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真题引领

阅读专练

(限时 30 分钟)

阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

HABITAT RESTORATION TEAM

Help restore and protect Marin's natural areas from the Marin Headlands to Bolinas Ridge. We'll explore beautiful park sites while conducting invasive(侵入的) plant removal, winter planting, and seed collection. Habitat Restoration Team volunteers play a vital role in restoring sensitive resources and protecting endangered species across the ridges and valleys.

GROUPS

Groups of five or more require special arrangements and must be confirmed in advance. Please review the List of Available Projects and fill out the Group Project Request Form.

AGE, SKILLS, WHAT TO BRING

Volunteers aged 10 and over are welcome. Read our Youth Policy Guidelines for youth under the age of 15.

Bring your completed Volunteer Agreement Form. Volunteers under the age of 18 must have the parent/guardian approval section signed.

We'll be working rain or shine. Wear clothes that can get dirty. Bring layers for changing weather and a raincoat if necessary.

Bring a personal water bottle, sunscreen, and lunch.

No experience necessary. Training and tools will be provided. Fulfills(满足) community service requirements.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Time		Meeting Location
Sunday, Jan. 15	10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Battery Alexander Trailhead
Sunday, Jan. 22	10:00 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.	Stinson Beach Parking Lot
Sunday, Jan. 29	9:30 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.	Coyote Ridge Trailhead

(2024 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·新高考 I 卷)

1. What is the aim of the Habitat Restoration Team?
 - A. To discover mineral resources.
 - B. To develop new wildlife parks.
 - C. To protect the local ecosystem.
 - D. To conduct biological research.
2. What is the lower age limit for joining the Habitat Restoration Team?
 - A. 5.
 - B. 10.
 - C. 15.
 - D. 18.
3. What are the volunteers expected to do?
 - A. Bring their own tools.
 - B. Work even in bad weather.
 - C. Wear a team uniform.
 - D. Do at least three projects.

B

“I am not crazy,” says Dr William Farber, shortly after performing acupuncture(针灸) on a rabbit. “I am ahead of my time.” If he seems a little defensive, it might be because even some of his coworkers occasionally laugh at his unusual methods. But Farber is certain he’ll have the last laugh. He’s one of a small but growing number of American veterinarians(兽医) now practising “holistic” medicine—combining traditional Western treatments with acupuncture, chiropractic(按摩疗法) and herbal medicine.

Farber, a graduate of Colorado State University, started out as a more conventional veterinarian. He became interested in alternative treatments 20 years ago when he suffered from terrible back pain. He tried muscle-relaxing drugs but found little relief. Then he tried acupuncture, an ancient Chinese practice, and was amazed that he improved after two or three treatments. What worked on a veterinarian seemed likely to work on his patients. So, after studying the techniques for a couple of years, he began offering them to pets.

Leigh Tindale’s dog Charlie had a serious heart condition. After Charlie had a heart attack, Tindale says, she was prepared to put him to sleep, but Farber’s treatments eased her dog’s suffering so much that she was able to keep him alive for an additional five months. And Priscilla Dewing reports that her horse, Nappy, “moves more easily and rides more comfortably” after a chiropractic adjustment.

Farber is certain that the holistic approach will grow more popular with time, and if the past is any indication, he may be right: since

(2024 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·新高考 I 卷)

- C

真题引领-3

require mental abstraction—such as drawing inferences from a text.

The differences between print and digital reading results are partly related to paper's physical properties. With paper, there is a literal laying on of hands, along with the visual geography of distinct pages. People often link their memory of what they've read to how far into the book it was or where it was on the page.

But equally important is the mental aspect. Reading researchers have proposed a theory called “shallowing hypothesis (假说)”. According to this theory, people approach digital texts with a mindset suited to social media, which are often not so serious, and devote less mental effort than when they are reading print.

Audio(音频) and video can feel more engaging than text, and so university teachers increasingly turn to these technologies—say, assigning an online talk instead of an article by the same person. However, psychologists have demonstrated that when adults read news stories, they remember more of the content than if they listen to or view identical pieces.

