

语法填空

(一)

(2025年浦东新区一模)

Reluctant influencers

When I started posting videos regularly to grow my on-camera video-coaching business, a friend asked me, “Are you trying to be an influencer?” I hesitated at the question.

The word “influencer” (1) _____ (coin) in the 1600s now has become associated with faint negative implications. We’ve all heard of celebrities being accused of “trying too hard”. And perhaps that’s what’s happening to business people as well. My concern as a marketer is that real business people (2) _____ could gain a lot from social media are avoiding the label “influencer” so much that they are hiding entirely. Hiding from the camera is hiding from clients.

As I continued to create and post videos, I noticed that the number of my audience was twice (3) _____ of the previous month, and likes were rising. It was then that I realized I was using my platform to make a difference in people’s lives. No longer was I worried about what it meant or (4) _____ others perceived it. I had found my own way to connect with people on a more personal level and make a positive impact. That was what (5) _____ (count).

Pat Flynn, founder of Smart Passive Income, has no issue with (6) _____ (call) an influencer. He feels, (7) _____ people are watching, it’s important to set a good example in your behavior. He adds that he doesn’t take that responsibility lightly because he is able to help people (8) _____ the things he does in the example.

(9) _____ (break) free from this prejudice, remember why you are on social media. It is not called private media. Never (10) _____ (keep) yourselves blocked by a label. Showing up on camera can be the most efficient and effective way to build credibility and leads online.

(二)

(2025年闵行一模)

I moved to a new city and took a job in marketing. (1) _____ I initially felt uncertain about whether the marketing job was right for me, I soon realized it didn’t fulfill my need for purpose. I enjoyed doing things I found meaningful. As the months passed, I felt it just wasn’t (2) _____ me. I needed to find a way out.

A job advertisement for an editor for a new youth magazine came at exactly the right time. I applied and was

successful. My role was (3) _____ (help) teams of young people edit their content and help them with their work, which involved (4) _____ (guide) them through the editing process and providing support for their tasks. I (5) _____ (assume) the magazine would be a mixture of games and boring reviews, so I was surprised when one of the first pieces written was about social welfare. Finally, I found something I was interested in.

I felt a change in me straight away. I had a purpose again, when days (6) _____ (lose) to discussing hot topics and reading the words of their strong and opinionated voices. (7) _____ (invest) in their world, I could see myself making a difference to the team's writing ability. As our website hits increased and the work shifted to reflect (8) _____ our audiences wanted, I developed a greater understanding of what young people might want to read.

The biggest change the job brought, though, was to my well-being. It is rare that you find (9) _____ in a job you love, one that you are happy to go into each day. I was growing in this creative environment, inspired by the talented young people (10) _____ careers I was helping to further. Now, I realize that there are jobs that will keep you happy, energetic, and inspired.

(三)

(2025年普陀区一模)

Why Has the Great Wall Preserved So Well?

The Great Wall, a symbol of ancient civilization, stretches across northern China. Despite its grandeur, (1) _____ remains today is only a part of its former self, due to the wear and damage caused by time and nature.

However, a recent discovery reveals that nature (2) _____ might be playing a crucial role in preserving this historical wonder. Thin layers of bacteria and other organisms, known as biocrusts, have been considered (3) _____ (protect)sections of the Great Wall, sheltering it from wind and rain, and other destructive elements.

A study published in *Science Advances* highlights the significant role these "living skins" play in conserving this ancient architectural marvel. (4) _____ advances in technology and research, scientists are now exploring the potential of cultivating new biocrusts to prevent further degradation of the Wall.

Nichole Barger, an ecologist, praises the study as "innovative and creative", noting that the protective effects of biocrusts(5) _____ (gain)increasing recognition in recent years. It is acknowledged that dryland ecosystems(6) _____ (stabilize)and soil erosion(侵 蚀)is prevented by these biological layers.

(7) _____ the more famous sections of the Great Wall are constructed from stones or bricks, other parts were

built using packed soil. Yet, the same packed soils can also host biocrusts, (8) _____ cover about 12% of the Earth's land surface, particularly in dry regions like northern China. These biocrusts vary in form, (9) _____ (range) from thin bacterial networks to thicker layers of lichen(青苔).

Soil scientist Bo Xiao from the China Agricultural University, along with his colleagues, conducted a study to investigate the role of biocrusts in preserving the Great Wall. Their research revealed that biocrusts, primarily(10) _____ (compose) of moss or bacteria, covered more than two-thirds of the Wall's surface in the areas they examined. By studying the physical properties, they made a significant discovery.

(四)

(2025年嘉定一模)

Preserving Foods

Early humans had to rely on the environment to find food. Men hunted animals or caught fish, while women gathered fruits and roots. However, if the food was not eaten quickly, it would spoil and no longer be safe to eat. The lack of knowledge about ____1____ to preserve food made it difficult to store enough to eat later. Today, there are many preservation techniques, some of ____2____ date back thousands of years.

One of the ____3____ (early) discoveries was the use of cooling to preserve meat. Early hunters would drag large animals to caves, where they stayed cool. The meat ____4____ (store) in the cool caves could be eaten for days, even weeks, without going bad. In colder climates, the meat would freeze and last for months. These early hunters did not understand bacteria, which cause food to spoil. They didn't know that cooling and freezing slowed bacterial growth.

In warmer regions, early humans found that ____5____ (dry) food kept it from spoiling. They discovered that bacteria couldn't grow without moisture (水分). Dried meats and fruits could last for extended periods, which was essential in areas where refrigeration was not available.

____6____ humans transitioned from hunting to farming, preserving food became even more important. Farmers relied on various methods to preserve their harvests. They salted meat, smoked it over fires, and preserved vegetables in vinegar or oil. Different cultures ____7____ (develop) unique preservation techniques: Koreans made kimchi, Germans made sauerkraut, and during the winter, preserved foods were crucial ____8____ survival.

Over the centuries, the ways of preserving food advanced. In the 19th century, the canning process ____9____ (introduce). By sealing food in glass jars or metal cans and boiling them to kill bacteria, food could be

stored safely for long periods. Later, the invention of refrigeration in the 20th century revolutionized food storage, keeping food fresh for much longer.

Today, we use a combination of these methods, from freezing and canning to drying and salting, _____ 10 _____ (ensure) that food lasts longer and remains safe to eat.

(五)

(2025 年虹口一模)

How to Be Stylish While Protecting the Environment

Despite the huge numbers of people who care about the environment and love clothes, there is a basic conflict about being green and being fashionable. This is because the fashion industry depends on a constant stream of ever-changing trends, _____ 1 _____ means you have to keep consuming. However, buying _____ 2 _____ awful lot of things that you don't need, in this case new clothes, is harmful to the environment. Even so, there are still some measures you can take to achieve _____ 3 _____ of the goals.

Firstly, rather than base your choice of clothes on _____ 4 _____ the fashion industry says you should, choose your own look. If you do this, you'll look a lot more like an individual, and probably _____ 5 _____ (genuinely) stylish. It does not require any sense of style _____ 6 _____ (copy) the looks in fashion magazines but developing your own certainly does. You'll find that you buy fewer clothes _____ 7 _____ they aren't going in and out of fashion every week, and this helps the environment.

Some people think that another way of achieving this is to buy only natural materials, like cotton. But the production of some plant-based materials involves the use of enormous quantities of *pesticides* (杀虫剂). In fact, cotton is an especially dirty crop, with methods _____ 8 _____ (use) in its production which can destroy the local environment. If you want to avoid adding to soil and water pollution in this manner, simply _____ 9 _____ (choose) organic materials.

In the end, what you wear is your choice and no one would suggest that this should not be a free choice. But we hope that, _____ 10 _____ (read) this, you will be aware of the impact your choices may have on the health of our planet.

(六)

(2025 年长宁一模)

The benefits of container gardening

Do you love gardening, but you don't have a yard? If that's the case, _____ 1 _____ (take) container gardening

into consideration. This method involves 2 (grow) plants in pots and containers rather than in the ground. Container gardening is a great way to grow flowers, herbs, vegetables, fruit trees and more. There are many advantages to this gardening method.

To begin with, you don't need much space. A roof or any other outdoor area that receives direct sunlight will work. In fact, a sunny, indoor kitchen windowsill(窗沿) is perfect for a few small plants, 3 gives you easy access to herbs and vegetables as you prepare meals. The key is to choose a spot that receives a good deal of sunlight.

Unless they're too big or heavy, containers are portable. This allows you to move your plants inside if necessary. Or you can move your plants into the shade 4 extremely hot days. Containers allow you to place your plants 5 they'll grow best.

With containers, you're almost certain 6 (fill) them with productive soil. Using a good bag of potting soil that contains the necessary nutrients for your plants is best. Here's an important tip: Once 7 (stuff), large containers can get heavy. Therefore, it's best to put them at a proper place before filling them.

One of the greatest benefits of container gardening is that little or no weeding 8 (require). For plants in the ground, weeding is sometimes a daily or weekly requirement.

People also love the fact that almost 9 can be used as a container. You don't need expensive pots for containers. Wooden boxes, cans, tea kettles, old shoes and more will work. There's no end to the number of items that can be used. Just be sure to drill holes in the bottom of your containers for proper water discharge.

10 shows off your green fingers and your creativity is a container garden.

(七)

(2025年徐汇一模)

Pioneers in artificial intelligence win the Nobel Prize in physics

The 2024 Nobel Prize in physics has been awarded to John Hopfield and Geoffrey Hinton. They are known for their fundamental discoveries in machine learning, 1 paved the way for how artificial intelligence is used today.

Machine learning differs from traditional software. The software receives data, which is processed according to a clear description, and 2 (produce) the results. In machine learning, the computer learns by example,

enabling it to tackle problems that are too complicated 3 (manage) by step-by-step instructions.

Hinton and Hopfield 4 (credit) with using tools from physics to advance basic research in the field. In 1982, Hopfield developed a model of neural (神经的) networks, today known as the Hopfield network, to describe how the brain recalls memories when 5 (feed) partial information, similar to the method your brain uses to remember a word on the tip of your tongue.

Geoff Hinton and colleagues further developed the Hopfield network. To do that, Hinton used statistical physics, based on an equation invented by the nineteenth century physicist Ludwig Boltzmann, creating a “Boltzmann machine.” It can learn—not from instructions, but from 6 (give) examples. A trained Boltzmann machine can recognize familiar traits (特质) in information it has not previously seen. Imagine meeting a friend’s brother or sister, and you can immediately see that they 7 be related. In a similar way, the Boltzmann machine can recognize an entirely new example 8 it belongs to a category found in the training material.

Hinton has also urged caution around the technology. Hinton quit his job as a vice president last year at a tech giant. He said he left because he wanted to be able to share his concerns about the risks of artificial intelligence without worrying 9 it would mean for his employer.

“One of the ways in which these systems might escape control is by writing their own computer code to modify 10,” Hinton said in a 2023 interview. “That’s something we need to seriously worry about.”

(八)

(2025年杨浦一模)

Silent Book Club

Two dozen people gathered in a cozy café-bookstore in Minnesota, chatting and laughing with those seated beside them. After ten minutes, the room 1 (fall) quiet. Then people opened their books and began to read.

2 most book clubs, the Silent Book Club’s Minneapolis chapter doesn’t require members to read a specific book. The setup is simple: Bring whatever book you happen 3 (read) currently. Quietly read that book for 45 minutes. Then share a bit about the book with others.

