**2024年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（新课标Ⅰ卷）素材深度分析**

**浙江省衢州第一中学 徐荣仙**

语篇导航

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 语篇 | 话题 | 体裁 | 词数 | 难度 |
| 阅读理解A | 人与社会：生态栖息地修复团队招募志愿者 | 应用文 | 199+68=267 | 易 |
| 阅读理解B | 人与社会：美国兽医采用中西医结合的方式治疗动物 | 夹叙夹议文 | 296+107=403 | 中 |
| 阅读理解C | 人与社会：阐述纸质阅读与数字阅读的效果分析对比研究 | 说明文 | 339+145=484 | 中 |
| 阅读理解D | 人与自然：探讨生物采样观察记录数据的存在偏差 | 说明文 | 358+102=460 | 难 |
| 阅读七选五 | 人与自我：介绍作者使用词典的经历与感受 | 夹叙夹议文 | 259+54=313 | 中 |
| 完型填空 | 人与自我：通过作者一些自我经历明白应该设定一个适合自己的目标 | 记叙文 | 238 | 中 |
| 语法填空 | 人与社会：英国“丝绸之路”的整体设计以及其中新建成的玻璃温室 | 说明文 | 238 | 难 |
| 书面表达 | 人与自然：公园里的美术课 | 说明文 | 80左右 | 中 |
| 读后续写 | 人与社会：与出租司机的诚信之约 | 记叙文 | 150左右 | 难 |

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分50分)

第一节(共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

**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 10:00am-1:00pm | Battery Alexander Trailhead |
| Sunday, Jan. 22 10:00am-2:30pm | Stinson Beach Parking Lot |
| Sunday, Jan. 29 9:30am-2:30pm | Coyote Ridge Trailhead |

21. 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.

22. What is the lower age limit for joining the Habitat Restoration Team?

A. 5. B. 10. C. 15. D. 18.

23. 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.

**（答案：21-23 CBB）**

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| 语篇解读 |
| 关键词 | habitat, restore, team, volunteer, requirements |
| 主旨概要 | 本文是应用文，介绍生态栖息地修复团队的工作内容以及招募志愿者的相关条件和要求 |
| 课文出处 | https://www.parksconservancy.org/programs/habitat-restoration-team  |
| 复合词/熟词生义 | 派生词 | 重难点词 |
| raincoat n.雨衣sunscreen n. 防晒霜upcoming adj即将来临/发生的 | restore v修复，恢复，使复原;restoration n修复，恢复;invade v. 侵略，侵占；invasive adj. 侵入的；remove v. 移走；搬走；removal n.移走，拿走；endanger v. 使处于险境；危及；endangered adj.濒临灭绝的；arrange v. 安排；arrangement n. 安排； agree v. 同意； agreement n. 同意，协议；guard v. 保卫、守卫;guardian n. 监护人  | habitat restoration栖息地修复；play a vital role in在……中起着极其重要的作用；;rain or shine（习语）1.不论天气好坏 2. 风雨无阻 |

**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 practicing "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 1982, membership in the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association has grown from 30 to over 700. "Sometimes it surprises me that it works so well," he says. "I will do anything to help an animal. That's my job."

