



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年专注教育行业

全品高考 第二轮专题

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

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

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

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

Which of the following
best expresses the main
idea?

都说“得阅读者得‘天下’！”阅读理解历来都是英语测试的重中之重。
高中生如何熟练地掌握阅读技巧和方法，攻克英语阅读理解这一难关？

What would be the
best title for the text?

主编 肖德好

篇章理解题、主旨大意题
词义猜测题、推理判断题



英语

天津出版传媒集团
天津人民出版社



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全品高考 第二轮专题

大专题版

----- 本册主编 -----

郑婵娟

----- 副主编 -----

王 虹 霍义梅

----- 编 者 -----

覃云华 袁俊蓉 王一川 邓永静

主编 肖德好

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第一部分 阅读理解技法点拨

考情分析

2024—2026 年全国一卷、二卷/新课标 I 卷、II 卷、浙江 1 月考阅读理解考情统计表					
年份	卷别	篇目	体裁	词数	主题
2026	全国一卷	A	应用文	288	人与社会:体育场馆赛事活动及配套服务信息
		B	夹叙夹议文	334	人与自我:一本词典所引发的对两代人学习方式的思考
		C	说明文	310	人与自然:种树不当可能加剧空气污染
		D	说明文	330	人与社会:主动欣赏艺术之美能提升抽象思维能力
	全国二卷	A	应用文	283	人与社会:华盛顿特区周边的优质中餐馆
		B	记叙文	290	人与社会:百岁老人守护建筑大师设计的房屋
		C	说明文	328	人与自然:海平面作为海拔高度参考点的概念史和现实意义
		D	说明文	314	人与自然:地铁再生制动能量的创新利用
	浙江 1 月考	A	应用文	283	人与社会:伯灵顿市公共艺术项目联合文化日作品征集
		B	记叙文	311	人与自我:教师以趣促学
		C	说明文	359	人与社会:识别消费者评论的真伪
		D	说明文	327	人与自然:AI 辅助植物碳封存
2025	全国一卷	A	说明文	280	人与自然:交通运输环保新能源
		B	记叙文	302	人与自我:写作的意义
		C	议论文	323	人与社会:还路于民
		D	说明文	334	人与自然:微塑料处理之自来水加热过滤法
	全国二卷	A	应用文	264	人与社会:英国市场小镇简介
		B	记叙文	326	人与社会:医院里的特殊学校
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	浙江 1 月考	A	应用文	271	人与社会:图书馆间的互借服务
		B	夹叙夹议文	356	人与自我:父母在孩子饮食中的角色
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		D	说明文	326	人与社会:新技术在性别化和去性别化设计上的争议
2024	新课标 I 卷	A	应用文	212	人与社会:栖息地恢复团队招募志愿者
		B	记叙文	305	人与社会:兽医采用中西医结合的方法治疗动物
		C	说明文	333	人与社会:纸质阅读与数字阅读
		D	说明文	366	人与自然:生物采样观察记录数据存在偏差
	新课标 II 卷	A	应用文	291	人与自然:卡洛秋季徒步节的步行方案
		B	新闻报道	289	人与社会:自助服务亭
		C	说明文	270	人与社会:巴比伦微型农场
		D	说明文	327	人与社会:关于 <i>AI by Design</i> 一书的书评
	浙江 1 月考	A	应用文	216	人与社会:音乐剧《汤姆·索亚:河上历险记》
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2024—2026 年全国一卷、二卷/新课标 I 卷、II 卷、浙江 1 月考阅读理解考情统计表	
命题规律	[选材特点] 1. 题材丰富: 选材围绕人与自然、人与社会、人与自我三大主题全面考查英语综合运用能力; 2. 体裁广泛: 文体以应用文、记叙文、说明文为主,偶尔会出现夹叙夹议文、议论文和新闻报道; 3. 全面考查英语学科核心素养,时代性强,体现立德树人。
	[语篇特点] 1. 原汁原味: 所选语篇来自国外各大主流英文报刊和网站,语言地道; 2. 词汇量大: 词汇量丰富,对词汇的要求越来越高,含有大量的派生词、词形转换词、熟词生义词等; 3. 长难句多: 含有大量的长难句,句子结构复杂

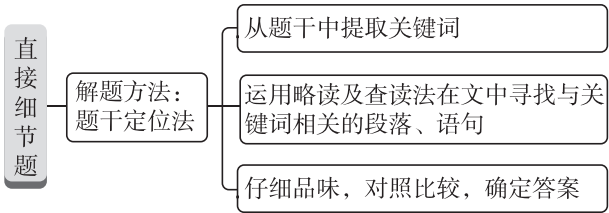
题型探究

探究1 细节理解题

常见设题方式	选项特点
常使用特殊疑问句的形式,如: 以 when, where, what, which, who 等疑问词开头引出问题。如: [2026·全国一卷阅读 A 21 题] Which team will play the most games at the stadium this month? [2026·全国一卷阅读 B 24 题] What does Kevin usually do to get the meaning of a word? 偶有填空形式,如: [2024·浙江 1 月考阅读 D 33 题] According to Paragraph 3, there is a mismatch between _____	[正确选项特点] 1. 原文原词。直接利用原文原词作为正确选项。 2. 语言简化。把原文中复杂的语言进行简化,设置为答案。 3. 同义替换。对原文句子中的关键词进行同义替换,如把 lose one's job 换成 be out of work;有时,词性或者语态也会有所变化,如把 important 改成 of importance,把主动语态改为被动语态。 4. 正话反说。把原文中的意思反过来表达使其成为正确选项 [干扰选项特点] 1. 与短文细节部分相吻合,部分相悖。 2. 符合短文细节,但不符合题干要求。 3. 符合短文细节,但不是要点或主要论据。 4. 符合常识,但不是文章内容。 5. 明显与短文细节不符或短文中未提及。 6. 与原句的内容极为相似,只是在程度上有些变动