The clubs attract introverts, bookworms and rebels who resist the idea of spending precious reading time on a book 4 else selected for them. “I hated assigned reading in school,” said Kortney Webster, 5 member of this club since it started in 2019, shaking her head. “Whenever I see the books 6 (recommend) on the reading list, I can’t help but turn away from them.” Across the table from her was Matt Streit, who

launched the Minneapolis chapter of 7 has become a global phenomenon.

Streit had heard a radio story about the founder of the first silent book club, with 8 contact was immediately established. Inspired by the founder's vision, Streit decided to initiate his own chapter of the club. Fortunately, his club, though 9 (found) only a year ago, has now over 100 regulars. It has grown organically, attracting media attention and generating buzz on social media without any paid advertising.

As Streit has emphasized, the club is for everyone and now it is organized regularly 10
 those who are shy can seek a balance of privacy and socialization.

(九)

(2025 年静安一模)

Essential oils are extremely concentrated versions of oily substance that plants produce 1 (attract) pollinators (传粉昆虫). They may be natural, but that doesn't mean they're always healthy or good for everyone.

2 the essential oil is so popular on the cosmetics market is not known. Some people credit its appeal 3 its pleasant smell. But one thing is for sure. Essential oils don't cure cancer and there's no solid evidence that they do much of anything else for health.

But people who love essential oils often say that there's an oil for everything. They claim these oils can be useful in a variety of ways. Since long ago, Atlanta Institute for Aromatherapy 4 (collect) examples of people harmed by essential oils, in an effort to convince oil fans that these things are not always harmless and 5 be treated seriously.

In their injury report, people said they got skin burns 6 they used the oils in harmless-sounding ways. One woman got blisters (泡) on her back after putting a few drops of sweet orange oil in her bath water. Another applied an oil mixture behind the ears, 7 seemed to cause burning.

Some oils, especially 8 from citrus (柑橘属的) plants, can cause burns and blisters by sensitizing skin to the sun. Others hurt skin directly. And 9 (mix) oils with water, which is suggested by many, seldom helps to reduce the harm. Saddest of all are the stories of people who adopted oils as a treatment for skin problems, only to find the condition worsened.

Therefore, some oils may be safe for skin, when appropriately 10 (apply). To protect you from any unexpected harm, a tryout is always recommended.

(十)

(2025年金山一模)

Frybread

In one version of his 1996 song “Frybread”, rock artist Keith Secola sang: “You can’t do much with sugar, flour, lard and salt. But you can add one fundamental ingredient: love.” Since its creation in the 1800s, the subject of Secola’s song, frybread, 1 (become) a culturally significant comfort food within local communities across Canada and America.

The taste, colour and size of these fried dough (生面团) discs differ across the continent, with each family and community adding their own touch. One online comment says, “Your mom’s or your aunt’s frybread 2 never be made by anyone else in the world.” 3 the variety, most versions have a few things in common. The basic ingredients are flour, baking powder or soda, and salt, 4 are mixed together into a dough ball using water, milk or buttermilk. After letting it rise, the ball 5 (divide) into pieces, rolled into discs and then fried until bubbly, golden and crispy.

Even though widely loved, there is no denying that the treat is heavily loaded with calories — one piece of 500 calories and 20 grams of fat. Besides, it is also a painful symbol of survival. One origin story says the bread was first made by the Diné. In 1864, the Diné were forced to leave their traditional homeland in eastern Arizona and western New Mexico and walk the nearly 500-kilometre journey, 6 (know) as the Long Walk. Hundreds of them died of starvation along the way. 7 among the cheap ingredients, was given to them by the U.S. government as daily rations was wheat flour previously unknown to them. As the legend goes, the Diné fried the often spoiled flour to kill off parasites (寄生虫).

Today, a food-valuing movement, 8 (aim) to bring back traditional diets, is booming. However, the diets don’t include frybread. “There is no oral tradition 9 (teach) about frybread,” wrote Devon A. Mihesuah, a historian as well as a professor at the University of Kansas.

10 the future holds for frybread, it will always stand as proof to the adaptability of those native communities. As an enduring food, frybread has demonstrated its lasting significance.

(十一)

(2025年奉贤一模)

The Best Music to Boost Productivity

How many times have you put on your headphones to help you concentrate on your tasks? Various studies have tried to address the question of 1 music in the workplace can be helpful or not. The short answer seems to be yes, but it depends on the job and the music.

In one study, machine operators at a clothes manufacturer became 2 (productive) when they listened to relaxing music; the researchers therefore suggested trying music with a faster pace instead. However, in another study 3 (conduct) among surgeons who operated on patients while listening to classical music, it showed that they were both faster and more accurate in performance. In this case, the researchers advised against high pace or loud music 4 it could be distracting.

According to some scientists, no matter what task you're engaged in, lyrics in music 5 negatively impact your attention. However, if 6 (listen) to lyric-less or classical tunes annoys you, you're probably not going to be very productive, so it ultimately depends on your personal preference.

There might be a link between "emotional use" of music at work and performance, too. Essentially, if your mood improves, so does your work. To some extent, then, you may be best off playing music 7 makes you happy. Interestingly, though, one 2023 study, which surveyed 244 people who listened to music at work, revealed no benefit when music 8 (use) for cognitive thinking or just played in the background.

But if you're just here for the best tracks 9 (boost) your productivity, we've got some recommendations for you. The top three songs most often included in work-related Spotify lists 10 (be): "Drops of Jupiter" (Train), "Dreams" (Fleetwood Mac) and "Don't Stop Believin'" (Journey). Integrate these songs into your workday and experience the boost in productivity they can provide.

(十二)

(2025年黄浦区一模)

The Ancient Philosophy Behind The Sign

The Sign, a 28-minute episode of the kids TV show has been hotly anticipated—and its story is a deep reflection on change.

The much-loved Australian cartoon about Bluey, a seven-year-old blue dog has been a worldwide phenomenon since it 1 (launch) back in 2018. Alongside more genuinely laugh-out-loud moments than in most high-time comedies, it contains more serious elements too, such as brief introductions of parenting situations 2 will be painfully familiar to any guardians or caregivers, as well as inferences to fateful life events 3 death and marriage. It's exploring an adult world with the joyous, surreal excitement of childhood.

4 viewers won't have predicted will be how much this episode draws from Taoist philosophy. It is an ancient Chinese belief system based on trying 5 (exist) in harmony with the universe. When Bluey sadly tells her classmates she's moving away, her teacher Calypso reads a story 6 (call) *The Farmer*. The story

follows a series of events happening, and each time, the neighbours tell the farmer that it's "good luck" or "bad luck". Every time, the farmer simply replies to each situation, "We'll see". "Is it a happy or sad ending?" asks Bluey afterwards. "Both," says Calypso. "I don't understand," says Bluey. "Everything will work out the way that 7 is supposed to, Bluey," she replies.

The story is actually an old tale that first originated in the *Huainanzi*, an ancient Chinese text 8 (date) back to 139 BC, and it reminds people that we have no control or no real way of knowing whether events that happen to us 9 (be) "good" or "bad". 10 we are open to change and trust that things will work out for the best, we are sure to make it.

(十三)

(2025 年松江一模)

Kung Fu — Always a Draw

Andrew Konde, a second-year student at Kenya's Strathmore University, was inspired to start learning *kung fu*, or martial arts, as a child after watching movies. But 1 began as an after-school activity has become a lifestyle for the student, who is now the chairman of the university's Titan Martial Arts club.

As a child, Konde was fascinated by the skills of martial arts heroes like Jackie Chan. He 2 (accept) by Strathmore University in 2022 and his interest in *kung fu* received a boost upon joining the martial arts club. Through hard work, he rose to become the club's chairman and has had the honor of leading his team to wins at several martial arts championships, including the 2022 All-Africa University Games, 3 they emerged as the second-best overall team.

"*Kung fu* promotes better health, 4 (improve) flexibility, and higher self-respect. These are essential qualities for a happier, longer life. That's why I love it," Konde said.

Konde has also earned silver and bronze(铜) medals in local *kung fu* competitions since he began practicing 5. He sees 2023 as the highlight of his *kung fu* journey, after 6 (declare) to be one of Kenya's top competitors in the featherweight category.

Kung fu 7 (originate) in China and is a key part of its traditional culture. It has now grown in popularity in Kenya, particularly 8 school-age children. They find it interesting 9 it keeps them in shape, and teaches them self-defense and self-control.

Kevin Obonyo, an economics lecturer and *kung fu* instructor at Strathmore University, said the growing enthusiasm for *kung fu* across Africa 10 be owed to the strengthening of China-Africa relations

solidified through projects like the Belt and Road Initiative.

(十四)

(2025 年青浦一模)

Washing Fruit Before Eating doesn't Remove Pesticides (杀虫剂)

Do you wash fruit before putting it into your mouth? If your answer is yes, the following news may well be (1) _____ (disappoint) to you. Using specific imaging technology to see (2) _____ pesticides affected apples, scientists found distribution of pesticides in the apple skin and flesh layers, confirming that the pesticides pass through the skin layer into the flesh layer, according to a report published recently in America.

“Thus, the risk of pesticide intake from fruits cannot be avoided by simple washing other than peeling, which means taking the skin off fruits.” The study’s authors said they were not looking to scare (3) _____ about the presence of pesticides in their food, but they want to provide guidance on how to avoid them. This study, (4) _____ (situate) within the expansive research area of food safety, attempts to provide consumers with health guidance,” said Dongdong Ye, professor at Anhui Agricultural University and study author.

(5) _____ _____ bringing up unnecessary anxiety, the research assumes that peeling can effectively wipe out nearly all pesticide left. This contrasts with the practice of washing, which (6) _____ (recommend) frequently. As the report says, “traditional fruit-cleaning operations cannot wholly remove pesticides,” but “considering that the flesh layer lost during peeling was a great deal (7) _____ (large) than 0.03mm, we believe that the peeling operation can effectively avoid the dangers of pesticides in the fruit’s skin (8) _____ _____ the probability of taking in pesticides can be reduced.”

According to the most recent report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, “before allowing a pesticide (9) _____ (use) on a food product, the Environmental Protection Agency sets limits on how much of the pesticide may be used on food during growing, processing, and storage, and how much can remain on the food (10) _____ reaches the consumer.”

(十五)

(2025 年崇明一模)

Report: Harmful Waste Creation Set to Increase

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said in a report that public waste creation will greatly increase by 2050. The rise will cause hundreds of billions of dollars of damage through biodiversity loss, climate

change, and deadly pollution, UNEP reports.

UNEP's Global Waste Management Outlook 2024 says worldwide waste creation would greatly increase (1) ____ governments take urgent preventative measures.

Damage (2) ____ (cause) by the growing waste would account for about \$443 billion of the total cost.

The report, called *Beyond an Age of Waste: Turning Rubbish into a Resource*, (3) ____ (release) during the U.N. Environment Assembly in Kenya early this week. The writers argue that humanity (4) ____ (move) backwards over the past ten years. They say humans are creating more waste, more pollution, and more climate changing gases.

Waste prevention measures and improved waste treatment could reduce those costs, the report said. But it notes, there are major barriers (5) ____ such reforms.

Negotiators are working toward an agreement (6) ____ (deal) with the especially damaging and dangerous pollution from plastics. They are beginning a fourth round of talks in April. UNEP Executive Director Inger Andersen said she is hopeful they will complete the agreement by the end of this year.

Environmentalists and *fossil fuel* (化石燃料) producers continue to disagree about the terms of the agreement. They especially dispute (7) ____ the deal should center on reducing plastics production or increasing recycling and reuse.

