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英语

2027新高考

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单元话题检测

第1单元　生活与学习



教材溯源：RJ 必修一 Welcome Unit；WY 必修一 U1、U3，选必二 U2，选必四 U2；BS 必修三 U9；YL 必修一 U1，选必四 U4 答案 P001

高考溯源：2025 全国一卷 B 篇；2025 全国一卷书面表达

A卷 | 题型滚动检测

一 阅读 >>

I

[2026 辽宁大连滨城高中联盟检测] I encountered the classics at university. I was 19, in love with literature and pursuing an undergraduate degree in English Literature. But with a lack of life experience and focusing on grades and exams, I didn't really fathom them.

Some 40 years later, as an editor and author, it's my job to understand what makes a book tick. When a co-worker suggested we deconstruct (解构) classics, I was excited. I had no idea if they would still resonate (引起共鸣) and if my technology-damaged attention could handle them. Anyway, rereading *Middlemarch* was a scary idea. It's a brick of a book with tiny print. So I tried the audiobook instead.

Unexpected yet reasonable, I was swept away: I didn't want to do anything except listen. Reading *Middlemarch* when you're 19 is very different from when you're 60 and have been through, well, life. Much of what Eliot was doing with marriage, relationships and expectations went over my head. Maybe life hasn't changed as much as we think. *Madame Bovary* gives big social media feelings. Everyone else is having a better time than Bovary. Everyone's grass is greener. Nothing lives up to her expectations. *The Picture of Dorian Gray* shows that our fascination with youth and beauty is nothing new. The author Oscar Wilde would have a lot to say about today's selfies and social media personas (表面形象), which can be far from the truth.

We gave these books the attention they deserved — attention I couldn't give at age 19. That's why I recommend rereading. These authors understood something about humanity that still resonates, and still makes us question our life choices. Reading the classics is a way to regain something in danger of being lost: the enjoyment of mastery of language, of characters so alive that they could walk into our living room. Good fiction teaches something that we will always need: the ability to stand in others' shoes and feel what they feel, and maybe we come away with a new understanding.

1. What does the underlined phrase "fathom them" in paragraph 1 mean?
   A. Memorize the plots.　　B. Appreciate the value deeply.
   C. Finish reading quickly.　　D. Learn the authors' background.
2. Why did the author try the audiobook of *Middlemarch*?
   A. Her co-worker suggested doing so.　　B. She followed the trend of audiobooks.
   C. The book is thick with small type.　　D. It helps share with friends conveniently.
3. What can be inferred about classics from paragraph 3?
   A. Rereading classics brings new insights.　　B. Classics predict some of today's trends.
   C. Rereading classics is best suited for adults.　　D. Classics need exploring from fresh angles.
4. What is the author's main purpose in writing the text?
   A. To advocate rereading and exploring classics.
   B. To criticize people's lack of attention to classics.
   C. To explain reasons for teenagers' dislike of classics.
   D. To compare the reading habits of teenagers and adults.

II

[2026 粤东四校期中] The U. S. Department of State places the languages it teaches officers into four categories, with estimates of how long they take to learn them ranging from 24 to 88 weeks. What underlies the difficulty of such languages for an English speaker?

The first thing many learners will think of is the different writing system. Indeed, none of the Department's hardest languages is written with the Latin alphabet (字母表) used by most European languages. Chinese stands out for its difficulty. Arabic is alphabetic, with just a couple of dozen letters. Its two complications are that letters change shape depending on where they appear in a word (beginning, middle, end or alone) and that short vowels (元音) are not written.

A second way languages can be hard is with sound distinctions that do not exist in the learner's language. In Hindi, the t- and d-sounds can be retroflex (卷舌音的) or not, making two different letters that can distinguish two different words (*moti* with a retroflex t means "fat, thick" and with a non-retroflex t means "pearl").

The words obviously matter too. Most European languages share an ancestor and so their words, too, often come in related pairs. If you know water in Spanish is *agua*, it is easy to figure out Italian *acqua* and English *aquatic*. Languages unrelated to European ones will lack this sort of similarity in vocabulary.

Grammar can further complicate foreign language learning. Therefore, the overall hardness of a language can be seen as the sum of the difficulty of its writing system, sounds, words and grammar. These come in different percentages: One professor of Chinese has called it the most difficult language he has ever learned to write and the easiest he has learned to speak.

If you want to learn a language just for fun, start with Swedish. If you want to learn an impressive number, stay in Europe. But if you really want to impress, boosting your brainpower to master Chinese is the sign of the true Iron Man in language.

1. What makes writing Arabic difficult for English speakers?
   A. The similarities to Latin.　　B. The flexibility of its letters.
   C. The width of its vocabulary.　　D. The variations of its vowels.
2. What can we learn about retroflex sounds?
   A. They are very common in Arabic.　　B. They are missing in European languages.
   C. They differentiate meaning in Hindi.　　D. They make Hindi vocabulary easy to learn.
3. Why is the professor mentioned in paragraph 5?
   A. To highlight the challenging aspects of Chinese.
   B. To show the multi-dimension of language difficulty.
   C. To recognize his achievements in studying grammar.
   D. To offer a standard to decide on language complexity.
4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
   A. Why is learning a second language important?
   B. How can English speakers learn foreign languages?
   C. What foreign languages do English speakers prefer?
   D. Why are some languages harder for English speakers?

考生号　姓名　班级　学校　装订线内不要答题

三 七选五 >>

[2026 浙江"9+1"联盟一模]**The Secret to Taking Great Notes**

Taking good notes is a key part of the learning process. However, merely writing down what you hear word for word is ineffective. Here are some proven strategies to transform your note-taking.

