatives, or close friends—tend to feel that by thanking them, you’re weakening your closeness with them and creating **formality** and distance that shouldn’t exist! In contrast, in England, expressing thankfulness through words is seen as a positive strengthening of relationships, promoting goodwill and connection.

Nick Enfield, lead researcher of the study, suggests that most of the 6,000 to 7,000 world languages don’t have a word for “thank you”. “When we consider the negative effects of thanking close relations alongside the fact that many languages are spoken in very small communities where speakers are likely to know each other, that claim starts to feel quite reasonable.”

()4. What does the underlined word “conflate” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Compare. B. Replace.
C. Figure out. D. Mix up.

()5. **How do people express thankfulness universally according to the study?**

- A. By saying thanks directly.

B. By making social agreements.

C. By using body language.

D. By helping and cooperating.

()6. **How do Indians view the practice of giving thanks to relatives?**

- A. It weakens their bond.
B. It reduces their social distance.
C. It enhances their connection.
D. It promotes their mutual trust.

()7. What does Nick Enfield imply in the last paragraph?

- A. Many cultures do not emphasize thankfulness.
B. Thankfulness might not be expressed in words.
C. Small communities prefer to thank close friends.
D. The negative effects of thanking should be avoided.

C [2024·河南焦作高三二模]

词数:338 主题:人与社会 文体:说明文

As night falls on the streets of Shanghai, Mikiko Chen can often be found **pacing up and down** through the winding narrow streets of the city hunting for discarded items.

“I pick up all sorts of things—chairs, wine boxes, bowls and cups ... it’s like treasure hunting for me,” she says. The 27-year-old digital marketer is among the first adopters of “stooping” in China, a practice that refers to picking up discarded furniture and other goods on the streets for reuse. She says the concept “stooping” was inspired by New Yorkers who often leave unwanted things on the “stoops”—or doorsteps—leading up to the entrances of buildings.

“The core concept of stooping for me is to take full advantage of things,” Ms Chen says. “It can help you to save money, but it’s not just about reducing consumption. It’s wasteful to throw away something that’s still **usable**; it’s better to share it with others who need it.”

Ms Chen says she was among the first to use the hashtag (话题标签) stooping on

REDnote, a popular social networking platform in China. “I initially started with posting items that people no longer used and wanted to throw away or exchange ... gradually I’m receiving hundreds of messages each day,” she says. Since then, the trend has become increasingly popular.

Ms Chen says she is “very surprised” the concept has become a hit on social media, as older generations often stigmatize picking up things from the streets or using second-hand goods. “People like my mum consider stooping as ‘rubbish picking’ and ‘scavenging’,” she says. “She thinks that people will look down on you for doing this.”

For Nan Zheng, art environmentalist and advocate, stooping is more than the physical act of picking up things from the streets. He created an app called Grecycle where people can give away or take unwanted items for free. “Gradually we can let people know this can also be about charity and helping others,” Mr Nan says.

()8. What can we learn about Mikiko Chen from paragraphs 2 and 3?

- A. She intends to make the most of throwaway items.
- B. She just wants to lower her

consumption.

- C. She drew inspiration from New Yorkers.

- D. She is looking for valuable things.

()9. Why did Mikiko Chen use the hashtag “stooping” on REDnote?

- A. To collect varieties of messages.
- B. To become an Internet celebrity quickly.
- C. To share something still usable with others.
- D. To throw away unwanted things on the “stoops”.

()10. Which is closest in meaning to “stigmatize” in Paragraph 5?

- A. Be ashamed of.
- B. Be good at.
- C. Be accustomed to.
- D. Be agreeable to.

()11. What is Nan Zheng’s purpose of creating the app Grecycle?

- A. Getting unwanted items for free on Grecycle.
- B. Recycling discarded things from the streets.
- C. Exchanging items through Grecycle.
- D. Raising people’s awareness of charity.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

- 1. habitual *adj.* 习惯的
- 2. informal *adj.* 非正式的
- 3. formality *n.* 走形式; 正式手续; 例行公事; 遵守礼节
- 4. pace up and down 来回踱步
- 5. usable *adj.* 可使用的

B. 熟词生义

- 1. skirt
熟义: *n.* 裙子
生义: *v.* 沿……边缘走; 绕过

Skirting the town square, you’ll find lovely shops, eateries, and the Black and White House Museum. (阅读 A, Para. 2)