Digital texts, audio and video all have educational roles, especially when providing resources not available in print. However, for maximizing learning where mental focus and reflection are called for, educators shouldn't assume all media are the same, even when they contain identical words.

(2024 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·新高考 I 卷)

1. What does the underlined phrase “shine through” in paragraph 2 mean?
 - A. Seem unlikely to last.
 - B. Seem hard to explain.
 - C. Become ready to use.
 - D. Become easy to notice.
2. What does the shallowing hypothesis assume?
 - A. Readers treat digital texts lightly.
 - B. Digital texts are simpler to understand.
 - C. People select digital texts randomly.
 - D. Digital texts are suitable for social media.
3. Why are audio and video increasingly used by university teachers?
 - A. They can hold students' attention.
 - B. They are more convenient to prepare.
 - C. They help develop advanced skills.

D. They are more informative than text.

4. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

A. Students should apply multiple learning techniques.

B. Teachers should produce their own teaching material.

C. Print texts cannot be entirely replaced in education.

D. Education outside the classroom cannot be ignored.

D

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).

In the wrong hands, such a book could prove as complicated to process as the computer code (代码) that powers AI but, thankfully, Campbell has more than two decades' professional experience translating the heady into the understandable. She writes from the practical angle of a business person rather than as an academic, making for a guide which is highly accessible and informative and which, by the close, will make you feel almost as smart as AI.

As we soon come to learn from *AI by Design*, AI is already super-smart and will become more capable, moving from the current generation of “narrow-AI” to Artificial General Intelligence. From there, Campbell says, will come Artificial Dominant Intelligence. This is why Campbell has set out to raise awareness of AI and its future now—several decades before these developments are expected to take place. She says it is essential that we keep control of artificial intelligence, or risk being sidelined and perhaps even worse.

Campbell's point is to wake up those responsible for AI—the technology companies and world leaders—so they are on the same page as all the experts currently developing it. She explains we are at a “tipping point” in history and must act now to prevent an extinction-level event for humanity. We need to consider how we want our future with AI to pan out. Such structured thinking, followed by global regulation, will enable us to achieve greatness rather than our downfall.

AI will affect us all, and if you only read one book on the subject,

this is it.

(2024 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·新高考 II 卷)

1. What does the phrase “In the wrong hands” in paragraph 2 probably mean?
 - A. If read by someone poorly educated.
 - B. If reviewed by someone ill-intentioned.
 - C. If written by someone less competent.
 - D. If translated by someone unacademic.
2. What is a feature of *AI by Design* according to the text?
 - A. It is packed with complex codes.
 - B. It adopts a down-to-earth writing style.
 - C. It provides step-by-step instructions.
 - D. It is intended for AI professionals.
3. What does Campbell urge people to do regarding AI development?
 - A. Observe existing regulations on it.
 - B. Reconsider expert opinions about it.
 - C. Make joint efforts to keep it under control.
 - D. Learn from prior experience to slow it down.
4. 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.

七选五

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

Not all great writers are great spellers. If you want to be published, it's vital to submit a perfect, professionally presented manuscript (原稿). 1 No editor is likely to tolerate a writer who does not take the trouble to spell words correctly.

I keep two reference books close-by on my desk: dictionary and thesaurus(同义词词典). I don't trust my laptop's spellchecker. 2 Of course, these days there are plenty of online dictionaries and thesauruses, but I'm old-fashioned enough to prefer a hard cover and pages I can leaf through with my fingers. I use the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* and the *Collins Thesaurus*.

3 It should give you a precise definition of each word, thus differentiating it from other words whose meanings are similar, but not identical. It will also usually show how the word is pronounced.

In addition, I have an old two-volume copy of the *Shorter Oxford Dictionary*, picked up a few years ago in a bookshop sale for just 99 pence. Of course, with its 2,672 pages, it's not exactly short. It contains around 163,000 words, plus word combinations and idiomatic phrases. 4 However, if I need to check the origin of a word or to look up examples of its usage, there's nothing better.