One of the most popular and structured systems is the Cornell Method, developed for and widely taught at Cornell University. __1__ The physical arrangement guides your thinking process. During class, take notes in the middle. After class, add supplements or questions alongside. Finally, write a brief outline of the entire lesson at the bottom of the page. This multi-step process is proven to significantly improve long-term memory.

For those who think in images and connections, mind mapping is a visual way to organize information. Start with the main topic in the center and draw branches out for key subtopics. __2__ You can use colors and symbols to make connections.

Regardless of the method you choose, the core principle is active engagement. Don't just passively record information. __3__ This forces you to understand and process the information on the spot.

Of course, the best method is the one that works for you. __4__ You might use the Cornell Method for history lectures, which are full of facts, but a mind map for brainstorming an essay topic. You might even combine different elements to create your own personalized system.

__5__ Review your notes periodically within 24 hours. This short, spaced repetition is one of the most powerful ways to move information from your short-term to your long-term memory, solidifying your learning and making exam preparation much less stressful.

A. Ultimately, it's crucial to revise.

B. You can retell the content in your own words.

C. Then, add smaller extensions for specific details.

D. Actually, it is popular among university students.

E. Experiment with different techniques to find your favorite.

F. Instead, focus on summarizing the main idea in simple, elegant words.

G. It divides your paper into a notes section, a side column, and a summary area.

三 完形填空 >>

[长沙一中调研]I want to share a journey of my discovery. I __1__ with a Bachelor of Arts and continued my work in __2__ through my 20s. My __3__ was my life. That I spent 14 hours practicing every day and performed eight shows a week forced me to __4__ holidays and trips, and to my despair, I was __5__ advised to apply myself to my job.

One day I __6__ and reexamined my life. The most __7__ parts of my life were not on a stage. That led to a __8__ in direction — a career that allowed me to spend more time with those I loved.

So I arrived at Columbia Business School to __9__ my MBA for building a career in consulting which could make me __10__. But the world I was entering felt all __11__. My peers (同龄人) were working day and night. I was offered opportunities which required __12__ late-night calls. I was told ending work before midnight was lazy. The notion that some might perceive my pursuit of balance as lazy is disheartening. Conventional consulting doesn't work for me, but I realized having my own consulting business __13__ — so I started one.

I interviewed business leaders who shared the __14__ they had ever offered to their younger selves was not to spend much time working. They wished they had gone to their kids' sports games. I taped their __15__ to my wall as a reminder: What matters is how you live, not how you work.

1. A. lived	B. graduated	C. came	D. struggled
2. A. acting	B. painting	C. editing	D. computing
3. A. curiosity	B. passion	C. cause	D. motivation
4. A. miss	B. recommend	C. want	D. schedule
5. A. occasionally	B. immediately	C. barely	D. constantly
6. A. moved forward	B. slowed down	C. held on	D. gave in
7. A. bitter	B. demanding	C. meaningful	D. complicated
8. A. release	B. barrier	C. consequence	D. shift
9. A. request	B. pursue	C. admire	D. guarantee
10. A. competitive	B. wealthy	C. adorable	D. refreshed
11. A. special	B. real	C. familiar	D. awesome
12. A. consistent	B. useful	C. voluntary	D. reasonable
13. A. impresses	B. counts	C. succeeds	D. bothers
14. A. advice	B. question	C. order	D. help
15. A. speeches	B. objectives	C. insights	D. doubts

四 书面表达 >>

[天星原创]假定你是李华,校广播站 *English Time* 节目正在征集新的主题。负责该节目的外教 Tina 提出"My Favorite English Songs"和"English Learning Tips"两个选项供大家选择。请给 Tina 写一封邮件,内容包括:

(1)你的选择;

(2)说明理由。

注意:写作词数应为80个左右。

单元话题检测

第1单元　生活与学习

听力　音频合辑

B卷 | 综合提升检测

满分：150 分　时间：120 分钟　答案 P003

第一部分　听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节　（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. What does the man care about most when choosing universities?
A. The locations.　B. The reputations.
C. The study programs.

2. What is the man suffering from?
A. Time difference.　B. A serious fever.
C. Homesickness.

3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Preparing a meal.
B. Cleaning a house.
C. Closing a restaurant.

4. How often has the man been exercising recently?
A. Twice a week.
B. Five times a week.
C. Seven times a week.

5. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Talk to James honestly.
B. Stop interrupting others.
C. Complete a work report.

第二节　（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What type of novel is the man probably writing?
A. A romantic one.　B. An adventure one.
C. A historical one.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates.　B. Parent and child.
C. Writer and editor.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In an art gallery.
B. In a charity office.
C. In a shopping mall.

9. How does the man feel about the woman?
A. Her future is worrying.
B. Her artworks are realistic.
C. Her generosity is admirable.

10. What does the woman learn from Van Gogh?
A. Art must reflect beauty.
B. Art deserves public attention.
C. Art needs to inspire love for people.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why did the man lose his boots?
A. He felt too exhausted.
B. He rushed to catch a bus.
C. He was bothered by math.

12. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Get a new pair of boots.
B. Hurry to get the boots back.
C. Let his dad collect the boots.

13. What time is it now?
A. 2:30 p. m.　B. 2:50 p. m.　C. 3:00 p. m.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What did the woman do yesterday?
A. She lost her bag.
B. She had an accident.
C. She had an interview.

15. How does the woman feel before getting the e-mail?
A. Regretful.　B. Surprised.
C. Angry.

16. What does the woman still need?
A. A computer.
B. Formal clothes.
C. A photo of herself.

17. Where will the man probably go first?
A. To the theater.
B. To the parking lot.
C. To the shopping center.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the speaker doing?
A. Giving tips on housework.
B. Advertising a smart product.
C. Comparing different cleaners.