“There is an interest, especially among the countries (8) ____ are producing raw *polymer* (聚合物), but as I keep telling them, this is not an anti-plastic agreement,” Andersen told the reporters, (9) ____ (note) there would still be a need for plastics in vehicles and medical equipment.

Andersen said (10) ____ she hopes is that no groups would work to block progress on the agreement, but instead “find a way forward that actually takes into account the fact that we are drowning in plastic.”

(十六)

(2025 年宝山一模)

In the heart of the city where towering buildings go up into the sky, firefighters spring into action. Within 60 seconds of hearing a bell ring, they (1) ____ (dress) and rushing toward the chaos of a high-rise on fire. They have to head inside, knowing that floors could collapse under them and ceilings could fall on their heads. One wrong decision (2) ____ mean death.

Who would sign up for a job like that? Ask firefighter Sam Telfer. He used to sit in a high-rise office of a software company in San Diego, California. Now he is trained (3) ____ (break) into rooms full of blinding smoke and terrible heat and come up with a rescue strategy.

"I wanted to be on my feet (4) ____ (much), working with my hands, learning new and practical skills and having a job that varied day by day. "That's quite an understatement to describe a career (5) ____ requires you to keep a cool head while attacking a fire. But Telfer says that flames and nerves can be conquered in the same way: continuous physical and mental training.

Telfer was a runner in college, but nowadays he builds up his lung capacity for life-threatening conditions instead of races. He might climb hundreds of steps, wearing 34 kilograms of *gear* (装备), including oxygen tanks. He may carry unconscious victims to safety. No matter what he does, he must control his breathing. Panic will only waste his (6) ____ (limit) air supply.

His survival (7) ____ (depend) on more than physical fitness. Firefighters must have extensive mental preparation. Between disasters, they study a wide range of subjects such as emergency medicine, structural design and chemical reactions. They practice quickly (8) ____ (assess) the changing conditions of a fire. "It is (9) ____ we love the job," Telfer says. "We are constantly learning."

Going from being a software specialist to a first responder was quite a shift for Telfer. Never could he have imagined the challenges he would face. But he says, "Not once have I ever felt that it was not the right job for me." Danger might be waiting (10) ____ he heads to work each day. But his body and mind are trained to stay calm, even in the *roar* (咆哮) of a big fire.

语法填空

(一)

(2025年浦东新区一模)

Reluctant influencers

When I started posting videos regularly to grow my on-camera video-coaching business, a friend asked me, “Are you trying to be an influencer?” I hesitated at the question.

The word “influencer” (1)_____ (coin) in the 1600s now has become associated with faint negative implications. We’ve all heard of celebrities being accused of “trying too hard”. And perhaps that’s what’s happening to business people as well. My concern as a marketer is that real business people (2)_____ could gain a lot from social media are avoiding the label “influencer” so much that they are hiding entirely. Hiding from the camera is hiding from clients.

As I continued to create and post videos, I noticed that the number of my audience was twice (3)_____ of the previous month, and likes were rising. It was then that I realized I was using my platform to make a difference in people’s lives. No longer was I worried about what it meant or (4)_____ others perceived it. I had found my own way to connect with people on a more personal level and make a positive impact. That was what (5)_____ (count).

Pat Flynn, founder of Smart Passive Income, has no issue with (6)_____ (call) an influencer. He feels, (7)_____ people are watching, it’s important to set a good example in your behavior. He adds that he doesn’t take that responsibility lightly because he is able to help people (8)_____ the things he does in the example.

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参考答案

1.coined	2.who/that	3. that	4.how	5.counted
6. being called	7. because/as/since	8. through	9.To break	10. keep

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇议论文, 主要讲述了人们对“网红”一词存在偏见, 而一些人打破这种偏见, 利用社交媒体平台发挥积极影响, 呼吁大家不要被标签阻碍, 要利用好社交媒体展现自己, 建立信誉并拓展业务。

【1 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: “网红”这个词在 17 世纪被创造出来, 如今已带有些许负面含义。空处所在部分作后置定语修饰名词 “influencer”, coin“创造 (新词语)”与 “influencer” 之间是被动关系, 且动作已完成, 所以应用过去分词形式, 故填 coined。

【2 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 作为一名营销人员, 我担心的是, 那些本可以从社交媒体中获益良多的真正的商务人士, 因为太过于回避 “网红” 这个标签, 以至于完全隐藏起来了。空处引导定语从句, 先行词是 “real business people”, 指人, 在从句中作主语, 所以应用关系代词 who/that 引导, 故填 who/that。

【3 题详解】

考查代词。句意: 随着我继续创作和发布视频, 我注意到我的观众数量是上个月的两倍, 点赞数也在上升。此处指代前面的 “the number of my audience”, 同类异物, 且用于比较结构中, 故填 that。

【4 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意: 我不再担心它意味着什么或者别人是如何看待它的。空处引导宾语从句, 作介词 about 的宾语, 且从句中缺少方式状语, 意为 “如何”, 所以应用 how 引导, 故填 how。

【5 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意: 那才是重要的。此处是描述过去的情况, 应用一般过去时, count“重要, 有价值”, 其过去式为 counted, 故填 counted。

【6 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: “智能被动收入”的创始人帕特·弗林 (Pat Flynn) 对被称为 “网红” 并不介意。空处作介词 with 的宾语, 且 call 与 “Pat Flynn” 之间是被动关系, 应用动名词的被动形式, 即 “being + 过去分词”, 故填 being called。

【7 题详解】

考查状语从句。句意: 他觉得, 因为人们在关注, 所以在自己的行为上树立好榜样很重要。根据语境可知, 益汇培优上海高中资料分享

前后句之间是因果关系, 空处引导原因状语从句, 所以应用 because/as/since 引导, 故填 because/as/since。

【8 题详解】

考查介词。句意: 他补充说, 他不会轻视这份责任, 因为他能够通过自己在例子中所做的事情来帮助人们。

结合语境可知, 此处表示“通过……方式”, 应用介词 through, 故填 through。

【9 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 要打破这种偏见, 记住你使用社交媒体的初衷。此处应用不定式作目的状语, 句首单词首字母应大写, 故填 To break。

【10 题详解】

考查祈使句。句意: 永远不要让自己被一个标签束缚住。此处是祈使句的否定形式, 应用动词原形开头, 故填 keep。

(二)

(2025 年闵行一模)

I moved to a new city and took a job in marketing. (1) _____ I initially felt uncertain about whether the marketing job was right for me, I soon realized it didn't fulfill my need for purpose. I enjoyed doing things I found meaningful. As the months passed, I felt it just wasn't (2) _____ me. I needed to find a way out.

A job advertisement for an editor for a new youth magazine came at exactly the right time. I applied and was successful. My role was (3) _____ (help) teams of young people edit their content and help them with their work, which involved (4) _____ (guide) them through the editing process and providing support for their tasks. I (5) _____ (assume) the magazine would be a mixture of games and boring reviews, so I was surprised when one of the first pieces written was about social welfare. Finally, I found something I was interested in.

I felt a change in me straight away. I had a purpose again, when days (6) _____ (lose) to discussing hot topics and reading the words of their strong and opinionated voices. (7) _____ (invest) in their world, I could see myself making a difference to the team's writing ability. As our website hits increased and the work shifted to reflect (8) _____ our audiences wanted, I developed a greater understanding of what young people might want to read.

The biggest change the job brought, though, was to my well-being. It is rare that you find (9) _____ in a job you love, one that you are happy to go into each day. I was growing in this creative environment, inspired by the talented young people (10) _____ careers I was helping to further. Now, I realize that there are jobs that will keep you happy, energetic, and inspired.

参考答案:

1.Although/Though/While 2.for 3.to help 4.guiding 5.had assumed
6.were lost 7.Invested 8.what 9.yourself/yourselves 10.whose

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了作者换工作的经历,起初从事营销工作但觉得自己不适合,后来成功应聘成为一家青年杂志的编辑,这份工作让作者重新找到了目标,也给自己的幸福感等方面带来了积极变化。

【1 题详解】

考查状语从句。句意:虽然一开始我不确定营销工作是否适合我,但我很快意识到它无法满足我对目标的需求。空处引导让步状语从句,表示“虽然,尽管”,可以用 Although/Though/While 引导,句首单词首字母大写,故填 Although/Though/While。

【2 题详解】

考查介词。句意:随着几个月过去,我觉得它不适合我。“be for sb.” 表示“适合某人”,符合语境,故填 for。

【3 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意:我的职责是帮助年轻人团队编辑他们的内容并协助他们的工作。此处用不定式作表语,来说明主语“role”的具体内容,故填 to help。

【4 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意:这涉及引导他们完成编辑流程并为他们的任务提供支持。此处作宾语,involve 后接动名词作宾语,故填 guiding。

【5 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意: 我原以为这本杂志会是游戏和无聊的评论的混合体, 所以当看到第一篇文章是关于社会福利时, 我很惊讶。“以为”这个动作发生在“惊讶”之前, 即发生在过去的过去, 应用过去完成时, 其结构为“had + 过去分词”, assume 的过去分词是 assumed, 故填 had assumed。

【6 题详解】

考查动词时态和语态。句意: 当日子都花在讨论热门话题和阅读他们那些有力且固执己见的话语上时, 我又有了目标。days 与 lose 之间是被动关系, 且描述过去的情况, 应用一般过去时的被动语态, 其结构为“was/were + 过去分词”, 主语 days 是复数, be 动词用 were, lose 的过去分词是 lost, 故填 were lost。

【7 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 投入到他们的世界中, 我能看到自己对团队的写作能力产生了影响。此处为非谓语动词作状语, invest 与主语 I 之间是被动关系, 应用过去分词形式, 句首单词首字母大写, 故填 Invested。

【8 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意: 随着我们网站的点击量增加, 工作也随之转变以反映我们的读者想要的内容, 我对年轻人可能想读的东西有了更深入的理解。空处引导宾语从句, 作 reflect 的宾语, 从句中缺少 wanted 的宾语, 指物, 应用 what 引导, 故填 what。

【9 题详解】

考查反身代词。句意: 很少有人能在自己热爱的工作中找到自我, 一份每天都乐意去做的工作。此处表示“找到自己”, 指代主语 you, 可以用 yourself (单数) 或 yourselves (复数), 故填 yourself/yourselves。

【10 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 在这个充满创意的环境中, 我在成长, 受到那些有才华的年轻人的激励, 我正在帮助他们进一步发展事业。空处引导定语从句, 先行词是“young people”, 在从句中作定语, 修饰“careers”, 应用关系代词 whose 引导, 故填 whose。

(三)

(2025 年普陀区一模)

Why Has the Great Wall Preserved So Well?

The Great Wall, a symbol of ancient civilization, stretches across northern China. Despite its grandeur, (1) _____ remains today is only a part of its former self, due to the wear and damage caused by time and nature.

However, a recent discovery reveals that nature (2) _____ might be playing a crucial role in preserving this historical wonder. Thin layers of bacteria and other organisms, known as biocrusts, have been considered (3) _____ (protect)sections of the Great Wall, sheltering it from wind and rain, and other destructive elements.

A study published in *Science Advances* highlights the significant role these "living skins" play in conserving this ancient architectural marvel. (4) _____ advances in technology and research, scientists are now exploring the potential of cultivating new biocrusts to prevent further degradation of the Wall.

