



2022-01-13顾轶洋英语个人组卷1

知识点讲解 1小题



二十一年前，我的丈夫给了我Sam，一只八周大的雪纳瑞犬(schnauzer)，以帮助减轻我们对女儿的失去。Sam和我在接下来的几年里发展了一种非常特殊的纽带。

在某一点上，我的丈夫和我决定搬到新泽西的一个新家。我们的邻居，他的猫最近生了小猫，问我们是否想要一只。我们对Sam的嫉妒以及他如何处理他的地盘(turf)被入侵感到有点担心，但我们决定冒险。

我们挑了一只灰色、活泼的小球。她跑来跑去追逐想象中的老鼠和松鼠，并从桌子跳到椅子，眨眼的功夫，所以我们给她取名闪电。

起初，Sam和闪电都非常谨慎地对待彼此并保持距离。但慢慢地，闪电开始跟随Sam——上楼，下楼，进厨房。后来，当他们睡觉时，它总是在一起；当他们吃饭时，它总是在旁边。当我把其中一个带出去时，另一个总是在门口等待我回来。那是它一直以来的方式。

然后，没有任何警告，Sam被诊断出患有弱心。我别无选择，只能让他安乐死。痛苦与我所经历过的相比微不足道。这次，没有Sam为闪电打招呼，也没有办法解释她为什么永远见不到她的朋友。

在接下来的日子里，闪电看起来心碎。我可以看到她眼中的失望，每当有人打开前门，或者希望她听到狗的叫声。

有一天，当我走进客厅时，我碰巧看到闪电正躺在Sam的复制品(复制品)旁边，她是我们几年前买的，一只手臂环绕着雕像的脖子，心满意足地睡着她最好的朋友。

(1) What does the underlined word “apprehensive” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Shocked.
- B. Curious.
- C. Worried.
- D. Eager.

(2) How did Sam get along with Lightning at first?

- A. Lightning followed Sam everywhere it went.
- B. They fought with each other fiercely.
- C. They kept a certain distance from each other.
- D. Sam was unfriendly to Lightning.

(3) What can we infer from the text?

- A. Lightning knew Sam had died.
- B. Sam means a lot to Lightning.
- C. We took Lightning home to accompany Sam.
- D. Sam came back to stay with Lightning again.

(4) What can be the best title of the text?

- A. The Friendship between Sam and Lightning
- B. The Coming of Sam and Lightning
- C. The Death of Sam to Lightning
- D. The Importance of Sam to Us



阅读理解 3小题

2. (2018·全国2卷·高考) 顾轶洋 15021818117

Summer Activities

Students should read the list with their parents/careers, and select two activities they would like to do. Forms will be available in school and online for them to indicate their choices and return to school. Before choices are finalised, parents/careers will be asked to sign to confirm their child's choices.

①Activity: Outdoor Adventure (OUT)

Description: Take yourself out of your comfort zone for a week, discover new personal qualities, and learn new skills. You will be able to take part in a number of activities from canoeing to wild camping on Dartmoor. Learn rock climbing and work as a team, and enjoy the great outdoor environment.

Member of staff: Mr. Clemens

Cost: £140

②Activity: WWI Battlefields and Paris (WBP)

Description: On Monday we travel to London. After staying overnight in London, we travel on Day 2 to northern France to visit the World War I battlefields. On Day 3 we cross into Belgium. Thursday sees us make the short journey to Paris where we will visit Disneyland Paris park, staying until late to see the parade and the fireworks. Our final day, Friday, sees us visit central Paris and tour the main sights.

Member of staff: Mrs. Milson

Cost: £425

③Activity: Crafty Foxes (CRF)

Description: Four days of product design centred around textiles. Making lovely objects using recycled and made materials. Bags, cushions and decorations...Learn skills and leave with modern and unusual textiles.

Member of staff: Mrs. Goode

Cost: £30



④Activity: Potty about Potter (POT)

Description: Visit Warner Bros Studio, shop stop to buy picnic, stay overnight in an approved Youth Hostel in Streatley-on-Thames, guided tour of Oxford to see the film locations, picnic lunch outside Oxford's Christchurch, boating on the River Cherwell through the University Parks, before heading back to Exeter.

Member of staff: Miss Drake

Cost: £150

(1) Which activity will you choose if you want to go camping?

- A. OUT.
- B. WBP.
- C. CRF.
- D. POT.

(2) What will the students do on Tuesday with Mrs. Wilson?

- A. Travel to London.
- B. See a parade and fireworks.
- C. Tour central Paris.
- D. Visit the WWI battlefields.

(3) How long does Potty about Potter last?

- A. Two days.
- B. Four days.
- C. Five days.
- D. One week.

3. (2019·全国2卷·高考) 顾轶洋 15021818117

Bacteria are an annoying problem for astronauts. The microorganisms (微生物) from our bodies grow uncontrollably on surfaces of the International Space Station, so astronauts spend hours cleaning them up each week. How is NASA overcoming this very tiny big problem? It's turning to a bunch of high school kids. But not just any kids. It depending on NASA HUNCH high school class, like the one science teachers Gene Gordon and Donna Himmelberg lead at Fairport High School in Fairport, New York.

HUNCH is designed to connect high school classrooms with NASA engineers. For the past two years, Gordon's students have been studying ways to kill bacteria in zero gravity, and



they think they're close to a solution (解决方案). "We don't give the students any breaks. They have to do it just like NASA engineers," says Florence Gold, a project manager.

"There are no tests," Gordon says. "There is no graded homework. There almost are no grades, other than 'Are you working towards your goal?' Basically, it's 'I've got to produce this product and then, at the end of year, present it to NASA.' Engineers come and really do an in-person review, and...it's not a very nice thing at time. It's a hard business review of your product."