19. What is most special about the CleanMax X5?
A. Its small size.
B. Its fast charger.
C. Its adjustable legs.

20. What will the CleanMax X5 do after finishing the clean-up?
A. It starts self-cleaning.
B. It gives off a light smell.
C. It clears the rubbish bins.

第二部分　阅读（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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

[2026 云南昆明第三次联考] The mint chocolate mousse（薄荷巧克力慕斯）is a combination of rich chocolate and refreshing mint, creating a dessert that's as luxurious as it is light. Every spoonful carries a delicate flavor. What's most important is, even lazy people can make it themselves!

Quick Look

Difficulty: Beginner　Cooking time: 50 mmutes
Servings: 2　Calories: 417
Best Season: Suitable throughout the year



Raw Materials

— 1 mint tea bag
— 100 ml boiling water
— 125g dark chocolate
— 3 egg whites
— 4g salt
— 8 fresh mint leaves
— 2 tsp toasted nuts

Once the ingredients are ready, you can start making it. For the first attempt, it is recommended to stick to the amounts in the recipe, while experienced cooks can adjust them to suit their own taste.

Instructions

STEP 1: Infuse (浸泡) a mint tea bag in boiling water, and let it cool to a point where it's warm to the touch but not too hot. This step infuses the water with a refreshing mint flavor, setting the foundation for the mousse.

STEP 2: Combine about half of the dark chocolate with the mint water, and warm it gently over a low heat until the chocolate fully melts(融化), and then remove it from the heat to prevent overheating. Add the remaining chocolate to the still-warm mixture. This technique brings the chocolate to a proper temperature to lift up its silkiness.

STEP 3: Once the mint chocolate cools to the room temperature, it's time to add the egg whites and salt. Use an electric mixer to beat the mixture into a light, airy consistency that forms soft peaks which slowly fold back into the mixture.

STEP 4: Carefully pour the mousse into dessert cups, and then let them cool in the refrigerator. This resting period, lasting from four to six hours or even overnight, allows the mousse to set properly, developing its flavors and achieving the perfect mouthfeel.

When ready to serve, decorate each mousse with fresh mint leaves and toasted, roughly cut nuts. These toppings not only add a pop of color and texture but also enhance the mousse's minty flavor profile.

21. How many mint leaves are needed for three servings of the dessert?
A. 4.　B. 8.　C. 12.　D. 16.

22. What is the key to mixing chocolate with the mint water?
A. Timing the process.　B. Controlling the heat.
C. Weighing chocolate.　D. Using boiling water.

23. Which step takes the most time?
A. STEP 1.　B. STEP 2.　C. STEP 3.　D. STEP 4.

考生号　姓名　班级　学校
装订线内不要答题

B

渗透美育 [2026 湖南部分名校联考] I still remember: at three, I anxiously put on dancing shoes for my first ballet class; at five, I got my first dance trophy (奖杯). In fact, my first big stage was at five, for our studio's annual concert. I forget the details now, but I clearly recall the rush of feelings on stage — the audience's applause, warm stage lights and my breath. That excitement of performing and the power of movement still motivate me. At nine, I wore a ballet skirt for my first solo (独舞). At fifteen, I'm still engaged by dance, having learned jazz, ballet, contemporary and modern dance since childhood. I once watched my dance seniors with awe and hoped to be as elegant, charming and expressive as them.

As a shy and quiet, sometimes rigid person, I struggle to put thoughts into words. So I let dance be my voice, telling my stories to the world. Once, I thought the essence of dance lay in presenting the best performances and mature techniques — preparing for competitions meant getting dance postures right. But something felt missing. Then I realized: I'd mistaken feelings for a practiced extra, but a dance's core is its story and emotion. Afterwards I was naturally telling my own story through dance.

Later, assisting in teaching young dancers convinced me of that thought. I cared for them like little sisters, even when they behaved badly. Seeing their passion for dance was like seeing my three-year-old self. Their imperfect moves still carried true happiness or sadness — emotions are inherently (固有地) a part of movement.

Dance lets me express myself without words; my arms and legs are pens writing my story. It goes beyond language, letting my individuality shine. The Latin root of "emotion" means to move — it's fitting, as dance uses movement to carry emotion. I hope you realize: emotions are in our everyday movements. Our bodies tell stories and express feelings when words fail.

24. What do we know about the author's dance experiences?

A. She cared little about awards.　　B. She arranged a dance at nine.

C. She took the stage before five.　　D. She tried diverse dance styles.

25. What was the author's misunderstanding about dance?

A. Its skills must be perfect.　　B. Its focus was on self-comfort.

C. Its appeal lay in postures.　　D. Its value was about processes.

26. Why did the author treat the young dancers kindly?

A. They explored new dance skills.　　B. She wanted to cheer them up.

C. She recalled her own childhood.　　D. They had decent study habits.

27. What does the author learn from dance?

A. It fuels positive feelings.　　B. It shows one's true self.

C. It makes people grow up.　　D. It offers shy people joy.

C

科技前沿 [2026 安徽部分学校调研] Painkillers, drugs that reduce pain, have always been a part of human history. The appearance of wonderful pain medicines, such as paracetamol (对乙酰氨基酚), has truly marked a big step forward in managing the aches. However, more than three quarters of common medicines come from fossil fuels (化石燃料), making the industry quite environmentally unfriendly.

Recently, researchers from the University of Edinburgh have published a study in *Nature Chemistry*, introducing a method for turning plastic into paracetamol. According to the researchers, the primary thing to make paracetamol is polyethylene terephthalate, also known as PET, which is used to make water bottles and creates more than 350 million tons of waste a year.

In order to turn PET into something useful, the researchers used the same principles as those used in making beer. This process uses phosphate (磷酸盐) found in bacterial cells to turn terephthalic acid — which comes from the breakdown of PET — into para-aminobenzoic acid, which is then turned into paracetamol.

