



教辅图书



功能学具



学生之家

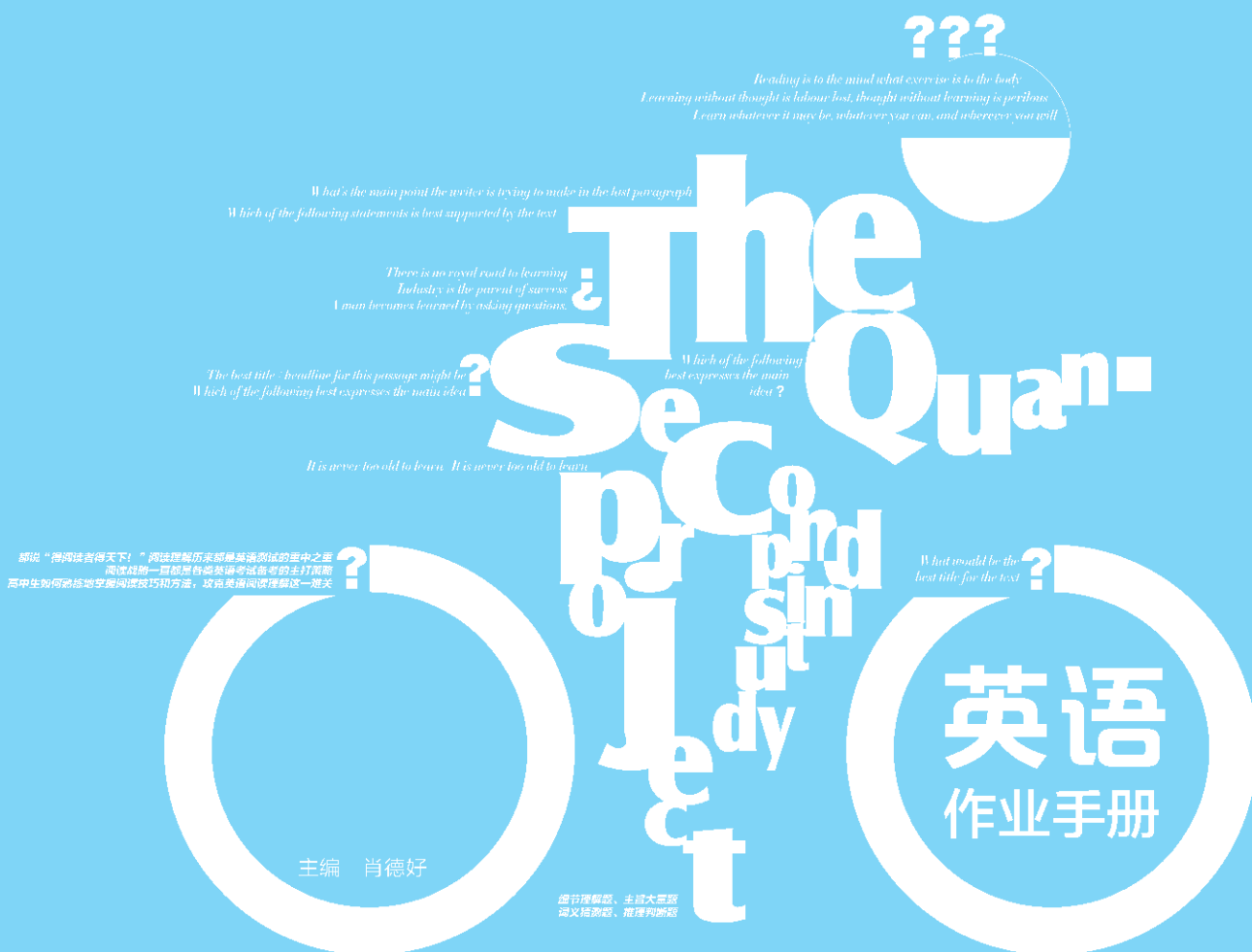
基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年创始人专注教育行业

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第二轮专题

AI智慧教辅



本书为AI智慧教辅

“讲题智能体”支持学生聊着学，扫码后哪题不会选哪题；随时随地想聊就聊，想问就问。



长江出版传媒
崇文书局

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A [2025·贵州遵义高三三模]

文体:应用文 主题:人与自然 词数:303

Exploring Norway

In western Norway, deep fjords (峡湾) cut through snow-capped mountains and remote valleys are only accessible by railways and roads. Cross some of the world's most scenic railways and roadways to experience the country's astonishing natural beauty from Oslo to Bergen.

OSLO

Explore Norway's capital, situated at the head of a more than 60-mile-long fjord. Wander through Vigeland Park, filled with hundreds of life-sized human figures by native artist Gustav Vigeland. Enjoy lunch at a local restaurant and learn about the history of polar exploration at the Fram Museum.

GEIRANGER

Travel overland to Geiranger, winding through the mountains. Take the cable car 3,300 feet up Mount Hoven for astonishing views and choose a light hike before enjoying lunch at the mountaintop restaurant. On the way to the hotel, visit Geiranger Skywalk—a spectacular viewpoint perched nearly 5,000 feet above sea level.

FLAM

Catch a train to Myrdal, and then board the Flam Railway. Take an unforgettable ride along one of the steepest railroads in the world, descending a steep valley through 20 tunnels and past thundering waterfalls to the fjord village. Settle into your hotel and spend an afternoon at leisure.

BERGEN

Discover the city's maritime history on a tour of Bryggen—the colourful old wharf (码头) and a listed UNESCO World Heritage Site. Afterwards, enjoy an optional excursion to Mount Floyen. Spend your final afternoon at leisure, and then gather for a festive farewell dinner at a restaurant serving traditional Norwegian dishes.

