

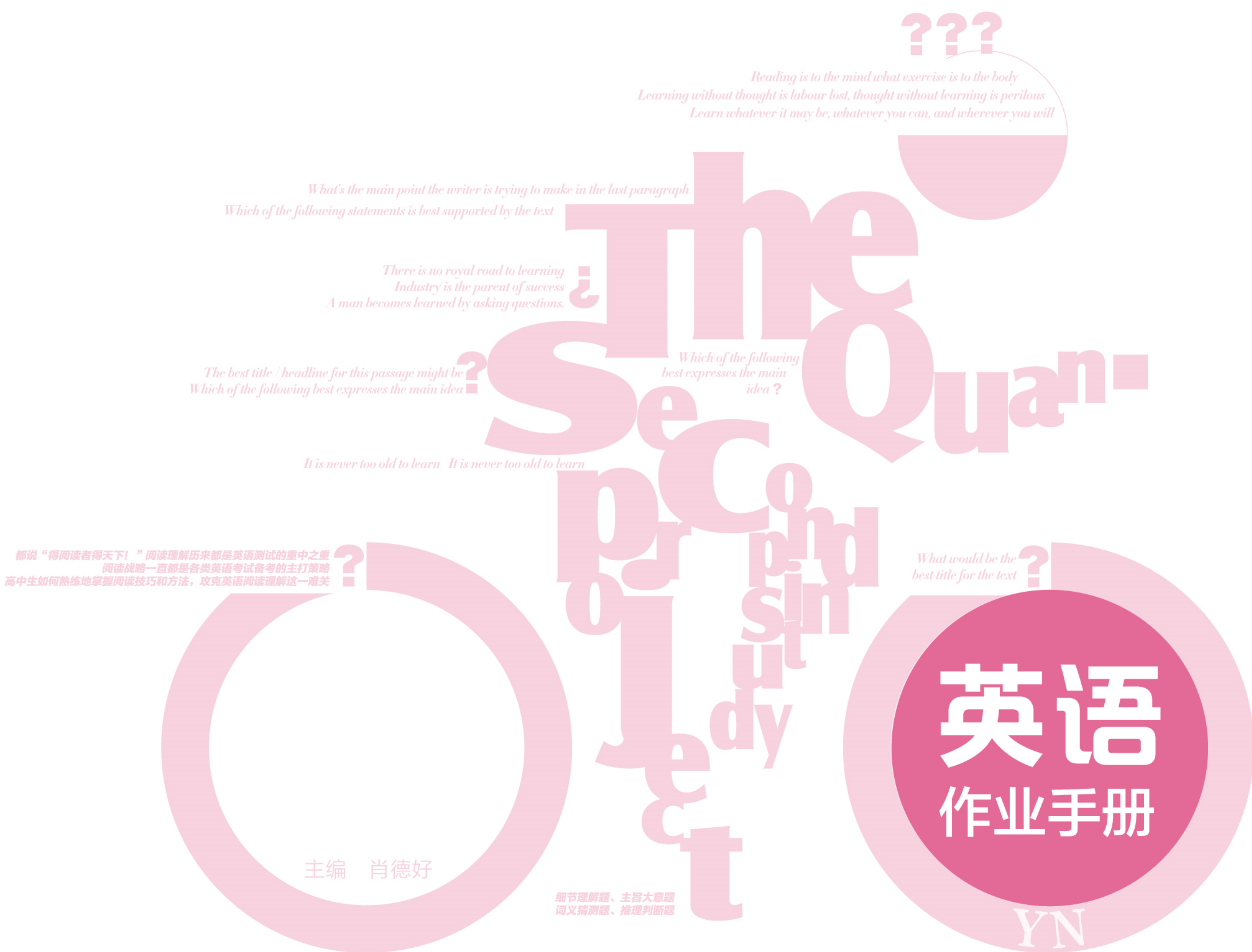


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全品高考

第二轮专题

AI智慧教辅



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CONTENTS 目录

阅读理解

训练(一) “细节理解题”重点练	099	训练(八) 记叙文难点练	120
训练(二) “推理判断题”重点练(一)	102	训练(九) 说明文难点练——科技+科普科研	123
训练(三) “推理判断题”重点练(二)	105	训练(十) 说明文难点练——心理学与社会学	126
训练(四) “词义猜测题”重点练	108	训练(十一) 说明文难点练——文学书评	129
训练(五) “主旨大意题”重点练(一)	111	训练(十二) 说明文难点练——自然生态	132
训练(六) “主旨大意题”重点练(二)	114	训练(十三) 说明文难点练——社会生活	135
训练(七) 应用文难点练	117	训练(十四) 议论文难点练	138