24. What do some of Farber's coworkers think of him?

A. He's odd. B. He's strict. C. He's brave. D. He's rude.

25. Why did Farber decide to try acupuncture on pets?

A. He was trained in it at university. B. He was inspired by another veterinarian.

C. He benefited from it as a patient. D. He wanted to save money for pet owners.

26 What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

A. Steps of a chiropractic treatment. B. The complexity of veterinarians' work.

C. Examples of rare animal diseases. D. The effectiveness of holistic medicine.

27. Why does the author mention the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association?

A. To prove Farber's point. B. To emphasize its importance.

C. To praise veterinarians. D. To advocate animal protection.

**（答案：24-27 ACDA）**

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| 语篇解读 |
| 关键词 | acupuncture, holistic medicine, veterinarian,ancient Chinese practice, treatment, technique |
| 主旨概要 | 本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章，讲述兽医William Farber 缘由自己的切身体会，在西方推行中西医结合的方法治疗动物，并取得了良好的成效。 |
| 课文出处 | 本文节选自Heroes of the Environment: True Stories of People who help protect our planet(NRDC)一书，作者是Harriet Rohmer |
| 复合词/熟词生义 | 派生词 | 重难点词 |
| practice v实行,奉行/n惯常做法;muscle-relaxing adj.让肌肉放松的membership n.会员资格 | defend v. 保卫、保护；defensive adj存有戒心的;coworker n. 同事veterinary adj. 兽医的；veterinarian n.兽医treat v. 治疗； treatment n.治疗adjust v. 调整 adjustment n. 调整associate v. 联系 association n. 联系 | acupuncture 针灸holistic adj[医学术语]功能整体性的(holistic medicine整体医学);conventional adj 传统的;advocate v 提倡ahead of one's time （观念）)超前;have the last laugh 笑到最后，取得最后的胜利herbal medicine 草药疗法start out as 起初作为......put...to sleep 给（患病动物）实施安乐死an alternative treatment 替代疗法 |
| 长难句分析 | He's one of a small but growing number of American veterinarians(兽医) now practicing "holistic" medicine－combining traditional western treatments with acupuncture, chiropractic(按摩疗法) and herbal medicine.翻译：他是为数不多但越来越多的美国兽医中的一员，现在正在从事“整体”医学——将传统的西方治疗与针灸、按摩疗法和草药结合起来。 |
| 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. 翻译：汀黛尔说，查理发生心脏病后，她准备让查理安乐死，但法贝尔的治疗大大减轻了查理的痛苦，她让查理又活了五个月。句子成分分析：after引导时间状语，Tindale says是插入语，but 引导并列句子，so that 引导结果状语从句。 |

**C**

Is comprehension the same whether a person reads a text onscreen or on paper? And are listening to and viewing content as effective as reading the written word when covering the same material? The answers to both questions are often "no." The reasons relate to a variety of factors, including reduced concentration, an entertainment mindset(心态) and a tendency to multitask while consuming digital content.

When reading texts of several hundred words or more, learning is generally more successful when it's on paper than onscreen. A large amount of research confirms this finding. The benefits of print reading particularly **shine through** when experimenters move from posing simple tasks — like identifying the main idea in a reading passage — to ones that 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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.

**（答案：28-31 DAAC）**

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| **语篇解读** |
| 关键词 | onscreen, paper, print reading, digital, theory |
| 主旨概要 | 本文是一篇说明文，作者介绍了纸质阅读与数字阅读在理解和记忆方面的优缺点，强调纸质阅读对于深度学习和记忆的重要性。 |
| 课文出处 | 选自美利坚大学语言学荣休教授 naomi s. baron(内奥米·s·巴伦)的一篇文章，名为：**why we remember more by reading – especially print – than from audio or video**https://theconversation.com/why-we-remember-more-by-reading-especially-print-than-from-audio-or-video-159522#:~:text=digital%20texts%2c%20audio%20and%20video%20all%20have%20educational,the%20same%2c%20even%20when%20they%20contain%20identical%20words. |
| **复合词/熟词生义** | **派生词** | 重难点词 |
| onscreen.adv在屏幕上; mindset n. 心态 multitask n. 心态oversampled adj.样本过多的view v (名词动化)看;cover v(熟词生义)常用义：覆盖；生义：涉及，处理;print n （熟词生义）常用义：印刷；生义：印刷品，出版物;pose v（熟词生义）常用义：摆姿势；生义：提出;say v（熟词生）常用义：说；生义：比方说;piece n（熟词生义）常用义：片、块；生义：文章,报道; | experiment v./n. 实验experimenter n. 实验者abstract adj. 抽象的abstraction n. 抽象interfere v. 干预、介入interference n. 干预、介入psychology n. 心理学psychologist n. 心理学家education n. 教育educational adj. 教育者maximum n. 最大量、最大值maximize v.最大化reflect v. 反映、仔细思考reflection n. 反映，照出，思考identical adj 完全相同的，非常相似的information n. 信息informative adj提供有用信息的; | shine through：优点明显；the written word书面文字;a variety of 各种各样的; draw inferences from从……中推断出结论;physical properties 物理特性;along with与……一起; (be) suited to适合……;mental effort 脑力，心力;in print已刊印，已出版;mental focus精神集中;treat sth lightly对待某事持不太用心;hold sb's attention保持某人的注意力; |
| 长难句分析 | The reasons relate to a variety of factors, including reduced concentration, an entertainment mindset(心态) and a tendency to multitask while consuming digital content.翻译：原因涉及到多种因素，包括注意力不集中、娱乐心态和在消费数字内容时多任务的倾向。句子成分分析：非谓语including做状语，解释factors, reduced concentration, an entertainment mindset and a tendency to multitask是并列的include的宾语。while引导时间状语，省略主+be, 修饰 a tendency to multitask。 |
| The benefits of print reading particularly **shine through** when experimenters move from posing simple tasks — like identifying the main idea in a reading passage — to ones that require mental abstraction — such as drawing inferences from a text.翻译：当实验对象从完成简单任务（如确定阅读段落的主要思想）过渡到需要精神抽象的任务（如从文本中推断）时，纸质阅读的益处尤为明显。句子成分分析：when引导时间状语从句，from...to...中间的宾语比较长，尤其加入解释插入成分，like identifying the main idea in a reading passage 和such as drawing inferences from a text加大了句子理解和分析的难度。 |
| 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.翻译：然而，为了最大限度地提高需要集中注意力和反思的学习效果，教育者不应该假设所有媒体都是一样的，即使它们包含相同的词汇。句子成分分析：本句主语是educators, 谓语是shouldn't assume，all media are the same, even when they contain identical words整个是宾语，其中even when 是even引导的时间状语从句。句首for引导的是原因状语，where引导的是定语从句。 |

