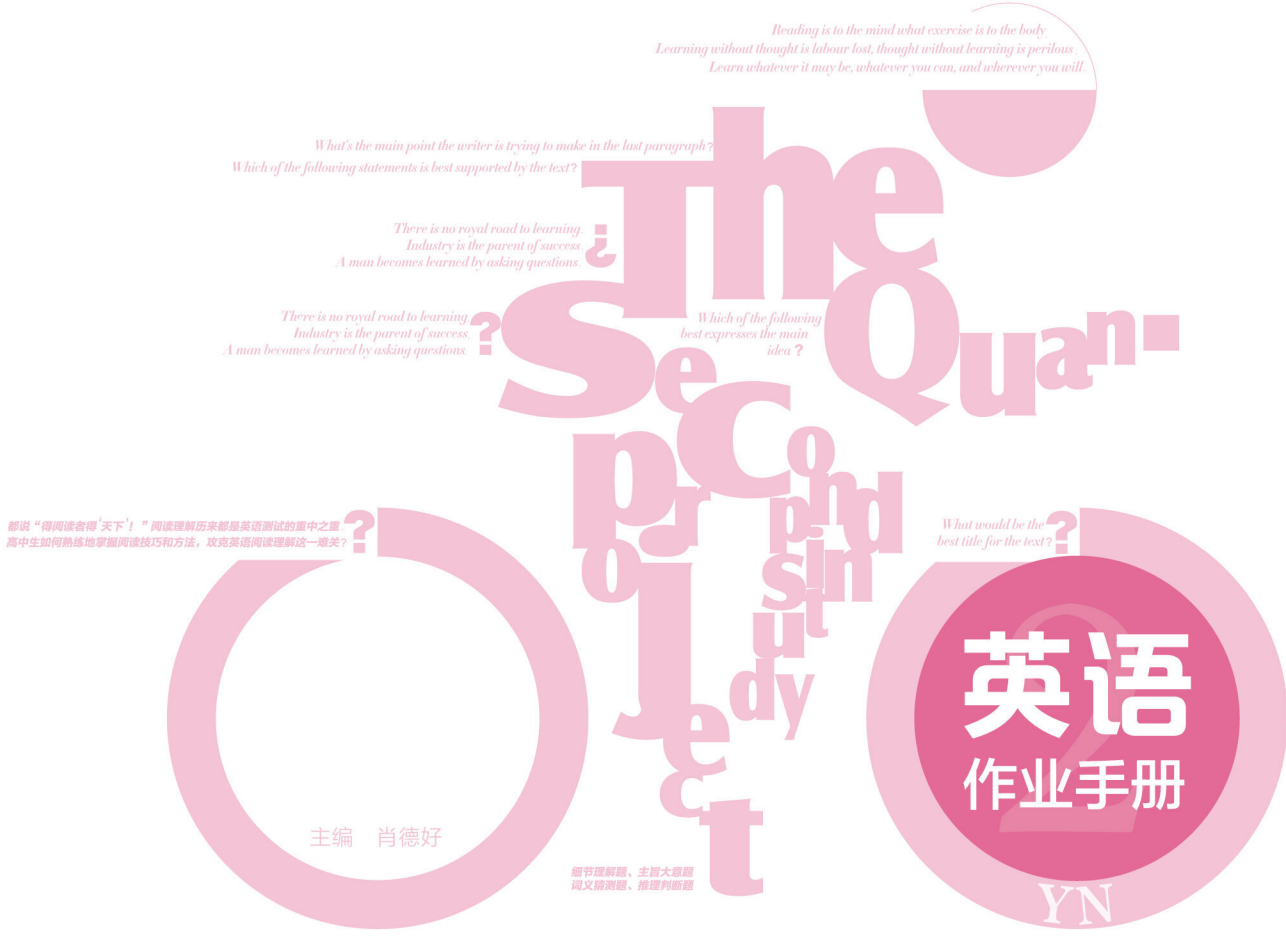
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A ［2026·广东高三一模］

文体：应用文　主题：人与自然　词数：287

Ruggedy Range Birding Road Tour

Are you interested in combining some birdwatching with a chance to enjoy beautiful scenery along the way? We have developed a delightful short tour for anyone seeking out a variety of native birds on Stewart Island. You don't need to be a birdwatcher to do this tour, as our **knowledgeable** guides will provide information on the birds seen and about the island.

We travel by minivan so you don't have to walk too many hills. We will stop often to take several easy short walks of 5 to 15 minutes with some excellent photo opportunities. Your driver or guide will help answer your questions and make this an enjoyable and rewarding tour.

Location: Oban, Halfmoon Bay, Horseshoe Bay, Lee Bay, Stewart Island

Pricing & Information

Adult: NZ $120.00 per person

Child: NZ $75.00 per person

Includes: Birding tour, administration costs

Extra: Transfers（中转）to and/or from Ruggedy Range Booking Office where tour starts/ends: NZ $10.00 one-way or NZ $20.00 return per person.

Group size: 4 to 8 persons

Important: Tours can operate for 2 or 3 persons with NZ $25.00 per person extra charge. If your booking is for less than the minimum, check to see if we have achieved the minimum or, we can reserve spaces, whilst we await further bookings.

Duration: 2 hours

Note: Subject to our **availability**, we may be able to offer longer tours.

Departure Time: 9:00 am or 1:00 pm or 3:30 pm

Important: Departure times can be **flexible** to fit in with your schedule and our availability.

Start/End: Ruggedy Range Booking Office

Suitable for: Reasonable fitness

Note: Not suitable for children below the age of 10.

( )1. **What does Birding Road Tour offer?**

A. Free transportation.

B. Informative guiding.

C. Expert photo service.

D. Tailored travel routes.

( )2. **How much should a couple with a teenage child pay if they want to form a tour group?**

A. $315.　　B. $340.

C. $365.　　D. $390.

( )3. **Which of the following is required for tourists?**

A. Reaching the minimum age.

B. Experience in birdwatching.

C. Arriving before a fixed time.

D. Reservation in groups of four.

B ［2026·山东日照高三一模］

文体：应用文　主题：人与社会　词数：281

The city of Burlington is inviting residents and visitors to enjoy three weeks of free, **interactive** in-person or online events and activities during Culture Days（Sept. 20 to Oct. 13）.

Art Gallery of Burlington（AGB）Exhibits and Events, Sept. 20 to Oct. 8

The AGB is exhibiting David R. Harper's *MIDNIGHT*, Magdolene Dykstra's *Exchanging Presence* and Jose Luis Torres' *The place as an object and the object as a place*. Everyone is invited to join in Burlington Family Open Studios on Sept. 22, 29, Oct. 3 and 6.

