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# 2021年1月浙江高考客观题讲评

Thinker, Tiantai High School

阅读理解A篇

①More than 25 years ago, Saroo Brierley lived in rural (农村) India. One day, he played with his brother along the rail line and fell asleep. When he woke up and found himself alone, the 4-year-old decided his brother might be on the train he saw in front of him-so he got on.

②That train took him a thousand miles across the country to a totally strange city. He lived on the streets, and then in an orphanage (孤儿院). There, he was adopted by an Australian family and flown to Tasmania.

③As he writes in his new book, A Long Way Home, Brierley couldn't help but wonder about his hometown back in India. He remembered landmarks, but since he didn't know his town's name, finding a small neighborhood in a vast country proved to be impossible.

④Then he found a digital mapping program. He spent years searching for his hometown in the program's satellite pictures. In 2011, he came across something familiar. He studied it and realized he was looking at a town's central business district from a bird's-eye view. He thought, "On the right-hand side you should see the three-platform train station"—and there it was. "And on the left-hand side you should see a big fountain"-and there it was. Everything just started to match.

⑤When he stood in front of the house where he grew up as a child, he saw a lady standing in the entrance. "There's something about me, " he thought—and it took him a few seconds but he finally remembered what she used to look like.

⑥In an interview Brierley says, "My mother looked so much shorter than I remembered. But she came forth and walked forward, and I walked forward, and my feelings and tears and the chemical in my brain, you know, it was like a nuclear fusion (核聚变). I just didn't know what to say, because I never thought seeing my mother would ever come true. And here I am, standing in front of her. ”

主题语境：人与自我  
这是一篇记叙文，讲述了Saroo Brierley小时候误上了火车与家人离散，多年之后，通过数字绘图程序找到家乡与家人重逢的故事。（349词+110）

	story	emotion
Para 1-3	Brierley was mistakenly taken to a strange place and missed his family.	homesick
Para 4	He found his hometown back in India with the help of digital maps.	eager, expectant
Para 5-6	His dream of reunion came true.	excited

①More than 25 years ago, Saroo Brierley lived in rural (农村) India. One day, he played with his brother along the rail line and fell asleep. When he woke up and found himself alone, the 4-year-old decided his brother might be on the train he saw in front of him-so he got on.

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③As he writes in his new book, A Long Way Home, Brierley couldn't help but wonder about his hometown back in India. He remembered landmarks, but since he didn't know his town's name, finding a small neighborhood in a vast country proved to be impossible.

21. Why was Brierley separated from his family about 25 years ago?

- A. He got on a train by mistake.
- B. He got lost while playing in the street.
- C. He was taken away by a foreigner.
- D. He was adopted by an Australian family.

### 细节理解题:

- 阅读题干, 寻找关键词(范围限定), 对应原文;
- 理解原文, 意义paraphrase匹配。

④ Then he found a digital mapping program. He spent years searching for his hometown in the program's satellite pictures. In 2011, he came across something familiar. He studied it and realized he was looking at a town's central business district from a bird's-eye view. He thought, "On the right-hand side you should see the three-platform train station"—and there it was. "And on the left-hand side you should see a big fountain"—and there it was. Everything just started to match.

⑤ When he stood in front of the house where he grew up as a child, he saw a lady standing in the entrance. "There's something about me," he thought—and it took him a few seconds but he finally remembered what she used to look like.

22. How did Brierley find his hometown?

A. By analyzing old pictures.

B. By travelling all around India.

★ C. By studying digital maps.

D. By spreading his story via his book.

### 细节理解题:

- 阅读题干, 寻找关键词(范围限定), 对应原文;
- 理解原文, 同词根的词匹配。

⑥In an **interview** **Brierley** says, "My mother looked so much shorter than I remembered. But she came forth and walked forward, and I walked forward, and my feelings and tears and the chemical in my brain, you know, it was like a nuclear fusion (核聚变). I just didn't know what to say, because I never thought seeing my mother would ever come true. And here I am, standing in front of her."

23. What does **Brierley** mainly talk about in the **interview**?

- A. His love for his mother.
- ★ **His reunion** with his mother.
- C. His long way back home.
- D. His memory of his hometown.

