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## 高考复习方案

主编：肖德好

作业手册  
**英语**  
WY



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## Unit 1 A new start

(限时:30分钟)

## I 阅读理解

A [2025 · 河北部分学校高三联考]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:316

The playground at Garfield High School in East Los Angeles was wet from the morning's rain. But the bad weather didn't keep the Garfield graduates from gathering there to show their support for their former teacher, Jaime Escalante, who was in the end stages of cancer.

Although the Bolivian-born teacher, who inspired the 1988 movie *Stand and Deliver*, did not become a **household** name after Hollywood put his remarkable story on screen, he possessed a gift for inspiring his students to see themselves not as they were but as they could be.

"To make it," Escalante used to tell his students, "you need ambition."

Ambition was Escalante's battle cry, not just in motivating his students. He also kept pushing it to the administrators and teachers. *Stand and Deliver* shows the tension perfectly in a scene: when Escalante announces that he wants to teach calculus (微积分) and advanced maths at Garfield High School, the other teachers think it's a joke, since Garfield is a school where the poor, hardened street kids are not even supposed to master mathematics.

Escalante admitted in an interview that *Stand and Deliver* was 90 percent truth, 10 percent drama. His biggest complaint was that the movie left the impression that his students mastered advanced mathematics **overnight**.

"The fact is that the kids ate, slept and lived mathematics," Escalante said. "They arrived an hour before school and stayed two hours after school. They studied on Saturdays and during summer vacations."

Some parents hated it too, and they let Escalante know it. In 1991, Escalante resigned, in part because he was tired of the run-ins with

those parents and his fellow teachers.

"But I want to be remembered as a teacher who sees potential everywhere," he said. "You can't be a good teacher unless you see the potential in every student."

That's what made Jaime Escalante such a great teacher.

- ( ) 1. What did Escalante's fellow teachers think of his plan?
  - A. Praise-worthy.      B. Unambitious.
  - C. Unrealistic.      D. Motivating.
- ( ) 2. What can we say about *Stand and Deliver*?
  - A. It has played down the students' efforts.
  - B. It has brought in donations for the teacher.
  - C. It has helped the teacher become a national star.
  - D. It has ignored the challenges faced by the teachers.
- ( ) 3. Which of the following best explains "run-ins" underlined in Paragraph 7?
  - A. Formal discussion of an issue.
  - B. Joint effort towards a shared aim.
  - C. Regular meeting with someone.
  - D. Serious disagreement or argument.
- ( ) 4. Why is Jaime Escalante a great teacher according to the text?
  - A. Because he is good at communication.
  - B. Because he sees potential in every student.
  - C. Because he is very patient with the students.
  - D. Because he can create a competitive atmosphere.

B [2025 · 湖北黄冈高三一模]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与社会 词数:304

It's back-to-school time again, and among the ranks of new university students are working professionals.

Two new adult learners at Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University (XJTLU) in Suzhou say despite the challenges of returning to school after years away, they believe it'll be worth it. Both

plan to strengthen their professional skills with master's degrees from XJTLU's International Business School Suzhou.

While Hamed Azimidizaj has become an experienced engineer and manager over nearly 15 years in the car industry, he wants to broaden his knowledge. Originally from Iran, he's lived in China for five years. "Now I see that experience alone is not enough. You need to bring knowledge to the industry in order to make improvements, and I'm seeking to learn more so that I can make a change," he says.

Qin Qian, Marketing Manager at the Taicang branch of a German environmental testing equipment company, is responsible for driving new business development strategies. She hopes to build a system to expand the company's business into new markets in China.

"In today's competitive business world, just keeping up with rapid technological advances is not enough," she says. "How can my team make the company more competitive? How can we successfully break into new markets? I've been thinking about these questions for two years, and eventually I came to believe the best way is to further my studies in this field."

For students considering further study, Azimidizaj says Suzhou provides a comfortable environment, with its mix of modern facilities and ancient culture. Qian advises others to think about going back to school to make careful decisions and then pursue goals **wholeheartedly**. "Sometimes, choice is more important than effort. Making good decisions matters because mistakes are expensive," says Qian. "But once you've decided, you should go after it with everything you've got. Life is too short to wait."

( )5. What do Azimidizaj and Qian plan to do at XJTLU?

- A. Teach professional skills.
- B. Conduct engineering research.
- C. Enhance their career capabilities.
- D. Expand their social connections.

( )6. Which word best describes Azimidizaj?

- A. Farsighted.      B. Hesitant.
- C. Generous.      D. Conservative.

( )7. What is the purpose of Qian's further study?

- A. To improve her knowledge of international business.
- B. To escape the competitive pressure in her current job.
- C. To explore opportunities in the environmental industry.
- D. To develop a systematic approach to market expansion.

( )8. What can we learn from Qian's words?

- A. Think twice before you act.
- B. Opportunity knocks but once.
- C. The early bird catches the worm.
- D. Actions speak louder than words.

## II 阅读七选五 [2025 · 山东泰安高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自我 词数:271

The final year of senior high school is a **critical** yet challenging period, marked by intense academic pressure and emotional stress. Balancing exam preparation and personal well-being requires strategic planning. Below are practical methods to help students manage stress and increase learning efficiency.

### Prioritize time management

Creating a realistic timetable is foundational. Divide study sessions into 45-minute blocks with 10-minute breaks to prevent **burnout**. Use tools like planners or apps to track deadlines and arrange time for weak subjects. Avoid multitasking—focus on one task at a time to enhance memory. 1. \_\_\_\_\_.

### Combine physical and mental wellness

Physical activity is proven to lower cortisol (皮质醇) levels. Daily exercise, such as walking, dancing, or cycling, can improve mood and sharpen focus. 2. \_\_\_\_\_. Even 5 minutes of deep breathing before studying can calm nerves and improve **cognitive** performance.

### Build a support network

**Isolation** will increase stress. Share academic challenges with peers, teachers, or family to gain perspective. Study groups encourage cooperative learning and reduce loneliness by sharing solutions to problems. Schools offer consulting services. 3. \_\_\_\_\_. A strong support system provides emotional relief and practical advice, helping you handle difficulties effectively.

## Improve study techniques

4. \_\_\_\_\_. Thus, adopt active learning methods: summarize notes aloud, use flashcards for memorization, or teach concepts to peers. For instance, the Pomodoro Technique (25 minutes of study + 5-minute breaks) enhances concentration. Additionally, simulate exam conditions through timed practice tests to build confidence and identify gaps.

In conclusion, while stress is unavoidable during senior high school, adopting these strategies above can help you manage it effectively. 5. \_\_\_\_\_. Stay positive, and you will overcome any challenges!