Nichole Barger, an ecologist, praises the study as "innovative and creative", noting that the protective effects of biocrusts(5) _____ (gain)increasing recognition in recent years. It is acknowledged that dryland ecosystems(6) _____ (stabilize)and soil erosion(侵 蚀)is prevented by these biological layers.

(7) _____ the more famous sections of the Great Wall are constructed from stones or bricks, other parts were built using packed soil. Yet, the same packed soils can also host biocrusts, (8) _____ cover about 12%of the Earth's land surface, particularly in dry regions like northern China. These biocrusts vary in form, (9) _____ (range)from thin bacterial networks to thicker layers of lichen(青苔).

Soil scientist Bo Xiao from the China Agricultural University, along with his colleagues, conducted a study to investigate the role of biocrusts in preserving the Great Wall. Their research revealed that biocrusts, primarily(10) _____ (compose)of moss or bacteria, covered more than two-thirds of the Wall's surface in the areas they examined. By studying the physical properties, they made a significant discovery.

参考答案:

1. what 2. itself 3. to protect/to be protecting 4. With 5. have gained
6. are stabilized 7. While, Though, Although 8. which 9. ranging 10. composed

【解析】

【导语】本文围绕长城为何保存较好这一话题展开,介绍了生物结皮(biocrusts)在保护长城方面发挥的作用,以及相关研究情况等内容,展现了自然因素与长城保护之间的关联。

【1 题详解】

考查主语从句。句意: 尽管长城很雄伟,但由于时间和自然造成的磨损与破坏,如今留存下来的只是它昔
益汇培优上海高中资料分享

日面貌的一部分。“_____ remains today” 在句中作主语, 是一个主语从句, 从句中缺少主语, 表示“……的东西”, 所以用 what 引导该从句, 故填 what。

【2 题详解】

考查反身代词。句意: 然而, 最近的一项发现表明, 大自然本身可能在保护这一历史奇观方面起着至关重要的作用。此处强调大自然“自身”, 用反身代词 itself 来指代 nature 自身, 起强调作用, 故填 itself。

【3 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 被称为生物结皮的细菌和其他生物的薄层, 一直被认为能保护长城的部分地段, 使其免受风雨和其他破坏性因素的影响。“be considered to do sth.” 为固定用法, 此处可以用不定式的一般式 to protect 表示目的, 即被认为能起到保护作用; 也可用不定式的进行式 to be protecting 强调正在起着保护作用, 故填 to protect/to be protecting。

【4 题详解】

考查介词。句意: 随着技术和研究的进步, 科学家们现在正在探索培育新的生物结皮以防止长城进一步退化的潜力。“With + 名词” 构成的短语在句中作状语, 表示伴随情况, “With advances in technology and research” 意思是“随着技术和研究的进步”, 符合语境, 故填 With。

【5 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意: 生态学家尼科尔·巴格 (Nichole Barger) 称赞这项研究“具有创新性和创造性”, 并指出近年来生物结皮的保护作用得到了越来越多的认可。根据时间状语“in recent years” (近年来) 可知, 此处应用现在完成时态, 其结构为“have/has + 过去分词”, 主语“the protective effects of biocrusts” 是复数, 助动词用 have, 故填 have gained。

【6 题详解】

考查动词时态和语态。句意: 人们认识到, 旱地生态系统得到了稳定, 土壤侵蚀也被这些生物层所阻止。此处“dryland ecosystems”与“stabilize”之间是被动关系, 且描述的是客观事实, 应用一般现在时的被动语态, 其结构为“be + 过去分词”, 主语是复数, be 动词用 are, 故填 are stabilized。

【7 题详解】

考查连词。句意: 虽然长城比较著名的部分是用石头或砖块建造的, 但其他部分是用夯土建造的。此空所在句前后是让步关系, 引导让步状语从句表示“虽然、尽管”, 可以用 While、Though 或 Although, 故填 While, Though, Although。

【8 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 然而, 同样的夯土也可以滋生生物结皮, 它们覆盖了地球陆地表面约 12% 的面积, 特别是在中国北方等干旱地区。先行词是“biocrusts”, 关系代词 which 引导非限定性定语从句, 在从句

中作主语, 指代先行词, 故填 *which*。

【9 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 这些生物结皮的形态各异, 从薄薄的细菌网络到较厚的地衣层不等。“These biocrusts”与“range”之间是主动关系, 此处用现在分词 *ranging* 作伴随状语, 补充说明生物结皮在形态方面的情况, 故填 *ranging*。

【10 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 中国农业大学的土壤科学家肖波和他的同事们进行了一项研究, 以调查生物结皮在保护长城方面的作用。他们的研究显示, 在他们所考察的区域内, 主要由苔藓或细菌组成的生物结皮覆盖了长城表面的三分之二以上。“be composed of”表示“由……组成”, 此处用过去分词短语“composed of moss or bacteria”作后置定语, 修饰“biocrusts”, 相当于“which are composed of moss or bacteria”, 故填 *composed*。

(四)

(2025 年嘉定一模)

Preserving Foods

Early humans had to rely on the environment to find food. Men hunted animals or caught fish, while women gathered fruits and roots. However, if the food was not eaten quickly, it would spoil and no longer be safe to eat. The lack of knowledge about 1 to preserve food made it difficult to store enough to eat later. Today, there are many preservation techniques, some of 2 date back thousands of years.

One of the 3 (early) discoveries was the use of cooling to preserve meat. Early hunters would drag large animals to caves, where they stayed cool. The meat 4 (store) in the cool caves could be eaten for days, even weeks, without going bad. In colder climates, the meat would freeze and last for months. These early hunters did not understand bacteria, which cause food to spoil. They didn't know that cooling and freezing slowed bacterial growth.

In warmer regions, early humans found that 5 (dry) food kept it from spoiling. They discovered that bacteria couldn't grow without moisture (水分). Dried meats and fruits could last for extended periods, which was essential in areas where refrigeration was not available.

6 humans transitioned from hunting to farming, preserving food became even more important. Farmers relied on various methods to preserve their harvests. They salted meat, smoked it over fires, and preserved vegetables in vinegar or oil. Different cultures 7 (develop) unique preservation techniques:

Koreans made kimchi, Germans made sauerkraut, and during the winter, preserved foods were crucial _____ 8 _____ survival.

Over the centuries, the ways of preserving food advanced. In the 19th century, the canning process _____ 9 _____ (introduce). By sealing food in glass jars or metal cans and boiling them to kill bacteria, food could be stored safely for long periods. Later, the invention of refrigeration in the 20th century revolutionized food storage, keeping food fresh for much longer.

Today, we use a combination of these methods, from freezing and canning to drying and salting, _____ 10 _____ (ensure) that food lasts longer and remains safe to eat.

【答案】1. how 2. which 3. earliest 4. stored 5. drying

6. As##When 7. developed 8. for 9. was introduced 10. to ensure

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了人类保存食物技术的发展过程。

【1题详解】

考查疑问词。句意：由于缺乏保存食物的知识，很难储存足够的食物供以后食用。此处为“疑问词+不定式”结构作宾语，表示“如何”用 how。故填 how。

【2题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：今天，有许多保存技术，其中一些可以追溯到几千年前。“介词+关系代词”结构的非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 techniques，作介词 of 的宾语，指物，应用关系代词 which。故填 which。

【3题详解】

考查最高级。句意：最早的发现之一是使用冷却来保存肉类。根据上文“One of the”以及句意“最早的”可知用最高级 earliest。故填 earliest。

【4题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：储存在凉爽洞穴里的肉可以吃上几天，甚至几周，而不会变质。句中已有谓语动词 could be eaten，空处应用非谓语动词，此处 store 与 meat 构成被动关系，故用过去分词作后置定语。故填 stored。

【5题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在温暖的地区，早期人类发现晾干食物可以防止变质。空处是从句主语，表示一般动作或状态，应用所给动词 dry“(使)变干”的动名词形式 drying 作主语。故填 drying。

【6题详解】

考查状语从句。句意：当人类从狩猎过渡到农耕时(随着人类从狩猎过渡到农耕)，保存食物变得更加重要。

空处引导时间状语从句, 表示“当……时候”或“随着……”用 when 或 as, 首字母大写。故填 As/When。

【7 题详解】

考查时态。句意: 不同的文化发展出了独特的保存技术: 韩国人做泡菜, 德国人做酸菜, 在冬天, 保存食物对生存至关重要。空处是句子的谓语动词, 句子描述的是过去的情况, 用一般过去时, 谓语动词用过去式形式。故填 developed。

【8 题详解】

考查介词。句意: 不同的文化发展出了独特的保存技术: 韩国人做泡菜, 德国人做酸菜, 在冬天, 保存食物对生存至关重要。短语 be crucial for 表示“对……至关重要”。故填 for。

【9 题详解】

考查时态语态。句意: 在 19 世纪, 罐头工艺被引入。主语 process 与谓语 introduce 构成被动关系, 根据上文时间状语 In the 19th century 可知, 句子陈述过去发生的事情, 故应用一般过去时的被动语态, 主语为单数名词, be 动词用 was。故填 was introduced。

【10 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 今天, 我们使用这些方法的组合, 从冷冻和罐装到干燥和腌制, 以确保食物保存更长时间并保持食用安全。此处 ensure 作目的状语, 用不定式。故填 to ensure。

(五)

(2025 年虹口一模)

How to Be Stylish While Protecting the Environment

Despite the huge numbers of people who care about the environment and love clothes, there is a basic conflict about being green and being fashionable. This is because the fashion industry depends on a constant stream of ever-changing trends, 1 means you have to keep consuming. However, buying 2 awful lot of things that you don't need, in this case new clothes, is harmful to the environment. Even so, there are still some measures you can take to achieve 3 of the goals.

Firstly, rather than base your choice of clothes on 4 the fashion industry says you should, choose your own look. If you do this, you'll look a lot more like an individual, and probably 5 (genuinely) stylish. It does not require any sense of style 6 (copy) the looks in fashion magazines but developing your own certainly does. You'll find that you buy fewer clothes 7 they aren't going in and out of fashion every week, and this helps the environment.

Some people think that another way of achieving this is to buy only natural materials, like cotton. But the

production of some plant-based materials involves the use of enormous quantities of *pesticides* (杀虫剂). In fact, cotton is an especially dirty crop, with methods ____8____(use) in its production which can destroy the local environment. If you want to avoid adding to soil and water pollution in this manner, simply ____9____(choose) organic materials.

In the end, what you wear is your choice and no one would suggest that this should not be a free choice. But we hope that, ____10____(read) this, you will be aware of the impact your choices may have on the health of our planet.