【译文】沿着城镇广场走, 你会发现可爱的商店、餐馆和黑白屋博物馆。

2. line

- 熟义: *n.* 线条; 线路
- 生义: *v.* 沿……排列; 排成一行

Butcher shops, greengrocers, bakeries, and cheese shops **line** the town square. (阅读 A, Para. 3)

【译文】肉店、蔬菜杂货店、面包店和奶酪店沿着城镇广场排列。

C. 长难句分析

As night falls on the streets of Shanghai, Mikiko Chen can often be found pacing up and down through the winding narrow streets of the city hunting for discarded items. (阅读 C, Para. 1)

【分析】①时间状语从句: As night falls on the streets of Shanghai ②主句框架: Mikiko Chen(主语) can often be found(谓语, 被动语态) ③现在分词短语作主语补足语: pacing up and down through the winding narrow streets of the city ④现在分词短语作伴随状语: hunting for discarded items.

【译文】当夜幕降临上海的街道时, 人们常常能看到 Mikiko Chen 在这座城市蜿蜒狭窄的街巷里来回踱步, 搜寻着被丢弃的物品。

训练 2 题型突破——推理判断题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答案												

A [2025·全国一卷·阅读 D]

词数:334 主题:人与自然 文体:说明文

Microplastics have become a common source of pollution across the Earth—they have settled in the deep sea and on the Himalayas, stuck inside volcanic rocks, filled the stomachs of seabirds and even fallen in fresh Antarctic snow. They are even appearing inside humans.

Now, new research suggests that a simple, cheap measure may significantly reduce the level of microplastics in water from your tap (水龙头): boiling and filtering (过滤) it. In a study published Wednesday in *Environmental Science & Technology Letters*, researchers from China found that boiling tap water for just five minutes—then filtering it after it cools—could remove at least 80 percent of its microplastics.

Crucially, this process relies on the water containing enough calcium carbonate (碳酸钙) to trap the plastics. In the study, boiling hard water containing 300 milligrams of calcium carbonate led to an almost 90 percent drop in plastics. But in samples with less than 60 milligrams of calcium carbonate, boiling reduced the level of plastics by just 25 percent. Additionally, the research didn't include all types of plastics. The team focused only on three common types—polystyrene, polyethylene and polypropylene—and they didn't study other chemicals previously found in water such as vinyl chloride.

Still, the findings show a potential path forward for reducing microplastic **exposure**—a task that's becoming increasingly difficult. Even bottled water, scientists found earlier this year, contains 10 to 1,000 times more microplastics than originally thought.

Scientists are still trying to determine how harmful microplastics are—but what they do know has raised concerns. The new study suggests boiling tap water could be a tool to limit intake. “The way they demonstrated how microplastics were trapped through the boiling process was nice,” Caroline Gauchotte-Lindsay, an environmental engineer at the University of Glasgow in Scotland who was not involved in the research, tells *New Scientist*. “We should be looking into **upgrading** drinking water treatment plants so they remove microplastics.”

- ()1. **How does the author present the issue in the first paragraph?**
A. By quoting an expert.
B. By defining a concept.
C. By giving examples.
D. By providing statistics.
- ()2. What determines the effectiveness of trapping microplastics in water?
A. The hardness of water.
B. The length of cooling time.
C. The frequency of filtering.
D. The type of plastic in water.
- ()3. **What does the author try to illustrate by mentioning bottled water in Paragraph 4?**
A. The importance of plastic recycling.
B. The severity of the microplastic problem.
C. The danger in overusing pure water.
D. The difficulty in treating polluted water.
- ()4. **What is Gauchotte-Lindsay's suggestion about?**
A. Choice of new research methods.
B. Possible direction for further study.
C. Need to involve more researchers.
D. Potential application of the findings.

Wanting to squeeze or bite an animal's ears or feet is called cute aggression, and scientists are trying to understand why we do it.

Cute aggression is a type of dimorphous expression (二态表达), an emotional response in which a person experiences more than one emotion at the same time. It begins with a stimulus, say your dog being cute and sitting with her paws crossed. This prompts an emotional experience, perhaps feeling overwhelmed by **cuteness**, and then an expressive behaviour. With dimorphous expressions, the person experiences more than one expressive behaviour. They may show delight at their dog's cuteness, but also announce that their paws are so cute that they want to eat them. It makes sense that adorable puppy paws can create delight. But having an urge to bite them feels like a violent impulse that doesn't belong in the moment.

In recent years, scientists have been able to use technology to determine the neural mechanisms that occur during cute aggression. In a 2018 study in *Frontiers in Behavioural Neuroscience*, Meltzoff, an associate professor at the University of California, and her co-author sought to understand the neural mechanisms associated with cute aggression.