- A. Turn to professionals if overwhelmed
- B. Nothing is more significant than study
- C. Generally, passive strategies are ineffective
- D. Therefore, you should be modest and hardworking
- E. Pair this with mindfulness practices like deep breathing
- F. Remember, being healthy is the key to academic success
- G. A structured routine reduces anxiety and promotes a sense of control

## III 语法填空 [2025 · 福建厦门高三二模]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与社会 词数:234

The rice fields in some parts of East Java are still plowed (犁地) by buffalo. There is little industry or tourism. Every year thousands of residents follow a well-worn path to jobs as domestic

helpers in Hong Kong or construction workers in Saudi Arabia. Ziofani Alfirdaus, 1. \_\_\_\_\_, believes he will have a career and a future here. The 16-year-old is clear on the source of his 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (optimistic)—China.

His local school hosts a Luban Workshop, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese-funded and Chinese-directed vocational (职业的) training programme that 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) students how to service Chinese electric-vehicle engines, operate Chinese commercial drones (无人机) and assemble Chinese robots. The educational assistance, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) at no cost, has revolutionized the provincial school here with new technology to train students, as well as trips to vocational schools in China 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (build) the skills of Indonesian educators.

Students 7. \_\_\_\_\_ have gone through the workshops are convinced 8. \_\_\_\_\_ the values of Chinese technology. Previously, Alfirdaus didn't know what drones were, but now he is studying how to operate them, hoping to make a career with them in the future. "China's technology," he said, "will be 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (help) to all of mankind."

So far, over 50 majors 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) under Chinese-foreign cooperation within the framework of the programme, which has trained 9,000 students with degrees and 18,000 people for local communities.

## 重点词句回顾

### A. 词汇积累

- 1. household *adj.* 家喻户晓的
- 2. overnight *adv.* 一夜之间
- 3. wholeheartedly *adv.* 全心全意地,全神贯注地
- 4. critical *adj.* 关键的,极重要的
- 5. burnout *n.* 精疲力竭
- 6. cognitive *adj.* 认知的,认识的
- 7. isolation *n.* 孤独;隔离,孤立

### B. 熟词生义

sharpen *v.* (使)改善,提高(生义);(使)变锋利  
Daily exercise, such as walking, dancing, or cycling, can improve mood and **sharpen** focus. (阅读七选五, Para.3)

**【译文】**日常锻炼,如散步、跳舞或骑自行车,可以改善情绪,提高注意力。

### C. 长难句分析

Although the Bolivian-born teacher, **who** inspired

the 1988 movie *Stand and Deliver*, did not become a household name **after** Hollywood put his remarkable story on screen, he possessed a gift for inspiring his students to see themselves **not** as they were **but** as they could be. (阅读A, Para.2)

**【分析】**本句为主从复合句。although 引导让步状语从句,修饰整个主句; who 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 the Bolivian-born teacher; after 引导时间状语从句,作让步状语从句中的时间状语; not ... but ... 连接两个并列的方式状语从句,作 see 的宾语补足语,连接的前项为 as they were, 连接的后项为 as they could be。

**【译文】**尽管这位出生于玻利维亚的老师启发了1988年的电影《为人师表》,但在好莱坞将他的非凡故事搬上银幕后,他并没有成为家喻户晓的人。不过,他有一种天赋,能激励他的学生看到自己并非当下的样子,而是未来可以成为的样子。

# Unit 2 Exploring English

(限时:35分钟)

## 1 阅读理解

A [2025·重庆育才中学高三二模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自我 词数:338

To most people, Chinese characters may seem like random combinations of strokes (笔画) and radicals (部首). But to Lena, a 20-year-old politics major from Northern Virginia, United States, each one tells its own story.

In her eyes, the character “ren”, meaning “person”, resembles the muzzle of a cat, “ceng”, meaning “once”, looks like an angry robot, and the traditional form of “wu”, meaning “vain”, reminds her of a sheep. She spent just 30 minutes sketching “wu” and posted it online. The simple doodle went viral, receiving 40,000 likes overnight. Now, with dozens of her imaginative drawings, Lena’s creations have sparked conversations about language, art, and cultural exchange.

She grew up in a diverse community with a large Asian population. “I had Chinese friends when I was a kid. Sometimes I would see their names on lunch boxes or name tags and just thought it was fascinating—this language I had never seen,” Lena recalled. This early curiosity stayed with her and **resurfaced** in college during a course on US-China relations, which sparked a deeper interest in modern Chinese culture.

Her creative breakthrough, however, came from an unexpected place: TikTok. When discussions about banning the app began in the US earlier this year, many young people, including Lena, turned to China’s Xiaohongshu as “an act of defiance (反抗)”. Immersed in Chinese social media, Lena started to notice more characters that “stood out as looking like different objects”. She described herself as imaginative and highly **perceptive**. “My mind is very visual,” she explained. “I use imagination to help memorize things.”

In addition to writing, Lena has been practising her spoken Chinese by dubbing her videos on Xiaohongshu. The process **integrates** creativity with practicality: she uses AI tools to translate

her English scripts into Chinese, listens to the generated pronunciations, and carefully **mimics** them. “I don’t want to mispronounce anything,” she said. By now she’s made Chinese friends online who now chat with her about everything from daily life to local food.

( )1. How does Lena recognize Chinese characters?

- By associating them with familiar objects.
- By memorizing their stroke order and radicals.
- By sparking conversations about language and art.
- By practising calligraphy under specific guidance.

( )2. What contributed to Lena’s innovative leap in Chinese characters?

- The early curiosity about Chinese language.
- The active engagement in Chinese social media.
- The course on US-China relations during college.
- The experience of living with Asians in childhood.

( )3. Why does Lena use AI tools according to the last paragraph?

- To better her own translation skills.
- To take a deeper insight into the scripts.
- To practise the pronunciations accurately.
- To make more friends online to chat with.

( )4. Which of the following can best describe Lena?

- Serious and careful.
- Creative and observant.
- Reserved and hard-working.
- Analytical and disciplined.

B [2025·安徽芜湖高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:352

Lots of activities are linked to better brain health in old age. Experts say regularly speaking multiple languages may be especially beneficial by being **intellectually** stimulating. In a landmark paper, researchers found that dementia (痴呆)

patients who were bilingual (双语的) developed symptoms four years later, on average, than those who weren't. "We use language in all aspects of daily life, so a bilingual brain is constantly working," said Mark Antoniou, an associate professor at Western Sydney University.