阅读七选五

训练(十五) 设空位置法	141	训练(十八) “记叙文类”七选五	147
训练(十六) 词汇线索法	143	训练(十九) “小标题类”七选五	149
训练(十七) 逻辑关系法	145	训练(二十) “说明文类”七选五	151

完形填空

训练(二十一) 记叙文型完形填空(一)	153	训练(二十五) 夹叙夹议型完形填空(二)	161
训练(二十二) 记叙文型完形填空(二)	155	训练(二十六) 说明文型完形填空	163
训练(二十三) 记叙文型完形填空(三)	157	训练(二十七) 议论文型完形填空	165
训练(二十四) 夹叙夹议型完形填空(一)	159		

语法填空

训练(二十八) 语法填空——谓语和非谓语	167	外刊时文3: 中外文化交流(一)	
外刊时文1: 中国文化		训练(三十一) 语法填空——从句练	173
训练(二十九) 语法填空——变形词	169	外刊时文4: 中外文化交流(二)	
外刊时文2: 中国元素		训练(三十二) 高考同源语法填空专练	175
训练(三十) 语法填空——小词练	171		

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·山东德州高三三模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:335

In this fast-paced world, quiet moments are often spent staring at a phone screen. For those suffering from the **inability** to switch off and reconnect with themselves, Deborah Alma, a poet, may have just what the doctor ordered. She founded the Poetry Pharmacy, which aims to ease worry with words, allowing visitors to book poetry consultations for **personalized** advice or pick up a quick fix off the shelves.

Deborah has long used poetry as a tool **for good**. After graduating with a degree in creative writing, she worked with dementia (痴呆) patients in a nursing home, reading and composing poems for them. One day, while doing her routine work, she spotted an old ambulance, which **kick-started** an idea—she could bring poetry to more people in need. Thus, the Emergency Poet was born, witnessing Deborah travelling the country to offer guidance.

In 2019, Deborah transitioned from her mobile practice to a fixed location in Shropshire. Despite the initial feedback that her idea was unrealistic—investors doubted the business model, potential customers were hesitant to embrace the **unconventional** concept of poetry as therapy (疗法), and even local authorities were unsure how to categorize and regulate such a unique establishment, Deborah **stood her ground**. She kept offering one-on-one poetry consultations herself, thoughtfully picking out and recommending poems that matched each visitor's specific emotional state. She also put effort into making the shop feel homely and welcoming, and carefully selected poetry books on display. The Poetry Pharmacy has gone from strength to strength, being awarded Regional Independent Bookshop of the Year in 2024, managing to convince people of its value.

Deborah is certain that the practice of the Poetry Pharmacy will grow more popular with time. She may be right: in early 2025, the

American Medical Association agreed to include poems and related interpretations in their publication, based on studies showing that poetry can comfort patients and healthcare providers. Deborah said, “The next chapter is bound to be a good one!”

- () 1. What does the underlined part “what the doctor ordered” refer to?
- A. Pills for physical health.
B. Alternative mental health care.
C. Regulations on screen exposure.
D. Detection of Internet addiction.
- () 2. What inspired Deborah to be an “Emergency Poet”?
- A. Her resolution to cure dementia patients.
B. Her wish to expand medical application.
C. Her eagerness to repurpose an ambulance.
D. Her desire to let poetry reach out to more patients.
- () 3. Why did people doubt the bookstore when it opened up?
- A. Its business model seemed outdated.
B. Its potential benefits were overstated.
C. Its value wasn't fully recognized by the public.
D. Its security was questioned by the local government.
- () 4. Why does the author mention the American Medical Association?
- A. To prove Deborah's point.
B. To emphasize its importance.
C. To advocate poetry writing.
D. To commercialize the bookstore.

B [2025·江苏南通高三模拟]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:330

The concept of health traditionally emphasizes physical and mental well-being, often **overlooking** a crucial aspect: social health. This term, though not yet mainstream, refers to the quality and quantity of our relationships, which are as vital as physical and mental health. Consider Maya, a woman who, despite diligently

prioritizing exercise, nutrition, and therapy, struggled with stress, sleeplessness, and lack of motivation. Her story highlights a common oversight: taking no care of social health can **weaken** other health efforts.