**D**

In the race to document the species on Earth before they go extinct, researchers and citizen scientists have collected billions of records. Today, most records of biodiversity are often in the form of photos, videos, and other digital records. Though they are useful for detecting shifts in the number and variety of species in an area, a new Stanford study has found that this type of record is not perfect.

"With the rise of technology it is easy for people to make observations of different species with the aid of a mobile application," said Barnabas Daru, who is lead author of the study and assistant professor of biology in the Stanford School of Humanities and Sciences, "These observations now outnumber the primary data that comes from physical specimens(标本), and since we are increasingly using observational data to investigate how species are responding to global change, I wanted to know: Are they usable?"

Using a global dataset of 1.9 billion records of plants, insects, birds, and animals, Daru and his team tested how well these data represent actual global biodiversity patterns.

"We were particularly interested in exploring the aspects of sampling that tend to bias(使有偏差) data, like the greater likelihood of a citizen scientist to take a picture of a flowering plant instead of the grass right next to it," said Daru.

Their study revealed that the large number of observation-only records did not lead to better global coverage. Moreover, these data are biased and favor certain regions, time periods, and species. This makes sense because the people who get observational biodiversity data on mobile devices are often citizen scientists recording their encounters with species in areas nearby. These data are also biased toward certain species with attractive or eye-catching features.

What can we do with the imperfect datasets of biodiversity?

"Quite a lot," Daru explained. "Biodiversity apps can use our study results to inform users of oversampled areas and lead them to places — and even species — that are not well-sampled, To improve the quality of observational data, biodiversity apps can also encourage users to have an expert confirm the identification of their uploaded image."