However, despite the proven benefits of language learning for brain health, the actual impact of learning a new language later in life on cognitive (认知的) abilities is still a subject of ongoing research with mixed findings. Research by Dr Antoniou and his colleagues found that while Chinese adults aged 60 and older improved on cognition tests after a six-month language-learning programme, people who played games like crossword puzzles did as well. Another small study found that older Italians who took English lessons for four months didn't see any change in their cognition scores, but those who didn't take the lessons saw their scores decline. Two recent studies found **virtually** no difference in cognitive performance after people took part in language-learning programmes.

The scientists who conducted those studies offered a few potential explanations for their disappointing results. One is that the participants were highly motivated volunteers, who may have already been at peak performance for their age, making it hard to see any improvements. Another is about the language programmes. "The studies looking into the issue have used language lessons that were very different in their length," said Judith Grossman, a researcher. Some studies involved teaching participants for six months, while others for just one very intense week.

To Dr Antoniou, the findings are not entirely surprising. "No one would say that learning a new language for six months would be the same as having used two languages for your entire life," he said. "Therefore, it's ideal to get the ball rolling in childhood to **maximize** its ability to improve cognitive function throughout life."

( )5. How does speaking various languages offer benefits?

- A. By keeping the brain active.
- B. By relieving mental symptoms.

C. By improving one's intelligence.

D. By increasing language fluency.

( )6. What do the studies show about language learning in Paragraph 2?

- A. It doesn't show consistent cognitive improvement.

- B. It is more effective than playing crossword puzzles.

- C. It prevents the decline of old people's mental health.

- D. It fails to bring any cognitive benefit to older Italians.

( )7. Why did the results in some language-learning studies turn out disappointing?

- A. Researchers used outdated teaching materials.

- B. Volunteers were already at their age's cognitive peak.

- C. The language courses focused on irrelevant vocabulary.

- D. Participants lacked motivation to learn a new language.

( )8. What might be Antoniou's suggestion?

- A. Examining scientific findings critically.

- B. Finding more ways to enhance cognition.

- C. Studying a new language from an early age.

- D. Learning essential skills throughout childhood.

## II 语法填空 [2025 · 河北部分学校高三模拟]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:245

Maria, a student from Brazil, chose to study at Beijing Language and Culture University (BLCU). Her experience has been both challenging and **rewarding**. Maria 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in Beijing with a basic understanding of Chinese but was eager to improve her language skills.

At BLCU, Maria found a 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (support) environment. The university offers a variety of courses, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ intensive Chinese language programmes to cultural studies. And all those conveniences allowed Maria 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (tailor) her studies to her interests.

One of the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (highlight) of Maria's experience was participating in cultural excursions organized by the university. These trips took her to historical sites and cultural events

across Beijing, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) a deeper understanding of Chinese traditions and modern life. Maria also **appreciated** the chance to join language competitions and talent shows, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ not only **boosted her confidence** but also allowed her to make new friends from around the world.

Despite the academic rigour (严谨), Maria found the community at BLCU to be very welcoming. The university's nickname, "Little United Nations," 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (reflect) its rich mix of students, with over 10,000 international students from more than 170 countries. This 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (diverse) creates a vibrant (充满活力的) campus life, with numerous cultural events and international festivals.

Maria's time at BLCU has been a transformative experience. She has not only improved her Chinese language skills 10. \_\_\_\_\_ gained a deeper appreciation of Chinese culture.

### III 完形填空 [2025 · 江西上饶高三二模]

文体:夹叙夹议文 主题:人与社会 词数:238

I teach at a university. One of the "problems" this 1 is that, as the years pass, I get 2, but my students remain the same age—18 to 22. Early on, when I was in my 20s and 30s, this wasn't a(n) 3, as we were close enough in age to speak the same language. But lately I have become 4 aware that a **linguistic** ship seems to have 5 and I am not on board.

Let me 6: recently, when I walked into my class, my students were 7 warmly with each other. One of their comments 8 my ear. "Venmo it to me." I had no 9 what "Venmo" meant, so I asked. The 10 students were happy to explain it to me, and in return I 11 with an expression of silly embarrassment.

I am not 12 change, but I am uncomfortable with change when its 13 has me hanging on by my fingernails. I once joked with a friend that

if I were to awaken from a five-year 14, I'd have no idea what people were talking about. I just wouldn't understand the language.

It's a case of the educator becoming the educated, and I congratulate myself on at least having the 15 to know what they're talking about, as well as on my ability—for the most part—to try to learn to understand them.

- ( )1. A. presents      B. solves  
C. overlooks      D. escapes
- ( )2. A. slower      B. younger  
C. wiser      D. older
- ( )3. A. solution      B. issue  
C. advantage      D. opportunity
- ( )4. A. rarely      B. barely  
C. strongly      D. nearly
- ( )5. A. sailed      B. arrived  
C. stopped      D. disappeared
- ( )6. A. discuss      B. show  
C. describe      D. illustrate
- ( )7. A. arguing      B. chatting  
C. laughing      D. whispering
- ( )8. A. ignored      B. missed  
C. caught      D. avoided
- ( )9. A. idea      B. thought  
C. plan      D. sense
- ( )10. A. hard-working      B. good-natured  
C. absent-minded      D. bad-mannered
- ( )11. A. waved      B. shook  
C. nodded      D. pointed
- ( )12. A. addicted to      B. accustomed to  
C. indifferent to      D. opposed to
- ( )13. A. pace      B. slowness  
C. ease      D. difficulty
- ( )14. A. adventure      B. mission  
C. dream      D. trip
- ( )15. A. ability      B. desire  
C. effort      D. failure

### ▣ 重点词句回顾

#### 词汇积累

- 1. resurface *vi.* 重新露面,再次出现
- 2. perceptive *adj.* 感知力强的,有洞察力的,思维敏捷的
- 3. integrate *v.* (使)合并,成为一体
- 4. mimic *v.* 模仿
- 5. intellectually *adv.* 智力上

- 6. virtually *adv.* 事实上,几乎;虚拟地
- 7. maximize *v.* 使增加到最大限度;最大限度地利用
- 8. rewarding *adj.* 有益的;值得做的;报酬高的
- 9. appreciate *v.* 重视;欣赏;感谢,感激
- 10. boost one's confidence 增强/提升某人的信心
- 11. linguistic *adj.* 语言的,语言学的

# Unit 3 Family matters

(限时:35分钟)

## ① 阅读理解

A [2025 · 辽宁鞍山第一中学高三二模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:343

Two years ago, my son sat me down for a talk. "Mum, it's time," he said. "Hear me out: it's time we got an actual TV. And you need an iPhone."