Though this seems not simple, the process of turning plastic into paracetamol takes less than 24 hours. This new method can be carried out at room temperature, through a process that produces no CO_2. In addition, about 90 percent of the PET used is turned into medicine, leaving very little plastic waste.

"This work shows that PET plastic isn't just waste. It can be changed into precious new products, including those with the possibility of treating disease," said Professor Stephen Wallace, leader of the research. "Though there is still much to be done in order to solve the problem of plastic waste, this is a step in the right direction, and shows the fact that plastics could be reused in many creative ways."

It's clear that solving the climate problem will take a lot of creativity. And though it seems like just a drop in the bucket, the University of Edinburgh's discovery could be the first in a series of discoveries that focus on learning how to turn plastic into products that can help human beings instead of harming the earth.

28. Why did the University of Edinburgh conduct the research?

A. To reduce the cost of paracetamol.　　B. To produce more effective painkillers.

C. To turn plastic waste into useful things.　　D. To explore more ways to use fossil fuels.

29. What feature does the new paracetamol-making method have?

A. It uses beer to produce the main material.

B. It is efficient and environmentally friendly.

C. It simplifies traditional medicine production.

D. It needs high temperatures to break down PET.

30. What may Professor Stephen Wallace agree with?

A. Plastic waste requires more attention.　　B. PET products have been well received.

C. PET plastic can do more good than harm.　　D. Plastics have other potential applications.

31. What may be the text?

A. A news report on plastics.　　B. An ad for new painkillers.

C. A book review of environment.　　D. A paper on medical science.

考生号 姓名 不要答题 班级 装订线内 学校

D

[江苏南通期中] Imagining a human being without historical sense is scary. The thought of living merely in a present moment is scary. Scarier still is the thought of an entire generation, not to mention society, operating with a lack of a sense of history. And yet that is exactly the situation in which we find ourselves today.

The people and events of history may be rooted in the past, but how we talk about those things, what we write about them, and how we teach them — in other words, how we practise history as the record of human experience — tell us a lot about who we are and what we value right now. Thinking of ourselves as a chapter in an as-yet-unwritten history book, on the other hand, is likely to force deeper self-reflection: Whose stories will we stand up for? What values will we defend? What models will we offer following generations? In an era of environmental change, rising inequality and great shifts in the international context, we need to understand how our institutions have developed. History gives us power. No other subject helps us to understand so comprehensively what it is to be human.

The consequences of ignorance of what has happened are incredible, but the ignorance itself isn't entirely surprising given the position of the discipline of history in most schools. "History fights for its place in the curriculum(课程) with geography," Dr. Bain observed, "but its attention to time, place and context is what makes it really distinct." In other words, history doesn't simply tell us how to be good citizens; it equips us with the knowledge we need to comprehend our world clearly, and the ability to analyze it accurately.

Clearly, in an age of "fake(假的) news", engaged citizens need to be culturally literate, critical thinkers. There is no better subject than history to develop an appreciation of context and an ability to look for evidence. We should expect a logical history curriculum for our children. If it were common to hear graduates claim that they'd never learned to add, subtract(减), multiply and divide, there would be a severe protest. So should there be now.

32. What is the situation mentioned in paragraph 1?

A. The fear of the past.
B. The exclusion of the present.
C. The ignorance of history.
D. The dissatisfaction of society.

33. What does the author mainly talk about in paragraph 2?

A. The consequences of overlooking history.
B. The insights from history for today and tomorrow.
C. The significance of mastering all subjects.
D. The resolutions of the current international issues.

34. What can we learn about history from Dr. Bain's words?

A. Many schools pay little attention to history.
B. Ignorance of history is less terrible in society.
C. Critical thinking is essential to studying history.
D. History proves more meaningful than geography.

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

A. Historical sense aids in differentiating news.
B. Graduates lack satisfactory calculation skills.
C. History lessons require more logic and criticality.
D. History deserves equal attention as other subjects.

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。

[2026河北石家庄摸底检测] I retired two years ago, at age 71, from a career that was primarily writing, but also included teaching and consulting. For the past 20 years, I worked as a technical writer. I enjoyed my work as there was a lot of variety. __36__ There was more repetition, and I was less interested in keeping up with new technologies as I got older. I felt I had saved enough money, and it was a good time to stop working.

I was a little nervous when the first Monday of retirement came. I didn't miss the work itself, but I did miss the interaction with co-workers. However, I was quite surprised by how easy the transition was. __37__ I'm also busy with housework and managing my finances.

I've done well financially since becoming a self-directed investor in 2010. __38__ I then worked and saved consistently for the next 13 years. I don't worry about my investments in retirement at all. __39__ Although I don't need to cut back on my expenses, I do try to be economical on daily expenses, such as food and personal items like clothes.

__40__ I socialize with family and friends, take courses at the University of Toronto, read about 50 books a year and enjoy watching classic films with my wife.

My advice to others is that if you enjoy your work, keep doing it as long as you can — and as long as you're allowed to. Otherwise, with proper planning, retirement can become a rewarding and smooth new chapter in life.

A. Retirement frees up energy of all kinds.
B. After gently firing my advisor, I took charge.
C. I haven't figured out how to release my energy.
D. I play classical piano to engage my mind and body.
E. However, I found it less enjoyable once I hit my 70s.
F. Some people work part-time to maintain social connections.
G. They're well-diversified and can weather any market storms.