The Burlington Performing Arts Centre（BPAC）, Sept. 28, 10 am to 4 pm

BPAC is removing barriers to performing arts participation with a full day of free and **accessible** community programming. This year BPAC offers a combination of performances and interactive events that will showcase performing artists and organizations from Burlington and the surrounding region.

Burlington Public Library（BPL）, Sept. 21 to Oct. 8

BPL is hosting free music and meditation sessions for adults, art and writing workshops for kids as well as author sessions. Meet native

storyteller Jim Adams on Sept. 28, author Lisa Moore on Oct. 1, and former astronaut Marc Garneau on Oct. 5.

Joseph Brant Museum, Sept. 28, 1 to 3 pm

Museums of Burlington are partnering with the city and regional municipalities to present a community art project. Harmony in Culture is a collaborative ceramic mural (壁画) project designed to celebrate cultural diversity and unity through art. Artists Yvette Garcia-Mier, Shahrzad Amin and Lauren Sinett will lead a clay workshop at Joseph Brant Museum and create unique artworks that will be integrated into a larger community mural.

( )4. **How long will AGB Exhibits and Events last?**

A. 4 days. B. 18 days.
C. 19 days. D. 21 days.

( )5. **Where would you like your 6-year-old to go if he likes writing?**

A. Art Gallery of Burlington.
B. The Burlington Performing Arts Centre.
C. Burlington Public Library.
D. Joseph Brant Museum.

( )6. **What do we know about the event in Joseph Brant Museum on Sept. 28?**

A. It is part of a mural project.
B. It is initiated by three local artists.
C. It is funded by the community.
D. It is aimed at bridging the cultural gap.

C [2026·福建南平高三二模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:324

When Lila Martinez moved to Maple Street, she was struck by a marked contrast. The houses were well-kept, with flowers blooming in most yards, but at the corner of her block sat a 1,200-square-foot parking lot—a dumping ground for old tyres, broken furniture, and **overgrown** weeds. To Lila, it looked like a "wound" that the neighbourhood had simply learned to ignore.

Instead of complaining, the 17-year-old decided to take action. She began knocking on doors, a clipboard in hand, asking her neighbours, "What would you do with that lot if you could?"

Mrs Henderson, an 82-year-old resident living alone, shed tears as she said, "I used to have a garden, but I can't bend down anymore. I'd love to smell fresh flowers again." Mr Torres, the owner of the local grocery store, offered to donate tools and soil. Even the teenagers were interested, suggesting a place to play basketball.

Lila realized the project was bigger than just cleaning up rubbish. She named it the "Maple Community Garden" and launched a **crowdfunding** campaign. With the raised money, she hired a local construction company to level the ground. The first Saturday was back-breaking. Lila and twenty volunteers filled 40 garbage bags with rubbish. As the weeks passed, the lot began to breathe again. Sunflowers towered over the fence, attracting bees and butterflies. Tomatoes ripened on the vine.

More importantly, the people began to bloom. The teens who helped build the basketball court started assisting Mrs Henderson to carry her groceries. Mr Torres began hosting weekly barbecues using vegetables from the garden. Neighbours who had lived next to each other for decades but never spoken were now exchanging recipes and gardening tips.

Lila said, "I thought I was just building a garden, but what I really built was a bridge. That empty lot used to divide us; now it connects us."

( )7. **Why did Lila view the lot as a "wound"?**

A. It ruined the street's beauty.
B. It took up much space.
C. It caused conflicts in neighbours.
D. It reminded her of an injury.

( )8. Which of the following best describes the residents' response?

A. Surprised. B. Supportive.
C. Cautious. D. Emotional.

( )9. **What did Lila do for the community project?**

A. She offered tools and soil.
B. She raised money door to door.
C. She secured support to transform the lot.
D. She encouraged neighbours to grow vegetables.

( )10. What is the best title for the text?

A. Ways to build a better block
B. The garden that heals a neighbourhood
C. Care for the old in the community
D. A teenager's dream of a lovely garden

D ［2026·湖北宜昌高三二模］

文体：记叙文　主题：人与自然　词数：300

As a child growing up in coastal Brittany, Eddie Wang would often watch large quantities of oyster（牡蛎）shells thrown away near the ports. Yet he also observed that these very shells, once burned and processed, were traditionally used as a protective layer on house walls, helping to regulate temperature. This early impression left a lasting impact, planting in him the idea that what others **overlooked** might hold hidden value.

Years later, Wang revisited this idea, driven by a desire to contribute to a circular economy. "I was fascinated by the unique qualities of oyster shells and wondered how they could be **repurposed** on a larger scale," he explained. Through experimentation, his team developed a method to combine cleaned and processed oyster shells with recycled plastic from used bottles. The result is a fine, durable fibre—known as Seawool.

The process involves breaking the shells into a fine powder（粉末）, which is then blended with melted recycled polyester（聚酯纤维）. Like cooking, the mixture is pressed and pulled to create soft, lightweight fibres. Amazingly, these fibres hold onto the shells' gift: they fight bad smells and help with temperature control.

Seawool is now gaining attention as a sustainable alternative for making all kinds of products, from clothing to household items. It not only reduces waste from both seafood and plastic industries but also offers a low-carbon production choice compared to conventional man-made fabrics.

Wang views his work as part of a broader movement towards "resource-positive design". "Every waste stream could be a starting point for innovation," he says. "By rethinking how materials interact, we can create systems that are both practical and restorative." Through projects like Seawool, waste is no longer an endpoint, but the beginning of something new.

（　）11. **Why did Wang start researching oyster shells?**

A. He was struck by their large quantity.
B. He sought to recycle durable Seawool.
C. He was inspired by their hidden potential.
D. He aimed to replace plastics in production.

（　）12. What does the underlined word "blended" in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Combined.　　B. Equipped.
C. Occupied.　　D. Covered.

（　）13. **What makes Seawool get so much attention?**

A. Its low cost.
B. Its high quality.
C. Its light weight.
D. Its wide application.

（　）14. Which of the following may Wang agree with?

A. Well begun is half done.
B. There's no such thing as waste.
C. The world is full of opportunities.
D. Necessity is the mother of innovation.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. knowledgeable *adj*. 知识渊博的
2. availability *n*. 空闲；可用性
3. departure *n*. 出发
4. flexible *adj*. 灵活的；可变通的
5. reasonable *adj*. 合理的
6. fitness *n*. 健康；身体素质
7. interactive *adj*. 交互式的；互动的
8. accessible *adj*. 可参与的；易接近的
9. overgrown *adj*. 杂草丛生的；过度生长的
10. crowdfunding *n*. 众筹
11. overlook *v*. 忽视；忽略
12. repurpose *v*. 改作他用；重新利用

B. 熟词生义

1. Tours can **operate** for 2 or 3 persons with NZ $25.00 per person extra charge.（阅读 A）

operate（熟义）*v*. 操作；动手术→（生义）*v*. 运营；开展

2. …she hired a local construction company to **level** the ground.（阅读 C）

level（熟义）*n*. 水平；级别→（生义）*v*. 使平整；使平坦

A ［2026·湖北武汉高三一模］

文体：记叙文　主题：人与社会　词数：325

Seven children line up, awaiting their turn on a slide. As each child rushes down, the ones behind laugh and cheer. Such scene is rare in Lagos, one of Africa's fastest-growing cities, with a population of about 17 million. But on the city's **outskirts**, a garbage-site-turned-park is providing room for kids to play. The project is the **brainchild** of 17-year-old Amara Nwuneli, who wants to prove that even in Lagos' most crowded corners, children can have fun.