### 细节理解题:

- 阅读题干, 寻找关键词(范围限定), 对应原文;
- 理解原文, 归纳零散的信息, 与选项匹配。



## A篇语言积累

2.1. 一个完全陌生的城市

3.1. 情不自禁地做

4.2. 偶遇到一些熟悉的东西

4.3. 鸟瞰

6.4. (梦想) 成真

21. 由于差错/疏忽

21. 迷路

21. 被一个澳大利亚家庭收养

## A篇语言积累

2.1. a totally strange city

3.1. can't help but do, can't help/resist doing

4.2. come across something familiar, run into...,

4.3. from a bird's-eye view

6.4. come true

21. by mistake

21. get lost

21. be adopted by an Australian family

## 阅读理解B篇

①At the start of the 20th century, an American engineer named John Elfreth Watkins made predictions about life today. His predictions about slowing population growth, mobile phones and increasing height were close to the mark. But he was wrong in one prediction: that everybody would walk 10 miles a day.

②Today, in Australia, most children on average fall 2, 000 steps short of the physical activity they need to avoid being overweight. In the early 1970s, 40 per cent of children walked to school, while in 2010, it was as low as 15 per cent.

③The decline is not because we have all become lazy. Families are pressed for time, many with both parents working to pay for their house, often working hours not of their choosing, living in car-dependent neighborhoods with limited public transport.

④The other side of the coin is equally a deprivation: for health and well-being, as well as lost opportunities (机会) for children to get to know their local surroundings. And for parents there are lost opportunities to walk and talk with their young scholar about their day.

⑤Most parents will have eagerly asked their child about their day, only to meet with a "good", quickly followed by "I'm hungry". This is also my experience as a mother. But somewhere over the daily walk more about my son's day comes out. I hear him making sense of friendship and its limits. This is the unexpected and rare parental opportunity to hear more.

⑥Many primary schools support walking school-bus routes (路线), with days of regular, parent-accompanied walks. Doing just one of these a few times a week is better than nothing. It can be tough to begin and takes a little planning-running shoes by the front door, lunches made the night before, umbrellas on rainy days and hats on hot ones-but it's certainly worth trying.

### 典型的论说文结构：

Para 1: 通过Elfreth的预测来引出话题 (introduce the topic)

Para 2: 通过对比的手段来陈述现代孩子的运动步数越来越少这一现象

Para 3: 分析这一现象背后的原因：时间不够，公共交通有限

Para 4: 分析现象带来的后果：剥夺孩子熟悉周边环境、父母与孩子交流的机会

Para 5-6: 陪伴孩子走路的好处，倡议大家坚持尝试

主题语境：人与社会

这是一篇研究类论述文，论述了现代孩子的运动步数越来越少及其原因和危害，进而提出陪伴孩子走路的益处。  
(315词+93)



① At the start of the 20th century, an American engineer named John Elfreth Watkins made predictions about life today. His predictions about slowing population growth, mobile phones and increasing height were close to the mark. But he was wrong in one prediction: that everybody would walk 10 miles a day.

② Today, in Australia, most children on average fall 2,000 steps short of the physical activity they need to avoid being overweight. In the early 1970s, 40 per cent of children walked to school, while in 2010, it was as low as 15 per cent.

③ The decline is not because we have all become lazy. Families are pressed for time, many with both parents working to pay for their house, often working hours not of their choosing, living in car-dependent neighborhoods with limited public transport.

24. Why does the author mention Watkins' predictions in the first paragraph?

- A. To make comparisons.
- ★ B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To support her argument.
- D. To provide examples.

写作手法题。首段but后常是全文的主旨，其前信息多为引言，起到引出话题的作用。

25. What has caused the decrease in Australian children's physical activity?

- A. Plain laziness.
- B. Health problems.
- ★ C. Lack of time.
- D. Security concerns.

细节理解题。同义词替换 decline—decrease, pressed—limited--lack

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⑥ Many primary schools support walking school-bus routes(路线), with days of regular, parent-accompanied walks. Doing just one of these a few times a week is better than nothing. It can be tough to begin and takes a little planning-running shoes by the front door, lunches made the night before, umbrellas on rainy days and hats on hot ones-but it's certainly worth trying.

26. Why does the author find walking with her son worthwhile?

- A. She can get relaxed after work.
- B. She can keep physically fit.
- C. She can help with her son's study.
- ★ D. She can know her son better.

细节理解题。Know her son better和more about my son's day comes out为同义替换;

⑤Most parents will have eagerly asked their child about their day, only to meet with a “good”, quickly followed by "I'm hungry". This is also my experience as a mother. **But somewhere over the daily walk more about my son's day comes out.** I hear him making sense of friendship and its limits. This is the unexpected and rare parental opportunity to hear more.