The team recruited 54 volunteers aged between 18 and 40, and connected them to an electroencephalogram (EEG). The participants then looked at four sets of images. Two sets featured cute babies and baby animals, while two sets displayed "less cute" babies and adult animals. With the EEG, the researchers could measure electrical activity within milliseconds of it occurring. They found greater activity after images of cute animals were displayed.

In general, people who had greater neural activity after seeing cute kitties were more likely to report having a dimorphous reaction.

Neurologically, Meltzoff says, the findings suggest that cute aggression involves both the emotion and reward systems. The study also found that people who are more likely to become overwhelmed with emotions are more likely to experience cute aggression. The current theory with dimorphous emotions is that the second emotion helps to manage the overwhelming feelings and even calms the person down.

- () 5. Which behaviour is an example of dimorphous expression?
- A. Enjoying a tragic movie and crying out.
 - B. Laughing at a joke and feeling delighted.
 - C. Encountering an accident in a bad mood.
 - D. Appreciating flowers and wanting to pick them.
- () 6. What do recent studies focus on?
- A. Repeated occurrence of cute expressions.
 - B. The impact of technology on human emotions.
 - C. Different reactions of age groups to cute images.
 - D. The neural mechanisms related to dimorphous expression.
- () 7. How is the study carried out in Paragraph 4?
- A. By reviewing previous studies.
 - B. By analysing some data.
 - C. By observing subjects' responses.
 - D. By clarifying some points.
- () 8. What do we know about the present study?
- A. Greater neural activity guarantees cute aggression.
 - B. Electrical activity in our brain occurs within milliseconds.
 - C. Cute aggression contributes to regulating people's feelings.
 - D. People overwhelmed with emotions will experience less cute aggression.

词数:326 主题:人与自然 文体:说明文

When Mark Twain first set eyes on Honolulu in 1866, he observed that the trees were so thick that they blocked the sunlight, rocks from past volcanic eruptions covered the coral—and lovely cats were everywhere.

Nearly 160 years later, however, the descendants (后代) of the cats that so pleased Twain are now widely seen as a threat to the islands. The wild cat, explains the Hawaii Invasive (侵入的) Species Council (HISC), has become one of the state's most “**disastrous**” animals.

Cats were first brought to Hawaii aboard European colonists' ships, where they killed rats and mice. As their number in their new home grew during the 19th century, birds started to disappear. At least 30 types of native birds became rarer or went extinct between 1870 and 1930 as they were exposed to their new enemies, according to the US Geological Survey.

Toxoplasmosis (弓形虫病) is a disease caused by a parasite (寄生虫) that reproduces in the **digestive** systems of cats, and then pollutes soil and water through their faeces (粪便). A new study determined that two spinner dolphins found on the Hawaiian coast died of toxoplasmosis. From these findings the authors suggest that at least 60 spinner dolphins have died of the parasite over the past 30 years.

A bill that could have directed the HISC to kill cats using poisoned food, as Australia has done, died in the state legislature earlier this

year. Animal-lovers prefer to focus on catching wild cats, removing their sex organs and releasing them so that they have no kittens. But HISC contends that such programmes do not actually help control cat numbers. Ms West suggests that people are too quick to blame the cats, when there is another cruel animal. “People have to stop abandoning these poor cats,” she says. “It's not really a cat problem. It's a human problem.”

() 9. What's the purpose of Paragraph 1?

- A. To stress Mark Twain's impression on cats.
- B. To urge people to show love to cats.
- C. To indicate the change of cats in history.
- D. To lead in the topic of the wild cats in Hawaii.

() 10. What probably caused the decline of birds and dolphins?

- A. The loss of habitat.
- B. The infectious disease.
- C. The increase of cats.
- D. The polluted food.

() 11. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. Solutions to the problem.
- B. Influence on the society.
- C. Discovery of the phenomenon.
- D. Outcomes of the situation.

() 12. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Species invasion is common in Hawaii
- B. Wild cats have invaded Hawaii
- C. Humans caused the increase of cats
- D. Getting rid of wild cats in Hawaii

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. exposure *n.* 暴露
2. upgrade *v.* 使升级;改进
3. cuteness *n.* 可爱
4. behavioural *adj.* 行为的
5. neurologically *adv.* 与神经方面有关地
6. disastrous *adj.* 灾难性的
7. digestive *adj.* 消化的

B. 长难句分析

In a study published Wednesday in *Environmental Science & Technology Letters*, researchers from China

found that boiling tap water for just five minutes—then filtering it after it cools—could remove at least 80 percent of its microplastics. (阅读 A, Para.2)

【分析】①主句框架:researchers from China(主语) found(谓语)[宾语从句]②过去分词短语作定语:published Wednesday③动名词短语作主语:boiling tap water for just five minutes...then filtering...