DATES & PRICES

Date	Double occupancy	Single occupancy
May 31—Jun. 10, 2026 Join Waitlist	\$ 12,395 per person	\$ 14,895 per person
Jul. 26—Aug. 5, 2026 Reserve Online	\$ 12,995 per person	\$ 15,125 per person
Aug. 23—Sept. 2, 2026 Reserve Online	\$ 12,495 per person	\$ 14,995 per person

- () 1. In which place can you appreciate artworks?
A. FLAM. B. BERGEN.
C. GEIRANGER. D. OSLO.
- () 2. What can you do in both FLAM and BERGEN?
A. Explore the maritime history.
B. Enjoy an unscheduled afternoon.
C. Have a traditional festive dinner.
D. Experience a memorable steep ride.
- () 3. How much should a couple pay for reserving a trip on August 3, 2026?
A. \$ 12,995. B. \$ 24,790.
C. \$ 25,990. D. \$ 30,250.

B [2025·浙江温州高三第二次适应性考试]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:262

Drag and drop your files, or type, paste, and edit text here. Natural Reader is a professional text-to-speech program that changes any text, PDF, image, web page and physical book into natural-sounding audio (音频) featuring the newest and highest AI voice technology. We have both free and paid subscriptions to our applications to meet different users' needs on different budgets.

Free users can use any available Free Voices unlimitedly, sample Premium Voices for 20 minutes per day, and Plus Voices for 5 minutes per day.

Our Plus subscription includes exclusive (专有的) features such as access to Plus and LLM (Large Language Model) Voices, which are our

newest and most advanced voices. Using LLM technology, you can even clone your own voice in minutes and make it speak in over 100 languages. You can also listen on the go with our mobile app. By using your phone's camera, you can scan physical books and notes and change them into speech. Offline listening is also supported, making it convenient for travel or other situations where Internet access is limited.

If you are interested in using our voices for non-personal purposes, such as YouTube videos, e-learning, or other commercial or public projects, please check out our Natural Reader AI Voice Generator web application for more information and licensing options.

Our Chrome extension allows you to listen to web pages, Google Docs, online Kindle books, and e-mails directly from your browser. The extension supports both free and subscription voices, depending on your plan.

()4. What is the major function of Natural Reader?

- A. Create videos.
- B. Write a speech.
- C. Generate images.
- D. Turn text into audio.

()5. What is only available for paid subscription?

- A. Offline use of LLM.
- B. Automatic text translation.
- C. Efficient voice cloning.
- D. Access to digitalized books.

()6. What is the text?

- A. A subscription plan.
- B. A program user guide.
- C. A job advertisement.
- D. A mobile app review.

C [2025·广东惠州高三一模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自然 词数:308

Chloe Dalton was taking a winter walk near her farmhouse when she encountered it: a tiny baby hare (野兔) lying curled (蜷缩) up and alone in the middle of a narrow country path.

Dalton knew nothing about hares. Yet when she found that the hare hadn't moved for hours,

she decided to take it home and try to save it—despite her fears that by interfering (干扰) she might hurt its ability to return to the wild.

Her journey, detailed in her memoir *Raising Hare*, became an unexpected experiment in coexistence. The book is part of a timely category: true stories about people who open a window into the natural world through intense observation of one wild animal or species, often in their own backyard.

It's fascinating to learn along with Dalton as she looks for information about hares. She searches in books but finds little that's helpful. She's led to believe that the hare will remain distant; instead, it comes to feel comfortable, jumping around with her and curling up against her while it sleeps. Yet it also leaves for long stretches beyond her garden wall, returning on its own unpredictable timetable.

Dalton has to trust her instincts (直觉). Dalton treated it with respect, refusing to name it or treat it as a pet, and gave it full freedom in her home and garden.

She describes the hare's evolving behaviour and body in painterly detail. She notes changes in herself, too, as she adapts to a slower, simpler life. She begins to pay more attention to her wider natural surroundings. She notices natural enemies, and watches the other hares beyond her wall.

Raising Hare is an appeal for people to be gentler with other creatures, to allow other creatures the freedom to live naturally.

()7. What can be learned about Dalton from the first two paragraphs?

- A. She enjoyed outdoor activities.
- B. She showed sympathy for the hare.
- C. She was an expert in wildlife rescue.
- D. She ensured the hare returned to the wild.

()8. How did Dalton raise the hare?

- A. Figuring out its daily timetable.
- B. Maintaining a certain distance from it.
- C. Training it to obey different commands.
- D. Allowing it complete access to her home.

() 9. What change did the experience bring to Dalton?

- A. Reduced fear of hares.
- B. Increased interest in nature.
- C. Adoption of more animals.
- D. Adaptation to a healthy life.

() 10. What did the author want to convey by *Raising Hare*?

- A. The call for respect for nature.
- B. The importance of wildlife observation.
- C. The necessity of writing a memoir.
- D. The challenges of raising wild animals.

D [2025·湖北襄阳高三三模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自然 词数:309

When I bought a house in Portland four years ago, I immediately began designing my dream garden, intending to remove the weeds and plant some vegetables or long-lasting flowers. I soon discovered, however, that the soil was unproductive, clay-heavy and littered with stones. In previous, much tinier gardens, I'd dealt with such difficulties with a few bags of high-quality soil from the nursery. Replacing this vastly greater quantity of dirt was neither practical nor financially possible. Instead, I decided to remediate(补救) what I already had.

The challenge before me was to revive the soil. Two core principles of modern agriculture can guide this shift—minimizing soil disturbance and emphasizing biodiversity. In practice, growing crops by turns, prioritizing organic inputs over chemical fertilizers, integrating crops and trees with livestock like cattle or sheep, and sheltering soil from being washed away with cover crops, often work.

I tried to apply such methods in my garden. Where once there was only grass, I made a pond, a rock garden, a wildflower field and raised beds for vegetables. I let plants grow and decompose by themselves in a natural way. I also introduced different plants and revived my garden's ecological communities.