For well over a hundred years the most influential English dictionary was Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language* published in 1755. "To make dictionaries is dull(乏味) work," wrote Johnson, illustrating one definition of "dull". 5 A few minutes spent casting your eye over a page or two can be a rewarding experience.

(2024 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·新高考 I 卷)

- A. I don't often use this dictionary.
- B. It takes no account of the context.
- C. But I still don't want to replace them.
- D. But a dictionary can be a pleasure to read.
- E. Of course, a dictionary is not only for spelling.
- F. That means good grammar and no spelling mistakes.

G. Dictionaries don't always give you enough information.

完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When I decided to buy a house in Europe ten years ago, I didn't think too long. I liked travelling in France, but when it came to picking my favourite spot to 1, Italy was the clear winner.

During my first visit to Italy, I 2 to ask for directions or order in a restaurant. But every time I tried to 3 a sentence of Italian together, the locals smiled at me and 4 my language skills. That encouragement helped me to get through the language 5. After I made Italy my permanent home, I discovered how 6 Italians are. Neighbours will bring me freshly made cheese and will come to my door to 7 me to close the window in my car when rain is coming. It's these small 8 of kindness that make a new country feel like home.

As a foodie, the way to my heart is through my stomach, and nowhere fuels my 9 quite like Italy. Each town has its own traditional 10, and every family keeps a recipe passed from one generation to another. Families 11 for big meals on Sundays, birthdays, and whatever other excuses they can 12. These meals are always 13 by laughter and joy. Whatever 14 life in Italy might have, the problems are 15 once you sit down to a big meal with friends and family.

(2024年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·新高考Ⅱ卷)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. study | B. rent | C. visit | D. settle |
| 2. A. planned | B. struggled | C. refused | D. happened |
| 3. A. string | B. hang | C. mix | D. match |
| 4. A. improved | B. assessed | C. admired | D. praised |
| 5. A. course | B. barrier | C. area | D. test |
| 6. A. open-minded | | B. strong-willed | |
| | C. warm-hearted | D. well-informed | |
| 7. A. remind | B. allow | C. persuade | D. order |
| 8. A. tricks | B. promises | C. acts | D. duties |
| 9. A. ambition | B. success | C. appetite | D. growth |
| 10. A. costume | B. dish | C. symbol | D. tale |
| 11. A. gather | B. cheer | C. leave | D. wait |

- ## 语法填空

Chinese cultural elements commemorating (纪念) Tang Xianzu, 1 is known as “the Shakespeare of Asia”, add an international character to Stratford-upon-Avon, William Shakespeare’s hometown.

A statue commemorating Shakespeare and Tang was put up at Shakespeare's Birthplace Garden in 2017. Two years later, a six-metre-tall pavilion, 5 (inspire) by *The Peony Pavilion*, 6 (build) at the Firs Garden, just ten minutes' walk from Shakespeare's birthplace.

Those cultural elements have increased Stratford's international
7 (visible), said Edmondson, adding that visitors walking through
the Birthplace Garden were often amazed 8 (find) the connection
between the two great writers.

9 (recall) watching a Chinese opera version of Shakespeare's play *Richard III* in Shanghai and meeting Chinese actors who came to Stratford a few years ago to perform parts of *The Peony Pavilion*, Edmondson said, "It was very exciting to hear the Chinese language

10 see how Tang's play was being performed."

真题引领-9

阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Do you ever get to the train station and realize you forgot to bring something to read? Yes, we all have our phones, but many of us still like to go old school and read something printed.

Well, there's a kiosk(小亭) for that. In the San Francisco Bay Area, at least.

“You enter the fare gates(检票口) and you'll see a kiosk that is lit up and it tells you can get a one-minute, a three-minute, or a five-minute story,” says Alicia Trost, the chief communications officer for the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit — known as BART. “You choose which length you want and it gives you a receipt-like short story.”

It's that simple. Riders have printed nearly 20,000 short stories and poems since the programme was launched last March. Some are classic short stories, and some are new original works.