This funny conversation two years ago marked a change in our relationship. Perhaps for the first time, I began to really listen to John's opinion about our home technology. Since his reasoning was sound and his suggestions were within budget, I took his advice and was pleasantly surprised at the results.

I'd known for a while that my son understands technology better than I do. On airplanes, he grabbed my phone to put it in airplane mode. He wired the speakers in our house. After something was stolen from our front yard, he picked out, set up, and now monitors our security camera. When my computer died, I took him shopping with me.

He has a busy social life, with skateboarding, basketball, and online gaming. I see our time together reducing and our shared interests shrinking. That's why I **jumped at** the chance when a friend mentioned writing technology reviews. When I presented the idea to my teen, he immediately accepted.

It's changed our relationship in surprising ways. Where he used to get annoyed quickly at my technical ignorance, he's learned to be more patient and explain things to me in a way that I can convey the knowledge to an equally unknowing audience. The parent-child dynamic is not only changed; it's even slightly reversed (颠倒). He's leading me. I'm asking him for help and advice.

My son has **risen to the occasion**. He's **taking it seriously**, and to watch him mature in this way is an honour. As someone not much of a reader, he now searches instruction **booklets**. Without any **prompting**, he's even e-mailed and called—yes, made an actual phone call—customer

service or tech support when products weren't working as expected.

I never imagined being a tech reviewer, but it's proved to be a valuable way to learn from, work with, and enjoy time with my teen.

( ) 1. What did the author think of her son's advice?  
A. Worthless.      B. Incomplete.  
C. Funny.      D. Practical.

( ) 2. What does the author say about her son in Paragraph 3?  
A. He is skilled at technology.  
B. He leads a very busy life.  
C. He tries to make peace with her.  
D. He helps with housework.

( ) 3. Why did the author accept writing technology reviews eagerly?  
A. To make more money to support the family.  
B. To keep a close relationship with her son.  
C. To learn more about modern technology.  
D. To get some products for free.

( ) 4. What made the author feel honoured?  
A. Her son's patience to explain technical things.  
B. Her son's control of the parent-child dynamic.  
C. Her son's careful attitude towards the reviews.  
D. Her son's rich knowledge of technical terms.

B [2026 · 重庆高三模拟]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:300

Children can never have too many people looking out for them, which is why having a strong relationship with their grandparents can be necessary for their happiness and success in adulthood.

When children have a relationship with their grandparents, it gives them access to more trusted adults who they can turn to when they're in trouble or if they don't feel comfortable going

straight to their parents. For example, if a child and a parent are having trouble communicating or are constantly getting into arguments, a grandparent could be the perfect outlet for the child. Grandparents know their own children the best and can have the best solution to the issue.

It's also common for children to have a different level of respect for their grandparents. Oftentimes, if a child refuses to listen to their parents, all it takes is a conversation with a grandparent to set them on the right path. Also, if children are able to witness what a healthy child-parent relationship looks like by seeing their own parents and their grandparents as examples, it may **encourage** even stronger relationships for the whole family.

While children can gain a lot from this relationship, it has also been proven that the relationship between grandparent and grandchild can be beneficial for both sides. For grandparents, spending time with their grandchildren can help boost brain function, which means less depression, better short- and long-term memory, and improved communication skills.

Another benefit of a grandchild-grandparent bond is the knowledge and skills that are passed down from generation to generation. Grandparents love to talk and children love stories, so whether it's family traditions, personal stories or folk tales being passed on, this bonding activity of storytelling can be beneficial to both the children and their grandparents.

( )5. How do grandparents help troubled kids?

- A. By preparing for arguments.
- B. By providing trusted guidance.
- C. By punishing their parents.
- D. By offering financial support.

( )6. What can we infer from Paragraph 3?

- A. Grandparents provide education and modeling.
- B. Children show less respect for their grandparents.
- C. Children work hard for a stronger family relationship.
- D. Grandparents fail to set their grandchild on the right path.

( )7. What benefit do grandparents gain from the relationship?

- A. Regular physical activity.
- B. Formal skill training.
- C. Improved mental health.
- D. Reduced communication pressure.

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

- A. Healthy relationship in old age
- B. The power of grandparents
- C. The storytelling across generations
- D. Memory improvement for the elderly

C [2025 · 湖南长沙第一中学高三一模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:306

After writing 50 books, Pakistani American kids' book author Saadia Faruqi is covering an issue she's never explored before in her newest title, *The Strongest Heart*.

"This is the first time I've written a book that mainly talks about mental illness and the impacts it has on family life, especially on kids," says Faruqi. "It's a topic that's very close to my heart and the theme is personal to me."

Published in March, *The Strongest Heart* follows Mo, a Pakistani American eighth grader, as he struggles to understand his Abbu—"father" in Urdu—who has a very serious mental illness. The book is based on Faruqi's own **rocky** relationship with her father, who she believes also had this condition.

Growing up in Karachi, Pakistan, Faruqi says she was afraid of her father's **episodes** and often felt confused. The adults never sat me down and explained anything. Nobody said, "Hey, don't be scared." She hopes *The Strongest Heart*, intended for middle schoolers, can offer comfort and strength to young people who live with someone with mental illness at home.

When asked about what she hoped readers would take away from this book, Faruqi said, "I think the title says it all: *The Strongest Heart*. When things get really bad, somebody tells Mo, 'The strongest heart is the one that's still beating.' I hope that readers take away a message of courage and **resilience**. This book is for anybody who faces hardships, who's not in control of their own life, who's scared or worried or anxious."

So far, the book has earned four starred reviews. *Kirkus Reviews* writes: “The story is engaging, populated with appealing, **well-rounded** main and supporting characters. The **account** of serious mental illness and the complex emotions of a child whose parent suffers from it are realistic, eye-opening and moving.”

( )9. What makes *The Strongest Heart* different from Faruqi's previous books?

- It covers family issues in Pakistan.
- It talks about her personal life in Urdu.
- It describes her childhood life in Karachi.
- It addresses mental illness's family impact.

( )10. How might Mo feel about his father's illness?

- Puzzled and scared.
- Angry and doubtful.
- Worried and impatient.
- Anxious and ashamed.

( )11. What does Faruqi hope readers learn from *The Strongest Heart*?

- There is strength even in a struggle.
- Parents must always appear strong.
- Mental illness should be kept private.
- People should take control of their own life.