In May, I decided to relocate a flowering plant. As I dug the plant out, various forms of life emerged. Earthworms swung from the roots. A daddy longlegs hurried for shelter. Below the plant I even noticed the fine white fungal mycelium(真菌菌丝).

Running my fingers through the soil, I understood, more clearly than ever before, that I transformed much more than my yard—it completely changed the way I think about soil. It's not simply as a medium for life, but as a living entity(个体) in its own right. Although science still lacks an agreed definition of life, textbooks highlight criteria widely considered to differentiate the living and nonliving. Soil meets many of them: It has a highly organized structure. It has a capacity for active self-preservation. It grows. It breathes. And it can die.

() 11. What was the original state of the soil in the author's garden?

- A. Wet and salty.
- B. Poor and stony.
- C. Dry and sandy.
- D. Acidic and weedy.

() 12. What was the focus of the author's gardening methods?

- A. Restricting plant varieties.
- B. Increasing soil intervention.
- C. Creating a sustainable environment.
- D. Employing chemical fertilizers.

() 13. Why does the author mention the replanting in May?

- A. To argue for the use of fertilizers.
- B. To show the effect of soil restoration.
- C. To highlight garden's role as a habitat.
- D. To demonstrate the transplanting process.

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

- A. Discovering the living nature of soil
- B. Exploring soil's role in creating life
- C. Understanding plants' soil requirements
- D. Overcoming urban gardening challenges

A [2025 · 河南开封高三三模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自我 词数:316

Antoni Porowski believes in the importance of storytelling through cooking traditions. As the child of Polish parents who immigrated to Montréal, he “felt Polish enough” until the family moved to West Virginia and he began high school. Wanting to hang out with the cool kids, he noticed how he **stood out**, like bringing cabbage to school for lunch and correcting people who had trouble pronouncing his name.

“When I decided I wanted to pursue acting, I told my dad that I wanted to change my last name to something that sounded a little more American,” says the author, and World Food Programme Goodwill Ambassador. “My dad asked, ‘Then how will anyone know you’re Polish?’ I didn’t get it at the time, but I’m glad I didn’t go down that road.” He still loves the Polish food he was raised on—like sorrel soup, hunter stew, pierogi, and cabbage rolls—and it remains a constant **touchstone** in his family.

Porowski’s belief that food can tell a person about who they are has inspired his new show, *No Taste Like Home*, which dives into the heritage of six celebrity guests. On journeys towards cultural and personal discovery, Porowski travels with Awkwafina, Henry Golding, James Marsden, Florence Pugh, Issa Rae, and Justin Theroux to South Korea, Malaysian Borneo, Germany, the United Kingdom, Senegal, and Italy. Through sharing family stories and connections with food, the documentary examines each person’s rich heritage through their ancestors’ cooking traditions.

“We have a responsibility as humans to make sure we tell stories around our family’s beloved dishes,” he says. “When you know where you came from, it helps give you a foundation for moving forward on your own path.”

We connected with Porowski in San Francisco. He talked about the show, shared how the experiences have changed him, and looked at

his own cultural questions about his family’s food traditions.

- () 1. **Why is the detail of Porowski bringing cabbage to school mentioned?**
 - A. To demonstrate his love for cabbage.
 - B. To show his poor adaptation to the new life.
 - C. To reflect his deeply-rooted Polish identity.
 - D. To prove his hard work to mix with local kids.
- () 2. **What did Porowski’s father imply according to the second paragraph?**
 - A. Acting is a promising career to pursue.
 - B. It’s a good idea to sound more American.
 - C. Name is an irreplaceable part of the cultural root.
 - D. Polish food is a real test of the love for the family.
- () 3. **What characterized Porowski’s new show?**
 - A. Celebrity guests’ unique life stories.
 - B. Various destinations and experiences.
 - C. The bond between celebrity guests and their ancestors.
 - D. The cultural traditions hidden behind the celebrity guests’ beloved dishes.
- () 4. **Where is the text probably from?**
 - A. A textbook.
 - B. A magazine.
 - C. A travel guide.
 - D. An interview.

B [2025 · 安徽合肥高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:344

Electric vehicles (EV) are a key component of the global shift towards sustainable energy, but a new study **highlights** a significant challenge: the refining (提纯) of critical minerals for EV batteries could lead to pollution hot spots near manufacturing centres.

The study reveals that fully domesticating the supply chains for EV production could drive national sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions up by as much as 20% compared to current levels. Most of these emissions would stem from the refining and production of nickel and cobalt (镍和钴),

essential materials for modern EV batteries.

The researchers argued that if left **unaddressed**, pollution from battery manufacturing will become an increasingly global challenge as EV adoption rates rise. Even if some countries were to **outsource** battery manufacturing, without strategies to reduce SO₂ emissions, they would simply be offloading the problem onto another country.

For countries like India that are in the early stages of supply chain development, the lowest-hanging fruit would be to focus first on cleaning up pollution from the power sector. This would require enforcing stricter SO₂ pollution control measures for thermal power plants, using mature technologies like flue-gas desulfurization. For others, which already have strict emissions controls for the power sector, the focus needs to shift to mitigating SO₂ emissions from the battery manufacturing process.

In addition to their policy **recommendation** for proactive air pollution standards, which would likely happen at the national or subnational level, the researchers also examined how changing the battery chemistry in EV could avoid unwanted SO₂ emissions at a more global scale. While most EV batteries today rely on cobalt and nickel, the rise of alternative chemistries that use iron and phosphate (磷酸铁锂电池) could circumvent some of the concerns associated with mining and refining nickel and cobalt.

In all events, the findings **serve as a reminder** to keep people at the top of mind when designing decarbonization plans, as even the most promising technologies could come with unwanted and unintended consequences.

()5. **Why does the author write the text?**

- A. To compare different types of EV batteries.
- B. To warn about the pollution risk from EV batteries.
- C. To call for global cooperation in EV development.
- D. To explain why EV development has slowed down.

()6. What would happen if EV battery manufacturing is fully domestic?