Trost also wants to introduce local writers to local riders. “We wanted to do something where we do a call to artists in the Bay Area to submit stories for a contest,” Trost says. “And as of right now, we've received about 120 submissions. The winning stories would go into our kiosk and then you would be a published artist.”

Ridership on transit(交通) systems across the country has been down the past half century, so could short stories save transit?

Trost thinks so.

“At the end of the day all transit agencies right now are doing everything they can to improve the rider experience. So I absolutely think we will get more riders just because of short stories,” she says.

And you'll never be without something to read.

(2024年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·新高考Ⅱ卷)

1. Why did BART start the kiosk programme?

- A. To promote the local culture. B. To discourage phone use.
C. To meet passengers' needs. D. To reduce its running costs.

2. How are the stories categorized in the kiosk?
 - A. By popularity.
 - B. By length.
 - C. By theme.
 - D. By language.
3. What has Trost been doing recently?
 - A. Organizing a story contest.
 - B. Doing a survey of customers.
 - C. Choosing a print publisher.
 - D. Conducting interviews with artists.
4. What is Trost's opinion about BART's future?
 - A. It will close down.
 - B. Its profits will decline.
 - C. It will expand nationwide.
 - D. Its ridership will increase.

读后续写

I met Gunter on a cold, wet and unforgettable evening in September. I had planned to fly to Vienna and take a bus to Prague for a conference. Due to a big storm, my flight had been delayed by an hour and a half. I touched down in Vienna just 30 minutes before the departure of the last bus to Prague. The moment I got off the plane, I ran like crazy through the airport building and jumped into the first taxi on the rank without a second thought.

Finally, with just two minutes to spare we rolled into the bus station. Thankfully, there was a long queue (队列) still waiting to board the bus. Gunter parked the taxi behind the bus, turned around, and looked at me with a big smile on his face. “We made it,” he said.

Just then I realized that I had zero cash in my wallet. I flashed him an apologetic smile as I pulled out my Portuguese bankcard. He tried it several times, but the card machine just did not play along. A feeling of helplessness washed over me as I saw the bus queue thinning out.

At this moment, Gunter pointed towards the waiting hall of the bus station. There, at the entrance, was a cash machine. I jumped out of the car, made a mad run for the machine, and popped my card in, only to read the message: “Out of order. Sorry.”

(2024 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·新高考Ⅱ卷)

Paragraph 1:

I ran back to Gunter and told him the bad news. _____

Paragraph 2:

Four days later, when I was back in Vienna, I called Gunter as promised. _____

模拟优练 1

阅读专练

(限时 30 分钟)

阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Parrots are prey animals, which means that other predators(捕食者) in the wild, such as hawks or snakes, are looking to make them into a meal. This one factor influences parrots' behaviour in your house more than any other.

Parrots are most easily hurt when feeding on the ground; membership in a group plays an important function in ensuring their safety and improving their chances of survival from attacks by predators. The most common predators of parrots include hawks, snakes, cats, monkeys, and bats. Some predators make attacks only during the day while others hunt in the night.

As prey animals, parrots are constantly watching out for danger and they instinctively(本能地) react to risks. Their first choice is to take flight. However, if this is not possible, they will fight with their powerful beaks to defend themselves.

Because their biggest enemy is the hawk, parrots are especially reactive to quick movements from above and behind. For this reason, it is wise to avoid quick, sudden movements near your bird. This is a built-in reaction not subject to logic or reason. Simple and relatively harmless household objects can draw extreme fear responses from a bird. For example, a balloon may represent a hawk or a vacuum hose(吸尘器软管) may be the same as a snake in your bird's mind.

As prey animals, parrots are often frightened by exposure to new household items or strangers. It is important to expose your bird to safe experiences and changes starting at a very young age to build flexibility and improve their adaptability. Variety in diet and toys, travel, and exposure to new people and places all help to make your bird more flexible and adaptable to change.