Gordon says the HUNCH program has an impact (影响) on college admissions and practical life skills. "These kids are so absorbed in their studies that I just sit back. I don't teach." And that annoying bacteria? Gordon says his students are emailing daily with NASA engineers about the problem, readying a workable solution to test in space.

(1) What do we know about the bacteria in the International Space Station?

- A. They are hard to get rid of.
- B. They lead to air pollution.
- C. They appear different forms.
- D. They damage the instruments.

(2) What is the purpose of the HUNCH program?

- A. To strengthen teacher-student relationships.
- B. To sharpen students' communication skills.
- C. To allow students to experience zero gravity.
- D. To link space technology with school education

(3) What do the NASA engineers do for the students in the program?

- A. Check their product.
- B. Guide project designs
- C. Adjust work schedules.
- D. Grade their homework.

(4) What is the best title for the text?

- A. NASA: The Home of Astronauts.
- B. Space: The Final Homework Frontier.
- C. Nature: An Outdoor Classroom.



D. HUNCH: A College Admission Reform.

4. (2019 · 河北保定 · 高考一模) 🐼🐼🐼🐼🐼 顾轶洋 15021818117

The blue planet is going green. Since the 1980s, satellite images have shown that leafy cover across the globe has grown by 2.3 percent per decade. A new study, published on February 11 in Nature Sustainability, helps explain why. One main driver is the “fertilization (施肥) effect”, brought about by humans burning fossil fuels. As CO₂ increases in the atmosphere, this increases photosynthesis (光合作用) — as long as water, light, and nutrients are not limited. When plants take up more of the gas, they produce more food and new leaves.

But researchers also found another cause for the change in color: planting more crops and trees. China and India, the two most populous countries on Earth, have contributed about a third of the greening seen since 2000, mainly in the form of forests and farms.

In this most recent paper, scientists at Boston University took a closer look at this greening trend. They used data from NASA’s Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (光谱辐射计), or MODIS, which uses advanced satellite technology to document the Earth’s surface on a near-daily basis. From 2000 to 2017, the researchers looked at the change in greenness in plant-covered regions, including croplands, forests, and grasslands.

The satellite data showed that globally, one-third of plant-covered areas are greening, while only five percent are browning. “Human land use management in many regions is more important than those indirect factors [of climate change and CO₂ fertilization],” says Chi Chen, lead author of the study. “China and India, two developing countries, contribute the most in the increase in leaf area.” According to the study, the two nations contributed more greening relative to their plant-covered area than other countries.

While only 6.6 percent of the world’s vegetated area is in China, the country is responsible for 25 percent of the increase in global greening. The study found that most of China’s greening occurred in its forests, with croplands also contributing.

(1) How is the text mainly organized?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. By listing facts and data. | B. By making contrast. |
| C. By giving examples. | D. By displaying time order. |

(2) What does Chi Chen think is the direct factor of the global greening?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Humans burning fossil fuels. | B. Humans planting. |
| C. The CO ₂ fertilization. | D. The climate change. |

(3) According to the study, what contributes most to the increase of global greening?

- A. China’s forests and grasslands.
- B. India’s forests and farmlands.
- C. China’s and India’s grasslands and croplands.
- D. China’s and India’s forests and croplands.

(4) What can be the best title for the text?

- A. A New Study on Earth
- B. The Change in Greenness on Earth
- C. Why Our Blue Planet Is Getting Greener?
- D. Who Is Responsible for the Increase in Global Greening?

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完形填空 2小题

5. (醍醐灌顶·上海)  顾轶洋 15021818117





6. (醍醐灌顶·上海) 顾轶洋 15021818117

Computer hackers have now got their hands on mobile phones. “A phone virus programme can _____(1) your phone do things you have no control over”, computer security experts _____(2). It might _____(3) the White house or the police. or forward your personal address book to a marketing company. Or it could simply cat into the phone's operating software, turning it _____(4) and erasing your personal information. Similar viruses have already made mobile phone owners _____(5) in Japan and Europe. Ari Hypponen, chief technical officer of a computer security company in Finland, said a virus “can get your _____(6) and send them elsewhere. And it can record your password”. Mobiles are now able to surf the Net, send emails and _____(7) software. So they are an easy target for the same hackers who have sent viruses to computers over the past decade.

“It's technically _____(8) now.”said Stephen Trilling. director of research at anti -virus software maker Symantec Corp based in the US. “If the phone is connected to the _____(9), it can be used to transmit threats and attack targets, just as any computer can.”

In Japan, if you opened a certain email message on your mobile, it would cause the phone to repeatedly dial the national emergency number. So phone operators had to cancel emergency calls until the fault was removed. In Europe. mobiles' short message service, or SMS, has been used to send codes that could damage phones. Mobile users can _____(10) viruses, of course, by sticking to their traditional phones without Web links, some experts said.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| (1) A. get | B. force | C. make | D. damage |
| (2) A. speak | B. talk | C. tell | D. say |
| (3) A. lead | B. cause | C. control | D. call |
| (4) A. off | B. out | C. down | D. on |
| (5) A. interested | B. angry | C. excited | D. terrified |
| (6) A. messages | B. passages | C. news | D. information |
| (7) A. make | B. destroy | C. download | D. develop |
| (8) A. possible | B. impossible | C. useful | D. valuable |
| (9) A. computer | B. television | C. Internet | D. radio |
| (10) A. copy | B. attack | C. avoid | D. recognize |



知识点讲解【答案】

1. 【答案】CCBA

2. 【答案】ADA

3. 【答案】ADAB

4. 【答案】ABDC

5. 【答案】CABBC ADCDB

6. 【答案】CDCAD ACACC

阅读理解【答案】

完形填空【答案】