For Amara, the path to building parks began when a terrible flood struck her hometown in 2020. Heavy rains swallowed entire neighbourhoods, leaving thousands of families homeless. "People just said it was government failure or bad luck," Amara recalls. But, later, she realized it was what was called Nigeria's "climate apathy": the tendency to view floods, heatwaves, and droughts as isolated（孤立的）incidents rather than **consequences** of a warming planet.

"I wanted to change the **mindset**," Amara says. "If people don't feel connected to nature, they won't fight to protect it. And I knew that had to start with creating spaces people could actually see and feel."

It was no easy task. Amara first approached the Lagos State Government, which offered land but imposed（施加）**restrictions** that made long-term construction impossible. After months of dead ends, she shifted her strategy and started looking for **alternative** spaces that were accessible to high-risk communities. Eventually, Amara secured a garbage site. She then **mobilized** a team of artists, volunteers, and small donors to clear the trash and rebuild the site with recycled materials. Three months later, the park opened.

Amara is now planning two more parks. She says communities from across the country have been reaching out to her team for advice on how to reclaim abandoned spaces for public use. "That creates a kind of cycle," Amara reflects. "I take action, others notice, and they want to take action, too. And together, it grows."

（　）1. **What might be a problem Lagos is facing?**

A. Insufficient public areas.
B. Poor garbage management.
C. Limited recreational activities.
D. Uncontrolled population growth.

（　）2. What made Amara determined to build parks?

A. Losses from natural disasters.
B. People's ignorance of climate change.
C. Disappointment in government failure.
D. Nigeria's inadequacy in public education.

（　）3. **What quality does Amara demonstrate when completing the project?**

A. Integrity.　　B. Optimism.
C. Flexibility.　　D. Confidence.

（　）4. **What does Amara want to convey in the last paragraph?**

A. Small steps make a big difference.
B. Every cloud has a silver lining.
C. All roads lead to Rome.
D. It is never too late to act.

B ［2026·广东汕头高三二模］

文体：说明文　主题：人与自然　词数：349

In the high-mountain grasslands of eastern California, a grey owl（猫头鹰）rests beside a road within Yosemite National Park. He is focused on his prey across the road. As he takes off, flying just inches over the pavement, a car speeds by, narrowly missing him.

Many owls are not as fortunate. Since 2003, 23 individuals—over 11% of the present population—have been killed by vehicles. These small, genetically unique owls struggle to survive.

Park biologist Heather Mackey says they're a signature species of Yosemite.

Therefore, Yosemite partnered with the Institute for Bird Populations to conduct a study on owl activities from 2022 to 2024. The first step was the hardest: capturing the owls to attach trackers. The team finally fitted six owls with specially designed **lightweight** GPS backpacks. By downloading GPS signals monthly, Dustin Garrison, a National Park Service biologist as well as the primary field technician on the study, and his colleagues gained precise data on the owls' habitat use and hunting patterns.

Owls depend on Yosemite's wet, open grasslands surrounded by old-growth forest and rich in the birds' favoured prey. But these habitats are increasingly at risk. More alarmingly, owls seemed to favour dangerous roadsides for hunting. "The study revealed a high concentration of owl territories along roadsides," notes biologist Ramiro Aragon. "It might be that roads cut through areas owls use. So it's hard to say if they're attracted to roads or actually just caught in between."

Data also shows owl activity overlaps (重叠) with traffic peaks. They were most active after sunset and between 4 and 6 am, while public entry without reservation is allowed before 6 am. "We can use the data to **regulate** the timing so we're not creating an artificial push of traffic right around peak hours of owl activity," Mackey says. Researchers also propose other **protective** measures, including reducing speed limits along key roads, and **modifying** roadside vegetation to make it less attractive.

"There are two ways to approach changes," Garrison notes. "You either modify human behaviour, or you modify wildlife behaviour."

( )5. **Why does the author describe the scene in Paragraph 1?**

A. To show how fortunate the owl is.

B. To predict the outcome of the owl.

C. To present how natural the park is.

D. To illustrate the problem the owls face.

( )6. What was the most challenging part of the study?

A. Putting trackers on owls.

B. Observing owls at night.

C. Making lighter backpacks.

D. Analysing the GPS data.

( )7. **What is Ramiro's attitude to owls' preference for roadside hunting?**

A. Concerned. B. Subjective.

C. Supportive. D. Critical.

( )8. What suggestion is proposed to solve the overlap between owl activity and traffic peaks?

A. Limit road speed.

B. Set public entry limitation.

C. Change roadside plants.

D. Adjust the reservation schedule.

C [2026·河北石家庄高三一模]

文体:说明文 主题:人与社会 词数:350

Many environmental and behavioural factors can affect the body's internal clocks, which control various body functions. However, modern life can throw off these biological times, increasing our **sensitivity** to different conditions. Light, a major factor affecting the body's internal clocks, has long been linked to various health impacts. This is evidenced in populations like shift workers, who face a higher risk of heart disease due to night-time light exposure.

Previous studies that used satellite data found associations between people living in bright, urban areas and heart disease, but they only measured outdoor light at night. Daniel Windred at Flinders University and his colleagues wanted to know whether an individual's overall light exposure was associated with heart problems.

They tracked about 89,000 people without heart disease who wore light sensors for one week between 2013 and 2016, which is the biggest study of personal light exposure patterns and heart health to date. The sensors recorded any natural or artificial light from their environment, including that from phones. Over years, those with the brightest nights had a higher risk of developing heart disease than those with dark nights. One representative case in the highest

light exposure group would be someone who turned on overhead lights for an hour between midnight and 6 am. "This means they have among the highest night light exposure—within the top 10% of all **participants**," says Windred. He adds that the body continues to react to an artificial light after it has been turned off, and even short **exposure** can have an effect.

The researchers controlled for factors like gender, age, smoking, and shift work. They also showed that the association between light exposure and heart disease risk was independent of sleep duration or quality, pointing to night light exposure as the key driver of the results.

"The importance of these observations cannot be **underestimated**," says Martin Young at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. "With the coming of a society that operates around the clock, disturbing our biological clock systems has become more and more common. This study highlights the significant health dangers associated with exposure to light at the wrong time."