Maya's situation is not unique. Millions globally experience long-term isolation (孤独), leading to feelings of loneliness and a lack of support. This disconnection not only causes stress but also weakens immune systems, increasing the risk of stroke, heart disease, diabetes, dementia, depression, and premature death. Social health, therefore, is integral to longevity and overall well-being.

To be socially healthy means developing close relationships with family, friends, and partners, as well as engaging regularly with coworkers and neighbours. One can adopt the 5-3-1 guideline: interact with five different people weekly, strengthen at least three close relationships, and spend one hour daily on meaningful connections.

Maya put this into practice by scheduling regular hangouts with a new local friend that she made, by attending community events and dropping cards off in her neighbours' mailboxes, and by planning trips to see family and inviting friends in other cities to come. And improving her social health made more of a difference than focusing simply on her physical and mental health ever could.

By prioritizing social health, individuals like Maya can experience transformative improvements. However, the responsibility extends beyond personal actions. Educators should incorporate it into school curricula, cities should be designed to encourage social interaction, and social health should become as ingrained in our collective **consciousness** as mental health is today. Ultimately, making relationships a priority enriches not only our own lives but also the lives of those around us, creating a culture where social health is deeply woven into the fabric of society.

- () 5. Why is Maya's story mentioned in the first paragraph?
- A. To explain the concept of social health.

- B. To criticize people's misconception of health.
- C. To show the consequence of overlooking social health.
- D. To distinguish between physical and mental well-being.

- () 6. What does the underlined word "integral" in the second paragraph probably mean?
- A. Essential. B. Optional.
- C. Secondary. D. Unrelated.
- () 7. What is the 5-3-1 guideline aimed to achieve?
- A. An efficient distribution of one's time.
- B. An enhancement in job performance.
- C. A sense of belonging within a community.
- D. A wide circle of careers and employment.
- () 8. What does the author say about prioritizing social health?
- A. It is beyond reach.
- B. It demands joint efforts.
- C. It outweighs mental health care.
- D. It is the responsibility of educators.

C [2025·湖南长沙高三二模]

文体:议论文 主题:人与社会 词数:341

Recently, I observed how socio-cultural forces can restrict personal choices, as some people fear rejection from their communities if they act differently. Social cohesion (融合) is woven into the fabric of our lives, so in closely integrated communities, that would mean losing everything.

Making choices that differ from those of most people around us is definitely a risky strategy to take. Anything that distracts us from the safety and comfort brought by the sense of belonging shakes us to our very core. We are a complex social species, and there are social rules that create stability. We, like other social species, will move towards an evolutionarily stable strategy (ESS), a behavioural strategy in a population that, once established, cannot easily be replaced by alternative strategies because it provides a high level of stability and success. We often make decisions by **unconsciously** reviewing what

people around us are doing, and then do the same thing. Being different is uncomfortable.

However, there are always individuals who bring innovation. Think about the first macaque monkey on an isolated island that walked into the water carrying a sweet potato and washed it in the ocean. Over time, other monkeys in its group adopted this behaviour, which became a part of their culture and has even been passed down through generations. This kind of new approach requires courage, creativity, a strong will, and the willingness to be rejected. Innovation can solve a problem in a new way, create a social and cultural impact felt by later generations, or result in the grandest love you might ever encounter.

Life is scary, and life is uncertain. It's natural to try to hold on to what we know to feel secure. But someone recently said to me, "If all you know extends only the length of your nose, you don't know very much at all." True understanding requires looking beyond personal experiences or surroundings to gain a more complete view of the world. Not being able to choose freely or be different holds back everyone's progress.

() 9. What does "that" underlined in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Weakening one's bonds with the community.

- B. Relying on the protection of one's community.
C. Taking a different path within one's community.
D. Being frightened by the rejection from their communities.

() 10. What is the effect of being different from others?

- A. It causes discomfort.
B. It increases creativity.
C. It strengthens social bonds.
D. It improves decision-making skills.

() 11. Why does the author mention the macaque monkey?

- A. To show that monkeys have complex social rules.
B. To explain the motivation behind monkey evolution.
C. To highlight the importance of community support.
D. To demonstrate the power of individual innovation.

() 12. What is the main argument of the text?