长句分析1:

- But somewhere over the daily walk more about my son's day comes out.
- 但是在与孩子一起的日常走路中，(我)可以更多地了解到他的日常。
- 主语为more about my son's day；地点状语 somewhere over the daily walk 置于句首。

### 长句分析2:

- Families are pressed for time, **many with both parents working** to pay for their house, often working hours not of their choosing, living in car-dependent neighborhoods with limited public transport.
- 全家人时间都很紧迫，许多父母亲都在上班来支付房子、经常无法选择工作时长、居住在公共交通有限需要靠私家车的地方。
- 主句为Families are pressed for time；附加部分为“名词+with复合结构”的独立主格结构。

### 长句分析3:

- **It** can be tough to begin and takes a little planning- running shoes by the front door, lunches made the night before, umbrellas on rainy days and hats on hot ones- but it's certainly worth trying.
- 开始的时候可能有点难，要做一点点规划—放在前门边的跑鞋，头天晚上做好的午餐，雨天的雨伞，热天的帽子等等，不过还是值得一试。
- 主句是It can be tough, but it's certainly worth trying。It是形式主语，代替to begin and takes a little planning。破折号之间部分起到解释的作用，理解时可以先删去。

## B篇语言积累

1.1.在20世纪初

1.2.几乎正确的

2.1.平均的/地

3.1.时间紧迫

4.2.开始认识

5.3.理解，明白

6.1.小学

6.3.跑鞋

6.4.值得尝试

## B篇语言积累

1.1. at the start/beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century

1.2. be close to the mark

2.1. on average

3.1. be pressed for time

4.2. get to know

5.3. make sense of

6.1. primary school

6.3. running shoes

6.4. be worth trying, be worth a try



## 阅读理解C篇

① Researchers say they have translated the meaning of gestures that wild chimpanzees (黑猩猩) use to communicate. They say wild chimps communicate 19 specific messages to one another with a "vocabulary" of 66 gestures. The scientists discovered this by following and filming groups of chimps in Uganda, and examining more than 5,000 incidents of these meaningful exchanges.

② Dr. Catherine Hobaiter, who led the research, said that this was the only form of intentional communication to be recorded in the animal kingdom. Only humans and chimps, she said, had a system of communication where they deliberately sent a message to another group member.

③ "That's what's so amazing about chimp gestures," she said. "They're the only thing that looks like human language in that respect."

④ Although previous research has shown that apes and monkeys can understand complex information from another animal's call, the animals do not appear to use their voices intentionally to communicate messages. This was a significant difference between calls and gestures, Dr. Hobaiter said.

⑤ Chimps will check to see if they have the attention of the animal with which they wish to communicate. In one case, a mother presents her foot to her crying baby, signaling: "Climb on me." The youngster immediately jumps on to its mother's back and they travel off together. "The big message from this study is that there is another species (物种) out there that is meaningful in its communication, so that's not unique to humans," said Dr. Hobaiter.

⑥ Dr. Susanne Shultz, an evolutionary biologist from the University of Manchester, said the study was praiseworthy in seeking to enrich our knowledge of the evolution of human language. But, she added, the results were "a little disappointing".

⑦ "The vagueness of the gesture meanings suggests either that the chimps have little to communicate, or we are still missing a lot of the information contained in their gestures and actions," she said. "Moreover, the meanings seem to not go beyond what other animals convey with non-verbal communication. So, it seems the gulf remains."

### 主题语境：人与自然

这是一篇说明文。一些科学家们通过跟踪拍摄得出结论：黑猩猩能够用来有目的的手势来交流，就像人一样。而其他科学家对此持有异议。（340词+138，较难）

### 文本结构：

Para 1: 提出发现结果 (discover)

Para 2-4: 具体阐述这发现 (only, intentional, deliberately)

Para 5: 用例子来阐述这发现 (present her foot)

Para 6-7: 其他科学家的异议 (disappointing, little, miss, not go beyond)



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27. What do chimps and humans **have in common** according to **Dr. Hobaiter**?

- A. Memorizing specific words.
- B. Understanding complex information.
- C. Using voices to communicate.
- ★ **Communicating messages on purpose.**

### 细节理解题：

- 题文同序，大致定位：题目在先 文本在前；
- 阅读题干，人名定位，对应原文；
- 理解原文，paraphrase 匹配  
have in common-- look like;  
deliberately -- on purpose;  
send a message-- communicate messages

⑤Chimps will check to see if they have the attention of the animal with which they wish to communicate. In one case, a mother presents her foot to her crying baby, signaling: "Climb on me." The youngster immediately jumps on to its mothers back and they travel off together. "The big message from this study is that there is another species (物种) out there. that is meaningful in its communication, so that's not unique to humans," said Dr. Hobaiter.