考点一 直接细节题

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 1 [2026·浙江 1 月考] (阅读 A 节选)

Estimated Project Timeline

August 2	Call for Artists responses due
By August 12	Successful artists selected; enter into a contract with the City of Burlington
September 6	Final artwork files due
September 23-October 13	Artwork displayed for duration of Culture Days celebration

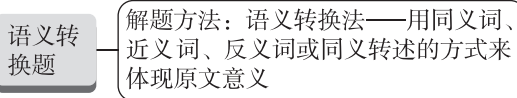
() How long will the public art signs be on display?

- A. Ten days. B. Three weeks.
C. One month. D. Two months.

【试题分析】根据 Estimated Project Timeline 部分可知,作品展示时间为“September 23-October 13”,计算可知,9 月展示 8 天(23 日至 30 日),10 月展示 13 天,总计 21 天,即三周。故选 B。

考点二 语义转换题

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 2 [2026·全国一卷] (阅读 D 节选)

... Participants were randomly divided into two groups: the “beauty” group was asked to actively consider and then **rate** the beauty

of each object they viewed, while the control group just matched a line drawing of the object with the artwork itself. All participants were then tested on how they process information, and whether it's in a more practical or abstract way.

- () What was the beauty group asked to do with the clay objects?
- A. Draw their outlines.
- B. Give each piece a rating.**
- C. Compare their prices.
- D. Make a copy of each piece.

[试题分析] 根据“... the ‘beauty’ group was asked...rate the beauty...”可知,美感组要为每件作品打分评级,rate 与选项 B“Give each piece a rating.”同义。故选 B。

考点三 综合信息题

【答题技巧点拨】

综合信息题

解题方法

分析题干,提取关键词,找出与关键词相关的段落、语句

对散落在文中不同的信息源,仔细甄别,一一比对

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

【典题示例】

例 3 [2026·全国一卷] (阅读 D 节选)

Across all participants, those in the beauty group scored almost 14% higher on average than the control group in abstract thinking. While they were told the study was about cognitive processes, participants were asked about interests, with around half saying they had an artistic hobby. **Among those, the effect was greater: those with an artistic hobby in the beauty group scored over 25% higher on average for abstract thinking** than those with an artistic hobby in the control group.

- () Which participants got the highest score on average in the test?
- A. Beauty group, with an artistic hobby.**
- B. Beauty group, without an artistic hobby.

- C. Control group, with an artistic hobby.
- D. Control group, without an artistic hobby.

[试题分析] 根据“Among those, the effect was greater ... abstract thinking...”可知,拥有艺术爱好的美感组成员测试平均分最高。故选 A。

考点四 数字计算题

【答题技巧点拨】

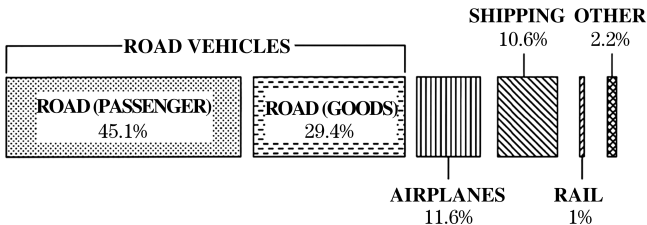
数字计算题

解题方法:找到原文出处,进行简单换算,排除变更细节的干扰项

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

【典题示例】

例 4 [2025·全国一卷] (阅读 A 节选)



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

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

探究2 推理判断题

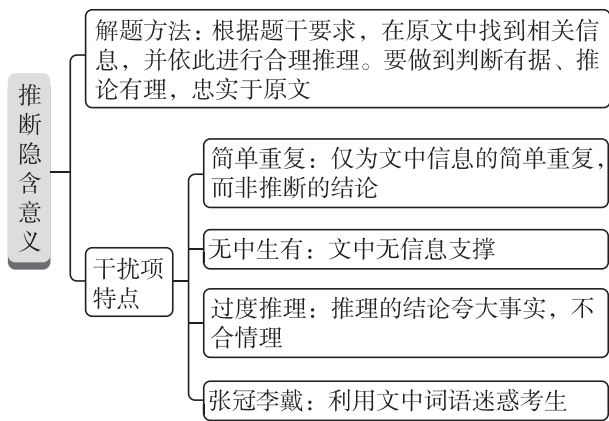
常见设题方式	考查角度
① What can be inferred about...? ② What can we infer about...?	推断隐含意义
① What is the author's attitude to...? ② What does the author think of...? ③ Which word best describes the author's attitude to...?	推断观点态度
① What is the author's purpose in writing the text? ② What message does the author seem to convey in the text?	推断写作意图

(续表)

常见设题方式	考查角度
①Where is this text most likely from? ②In which section of a newspaper may this text appear? ③From which is the text probably taken? ④Where can the text be found? ⑤Where does this text probably come from?	推断文章出处
What might the author continue talking about?	推断段落或文章发展