(九省联考安徽、江西、河南、黑龙江、吉林、广西、贵州、甘肃、新疆 2024 年 1 月高三适应性测试)

1. What is important for parrots to better survive from attacks in the wild?
 - A. Living in a group.
 - B. Growing beautiful feathers.
 - C. Feeding on the ground.
 - D. Avoiding coming out at night.
2. What is parrots' first response to an immediate risk?
 - A. To attack back.
 - B. To get away.
 - C. To protect the young.
 - D. To play dead.
3. Why would a balloon frighten a parrot?
 - A. It may explode suddenly.
 - B. It may be in a strange shape.
 - C. It may have a strong colour.
 - D. It may move around quickly.
4. What is the author's purpose of writing the text?
 - A. To explain wild parrots' behaviour.
 - B. To give advice on raising a parrot.
 - C. To call for action to protect animals.
 - D. To introduce a study on bird ecology.

B

In the middle of the 19th century, a fever dream of riches beyond measure drew countless explorers west to the mountains of central California. Although the gold rush ended up being a **bust** for many who sought a fortune, some of those explorers discovered a natural treasure that would draw permanent settlers to Yosemite Valley in the following decade.

Vast wilderness, beautiful mountains, countless waterfalls, and abundant wildlife drew Native Americans to Yosemite roughly 10,000 years ago. The first non-native tourists arrived in the mid-1850s after reports from gold seekers told of an area of breathtaking beauty that no words were able to describe.

Fortunately, some of Yosemite's earliest settlers recognized that Yosemite's natural beauty and resources needed to be preserved for future generations. In the midst of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln signed a grant to protect Yosemite permanently, thus making it the nation's first land to be dedicated to recreation and setting the stage for what would become the national park system.

One of Yosemite's earliest ambassadors was Scottish-American naturalist and writer John Muir. After living in Yosemite for a few years, he helped define its proposed boundaries. He also wrote articles that helped lead to its official title as a National Park in 1890. He later co-founded the Sierra Club in 1892 to advocate for its continued

preservation and protection.

Located on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountain range in central California, Yosemite National Park runs across nearly 748,000 acres, almost 95% of which is wilderness. Around four million visitors come to Yosemite each year to camp, hike its miles of trails, climb its rock formations, and photograph its impressive sights. Are you ready to visit Yosemite National Park? Which of Yosemite's sights would you most like to experience?

(山东省日照市第一中学高三 11 月第二次调研考试)

1. Which of the following best explains “bust” underlined in paragraph 1?
A. Memory. B. Symbol. C. Failure. D. Challenge.
2. When did the first non-native tourists come to Yosemite?
A. After it was discovered by gold seekers.
B. When the gold rush finally came to a stop.
C. Before native Americans found its beauty.
D. When it became a National Park in 1890.
3. What do we learn about John Muir?
A. He was the first to build the national park.
B. He helped set the boundaries of Yosemite.
C. He wrote to collect money for Yosemite.
D. He gave Yosemite an official name.
4. What do we know about Yosemite?
A. It has been well preserved since the Civil War.
B. It was originally created to protect wild animals.
C. It used to be well-known for its man-made beauty.
D. It was once damaged by some of its earliest settlers.

C

Psychologists have found that one of the best ways to make an important decision such as choosing a university or a business investment, involves the use of a decision worksheet. They compare the actual decisions made by people to theoretical ideal decisions to see how similar they are. Supporters of the worksheet procedure believe that it will help people make optimal, that is, the best decisions. Worksheets require defining the problem in a clear way and then listing all possible solutions to the problem. Next, the related considerations that will be affected by each decision are listed, and the relative importance of each consideration or consequence is determined. Each



consideration is assigned a numerical value to reflect its relative importance. A decision is mathematically calculated by adding these values together. The alternative with the highest number of points comes out as the best decision.

Since most important problems are many-sided, there are several alternatives to choose from, each with unique advantages and disadvantages. One of the benefits of a pencil and paper decision-making procedure is that it permits people to deal with more variables (可变因素) than their minds can generally comprehend and remember. On the average, people can keep about seven ideas in their minds at a time. A worksheet can be especially useful when the decision involves a large number of variables with complex relationships. A realistic example for many college students is the question “What will I do after graduation?” A graduate might seek a position that offers specialized training, pursue an advanced degree, or travel abroad for a year. A decision-making worksheet begins with a clear statement of the problem that will also help to narrow it. It is important to be clear about the distinction between long-range and immediate goals because long-range goals often involve a different decision than short-range ones. Focusing on long-range goals, a graduating student might change the question above to “What will I do after graduation that will lead to a successful career?”