⑥Dr. Susanne Shultz, an evolutionary biologist from the University of Manchester, said the study was praiseworthy in seeking to enrich our knowledge of the evolution of human language. But, she added, the results were "a little disappointing".

28. What did Dr. Shultz think of the study?

A. It was well designed but poorly conducted.

★ B. It was a good try but the findings were limited.

C. It was inspiring but the evidence was unreliable.

D. It was a failure but the methods deserved praise.

细节理解题（态度判断）：

- 阅读题干，寻找人名定位，对应原文；
- 理解原文，paraphrase匹配。

**Tip:** While reading, circle the names mentioned for easy access to their arguments.

阅读过程中，要圈出人物的名字，方便做题的时候快速找到他们的观点。

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### 词义猜测题:

- 理解划线词所在的句子或者段落（先考虑句子，后段落）；
- 确定划线词的情感倾向（积极/消极/中立）；
- 区别留下的两个选项之间的不同。如：  
difference不同(共存)；conflict冲突(不共存)。

29. What does the underlined word "gulf" in the last paragraph mean?

- ★ A. Difference.      B. Conflict.  
C. Balance.      D. Connection.

### 词义猜测题:

6-7段主要讲Dr. Susanne Shultz的质疑：要么大猩猩们没有什么交流，要么我们还遗漏它们交流当中所包含的信息；再说，它们的交流内容并没有突破其他动物非言语交流的范畴。所以，看起来分歧（不同的观点）仍然存在。**gulf**: a large difference between two people/ groups in the way they think, feel and live.

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30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Chimpanzee behaviour study achieved a breakthrough
- B. Chimpanzees developed specific communication skills
- C. Chimpanzees: the smartest species in the animal kingdom

★ Chimpanzee language: communication gestures translated

Tip: 科研报告类标题选择

1. 找到文本中频繁出现的实词或者与此同义的词，确定关键词，匹配标题。
2. 找到研究结果，确定关键词，匹配标题选项。



## C篇语言积累

1.1.把翻译/改变成...

1.2.传达/传递信息

2.1.有目的的交流

3.2.在那个方面

4.2.看起来用他们的声音

6.2.试图做...

6.2.丰富我们的知识

27.故意地

## C篇语言积累

1.1.translate... into...

1.2.communicate messages

21.intentional communication

3.2.in that respect

4.2.appear to use their voices

6.2. seek to do

6.2.enrich our knowledge

27. on purpose, deliberately, by design

You run into the grocery store to pick up one bottle of water. You get what you need, head to the front, and choose the line that looks fastest.

You chose wrong. People who you swear got in other lines long after you are already checked out and off to the parking lot. \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_

It turns out, it's just math working against you; chances are, the other line really is faster.

Grocery stores try to have enough employees at checkout to get all their customers through with minimum delay. \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ Any small interruption - a price check, a chatty customer-can have downstream effects, holding up an entire line.

If there are three lines in the store, delays will happen randomly at different registers. Think about the probability: \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ So it's not just in your mind: Another line probably is moving faster.

Researchers have a good way to deal with this problem. Make all customers stand in one long, snaking line- called a serpentine line - and serve each person at the front with the next available register. \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ This is what they do at most banks and fast-food restaurants. With a serpentine line, a long delay at one register won't unfairly punish the people who lined up behind it. Instead, it will slow down everyone a little bit but speed up checkout overall.

\_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ It takes many registers to keep one line moving quickly, and some stores can't afford the space or manpower. So wherever your next wait may be: Good luck.

- A. Why does this always seem to happen to you?
- B. So why don't most places encourage serpentine lines?
- C. Some of the may have stood in a queue for almost an hour.
- D. The chances of your line being the fastest are only one in three.
- E. How high is the probability that you are in the fastest waiting line?
- F. With three registers, this method is much faster than the traditional approach.
- G. But sometimes, as on a Sunday afternoon, the system gets particularly busy.

主题语境：人与社会

本文是说明文。文章说明了杂货店排队方式以及研究人员提出的蛇形队伍的新方式，并分析了各自的利弊。



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You chose wrong. People who you swear got in other lines long after you are already checked out and off to the parking lot. \_\_31\_\_

It turns out, it's just math working against you; chances are, the other line really is faster.