考点一 推断隐含意义

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 5 [2026·全国一卷] (阅读 C 节选)

Something could go wrong, though, according to a new study. **Oaks and sweetgums, which currently account for a majority of the city's trees, produce huge amounts of a chemical substance called isoprene. Harmless by itself, isoprene interacts rapidly with polluting nitrogen oxides released by vehicles, buildings and industry to form ground-level ozone (臭氧)—a major factor in many breathing problems.**

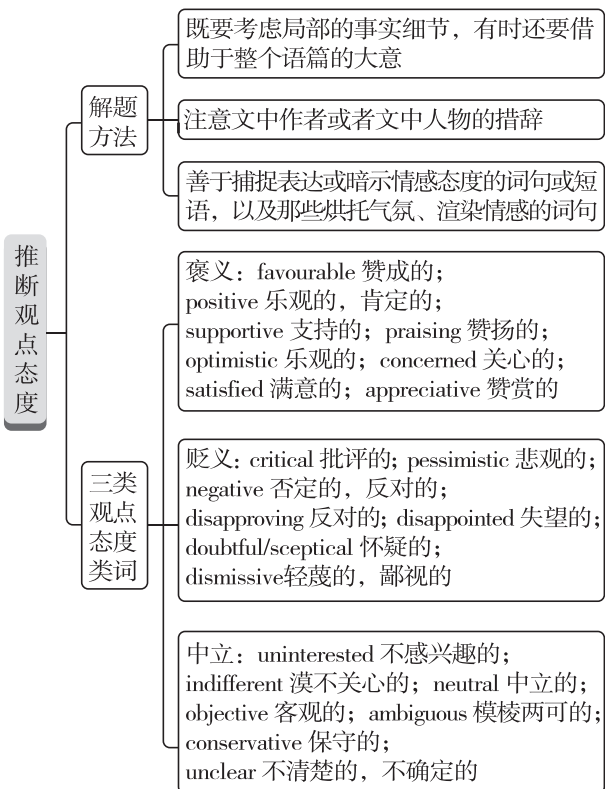
- () What does the new study imply regarding oaks and sweetgums?
- A. They affect the growth of other trees.
B. They absorb less carbon than expected.
C. **They harm people's health indirectly.**
D. They raise the local temperature slowly.

[试题分析] 根据“Oaks and sweetgums,

which...in many breathing problems.”可知，橡树和枫香树释放的化学物质和污染物相互作用形成地面臭氧，而臭氧是引发多种呼吸疾病的主要因素，由此可知这类树木会间接危害人体健康。故选 C。

考点二 推断观点态度

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 6 [2026·全国一卷] (阅读 B 节选)

I took down one of the dictionaries, and we read it together for a few minutes before I handed it to him. It took him a few tries to find the word in question. **While going through the pages, he kept saying, wide-eyed: “How can there be this many words?”** After a while, he looked at me and asked, “Do you know all these words, mum?” I smiled. “I definitely do not know all these words,” I said. “But that's why this is one of my favourite books.”

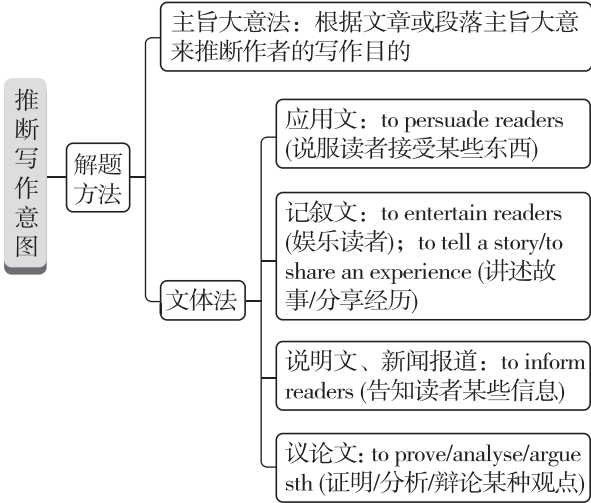
- () How did Kevin feel when looking up the word in the dictionary?
- A. Annoyed. B. Disappointed.
C. Encouraged. D. **Astonished.**

[试题分析] 根据“While going through the pages, he kept saying, wide-eyed: ‘How can

there be this many words?’’可知, Kevin 在翻词典时睁大眼睛, 惊叹于单词的数量之多, 表现出非常惊讶的情绪(astonished)。故选 D。

考点三 推断写作意图

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 7 [2024 · 新课标 II 卷] (阅读 D 节选)

Given the astonishing potential of AI to transform our lives, we all need to take action to deal with our AI-powered future, and this is where *AI by Design: A Plan for Living with Artificial Intelligence* comes in. This absorbing new book by Catriona Campbell is a practical roadmap addressing the challenges posed by the forthcoming AI revolution (变革). (首段)

AI will affect us all, and if you only read one book on the subject, this is it. (尾段)

- () What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To recommend a book on AI.
B. To give a brief account of AI history.
C. To clarify the definition of AI.
D. To honour an outstanding AI expert.