32. What do we know about the records of species collected now?

A. They are becoming outdated. B. They are mostly in electronic form.

C. They are limited in number. D. They are used for public exhibition.

33. What does Daru's study focus on?

A. Threatened species. B. Physical specimens. C. Observational data. D. Mobile applications.

34. What has led to the biases according to the study?

A. Mistakes in data analysis B. Poor quality of uploaded pictures.

C. Improper way of sampling. D. Unreliable data collection devices.

35. What is Daru's suggestion for biodiversity apps?

A. Review data from certain areas. B. Hire experts to check the records.

C. Confirm the identity of the users. D. Give guidance to citizen scientists.

**（答案：32-35 BCCD）**

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| **语篇解读** |
| 关键词 | biodiversity, species, sample, data, bias, observation, identification |
| 主旨概要 | 本文是一篇说明文。研究人员发现，当前利用技术手段进行生物采样的过程可能存在偏差，分析了造成这些偏差的原因，并在最后说明如何完善生物采样数据的科学性。 |
| 课文出处 | 节选自斯坦福大学网站2023年5月1日名为comparison of specimens and field observations reveals biases in biodiversity data的文章。https://news.stanford.edu/stories/2023/05/study-examines-biases-coverage-gaps-biodiversity-data#:~:text=in%20the%20race%20to%20document%20the%20species%20on,number%20and%20abundance%20of%20species%20in%20an%20area. |
| 复合词/熟词生义 | 派生词 | 重难点词 |
| outnumber v. 超过dataset n. 数据集observation-only adj.仅观察的eye-catching adj. 吸引眼球的well-sampled 样本好的outdated adj.过时的uploaded adj 已上传的 | diversity n. 多样化，多元化biodiversity n. 生物多样性human n. 人humanity n. 人类observe v. 观察observational adj. 观察的use v./n. 使用usable adj. 可使用的likely adj. 可能的likelihood n. 可能性cover v. 覆盖coverage n. 覆盖perfect adj. 完美的imperfect adj. 不完美的sample n. 样本oversampled 样本过多的identify v. 确认、识别identification n.确认、识别proper adj 合适的improper adj 不合适的threaten v. 威胁threatened adj受到威胁的,感到危险的rely v. 依赖，信赖unreliable adj. 不可信赖的guide v. 引导，指导guidance n. 指导，引导 | specimen n. （学术词）标本document v.（学术词）记录，记载;detect v.（学术词）发现; shift n. （学术词）改变;primary adj.（学术词）原始的，最初的;investigate v.（学术词）研究;reveal v.（学术词）揭示; device n.（学术词）设备;encounter n. （学术词） 相遇;feature n.（学术词）特征；go extinct灭绝;citizen scientist民间科学家in the form of 以……的形式;with the rise of随着……的兴起;with the aid of 借助于……;lead author第一作者;assistant professor助理教授;respond to对……作出反应;tend to do sth易于做某事;make sense说得通，有道理;inform sb of sth告知某人某事;be limited in number数量有限 |
| 长难句分析 | These observations now outnumber the primary data that comes from physical specimens, and since we are increasingly using observational data to investigate how species are responding to global change, I wanted to know: are they usable?翻译:现在，这些观察结果的数量超过了来自实物标本的原始数据，而由于我们越来越多地使用观察数据来研究物种如何应对全球变化，我想知道:这些观察数据可靠吗?句子成分：本句是一个并列句，前半句中的that作关系代词引导定语从句,修饰先行词the primary data;后半句中的since引导原因状语从句，how引导宾语从句作investigate的宾语。 |
| We were particularly interested in exploring the aspects of sampling that tend to bias(使有偏差) data, like the greater likelihood of a citizen scientist to take a picture of a flowering plant instead of the grass right next to it.翻译：我们特别感兴趣的是探索取样中那些使有偏差的数据的方面，比如公民科学家更有可能拍摄开花植物的照片，而不是旁边的草。句子成分分析：本句难度在于be interested in 的宾语exploring the aspects of sampling后加了that引导的定语从句，从句中又加了介词like、instead of引导的短语解释bias data。 |
| This makes sense because the people who get observational biodiversity data on mobile devices are often citizen scientists recording their encounters with species in areas nearby.翻译：这是有道理的，因为在移动设备上获取生物多样性观测数据的人往往是记录自己与附近地区物种的相遇的公民科学家。句子成分分析：because引导原因状语从句主语是the people，who引导定语从句修饰先行词the people, 谓语是are, 表语是citizen scientists，recording their encounters with species in areas nearby现在分词做后置定语修饰citizen scientists。 |

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以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). 36 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. 37 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 t*he Concise Oxford Dictionary* and *the Collins Thesaurus*.

 38 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. 39 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". 40 A few minutes spent casting your eye over a page or two can be a rewarding experience.

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.