Grocery stores try to have enough employees at checkout to get all their customers through with minimum delay. \_\_32\_\_ Any small interruption - a price check, a chatty customer-can have downstream effects, holding up an entire line.

A. Why does this always seem to happen to you?

- 31在段尾的位置，起到承上启下的作用。
- This指代上一句的现象，why引出下面一段的原因解释，用It turns out引导。另外，2-3两段存在因果关系。

G. But sometimes, as on a Sunday afternoon, the system gets particularly busy.

- 32位于段中，要与前后两句话都逻辑、语义连贯。
- 超市花了很多人力物力财力，希望速度更快，但是星期天来的时候，结账系统会有时变得格外繁忙，还有其他一群interruptions会让我们的结账受阻。G这句话与前面那句话构成转折，与后面那句话构成并列或者递进。

If there are **three lines** in the store, delays will happen randomly at different registers. Think about the **probability**:    33    So it's not just in your mind: Another line **probably** is moving faster.

Researchers have a **good way** to deal with this problem. Make all customers stand in one long, snaking line- called a **serpentine line** - and serve each person at the front with the next available register.    34    **This** is what they do at most banks and fast-food restaurants. With a serpentine line, a long delay at one register won't unfairly punish the people who lined up behind it. Instead, it will slow down everyone a little bit but speed up checkout overall.

D. The **chances** of your line being the fastest are **only one in three**.

- 33.本段着重描述的是可能性, probability, probably与选项D中的chances 为同义替换;
- Probability后的冒号有解释的功能;
- three lines 与one in three呼应。

F. With three registers, **this method** is much faster than the traditional approach.

- 34.话题一致原则: 空格前后都讲serpentine line, 空格内应该保持一致, 所以选F。
- 同词复现的衔接手法: serpentine line, this method, This指同一个内容。

35 It takes **many registers** to keep one line moving quickly, and some stores **can't afford** the space or manpower. So wherever your next wait may be: Good luck.

B. So why **don't** most places **encourage** serpentine lines?

- 35.空格位于段首，应该起到引出全段的作用，还有和上一段的过渡桥梁作用。
- So起到了承接上一段的作用。
- Many registers 和can't afford解释了无法很好推广的原因（why）。

## Tips—解题思考角度：

- 1.主位推进原则，使得行文流畅；
- 2.词汇衔接：关注同词复现、同义词、近义词、反义词及同一话题词汇；
- 3.语法衔接：关注指示代词和人称代词的一致性，以及定冠词的作用；
- 4.逻辑连接：关注显性的连接和隐形的内容连接；
- 5.篇章结构：关注空格所在的不同位置，以及所起到的作用。

## 7选5语言积累

- 1.拿起一瓶水
- 2.结账离开
- 3.停车场
- 4.结果证明/发现...
- 5.有可能...
- 6.耽搁整个队伍
- 7.放慢
- 8.加快
- 9.在一个周日的下午
- 10.三分之一

## 7选5语言积累

- 1.pick up a bottle of water
- 2.chek out
- 3.parking lot
- 4.It turns out that...
- 5.Chances are that...
- 6.hold up the entire line
- 7.slow down
8. speed up, accelerate
- 9.on a Sunday afternoon
10. one in three, one out of three, one-third

## 完形填空

Last year I decided to do some volunteer work. I began to 36 on the Internet and discovered *Volunteer USA*. Three months later I 37 myself on a plane to Phoenix, Arizona. I was 38 at the thought of living with loads of new people for three months. However, within fifteen minutes of 39, my worries had gone. Everyone was so 40 and like-minded that it was very 41 to feel at home.

I was sent to the Coronado National Forest for my first 8-day 42. We had to 43 everything we needed and walk three miles to where we worked. It may not seem like a 44 way but in 35°C heat and with a heavy pack, my legs were on fire.

My job was to 45 a stairway out of rock. This 46 climbing up and down the side of a mountain inhabited (栖息) by mountain lions, although I should say they were only heard, never 47.

Three days later, a beautiful stairway came into being. The 48 of knowing that my 49 will be on that mountainside for years to come is massive.

But on the last night we were 50 in a thunderstorm. I woke up at midnight to find a swimming pool in my tent. The temperature was close to 51. I had to spend the rest of the night trembling in the only 52 part of my tent.

53, I suffered a lot. But I know whatever I have to face in my life I was there and I 54. I think I am much 55 for having taken part in the project.