[试题分析] 根据首尾两段可知, 本文主要介绍了 Catriona Campbell 所著的 *AI by Design: A Plan for Living with Artificial Intelligence* 一书, 该书作为应对 AI 革命挑战的实用指南, 以商业视角阐述 AI 发展现状与前景, 强调控制 AI 的重要性, 呼吁各界协同确保 AI 安全发展, 以防潜在危机, 据此判断, 作者写这篇文章的目的是推荐一本关于 AI 的书。故选 A 项。

考点四 推断文章出处

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 8 [2023 · 新高考全国 II 卷] (阅读 C 节选)

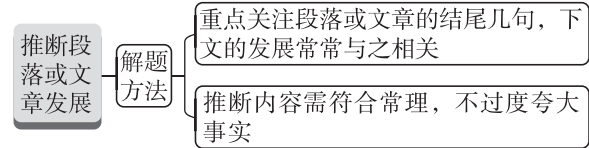
Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers is a celebration of an everyday object—the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. The image of the reader appears throughout history, in art made long before books as we now know them came into being. In artists' representations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

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

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

考点五 推断段落或文章发展

【答题技巧点拨】



【典题示例】

例 9 [2023 · 全国乙卷] (阅读 C 节选)

... The UK's obsession (痴迷) with food is reflected through television scheduling. Cookery shows and documentaries about food are broadcast more often than before. **With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it's no longer “uncool” for boys to like cooking.**

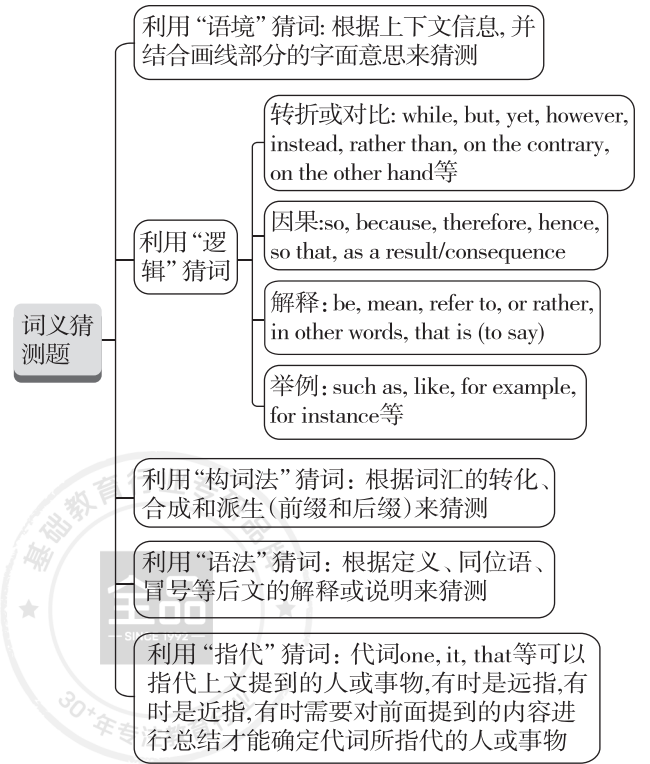
- () What might the author continue talking about?
- A. The art of cooking in other countries.
- B. Male chefs on TV programmes.**
- C. Table manners in the UK.
- D. Studies of big eaters.

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

探究3 词义猜测题

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

【答题技巧点拨】



考点一 猜测单词的含义

【典题示例】

例 10 [2025·全国一卷](阅读 B 节选)

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

- () What does the underlined word “staggering” in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Mixed. **B. Amazing.**
- C. Similar. D. Disturbing.

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

考点二 猜测短语的含义

【典题示例】

例 11 [2026·全国一卷](阅读 C 节选)

The Parks Department is not oblivious to the issue. **A study carried out by some of its researchers several years ago concluded that city trees did release isoprene.** “We didn’t make a big deal of that,” said Novem Auyeung, a Parks Department senior scientist. She said trees should not be viewed as the enemy. “We could plant any trees we want to, if we just rethink our car-centric lifestyle,” she said.

- () What does the underlined phrase “oblivious to” in Paragraph 5 mean?
- A. Honest about.
- B. Unaware of.**
- C. Related to.
- D. Optimistic about.

[试题分析] 根据画线短语后文“A study carried out by some of its researchers several

years ago concluded that city trees did release isoprene.”可知,公园部门并非没有意识到城市树木会释放异戊二烯这个问题。从而推知,画线短语 oblivious to 意为“未觉察,不注意”,与 B 项“Unaware of.”意思一致。故选 B。

考点三 猜测句子的含义

【典题示例】

例 12 [2018·全国卷Ⅲ] (阅读 D 节选)

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

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

[试题分析] 根据“Adults understand ... belongings?”可以推断出,人们通常认为越多越好。故选 A。

考点四 猜测代词所指信息

【典题示例】

例 13 [2026·全国二卷] (阅读 C 节选)

In this book I examine three crucial stages in the history of mean sea level. These stages mirror the development of human conceptions of the sea. Since I began thinking about this project in August 2011, the issue of sea-level rise and the need to place it historically have only become more urgent: between then and the end of 2022 the global sea rose by almost 5 centimetres, about half of the overall rise recorded by satellites since 1993.