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5维 归纳拓展，构建知识网

6维 考情剖析，析考向考点

英语

2027新高考

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你写下的每一个单词都是对流利英语的小小投资。

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第1单元　生活与学习

A卷　题型滚动检测

一 阅读 >>

Ⅰ

语篇类型:夹叙夹议文　**主题**:人与自我

【解题导语】作者通过对比自己19岁和60岁时阅读经典文学的不同体验,阐述了经典作品的价值,倡导人们重读经典。

1.B　短语理解题。根据第一段"with a lack of life experience and focusing on grades and exams"和第三段作者在重读后理解了这些经典作品可知,fathom them在这里指作者当时无法深刻理解那些经典作品中的价值。fathom"理解"。

2.C　细节理解题。根据第二段中"It's a brick of a book with tiny print. So I tried the audiobook instead"可知,这是一本厚重的书,字体很小,所以作者尝试了有声书。

3.A　推理判断题。根据第三段中"Maybe life hasn't changed as much as we think... can be far from the truth"可知,《包法利夫人》带来了强烈的"社交媒体情绪",而《道林·格雷的画像》则表明我们对青春和美貌的迷恋从来都不是新鲜事。作者之前不理解这些经典,在重读后与书的作者或书中人物产生了共鸣,这些都是作者重读经典产生的新的理解。

4.A　写作意图题。根据最后一段尤其是"That's why I recommend rereading"可知,作者重读经典后获得了深刻体验和启示,这些经典作品的作者对人性有着一定程度的理解,这种理解至今依然能引起我们的共鸣,并让我们反思自己的生活选择。故作者写作的主要目的是提倡重读经典并探索其价值。

文本精读

【一词多义】　type(T2)常用义:*v.* 打字 *n.* 种类
本文义:*n.*(印刷或打印的)文字,字体

【地道表达】
sweep sb. away(Para. 3)使某人醉心,驱使某人专注

Ⅱ

语篇类型:说明文　**主题**:人与社会

【解题导语】本文分析了英语母语者学习不同外语的难度因素,包括书写系统、发音差异、词汇相似性和语法复杂性,并以具体语言(如中文、阿拉伯语等)为例说明这些难点。

1.B　细节理解题。根据第二段"Arabic is alphabetic... and that short vowels (元音) are not written"可知,阿拉伯语的两个复杂之处是,字母的形状会根据在单词中的出现位置而变化且短元音不写出来。这些都是它字母的灵活多变。

2.C　细节理解题。根据第三段"In Hindi... (*moti* with a retroflex t means 'fat, thick' and with a non-retroflex t means 'pearl')"可知,印地语的t和d音可以是卷舌音或非卷舌音,并能区分两个不同的单词(如*moti*的含义不同)。这直接说明卷舌音在印地语中具有区分词义的功能。

3.B　推理判断题。根据第五段"the overall hardness of a language can be seen... the easiest he has learned to speak"可知,提到教授的例子是为了说明前面的观点:语言的整体难度是书写系统、发音、单词和语法难度的总和。故教授的例子是为了说明语言难度是多维度的。

4.D　标题判断题。文章开篇提到美国国务院将官员需要学习的语言按难度分为四类,接着从书写系统、发音、词汇和语法四个方面分析了造成语言难度差异的原因,最后给出学习建议。全文核心是在探讨不同语言对英语母语者的学习难度及原因,D项"为什么有些语言对英语母语者来说更难?"适合作标题。

二 七选五 >>

语篇类型:说明文　**主题**:人与自我

【解题导语】本文主要介绍了做好笔记的关键是主动参与,并分享了康奈尔笔记法、思维导图等实用策略,建议读者选择适配方法并定期复习,助力巩固学习。

1.G　由下文"The physical arrangement guides your thinking process... Finally, write a brief outline of the entire lesson at the bottom of the page"可知,页面的布局引导你的思维过程,课堂上在中间区域记笔记,课后在旁边添加补充内容或问题,最后在页面底部写下整节课程的简要提纲。G项"它将你的纸张分为笔记区、边栏和总结区"承上启下,符合语境。G项中的It指代the Cornell Method, divides your paper对应下文The physical arrangement,且"a notes section, a side column, and a summary area"与下文描述一致。

2.C　由上文"Start with the main topic in the center and draw branches out for key subtopics"可知,思维导图方法从中心的主题开始,为关键子主题绘制分支。C项"然后,为具体细节添加更小的延伸内容"符合语境,Then承接上文,smaller extensions对应the main topic,逻辑连贯。

3.B　由上文"the core principle is active engagement. Don't just passively record information"可知,记笔记的核心原则是主动参与,不要只是被动地记录信息。由下文"This forces you to understand and process the information"可知,这促使你理解并加工信息。B项"你可以用自己的话转述内容"符合语境,与上文的不被动记录、下文的理解并加工信息呼应。

4.E　由上下文可知,最适合自己的方法才是最好的,上历史课可以用康奈尔笔记法,构思论文题目可以用思维导图。E项"尝试不同的技巧,找到你最喜欢的"承上启下,符合语境。

5.A　空处位于段首,考虑为本段主旨句。由下文"Review

your notes periodically within 24 hours"可知,在记笔记后的24小时内定期复习。A项"最后,复习至关重要"概括下文的复习建议及好处,符合语境。

文本精读 【更多资料关注公众号:瀚升学堂】

【一词多义】

1. process(Para. 4)常用义:*n.* 过程　本文义:*v.* 加工
2. elegant(F项)*adj.* 常用义:优美的　本文义:简练的

三 完形填空 >>

语篇类型:记叙文　主题:人与自我

【解题导语】文章主要讲述的是连续工作的经历让作者认识到工作不应是最重要的事,重要的是如何好好地生活。

1. B　根据下文的"with a Bachelor of Arts"和"So I arrived at Columbia Business School to __9__ my MBA"可知,作者毕业时已获得文学学士学位。

2. A　根据下文的"performed eight shows a week"可知,作者每周演出8场。结合"parts of my life were not on a stage"可知,作者的工作是表演。

3. C　根据下文中的"That I spent 14 hours practicing every day and performed... apply myself to my job""not to spend much time working"可知,作者将大量的时间花在工作上,事业就是作者的生命。curiosity"好奇";passion"激情";cause"事业";motivation"动机"。