(福建省福州第一中学高三上期期中考试)

1. Of the following steps, which occurs before the three other steps in making a decision worksheet?
 - A. Listing the consequences of each solution.
 - B. Calculating a numerical summary of each solution.
 - C. Deciding which consequences are most important.
 - D. Writing down all possible solutions.
2. According to decision-making worksheet theory, what is an optimal decision defined?
 - A. It has the fewest variables to consider.
 - B. It uses the most decision worksheets.
 - C. It has the most points assigned.
 - D. It is agreed to by the greatest number of people.
3. How does the author develop the discussion in paragraph 1?
 - A. By describing a process.
 - B. By classifying types of worksheets.

C. By providing historical background.

D. By explaining a theory.

4. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean?

A. Most decisions involve seven steps.

B. Human mental capacity has limitations.

C. Some people have difficulty making minor as well as major decisions.

D. People can keep more than seven ideas in their minds with practice.

D

We continue our 2016 election series with a look at how political parties originated in the U.S. It appears that political parties seem to be simply arguing over who is to blame, and what should (or shouldn't) be done. The fighting has gotten so bad, and lately it seems no matter how big or small an issue Congress brings to the table, they seem to end up in a deadlock.

At first glance, it appears that this clash of political parties is something new to the 21st century.

Let's look back to the 1780s when the founders of the United States were trying to figure out how to unite the country after the American Revolutionary War. It is eerie (可怕的) how similar the circumstances were then to today's. Then, the country was \$50 million in debt (more than \$600 million by today's standards), and individual states were reluctant to give up power to a union.

Alexander Hamilton, one of the Founding Fathers was the first to suggest that the newly formed union should pick up the tab(账单) from the war. But the Jeffersonian Republicans—a group that believed in the freedom of states, criticized his plan. They claimed this would unfairly burden the nation's taxpayers and allow the wealthy creditors(债权人) who helped fund the war to get away without paying.

Just as Democrats butt heads with Republicans over who to tax and who should pay down the nation's debt today, the Federalists and the Jeffersonian Republicans were fighting the same issues in 1790.

As a result of all the infighting(混战), several of the nation's founders turned to pen and ink to express their frustrations with political parties. Hamilton was extremely colorful in expressing his disgust of political parties.

George Washington also voiced his concerns about the dangers of

political parties in his 1796 Farewell Address, warning citizens of the jealousies and animosity(敌意) that divisions create.

Perhaps the most thoughtful writer of the bunch(人群) though was James Madison, the primary author of the United States Constitution and the nation's fourth President. He recognized that it was human nature to split into factions(派系). He stated that it was impossible to prevent political parties from forming in a free society, or else it wouldn't be free.

Instead, Madison argued that the solution was to limit the influence political parties could have on the government. Thus, he argued for the creation of a Republic, where citizens vote an official into office to speak for them. This was the beginning of the multi-party system in the United States. (原创)

1. What does the underlined phrase in paragraph 1 mean?
 - A. Come into a situation in which a disagreement cannot be settled.
 - B. Settle the issues eventually whether they are big or small.
 - C. Be simply arguing over many serious problems.
 - D. End up with a successful solution to the political problems.
2. Which of the following is true about the information of Hamilton?
 - A. In his mind, it's unfair to burden the nation's taxpayers.
 - B. Hamilton was the person who founded the United States alone.
 - C. He once voiced his disappointment with political parties.
 - D. Hamilton considered the power of the pen to be useless.
3. What is correct about the beginning of the multi-party system in the United States?
 - A. George Washington thought the dangers of political parties uncontrollable.
 - B. George Washington claimed that it was unavoidable to split into factions.
 - C. Madison suggested protesting against the effects on the government.
 - D. Madison, the fourth President, favored the creation of a Republic.
4. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
 - A. 2016 U. S. General Election
 - B. Lessons from American History
 - C. Origin of U. S. Political Parties
 - D. Frustrations with Political Parties

七选五

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

Traveling with friends can be an absolutely amazing experience where you could make lifelong memories or it could end up ruining your friendship. 1 Here are some rules you should follow to make sure your next trip with friends goes as smoothly as possible.