【答案】 1. which 2. an 3. both##either 4. whatever##what 5. more genuinely
6. to copy 7. because##as##since 8. used 9. choose 10. having read##reading

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了如何在追求时尚的同时保护环境, 给出了一些具体的建议和措施。

【1题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 这是因为时尚产业依赖于不断变化的潮流, 这意味着你必须不断消费。空处引导非限制性定语从句, 先行词是前句提到的事, 在从句中作主语, 用 which 引导。故填 which。

【2题详解】

考查冠词。句意: 然而, 买一大堆你不需要的东西, 比如新衣服, 对环境是有害的。此处是固定搭配: an awful lot of 意为“大量”。故填 an。

【3题详解】

考查代词。句意: 即便如此, 你仍然可以采取一些措施来实现这两个目标。空前是动词, 所以空处应填名词或者代词作宾语, 根据句意, 此处用固定搭配: both of 意为“两个都”或者 either of 意为“任何一个”符合语境。故填 both 或者 either。

【4题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意: 首先, 与其根据时尚界的说法选择衣服, 不如选择自己的风格。空处引导宾语从句, 从句中缺少宾语, 可用 what 引导, 也可用 whatever (无论什么) 引导。故填 what 或者 whatever。

【5题详解】

考查副词。句意: 如果你这样做, 你会看起来更有个性, 也可能更有型。根据前文 more like 以及 and 可知, 前后为并列成分, 所以也用比较级。故填 more genuinely。

【6题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 模仿时尚杂志上的造型并不需要任何风格感, 但发展自己的风格当然需要。此处

是“It+及物动词+宾语+to do”结构, it 为形式主语, 不定式作真正的主语。故填 to copy。

【7 题详解】

考查状语从句。句意: 你会发现你买的衣服少了, 因为它们不是每周都在流行和过时, 这有助于环境。根据句意, 空处引导原因状语从句, 可用 because, as 或者 since 引导。故填 because 或者 as 或者 since。

【8 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 事实上, 棉花是一种特别肮脏的作物, 它的生产方法会破坏当地的环境。此处是 with 引导的复合结构, methods 和 use 之间是被动关系, 用过去分词表被动。故填 used。

【9 题详解】

考查祈使句。句意: 如果你想避免以这种方式增加土壤和水污染, 只需选择有机材料。本句是 if 引导的条件状语从句, 主句为祈使句, 动词用原形。故填 choose。

【10 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 但我们希望, 在读完这篇文章后, 你会意识到你的选择可能对我们这个星球的健康产生的影响。本句已有谓语动词, 所以 read 用非谓语形式, 和逻辑主语 you 之间是主动关系, 用现在分词形式, 还可理解为动作发生在“意识到”之前, 用现在分词的完成式。故填 having read 或者 reading。

(六)

(2025 年长宁一模)

The benefits of container gardening

Do you love gardening, but you don't have a yard? If that's the case, 1 (take) container gardening into consideration. This method involves 2 (grow) plants in pots and containers rather than in the ground. Container gardening is a great way to grow flowers, herbs, vegetables, fruit trees and more. There are many advantages to this gardening method.

To begin with, you don't need much space. A roof or any other outdoor area that receives direct sunlight will work. In fact, a sunny, indoor kitchen windowsill(窗沿) is perfect for a few small plants, 3 gives you easy access to herbs and vegetables as you prepare meals. The key is to choose a spot that receives a good deal of sunlight.

Unless they're too big or heavy, containers are portable. This allows you to move your plants inside if necessary. Or you can move your plants into the shade 4 extremely hot days. Containers allow you to place your plants 5 they'll grow best.

With containers, you're almost certain 6 (fill) them with productive soil. Using a good bag of

potting soil that contains the necessary nutrients for your plants is best. Here's an important tip: Once 7 (stuff), large containers can get heavy. Therefore, it's best to put them at a proper place before filling them.

One of the greatest benefits of container gardening is that little or no weeding 8 (require). For plants in the ground, weeding is sometimes a daily or weekly requirement.

People also love the fact that almost 9 can be used as a container. You don't need expensive pots for containers. Wooden boxes, cans, tea kettles, old shoes and more will work. There's no end to the number of items that can be used. Just be sure to drill holes in the bottom of your containers for proper water discharge.

10 shows off your green fingers and your creativity is a container garden.

【答案】1. take 2. growing 3. which 4. on##for##during##amid 5. wherever/where
6. to fill 7. stuffed 8. is required 9. anything##everthing 10. Whatever##What

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了容器园艺的好处。

【1题详解】

考查祈使句。句意：如果是这种情况，请考虑进行容器园艺。前文 If 引导条件从句，从句中使用一般现在时，主句用祈使句。故填 take。

【2题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这种方法是把植物种在花盆和容器里，而不是在地里。involve 后接动名词作宾语。故填 growing。

【3题详解】

考查定语从句关系词。句意：事实上，一个阳光充足的室内厨房窗台非常适合种植一些小植物，它可以让你在准备食物时轻松获取草药和蔬菜。空格后面的句子“gives you easy access to herbs and vegetables as you prepare meals”是非限制性定语从句，先行词是前文的整个句子，因此使用关系代词 which。故填 which。

【4题详解】

考查介词。句意：或者你可以在极热的天气里把植物移到阴凉处。“on + 时间”表示“在某一天、某天晚上、某天早上等”的情况下。也可用 for“因为”或 during“在……期间”或 amid“在……过程中”故填 on/for/during/amid。

【5题详解】

考查状语从句。句意：容器可以让你把植物放在它们生长最佳的地方。空处引导地点状语从句，用连词 wherever/where。故填 wherever/where。

【6 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 有了容器, 你几乎肯定会用肥沃的土壤填满它们。be certain to do something 是固定用法, 表示有把握做某事。故填 to fill。

【7 题详解】

考查状语从句的省略。句意: 一旦装满, 大容器就会变得很重。本句为 Once 引导状语从句的省略, 还原后为: Once large containers are stuffed, 省略了主语和 be 动词, 用过去分词表被动。故填 stuffed。

【8 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意: 一个最大的好处是, 几乎不需要除草。空格处在句子中作谓语, 陈述客观事实, 为一般现在时, 且 little or no weeding 与 require 为被动关系。故填 is required。

【9 题详解】

考查代词。句意: 人们也喜欢几乎所有东西/任何东西都可以用作容器这一事实。根据句意可知, 不定代词 anything 或者 everything 做主语。故填 anything/everything。

【10 题详解】

考查主语从句。句意: 能展示你的园艺技能和创造力的是一个容器花园。空格处引导主语从句, 从句缺少主语, 用连接词 whatever/what。符合句意。故填 Whatever/What。

(七)

(2025 年徐汇一模)

Pioneers in artificial intelligence win the Nobel Prize in physics

The 2024 Nobel Prize in physics has been awarded to John Hopfield and Geoffrey Hinton. They are known for their fundamental discoveries in machine learning, 1 paved the way for how artificial intelligence is used today.

Machine learning differs from traditional software. The software receives data, which is processed according to a clear description, and 2 (produce) the results. In machine learning, the computer learns by example, enabling it to tackle problems that are too complicated 3 (manage) by step-by-step instructions.

Hinton and Hopfield 4 (credit) with using tools from physics to advance basic research in the field. In 1982, Hopfield developed a model of neural (神经的) networks, today known as the Hopfield network, to describe how the brain recalls memories when 5 (feed) partial information, similar to the method your brain uses to remember a word on the tip of your tongue.

Geoff Hinton and colleagues further developed the Hopfield network. To do that, Hinton used statistical physics, based on an equation invented by the nineteenth century physicist Ludwig Boltzmann, creating a “Boltzmann machine.” It can learn—not from instructions, but from 6 (give) examples. A trained Boltzmann machine can recognize familiar traits (特质) in information it has not previously seen. Imagine meeting a friend’s brother or sister, and you can immediately see that they 7 be related. In a similar way, the Boltzmann machine can recognize an entirely new example 8 it belongs to a category found in the training material.

Hinton has also urged caution around the technology. Hinton quit his job as a vice president last year at a tech giant. He said he left because he wanted to be able to share his concerns about the risks of artificial intelligence without worrying 9 it would mean for his employer.

“One of the ways in which these systems might escape control is by writing their own computer code to modify 10,” Hinton said in a 2023 interview. “That’s something we need to seriously worry about.”

【答案】1. which 2. produces 3. to manage## to be managed 4. are credited##were credited
5. fed 6. being given## given 7. must 8. if##when 9. what 10. themselves

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 2024 年诺贝尔物理学奖得主因机器学习领域贡献获奖，并讨论了 AI 风险。

【1 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：他们因在机器学习领域的根本性发现而闻名，这为今天人工智能的使用奠定了基础。根据空前 are 和空后 paved 可知，空处为关系代词，引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为 their fundamental discoveries，指物，在从句中作主语，故用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

【2 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：软件接收数据，根据明确的描述进行处理，并产生结果。根据空前 and 可知，空处为谓语动词，和 receive 并列，表示一般事实，需用一般现在时，主语为 The software，谓语需用第三人称单数形式。故填 produces。

【3 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在机器学习中，计算机通过示例学习，使其能够解决通过逐步指令无法管理的过于复杂的问题。根据空前 are too complicated 可知，空处需用非谓语动词作后置定语，固定搭配 be complicated to do sth.“做某事是复杂的”，可填 to manage, 也可以构成固定搭配 too...to...意为“太……而不能……”，修饰 problems, problems 和 manage 之间为被动关系，需用 to be managed。故填 to manage/to be managed。

【4 题详解】

考查时态语态和主谓一致。句意: Hinton 和 Hopfield 因使用物理学工具推动该领域的基础研究而受到赞誉。根据空前主语 Hinton and Hopfield 可知, 空处需用谓语动词作谓语, 既可指陈述现在事实, 需用一般现在时, 也可指陈述过去事实, 需用一般过去时, 主语为 Hinton and Hopfield, 为复数形式, 谓语需用复数形式, 和主语之间为被动关系, 需用被动语态。故填 are credited/were credited。

【5 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 1982 年, Hopfield 开发了一种神经网络模型, 今天被称为 Hopfield 网络, 用于描述当大脑接收到部分信息时如何回忆记忆, 这与你的大脑记住舌尖上的单词的方法相似。根据空前 when 可知, 此句为 when 引导时间状语从句的省略句, 空处需用非谓语动词作状语, when 引导的从句中主语为 the brain, 和 feed 之间为被动关系, 需用过去分词形式。故填 fed.

【6 题详解】

考查形容词或动名词。句意: 它可以学习——不是从指令中学习, 而是从给出的例子中学习。根据空前 from 和空后 examples 可知, 空处需用形容词作名词 examples 的定语, 需用 given, 意为“特定的”。也可看成动名词, 作介词 from 的宾语, 与 examples 为被动关系, 应用被动语态, 需用 being given. 故填 being given/given.

【7 题详解】

考查情态动词。句意: 想象一下, 当你遇到朋友的兄弟姐妹时, 你肯定可以立刻看出他们有亲戚关系。根据空前 they 和空后 be 可知, 空处需用情态动词 must 表示“肯定”。故填 must.

【8 题详解】

考查状语从句。句意: 同样地, Boltzmann 机器可以识别一个全新的例子, 如果它属于训练材料中找到的一个类别。根据空前 can 和空后 belongs 可知, 空处需用从属连词引导状语从句, 根据句意可知, 空处需用从属连词 if/when 表示“如果/当……时”。故填 if/when.

【9 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意: 他说他离职是因为他想能够分享他对人工智能风险的担忧, 而不必担心这会对他的雇主意味着什么。根据空前 worrying 和空后 would 可知, 空处引导宾语从句, 作 worrying 的宾语, 从句中缺少 mean 的宾语, 指物, 需用连接词 what. 故填 what.

【点睛】 考查代词。句意: Hinton 在 2023 年的一次采访中说: “这些系统可能失控的方式之一是通过编写自己的计算机代码来修改自己。”根据空前 modify 可知, 空处需用代词作 modify 的宾语, 指代前面提到的 computer code, 需用反身代词 themselves. 故填 themselves.

Silent Book Club

Two dozen people gathered in a cozy café-bookstore in Minnesota, chatting and laughing with those seated beside them. After ten minutes, the room 1 (fall) quiet. Then people opened their books and began to read.