( )9. **How are the health impacts of light exposure presented in the first paragraph?**

A. By providing data.
B. By citing a document.
C. By giving an example.
D. By making an assumption.

( )10. **What does Paragraph 2 stress about previous studies?**

A. Their limitation.
B. Their goal.
C. Their uniqueness.
D. Their process.

( )11. **Why is the case in Paragraph 3 mentioned?**

A. To applaud a research method.
B. To clarify a study classification.
C. To define a cause of heart disease.
D. To describe a common sleep habit.

( )12. **What is Martin Young's attitude to the research findings?**

A. Supportive.　　B. Cautious.
C. Picky.　　D. Anxious.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. outskirts n. 郊区;市郊
2. brainchild n. 创意;智慧结晶
3. consequence n. 后果;结果
4. mindset n. 心态;思维模式
5. restriction n. 限制;约束条件
6. alternative adj. 可供替代的;可供选择的
7. mobilize v. 动员;组织
8. lightweight adj. 轻型的;轻便的
9. regulate v. 调节;管控
10. protective adj. 保护的
11. modify v. 修改;调整
12. sensitivity n. 敏感性,敏感
13. participant n. 参与者
14. exposure n. 暴露;接触
15. underestimate v. 低估

B. 熟词生义

1. Eventually, Amara **secured** a garbage site.(阅读 A)
secure(熟义) adj. 安全的→(生义) v. 获得;争取到
2. ...they're a **signature** species of Yosemite.(阅读 B)
signature(熟义) n. 签名→(生义) adj. 标志性的;代表性的
3. ...Yosemite **partnered** with the Institute for Bird Populations...(阅读 B)
partner(熟义) n. 伙伴;搭档→(生义) v. 合作;合伙
4. "There are two ways to **approach** changes," Garrison notes.(阅读 B)
approach(熟义) n. 方法;途径→(生义) v. 着手处理;应对
5. ...pointing to night light exposure as the key **driver** of the results.(阅读 C)
driver(熟义) n. 驾驶员→(生义) n. 驱动因素

C. 长难句分析

Amara first approached the Lagos State Government, which offered land but imposed(施加) restrictions that made long-term construction impossible.(阅读 A)

【分析】主句为 Amara first approached the Lagos State Government;which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰 the Lagos State Government,从句中 offered 和 imposed 为并列谓语;that 引导定语从句,修饰 restrictions。

【译文】阿玛拉最初联系了拉各斯州政府,政府提供了土地,但施加了限制,使得长期施工无法开展。

A ［2026·浙江温州高三第二次适应性考试］

文体：说明文　主题：人与社会　词数：352

The room looks like your typical office: white walls, low ceilings, grey carpet worn thin from years of foot traffic. But for this vacant（空着的）office outside Dupont Circle in Washington, DC, real estate developers see potential.

Cities across the US are struggling with two problems: too much empty office space and not enough housing. Nationally, office vacancy rates reached roughly 20% in 2024, after years of employees working from home. At the same time, the national housing shortage is in the millions. Cities like DC, are now betting that by turning empty offices into homes, one crisis can help solve the other.

A project in DC, which broke ground last month, is the largest such conversion（转化）in the city to date. The overall structure of the buildings will remain the same, but with major additions: a lighter-coloured exterior（外部）will replace the grey concrete from the 1960s, and old **inefficient** windows will be replaced by larger ones that let in more light per unit. Plans include luxuries such as a pool and a dog park, with projected rent around $4,000 per month. Yet 60 units will be set aside as **affordable** housing. “We would love to do more,” says Matt Pestronk, the president of a development company, “but unfortunately, almost all capital seeks a return. This was as much as we could afford to do.”

“It does kill two birds with one stone, in terms of providing some housing supply,” says Tracy Loh, a fellow at the Brookings Institution who studies **adaptive** reuse of old buildings. And it tends to create housing in central, transit-accessible areas that are in high demand.

The decline of manufacturing（制造业）in the late 20th century offers a glimpse of what comes next. When shifts happen in the economy and society, the built environment must change to match contemporary demand. Just as empty factory floors became trendy apartments, today's empty office spaces are turning into **stylish** kitchens and bedrooms.

（　）1. What are cities like DC trying to do?
A. Repurpose empty offices.
B. Tear down unused buildings.
C. Build housing in the suburbs.
D. Encourage working from home.

（　）2. **What can be inferred about the project in Paragraph 3?**
A. It requires structural changes.
B. It targets low-income families.
C. It is funded by the government.
D. It balances profit and social needs.

（　）3. **What does Tracy Loh think of the conversion?**
A. Realistic.
B. Not far-reaching.
C. Demanding.
D. Short-sighted.

（　）4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Cities are caught in crisis
B. Housing demand is crying for more
C. Offices are becoming homes
D. Manufacturing is gaining a second life

B ［2026·湖北武汉高三一模］

文体：说明文　主题：人与社会　词数：358

Secret codes（密码）once thought impossible to crack now face a challenge from quantum computers. Luckily, to protect information, physicists have developed a theoretically foolproof system called device-independent quantum key distribution（DI-QKD）, which uses entangled quantum particles（纠缠态量子粒子）to fix weak points in existing methods. Now, a team in China has **demonstrated** the technique in real city conditions, an advance that could clear the way for a secure quantum Internet in which trust is taken for granted.

Most cryptography（密码学）works by encrypting messages with a secret code that requires a special key to **decode**. The challenge lies in making sure the key can't be decoded when sent. For instance, the keys in one popular

encryption scheme are based on the prime factors of large numbers, which take enormous effort to crack. But such calculations could be quick work for the large quantum computers. QKD offers a solution, but it has a weakness: hardware must be perfect.

DI-QKD removes the need for trust in the hardware, by employing another feature of quantum mechanics—entanglement—which closely links properties of widely separated quantum particles. If the sender and receiver entangle a pair of particles across the network, they can each perform tests that **confirm** the particles' properties are strongly linked, well beyond chance. After this "handshake", they can be sure they're the only ones on the channel. Then, other measurements on the entangled particles can establish a key, which can be shared with confidence that nobody can decode it.

In 2022, a UK-based team managed to create and share a DI-QKD key for only about 2 metres. Now, Pan Jianwei and his colleagues have **extended** this to practically useful distances. After collecting data for 26 days, they showed they had the **statistics** to establish and share a key across 11 kilometres. The researchers also showed that in theory—and given about 23 years for data collection—they could have sent a key across 100 kilometres. Pan's group now plans to explore ways to perform DI-QKD using satellites in space.

( )5. What is the advance made by Chinese scientists?