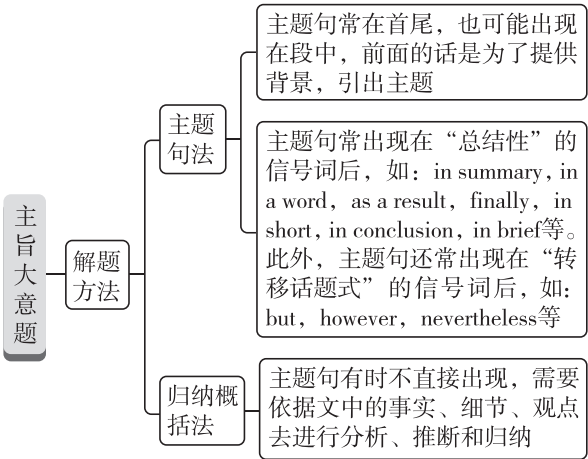
- () What does the underlined word “it” refer to in the last paragraph?
- A. The book.
- B. The project.
- C. The issue.
- D. The development.

[试题分析] 根据“Since I began thinking about this project in August 2011, the issue... since 1993.”可知,画线词 it 指代前文提到的 the issue of sea-level rise 中的 the issue, 即海平面上升的问题。故选 C。

探究4 主旨大意题

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

【答题技巧点拨】



考点一 标题归纳

【典题示例】

例 14 [2025·全国一卷] (阅读 C 节选)

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

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

We invest a lot in roads that help us **rush through**, but we fail to account for the true costs. Do we really recognise what it costs us as a society when children can't move safely around our communities?

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

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

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

考点二 文章大意

【典题示例】

例 15 [2023·浙江1月考](阅读B节选)

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

I experienced this when I started switching to a zero waste lifestyle five years ago, as I was living with my parents, and I continue to experience this with my husband, as he is not completely zero waste like me. **I've learned a few things along the way though, which I hope you'll find encouraging if you're doing your best to figure out how you can make the change in a not-always-supportive household.**

() What is the text mainly about?

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

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

考点三 段落大意

【典题示例】

例 16 [2026·全国二卷](阅读C节选)

Appropriately, the book took shape during a summer spent between sea and mountains. A month after visiting the French Riviera and enjoying the sandy beaches of Nice and Menton, I went hiking with friends in the Pala group. **Resting on a pass near the Pradidali hut, we began discussing the readings offered by our altimeters (测高仪).** Why did they vary ever so slightly from one instrument to the next? This sense of uncertainty led me to think about the meaning of zero. **This is how I began my search for the conceptual history of sea level.**

() What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. How the altimeter was invented.
- B. **What initiated the author's research.**
- C. Why the digital readings varied.
- D. Where the author spent his holiday.

[试题分析] 根据“Resting on a pass near the Pradidali hut, we began discussing ... This is how I began my search for the conceptual history of sea level.”可推知,本段主要讲述了作者研究工作的起因。故选 B。

第二部分 阅读理解突破训练

训练1 题型突破——细节理解题

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

A [2026·全国二卷·阅读A]

词数:287 主题:人与社会 文体:应用文

The best Chinese restaurants around D.C.

The D.C. area is home to many outstanding Chinese restaurants, but diners willing to travel outside the city limits will also be rewarded.

Panda Gourmet

This not-so-hidden-anymore fine restaurant for Sichuan cuisine is inside the Days Inn off New York Avenue. Dandan noodles and mapo tofu are sure bets. Panda Gourmet offers online ordering for takeout, and delivery is now an option. Open from 11:00 am to 9:45 pm. Closed on Tuesday.

2700 New York Ave NE, Washington, D.C. 20002

Shanghai Taste

Shanghai Taste offers **arguably** the best soup dumplings in the area. It also serves a variety of chef's specials, beef with rice cakes, and more. The restaurant is open from 11:00 am to 9:00 pm Tuesday through Sunday, offering call-in orders and pickups.

1121 Nelson St, Rockville, MD 20850

Gourmet Inspirations

The **spacious** dining room is regularly filled with customers enjoying dumplings and a variety of noodle and rice dishes. Customers can also place pickup orders online for lunch or dinner until 8:00 pm six days a week. Closed on Tuesday.

2646 University Blvd W, Silver Spring, MD 20902

Queen's English

This nice Cantonese restaurant in Columbia Heights quickly became a destination for chef Henji Cheung's Hong Kong-style cooking and co-owner Sarah Thompson's natural wine list

that earned her a Michelin nod. Reserve a spot indoors, at its chef's counter, or covered dog-friendly patio (露台), with creative wine tastings in the mix. Dinner hours: Tuesday through Thursday 5:30 pm-9:00 pm (last seating); Friday and Saturday 5:00 pm-9:30 pm (last seating). Closed on Sunday and Monday.

3410 11th St NW, Washington, D.C. 20010

() 1. What service is available only at Panda Gourmet?

- A. Call-in orders.
- B. Free packing.
- C. Takeout delivery.
- D. Online pickup orders.

() 2. Which restaurant can you go to for beef with rice cakes?

- A. Panda Gourmet.
- B. Shanghai Taste.
- C. Gourmet Inspirations.
- D. Queen's English.

() 3. What do we know about the Cantonese restaurant in Columbia Heights?

- A. It is open only on weekdays.
- B. It adopts a no-pet policy.
- C. It takes no reservations.
- D. It serves only dinner.

B [2026·广东高三模拟]

词数:347 主题:人与社会 文体:说明文

What if we could fight farm weeds with a precise strike instead of blanket chemicals? This vision is now becoming a reality in the farmlands of China. The HG Laser Weeder, a new machine developed by Huagong Tech, marks a major breakthrough in **precision** agriculture by making targeted weed control a practical reality.