2 most book clubs, the Silent Book Club's Minneapolis chapter doesn't require members to read a specific book. The setup is simple: Bring whatever book you happen 3 (read) currently. Quietly read that book for 45 minutes. Then share a bit about the book with others.

The clubs attract introverts, bookworms and rebels who resist the idea of spending precious reading time on a book 4 else selected for them. "I hated assigned reading in school," said Kortney Webster, 5 member of this club since it started in 2019, shaking her head. "Whenever I see the books 6 (recommend) on the reading list, I can't help but turn away from them." Across the table from her was Matt Streit, who launched the Minneapolis chapter of 7 has become a global phenomenon.

Streit had heard a radio story about the founder of the first silent book club, with 8 contact was immediately established. Inspired by the founder's vision, Streit decided to initiate his own chapter of the club. Fortunately, his club, though 9 (found) only a year ago, has now over 100 regulars. It has grown organically, attracting media attention and generating buzz on social media without any paid advertising.

As Streit has emphasized, the club is for everyone and now it is organized regularly 10
 those who are shy can seek a balance of privacy and socialization.

【答案】 1. fell 2. Unlike 3. to be reading 4. someone 5. a

6. recommended 7. what 8. whom 9. founded 10. so that

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了无声读书俱乐部,包括其活动形式、吸引的人群、创立过程以及意义等。

【1题详解】

考查动词时态。句意:十分钟后,房间安静了下来。根据前后句可知,描述已发生的事,用一般过去时。故填 fell。

【2题详解】

考查介词。句意:与大多数读书俱乐部不同,无声读书俱乐部的明尼阿波利斯分会不要求会员读某一本书。根据句意可知,此处应用介词表示“与……不同”,介词 unlike 符合语境,位于句首,首字母应大写。故填 Unlike。

【3 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 设置很简单: 带上你正在读的任何一本书。happen to do sth 为固定搭配, 意为“碰巧做某事”, 根据句意, 描述的是最近正在读的书, 不定式的进行时。故填 to be reading。

【4 题详解】

考查代词。句意: 这些俱乐部吸引了内向者、书虫和那些反对把宝贵的阅读时间花在别人为他们挑选的书上的叛逆者。本句是省略 which 或者 that 的定语从句, 从句缺少主语, 应填名词或者代词作主语, 根据句意, 应是 someone else 意为“别的人”符合语境。故填 someone。

【5 题详解】

考查冠词。句意: “我讨厌学校布置的阅读, ”科特尼·韦伯斯特摇着头说, 她自 2019 年成立以来一直是这个俱乐部的成员。此处是固定搭配: a member of 意为“……的一员”。故填 a。

【6 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: “每当我看到阅读清单上推荐的书时, 我都不由自主地避开了它们。”坐在她对面的是马特·斯特雷特, 他创立了已经成为全球现象的明尼阿波利斯分会。本句已有谓语动词 see, 所以 recommend 用非谓语形式, 和逻辑主语 books 之间是被动关系, 用过去分词, 表被动。故填 recommended。

【7 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意: “每当我看到阅读清单上推荐的书时, 我都不由自主地避开了它们。”坐在她对面的是马特·斯特雷特, 他创立了已经成为全球现象的明尼阿波利斯分会。空处引导宾语从句, 从句缺少主语, 指事物, 用连接代词 what 引导。故填 what。

【8 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 斯特雷特在广播中听到了第一个默读俱乐部创始人的故事, 并立即与他建立了联系。空处是“介词+关系代词”引导的非限制性定语从句, 先行词是 the founder, 在从句中作介词宾语, 指人, 用宾格 whom 引导。故填 whom。

【9 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 幸运的是, 他的俱乐部虽然成立才一年, 但现在已经有 100 多名常客了。本句是 though 引导的让步状语从句, 此处是省略句, 完整句子为 though his club was founded only a year ago, 当从句主语和主句主语相同, 且有 be 动词时, 从句主语和 be 动词可省略。故填 founded。

【10 题详解】

考查状语从句。句意: 正如斯特雷特所强调的, 这个俱乐部是为每个人服务的, 现在它定期组织活动, 以便那些害羞的人可以在隐私和社交之间找到平衡。空处引导状语从句, 根据句意, 应是 so that 意为“以便”引导结果状语从句。故填 so that。

(九)

(2025年静安一模)

Essential oils are extremely concentrated versions of oily substance that plants produce ____1____ (attract) pollinators (传粉昆虫). They may be natural, but that doesn't mean they're always healthy or good for everyone.

____2____ the essential oil is so popular on the cosmetics market is not known. Some people credit its appeal ____3____ its pleasant smell. But one thing is for sure. Essential oils don't cure cancer and there's no solid evidence that they do much of anything else for health.

But people who love essential oils often say that there's an oil for everything. They claim these oils can be useful in a variety of ways. Since long ago, Atlanta Institute for Aromatherapy ____4____ (collect) examples of people harmed by essential oils, in an effort to convince oil fans that these things are not always harmless and ____5____ be treated seriously.

In their injury report, people said they got skin burns ____6____ they used the oils in harmless-sounding ways. One woman got blisters (泡) on her back after putting a few drops of sweet orange oil in her bath water. Another applied an oil mixture behind the ears, ____7____ seemed to cause burning.

Some oils, especially ____8____ from citrus (柑橘属的) plants, can cause burns and blisters by sensitizing skin to the sun. Others hurt skin directly. And ____9____ (mix) oils with water, which is suggested by many, seldom helps to reduce the harm. Saddest of all are the stories of people who adopted oils as a treatment for skin problems, only to find the condition worsened.

Therefore, some oils may be safe for skin, when appropriately ____10____ (apply). To protect you from any unexpected harm, a tryout is always recommended.

【答案】1. to attract 2. Why 3. to 4. has been collecting##has collected
5. should 6. although 7. which 8. those##ones 9. mixing 10. applied

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了人们对精油作用的一些误解和使用精油对人体造成的伤害。

【1题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 精油是植物为吸引传粉者而产生的油性物质的极度浓缩。空格处作目的状语, 应该用不定式形式。故填 to attract。

【2题详解】

考查连接副词。句意: 为什么这种精油在化妆品市场如此受欢迎还不清楚。空格处引导主语从句, 且意义

为“为什么”, 所以应该用连词副词 why 引导。故填 Why。

【3 题详解】

考查介词。句意: 有些人把它的吸引力归功于它令人愉快的气味。credit...to...是固定搭配, 意为“把……归功于……”。故填 to。

【4 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意: 从很久以前, 亚特兰大芳香疗法研究所一直在收集人们被精油伤害的例子, 试图说服精油爱好者, 这些东西并不总是无害的, 应该认真对待。空格处是谓语动词, 根据时间状语 since long ago 可知, 句子应该用现在完成时, 表示从过去开始一直持续到现在; 也可以强调动作的延续性, 用现在完成进行时。主语是 Atlanta Institute for Aromatherapy, 助动词用 has。故填 has been collecting/has collected。

【5 题详解】

考查情态动词。句意: 很久以前, 亚特兰大芳香疗法研究所一直在收集人们被精油伤害的例子, 试图说服精油爱好者, 这些东西并不总是无害的, 应该认真对待。根据句意和空格后的动词原形 be 可知, 空格处应该填入应该一个情态动词, 且意义为“应该”, 所以用 should。故填 should。

【6 题详解】

考查连词。句意: 在他们的伤害报告中, 人们说尽管他们以无害的方式使用了这些油, 他们的皮肤却烧伤了。空格前后的内容是让步转折关系, 应该用 although 引导让步状语从句。故填 although。

【7 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 另一个人在耳朵后面涂了一种油混合物, 这似乎引起了灼伤。空格处引导非限制性定语从句, 对先行词 an oil mixture 进行限定说明, 从句中缺少主语, 所以应该用关系代词 which 代替先行词在从句中作主语。故填 which。

【8 题详解】

考查代词。句意: 一些油, 特别是来自柑橘类植物的油, 会使皮肤在阳光下变得敏感, 从而导致灼伤和水泡。空格处应该用代词, 代指上文的复数名词 oils, 所以用 those 或 ones。故填 those/ones。

【9 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 许多人建议将油和水混合, 但这很少有助于减少危害。空格处作主语, 应该用动名词形式 mixing。故填 mixing。

【10 题详解】

考查状语从句的省略。句意: 因此, 如果使用得当, 有些油对皮肤是安全的。根据动词 apply 和空格前的连词 when 可知, 此处考查状语从句的省略, when 引导的完整从句是 when they are appropriately applied。

从句的主语和主句的主语一致,且从句中有 be 动词,可以省略从句的主语和 be 动词。故填 applied。

(十)

(2025 年金山一模)

Frybread

In one version of his 1996 song “Frybread”, rock artist Keith Secola sang: “You can’t do much with sugar, flour, lard and salt. But you can add one fundamental ingredient: love.” Since its creation in the 1800s, the subject of Secola’s song, frybread, 1 (become) a culturally significant comfort food within local communities across Canada and America.

The taste, colour and size of these fried dough (生面团) discs differ across the continent, with each family and community adding their own touch. One online comment says, “Your mom’s or your aunt’s frybread 2 never be made by anyone else in the world.” 3 the variety, most versions have a few things in common. The basic ingredients are flour, baking powder or soda, and salt, 4 are mixed together into a dough ball using water, milk or buttermilk. After letting it rise, the ball 5 (divide) into pieces, rolled into discs and then fried until bubbly, golden and crispy.

Even though widely loved, there is no denying that the treat is heavily loaded with calories — one piece of 500 calories and 20 grams of fat. Besides, it is also a painful symbol of survival. One origin story says the bread was first made by the Diné. In 1864, the Diné were forced to leave their traditional homeland in eastern Arizona and western New Mexico and walk the nearly 500-kilometre journey, 6 (know) as the Long Walk. Hundreds of them died of starvation along the way. 7 among the cheap ingredients, was given to them by the U.S. government as daily rations was wheat flour previously unknown to them. As the legend goes, the Diné fried the often spoiled flour to kill off parasites (寄生虫).

Today, a food-valuing movement, 8 (aim) to bring back traditional diets, is booming. However, the diets don’t include frybread. “There is no oral tradition 9 (teach) about frybread,” wrote Devon A. Mihesuah, a historian as well as a professor at the University of Kansas.

10 the future holds for frybread, it will always stand as proof to the adaptability of those native communities. As an enduring food, frybread has demonstrated its lasting significance.