**(答案：36-40 FBEAD)**

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| 语篇解读 |
| 关键词 | dictionary, spell,  |
| 主旨概要 | 本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章，介绍作者使用词典的经历与感受。 |
| 复合词/熟词生义 | 派生词 | 重难点词 |
| spellchecker n. 拼写检查程序two-volume adj.双音量的mature(熟词生义) adj.成熟的；v. 变成熟 | fashion n. 时尚old-fashioned adj. 过时的define v. 确定、界定definition n. 确定、界定different adj. 不同的differentiate v.辨别、区别identify v.认出、识别identical adj. 完全相同的；非常相似的influence n. 影响influential adj. 有影响力的 | submit v. 递交be likely to do...可能干......a great speller拼写能力强的人;take the trouble to do sth费神做某事,不辞辛劳地做某事;reference books 参考书;plenty of 充足的leaf through匆匆翻阅，浏览;pick up (碰巧或廉价地)买到;idiomatic phrases惯用语;cast your eye over sth迅速检查(浏览)某物;take account of把……考虑进去 |
| 长难句分析 | If you want to be published, it's vital to submit a perfect, professionally presented manuscript(原稿).翻译：如果你想发表，提交一份完美的、专业的原稿是至关重要的。句子成分分析：if 引导条件状语从句，it为形式主语，真正主语是不定式：submit a perfect, professionally presented manuscript。professionally presented过去分词短语作前置定语修饰manuscript。 |
| 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.翻译：当然，现在网上有很多字典和词典，但我已经够老派了，更喜欢硬封面和可以用手指翻阅的页面。句子成分分析：but 引导并列句子。I can leaf through with my fingers是定语从句修饰a hard cover and pages。 |

第三部分 语言运知识用(共两节，满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I've been motivated — and demotivated — by other folks' achievements all my life.

When I was a teenager, a neighborhood friend 41 a marathon race. Feeling motivated, I started running \_\_42 , but then two things happened. First, a girl I met one day told me she was 43 for a "super," referring to a 52.4-mile double marathon. Then, the next day I went on my longest run — 15 miles. To be honest, I 44\_\_ it! Between the girl making my 45 seem small and the pure boredom of jogging, I decided that the only \_\_46\_\_ I'd ever run again is if a big dog was running after me!

So I 47 cycling. I got a good bike and rode a lot. I 48 of entering cycle races until I flew to San Diego to visit my sister. While she was at work one day, I 49 her bike and went for a ride. The 50 : The roads there went through large valleys where I'd be riding uphill for miles at a time. I'd never faced such 51 . That day, I got 52 by about 100 "local" bikers who were used to such roads. When I got back home, suddenly riding my bike didn't seem quite as 53 .

I've 54 a lot since then. I've come to accept that whatever 55 I set for myself, they just have to be my own.

41. A. knew B. held C. won D. quit

42. A. regularly B. silently C. proudly D. recently

43. A. asking B. looking C. waiting D. training

44. A. made B. believed C. hated D. deserved

45 A. advantage B. achievement C. contribution D. influence

46. A. way B. risk C. place D. reason

47. A. gave up B. went on C. turned to D. dealt with

48. A. heard B. dreamed C. complained D. approved

49. A. painted B. borrowed C. bought D. parked

50. A. problem B. secret C. principle D. advice

51. A. dangers B. events C. opponents D. challenges

52. A. passed B. convinced C. admired D. stopped

53. A. reliable B. convenient C. familiar D. appealing

54. A. traveled B. matured C. missed D. worried

55. A. limits B. dates C. goals D. tests

**（答案：41-45** CADBB 46-50 DCBBA 51-55 DADBC**）**

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| 语篇解读 |
| 关键词 | dictionary, spell,  |
| 主旨概要 | 本文是一篇记叙文，介绍作者之前盲目跟从别人的目标去尝试跑步和骑自行车，但是结果不理想，最终明白应该设立适合自己的目标。 |
| 复合词/熟词生义 | 派生词 | 重难点词 |
|  | motivate v.激励demotivated adj.使人失去动力的achieve v. 实现，获得achievement n. 成就neighbour n. 邻居neighbour n. 邻里关系bore v. 使厌倦boredom n. 厌倦，厌烦hill n. 山uphill n. 上山 | refer to 指的是;to be honest老实说;run after sb 追赶某人;go for a ride骑车兜风;go through穿过;come to accept 终于接受，渐渐认识到;turn to sth转向做某事; set a goal for oneself为自己设定目标 |
| 长难句分析 | Between the girl making my achievement seem small and the pure boredom of jogging, I decided that the only reason I'd ever run again is if a big dog was running after me!翻译:那个女孩让我觉得自己的成就微不足道，加上慢跑让我感觉无聊，我决定以后再也不跑步了，除非有一只大狗追着我跑!句子成分分析：句子的主干为I decided that。Between ... and ...为介词短语作状语，其中making my achievement seem small为现在分词短语作后置定语，修饰the girl; that引导的宾语从句中，the reason (that) ... 表示“……的原因/理由”。if引导条件状语从句。 |

第二节 (共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Heatherwick Studio recently built a greenhouse at the edge of the National Trust's Woolbeding Gardens. This beautiful structure, named Glasshouse, is at the centre of a new garden that shows how the Silk Road influences English gardens even in modern times.