This advancement responds directly to the persistent problems associated with traditional

farming. Decades of heavy reliance on chemical herbicides (除草剂) have caused significant environmental harm, including soil degradation and water pollution. For China, a nation with vast agricultural lands, finding a sustainable solution is a matter of particular urgency.

So, how does this “robot farmer” work? At its core, it combines artificial intelligence with advanced light technology. Its AI-powered visual system, trained on a vast database of plant images, acts as a smart “eye” that can distinguish weeds from crops in milliseconds. Once a weed is spotted, the robot delivers a precise laser beam (激光束) to each weed’s growth centre, destroying key cells and causing the plant to die naturally, all without harming the surrounding crops or the soil.

The advantages of this approach are substantial. In terms of efficiency, an advanced model equipped with 32 laser heads can destroy up to 320,000 weeds per hour, which is four to eight times more efficient than traditional methods. Through continuous operation, it achieves a weed control rate of over 95%, far **outperforming** hand weeding and obviating the need for this back-breaking task. Ecologically, it significantly reduces the use of chemicals, thereby cutting off a primary source of agricultural pollution.

The introduction of this technology is part of a broader shift towards automated and sustainable agriculture in China and abroad. As farms worldwide seek to enhance efficiency while minimizing environmental impact, robotic solutions like the HG Laser Weeder are likely to become increasingly common. This technology signals a move towards precision agriculture, where data-driven tools enable farmers to manage their crops with greater accuracy and less dependence on chemicals, pointing the way for a cleaner, more efficient future for farming.

()4. What is the main factor behind the development of the HG Laser Weeder?

- A. The shortage of clean water.
- B. The vast farmlands in China.
- C. The pollution from chemicals.
- D. The failing power of herbicides.

()5. What is the main role of the visual system in the HG Laser Weeder?

- A. To deliver laser beams.
- B. To protect nearby crops.
- C. To capture plant images.
- D. To identify target weeds.

()6. What does the underlined word “obviating” in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Facing.
- B. Removing.
- C. Sharing.
- D. Delaying.

()7. What can we infer about future agriculture from the last paragraph?

- A. It will rely more on smart robotic tools.
- B. It will witness more global cooperation.
- C. It will prioritize environment over yields.
- D. It will improve the social status of farmers.

C [2026·辽宁东北育才学校高三模拟]

词数:331 主题:人与自然 文体:说明文

In our increasingly digitized society, the change from paper to pixels (像素) **is widely celebrated as** a massive victory for environmental conservation. We naturally assume that storing documents in “the cloud” or streaming entertainment **effortlessly** reduces our carbon footprint. However, emerging research from the past decade reveals a disturbing problem: our virtual world relies on a massive, energy-hungry physical infrastructure. The cloud is not an invisible, weightless place, but rather a global network of massive server plants that consume enormous amounts of electricity and water every single day.

To understand this hidden environmental crisis, researchers have closely examined the infrastructure behind our Internet habits. Studies published around 2019 indicate that data centres worldwide are responsible for roughly two percent of global greenhouse gas emissions—a figure

mirroring the emissions of the entire pre-pandemic airline industry. The primary cause is not just powering the billions of microchips housed inside, but the constant cooling systems required to prevent these facilities from overheating. As we demand faster connections and higher-quality streaming, the environmental pressure taxes local power networks and water supplies.

Furthermore, this serious technological challenge is deeply worsened by our collective lack of digital awareness. Because we cannot easily see the physical pollution generated by a single sent e-mail or automatic cloud backup, we tend to accumulate infinite amounts of invisible digital waste without a second thought. This psychological disconnection effectively prevents us from recognizing that streaming a high-definition video contributes directly to carbon emissions through a distant, power-hungry server farm.

Ultimately, resolving this crisis does not demand a blind rejection of modern technology, but rather a fundamental shift in how we design and use it. Tech corporations must invest heavily in renewable energy sources to feed their networks, while individual consumers need to develop digital awareness in their daily lives. True sustainability in the modern era cannot be achieved by merely replacing physical objects with digital alternatives, but by actively managing the invisible costs of our connected lives.

- () 8. According to Paragraph 2, what is the primary cause of data centres' energy consumption?
- A. The demand for faster Internet speeds.
B. The growing number of streaming users worldwide.
C. Poor construction of server facilities.
D. Both powering chips and running cooling systems.
- () 9. What can we infer about most people's view of cloud storage from Paragraph 3?
- A. They see it as environmentally harmless.
B. They are worried about data security risks.
C. They prefer it to physical storage devices.
D. They are aware of its hidden energy costs.
- () 10. According to Paragraph 4, what are individual consumers expected to do?
- A. Invest in renewable energy sources.
B. Develop awareness of their digital habits.
C. Reject the use of modern technology.
D. Replace physical objects with digital ones.
- () 11. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. Data centres give off heavy greenhouse gases.
B. Streaming entertainment causes severe carbon pollution.
C. Technology firms must build greener networks.
D. Virtual storage carries unseen environmental costs.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. arguably *adv.* 可以说; 可谓
2. spacious *adj.* 宽敞的
3. precision *n.* 精确; 准确; 细致
4. outperform *vt.* 超过, 胜过
5. be widely celebrated as 被广泛誉为; 被公认为
6. effortlessly *adv.* 毫不费力地; 轻易地

B. 熟词生义

It also serves a variety of chef's **specials**, beef with rice cakes, and more. (阅读 A)