【答案】1. has become 2. can 3. Despite 4. which 5. is divided
6. known 7. What 8. aiming 9. to be taught 10. No matter what

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了油炸面包在美国和加拿大的文化意义, 它不仅是社区的安慰食物, 还承载了纳瓦霍族人在艰难历史中的生存故事, 尽管其营养价值不高, 但作为一种文化象征, 它展示了土著社区的适应能力。

【1题详解】

考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意: 自 19 世纪诞生以来, Secola 这首歌的主题“油炸面包”已经成为加拿大和美国当地社区具有重要文化意义的安慰食物。空处作句子的谓语, 结合时间状语“Since its creation in the 1800s”可知, 时态应用现在完成时, 表示过去动作持续到现在, 且主语是单数, 助动词应用 has。故填 has become。

【2题详解】

考查情态动词。句意: 一条网上评论说: “你妈妈或你阿姨做的油炸面包永远不可能是世界上其他人做的。”空处和 be made 构成谓语, 应用情态动词, 结合“never be made by anyone else in the world”可知, 此处指“不可能是世界上其他人做的”, 应用表示可能性的情态动词 can。故填 can。

【3题详解】

考查介词。句意: 尽管种类繁多, 但大多数版本都有一些共同点。空后为名词 the variety, 结合“most versions have a few things in common”可知, 此处含让步关系, 空处应用意为“尽管”的介词 despite, 句首单词的首字母需大写。故填 Despite。

【4题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 最基本的配料是面粉、发酵粉或苏打粉和盐, 用水、牛奶或酪乳混合成一个面团球。空处引导非限制性定语从句, 对前面提到的各种配料作补充说明, 先行词指物, 在从句中作主语, 应用关系代词 which 作引导词。故填 which。

【5题详解】

考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。句意: 发面后, 球被分成几块, 卷成圆片, 然后炸至起泡、金黄、酥脆。空处作句子的谓语, 此处在描述通常的做法, 时态应用一般现在时, divide“(使) 分开”和主语 the ball 之间是被动关系, 应用被动语态, 且主语是单数, be 动词应用 is。故填 is divided。

【6题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 在 1864 年, 纳瓦霍族人被迫离开他们传统的家乡亚利桑那州东部和新墨西哥州西部, 走了近 500 公里的旅程, 被称为“漫长的步行”。句子主干成分完整, 空处作 journey 的非限制性后置定语, know“把……看作是, 将……称为”和 journey 逻辑上是被动关系, 且动作已完成, 因此用 know 的过去分词形式。故填 known。

【7题详解】

考查主语从句。句意: 在美国政府提供给他们的廉价食材中, 有一种是他们以前不知道的小麦粉。空处引导名词性从句作主语, 主语从句缺少主语, 结合“wheat flour”可知, 主语指物, 应用连接代词 what 作引导词, 句首单词的首字母需大写。故填 What。

【8题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 如今, 一场旨在恢复传统饮食的重视食物的运动正在蓬勃发展。句子主干成分完整, 空处作 movement 的非限制性后置定语, aim“旨在”和 movement 逻辑上是主动关系, 且动作在进行中, 因此用 aim 的现在分词形式。故填 aiming。

【9题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: “没有关于油炸面包的口述传统可以传授,”历史学家、堪萨斯大学教授 Devon A. Miheesuah 写道。空处作 tradition 的后置定语, teach“教授”和 tradition 逻辑上是被动关系, 且动作未发生, 因此用 teach 的不定式被动语态。故填 to be taught。

【10题详解】

考查让步状语从句。句意: 不管油炸面包的未来如何, 它将永远是这些土著社区适应能力的证明。逗号的前后句之间是让步关系, 空处引导让步状语从句, holds 缺少宾语, 宾语指物, 不含选择范围, 因此 no matter what 来引导, 且句首单词的首字母应大写。故填 No matter what。

(十一)

(2025 年奉贤一模)

The Best Music to Boost Productivity

How many times have you put on your headphones to help you concentrate on your tasks? Various studies have tried to address the question of 1 music in the workplace can be helpful or not. The short answer seems to be yes, but it depends on the job and the music.

In one study, machine operators at a clothes manufacturer became 2 (productive) when they listened to relaxing music; the researchers therefore suggested trying music with a faster pace instead. However, in another study 3 (conduct) among surgeons who operated on patients while listening to classical music, it showed that they were both faster and more accurate in performance. In this case, the researchers advised against high pace or loud music 4 it could be distracting.

According to some scientists, no matter what task you're engaged in, lyrics in music 5 negatively impact your attention. However, if 6 (listen) to lyric-less or classical tunes annoys you, you're probably not going to be very productive, so it ultimately depends on your personal preference.

There might be a link between “emotional use” of music at work and performance, too. Essentially, if your mood improves, so does your work. To some extent, then, you may be best off playing music ____7____ makes you happy. Interestingly, though, one 2023 study, which surveyed 244 people who listened to music at work, revealed no benefit when music ____8____ (use) for cognitive thinking or just played in the background.

But if you’re just here for the best tracks ____9____ (boost) your productivity, we’ve got some recommendations for you. The top three songs most often included in work-related Spotify lists ____10____ (be): “Drops of Jupiter” (Train), “Dreams” (Fleetwood Mac) and “Don’t Stop Believin” (Journey). Integrate these songs into your workday and experience the boost in productivity they can provide.

【答案】 1. whether 2. less productive 3. conducted 4. because##as##since
5. may##might##can##could 6. listening 7. that##which 8. was used
9. to boost 10. are

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文, 主要讲述了音乐对工作效率有帮助, 但这取决于工作类型和音乐类型, 并推荐了三首有助于提高效率的歌曲。

【1题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意: 各种研究试图解决工作场所的音乐是否有益的问题。空处引导宾语从句, 作介词 of 的宾语。结合从句中的 or not 可知, 这里表示“是否”的含义, 应用 whether 引导, 在从句中不充当成分, 只起连接作用。故填 whether。

【2题详解】

考查形容词的比较级。句意: 在一项研究中, 一家服装制造商的机器操作员在听舒缓的音乐时, 工作效率会降低; 研究人员建议尝试节奏更快的音乐。根据“the researchers therefore suggested trying music with a faster pace instead”可知, 研究人员建议让机器操作员听节奏更快的音乐, 由此可知, 舒缓的音乐会使他们降低工作效率。空处应用 productive 的比较级 less productive。故填 less productive。

【3题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 然而, 在另一项对外科医生进行的研究中, 外科医生在听古典音乐的同时对患者进行手术, 结果表明他们的表现更快、更准确。study 和 conduct 之间是动宾关系, 所以用过去分词, 作后置定语。故填 conducted。

【4题详解】

考查状语从句。句意: 在这种情况下, 研究人员建议不要播放高节奏或大声的音乐, 因为这可能会分散注意力。空处引导状语从句。“it could be distracting”表示原因, 所以应用 because/as/since 引导原因状语从句。

故填 because/as/since。

【5 题详解】

考查情态动词。句意: 根据一些科学家的说法, 无论你从事什么任务, 音乐中的歌词都可能/可以对你的注意力产生负面影响。空后是动词原形 impact, 所以空处应用情态动词。这里表示歌词可能/可以对注意力产生负面影响, 应用 may/might 表示可能, 用 can/could 表示可以。故填 may/might/can/could。

【6 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 然而, 如果听抒情少或古典音乐让你恼火, 你可能不会很有效率, 所以这最终取决于你的个人喜好。空处在句中作主语, 应用动名词。故填 listening。

【7 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 那么在某种程度上, 你最好播放能让你快乐的音乐。空处引导定语从句, 指代先行词 music, 指物, 且空处在从句中作主语, 所以应用 that 或 which 引导。故填 that/which。

【8 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意: 然而, 有趣的是, 2023 年的一项研究调查了 244 名在工作中听音乐的人, 结果显示, 当音乐用于认知思维或只是在背景中播放时, 没有任何好处。when 引导时间状语从句, 空处在从句中作谓语, 根据“one 2023 study”和句中时态可知, 这里表示过去发生的事情, 应用一般过去时。music 和 use 之间是动宾关系, 所以用被动语态, 且主语为不可数名词, be 动词用 was。故填 was used。

【9 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 但如果你只是来这里寻找提高生产力的最佳途径, 我们为你提供了一些建议。空处作 tracks 的后置定语, 且前有 the best 修饰, 应用不定式。故填 to boost。

【10 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意: 最常出现在与工作相关的 Spotify 列表中的前三首歌曲是: 《Drops of Jupiter》(Train), 《Dreams》(Fleetwood Mac) 和 《Don't Stop Believin》(Journey)。本句陈述的是现实情况, 应用一般现在时。主语为 The top three songs, 谓语用复数。故填 are。

(十二)

(2025 年黄浦区一模)

The Ancient Philosophy Behind The Sign

The Sign, a 28-minute episode of the kids TV show has been hotly anticipated—and its story is a deep reflection on change.

The much-loved Australian cartoon about Bluey, a seven-year-old blue dog has been a worldwide

phenomenon since it 1 (launch) back in 2018. Alongside more genuinely laugh-out-loud moments than in most high-time comedies, it contains more serious elements too, such as brief introductions of parenting situations 2 will be painfully familiar to any guardians or caregivers, as well as inferences to fateful life events 3 death and marriage. It's exploring an adult world with the joyous, surreal excitement of childhood.

4 viewers won't have predicted will be how much this episode draws from Taoist philosophy. It is an ancient Chinese belief system based on trying 5 (exist) in harmony with the universe. When Bluey sadly tells her classmates she's moving away, her teacher Calypso reads a story 6 (call) *The Farmer*. The story follows a series of events happening, and each time, the neighbours tell the farmer that it's "good luck" or "bad luck". Every time, the farmer simply replies to each situation, "We'll see". "Is it a happy or sad ending?" asks Bluey afterwards. "Both," says Calypso. "I don't understand," says Bluey. "Everything will work out the way that 7 is supposed to, Bluey," she replies.

The story is actually an old tale that first originated in the *Huainanzi*, an ancient Chinese text 8 (date) back to 139 BC, and it reminds people that we have no control or no real way of knowing whether events that happen to us 9 (be) "good" or "bad". 10 we are open to change and trust that things will work out for the best, we are sure to make it.

【答案】1. was launched 2. that##which 3. like 4. What 5. to exist
6. called 7. it 8. dating 9. are 10. As long as

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章通过对儿童电视节目 *The Sign* 一集内容的深入解析, 探讨了其中蕴含的道家哲学思想, 并对相关文化背景进行了介绍和解释。

【1题详解】

考查谓语动词。句意: 自 2018 年首播以来, 这部备受欢迎的澳大利亚动画片《Bluey》已成为全球现象。它讲述了一只七岁蓝色小狗 Bluey 的故事。空处为从句谓语动词; 从句为"since"引导的时间状语从句, 用一般过去时; 主语为"it", 单数, 和动词"launch"之间为被动关系。故填 was launched.

【2题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 与大多数高收视率喜剧相比, 这部动画片中真正让人捧腹大笑的时刻更多, 同时它也包含了更严肃的元素, 如简要介绍对任何监护人或看护者来说都痛苦且熟悉的育儿情境, 以及对死亡和婚姻等决定性人生事件的暗示。空处为定语从句的关系词; 先行词为"brief introductions of parenting situations", 在定语从句中担当主语, 用关系代词 which 或 that 引导。故填 which 或 that.