- 2 Sure, you and your friends probably have some similar interests, but that's not always the case. In an effort to keep everyone happy, go over travel plans and expectations ahead of time. Have each person categorize activities or sights into “must-see” “want to see” and “would go if we have time”. Plan accordingly and make sure everyone can see some of their top attractions.

- Communicate and respect each other. Everyone has personal preferences when traveling—from getting the bed closest to the bathroom or sitting in the airplane's window seat. But sometimes things don't go as you like. In this case, share your requirements directly with your travel companions. 3 Have a conversation when problems arise, for communication is the key.

- Don't disappear. When traveling with a group—or even just one other person—you may want some alone time. That's completely fine, but make sure your friends know where you are and have a way of contacting you. 4

- Get off your phone. Of course, your friends will understand if you need to take a call from a family member, or in the event of a work emergency, but other than that, try to stay off your phone. 5 After all, the appeal of this type of trip is to spend time with friends. Just enjoy it!

(山东省烟台市高三上期末考试)

- A. Give each other some space.
- B. Include at least one activity for everyone.
- C. And remember that consideration and respect go a long way.
- D. At the same time, listen to their concerns and be respectful of them.
- E. Don't respond to non-urgent work contact or send messages frequently.
- F. It's especially true of traveling in foreign countries or unfamiliar places.

G. So it's important to make sure you and your friend(s) are on the same page.

完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Being good at something and having a passion for it are not enough. Success 1 fundamentally on our view of ourselves and of the 2 in our lives.

When twelve-year-old John Wilson walked into his chemistry class on a rainy day in 1931, he had no 3 of knowing that his life was to change completely. The class experiment that day was to 4 how heating a container of water would bring air bubbling (冒泡) to the surface. Somehow, the container the teacher gave Wilson to heat 5 held something more volatile (易挥发的) than water. When Wilson heated it, the container 6, leaving Wilson blinded in both eyes.

When Wilson returned home from hospital two months later, his parents 7 to find a way to deal with the catastrophe that had happened to their lives. But Wilson did not regard the accident as 8. He learned braille (盲文) quickly and continued his education at Worcester College for the Blind. There, he not only did well as a student but also became a(n) 9 public speaker.

Later, he worked in Africa, where many people suffered from 10 for lack of proper treatment. For him, it was one thing to 11 his own fate of being blind and quite another to allow something to continue when it could be fixed so easily. This moved him to action. And tens of millions in Africa and Asia can see because of the commitment Wilson made to preventing the 12.

Wilson received several international 13 for his great contributions. He lost his sight but found a 14. He proved that it's not what happens to us that 15 our lives—it's what we make of what happens.

(福建省福州高级中学 2023 届高三适应性训练)

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. depends | B. holds | C. keeps | D. reflects |
| 2. A. dilemmas | B. accidents | C. events | D. steps |
| 3. A. way | B. hope | C. plan | D. measure |
| 4. A. direct | B. show | C. advocate | D. declare |
| 5. A. mistakenly | B. casually | C. amazingly | D. clumsily |

6. A. erupted B. exploded C. emptied D. exposed
7. A. deserved B. attempted C. cared D. agreed
8. A. fantastic B. extraordinary C. impressive D. catastrophic
9. A. accomplished B. crucial C. specific D. innocent
10. A. deafness B. depression
C. blindness D. speechlessness
11. A. decide B. abandon C. control D. accept
12. A. preventable B. potential C. spreadable D. influential
13. A. scholarships B. rewards C. awards D. bonuses
14. A. fortune B. recipe C. dream D. vision
15. A. distinguishes B. determines C. claims D. limits

语法填空

阅读下面文章,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Do you know human-wildlife conflict?