## ■ 重点词句回顾

### A. 词汇积累

- jump at 欣然接受
- rise to the occasion 在面对困难或压力时表现出色
- take...seriously 重视;认真对待.....
- booklet n.小册子
- prompting n.激励;提示
- encourage v.促进,助长;鼓励,激励
- rocky adj. (关系)不稳固的
- episode n. [医]发作;插曲
- resilience n.韧性;适应能力
- well-rounded adj. 人格完满的;全面的
- account n.描述;账户;理由,解释

### B. 熟词生义

- sound adj. 合理的(生义);酣睡的 n. 声音 v. (使)发声;听起来

Since his reasoning was **sound** and his suggestions were within budget, I took his advice and was pleasantly surprised at the results. (阅读 A, Para. 2)

**【译文】**由于他的推理合理,他的建议在预算之内,我接受了他的建议,并对结果感到惊喜。

- cover v. 涉及;覆盖;报道;占(一片面积);行走(一段路程)

( )12. What comment did *The Strongest Heart* receive?

- Appreciation of its delicate structure.
- Disapproval of its characterization.
- Criticism of its complex account.
- Praise for its emotional realism.

## II 应用文写作

[2025 · 黑龙江部分学校高三二模]

你校英语俱乐部上周二开展了有关健康心理和幸福感方面的活动。请你给校英文网站写一篇报道,内容包括:

- 活动目的;
- 活动时间和事项;
- 你的评价。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;  
2. 标题已经为你写好。

**An activity concerning mental health and well-being**

After writing 50 books, Pakistani American kids' book author Saadia Faruqi is **covering** an issue she's never explored before in her newest title, *The Strongest Heart*. (阅读 C, Para. 1)

**【译文】**在写了 50 本书之后,巴基斯坦裔美国儿童图书作家萨迪亚·法鲁基在她的新书《最坚强的心》中涉及了一个她以前从未探索过的问题。

### C. 长难句分析

**Published in March**, *The Strongest Heart* follows Mo, a Pakistani American eighth grader, **as** he struggles to understand his Abbu—“father” in Urdu—**who** has a very serious mental illness. (阅读 C, Para. 3)

**【分析】** *published in March* 为过去分词短语作状语,表示时间。主句主干为 *The Strongest Heart* follows Mo. a Pakistani American eighth grader 作同位语,解释 Mo 的身份。as 引导时间状语从句,从句主干为 he struggles to understand his Abbu。“father” in Urdu 为插入语,解释 Abbu 的含义。who 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 his Abbu。

**【译文】**于三月出版的《最坚强的心》讲述了巴基斯坦裔美国八年级学生莫的故事,剧情围绕着他努力理解自己的阿布(乌尔都语意为“父亲”)而展开,而他的父亲患有严重的精神疾病。

# Unit 4 Friends forever

(限时:35分钟)

## 1 阅读理解

A [2025·浙江台州高三第二次教学质量评估]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:324

Olivia and I became instant friends in a writing class many years ago. I made a joke about a poorly crafted story. While others just stared blankly, Olivia laughed. That moment marked the beginning of our bond. It's an example of how friendship often forms unexpectedly.

Recent research reveals that the development of closeness is actually more complex. Sociologists and psychologists have identified delicate but profound factors that draw people together, and even determine what defines a "best friend". These interactions are extremely small but important; they are the "dark matter" of friendship.

Closeness and routine encounters lay the foundation for friendship. A classic study has shown that people often befriend those who they regularly interact with—neighbours, colleagues or classmates. However, physical closeness alone isn't enough. Shared interests like hobbies or humour spark connections. In reality, true friendship blossoms when we go deeper and open up to each other.

**Self-disclosure** marks the shift from casual **acquaintance** to true friendship. A simple "Can I talk to you for a minute?" might **initiate** a deeper connection. As sociologist Beverley Fehr explains in her book *Friendship Processes*, transforming from acquaintanceship to friendship involves gradually sharing more personal information. It's a reciprocal (互惠的) process: one person opens up, and the other responds in kind.

Reciprocity is the most decisive in developing friendship. When I started my first job in a bookstore, I grew close to an assistant. Almost every day we shared lunch with each other and bonded while working for a difficult boss. However, when she moved to a new job, our relationship began to change. I started sharing more about my personal life, but she never did the same. Eventually,

our lunches **petered out** to once a month, before she drifted out of my life for good. I was eager to tell her my problems, but she was unwilling to share hers. The necessary reciprocity was missing, so our acquaintanceship never **tipped over into** friendship.

( )1. Why is Olivia mentioned in Paragraph 1?

- A. To show a keen interest in writing.
- B. To describe a mixed reaction to a joke.
- C. To initiate the topic of friendship formation.
- D. To illustrate the importance of humour sense.

( )2. What does "dark matter" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Conflict-free social factors.
- B. Simple yet close connections.
- C. Non-light-emitting materials.
- D. Minute but significant interactions.

( )3. What stopped the author developing friendship with the assistant?

- A. The author's talkative personality.
- B. The company's tight schedule.
- C. The assistant's unresponsive behaviour.
- D. The boss's unpleasant character.

( )4. What contributes most to a true friendship?

- A. Regular meeting.
- B. Mutual openness.
- C. Common ground.
- D. Comfortable distance.

B [2025·湖南永州高三二模改编]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:343

Hearing from an old friend you've lost touch with can be a pleasant surprise, and restoring those old friendships can be extremely fulfilling. But according to a new study by psychologists from the University of Sussex, we often hesitate to initiate those reconnections.

The study included seven large surveys of almost 2,500 participants. Over 90 percent of participants could think of a particular friend with whom they had lost touch and would like to speak with again. However, even when participants

expressed wanting to reconnect, thought the friend would be appreciative, and were given time to draft a message, only about a third actually sent the message.

So why is this such a tough roadblock that we need to get past? Over time, old friends can start to feel like strangers, explains Aknin, a psychologist at Simon Fraser University. That psychological distance is what people report as their main barrier to reconnecting. The type of relationship two friends had before losing touch can also determine how difficult this distance feels to **bridge**. A previously close relationship with a lot of trust makes picking up where you left off more likely and lessens the fear of rejection.

“In many cases, part of the reason a tie grows dormant (休眠的) is that people move away, their interests change, and so they lose track of other people. But if you think about it, that’s what makes **running into** someone you haven’t seen in a long time so helpful and so interesting,” says Labianca, a psychologist at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. “Their lives have gone in different directions, so you might hear about something new and cool and different.”

Social media might make reconnecting with dormant ties easier. Since the new research found familiarity makes reaching out easier, social media could provide a resting **baseline** of more familiarity. But Aknin says while social media might help keep up with old friends on a surface level, fully **reactivating** an old tie calls for a real conversation: a phone call or a face-to-face interaction, reacting to each other in real time.

( ) 5. What does the writer intend to do in the second paragraph?

- A. To support a conclusion.
- B. To illustrate a theory.
- C. To analyse the underlying logic.
- D. To explain a phenomenon.