4. A　根据下文的"parts of my life were not on a stage... spend more time with those I loved"可知,作者花大量的时间在工作上,后来希望花更多时间在爱的人身上,故此处指作者错过了假期和旅行。miss"错过";recommend"推荐";want"想要";schedule"安排"。

5. D　根据"to my despair... apply myself to my job"可知,此处指令作者绝望的是,她经常被建议专注于工作。occasionally"偶然";immediately"立刻";barely"几乎不";constantly"经常地"。

6. B　根据下文的"and reexamined my life"可知,之前作者的工作很紧凑,此处指她放慢了脚步,重新审视了自己的生活。move forward"前进";slow down"减缓,放慢速度";hold on"坚持下去";give in"让步,投降"。

7. C　根据上文中的"My __3__ was my life""to my despair, I was __5__ advised to apply myself to my job"和下文的"a career that allowed me to spend more time with those I loved"可知,作者之前认为工作就是生命,重新审视自己的生活后认为生命中最重要的部分不是在舞台上,而是花时间在自己爱的人身上。bitter"令人不快的";demanding"要求高的";meaningful"重要的";complicated"复杂的"。

8. D　根据上文中的"The most __7__ parts of my life were not on a stage"可知,作者之前重视舞台,现在认为生命中最重要的部分不在舞台上,这是一种转变。release"解脱";barrier"障碍";consequence"后果";shift"转换,转变"。

9. B　根据"So I arrived at Columbia Business School to __9__ my MBA for building a career in consulting"可知,作者来到哥伦比亚商学院攻读MBA,希望在咨询行业发展,即她致力于工商管理学硕士学位。request"请求";pursue"追求;致力于";admire"赞赏";guarantee"保证"。

10. D　根据上文中的"That led to a __8__ in direction — a career that allowed me to spend more time with those I loved"可知,作者想要转变职业,于是来到哥伦比亚商学院攻读MBA,希望在咨询行业发展,这能让作者精神焕发。competitive"有竞争力的";wealthy"富有的";adorable"可爱的";refreshed"精神焕发的"。

11. C　作者之前花大量的时间工作,却仍被一直建议努力工作,这令她感到绝望。作者想要改变职业于是读了MBA。根据下文的"My peers(同龄人) were working day and night... ending work before midnight was lazy"可知,同龄人一直昼夜工作,并告诉作者在半夜前结束工作是懒惰的。由此可知,作者所进入的世界让她感到非常熟悉。special"特别的";real"真实的";familiar"熟悉的";awesome"极好的;可怕的"。

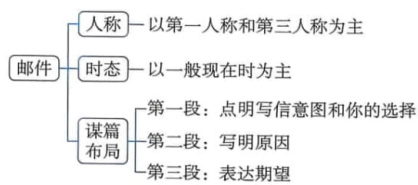
12. A　根据"I was offered opportunities which required __12__ late-night calls. I was told ending work before midnight was lazy"并结合同龄人昼夜工作的状态可知,作者需要一直深夜打电话。consistent"连续的,一贯的";useful"有用的";voluntary"无偿的,自愿性的";reasonable"合情合理的"。

13. B　根据"Conventional consulting doesn't work for me... I started one"可知,传统的咨询工作不适合作者,但她意识到拥有自己的咨询业务很重要。impress"使钦佩";count"重要";succeed"成功";bother"麻烦"。

14. A　根据语境和下文中的"They wished they had gone to their kids' sports games"可知,作者采访商业领袖时,很多人希望能去看孩子们的体育比赛。由此可推断,此处应是他们给曾经年轻的自己的建议。

15. C　根据上文的"not to spend much time working"和下文的"What matters is how you live, not how you work"可知,作者把他们的见解贴在墙上,提醒自己重要的是如何生活,而不是如何工作。speech"演讲";objective"目标";insight"深刻见解";doubt"怀疑"。

四 书面表达 >>



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加波浪线的是熟词生义

A

AI(=artificial intelligence) *n.* 人工智能

alert** *adj.* 警觉的;意识到 *v.* 使警觉 *n.* 警戒;警报

anniversary* *n.* 周年纪念日

Antarctica** *n.* 南极洲(南极附近的大陆)

app(=application) *n.* 应用程序

Arctic** *n.* 北极 *adj.* 北极的

B

bacteria* *n.* 细菌

BCE(Before the Common Era)** *abbr.* 公元前

bee *n.* 蜜蜂

besides** *prep.* 除……以外(还有) *adv.* 况且;此外

bias** *n.* 偏见,偏心;偏差

bin *n.* 垃圾箱;(有盖)大容器,箱,柜 *v.* 扔掉

brand* *n.* 品牌;类型 *v.* 败坏(某人)名声

bug** *n.* 计算机程序中的漏洞,错误;小昆虫;小病;迷恋

bully *v.* 恐吓,伤害 *n.* 仗势欺人者,横行霸道者

burst* *v.* (使)爆裂;猛冲;爆满 *n.* 迸发;爆裂

butterfly *n.* 蝴蝶

C

capture* *v.* 引起(注意、想象、兴趣);表达,刻画;拍摄;俘虏,俘获;夺得;攻取 *n.* (被)捕获;(被)俘获

casual** *adj.* 随便的;漫不经心的;疏忽的;疏远的

cautious** *adj.* 谨慎的,小心的

CE(Common Era)** *abbr.* 公元

ceremony** *n.* 典礼,仪式;礼节,礼仪

charm* *n.* 魅力,魔力,吸引力 *v.* 吸引,迷住

childhood* *n.* 孩提时代,童年

chip *n.* 芯片;炸薯条;碎屑;(木头、玻璃等的)缺口 *v.* 打破;切下,削下,凿下(碎片、屑片)