Human-wildlife conflict, 1 (refer) to direct interactions between humans and wildlife with negative outcomes, costs the 2 (globe) economy billions of dollars annually. Worse still, it 3 (threat) human lives and causes many species to die out. These conflicts 4 (large) result from humans and wildlife seeking limited resources in the same landscapes and often have many unexpected consequences. As a matter of fact, both extreme climate events and climate change have the potential to influence the interactions between humans and wildlife. Serious climate events can bring about rapid changes in resource availability, 5 may drive strong responses in animals and people. The 6 (compete) between the two grows tougher as a consequence. Droughts 7 particular have caused some of the most visible conflicts. Despite the gravity of these conflicts, climate change is making human-wildlife conflict even 8 (serious). With people and wildlife sharing crowded spaces and limited resources, human-wildlife conflict is rising in frequency. Many people, 9, still haven't really realized how complex and severe the problem is. Therefore, 10 (protect) wildlife and humans alike, it is vital that a wide range of research and institutions should consider the role of a changing climate in shaping the complex dynamics of conflict.

(湖北省荆州中学高三上期末考试)

阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

It is always difficult when we are exposed to someone who has a different opinion than our own. When opinions differ, there is often a conflict. This is where much of the conflict with adults and teens begins. Therefore, it is important to always make the difference clear between fact and opinion. Opinions change, facts always remain the same.

I have found that it does absolutely no good to tell someone they're wrong. I have found that to be more effective is to help someone see the consequences of their behavior for themselves. If you don't know there is the cliff, why would you ever be concerned about being close to the edge?

I dealt with a teen today who was involved in some gangster(歹徒) activities. This girl was raised in a good home with concerned parents. However, other interests have taken over in her life. Friends have become everything. These friends come from different families with different values. This is where the conflict has appeared in her life. The challenge for the rest of us is helping this girl see how and where her new interests will take her. We have felt mild success as relationships of trust are built and improved.

In the end, however, the teen has to make a choice regarding this conflict. It is important for adults to remember how serious this choice is. For some this can feel like a choice between life and death. It's easy for the rest of us to be casual about this because the right choice seems so obvious to us. It is important to know it is much different to this young person who is still developing and searching. Therefore, it is important that the adult should do everything possible to help the teen be fully informed about the choice before them. Provide choices and show how making different choices will improve things and provide security for the teen now and in the future.

The choice to go with the crowd or with the few can be a very difficult one to make. I believe it is absolutely essential that we never give up on these kids. Our very own future is absolutely at key point any time we advise and guide the youth.

(天津市滨海七所重点学校高三联考)

nothing and her sharp words hurt.

Totally exhausted, I trudged the six blocks home late that June afternoon. As a third-year university student working my way through school, I had never before met anyone like Rose.

Fighting back tears, I wrestled with my dilemma alone in my room. “What shall I do?” The answer caught me completely by surprise. I needed to love Rose.

Working with Rose the next morning, I ignored the hurtful remarks thrown in my direction and did things in Rose’s way as much as possible. As I worked, I silently began to surround Rose with a warm blanket of love. Over the next few days, an amazing thing began to happen. My focus shifted from what she was doing to me and I started seeing Rose as the hurting person she was. Then her icy tension began to melt away.

Throughout the rest of the summer, we had numerous opportunities to work together. Each time, she seemed truly happy to see me. Her bitterness gave way as she started opening up. As I worked with this lonely woman, I listened to her, something no one else had done. I learned that she was burdened by elderly parents who needed her care and her own health problems.

The days slipped by quickly as I finished the last several weeks of my summer job. I soon would be returning as a full-time university student and say goodbye to Rose.

(浙江省安吉高级中学高三1月仿真考模拟试题)

Paragraph 1:

One day, while I was working alone in one of the hospital kitchens, Rose entered the room. _____

Paragraph 2:

Although I never saw Rose again, I still remember her vividly. ____