- A. It would promote the national economy.
- B. It would speed up EV battery production.
- C. It would boost nickel and cobalt refining.
- D. It would cause more domestic SO₂ emissions.

()7. **Why does the author mention India in the passage?**

- A. To criticize India's current emission control measures.
- B. To suggest that developing countries face pollution risks.
- C. To show that countries need tailored pollution strategies.
- D. To illustrate India's progress in supply chain development.

()8. **How does the author feel about promising green technologies like EVs?**

- A. Cautiously optimistic about their future.
- B. Fully confident in their economic benefits.
- C. Disappointed in their environmental impact.
- D. Deeply alarmed by their potential side effects.

C [2025·河北沧州运东五校高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:326

A new study suggests people might like chatbot-produced poems for their simple and straightforward images, emotions and themes.

In a recent experiment, the researchers tasked OpenAI's ChatGPT with generating poems in the styles of famous poets, then presented 1,634 participants with ten poems—five human-written and five chatbot-generated—and assessed how people rated the poems based on 14 qualities, including rhythm and **originality**. Interestingly, they tended to rate the AI-generated poems higher on average, suggesting a preference for their straightforwardness and clarity.

Why readers seem to prefer AI-generated poetry is not entirely clear, but the researchers' best guess is that the AI poems may be more appealing because they are relatively

straightforward and simple to comprehend. “Emily Dickinson sometimes breaks the expected rhyme scheme (韵律) on purpose,” says Brian Porter, a researcher at the University of Pittsburgh. “But the AI-generated poems in her style never did that once.” Besides, modern readers don’t seem to want to bother themselves to read deep to think critically. Instead, they prefer texts giving them instant answers. “When readers say they prefer AI poetry, they would seem to be showing their frustration when faced with writing that does not **yield to** their attention,” he adds.

While the findings raise concerns about AI potentially replacing human artists and putting them out of work one day, Dorothea Lasky, the only living poet whose writings were included in the experiments, says it’s not necessarily a bad thing that readers enjoyed the AI-generated poems. “Poetry will always be necessary,” Lasky says. “If they read AI poems and like that poem better than a human-generated poem, then that, to me, is beautiful. They have a good experience with a poem, and I don’t care who wrote it. I feel there is room for all poets—even robot poets.”

This study provided a platform for the intersection of technology and creativity, prompting reflection on the future of poetry and artistic expression.

- () 9. **Why did the researchers conduct the experiment?**
- A. To create a technique.
B. To clarify a concept.
C. To detail an example.
D. To confirm a finding.
- () 10. **What does the example of Emily Dickinson imply?**
- A. Robots are more complicated than humans.
B. AI meets modern readers’ reading preference.
C. Chatbot is trained to write in creative patterns.
D. Classic poetry lacks unique charming features.
- () 11. **Which belief does Dorothea Lasky have about poetry?**
- A. All flowers bloom together.
B. No dish suits all tastes.
C. It’s no use crying over spilt milk.
D. Time and tide wait for no man.
- () 12. **What can be a suitable title for the text?**
- A. Will poets be lost in AI era?
B. ChatGPT: a new advancement
C. Fake or real—a concern about AI
D. ChatGPT or Dickinson, who is better?

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

- stand out 突出; 显眼; 与众不同
- touchstone *n.* 检验标准; 试金石
- highlight *v.* 突出, 强调 *n.* 亮点
- unaddressed *adj.* 未被处理的, 未被解决的
- outsource *v.* 外包
- recommendation *n.* 推荐; 建议
- serve as a reminder 作为提醒
- originality *n.* 独创性
- yield to 屈服于, 让步于

B. 熟词生义

...they would simply be **offloading** the problem onto another country. (阅读 B)

offload (熟义) *vt.* 卸载 → (生义) *vt.* 把……转移给……

【译文】……他们只是将问题转移到另一个国家。

C. 长难句分析

“When readers say they prefer AI poetry, they would seem to be showing their frustration when faced with writing that does not yield to their attention,” he adds. (阅读 C)

【分析】本句主句为 he adds, 为主谓结构。直接引语中, When readers say they prefer AI poetry 为时间状语从句, 其中含有宾语从句 they prefer AI poetry; 主句中 when faced with writing... 为省略结构的时间状语从句(省略了 they are), 其中 that does not yield to their attention 为 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 writing。

【译文】“当读者说他们更喜欢人工智能诗歌时, 他们似乎是在表达面对无法引起他们注意力的作品时的沮丧,” 他补充道。

训练(三) “推理判断题”重点练(二)

A [2025·湖南邵阳高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:366

Does it often feel as if the world is getting stupider? Data released by the OECD suggests that a fifth of adults do no better in maths and reading than a primary school child. In maths, average scores have risen in a few places over the past ten years, but fallen in almost as many. In literacy (读写能力), a lot more countries have seen scores **decline** than advance, despite the fact that adults hold more and higher educational **qualifications** than ever before.

Demographic change offers some explanation—new immigrants often struggle with a new language while the native-born have ageing brains. Basic numeracy (计算能力) and literacy are **oddly unfashionable** compared with fashionable “soft skills”, like generative AI: **overstating** the importance of times-tables (乘法表) seems even more boring when talking robots promise to do all the hard work.

Yet a century of technological development has not cut demand for people who are good with numbers or words. Adults who do badly in the OECD's tests earn much less than those who top them. They are also in poorer health, less satisfied with their life, less trusting of others and more likely to feel that they have no voice in politics.

What to do? Improving lessons for children is the surest way of creating more capable grown-ups. England's adults have gradually improved their position in the OECD's rankings, mostly because the youngest ones are scoring better than before. The second task is to **modernize** outdated systems for educating adults. These give **dropouts** a second chance; they also serve people who change careers and help immigrants integrate.