- |                     |                       |                    |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. calculate    | B. negotiate          | C. advertise       | D. research       |
| 37. A. imagined     | B. introduced         | C. enjoyed         | D. found          |
| 38. A. annoyed      | B. surprised          | C. scared          | D. excited        |
| 39. A. arriving     | B. sleeping           | C. thinking        | D. walking        |
| 40. A. confident    | B. friendly           | C. energetic       | D. curious        |
| 41. A. funny        | B. good               | C. lucky           | D. easy           |
| 42. A. tour         | B. project            | C. campaign        | D. course         |
| 43. A. drop         | B. make               | C. carry           | D. buy            |
| 44. A. nice         | B. safe               | C. long            | D. quick          |
| 45. A. build        | B. test               | C. clean           | D. guard          |
| 46. A. helped       | B. ended              | C. allowed         | D. meant          |
| 47. A. hunted       | B. trained            | C. seen            | D. fed            |
| 48. A. satisfaction | B. ambition           | C. expectation     | D. intention      |
| 49. A. work         | B. memory             | C. record          | D. story          |
| 50. A. left         | B. caught             | C. attacked        | D. separated      |
| 51. A. boiling      | B. average            | C. normal          | D. freezing       |
| 52. A. tidy         | B. dry                | C. new             | D. soft           |
| 53. A. By the way   | B. Regardless of that | C. Needless to say | D. In either case |
| 54. A. survived     | B. resisted           | C. escaped         | D. recovered      |
| 55. A. smarter      | B. stronger           | C. happier         | D. busier         |

### 主题语境：人与社会

这是一篇记叙文，讲述了我参加志愿者活动过程中所收获的成就感，以及所遭受的恶劣状况。这经历使我成长，让我变得更加坚强。（256词+88）



Last year I decided to do some volunteer work. I began to 36 on the Internet and discovered *Volunteer USA*. Three months later I 37 myself on a plane to Phoenix, Arizona. I was 38 at the thought of living with loads of new people for three months. However, within fifteen minutes of 39, my worries had gone. Everyone was so 40 and like-minded that it was very 41 to feel at home.

36. A. calculate B. negotiate C. advertise **D. research**  
37. A. imagined B. introduced C. enjoyed **D. found**

- 排除法;
- find oneself+宾补:表示(突然)发现自己处于某种状态或者来到某个地方。He woke up the next day and found himself in hospital/ famous.

38. A. annoyed B. surprised **C. scared** D. excited  
39. **A. arriving** B. sleeping C. thinking D. walking

根据语境可知这里是在飞机上,排除D;而且后来我发现人们都很友好,这种发现不可能在我15分钟的睡觉或者思考里实现,而是在arrive的过程中发生的。

40. A. confident **B. friendly** C. energetic D. curious  
41. A. funny B. good C. lucky **D. easy**

So.. that... 用来表示因果; 人们的 friendly, like-minded 自然让我一下子(easy)感受到了自在的、家的氛围 at home.



I was sent to the Coronado National Forest for my first 8-day 42. We had to 43 everything we needed and walk **three miles** to where we worked. It may not seem like a 44 way but in 35°C heat and with a heavy pack, my legs were on fire.

My job was to 45 a stairway out of rock. This 46 climbing up and down the side of a mountain inhabited (栖息) by mountain lions, although I should say they were only heard, never 47.

42. A. tour **B. project** C. campaign D. course

- tour 旅途/旅程; project 项目/工程; campaign (倡议) 运动; course 课程/道菜。
- project 与文本的最后一个词呼应, 也与第一段的 volunteer work, 第三段 building a stairway 一脉相承。

43. A. drop B. make **C. carry** D. buy

44. A. nice B. safe **C. long** D. quick

45. **A. build** B. test C. clean D. guard

- 根据第四段 a beautiful stairway came into being. 可以得知我们是在造 stairway.

46. A. helped B. ended C. allowed **D. meant**

47. A. hunted B. trained **C. seen** D. fed

- heard 与 seen 不同的感官对比。

Three days later, a beautiful stairway came into being. The 48 of knowing that my 49 will be on that mountainside for years to come is massive.

But on the last night we were 50 in a **thunderstorm**. I woke up at midnight to find a **swimming pool** in my tent. The temperature was close to 51. I had to spend the rest of the night **trembling** in the only 52 part of my tent.

53, I suffered a lot. But I know whatever I have to face in my life I was there and I 54. I think I am much 55 for having taken part in the project.