A. They put forward a coding theory.

B. They enhanced DI-QKD practicality.

C. They set up the quantum Internet.

D. They discovered quantum entanglement.

( )6. **How does the author explain the encryption principle?**

A. By providing a definition.

B. By making a comparison.

C. By giving an example.

D. By citing a statement.

( )7. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

A. What entanglement is.

B. How DI-QKD works.

C. What prevents key sharing.

D. How particles connect.

( )8. **What is the limitation implied in the last paragraph?**

A. Long data collection time.

B. Strict laboratory conditions.

C. Unstable entangled particles.

D. Heavy reliance on satellites.

C [2026·山东枣庄高三一调]

文体:说明文　主题:人与社会　词数:332

The rapid pace of change has been increasing people's feelings of **uncertainty**. That **collective unease** can take a toll on society's well-being. Uncertainty challenges people's ability to think clearly, sort through information and make sound decisions. This can make people likely to fall into cognitive traps.

However, uncertainty isn't all bad. It can bring adventure, surprise, and newness to our life. From an **evolutionary** point of view, it makes sense that people try to predict the future. For our ancestors, worrying and reacting quickly to threats was generally the safest bet.

Today's problems, like climate change or global crises, are too big for one person to handle alone. Not knowing the future can be bad for mental health, especially for those with low tolerance for uncertainty, who are more prone to anxiety, depression, and other **disorders**. The Internet, while providing quick information, may sacrifice **accuracy** and discourage deeper inquiry.

Experiencing uncertainty is a bit like experiencing pain. People naturally tend to see this feeling as completely bad. But pain serves as a signal to apply a bandage or rush to the hospital. Similarly, uncertainty sets off the alarm to pay attention.

In one experiment in 2023, researchers handed out one of two fliers (传单) with a rose to roughly 200 people walking down a busy street in

Northern California. One flier read, "Life is **unpredictable**. Stop and smell the roses." The other read, "Life is constant. Stop and smell the roses." A short distance away, the team set up a table with a dozen roses and a blown-up version of the flier that just said "Stop and smell the roses."

The result was that over a quarter of walkers who received the "Life is unpredictable" flier stopped at the table compared to just 11 percent of those who received the other flier. Paul Piff, a psychologist, said that uncertainty could enhance enjoyment. He also suggested focusing on the positive aspects within our control as a way to cope.

( )9. What does the underlined phrase "take a toll on" in Paragraph 1 mean?

A. Harm. B. Benefit.
C. Reshape. D. Relieve.

( )10. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

A. The cause of people's uncertainty.
B. New findings of recent studies.
C. The positive value of uncertainty.
D. Examples of feeling uncertain.

( )11. **Why does the author compare uncertainty to pain in Paragraph 4?**

A. To give an extreme example.
B. To show its early warning effect.
C. To present a treatment option.
D. To emphasize its negative effect.

( )12. **What does the result of the 2023 experiment imply?**

A. Uncertainty possibly increases the joy of life.
B. People are interested in the message of roses.
C. More people tend to overlook peaceful life.
D. People are curious about future possibilities.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. inefficient *adj*. 低效的
2. affordable *adj*. 负担得起的
3. adaptive *adj*. 适应性的
4. stylish *adj*. 时尚的
5. demonstrate *v*. 演示;证实
6. decode *v*. 解码;破译
7. confirm *v*. 证实;确认
8. extend *v*. 扩展;延长
9. statistic *n*. 统计数据
10. uncertainty *n*. 不确定性
11. collective *adj*. 集体的;共同的
12. unease *n*. 不安;忧虑
13. evolutionary *adj*. 进化的;演化的
14. disorder *n*. 疾病;失调
15. accuracy *n*. 准确性
16. unpredictable *adj*. 不可预测的

B. 熟词生义

1. ...grey carpet **worn** thin from years of foot traffic. (阅读 A)

wear (熟义) *v*. 穿;戴→(生义) *v*. 磨损(worn 表状态)

2. ... with **projected** rent around $4,000 per month. (阅读 A)

project (熟义) *n*. 项目→(生义) *v*. 预测;预计

3. ...almost all **capital** seeks a return. (阅读 A)

capital (熟义) *n*. 首都→(生义) *n*. 资本;资金

4. ...make **sound** decisions. (阅读 C)

sound (熟义) *n*. 声音 *adj*. 健康的→(生义) *adj*. 明智的;合理的

C. 长难句分析

The result was that over a quarter of walkers who received the "Life is unpredictable" flier stopped at the table compared to just 11 percent of those who received the other flier. (阅读 C)

【分析】主句为 The result was that..., that 引导表语从句;表语从句主干为 over a quarter of walkers stopped at the table; who received the "Life is unpredictable" flier 为 who 引导的定语从句,修饰 walkers; compared to just 11 percent of those 为过去分词短语作状语; who received the other flier 为 who 引导的定语从句,修饰 those。

【译文】结果是:收到"生活不可预测"传单的行人中,超过四分之一的人在桌子前停下,而收到另一份传单的行人中仅有 11%的人停下。

A ［2026·河北邯郸高三一模］

文体：记叙文　主题：人与自然　词数：335

Plastic pollution has long threatened the beaches and rich sea life of Lamu, slowly damaging fishing grounds, tourism, and the **ecosystem**. Among the piles of bottles, nets, and abandoned boats, one man chose to act rather than look away.

Mansoor Athman, a 47-year-old resident of Mkomani, has spent much of his life on the Indian Ocean. In 2009, troubled by the growing tide of plastic waste covering the shoreline, he began collecting waste jerrycans, bottles, and nets from beaches and shallow waters. What started as a single effort soon turned into an extraordinary vision. Using raw plastic waste, Mansoor built a floating house and boats staying near the Lamu Island Forest Office, proving that rubbish could be **transformed** into something useful.

The floating home, made from over 1,000 jerrycans, has become both his shelter and his workshop. Living on the water allows him to interact daily with fishermen and sea users, and share his message about protecting the ocean, noting that plastics not only enmesh sea life or prevent their **digestive** systems from functioning normally, but also carry harmful substances to higher-level creatures, eventually endangering the balance of the whole ocean's ecosystems. At first, his routine of walking around beaches with a bag of plastic caused people to laugh at him. Some people thought he was mad or homeless. Yet his **persistence**（坚持）slowly replaced doubt with respect.

Mansoor's mission once strained（使受到压力）his family life, but today his wife Fatma Omar and their three children fully support him. They understand that his nights spent at sea serve a greater purpose. Locals now bring plastic waste directly to him, confident that it will never return to the ocean.

Though Mansoor is limited to a primary education, his creativity is endless. Inspired by his late father, a ship engineer, he believes **innovation** can rise even from hardship. His floating home stands as a quiet but powerful **reminder** that change often begins with one person showing great determination.

（　）1. What first motivated Mansoor to collect plastic waste?