【生义】*n.* 特色菜

【熟义】*adj.* 特殊的, 特别的

C. 长难句分析

Studies published around 2019 indicate that data centres worldwide are responsible for roughly two percent of global greenhouse gas emissions—a figure mirroring the emissions of the entire pre-pandemic airline industry. (阅读 C)

【分析】本句为主从复合句。published around 2019: 过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 studies; that 引导宾语从句; mirroring...: 现在分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 a figure, mirror 在此处为动词, 意为“与……相当”。

【译文】2019 年前后发表的研究表明, 全球数据中心约占全球温室气体排放量的 2%——这一数字与流行病前整个航空业的排放量相当。

训练 2 题型突破——推理判断题

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

A [2026·浙江1月考·阅读C]

词数:334 主题:人与社会 文体:说明文

Human beings have always loved reviews; word of mouth has long been regarded as one of the most valuable marketing tools available to a company. Consumers enjoy reading and giving reviews. However, the problem is that a lot of the reviews are fake (假的). Shabnam Azimi and Alexander Krasnikov of Loyola University of Chicago and Kwong Chan of Northeastern University recently published a study on fake reviews.

The study used a data set of 1,600 reviews of Chicago hotels. Some of them were real; others were fake. The reviews were presented to 400 subjects. Each subject got eight reviews to read; a balanced set of two positive fake, two positive real, two negative fake and two negative real, presented in a random order. The reviews were written by real people who were given information about the hotel.

The results show that consumers generally trust negative reviews more than positive ones. Moreover, we humans tend to assume that positive reviews might be fake. “Overall, negative reviews are less common. So, we pay more attention to them. When a negative review is fake, we get tricked,” Azimi says.

When it came to faking a review, length was important to **believability**, as was detail. A long, negative review of a hotel, complete with lots of information, tended to convince participants. A **lengthy**, positive review, on the other hand, was regarded as **suspicious**, and participants tended to trust writers that kept their glowing reviews short. Emotion was also important in convincing readers—or the lack of emotion, at least. Azimi says study participants tended not to trust reviews where the writers expressed their feelings in a big way. The more

dispassionate that negative write-up, the more likely it was to take the reader in.

The fake reviews written for Azimi’s study were put together by humans, but increasingly, fake reviews are being written by AI, which makes them look more real. Though many companies use algorithms (算法) to weed out fake reviews, Azimi points out that the machines are programmed by humans, and given our limited ability to spot fake reviews, this isn’t a good sign.

- () 1. Which aspect of the study does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?
A. Its design. B. Its findings.
C. Its purposes. D. Its significance.
- () 2. What does the underlined word “glowing” in Paragraph 4 mean?
A. Funny. B. Abusive.
C. Insightful. D. Praising.
- () 3. What kind of review would readers most likely trust?
A. A long, positive one.
B. An unemotional, negative one.
C. A short, negative one.
D. An enthusiastic, positive one.
- () 4. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
A. Many companies are producing fake reviews.
B. Writing fake reviews will be declared illegal.
C. Machines can detect fake reviews accurately.
D. It will be harder to recognize fake reviews.

B [2026·湖南衡阳八中高三模拟]

词数:354 主题:人与社会 文体:说明文

The anchoring effect, a common mental tendency rooted in the study of how people make economic choices, refers to how people overly depend on the first piece of information, which is called the “anchor”, when making

later judgements. This simple thinking strategy affects pricing negotiations, risk assessments, and even moral evaluations. For instance, jurors (陪审员) asked to consider a 30-year prison sentence before discussion often settle closer to this figure, while those given a 10-year reference tend to suggest much shorter punishments.

The Nobel Prize winner Daniel Kahneman **threw light on** this tendency via his “wheel of fortune” experiment. In the experiment, participants spun a wheel that was secretly set to stop at either 10 or 65. After spinning, they were asked to estimate the percentage of African nations in the UN. Interestingly, those who saw the wheel stop at 10 guessed around 25%, while those seeing 65 guessed about 45%. Even when people know the anchor is random, this unreasonable reliance still persists.

The anchoring effect works in two main ways: the process of adjusting one’s thoughts step by step and the influence of early information on later thinking. When people try to guess a number, they often start with the anchor and then change their answer only a little—never enough to get away from the anchor’s influence. This fact becomes apparent in the field of marketing: labels marked with first prices serve as high anchors, which cause consumers to perceive the value of discounts as higher than their actual worth.

Neurological (神经学上的) studies find that anchoring stimulates the prefrontal cortex (前额叶皮层) and the amygdala (杏仁核). This double **activation** explains why anchors influence both reasonable and emotional decisions.

Yet the tendency has moral issues: lawyers demanding harsher initial sentences often secure longer sentences, while real estate agents controlling listing prices can artificially push up market values. To reduce it, people can set clear evaluation criteria and think carefully without focusing on original anchors, helping them make fairer, more reasonable choices.

()5. Which of the following situations best illustrates the anchoring effect?

- A. A customer decides to buy a phone after reading positive online reviews.
- B. A buyer offers £ 600 for a handbag after the seller first quotes £ 800.
- C. A student chooses a book because its cover is more eye-catching.
- D. A shopper buys an expensive scarf simply because it is on sale.

()6. What can be inferred from Kahneman’s “wheel of fortune” experiment?

- A. People are unaware when they are influenced by random anchors.
- B. The anchoring effect only occurs when anchors are relevant to the topic.
- C. Random numbers can significantly influence people’s numerical estimates.
- D. People can easily overcome the anchoring effect when they know the anchor is random.