- A. Creativity ensures community stability.
B. Being different may encourage progress.
C. Success comes from facing the fear of rejection.
D. Humans and monkeys share similar social structures.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. inability *n.* 无能; 无力; 不能
2. personalized *adj.* 个性化的; 定制的
3. for good 永久地; 彻底地
4. kick-start *n. & vt.* 启动; 推动; 发起
5. unconventional *adj.* 非传统的; 非常规的
6. stand one's ground 坚守立场
7. overlook *v.* 忽视
8. weaken *v.* (使) 变弱; 削弱
9. consciousness *n.* 意识
10. unconsciously *adv.* 无意识地

B. 熟词生义

1. ...allowing visitors to book poetry consultations

for personalized advice or pick up a quick **fix** off the shelves. (阅读 A)

fix (熟义) *vt.* 修理; 固定; 安装 → (生义) *n.* (尤指暂时的) 解决方法

【译文】……允许访客预约诗歌咨询以获取个性化建议, 或从书架上挑选“快速解药”。

2. She kept offering one-on-one poetry consultations herself, thoughtfully picking out and recommending poems that **matched** each visitor's specific emotional state. (阅读 A)

match (熟义) *n.* 比赛; 火柴; 相配的人 (或物) → (生义) *v.* 配对; 相配

【译文】她坚持亲自提供一对一的诗歌咨询服务, 会贴心地挑选并推荐与每位来访者特定情绪状态相符的诗歌。

训练(五) “主旨大意题”重点练(一)

A [2025·江苏苏锡常镇四市高三二模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:312

Learning new languages can be empowering, opening doors to connect with people from different cultures. Recently, a man practising Chinese gained widespread attention after visiting a local Lanzhou noodle restaurant and speaking the language in a truly **memorable** way. Canadian resident Cali Lopez shared a video of his interaction with a Chinese waitress and their authentic and curious exchange quickly won praise online.

The incident occurred in Saskatoon, one of Canada's largest cities, with a growing Chinese community. Cali appeared anxious and nervous at the Lanzhou noodle restaurant before a waitress approached him. Greeting her in her native language, he nearly left her in shock.

With a smile, Cali then politely asked the waitress if he could practise his Chinese and began ordering in her language, asking questions about the menu. He noticed a dish that caught his interest and asked in Chinese, “Is this sour pickle (泡菜) soup hot?” The waitress replied, “Yes, a little bit spicy.” Cali, who works as an English teacher, was fine with mild spice, replying, “Oh, I just want to order one.” When she asked about his other food preferences, he shared his desire for a dish with rice noodles.

The waitress then listed the restaurant's six types of noodles, including three round and three flat varieties. Cali appeared to struggle a bit while discussing the types of noodles in Chinese, requesting the waitress to point to the menu and explain each dish's preparation to help him order. After some thought, he chose the thinnest of the round noodles.

Curious about his language skills, Cali then asked, “Can you understand me?” and waited eagerly for her response. The waitress confirmed she could, leaving Cali visibly moved.

The one-minute video of this genuine and heartfelt exchange has received widespread praise

on social media for recording a real, spontaneous (自发的) moment without any forced emotion.

- () 1. How did the waitress feel at Cali's greeting in Chinese?
- A. Surprised. B. Confused.
C. Annoyed. D. Uninterested.
- () 2. What can we learn from Cali's conversation with the waitress?
- A. He was eager to practise Chinese.
B. He struggled with mild spicy food.
C. He turned down her offer of help.
D. He found it effortless to discuss the menu.
- () 3. What may have impressed the audience most in Cali's video?
- A. The Chinese food.
B. The Chinese language.
C. His genuine use of Chinese.
D. His knowledge of Chinese noodles.
- () 4. What does the article mainly talk about?
- A. Language barriers of dining out.
B. The challenges of learning Chinese.
C. A heartwarming cultural exchange.
D. The importance of being communicative.

B [2025·山东德州高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:315

In *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, Jane Jacobs challenged the **longstanding** practice of **centralized** urban planning, which treated cities as places requiring order through controlled **centralization**. Jacobs rejected this mindset by emphasizing her three basic principles: local knowledge, **decentralized** decision-making, and the spontaneous (自发的) urban order.

Jacobs argued that urban planning should **prioritize** the lived experiences of residents over abstract expertise, but conventional planners often relied on statistical models and aesthetic (审美的) ideals, ignoring the practical knowledge of city inhabitants. The East Harlem Housing Project was a typical example of this disconnection. While officials celebrated its modernist towers and

expansive lawns, residents criticized its isolation and lack of community integration. When local residents' needs conflicted with central planners, the resolution all too often fell **in favour of** the "experts".

Jacobs knew that decentralized planning was the best way to make the most of local knowledge. The urban planner's best course of action is to allow individuals to create their own plans drawing on their unique preferences and local knowledge, helping build and maintain the spontaneous orders making urban life work. It concerns the natural order **emerging from** decentralized planning: sidewalks that help keep streets safe, diverse residential and commercial uses, and self-governing communities.