48. **A. satisfaction** B. ambition C. expectation D. intention

49. **A. work** B. memory C. record D. story

- satisfaction 满足/意; ambition 理想/抱负; expectation 期待; intention 目的/意图。后三个选项都是指向将来的, 而 came into being 说明已经实现。
- 知道我的**作品**将会在未来的几年里出现在那片山坡上, 我的**满足感**是巨大的。
- 49. work 作品, 关注熟词生义

50. A. left **B. caught** C. attacked D. separated

- be caught in... 固定搭配, “被困在...”;
- 关注词块的搭配, be attacked by..., be separated from...

51. A. boiling B. average C. normal **D. freezing**

52. A. tidy **B. dry** C. new D. soft

53. A. By the way B. Regardless of that  
**C. Needless to say** D. In either case

- By the way 顺便说问一下, 引出另外的事;
- Regardless of that 不顾那个, 否定前面提到的;
- Needless to say 不用/必说, 总结前文;
- In either case (两种) 无论哪种情况。

54. **A. survived** B. resist C. escaped D. recovered

55. A. smarter **B. stronger** C. happier D. busier

## 完形填空语言积累

- 1.做志愿者工作
- 2.一想到...
- 3.许多陌生人
- 4.感觉自在/舒适
- 5.我的腿有一种灼烧感。
- 6.爬上爬下
- 7.形成
- 8.在即将带来的几年里
- 9.被... 困住
- 10.受了很多苦
- 11.冰冷
- 12.顺便问/说一下
- 13.不管，不顾
- 14.不用说

## 完形填空语言积累

- 1.do volunteer work
- 2.at the thought of...
- 3.loads of new people
- 4.feel at ease
- 5.My legs were on fire.
- 6.climb up and down
- 7.come into being
- 8.in the years to come
- 9.be caught in...
- 10.suffer a lot
- 11.freezing cold ( 联想-burning hot)
- 12.by the way
- 13.regardless of
- 14.needless to say

In a study of 33 years of trends in Body Mass Index across 200 countries, the scientists found that people worldwide are getting heavier 56 that most of the rise is due to gains in BMI in rural areas.

BMI is an internationally recognized measurement tool 57 gives an indication of whether someone is a healthy weight. It is calculated by dividing a 58 (person) weight in kg by their height in meters squared, and a BMI of between 19 and 25 59 (consider) healthy.

The study found that between 1985 and 2017, average rural BMI increased 60 2.1 in women and men. In cities, however, the gain 61 (be) 1.3 in women and 1.6 in men. The researchers described “striking changes” in the geography of BMI. In 1985, urban men and women in more than three quarters of the countries 62 (study) had higher BMIs than men and women in rural areas. But 30 years later, the BMI difference between urban and rural people in many countries had narrowed 63 (sharp).

This may be due to some disadvantages for people 64 (live) in the countryside, including 65 (low) levels of income and education, higher costs of healthy foods, and fewer sports facilities.

**主题语境：**人与自我

文章介绍了如今世界各地的人体重越来越超标，主要是农村地区的BMI相比城市地区上升得快，并分析了其中的原因。

**Tips:**

1. 关注命题新特点：①and 连接两个长句，代替了以前的连接两个词块，难度增加；②首次考查名词所有格。

2. 特别关注动词，划清三条界限：①谓语/非谓语；②现在/过去；③主动/被动。

3. 关注长难句子的成分分析和句意理解。

In a study of 33 years of trends in Body Mass Index across 200 countries, the scientists found **that** people worldwide are getting heavier 56 **that** most of the rise is due to gains in BMI in rural areas.

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56.and.两个that引导的宾语从句。

56.长句分析:

在33年200个国家BMI指数变化趋势的研究中，科学家们发现人们普遍体重增加，并且大多数的增加是因为农村地区的BMI指数变高。

the scientists是主语；found是谓语；两个that引导的是并列的宾语从句；In a study of 33 years of trends in Body Mass Index across 200 countries作句子的状语。

57.which/that.定语从句，修饰tool。



In a study of 33 years of trends in Body Mass Index across 200 countries, the scientists found that people worldwide are getting heavier 56 that most of the rise is due to gains in BMI in rural areas.