A. A government programme about plastic waste.

B. His family's encouragement to recycle plastics.

C. His interest in building floating plastic houses.

D. The trouble caused by the ocean plastic pollution.

（　）2. **What does the underlined word "enmesh" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?**

A. Trap.　　B. Defend.

C. Ignore.　　D. Adapt.

（　）3. What was people's attitude towards Mansoor's acts in the end?

A. Doubtful.　　B. Unconcerned.

C. Curious.　　D. Supportive.

（　）4. What does Mansoor's story mainly show?

A. A determined person can fuel change.

B. Formal education is necessary for success.

C. Plastic houses are excellent in some aspects.

D. Government policies are the ideal solution to pollution.

B ［2026·安徽芜湖高三二模］

文体：说明文　主题：人与社会　词数：350

Academic achievement is a key indicator of adolescents' development and future potential. While physical activity is known to benefit physical and mental health, its **indirect** effects on academic performance are less understood. A recent study set out to explore exactly this connection, thus helping schools design better interventions for students.

The study examined over 360 high school students with an average age of 17. Using multiple models, researchers analysed how physical activity level, exercise **duration** and types of activity influenced academic performance. Contrary to their expectations, the amount of time students

spent exercising showed no significant correlation with their grades. Instead, one specific component stood out as a significant **predictor**.

That component was **explosive** strength (爆发力), measured through the countermovement (反向运动) jump test. Students who performed better in this jump test tended to achieve higher academic scores. Statistical analysis revealed that jump performance and age significantly affected the academic performance model, with a p-value of 0.14. Together, these factors explained approximately 9.3% of the variation in academic grades.

What explains this connection? The researchers suggest that explosive strength may indicate overall neurological health and cognitive function. Developing such fitness requires discipline and goal-setting—skills that are transferred directly to academic pursuit. Moreover, biochemical changes associated with improved fitness, such as enhanced blood flow to the brain, may create better conditions for learning. For high school students facing pressure from exams, even 20 minutes of moderate exercise can serve as a reset button for an overwhelmed mind.

This study highlights that improving targeted physical fitness does not distract from academic success, but effectively facilitates it. For students buried in textbooks and papers, this finding offers a scientific basis to take regular short breaks from their desks—not as a way to avoid study responsibilities, but as a practical strategy to promote overall learning efficiency. The most essential implication for senior high school students is that nurturing physical fitness, particularly explosive strength, is not a luxury to be delayed until after exams, but an indispensable part of preparing the mind to meet the toughest academic challenges.

( )5. What was the unexpected discovery made by the researchers?
A. Multiple components predicted grades.
B. Physical activity level led to high grades.
C. Exercise duration was unrelated to grades.
D. Different sports varied in effects on grades.

( )6. **What does the underlined phrase "reset button" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?**
A. A button to restart a machine.
B. A method to refresh the mind.
C. A way to get your mind off study.
D. A means to relieve physical stress.

( )7. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?
A. Academic success requires trading exercise for study.
B. Taking breaks reflects weak dedication to schoolwork.
C. Targeted physical training supports academic efforts.
D. Explosive strength alone ensures academic performance.

( )8. Which of the following is probably the best intervention schools design for students?
A. Organizing tai chi workshops.
B. Doubling daily jogging time.
C. Offering distance running training.
D. Doing standing long jump practice.

C [2026·湖北武汉高三一模]

文体:议论文　主题:人与社会　词数:324

Have you ever obeyed the suggestions of a digital writing assistant to replace a word or restructure a sentence? Before the appearance of digital tools, you'd probably have turned to a dictionary for the same **assistance**.

Dictionaries enable us to write not with fail-safe convenience but with **originality** and a point of view. While AI assistants produce phrases and statements so writers don't have to think them up, dictionaries provide us with the knowledge to use language ourselves in expressive and potentially infinite (无穷的) ways. They place choice and authority literally in human hands, forcing us to discover how we want to explain ourselves and our ideas to the world.

The abundance of digital writing assistants gives greater **urgency** to debates about what a dictionary should be. In 1946, George Orwell described good writing as "picking out words for the sake of their meaning", a practice that dictionaries **facilitate** while digital writing programs stifle. Writers consulting a dictionary make a choice, while writers guided by an app

have their choices made for them. The digital-native approach delivers hands-off, derivative (缺乏独创性的) communication. The other requires leafing through pages without knowing exactly where you'll end up. Without dictionaries to provide us with a guide to English's potential, writing that way is nearly impossible.

Our ability to express ourselves is critical—it helps us define who we are. Dictionaries aid us in achieving this: they **categorize** our unique ways of thinking through language. I'm a Canadian; my feeling of pride in my native land is enhanced by small verbal Canadianisms like "eavestrough" or "serviette", which are well-documented in dictionaries but rarely used by AI chatbots, for the most part.

As digital writing extends deeper into our lives and minds, we need dictionaries more than ever. Abandoning dictionaries and embracing mechanized writing would **weaken** our capacity for collective identity quite as much as the ability to express ourselves.

( )9. What might be a distinct feature of dictionaries according to the author?

A. They promise fail-safe phrases.

B. They possess academic authority.

C. They facilitate creative writing.

D. They provide ready-made expressions.

( )10. **What does the underlined word "stifle" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?**

A. Favour. B. Revise.

C. Observe. D. Discourage.

( )11. Why does the author mention "eavestrough" and "serviette" in Paragraph 4?

A. To show how AI aids us in expressing.

B. To indicate the weakness of dictionaries.

C. To celebrate the diversity of Canadian English.

D. To illustrate how language use affects identity.

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

A. Why keep your dictionary?

B. How to deal with digital writing?

C. Who uses writing assistants?

D. What to expect from dictionaries?

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. ecosystem *n*. 生态系统
2. transform *v*. 转变;改造
3. digestive *adj*. 消化的
4. persistence *n*. 坚持
5. innovation *n*. 创新
6. reminder *n*. 提醒物
7. indirect *adj*. 间接的
8. duration *n*. 持续时间
9. predictor *n*. 预测因素
10. explosive *adj*. 爆发性的
11. assistance *n*. 帮助;协助
12. originality *n*. 独创性;原创性
13. urgency *n*. 紧迫性
14. facilitate *v*. 促进;使便利
15. categorize *v*. 分类;归类
16. weaken *v*. 削弱

B. 熟词生义

1. ...**noting** that plastics not only enmesh sea life...(阅读 A)

note(熟义) *n*. 笔记→(生义) *v*. 指出

2. ...well-**documented** in dictionaries but rarely used by AI chatbots...(阅读 C)

document(熟义) *n*. 文件→(生义) *v*. 记录;收录

C. 长难句分析

1. Using raw plastic waste, Mansoor built a floating house and boats staying near the Lamu Island Forest Office, proving that rubbish could be transformed into something useful.(阅读 A)

【分析】using raw plastic waste 为现在分词短语作状语;staying near the Lamu Island Forest Office 为现在分词短语作 boats 的后置定语(= which stayed near...);proving that... 为现在分词短语作结果状语;that 引导宾语从句。