( ) 6. What does the underlined word “this” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. The fears of rejection.
- B. The initiation of reconnection.
- C. The previously close friendship.
- D. The development of diverse friendship.

( ) 7. How does Labianca view reactivating dormant ties?

- A. They’re not worth reactivating.
- B. They’re facilitated by social media.
- C. They may offer a chance for new insights.
- D. They bridge the psychological distance.

( ) 8. What does Aknin suggest to reconnect with friends?

- A. Reflection on shared experience.
- B. Surface-level connections online.
- C. In-depth personal communication.
- D. Regular interactions on social media.

## II 阅读七选五 [2025 · 山东滨州高三二模]

文体:议论文 主题:人与社会 词数:254

All friendships, regardless of how long they have been in our lives, serve a purpose. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ We typically assume a break-up shouldn’t hurt as much as a romantic break-up, but it does. Much like with romantic relationships, we often attach **illusions** to our friendships, and when they end, it’s the bursting of the illusion that can hurt the most.

It’s not nice to think about, but there comes a point in every person’s life when they outgrow someone they were previously close with. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ At first, different life directions mean you stop hanging out as much; then they’re no longer the first person you go to with news; and before you know it your contact decreases, **revolving** primarily around birthdays or major holidays.

This natural shift doesn’t mean failure. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Our relationships merely outgrow the period they were formed in: childhood friends may no longer **fit into** each other’s lives or have anything in common, making it hard to relate to one another—and that is perfectly OK.

As painful as it may be to distance yourself from someone you once cherished, holding on usually becomes harder than letting go. If you don’t feel good when you’re together, then it’s likely time for things to come to a close. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ If you would like to stop a friendship from being outgrown, you need to start making a **concerted** effort to consciously cultivate the bond you have. You can start by telling your friend how you are feeling and that you would like to work on mending the relationship. 5. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. It often happens slowly.
- B. Therefore, friendships require cultivating.
- C. However, it doesn't mean saying goodbye forever.
- D. It is simply a normal part of growing and changing.
- E. Instead of expectations, focus on making agreements.
- F. As is the case in all relationships, communication is key.
- G. So it's natural for us to feel painful when friendships do end.

### III 完形填空

[2025·福建漳州高三第二次教学质量检测]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:245

One April morning, I learned that Lucy's mother was seriously ill. Lucy was my closest friend, yet, unsure of what to say, I was unwilling to 1 her.

I tried to avoid school, but Mum 2 due to my history test. As a result, I attended school and thought hard of the 3 words all day, even writing a dialogue. But Lucy didn't 4.

Outside, the clouds were 5, wetting the world, as if they were as sad as Lucy. There were puddles everywhere, 6 the greyness above.

After class, Mrs Green told me Lucy was coming to get her homework. I 7 out. My mind was blank. All I wanted was to see her.

I saw Lucy approaching, head down in a yellow raincoat. Her 8 shook. I knew she was crying. My heart ached, and I prayed for strength.

As we 9 each other, my throat **tightened**. But then, forgetting my own concerns, I reached out and 10 her. I said nothing, yet in that moment, I shared her 11 and let her know I cared.

Since then, Lucy has praised my ability to say the right thing at the right time, not realizing I was 12 that day. But I learned that true 13 means focusing on the other's needs, not just our own.

I always remember that day in the April 14. It reminds me that sometimes, the most helpful thing we can do is 15 be there.

( )1. A. face	B. support
C. disturb	D. accompany
( )2. A. hesitated	B. permitted
C. recovered	D. insisted
( )3. A. graceful	B. right
C. powerful	D. moving
( )4. A. step in	B. set off
C. show up	D. come through
( )5. A. floating	B. staring
C. gathering	D. weeping
( )6. A. brightening	B. reflecting
C. displaying	D. exposing
( )7. A. looked	B. called
C. rushed	D. dropped
( )8. A. head	B. hands
C. legs	D. shoulders
( )9. A. comforted	B. neared
C. greeted	D. passed
( )10. A. pulled	B. grasped
C. hugged	D. shook
( )11. A. grief	B. frustration
C. despair	D. demand
( )12. A. nervous	B. puzzled
C. silent	D. upset
( )13. A. friendship	B. sympathy
C. trust	D. honesty
( )14. A. wind	B. rain
C. snow	D. sun
( )15. A. gently	B. proudly
C. regularly	D. simply

### ■ 重点词句回顾

#### 词汇积累

1. self-disclosure *n.* 自我表露
2. acquaintance *n.* 相识的人, 泛泛之交
3. initiate *v.* 开始实施, 发起
4. peter out 逐渐变小、变弱或减少
5. tip over into 转变为……; 发展成……
6. bridge *v.* 弥合(分歧), 消除(隔阂)
7. run into 撞上, 碰上

8. baseline *n.* 基线, 基准
9. reactivate *vt.* 重新激活
10. illusion *n.* 错觉, 幻觉
11. revolve *v.* 围绕; (使) 旋转
12. fit into 相配, 符合
13. concerted *adj.* 共同筹划的, 一致的
14. tighten *v.* (使) 变紧, 更加牢固; (身体局部) 变僵硬, 产生憋闷感

# Unit 5 Into the wild

(限时:35分钟)

## ① 阅读理解

A [2025·湖南常德高三一模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:299

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

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

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

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

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

( ) 2. What do the numbers in Paragraph 2 suggest?  
A. Protecting jacobins is becoming urgent.  
B. *Current Biology* proves to be of great value.  
C. Bright-feathered female jacobins are on the increase.  
D. Male-lookalike female jacobins are more adaptable to the environment.

( ) 3. Why do female white-necked jacobins copy male colouration?  
A. To stand out to attract mates.  
B. To get more chances to survive.  
C. To compete with other hummingbirds.  
D. To offer more food to other hummingbirds.

( ) 4. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?  
A. The disadvantages of having bright feathers.  
B. The significance of developing bright feathers.  
C. The correct methods of keeping the bright feathers.  
D. The environment of the bright-feathered hummingbirds.

B [2025·河北高三联考]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:348

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

The chicks of puffins hatch in nests on high sea cliffs. About six weeks after hatching, they will fly from their nests and spend several years at sea until they return to land to breed. Puffins

have historically found the ocean by following the light of the moon.

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

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

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

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

- A. Watch pufflings thrown off a cliff by adult puffins.
- B. Observe pufflings flying from their nests to breed.
- C. Search for pufflings and release them into the ocean.
- D. Celebrate the pufflings’ successful migration journey.

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

- A. The moonlight is hazier than it used to be.
- B. They are misled by artificial lights inland.
- C. They are born with poor sense of direction.
- D. Natural environment is too complicated to adapt.