chore *n.* 乏味无聊的工作;日常事务

collaborate* *v.* 合作,协作;通敌

command* *n.* 命令;指令 *v.* 命令;指挥;应得,值得;俯瞰;掌管

compass* *n.* 罗盘,指南针;圆规;范围,范畴

confident* *adj.* 自信的;有把握的

conscious** *adj.* 有知觉的;意识到;慎重的;特别感兴趣的

controversial** *adj.* 引起争论的,有争议的

convey** *v.* 表达,传递(思想、感情等)

craft** *n.* 手工;技巧;诡计;飞行器 *v.* 精心制作

crowded *adj.* 拥挤的;充满的,挤满的

cucumber *n.* 黄瓜

currency** *n.* 货币;流行,流传

curve* *n.* 曲线,弧线,曲面,弯曲;曲线球 *v.* (使)沿曲线移动,呈曲线形

D

dam* *n.* 水坝,拦河坝 *v.* (在河上)筑坝

dawn* *n.* 黎明,拂晓,破晓;曙光;萌芽 *v.* (一天或一个时期)开始;变得明朗,开始清楚

dedicate** *v.* 把……奉献给;题献词;为(建筑物等)举行落成典礼

delight* *n.* 高兴;令人高兴的事 *v.* 使高兴

disappoint *v.* 使失望;使破灭,使落空

doll *n.* 玩偶

drone* *n.* 无人机

drown* *v.* 浸透;(使)淹死;(声音)压过,盖没

E

economy* *n.* 经济;节约,节省

electric *adj.* 电的

elevator* *n.* 电梯;(航空器的)升降舵

eliminate** *v.* 排除,清除;(比赛中)淘汰

empathy** *n.* 同感,共鸣,同情

endangered** *adj.* (动植物群落等)濒临灭绝的,濒危的

ethical** *adj.* (有关)道德的,伦理的;合乎道德的

ethnic** *adj.* 民族的,种族的;具有民族特色的,异国风味的 *n.* 少数民族的人

evolve** *v.* 逐步发展,逐渐演变;进化

exceed** *v.* 超过(数目或数量);超越(法律、命令等)的限制

exhaust** *v.* 使筋疲力尽;用完;详尽讨论(或研究) *n.* (车辆、发动机或机器排出的)废气

F

fable* *n.* 寓言;谎言,不实之词

faint** *adj.* 昏眩;(光、声、味)微弱的;可能性不大的;不热情的 *v.* & *n.* 昏厥

fascinating** *adj.* 极有吸引力的,迷人的

fertile* *adj.* 肥沃的;可繁殖的;能产生好结果的;想象力丰富的

final *adj.* 最后的;最终的 *n.* 决赛

fireman *n.* 消防员

firework *n.* 烟花;[*pl.*] 烟火表演

flame** *n.* 火焰;鲜红色,橘红色;强烈的感情,激情 *v.* 燃烧;(因强烈情绪而)变红,使变红

float* *v.* 浮动,漂流;轻盈走动;提请考虑(想法或计划) *n.* 彩车;(学游泳用的)浮板

fog *n.* 雾;迷惘,困惑 *v.* (使)雾气笼罩;使迷惘,使困惑

fool *n.* 傻瓜 *v.* 欺骗;干傻事(常为逗乐)

fortune* *n.* 巨款;运气

frame** *n.* 框架;支架;体系,体制,模式 *v.* 给……做框;制订,拟订;(以某种方式)表达

fulfil(fulfill)** *v.* 实现;执行;起……作用,目的是;使高兴,使满意

furthermore* *adv.* 此外,而且

G

gene** *n.* 基因

gesture* *n.* 手势,姿势;姿态 *v.* 做手势

giant* *adj.* 巨大的,特大的 *n.* 巨人;大公司,强大的组织;伟人,卓越人物

glance** *v.* 浏览;扫视 *n.* 匆匆一看,一瞥

god *n.* 神

graceful** *adj.* 优美的;得体的

gratitude** *n.* 感谢

H

headline* *n.* (报刊的)大字标题 *v.* 给(报道、文章)加标题;是(音乐会或演出的)主角

helicopter* *n.* 直升机

heritage* *n.* 遗产

highway* *n.* 公路,交通要道

horror* *n.* 震惊,恐惧;极其不愉快的(或可怕的)经历;恐怖故事(或电影等)

humanity** *n.* 人,人类;人性;人道,仁慈

humour(humor) *n.* 幽默,幽默感

hybrid** *n.* 杂种动物,杂交植物;混合物

I

ingredient* *n.* 成分,(尤指烹饪)原料;要素

ink* *n.* 墨水 *v.* 给……上油墨(以供印刷)

intellectual** *adj.* 智力的,脑力的;有才智的 *n.* 知识分子

invest* *v.* 投资;投入;授予,给予(权力等)