The latest 56 (engineer) techniques are applied to create this protective 57 (function) structure that is also beautiful. The design features ten steel "sepals(萼片)” made of glass and aluminium(铝). These sepals open on warm days 58 (give) the inside plants sunshine and fresh air. In cold weather, the structure stays 59 (close) to protect the plants.

Further, the Silk Route Garden around the greenhouse 60 (walk) visitors through a journey influenced by the ancient Silk Road, by which silk as well as many plant species came to Britain for 61 first time. These plants included modern Western 62 (favourite) such as rosemary, lavender and fennel. The garden also contains a winding path that guides visitors through the twelve regions of the Silk Road. The path offers over 300 plant species for visitors to see, too.

The Glasshouse stands 63 a great achievement in contemporary design, to house the plants of the southwestern part of China at the end of a path retracing(追溯) the steps along the Silk Route 64 brought the plants from their native habitat in Asia to come to define much of the 65 (rich) of gardening in England.

**(答案：56**.engineering 57.functional 58.to give 59.closed 60.walks 61.the 62.favourites

1. as 64.that/which 65.richness**)**

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| 语篇解读 |
| 关键词 | silk road, influence, English garden, design, asia |
| 主旨概要 | 本文为说明文，介绍英国“丝绸之路”的整体设计以及其中新建成的玻璃温室 |
| 题源 | https://inhabitat.com/amazing-greenhouse-set-near-garden-influenced-by-silk-road/ |
| 复合词/熟词生义 | 派生词 | 重难点词 |
| greenhouse n.温室walk v.常用义：走路，散步； 生义：陪某人走路house（词义转换） n. 房子 v.储藏，收藏 | engineer v. 工程师engineering n. 工程（设计）protect v. 保护protective adj. 保护的function n. 功能functional adj. 功能的rose n. 玫瑰花rosemary n.迷迭香wind n. 风 v.蜿蜒winding adj. 蜿蜒的southwest n. 西南southwestern adj. 西南的garden n. 花园gardening n. 园艺活rich adj. 丰富的richness n. 丰富 | at the edge of 在......的边缘at the centre of 在......的中心in modern times 在现代apply...to...把......应用到......fresh air 新鲜空气for the first time 第一次guide...through...带领......走过......at the end of...在......的末尾contemporary design 当代设计walk sb through...帮助某人了解/熟悉...... |
| 长难句分析 | Further, the Silk Route Garden around the greenhouse walks visitors through a journey influenced by the ancient Silk Road, by which silk as well as many plant species came to Britain for the first time. 翻译：此外，温室周围的丝绸之路花园将带领游客穿越受古代丝绸之路影响的旅程，丝绸和许多植物物种通过丝绸之路首次来到英国。句子成分分析：influenced by the ancient Silk Road过去分词做后置定语，修饰a journey。 by which引导定语从句修饰先行词the ancient Silk Road。 |
| The Glasshouse stands as a great achievement in contemporary design, to house the plants of the southwestern part of China at the end of a path retracing(追溯) the steps along the Silk Route which brought the plants from their native habitat in Asia to come to define much of the richness of gardening in England.翻译：温室是当代设计的一个伟大成就，它将中国西南部的植物放置在一条追溯的道路的尽头。丝绸之路沿线的台阶把植物从亚洲的原生栖息地带到了英国，这在很大程度上决定了英国园艺的丰富性。句子成分分析：to house the plants of the southwestern part of China at the end of a path不定式做目的，retracing the steps along the Silk Route作后置定语修饰a path。Which 引导定语从句，先行词是the Silk Route。to come to define much of the richness of gardening in England作为brought的目的状语。 |