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

- A. The multiple factors causing its decline.
- B. The impact of climate change on it.
- C. The rareness of its breeding features.
- D. The numerous challenges its habitat faces.

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

- A. There’s no need for long-term fix for the pufflings.
- B. Puffins’ future is overwhelmingly discouraging.
- C. Constant active intervention from humans is essential.
- D. The puffling season tradition should be spread across Iceland.

## II 语法填空

〔2025 · 广西南宁第三中学高三模拟〕

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与自然 词数:208

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

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

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

Additionally, special awards for mobile photography and social media engagement were introduced to encourage 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (broad)

public participation. The competition, as Dr Jane Goodall noted, has the power to inspire people, especially those who rarely have the opportunity to experience nature first-hand, 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (reconnect) with the natural world.

### III 完形填空 [2025·广东肇庆高三二模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自然 词数:260

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

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

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

Why did the elephants do this? No one knows for sure and the reason behind their actions remains a puzzle. "But we know that elephants have a sense of 12. \_\_\_\_\_," says elephant expert William Macmillan of the Pittsburgh Zoo. He couldn't hide a 13. \_\_\_\_\_ in his voice. "Maybe they were having fun!"

And so, the tale of the elephants **outsmarting**

the humans has become a **legendary** story at the reserve. It stands as a vivid reminder of the 14. \_\_\_\_\_ nature of the wildlife and their astonishing, human-like intelligence, leaving the staff with a deeper appreciation of the 15. \_\_\_\_\_ of nature.

( ) 1. A. dream	B. scene
C. message	D. photo
( ) 2. A. calling	B. gathering
C. sending	D. freeing
( ) 3. A. monitoring	B. predicting
C. changing	D. improving
( ) 4. A. lying down	B. turning back
C. nosing around	D. jumping up
( ) 5. A. hardly	B. simply
C. exactly	D. totally
( ) 6. A. giants	B. co-workers
C. strangers	D. teammates
( ) 7. A. tirelessly	B. fearfully
C. comfortably	D. skilfully
( ) 8. A. overjoyed	B. doubtful
C. shocked	D. excited
( ) 9. A. empty	B. nearby
C. small	D. dusty
( ) 10. A. training	B. cleaning
C. tracking	D. climbing
( ) 11. A. garden	B. forest
C. centre	D. fence
( ) 12. A. humour	B. pride
C. shame	D. duty
( ) 13. A. tear	B. sigh
C. smile	D. relief
( ) 14. A. gentle	B. playful
C. sorrowful	D. rude
( ) 15. A. dangers	B. chances
C. origins	D. wonders

### ▣ 重点词句回顾

#### A. 词汇积累

1. drab *adj.* 暗淡的, 无光彩的
2. colouration *n.* 自然色彩, 自然花纹
3. evolutionary *adj.* 进化论的, 进化的
4. on top of 另外; 在……之上
5. dramatically *adv.* 剧烈地, 明显地; 戏剧性地
6. documentation *n.* 文件记载, 文献记录
7. submission *n.* 提交, 屈服, 投降
8. symphony *n.* 交响乐
9. headlong *adv.* 头朝前; 莽撞地
10. outsmart *vt.* 比……更聪明

11. legendary *adj.* 传奇的

#### B. 靓句借鉴

On the upside, the last few years have seen something of a population increase... (阅读 B, Para. 5)

**【赏析】**本句为无灵主语句, 即由非生命的事物充当主语。此句无灵主语(时间)与有灵动词(see)的结合, 形成了“时间作为见证者”的拟人化修辞, 将抽象的时间具象化, 仿佛“过去几年”主动“目睹”了数量增长的过程。

**【译文】**从好的方面来看, 过去几年见证了(海鸥)数量有所增加……

# Unit 6 At one with nature

(限时:45分钟)

## Ⅰ 阅读理解 [2025·陕西渭南高三二模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:357

At first glance, a dead tree might just look like a lifeless, fallen **log**. But look closer: beneath the rotting bark (树皮), the wood is full of life. Upon its death, the tree's tightly **sealed** tube system, previously used to transport nutrients and water, becomes empty and allows some creatures to pass through, according to Matteo Garbelotto, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley.

These empty trunks, still standing upright, are also called **snags** or wildlife trees. Because of their verticality, they can host a high diversity of species that varies from top to bottom. Fallen trees, often called logs, are also valuable habitats, though for smaller species, Garbelotto says. Both types attract all sorts of life, starting with fungi (真菌).

Fungi do much of the hard work of speeding up the **decomposition** process, softening the hard trunk into something with many small holes. This allows in a whole host of species seeking food and shelter: beetles get in to lay eggs, amphibians nestle under the bark, and birds feeding on insects build nests within the trunk itself.

The collection of wildlife changes over the course of the tree's decay (腐烂), with each new species contributing to and profiting from the process. Logs generally increase opportunities for insects, amphibians, and reptiles and make a good combination with snags, Garbelotto says.

While some species like bark beetles and woodpeckers strongly prefer dead or rotting wood for nesting, others, including wood-decaying fungi, can only survive in deadwood.

And it's not just the animals that benefit from decaying trees. They provide natural protection and support for young **seedlings** to grow. As trees decompose, carbon and nitrogen stores are slowly reabsorbed into the soil, a critical step in nutrient recycling, both for young trees and for the larger ecosystem.

From a climate perspective, letting trees rot is critical. Large trees in particular act as significant carbon sinks, which can absorb the carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels, and allowing them to decompose naturally reduces the amount of carbon dioxide—and, thus, heat—in the atmosphere.

Whenever possible, forestry experts prefer to leave dead trees untouched.

- ( ) 1. What is the main function of dead trees according to Paragraph 1?
  - A. They block the growth of young seedlings.
  - B. They provide food and shelter for large animals.
  - C. They support species and maintain biodiversity.
  - D. They have little ecological impact when decaying.
- ( ) 2. What does the underlined word “verticality” most likely mean?
  - A. The age of a tree.
  - B. The height of a tree.
  - C. The empty structure of a tree.
  - D. The upright position of a tree.
- ( ) 3. What can we learn about fungi?
  - A. They prefer wildlife trees to fallen logs.
  - B. They provide nesting spaces for insects.
  - C. They seal the tube system of dead trees.
  - D. They accelerate the breakdown of dead trees.
- ( ) 4. What is the best title of the passage?
  - A. The afterlife of a dead tree
  - B. The silent power of nature
  - C. The quiet decay of fallen leaves
  - D. The battle against a tree's decay

## Ⅱ 阅读七选五

[2025·安徽部分校高三第四次考试]

文体:说明文 主题:人与自然 词数:289

Have you ever noticed how peaceful the world seems after a good snowfall and how quiet the landscape becomes whenever it snows? 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Actually, snow does make the world quieter.