()7. Why does the author mention the prefrontal cortex and amygdala?

- A. To prove that the anchoring effect is an in-born mental tendency.
- B. To show that the anchoring effect can be controlled by adjusting brain activity.
- C. To explain that the anchoring effect shapes both sensible and emotional resolutions.
- D. To highlight the importance of neurological research in understanding mental phenomena.

()8. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To introduce a psychological experiment and its findings.
- B. To explain a cognitive bias and its real-world implications.
- C. To argue against the use of anchors in marketing strategies.
- D. To compare different types of mental tendencies in decision-making.

C [2026 · 山东菏泽高三一模]

词数:340 主题:人与社会 文体:说明文

Ethics (伦理) in Cybersecurity by Marquez, a former cybersecurity analyst for a global tech firm, is a timely exploration of the moral dilemmas that define modern digital life.

The book is organized around six “ethical crossroads”, each illustrated with a detailed case study. One of the most striking chapters focuses on the 2025 “SecureData” case, where a major tech company discovered a weakness in its popular messaging app—one that could expose users’ private conversations. The company faced a choice: tell users the problem immediately or fix it quietly over six months. Marquez walks readers through the arguments on both sides: the “duty to protect users” versus the “duty to avoid bad reputation”. She doesn’t offer a simple answer—instead, she teaches readers to weigh conflicting values, a skill she calls “ethical reasoning for the digital age”.

Marquez also challenges common myths about cybersecurity ethics. She argues against the idea that “the end justifies the means” when it comes to fighting cybercrime, citing a 2024 case where a government accessed a criminal group’s servers to recover stolen data, but in doing so, accidentally obtained the private e-mails of 10,000 innocent people. “Security without ethics isn’t security—it’s just control,” she writes. This focus on balancing security and ethics makes the book stand out in a field often dominated by technical solutions.

Marquez’s engaging style makes the book accessible. She, for instance, compares a company’s decision to hide a software problem to “a teacher knowing a classroom door is broken but not fixing it because he doesn’t want to stop class”. She also includes “Ethical

Checklists” at the end of each chapter, which guide readers to apply the book’s lessons to their own lives; for example, should you report a friend who shares your password with others?

Overall, *Ethics in Cybersecurity* is more than a book—it’s a tool for thinking critically about daily digital choices. As Marquez puts it: “In cyberspace, every click is a choice—and every choice has an ethical cost.”

() 9. What can be inferred from the 2025 “SecureData” case?

- A. Companies prioritize user privacy.
- B. User data is hard to protect.
- C. Cyber ethics involves tough choices.
- D. Messaging apps are easy to access.

() 10. Which of the following is Marquez probably against according to Paragraph 3?

- A. Download papers on the CNKI.
- B. Polish an article by DeepSeek app.
- C. Give a thumbs-up on a friend’s moments.
- D. Disclose a friend’s address on the Internet.

() 11. What is a feature of *Ethics in Cybersecurity* according to the text?

- A. It is packed with complex theories.
- B. It provides step-by-step instructions.
- C. It is intended for cyber professionals.
- D. It adopts a down-to-earth writing style.

() 12. What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?

- A. To publicize cybercrime prevention.
- B. To honour a talented technical expert.
- C. To introduce a book on cybersecurity.
- D. To recommend an essay on digital life.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. believability *n.* 可信度; 真实性
2. lengthy *adj.* 冗长的; 漫长的; 持续时间长的
3. suspicious *adj.* 可疑的; 怀疑的
4. dispassionate *adj.* 冷静客观的; 理智的
5. throw light on 阐明
6. activation *n.* 激活

B. 长难句分析

Though many companies use algorithms (算法) to weed out fake reviews, Azimi points out that the machines are programmed by humans, and given our

limited ability to spot fake reviews, this isn’t a good sign. (阅读 A)

【分析】本句为主从复合句。though 引导让步状语从句; that 引导宾语从句, 该宾语从句中, 由 and 连接两个并列分句; 后一个并列句中 given our limited ability to spot fake reviews 为介词短语作原因状语, 其中 to spot fake reviews 是不定式短语作后置定语修饰 ability。

【译文】尽管许多公司运用算法筛选虚假评价, 但阿齐米指出, 这些程序都是由人类编写的。再加上人类识别虚假评价的能力有限, 这一现状并不乐观。

训练 3 题型突破——词义猜测题

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

A [2025·浙江1月考·阅读C]

词数:304 主题:人与自然 文体:说明文

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

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

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

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

The benefits are substantial for both gardener and planet. With human inputs dramatically reduced, the garden's ecology can develop well. Established matrix gardens should not

need the life support we give most gardens: fertilizer, dividing, regular watering. Compared to traditional garden plots, they increase carbon **absorption**, reduce stormwater runoff and boost habitat and biodiversity significantly.

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

B [2026·福建宁德高三模拟]

词数:367 主题:人与自然 文体:说明文

Terns (燕鸥) chirping and wolves howling are among a **pioneering** composition that integrates sounds from nature with traditional instruments. Bird songs and animal calls will interact with orchestral music on an album by Stewart Copeland.

Wild Concerto, released on 18 April, is a "cooperation between nature and music". A croaking frog, a black-footed albatross (信天翁), and a red deer will "perform" with Copeland, alongside 30 musicians from the Kingdom Orchestra. Copeland said none of the natural