In too many places, a craze for universities has cut back on funding and focus on the kinds of lessons that people aged 18 and above could be offered. Degrees are becoming less meaningful: the OECD has found that even some university

graduates post numeracy and literacy scores that might embarrass a child. Meanwhile, those adults who want to return to class without beginning with long, expensive university courses often find good alternatives are lacking. Faster actions to fix all these problems seem like a bright idea.

- () 1. What does the data released by the OECD show?
- A. Adults may be less literate than before.
B. The majority of adults are well-educated.
C. Children can have easier access to education.
D. Adults find numeracy and literacy less useful.
- () 2. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. The effectiveness of education.
B. The role of advanced technology.
C. The value of literacy and numeracy.
D. The decline in political engagement.
- () 3. Why is England mentioned in Paragraph 4?
- A. To criticize its outdated education system.
B. To reveal the decrease in its dropout rate.
C. To demonstrate its high ranking in the OECD.
D. To highlight the significance of children's education.
- () 4. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. University students are financially supported.
B. Children are embarrassingly worse in numeracy.
C. Degrees and abilities are not necessarily matched.
D. Expensive university courses have good alternatives.

B [2025·陕西安康高三模拟]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:332

In the 1970s, University of Washington researcher David Rhoades discovered something

surprising: trees appeared to warn each other through airborne signals when under attack by caterpillars (毛虫). Although his findings were initially dismissed, later studies have supported the idea that plants can sense their surroundings and communicate. Zoe Schlanger's book, *The Light Eaters*, explores this new field, which challenges the old view of plants as passive and **unintelligent**.

In recent years, researchers have uncovered remarkable examples of plant behaviour. For instance, lima beans send out chemicals to attract helpful insects, pea shoots react to sound, and some vines copy the look of nearby plants. Studies also show that plants use systems similar to nerves to send signals when harmed.

However, how these processes work is still mostly unknown, and some experiments, like Monica Gagliano's work on pea shoots, face difficulties in being repeated. These findings raise the question: Are plants intelligent?

The idea of plant intelligence is controversial (有争议的), partly due to the book *The Secret Life of Plants*, which mixed real science with unfounded claims. Today, scientists are careful with their language, avoiding terms like "intelligence" or "consciousness". While some accept these ideas, others remain doubtful, worried about a return to **unscientific** beliefs. Yet, similarities between plant signals and animal nerves, like the use of certain chemicals and underground networks, show plants' complexity.

Schlanger describes botany as a field in change, slowly expanding its limits while dealing with scientific doubt. Her exploration also talks about "plant blindness"—the habit of seeing plants as unchanging and unimportant. Looking at plants as active and complex beings could change how we understand and interact with nature, she says.

In her own garden Schlanger watched her plants' detailed actions, like pea shoots reaching for support and scented leaves keeping bugs away. She concludes that plants, though they don't think like humans, show amazing abilities. As one plant expert notes, plants can "capture light", which

highlights their **incredible** nature.

() 5. Why is Schlanger's book mentioned in Paragraph 1?

- A. To give a definition.
- B. To explain a concept.
- C. To introduce the topic.
- D. To make a comparison.

() 6. How is the second paragraph developed?

- A. By presenting contrasting theories.
- B. By citing examples of plant actions.
- C. By describing historical experiments.
- D. By clarifying common misunderstandings.

() 7. Which of the following may Schlanger agree with?

- A. It is necessary to observe plant actions.
- B. Plants can think like a human in the future.
- C. It is beneficial to consider plants intelligent.
- D. Plant blindness is a rare phenomenon in nature.

() 8. What does the text mainly talk about?

- A. Discussion on plant behaviour.
- B. Roles of plants in the ecosystem.
- C. Challenges in understanding plants.
- D. Discovery in plant intelligence.

C [2025·江西南昌高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:326

James Hansen, the climate scientist best known for warning the US Congress about global warming in the 1980s, has strengthened his message that we are **underestimating** the climate impact of declining air pollution.

"Reducing air pollution is essential for health and environment, but we have to understand its complex relationship with climate change when we used aerosols (气溶胶) to cancel out almost half of greenhouse gas warming," said Hansen at a United Nations Sustainable Development Network briefing.

Record rises in global temperatures in 2023 and 2024 have led to debate about whether global warming is accelerating faster than expected. Hansen and colleagues previously linked this

acceleration with reduced air pollution. Now they offer a new analysis suggesting declining air pollution can explain recent temperature increases. Aerosols in air pollution reflect sunlight away from Earth and affect cloud properties.

A 2020 shipping regulation controlling sulphur (硫磺) emissions provided critical evidence: in Pacific shipping routes, reduced aerosols allowed 0.5 watts of additional heat per square metre to reach Earth, equal to a decade's worth of current CO₂ emissions. This suggests aerosols previously masked up to half of greenhouse warming. Hansen warns such findings imply climate sensitivity is far higher than estimated, and argues the world is more rapidly approaching climate tipping points.

However, many scientists have mixed views. Michael Diamond at Florida State University notes Hansen's 0.5-watt estimate is "at the extreme edge of plausibility (合理性)", while NASA's Gavin Schmidt argues the number is "very likely an overestimate".

A change in aerosols may not even be necessary to explain the temperature rise, says Shiv Priyam Raghuraman at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign—he previously found it can be explained by changes in Pacific Ocean temperatures alone. He says more work is needed to understand the warming effects of aerosols

before we put the blame on reduced air pollution. "At least, reducing air pollution remains vital nowadays."