【译文】利用原始塑料废料,曼苏尔在拉穆岛林业办公室附近建造了一座漂浮屋和几艘船只,证明了垃圾可以被转化为有用的东西。

2. Writers consulting a dictionary make a choice, while writers guided by an app have their choices made for them.(阅读 C)

【分析】while 连接两个并列分句,形成对比。前半句 Writers consulting a dictionary make a choice 中 consulting a dictionary 为现在分词短语作 writers 的后置定语。后半句 writers guided by an app have their choices made for them 中 guided by an app 为过去分词短语作 writers 的后置定语。

【译文】查阅词典的作者自己做出选择,而被应用程序引导的作者则由别人替他们做选择。

A ［2026·浙江台州高三二模］

文体：说明文　主题：人与社会　词数：344

In an era **characterized** by **burnout** and doomscrolling, **original** artworks offer remarkable therapeutic（治疗的）benefits. A study at London's Courtauld Gallery shows that volunteers viewing Van Gogh's, Édouard Manet's and Paul Gauguin's originals had significantly lower stress and inflammation levels than those seeing reproductions. The experiment by King's College London further confirmed this: participants exposed to 19th-century post-impressionist masterpieces in galleries experienced reduced stress, lower heart disease risk and a boosted immune system, compared with those viewing copies in a lab.

Cambridge psychologists found that appreciating artistic beauty at Kettle's Yard gallery, a Cambridge art museum, frees people from daily mental trappings. Besides, a study by the UK Department for Culture, Media and Sport **quantified** art's positive effects on physical and mental health, and showed that it brought an annual £1,000 per person economic gain from higher productivity and fewer general practitioner visits. *Nature* noted the role of original art in preventing chronic diseases. And for the first time in its 203-year history, *The Lancet* featured art's life-enhancing effects in a photo essay, turning art from a leisure choice into a valuable tool for public health.

Art historian Katy Hessel **emphasizes** that taking time to immerse oneself in art deeply is vital to its therapeutic effect. Galleries' quiet atmosphere stops mindless scrolling and fosters contemplation, bringing "psychological distancing" and a broader **perspective**—great art liberates people to appreciate things beyond themselves. In an age when creativity is increasingly **outsourced** to AI, original art connects people with human genius, letting them feel the emotions behind artists' **brushstrokes** and understand human suffering, which no digital image or AI work can fully copy.

Art's health value raises a question: Will doctors soon recommend gallery visits? Amid falling visitors and funding shortages, these studies call for more investment in culture. While the UK government's £270 million funding for cultural infrastructure is welcome, greater efforts are needed to ensure **universal** access to this "cultural workout". Science has proven art is vital not only to a nation's economy but to its public health.

（　）1. Why are the two studies mentioned in Paragraph 1?
A. To recommend famous art galleries to visitors.
B. To highlight the artistic appeal of masterpieces.
C. To prove the healing effects of original artworks.
D. To expose the negative consequences of reproductions.

（　）2. How does the author support the health benefits of original art in Paragraph 2?
A. By stating opinions.
B. By quoting studies.
C. By explaining concepts.
D. By analysing reasons.

（　）3. What does Katy Hessel stress in Paragraph 3?
A. The importance of gallery atmosphere.
B. The beauty of post-impressionist works.
C. The immersive experience of authentic art.
D. The unique role of generative AI in creation.

（　）4. **What would be the best title for the text?**
A. Original art: a key to public health
B. Art copies: a choice for daily leisure
C. Artificial art: a source of economic value
D. Art appreciation: a door into inner delight

B ［2026·河北保定高三一模］

文体：说明文　主题：人与社会　词数：325

What does it take to become the best at something? According to recent research published in *Science*, the answer may not lie in early

excellence or lifelong highly focused dedication. Instead, the path to **exceptional** skill might be more **winding**.

The study found that individuals who showed the greatest promise in a discipline during childhood rarely went on to reach the peak of their field as adults. These findings blow up the famous "10,000-hour rule", the idea that deliberate(刻意的) practice for 10,000 hours leads to **mastery**. That rule was based on a 1993 study of violin students who had **accumulated**(积累) 10,000 hours of practice by age 20, yet they were not world-class performers.

"Compared with national-class performers, world-class performers often started their discipline later," psychologist Brooke Macnamara explains. They tend to engage in multiple activities early on and don't shine in one particular area at a young age. "They accumulate less practice in their discipline and more in others, and then rise to the top relatively late," she says.

This pattern doesn't follow deliberate practice theory. However, researchers emphasize this doesn't mean practice and effort are unnecessary. Instead, it shows that top adult performers tend to be late developers. In sports, for instance, world-class athletes peak later than national-class athletes. Those who peak early reach a level that is best for their age, but not as high as what the other group will eventually achieve.

The findings are noteworthy, says psychologist Edson Filho. He notes that athletes in certain sports like gymnastics hit peak performance far earlier. He adds that this analysis doesn't address other factors such as money and coaching that influence who becomes the cream of the crop.

The research emphasizes that people change. Children can get burned out or lose interest. To become an expert, you need to consistently perform at a high level under the most challenging conditions, and that's a long journey.

( )5. What does the underlined phrase "blow up" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Support.　　B. Confirm.

C. Challenge.　　D. Introduce.

( )6. What are the characteristics of most world-class performers?

A. They achieved top performance relatively late.

B. They started their field at an early age.

C. They focused on only one activity early on.

D. They accumulated more practice in their field at a young age.

( )7. What do researchers stress about deliberate practice?

A. It is of no use for late developers.

B. It is not the only factor for success.

C. It works better for athletes than for artists.

D. It should be replaced by a new learning theory.

( )8. **Which of the following can be the best title for the text?**

A. Early excellence: a ticket to success

B. Deliberate practice: the key to mastery

C. Multiple activities: the secret of talent

D. Late developers: the road to excellence

C [2026·广东东莞高三二模]

文体:说明文　主题:人与社会　词数:305

Human **identity** is a complex and ever-changing topic, and it has experienced a significant shift in the digital era. Decades ago, most people defined themselves primarily by their personal qualities, family values and the roles they played in their local community. However, in today's fully linked world, people's sense of self is increasingly intertwined with the things they consume, especially on various social media platforms.

On popular social media apps, many users, particularly young people, link their self-image closely to the lifestyle choices they make online. For instance, some choose to follow **minimalist** living trends, posting pictures of simple daily items, while others favour vintage style, collecting old clothes and accessories to show their unique taste. These choices are no longer just about daily needs; they become a way for people to build and show their identity to others.

This phenomenon is not entirely new, as early marketing experts in the 1920s had already found that products could play a part in shaping how people see themselves. Today, this trend has become much more obvious, with more people defining themselves by what they buy and follow rather than their inner character.

