基于主题意义的联考卷语料梳理

——2023年11月金华十校联考卷

阅读理解

**A篇：【应用文】人与社会：莱茵河沿岸旅游推介**

* 介绍旅游景点的语料
1. the inspirations for ...的灵感
2. the historic quarter of town镇上的历史街区
3. a fascinating combination of一个...的迷人组合
4. 浪漫的莱茵河从瑞士流向北海，全长700多英里，是欧洲最受欢迎的游轮航线之一，有很多游玩选择。

The romantic Rhine, which flows more than 700 miles from Switzerland to the North Sea, is one of the most popular cruising（巡游） rivers in Europe, with many options available.

1. 它坐落在黑森林里，让人联想到王子和公主，是一个非常受欢迎的旅游景点。

Situated in the Black Forest, and conjuring up visions of princes and princesses, it is an extremely popular tourist attraction.

* 描述旅游活动与特色的语料
1. river cruise邮轮之旅
2. cobblestoned streets铺满鹅卵石的街道
3. help with advance tickets 帮助预订门票
4. There’s a good chance that 很有机会...
5. walk in the footsteps of跟随...的脚步
6. picturesque adj.风景如画的

**B篇：【夹叙夹议】人与社会：大学面试官的选人倾向**

* 与考大学相关的语料
1. for admission to准备进入....（大学/学院）
2. Institution n.（大学、银行等规模大的）机构
3. selective adj.严格筛选的
4. admission officers大学招生官
5. If their perspectives are of lessons learned, these applicants tend to jump to the top at highly selective colleges.

如果这些申请者的观点来自经验教训，那他们往往会在高要求的大学（录取名单）中名列前茅。

* 描述做事艰难的语料
1. take a risk 冒险
2. take a chance at sth 试一试某事
3. be under great pressure to do 顶着巨大的压力做某事
4. go against 与...不符/相悖
5. stories of defeat失败的故事
* 熟词生义在句子理解中的运用
1. In fact, admission officers tend to question(v.) students who present themselves as individuals without shortcomings.

事实上，招生官倾向于质疑那些表现得没有缺点的学生。

1. 我们认为，高中时的一次错误不应该决定你的余生，但你的应对方式可能会永远影响你。

We believe an error in high school should not define the rest of your life, but how you respond could shape(v.) you forever.

**C篇：【说明文】人与自然：对鲨鱼的误解**

* 与鲨鱼有关的背景知识

1.Jaws 《大白鲨》电影

2.Discovery’s “Shark Week” 《探索》频道的《鲨鱼周》节目

3.tiger sharks 虎鲨

4.National Geographic 《国家地理》杂志

5.complicated adj.复杂的

6.For one, they mature quite slowly, over several years, and produce relatively few young.

一方面，它们成熟得很慢，需要几年的时间，而且生的幼崽相对较少。

1. When tiger sharks are present though, the turtles are scared away, holding back their appetite for seagrass and protecting its growth.

然而，当虎鲨出现时，海龟会被吓跑，抑制它们对海草的胃口，保护海草的生长。

* 大多数人对鲨鱼误解背后的真相
1. Statistically, you are more likely to be struck by lightning than be bitten by a shark.

据统计，你被闪电击中的可能性比被鲨鱼咬伤的可能性更大。

1. Though sharks have a reputation for being very scary to humans, the sad truth is that they should be scared of humans.

虽然鲨鱼对人类来说是非常可怕的，但可悲的事实是它们竟然害怕人类。

**D篇：【说明文】人与社会：偏爱子女的负面影响**

* 描述亲子关系的语料
1. favor A over B比起B，更偏爱A
2. Favor v.偏爱favoritism n.偏爱主义adj. unfavored不被偏爱的，favored被偏爱的，favorite最喜爱的
3. a sense of entitlement特权感
4. preserve one’s bond with sb维护某人与某人的联系
5. They may also behave inappropriately, becoming the black sheep, which they believe their parents already see.

他们也可能表现得不得体，成为败家子，他们认为父母已经看到了这一点。

1. Unfavored children may have a hard time accepting who they are, since they do not feel accepted by their parents.

不受宠爱的孩子可能很难接受自己，因为他们觉得自己不被父母接受。

* 其他语料
1. absurd adj.荒谬的
2. status n.地位
3. observant adj.善于观察的
4. have a significantly negative effect有着巨大的负面影响
5. urge sb to do sth敦促某人做某事
6. They know when they are getting praise for things they have not earned, such as being your favorite.

当他们因为不是自己赢得的东西而得到赞扬时，他们知道，比如成为你的最爱。

1. What parents can, and should do is talk to their kids about how, and why, they treat them the way they do.

父母能做的，也应该做的，是告诉他们的孩子，他们是如何对待他们的，以及为什么要这样对待他们。

**5/7【说明文】人与社会：宣讲复杂信息**

* 描述简化复杂信息的语料
1. **complex adj.复杂的** complexity n.复杂性
2. diagram n.图表
3. illustrate v.说明，阐明 【近义词】\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. simplify v.简化
5. Whether it's through text to speech AI or video bubbles, centering your presentation around a story can help guide your audience through the complexity, making it more digestible, engaging, and memorable.

无论是通过文本到语音人工智能还是视频，以故事为中心的演讲都可以帮助观众理解复杂内容，使其更容易理解、更吸引人、更难忘。

1. More importantly, the real secret lies in selecting examples that are not just familiar but also deeply relevant—those are the ones that will truly ring with your listeners.

更重要的是，真正的秘诀在于选择那些不仅熟悉且相关度极高的例子——那些能真正引起听众共鸣的例子。

* 与人际互动有关的语料
1. reengage v.再次吸引，使...再次融入
2. Interactive adj.互动的
3. get sb. involved in 使某人投入的
4. questionnaire n.问卷
5. do sb. a favor 帮助某人
6. fable n.寓言故事
7. count v.起作用

完形填空【夹叙夹议】人与社会：为朋友的成功欢呼

* 描述情绪的语料
1. eat sb up 吞噬某人
2. envy n./v.嫉妒 envious adj.嫉妒的【同义词】green-eyed adj.嫉妒的
3. ease one’s envy缓解某人的嫉妒之情
4. passively adv.被动地，消极地
5. lift sb up 振奋某人的精神
6. brighten one’s day 点亮某人的日子
7. a win-win to sb 对某人来说是双赢
* 如何对待朋友的成功与快乐
1. 从另一个人的好运中找到快乐就是社会科学家所说的“freudenfreude”，即当别人成功时，我们感受到的巨大喜悦，即使这与我们没有直接关系。

Finding pleasure in another person's good fortune is what social scientists call freudenfreude, the great joy we feel when someone else succeeds, even if it doesn't directly involve us.

1. In fact, how friends react to our joy is even more important for us than how they respond to our suffering.

事实上对我们来说，朋友如何应对我们的快乐比他们如何应对我们的痛苦更重要。

语法填空【说明文】人与社会：羊皮筏子

* 描述一个工具的制作与作用的语料
1. soak in 浸泡在...中
2. a wooden stand 一个木架子
3. consist of由...组成【无被动语态】
4. with a length of 22 meters and a width of 7 meters 有22米长，7米宽
5. be capable of doing sth有能力做某事
6. drift v.漂流，漂移
7. play a role in doing 在...中起作用
8. In the early 20th century, before the 1950s, when railways were not yet in operation and road traffic was inconvenient, the sheepskin raft served as the most important means of transportation for residents living along the Yellow River.

20世纪50年代以前，铁路尚未开通，公路交通不便，羊皮筏是黄河沿岸居民最主要的交通工具。