- () 9. What's Hansen's warning about?
- A. The misconception of greenhouse gases.
B. The influence of air pollution reduction.
C. The necessity of declining air pollution.
D. The results of continuing global warming.
- () 10. Why does the author mention the 2020 shipping regulation?
- A. To urge the government to reduce air pollution.
B. To stress aerosols' impact on greenhouse warming.
C. To explain the change of present climate.
D. To praise the regulations on sulphur emissions.
- () 11. What is Michael Diamond's attitude towards Hansen's 0.5-watt estimate?
- A. Supportive. B. Indistinct.
C. Respectful. D. Doubtful.
- () 12. What can be inferred about the temperature rise from the last paragraph?
- A. Further research is demanded.
B. Aerosols are the decisive factor.
C. Previous studies are ineffective.
D. Pacific Ocean temperatures count most.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. decline *v.* 下降; 减少
2. qualification *n.* 资格; 资历
3. oddly *adv.* 奇怪地; 反常地
4. unfashionable *adj.* 不时尚的, 过时的
5. overstate *vt.* 夸大, 夸张
6. modernize *v.* 使现代化; 实现现代化
7. dropout *n.* 辍学者
8. unintelligent *adj.* 智力低下的
9. unscientific *adj.* 不科学的
10. incredible *adj.* 难以置信的
11. underestimate *v.* 低估; 对……估计不足

B. 熟词生义

1. Adults who do badly in the OECD's tests earn much less than those who **top** them. (阅读 A)

top (熟义) *n.* 顶部 *adj.* 顶尖的 → (生义) *v.* 超过; 位居首位

【译文】在经济合作与发展组织(OECD)测试中表现不佳的成年人, 收入比测试中表现顶尖的人低得多。

2. As one plant expert **notes**, plants can "capture light", which highlights their incredible nature. (阅读 B)

note (熟义) *v.* 注意; 记录, 记下 → (生义) *v.* 指出
capture (熟义) *vt.* 捕获; 俘虏 → (生义) *v.* 吸收; 获取

【译文】正如一位植物专家所指出的, 植物能够“吸收光能”, 这凸显了它们不可思议的特性。

3. This suggests aerosols previously **masked** up to half of greenhouse warming. (阅读 C)

mask (熟义) *n.* 面具 → (生义) *v.* 掩盖, 遮蔽

【译文】这表明, 气溶胶此前掩盖了多达一半的温室效应。

A [2025·江西南昌高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:256

Rock climbing has recently grown rapidly, with nearly 1,500 people trying it for the first time each day. New climbing gyms are surfacing across the country, making it easier to explore this exciting activity with so many options available. Whether you're seeking adventure, fitness, or a new social circle, rock climbing offers a unique experience. 1. _____ Discover the climber within you.

How long it takes to learn rock climbing varies for climbers. Some believe climbing outdoors may take 3—5 years to see results, while some may see some **improvement** within a month, and begin to feel confident after six months of continued practice. It's possible for you to become an expert in a year. 2. _____

Taking the first step is always the biggest challenge. Beginners are often concerned about appearing awkward at some point. 3. _____ Most climbers are focused on themselves and their climbing journey. Your safety is what truly matters to people. So, don't fear looking silly.

Get your mindset in order. Start with indoor courses and don't try to acquire rock climbing techniques overnight. Moreover, climbing is not simply a physical sport. 4. _____ You'd better understand the mindset behind successful climbing, such as overcoming fears and managing self-doubt.

5. _____ Your gym is full of **supportive** members who will cheer you on and help you to succeed. It is so easy to make friends in a climbing gym with individuals sharing the same interest. You're all here to do something to better yourselves, and that kind of positivity bonds people together like a big family.

- A. There's a lot of mental training as well.
- B. You are always responsible for your own safety.
- C. Watching the experts is also one of the fastest ways to learn.

- D. But you'll never know your learning timeline until you start.
- E. The cool thing about climbing is that it's more of a community.
- F. However, no one is actually going to judge how skilled you are.
- G. With all these benefits, it is time to stretch your body to try out.

B [2025·江苏南京高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:263

Visit a zoo, and you may love watching polar bears as they swim through a pool. Zoos can be important places for polar bear research. 1. _____ The more we can learn about how global warming is affecting them, the better we can design **conservation** plans.

However, tracking them is **tricky** due to their wide-range movement. The main type of tracker has been a radio collar, attached like a necklace around the bear's neck. This device sends location information back to researchers. 2. _____ It's not safe to put them on younger bears—as they grow, the collar may get too tight. And male bears' heads are narrower than their necks, so the collars slide right off.

An international team developed new tracking methods inspired by “burr (带芒刺的果实) on fur” idea. The device stuck to the bears' fur, like burrs on your dog after a walk in the woods. 3. _____ They found that in the warmer months, the animals hung out on land, moving little and conserving energy. As temperatures dropped, they returned to the ice to hunt.

4. _____ But it was **invaluable** to confirm it with **reliable** data. Additionally, it's always a bonus to have one more way to track, understand—and hopefully help—these impressive white mammals of the north.

To aid polar bears further, we must address the root cause: climate change. What can we do then? Ride your bike to school instead of asking a parent to drive you. Unplug devices when they are charged to conserve energy. Turn off computers

- and lights when they are not in use. 5. _____
- A. Little things can indeed help a lot.
- B. But never underestimate the effect of climate change.
- C. Unfortunately, the collars only work on adult females.
- D. As sea ice declines, polar bears spend more time on shore.
- E. The researchers had already suspected this is what they did.
- F. The researchers used the design to observe bears along the coast of Hudson Bay.
- G. But observing these animals in the wild is the top way to study and protect them.

C [2025·四川绵阳高三“三诊”模拟]

文体:议论文 主题:人与社会 词数:242

Great books are **plentiful**, but only a few achieve the status of classics. 1. _____ Typically, classic works share several defining characteristics, which help them stay **meaningful** through generations and across cultures.

A **memorable** main character is essential. Classic novels often feature heroes/heroines with vivid and distinct personalities. By absorbing ourselves in their experiences, we become emotionally invested, and this connection makes the story world come alive in our mind. Characters like Elizabeth Bennet in *Pride and Prejudice* and Frodo Baggins in *The Lord of the Rings* serve as readers' eyes and ears, allowing us to gain a more authentic understanding of their world. 2. _____

Classical literature invites multiple readings.