Some of the newfound quiet after a snowfall is logical. People tend to stay home during snowstorms, which means there are fewer people outside and not as many cars on the road. And birds tend to stay in their nests during severe weather, so they are quieter during a snowstorm too, according to the National Audubon Society.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Snow absorbs sound, so when a fresh **blanket** of snow covers the landscape, it absorbs many of the sound waves, making it seem quieter outside, according to AccuWeather.

Sound **absorption** is rated on a scale of 0 to 1, AccuWeather reports. Something with a sound absorption rating of 0.5 absorbs 50 percent of sound, for example. The sound absorption rating of snow falls somewhere between 0.5 and 0.9. 3. \_\_\_\_\_

The reason why snow is able to absorb sound is that it is porous (多孔的). Snowflakes are six-sided crystals, and they are filled with open spaces. Those spaces absorb sound waves, creating a quieting effect over a blanket of snow.

However, not all snowfalls are equal when it comes to silencing the world outside. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Usually a few inches of snow is needed to have a noticeable quieting effect, according to AccuWeather.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ The reason? The snowflakes change shape as they melt (融化), reducing the size of the spaces between the crystals. As temperatures fluctuate (波动) in winter, newly fallen snow can **partially** melt and then freeze. Once the snow turns into ice, it can actually increase nearby sounds because ice reflects sound waves rather than absorbing them.

- A. As snow melts, it loses its silencing ability.
- B. It's not your mind playing tricks on you.
- C. But there's science behind the silence as well.
- D. That means it absorbs much of the surrounding sound.
- E. Just a dusting of snow isn't enough to absorb much sound.
- F. It's better to experience the quiet than just admire it indoors.
- G. So silence that falls over the world after a fresh snowfall is temporary.

### III 语法填空

[2025 · 山东名校考试联盟高三二模]

文体:新闻报道 主题:人与自然 词数:204

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, surrounded by the Nanling Mountains and facing the South China Sea, is home to a diverse ecosystem. As a global biodiversity hot spot, it features 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (strike) landscapes and rare wildlife.

To allow the public 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (appreciate) the area's natural wonders, Dynamic Bay Area: Biodiversity Photography Exhibition was held in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, this month, with 3. \_\_\_\_\_ display of more than 80 photos by local 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (photograph) and conservationists. The five-day event 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (seek) to plant a seed of awareness, inspiring deeper connections between people and nature. All the pictures were taken during last year's 5,000-kilometre journey across the area's diverse landscapes.

Divided into four chapters—Mountains, Rivers, Sea and City, the event revealed the area's 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) wonders: from the Chinese white dolphins in the Lingdingyang waters 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the spoon-billed sandpiper in the waters of Zhanjiang. Wandering through the exhibition, visitors were transported to the heart of the area's natural world, 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (experience) the spirit of a land where every creature and element of nature tells a story of wonder.

The exhibition demonstrated the successful 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (integrate) of environmental conservation into the fabric of regional development, illustrating a path 10. \_\_\_\_\_ urban advancement and biodiversity conservation walk hand in hand.

### IV 读后续写

[2025 · 浙江天域全国名校协作体高三二模]

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Emma, a biology student with a deep love for animals and nature, was always fascinated by the mysterious ecosystems of forests. Her curiosity and attention to detail made her an excellent observer. Jack, her childhood friend, was an

experienced hiker. His practical skills and calm demeanor (举止) made him the perfect companion for such adventures.

It was a sunny afternoon when they decided to explore the thick forest near their hometown. Armed with a map, a compass, and of course, a first-aid kit, they hiked deep into the woods. The singing of birds and the rustling of leaves filled the air, creating a harmonious atmosphere. However, as they walked further, the path became less clear, and the forest grew darker. The towering trees seemed to close in around them, and the sunlight barely filtered (透过) through the thick shade.

Suddenly, they heard a weak sound, almost like a cry. Emma stopped in her tracks and turned to Jack. "Did you hear that?" she asked, her voice barely above a whisper. Jack nodded, his eyes scanning the thick underbrush. "It sounds like an animal in trouble," he replied.

Following the sound, they pushed through the bushes and found a small deer trapped in a bush, its leg caught in vines (藤蔓). The deer's eyes were wide with fear, and it struggled helplessly, its tender body trembling with every movement.

Emma knelt down slowly, her hands outstretched. “It’s okay, little one,” she whispered in a soft voice. “We’re here to help.”

Jack pulled out his pocket knife and carefully began to cut the vines. "Hold its head gently," he instructed Emma. "We don't want it to panic." Emma nodded, her hands steady as she held the

## ↘ 重点词句回顾

## A. 词汇积累

1. *log* *n.* 原木
2. *seal* *vt.* 密封(容器); 关闭; 确定; 封上(信封)
3. *snag* *n.* 枯立木; 突出物
4. *decomposition* *n.* 分解, 腐烂
5. *seedling* *n.* 秧苗, 幼苗
6. *blanket* *n.* 厚层; 毯子; 毛毯 *vt.* 以厚层覆盖
7. *absorption* *n.* 吸收; 专注
8. *partially* *adv.* 部分地

## B 飘向借鉴

However, not all snowfalls are equal **when it comes to** silencing the world outside. (阅读七选五, Para. 6)

**【赏析】**when it comes to... 是一个固定搭配, 在句中作状语, 用于引出某个特定的话题或领域, 意为“就……而言”“当谈到……时”

deer's head, whispering comforting words. The deer's breathing was rapid, and its body trembled, but it seemed to sense that they were there to help.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

## Paragraph 1:

“Wait,” Emma said. “Its leg was injured.”

## Paragraph 2:

*After a few tense minutes, Jack finally managed to free the deer's leg.*

【译文】然而,就让外面的世界陷入寂静这一点而言,并非所有降雪都能达到同样的效果。

### C. 长难句分析

Large trees in particular act as significant carbon sinks, **which** can absorb the carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels, **and allowing them to decompose naturally** reduces the amount of carbon dioxide—and,

thus, heat—in the atmosphere. (阅读理解, Para. 7)  
【分析】本句是由 and 连接的两个并列句; 前一个分句中, which 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 carbon sinks; 后一个分句中, allowing them to decompose naturally 是动名词短语作主语。

【译文】大树尤其可以作为重要的碳汇，吸收化石燃料燃烧产生的二氧化碳，而允许它们自然分解可以减少大气中的二氧化碳含量，从而减少热量。