This change brings about a paradox (矛盾): many people hope to stand out and be unique, yet they blindly follow carefully planned online trends, which turn their personal identity into a kind of product that can be bought and sold. Besides, digital culture has gradually weakened real community bonds. In the past, people with different opinions could talk openly and still maintain friendly relationships. But now, most people stay in online echo chambers where everyone holds similar views, and few are willing to listen to different voices. This lack of meaningful communication breaks the social ties that used to connect different groups of people, making real **interpersonal** connections weaker than before.

( )9. What does the underlined word "intertwined" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
A. Compared. B. Satisfied.
C. Connected. D. Filled.

( )10. Why do many young people follow various lifestyle trends online?
A. To show off their wealth.
B. To improve their living skills.
C. To form and express their identity.
D. To make more online friends easily.

( )11. What can we infer about "online echo chambers" from the last paragraph?
A. They discourage similar opinions.
B. They define people's daily demands.
C. They strengthen real interpersonal bonds.
D. They block acceptance of different voices.

( )12. **What is the text mainly about?**
A. Changes brought by marketing development.
B. Influences of the digital age on human identity.
C. Popular social media apps among the youth.
D. Ways to build healthy interpersonal identity.

重点词句回顾

A. 词汇积累

1. characterize *v*. 以……为特征
2. burnout *n*. 精疲力竭
3. original *adj*. 独创的;原创的 *n*. 原作
4. quantify *v*. 量化(quantity *n*.→quantify *v*.)
5. emphasize *v*. 强调
6. perspective *n*. 视角;观点
7. outsource *v*. 外包
8. brushstroke *n*. 笔触
9. universal *adj*. 普遍的;全体的
10. excellence *n*. 卓越
11. exceptional *adj*. 杰出的
12. winding *adj*. 曲折的;蜿蜒的
13. mastery *n*. 精通;掌握
14. accumulate *v*. 积累
15. identity *n*. 身份认同;特征
16. minimalist *adj*. 极简主义的 *n*. 极简主义者
17. interpersonal *adj*. 人际的

B. 熟词生义

1. ... participants **exposed** to 19th-century post-impressionist masterpieces...(阅读 A)
expose(熟义) *v*. 暴露→(生义) *v*. 使接触
2. ...individuals who showed the greatest **promise** in a discipline...(阅读 B)
promise(熟义) *n*./*v*. 承诺→(生义) *n*. 前途;潜力
3. These findings **blow up** the famous "10,000-hour rule"...(阅读 B)
blow up(熟义) *v*. 爆炸→(生义) *v*. 推翻;打破(理论/观点)

C. 长难句分析

1. A study at London's Courtauld Gallery shows that volunteers viewing Van Gogh's, Édouard Manet's and Paul Gauguin's originals had significantly lower stress and inflammation levels than those seeing reproductions.(阅读 A)
【分析】主句为 A study...shows that...,that 引导宾语从句;宾语从句中 viewing Van Gogh's, Édouard Manet's and Paul Gauguin's originals 为现在分词短语作 volunteers 的后置定语;than those seeing reproductions 为比较结构,those 指代 those volunteers, seeing reproductions 为现在分词短语作 those 的后置定语。
【译文】伦敦考陶尔德画廊的一项研究表明,观看梵高、爱德华·马奈和保罗·高更原作的志愿者的压力和炎症水平明显低于那些观看复制品的志愿者。
2. In an age when creativity is increasingly outsourced to AI, original art connects people with human genius, letting them feel the emotions behind artists' brushstrokes and understand human suffering, which no digital image or AI work can fully copy.(阅读 A)
【分析】when 引导定语从句,修饰 age;主句为 original art connects people with human genius;letting them feel... and understand...为现在分词短语作伴随状语;which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰前面整句话。
【译文】在创造力日益被外包给 AI 的时代,原创艺术将人与人类天赋联系起来,让他们感受到艺术家笔触背后的情感并理解人类的苦难,这是任何数字图像或 AI 作品都无法完全复制的。

A ［2026·山东济宁高三三模］

文体：记叙文　主题：人与自我　词数：343

Till last year, I couldn't remember the last time I'd done a jigsaw puzzle. It must have been at least 20 years ago. As far as I was concerned, puzzles were for kids. There were always other more exciting, interesting and **productive** things to do—or so I thought.

While at home on a rainy autumn afternoon, however, I chanced on a jigsaw puzzle that had been lying **untouched** since my husband and I were given it a few years ago. I'm not sure what came over me—perhaps it was because my husband was watching a film that didn't particularly interest me—but I decided to give it a go.

The 1,000-piece puzzle took me a couple of weeks to complete. I would spend from five minutes to two hours on it at a time, depending on how busy I was. Strangely, there's something so satisfying about finding the right piece for a space, joining up sections, getting closer to finishing a picture. Every time I successfully place a piece, I get a little rush and feel a sense of achievement. It's a dopamine hit, but not one I usually get from just scrolling（刷屏）streaming media. I soon became addicted to it.

Meanwhile, I've found an unexpected **bonus**: the slightly physical aspect of it, leaning over the pieces and picking different ones up, means I can't be on my phone at the same time. I especially love that doing a puzzle doesn't involve a screen in any capacity since so many aspects of my life almost can't go without my computer, my phone or the television—even following a **workout** app in the gym or listening to a podcast on a walk.

And I've come to realize doing a puzzle is not just for kids after all. Perhaps it was the very piece that I had failed to notice in my life all along.

（　）1. What did the author use to view jigsaw puzzle as?

A. A popular time killer.

B. A childish recreation.

C. A refreshing comfort.

D. A handy stress reliever.

（　）2. What does the underlined part “a dopamine hit” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. A sudden wave of regret.

B. A brief sense of relief.

C. A quick feeling of pleasure.

D. A deep state of anticipation.

（　）3. Which aspect of doing a puzzle does the author favour most?

A. It is calming.

B. It is screen-free.

C. It is educational.

D. It is user-friendly.

（　）4. **What is the best title for the passage?**

A. The missing piece of my life

B. The journey of going puzzle-free

C. A piece of childhood memory

D. An unforgettable rainy afternoon

B ［2026·河北沧州高三二模］

文体：说明文　主题：人与自然　词数：334

The **conventional perception** of cattle's intelligence has been challenged by the first scientifically documented instance of tool use in cattle. Veronika, a pet cow in Austria, was observed **purposefully** using a tool to scratch（挠）different parts of her body. This behaviour provides **convincing** evidence that cows may possess mental abilities far beyond what was previously assumed.

Veronika's unique status as a pet, rather than a farm animal, allows her the autonomy to do what she wants when she wants to. She frequently has itchy（发痒的）spots on her skin from horsefly bites, leading her to **independently** think up a solution. Her owner says, “For years, Veronika