With each encounter, new depths are revealed. 3. _____ The forever charm refreshes each repeated reading. Each revisiting offers a fresh idea, allowing readers to discover new layers of meaning as they grow and change.

4. _____ They continue to attract modern audiences regardless of when they were written. Shakespeare's plays, for example, were published in the 16th and 17th centuries, yet they remain **influential** and charming today. Their **everlasting** appeal lies in the universal nature of the themes they explore, whether it's love, ambition, or the struggle for power.

In conclusion, what is said above sets classics apart from other works. 5. _____ Classics are essential to our cultural identity and will continue to influence a wider world in the future because they teach us valuable lessons about what it means to be human.

- A. True classics stand the test of time.
- B. Works by Shakespeare are famous and timeless.
- C. They are the windows for us to see the story unfold.
- D. It also makes them a vital part of our literary heritage.
- E. Reading classic literature contributes to personal growth.
- F. A book must achieve excellence to be recognized as a classic.
- G. Reading classics at different stages of life inspires new thoughts.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. improvement *n.* 改善;提高
2. supportive *adj.* 支持的;鼓励的
3. conservation *n.* 保护;保存
4. tricky *adj.* 棘手的;难处理的
5. invaluable *adj.* 极其宝贵的;无价的
6. reliable *adj.* 可靠的;可信赖的
7. plentiful *adj.* 大量的;丰富的;充足的

8. meaningful *adj.* 有意义的
9. memorable *adj.* 难忘的;值得纪念的
10. influential *adj.* 有影响力的
11. everlasting *adj.* 永恒的;持久的

B. 熟词生义

New climbing gyms are **surfacing** across the country...(七选五A)

surface (熟义) *n.* 表面→(生义) *v.* 出现;涌现

【译文】新的攀岩馆在全国各地不断涌现……

A [2025·江苏高三模拟]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自然 词数:233

My grandparents shared a common love for gardening. "It is 1 to grow our own food," my grandmother says, recalling the difficult times they went through. My grandpa's 2 for gardening started when he received seeds from his father. Gardening was something they could do together, so my great-grandfather used this opportunity to 3 with his child.

For my father, however, gardening was boring when he was young. He remembers 4 pulling weeds and watering plants. Though he didn't quite 5 the tradition and disliked it, he 6 it when my sisters and I were young. He wanted us to understand where food comes from and 7 the satisfaction of growing it ourselves. Our garden became a space for 8 and connection and my dad found the 9 between showing us the hard work and not making it a burden. My sister 10 this activity wholeheartedly. She loves to cook with the vegetables she grows. "There is valuable knowledge," she says. "It's also 11."

While my family members had different 12 for gardening, all of us received a heritage of labour, patience, and connection. Each generation has made a 13 to this tradition, guaranteeing the continuation of its values. As I reflect on it, I realize how deeply it has 14 us. Whether through purposeful teaching or unnoticeable

influence, gardening has left an unforgettable mark on my family, one I hope to 15.

- ()1. A. cheaper B. healthier
C. simpler D. smarter
- ()2. A. talent B. credit
C. passion D. ambition
- ()3. A. compare B. bond
C. sympathize D. debate
- ()4. A. unexpectedly B. constantly
C. unwillingly D. effortfully
- ()5. A. challenge B. establish
C. know D. follow
- ()6. A. reassured B. reconsidered
C. reinvested D. regained
- ()7. A. taste B. provide
C. express D. spread
- ()8. A. reflecting B. learning
C. innovating D. wandering
- ()9. A. difference B. relationship
C. balance D. conflict
- ()10. A. welcomes B. organizes
C. defends D. assists
- ()11. A. informative B. advisable
C. pleasant D. essential
- ()12. A. requests B. opportunities
C. plans D. reasons
- ()13. A. change B. contribution
C. submission D. reference
- ()14. A. sponsored B. inspired
C. touched D. shaped
- ()15. A. pass down B. search for
C. figure out D. build on

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:256

While her French classmates ate salads, Li Mei took out a package of steamed rice. When she transferred to a high school in Paris, her lunch became a daily 1. One Monday, one boy Pierre pointed at her lunch and whispered, “That looks 2!” Li Mei flushed, quietly avoiding the cafeteria.

Everything 3 when her history teacher, Mr Dupont, 4 a project “Food & Culture Week”. Each student was to 5 a traditional dish and present its cultural significance. Li Mei 6—would anyone care about Chinese food here? Eventually, she decided on *jianbing*, a flavour from hometown.

On presentation day, she 7 the materials with trembling hands. To her surprise, Pierre volunteered to help cook. As they spread the batter (面糊), he 8, “I made fun of your food at first, but now I see it’s part of your 9.” When the crispy *jianbing* was served, classmates crowded around, asking questions about Chinese New Year traditions.

The event made everyone 10. Students who once 11 her now greeted her warmly. A girl named Sophie even proposed 12 a French-Chinese cookbook together for the school fair and suggested including family dishes passed down through generations.

On the final day, 13 filled a book titled *Bites Beyond Borders*. Holding it, Li Mei realized that cultural gaps weren’t about walls but doors—waiting to be unlocked. A simple 14

has taught her more about belonging than any textbook.

“Food is the 15 foreign policy,” Mr Dupont said, biting into a red bean croissant.

- ()1. A. adventure B. struggle
 C. routine D. necessity
- ()2. A. messy B. ordinary
 C. strange D. special
- ()3. A. mattered B. worked
 C. rested D. changed
- ()4. A. praised B. postponed
 C. concluded D. launched
- ()5. A. purchase B. review
 C. prepare D. receive
- ()6. A. joked B. hesitated
 C. insisted D. protested
- ()7. A. laid out B. held back
 C. heated up D. gave away
- ()8. A. argued B. denied
 C. admitted D. added
- ()9. A. identity B. interest
 C. personality D. quality
- ()10. A. freed B. relaxed
 C. amused D. connected
- ()11. A. betrayed B. overlooked
 C. envied D. misled
- ()12. A. borrowing B. authoring
 C. promoting D. sponsoring
- ()13. A. stories B. photos
 C. recipes D. quotes
- ()14. A. game B. question
 C. gift D. lunch
- ()15. A. tastiest B. heaviest
 C. oldest D. fastest

A [2025·山东烟台、德州高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:227

Duku Highway, 1. _____ (view) as a remarkable road in Xinjiang, China, stretches for 561 kilometres, connecting Dushanzi in the north and Kuqa in the south. This highway 2. _____ (wind) through the fantastic Tianshan Mountains, offering various breathtaking views.