【译文】在周三发表于《环境科学与技术通讯》的一项研究中,中国研究人员发现:将自来水煮沸仅 5 分钟,待其冷却后进行过滤,可去除水中至少 80%的微塑料。

训练 3 题型突破——词义猜测题

题 号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
答 案												

A [2025·浙江1月考·阅读C]

词数:304 主题:人与自然 文体:说明文

A novel design approach to gardening has been gaining in popularity worldwide. Referred to as matrix planting, this approach aims for nature to do a lot more of the heavy lifting in the garden, and even some of the designing. Eschewing fertilizers(化肥) and power tools, it's based on an elegantly simple principle: to garden more like nature does.

The concept was born when German city planners sought to plant large areas of parkland after World War II in a **reproducible** way that would need minimal maintenance. Planners created planting mixes that could be used modularly(模块化). In a matrix garden, plants with similar cultural needs are grouped so that they will grow together above and below ground, forming a **cooperative** ecosystem that conserves water and discourages weeds.

Dutch plantsman and designer Piet Oudolf's gardens popularized this style, adding artistic flavours to the planting mixes while playing with colour and form, including four-season interest and serving the needs of wildlife. Beautiful year-round, they invite you to enjoy the smallest detail, from the sound of grasses in the gentle wind to the sculpture of **odd-looking** seed heads.

It takes a lot of thought to look this natural. While matrix gardens appear wild, they are carefully planned, with cultural needs the first consideration. Led by the concept of "right plant, right place", they match plants that enjoy the same soil, sun and weather conditions, and arrange them according to their patterns of growth.

The benefits are substantial for both gardener and planet. With human inputs

dramatically reduced, the garden's ecology can develop well. Established matrix gardens should not need the life support we give most gardens: fertilizer, dividing, regular watering. Compared to traditional garden plots, they increase carbon **absorption**, reduce stormwater runoff and boost habitat and biodiversity significantly.

- ()1. What does the underlined word "Eschewing" in the first paragraph mean?
A. Running out of.
B. Keeping away from.
C. Putting up with.
D. Taking advantage of.
- ()2. Why was the idea of matrix planting introduced?
A. To control weeds in large gardens.
B. To bring in foreign species of plants.
C. To conserve soil and water resources.
D. To develop low-maintenance parkland.
- ()3. Which of the following best describes Piet Oudolf's gardens?
A. Traditional.
B. Odd-looking.
C. Tasteful.
D. Well-protected.
- ()4. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?
A. The future of gardening is wild
B. Nature treats all lives as equals
C. Matrix gardens need more care
D. Old garden plots work wonders

B [2025·河北沧州高三二模]

词数:320 主题:人与社会 文体:说明文

Can a small group of drones(无人机) guarantee the safety and **reliability** of railways and, at the same time, help railway operators save billions of euros each year? That is the

very likely future of applying today's "eyes in the sky" technology to making sure that the millions of kilometres of rail tracks and infrastructure (基础设施) worldwide are safe for trains on a 24-7 basis.

Drones are already being used to examine high-tension electrical lines. They could do precisely the same thing to inspect railway lines and other vital aspects of rail infrastructure such as the correct position of railway tracks and switching points. The more regularly they can be inspected, the more railway safety, reliability and on-time performance will be improved. Costs would be cut and operations would be more efficient across the board.

That includes huge savings in maintenance costs and better protection of railway personnel safety. It is calculated that European railways alone spend approximately 20 billion euros a year on maintenance, including sending maintenance staff, often at night, to inspect and repair the rail infrastructure. That can be dangerous work that could be avoided with drones assisting the crews' efforts.

By using the latest technologies, drones could also start providing higher-value services for railways, detecting faults in the rail or switches, before they can cause any safety problems. To perform these tasks, drones for rail don't need to be flying overhead. Engineers are now working on a new concept: the rail drones of the future. They will be moving on the track ahead of the train, and programmed to run autonomously. Very small drones with advanced sensors and AI, and travelling ahead of the train could guide it like a co-pilot. With their ability to see ahead, they could signal any problem, so that fast-moving trains would be able to react in time.