BMI is an internationally recognized measurement tool 57 gives an indication of whether someone is a healthy weight. **It is calculated by dividing a 58 (person) weight in kg by their height in meters squared, and a BMI of between 19 and 25 59 (consider) healthy.**

**58.** person's. 名词所有格形式, 修饰weight; a person's weight 意为“一个人的体重”。

personal 是“个人的/私密的”之意, 如 personal view, personal life; 没有 personal weight 的表达。

**59.** is considered. 在句子中充当谓语; 用被动形式来表示“被认为是...”

**56.** 长句分析:

这是通过把一个人的体重(公斤)除以身高的平方(米<sup>2</sup>)计算出来的, BMI在19到25之间被认为是健康的。

这是and连接的两个并列句。第一句It是主语; is calculated是谓语; by dividing a person's weight in kg by their height in meters squared是方式状语。第二句a BMI of between 19 and 25是主语; is considered是谓语; healthy是主语补足语。



The study found that between 1985 and 2017, average rural BMI increased 60 2.1 in women and men. In cities, however, the gain 61 (be) 1.3 in women and 1.6 in men.

The researchers described “striking changes” in the geography of BMI. In 1985, urban men and women in more than three quarters of the countries 62 (study) had higher BMIs than men and women in rural areas. But 30 years later, the BMI difference between urban and rural people in many countries had narrowed 63 (sharp) .

60.by.增加/减少了... 用by;  
增加/减少到... 用to。

Their working hours has increased **by** 50 percent; that is, from 8 hours to 12 hours. However, their income has dropped **to** 5000 yuan a month from 6000 yuan.

61.was. 整段文本都是说明研究的结论。基于时态一致原则，用一般过去时。

62.studied.过去分词作定语，相当于which/that were studied。

study在这里是“研究”的意思；  
Study many countries研究许多国家。

The researchers described “striking changes” in the geography of BMI. In 1985, urban men and women in more than three quarters of the countries 62 (study) had higher BMIs than men and women in rural areas. But 30 years later, the BMI difference between urban and rural people in many countries had narrowed 63 (sharp) .

This may be due to some disadvantages for people 64 (live) in the countryside, including 65 (low) levels of income and education, higher costs of healthy foods, and fewer sports facilities.

62.长句分析：1985年，在被研究的国家中，超过3/4国家的城市男性和女性的BMIs高于农村地区的男性和女性。

urban men and women in more than three quarters of the countries是主语；had是谓语；higher BMIs是宾语；than men and women in rural areas是比较状语；studied是后置定语，修饰countries。

63.sharply.修饰动词narrowed，用副词。

64.living.现在分词作定语，相当于who are living。

65.lower.与并列结构中的higher, fewer形式一致。

## 语法填空语言积累

1.因为，由于

2.国际认可的测量工具

3.平方米

4.显著的变化

5.四分之三

6.农村地区

7.急剧变窄

## 语法填空语言积累

1.due to

2.the internationally recognized

measurement tool

3.square meter

4.striking changes

5.three quarters, three in four, three fourths

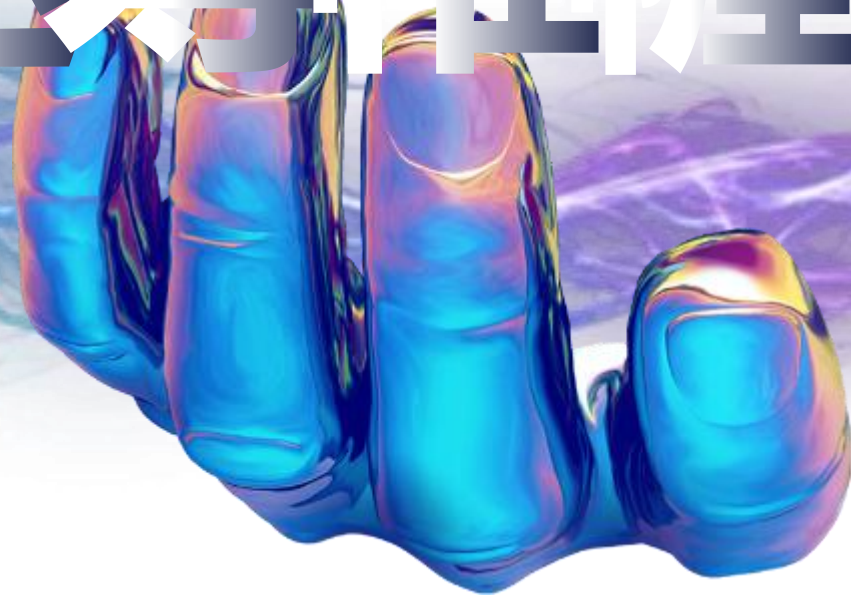
6.rural areas

7.narrow sharply

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运筹帷幄



but learning to dance in the rain!