irrigation* *n.* 灌溉

K

keen* *adj.* 渴望,热切;热情的;(对……)着迷;浓厚的;激烈的

kung fu 中国功夫

L

lean* *v.* 前俯(或后仰);倚靠 *adj.* 瘦且健康的;精干的,效率高的

leap** *v.* 跳跃;突然做;骤增,剧增 *n.* 跳跃;激增

legend** *n.* 传说,传奇故事;传奇人物

lifestyle* *n.* 生活方式

lightning *n.* 闪电 *adj.* 闪电般的,飞快的

lip* *n.* 嘴唇;(容器或凹陷地方的)边,边沿

livestock* *n.* 牲畜,家畜

lost *adj.* 迷路的;丢失的;无法再找到的;弄不懂,困惑

loyal** *adj.* 忠诚的,忠实的

M

magnificent** *adj.* 壮丽的,宏伟的,值得赞扬的

mall *n.* 商场,购物广场

marine** *adj.* 海的,海产的,海生的;海上贸易的

meanwhile** *adv.* 同时;其间;(比较两方面)对比之下

metaphor** *n.* 暗喻,隐喻

migration** *n.* 迁移,移居,迁徙;(程序或硬件的)迁移,转移,(计算机系统的)改变

miracle** *n.* 奇迹,不平凡的事;极好的例子,精品

mobile *adj.* 活动的,可移动的

modernization* *n.* 现代化

modest* *adj.* 些许的,不太大(或贵/重要等)的;谦虚的

modify** *v.* 调整,稍作修改;修饰;缓和,使温和

monument* *n.* 纪念碑(或馆、堂、像等);丰碑

mutton *n.* 羊肉

mutual** *adj.* 相互的,彼此的;共同的

mystery* *n.* 奥秘;神秘的人或事物

myth** *n.* 神话,神话故事;虚构的东西,荒诞的说法

N

neutral** *adj.* 中立的,持平的,无倾向性的;中性的

numerous* *adj.* 众多的,许多的

O

obey* *v.* 服从,遵守,顺从

obstacle** *n.* 障碍;阻碍;绊脚石;障碍栅栏

offend* *v.* 得罪,冒犯;违背(人情),违反(常理),有悖于;令人不适

Olympic *adj.* 奥林匹克运动会的 *n.* (the Olympics) 奥林匹克运动会

operate *v.* 动手术;操作

orchestra** *n.* 管弦乐队

organise(organize) *v.* 组织;安排

oven *n.* 烤箱,烤炉

P

packet *n.* (商品的)小包装纸袋,小硬纸板盒;(邮政)小件包裹;一笔巨款

pagoda* *n.* 佛塔

pants* *n.* 裤子;内裤,短裤;次品,劣质品

patriotism* *n.* 爱国主义,爱国精神

penguin *n.* 企鹅

perform *v.* 表演,履行;行动

perspective** *n.* 观点;客观判断力;透视法;远景

pile* *n.* 摞,垛,沓;堆;大量 *v.* 堆放,摞起;拥挤

ping-pong *n.* 乒乓球

pizza *n.* 比萨饼,意大利饼

porridge *n.* 面糊,粥

portrait* *n.* 肖像,半身画像,半身照 *adj.* 纵向打印格式的

poverty* *n.* 贫穷,贫困;贫乏,短缺,劣质

prince/princess *n.* 王子/公主

principal** *adj.* 最重要的,主要的 *n.* 校长;主要演员

proportion** *n.* 份额;比例;倍数关系;面积,体积

prosperity** *n.* 兴旺,繁荣,成功,昌盛

puzzle** *n.* 谜,智力游戏;不解之谜 *v.* 迷惑,使困惑

pyramid* *n.* 金字塔

R

recent *adj.* 近来的,最近的

reinforce** *v.* 加强,充实,使更强烈;加固;使更强大

rejuvenate** *v.* 使年轻,使更有活力,使更新潮

relieve* *v.* 解除,减轻,缓和(不快或痛苦);缓解

religion* *n.* 宗教,宗教信仰,精神信仰

revolution* *n.* 革命;巨变;(尤指)天体运行

rhythm* *n.* 节奏,韵律,律动;规律

rival** *n.* 竞争对手 *adj.* 相互竞争的;对抗的

rough** *adj.* 艰难的,艰苦的;粗糙的,不平滑的;不确切的,粗略的;粗暴的,粗野的;不舒服的,不适的;汹涌的,风浪很大的;味道差的,涩的,刺耳的,令人难受的

S

sacrifice** *v.* & *n.* 牺牲

sauce* *n.* 调味汁,酱

scale* *n.* 规模,范围,程度;刻度;天平 *v.* 攀登,到达……顶点

scan* *v.* 扫描;细看,察看;浏览

selfish** *adj.* 自私的

semester** *n.* 学期

shell** *n.* 壳;炮弹 *v.* 炮击;给……去壳

sigh* *v.* & *n.* 叹气,叹息

slave* *n.* 奴隶

socialism *n.* 社会主义

sore *adj.* 疼痛的,酸痛的;气恼,愤慨

souvenir** *n.* 纪念物,纪念品

spacecraft* *n.* 航天(飞行)器;宇宙飞船;太空船

spicy* *adj.* 加有香料的;用香料调味的

split* *v.* 分裂,使分裂;使分开;分摊;割破;(和某人)断绝关系 *n.* 分裂;裂缝

status** *n.* 地位,身份,职位

steady* *adj.* 稳步的,持续的,匀速的

supplement** *n.* 增补(物),补充(物),添加物

symptom** *n.* 症状

T

tap *v.* 轻敲,轻拍;利用,开发 *n.* 水龙头;旋塞;轻拍,轻敲

teamwork *n.* 团队合作,协同工作

teenage *adj.* 十几岁的(指 13 至 19 岁);青少年的

tent *n.* 帐篷

theirs *pron.* 他们的,她们的,它们的

throat *n.* 喉咙

tomb* *n.* 坟墓,冢

transfer* *v.* (使)转移,搬迁

transition** *n.* 过渡;转变;变革;变迁

tropical** *adj.* 热带的,来自热带的,产于热带的

tunnel* *n.* 地下通道,地道,隧道

U

union* *n.* 工会;协会;联合

V

valid** *adj.* (法律上)有效的,(正式)认可的

voluntary *adj.* 自愿的;志愿的

voyage** *v.* & *n.* 航行;(尤指)航海,航天

W

web* *n.* 网,网状物

wetland* *n.* 湿地

wolf *n.* 狼 *v.* 大口地快吃,狼吞虎咽

Y

yield** *v.* 屈服,让步;出产(作物);产生(收益、效益等);(给大路上的车辆)让路 *n.* 产量,产出,利润