The spontaneous orders are the result of human action. By allowing individuals to organize themselves in relation to one another, natural urban orders emerge as flexible frameworks, empowering individuals to shape their environments according to local contexts, mirrored in New York City's 1811 Grid Plan, which provided a flexible foundation for diverse, adaptive development over centuries and enabled residents to make choices about housing, commerce, and public spaces while respecting the complexity of urban life.

Jacobs stood up to centralized urban planning and celebrated the wisdom of average people. Now, she has laid the groundwork for an urban revolution to come.

- () 5. What did Jacobs think of as a vital element in urban planning?
- A. Ideas from relevant experts.
B. Human-environment unity.
C. Preference of urban planners.
D. Aesthetic ideals of decision-makers.
- () 6. What made the East Harlem Housing Project a target for public criticism?
- A. Lack of spacious living areas.
B. Existence of old-fashioned buildings.
C. Layout of functioning areas.
D. Reliability of the local knowledge.
- () 7. What does the fourth paragraph

focus on?

- A. The role of social interaction.
B. The complexity of urban planning.
C. The need of changing the local culture.
D. The limitation of the spontaneous orders.

- () 8. What's the best title of the passage?
- A. The rise of centralized urban planning
B. Jane Jacobs and her impact on American cities
C. Urban planning: its past, present, and future
D. Jane Jacobs: challenging traditional urban planning

C [2025·江西南昌高三二模]

文体:议论文 主题:人与社会 词数:316

What if everything happens for a reason? It's a theory that we've all heard more than once. And in many ways, burnt toast theory can be seen as a modern take on this classic idea, implying that every little **inconvenience** we experience in our day-to-day lives happens for a bigger reason.

We've all been there. Say you accidentally burn your toast before leaving for work. According to burnt toast theory, this single, tiny inconvenience is enough to have a domino effect (多米诺效应). Your morning is then pushed back by what, maybe three to five minutes? Perhaps that is enough time to leave the house a little bit later than usual, and to avoid getting in a car accident. Or it might mean you end up getting a later train, and avoid **bumping into** someone who you'd really rather avoid.

In other words, the burnt toast theory is a reminder to shift your thinking pattern. When we choose to view the world in a more positive light, we can help to reduce feelings of anxiety, and release our fear of being out of control of the world around us. It prevents us from thinking over something that isn't really all that bad in the grand perspective of things and encourages us to make meaning of challenges we may experience, thus making us more **adaptive** to the future setbacks. The next time you feel yourself becoming annoyed or frustrated by an inconvenience in your life, try reshaping your

thoughts by telling yourself why you're grateful for the inconvenience.

While maintaining a positive mindset can go a long way, burnt toast theory is not without its **drawbacks**. Be mindful that only allowing yourself to focus on positive thoughts can mean that you are denying yourself the chance to properly engage with challenging or difficult emotions, instead focusing on creating a false positive profile.

- () 9. What may be a case of the burnt toast theory?
- A. Gaining rewards after making efforts.
 - B. Losing a job after forgetting to set an alarm.
 - C. Meeting a future employer after missing a flight.
 - D. Mending friendship after clearing misunderstandings.

- () 10. What is the result of applying the burnt toast theory according to Paragraph 3?
- A. Better judgement on fears.
 - B. Richer experience from failures.
 - C. The removal of daily inconveniences.
 - D. The harvest of a positive mindset.
- () 11. Which aspect of the theory does the last paragraph focus on?
- A. Would-be projects.
 - B. Real-world applications.
 - C. Potential weaknesses.
 - D. Practical advantages.
- () 12. What is probably the best title of the text?
- A. Less is more
 - B. Make a lemon lemonade
 - C. Once bitten, twice shy
 - D. Better late than never

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. memorable *adj.* 值得记忆的, 难忘的
2. longstanding *adj.* 长期存在的
3. centralized *adj.* 集中的; 中央集权的
4. centralization *n.* 集中化; 集权化
5. decentralized *adj.* 分散的; 去中心化的
6. prioritize *vt.* 优先处理, 确定……的优先级
7. in favour of 支持, 赞同
8. emerge from 从……中出现, 由……产生
9. inconvenience *n.* 不便, 麻烦
10. bump into 偶然遇见, 意外碰到
11. adaptive *adj.* 有适应能力的
12. drawback *n.* 缺点, 弊端