3. _____ (complete) Duku Highway, thousands of soldiers and workers devoted themselves to its construction. They overcame numerous challenges like complex terrains (地形) and tough weather, 168 of 4. _____ gave their precious lives. Their heroic effort turned a laborious journey into an extraordinary transportation backbone road, shortening the distance between North and South Xinjiang and strengthening national 5. _____ (defend).

Currently, with its attractive scenery and rich cultural connotations (内涵), nobody denies the fact 6. _____ Duku Highway has become the most popular tourist route in China. The highway presents diverse landscapes 7. _____ (range) from snow-capped peaks and thick forests to vast grasslands and deep valleys. Thanks 8. _____ snowy weather and icy road, it's open from June to October annually. Travellers sing high praises for its ever-changing views, calling it 9. _____ must-drive route.

Economically, Duku Highway has boosted local development, with the rapid growth of tourism. Culturally, it has promoted ethnic (民族的) integration as people from different ethnic groups along the route interact even 10. _____ (frequently). It has become a symbol of Xinjiang's beauty and a testament to China's wisdom and perseverance.

B [2025·浙江强基联盟高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:202

Known as the “male embroiderer”, Ji Qiyu is the nineteenth-generation inheritor of the Zhuang brocade (锦) technique. He has introduced innovations to the art form and has turned the village into 1. _____ fascinating tourist destination.

Now, about five tourist groups visit the village every month. These 2. _____ (visitor) spend their time sightseeing, relaxing, and attending cultural workshops, immersing themselves in the charm of the rural 3. _____ (mountain) village and the unique Zhuang ethnic culture.

Ji 4. _____ (grow) up in a family of Zhuang brocade craftsmen. After graduation, Ji returned to his hometown 5. _____ founded a Zhuang brocade cooperative. His technological advances lowered the barrier for others to learn the craft, 6. _____ (offer) local women the opportunity to work from home and earn an income.

Ji's designs, 7. _____ combine ethnic costumes and brocade elements, have gained market recognition for their uniqueness and craftsmanship. His innovative approach has not only attracted attention but also 8. _____ (significant) boosted local job opportunities and sales of agricultural products.

Thanks to Ji's efforts, Zhuang brocade, known for its vibrant colours and intricate patterns, 9. _____ (preserve) for decades. With over a thousand years of history, the art form continues to be passed down from generation 10. _____ generation.

On Saturday, humanoid robots raced against humans for the first time in a half-marathon in Beijing, China. After about 2 hours and 40 minutes, the Tiangong Ultra robot, 1. _____ (develop) by China's National and Local Co-built Embodied AI Robotics Innovation Centre, became the first robot to cross the finish line.

The robots 2. _____ (accompany) by human trainers, who sometimes had to physically support the machines during the race. The robots started sequentially at one-minute intervals following a gunshot signal. Supply stations are set up along the track, 3. _____ teams can replace batteries for robots. Interestingly, the only robot 4. _____ a humanoid face, called “Huanhuan”, fell during preparations but continued the race after 5. _____ (check).

The winning robot, Tiangong Ultra, finished in 2 hours and 40 minutes—6. _____ long way to go before it can surpass the men's winner who finished in 1 hour and 2 minutes. The race drew 7. _____ (crowd) of spectators, who brought professional filming equipment 8. _____ (capture) the moment of the world's first robot half-marathon.

Although humanoid robots 9. _____ (make) appearances at marathons in China over the past year, this was the first time they had competed alongside humans. Ren Yawei from the National and Local Co-built Embodied AI Robotics Innovation Centre explained that they had previously made great efforts to ensure the humanoid robot could complete the race efficiently and 10. _____ (steady). The event proved robots' potential in real-world applications, boosting China's leadership in the humanoid robot industry.

外刊时文 1: 中国文化

【原创】题源: <https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202410/08/WS67047968a310f1265a1c6530.html>

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:235

Xi Linjie, a 20-year-old college student, sought help for fatigue at a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) hospital in Southwest China's Chongqing Municipality (直辖市) and was pleasantly surprised by a cup of sweet milk tea.

“The milk tea is filled 1. _____ TCM ingredients such as tapioca (木薯粉) and dried tangerine peel (陈皮), yet it tastes 2. _____ (delight). It's less sweet than regular milk tea and has a subtle herbal fragrance,” she says. “Most 3. _____ (important), it's beneficial to health.”

This innovative milk tea is crafted by the nutrition department of Chongqing Jiangbei Hospital of TCM. Since 2023, the hospital 4. _____ (blend) TCM processing techniques with contemporary food production to attract a younger group.

“Milk tea is a favourite among young people. We hope it can act as a bridge for them 5. _____ (gain) more knowledge about TCM and gradually accept it,” says Liao Changying, director of the hospital's nutrition department.

“Behind the TCM milk tea 6. _____ (be) numerous experiments and optimizations. It represents the 7. _____ (integrate) of TCM, modern medicine, nutrition and more. Our goal is to offer help so that people can prevent and manage diseases 8. _____ enjoying delicious food and drinks,” Liao explains.

The TCM milk tea exemplifies how traditional medicine is appealing to the younger generation in a relatable and 9. _____ (approach) manner. Nowadays, one doesn't even need to visit 10. _____ hospital to experience TCM in China.