- ()5. What does "maintenance" underlined in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Personnel safety.
B. Assistance from drones.

- C. Inspection and repair.
D. Construction of infrastructure.

- ()6. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. The frequency of drones has nothing to do with railway safety.
B. Maintenance and design costs can be hugely reduced by using drones.
C. Drones cannot offer protection to the rail crews.
D. Drones will be able to provide early warnings.
- ()7. What's the author's attitude towards the future of the rail drones?
- A. Indifferent. B. Negative.
C. Positive. D. Not mentioned.
- ()8. Which is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. How drones will change the future of railways?
B. How production of drones can be expanded?
C. What difficulty drone development will face?
D. What faults can be detected with drones?

C [2025·江苏南京高三二模]

词数:315 主题:人与自我 文体:记叙文

Anyone who has ever been around a cat for any length of time well knows cats have great patience. Yikes! My cat changed a lot recently. In just a week or so, my calm, adorable, long-haired Rusty turned into the attack cat of the century! It was not what I needed at all! Wasn't the rest of my life in enough chaos? Changes at work. Changes in relationships. I already felt as if my entire world was falling apart. Nothing calmed my cat down either. He ran and dove in every direction. He broke every single rule we had ever had to keep peace in the home we shared. He'd turned into a cat I'd never met before! Finally, I took Rusty to the vet. After careful examination, the vet shook

his head, “Not a thing is wrong with him, Miss. He’s doing great.”

“No,” I argued with anger, “he’s not great. He’s absolutely awful.” I almost burst into tears.

Then the vet asked the most **insightful** question that anyone had ever asked me—at least, anytime recently. “So,” said my cat’s kind-hearted vet, “how has your life been going lately?” Shock shot through me. “Me?” I stared at him, essentially speechless, ready to throw myself into his cat-cradling arms. I managed a relatively coherent response. “Not so good,” I admitted.

The kindly cat doctor nodded and replied, “Just what I suspected. Often, the human-to-cat bond is so powerful that a perfectly healthy cat will act out in response to his human’s emotional stresses.”

I nodded along, thinking, “Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes!”

“Do your best,” our doctor told us both, “to be calm, patient and kind. Once you’re doing better, then Rusty will do better, too.”

That day turned us around. I got some good, professional treatment for my super stressors. Rusty got a kinder, gentler me with

more ear touches and back petting.

()9. Why did the author take Rusty to the vet?

- A. He suffered heavy hair loss.
- B. He lost his sense of direction.
- C. He became unusually wild.
- D. He showed temporary inactivity.

()10. The author nearly cried because she thought _____.

- A. the vet announced good news
- B. the vet didn’t find the problem
- C. the vet didn’t express sympathy
- D. the vet drew an awful conclusion

()11. What does the underlined sentence imply?

- A. The author felt understood by the vet.
- B. The author was impatient with the vet.
- C. The author favoured the treatment for Rusty.
- D. The author knew Rusty was to recover soon.

()12. How did the author feel after visiting the vet?

- A. Relieved and calm.
- B. Amused and proud.
- C. Motivated and passionate.
- D. Grateful and determined.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

- 1. reproducible *adj.* 可再生的
- 2. cooperative *adj.* 合作的
- 3. odd-looking *adj.* 相貌奇特的
- 4. absorption *n.* 吸收
- 5. reliability *n.* 可靠性
- 6. insightful *adj.* 富有洞察力的

B. 熟词生义

invite

熟义: *v.* 邀请

生义: *v.* 招致

Beautiful year-round, they **invite** you to enjoy the smallest detail, from the sound of grasses in the gentle wind to the sculpture of odd-looking seed heads. (阅读 A, Para.3)

【译文】全年美丽,它们会使您欣赏最小的细节,从微风中青草的声音到外观奇特的种子头雕塑。

C. 长难句分析

By using the latest technologies, drones could also start providing higher-value services for railways, detecting faults in the rail or switches, before they can cause any safety problems. (阅读 B, Para.4)

【分析】①主句核心(含情态动词表可能性):drones(主语)could also start providing(谓语)higher-value services for railways(宾语)②方式状语:By using the latest technologies③现在分词短语作伴随状语: detecting faults in the rail or switches④时间状语从句: before they can cause any safety problems.

【译文】通过运用最新技术,无人机也可能开始为铁路提供更高价值的服务:它们可以检测轨道或道岔的故障,并且在这些故障引发任何安全问题之前就发现它们。