B. 熟词生义

1. With a smile, Cali then politely asked the waitress if he could practise his Chinese and began **ordering** in her language, asking questions about the menu. (阅读 A)
- order (熟义) *n.* 顺序; 命令 *v.* 命令; 订购 → (生义) *v.* 点餐
- 【译文】卡利面带微笑, 礼貌地询问服务员是否可以练习中文, 然后开始用她的语言点餐, 并询问关于菜单的问题。

2. ...**mirrored** in New York City's 1811 Grid Plan... (阅读 B)

mirror (熟义) *n.* 镜子 → (生义) *v.* 反映; 映照

【译文】……在纽约 1811 年网格规划中得到体现……

3. And in many ways, burnt toast theory can be seen as a modern **take** on this classic idea... (阅读 C)

take (熟义) *v.* 拿, 取; 带走 → (生义) *n.* 诠释; 看法

【译文】从许多方面来看, 烤焦面包理论可被视为对这一经典观点的现代诠释……

C. 长难句分析

It prevents us from thinking over something that isn't really all that bad in the grand perspective of things and encourages us to make meaning of challenges we may experience, thus making us more adaptive to the future setbacks. (阅读 C)

【分析】这是一个复合句。句子的主语是 It (指代“烤焦面包理论”), prevents us from thinking over something 和 encourages us to make meaning of challenges 是并列谓语结构; 第一个定语从句 that isn't really all that bad in the grand perspective of things 修饰 something, 第二个定语从句 we may experience 修饰 challenges, thus making us more adaptive to the future setbacks 用作结果状语。

【译文】它阻止我们过度思考从宏观角度看并非那么糟糕的事情, 并鼓励我们理解可能经历的挑战的意义, 从而让我们更能适应未来的挫折。

A [2025·安徽合肥高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自我 词数:351

Our culture is addicted to **collective** goal setting and the idea that forming new habits during specific times of the year will lead to successful **outcomes**. But it turns out there's no real evidence that it is the case.

In fact, research suggests that only two people in ten stick with their New Year's resolutions in a long term. “I am aware of no research showing that starting fresh in January or October or any other month makes you more likely to stick with a new behaviour,” says Wendy Wood, a behavioural psychologist at the University of Southern California.

The reality is that, when it comes to establishing new habits, there really is an ideal time to do it—but it might not be when you think. Wood calls such ideal moments “turning points”—such as an upcoming high school reunion causing you to want to lose a few pounds, or overdrawing (透支) your bank account and realizing it is time to improve your career. She says such moments tend to provide lasting feelings of motivation because they are rooted in something meaningful and more **in-depth** than just going along with everyone else.

Regardless of what promotes your motivation, Wood says it is critical to take action as soon as you feel the desire because you may only have a short window of opportunity to make decisions about what you want to do before your old habits get in the way. For instance, write out a daily schedule that includes time for your new habit and post it where you'll see it each morning. You might also join a gym while your motivation is high to lock yourself into a monthly payment that will keep you motivated to use the membership even after your interest in getting in shape begins to cool.

Another strategy for successful habit formation is breaking down bigger goals into smaller, more specific ones. So instead of saying

“I'm going to lose 10 pounds a month”, set a goal to limit your daily calorie **intake** and get to the gym for 30 minutes a day.

- () 1. How does Wood feel about making New Year's resolutions?
- A. Impartial. B. Supportive.
C. Sceptical. D. Indifferent.
- () 2. Which of the following instances can be regarded as a “turning point”?
- A. Getting sick due to overwork.
B. Achieving a long-held dream.
C. Receiving New Year's greetings.
D. Taking exercise on a regular basis.
- () 3. According to Wood, why is it essential to take action promptly?
- A. Because old habits will disappear soon.
B. Because our resolutions will become weaker.
C. Because we can always count on our external motivation.
D. Because we may miss the chance before old habits intervene.
- () 4. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. The myth of New Year's resolutions
B. Strategies for successful habit formation
C. Turning points: the key to habit formation
D. Beyond New Year's resolutions: rethinking habit formation

B [2025·山东聊城高三三模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:312

Autonomous systems like self-driving cars and robots are becoming more common, and their **integration** promises to transform industries by increasing efficiency and safety. However, they often fail to see and work well in different environments—like rainy days, low light, or complex backgrounds, because in these cases their sensors are affected. Interestingly, nature may have already shown how to deal with that.

Now, scientists have designed a new vision system for robots, enhancing object detection and **recognition**. The cat's eye catches their attention