【3题详解】

考查介词。句意: 与大多数高收视率喜剧相比, 这部动画片中真正让人捧腹大笑的时刻更多, 同时它也包含了更严肃的元素, 如简要介绍对任何监护人或看护者来说都痛苦且熟悉的育儿情境, 以及对死亡和婚姻等决定性人生事件的暗示。空处为介词, 意为“如……”, 用介词“like”。故填 like。

【4题详解】

考查主语从句。句意: 观众无法预料的是, 这一集会如此深刻地借鉴道家哲学。空处为主语从句的引导词; 主语从句中缺少宾语, 用 what 引导; 出现在句首, 首字母大写。故填 What。

【5题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 道家哲学是一种古老的中国信仰体系, 其基础是努力与宇宙和谐共存。空处为非谓语动词担当动词“try”的宾语, 意为“努力做某事”, 用动词不定式形式。故填 to exist。

【6题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 当 Bluey 悲伤地告诉同学们她要搬走时, 她的老师 Calypso 读了一个名为《农夫》的故事。空处为非谓语动词担当后置定语, 被修饰词“a story”和动词“call”之间为被动关系, 用过去分词形式。故填 called。

【7题详解】

考查代词。句意: “Bluey, 一切都会按照它应该的方式发展的,”她回答道。空处为代词, 代指“everything”, 用代词“it”。故填 it。

【8题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 这个故事实际上是一个古老的寓言, 最初源自公元前 139 年的中国古代文献《淮南子》, 它提醒人们, 我们无法控制也无法真正知道发生在我们身上的事情是“好”是“坏”。空处为非谓语动词担当后置定语, 被修饰词“an ancient Chinese text”和动词短语“date back to”之间为主动关系, 用现在分词形式。故填 dating。

【9题详解】

考查谓语动词。句意: 这个故事实际上是一个古老的寓言, 最初源自公元前 139 年的中国古代文献《淮南子》, 它提醒人们, 我们无法控制也无法真正知道发生在我们身上的事情是“好”是“坏”。空处为从句谓语动词; 根据主句时态可知, 从句时态为一般现在时; 主语为“events”, 复数。故填 are。

【10题详解】

考查状语从句。句意: 只要我们愿意接受变化, 并相信事情会朝着最好的方向发展, 我们就一定能够成功。空处为状语从句的引导词, 用“as long as”引导; 出现在句首, 首字母大写。故填 As long as。

(2025年松江一模)

Kung Fu — Always a Draw

Andrew Konde, a second-year student at Kenya's Strathmore University, was inspired to start learning *kung fu*, or martial arts, as a child after watching movies. But 1 began as an after-school activity has become a lifestyle for the student, who is now the chairman of the university's Titan Martial Arts club.

As a child, Konde was fascinated by the skills of martial arts heroes like Jackie Chan. He 2 (accept) by Strathmore University in 2022 and his interest in *kung fu* received a boost upon joining the martial arts club. Through hard work, he rose to become the club's chairman and has had the honor of leading his team to wins at several martial arts championships, including the 2022 All-Africa University Games, 3 they emerged as the second-best overall team.

“*Kung fu* promotes better health, 4 (improve) flexibility, and higher self-respect. These are essential qualities for a happier, longer life. That's why I love it,” Konde said.

Konde has also earned silver and bronze(铜) medals in local *kung fu* competitions since he began practicing 5. He sees 2023 as the highlight of his *kung fu* journey, after 6 (declare) to be one of Kenya's top competitors in the featherweight category.

Kung fu 7 (originate) in China and is a key part of its traditional culture. It has now grown in popularity in Kenya, particularly 8 school-age children. They find it interesting 9 it keeps them in shape, and teaches them self-defense and self-control.

Kevin Obonyo, an economics lecturer and *kung fu* instructor at Strathmore University, said the growing enthusiasm for *kung fu* across Africa 10 be owed to the strengthening of China-Africa relations solidified through projects like the Belt and Road Initiative.

【答案】1. what 2. was accepted 3. where 4. improved 5. it 6. being declared
7. originated##originates 8. among##with 9. because##as##since
10. could##might##should

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道, 主要讲述了中国功夫在非洲日益受到欢迎。

【1题详解】

考查主语从句。句意: 但这项始于课后的活动已经成为了这位学生的一种生活方式, 他现在是该大学泰坦武术俱乐部的主席。1 began as an after-school activity 在句中作主语, 且这里指的是功夫, 所以应用 what 引导主语从句, 意为“什么,的事物”。故填 what。

【2 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意: 2022 年, 他被斯特拉斯莫尔大学录取, 加入武术俱乐部后, 他对功夫的兴趣得到了提升。根据时间状语“in 2022”可知, 这里表示过去发生的事情, 应用一般过去时。主语 He 和 accept 之间是动宾关系, 应用被动语态, 且主语为第三人称单数, 谓语用单数形式。故填 was accepted。

【3 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 通过努力, 他升任俱乐部主席, 并有幸带领他的团队在几次武术锦标赛中获胜, 包括 2022 年全非洲大学生运动会, 在那里他们成为第二好的整体团队。空处引导非限制性定语从句, 指代先行词 the 2022 All-Africa University Games, 且在从句中作地点状语, 所以用 where 引导。故填 where。

【4 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 功夫有助于促进健康、提高灵活性和增强自尊。空处修饰 flexibility, 且二者之间是动宾关系, 所以用过去分词, 作前置定语。故填 improved。

【5 题详解】

考查代词。句意: 自从 Konde 开始练习功夫以来, 他还在当地的功夫比赛中获得了银牌和铜牌。空处指代 kung fu, 作宾语, 应用 it。故填 it。

【6 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 在他被宣布为肯尼亚轻量级比赛的顶级选手之一后, 他将 2023 年视为自己功夫之旅的高光部分。介词 after 后跟动名词形式。逻辑主语 He 和 declare 之间是动宾关系, 应用动名词的被动式。故填 being declared。

【7 题详解】

考查时态。句意: 功夫起源于中国, 是中国传统文化的重要组成部分。这里既可表示客观事实, 也可表示已发生的事情, 所以可用一般现在时或一般过去时。用一般现在时的时候, 主语为 kung fu, 谓语用单数形式。故填 originated/originates。

【8 题详解】

考查介词。句意: 现在它在肯尼亚越来越受欢迎, 特别是在学龄儿童中。grow in popularity among/with... 意为“在……中间越来越受欢迎”, 为固定搭配。故填 among/with。

【9 题详解】

考查状语从句。句意: 他们觉得这很有趣, 因为它能让他们保持身材, 并教会他们自卫和自我控制。空处引导状语从句, “it keeps them in shape, and teaches them self-defense and self-control”在句中表示原因, 应用 because/as/since 引导原因状语从句。故填 because/as/since。

【10 题详解】

考查情态动词。句意: 斯特拉斯莫尔大学经济学讲师兼功夫讲师 Kevin Obonyo 表示, 非洲各地对功夫的热情日益高涨, 这可以/可能/应该归功于通过“一带一路”倡议等项目巩固的中非关系的加强。空后是 *be owed to...*, 所以空处应用情态动词。根据语境可知, 中国功夫在非洲受欢迎这一现象可以/可能/应该归功于中非关系的加强, 应用 *could*(可以)/*might*(可能)/*should*(应该)。故填 *could/might/should*。

(十四)

(2025 年青浦一模)

Washing Fruit Before Eating doesn't Remove Pesticides (杀虫剂)

Do you wash fruit before putting it into your mouth? If your answer is yes, the following news may well be (1) _____ (disappoint) to you. Using specific imaging technology to see (2) _____ pesticides affected apples, scientists found distribution of pesticides in the apple skin and flesh layers, confirming that the pesticides pass through the skin layer into the flesh layer, according to a report published recently in America.

“Thus, the risk of pesticide intake from fruits cannot be avoided by simple washing other than peeling, which means taking the skin off fruits.” The study’s authors said they were not looking to scare (3) _____ about the presence of pesticides in their food, but they want to provide guidance on how to avoid them. This study, (4) _____ (situate) within the expansive research area of food safety, attempts to provide consumers with health guidance,” said Dongdong Ye, professor at Anhui Agricultural University and study author.

(5) _____ _____ bringing up unnecessary anxiety, the research assumes that peeling can effectively wipe out nearly all pesticide left. This contrasts with the practice of washing, which (6) _____ (recommend) frequently. As the report says, “traditional fruit-cleaning operations cannot wholly remove pesticides,” but “considering that the flesh layer lost during peeling was a great deal (7) _____ (large) than 0.03mm, we believe that the peeling operation can effectively avoid the dangers of pesticides in the fruit’s skin (8) _____ _____ the probability of taking in pesticides can be reduced.”

According to the most recent report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, “before allowing a pesticide (9) _____ (use) on a food product, the Environmental Protection Agency sets limits on how much of the pesticide may be used on food during growing, processing, and storage, and how much can remain on the food (10) _____ reaches the consumer.”

参考答案:

1. disappointing	2. how	3. anyone/anybody/one	4. situated
5. Rather than/ Instead of	6. is recommended	7. larger	8. so that
9. to be used	10. that/which		

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文, 主要讲述了一项关于水果清洗能否去除农药的研究, 指出简单清洗无法去除水果中的农药, 去皮操作才能有效避免农药危害, 同时介绍了美国农业部相关的农药使用规定情况。

【1 题详解】

考查形容词。句意: 如果你的答案是肯定的, 那么下面的消息可能会让你失望。此处修饰物 “news”, 应

用形容词“disappointing”，表示“令人失望的”，故填“disappointing”。

【2 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：科学家们利用特定的成像技术观察杀虫剂是如何影响苹果的，发现了杀虫剂在苹果皮和果肉层中的分布情况，证实了杀虫剂穿过皮层进入果肉层。此处引导宾语从句，作“see”的宾语，且在从句中作方式状语，表示“如何”，应用“how”引导，故填“how”。

【3 题详解】

考查代词。句意：这项研究的作者们表示，他们并不想吓唬人们，让人们担心食物中存在农药，但他们希望就如何避免农药提供指导。此处指代“人们”，在句中作宾语，可用“anyone/anybody/one”，故填“anyone/anybody/one”。

【4 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这项研究位于广阔的食品安全研究领域内，试图为消费者提供健康指导。“be situated in/within...”表示“位于……内”，此处用过去分词“situated”作后置定语，修饰“study”，故填“situated”。

【5 题详解】

考查短语。句意：这项研究并没有引起不必要的焦虑，而是假设去皮可以有效去除几乎所有残留的农药。根据语境可知，此处表示“而不是，并非”，可用“Rather than/ Instead of”，故填“Rather than/ Instead of”。

【6 题详解】

考查动词时态和语态。句意：这与经常被推荐的清洗做法形成了对比。此处“which”指代“the practice of washing”，与“recommend”之间是被动关系，且描述客观事实，应用一般现在时的被动语态，其结构为“be + 过去分词”，主语是单数，be 动词用“is”，故填“is recommended”。

【7 题详解】

考查形容词比较级。句意：考虑到去皮过程中损失的果肉层比 0.03 毫米大得多，我们认为去皮操作可以有效避免水果皮中农药的危害，这样摄入农药的概率就可以降低。根据“than”可知，此处应用形容词比较级，故填“larger”。

【8 题详解】

考查状语从句。句意：考虑到去皮过程中损失的果肉层比 0.03 毫米大得多，我们认为去皮操作可以有效避免水果皮中农药的危害，这样摄入农药的概率就可以降低。根据语境可知，此处引导目的状语从句，表示“以便，为了”，应用“so that”，故填“so that”。

【9 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在允许一种农药用于食品之前，美国环境保护署会对农药在食品生长、加工和储存过程中的使用量以及到达消费者手中时食品上可以残留的量设定限制。“allow sb./sth. to do sth.” 为固定

用法, 此处“pesticide”与“use”之间是被动关系, 应用不定式的被动语态“to be used”, 故填“to be used”。

【10 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 在允许一种农药用于食品之前, 美国环境保护署会对农药在食品生长、加工和储存过程中的使用量以及到达消费者手中时食品上可以残留的量设定限制。此处引导定语从句, 先行词是“the food”, 在从句中作主语, 应用关系代词“that/which”引导, 故填“that/which”。

(十五)

(2025 年崇明一模)

Report: Harmful Waste Creation Set to Increase

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said in a report that public waste creation will greatly increase by 2050. The rise will cause hundreds of billions of dollars of damage through biodiversity loss, climate change, and deadly pollution, UNEP reports.

UNEP's Global Waste Management Outlook 2024 says worldwide waste creation would greatly increase (1) _____ governments take urgent preventative measures.

Damage (2) _____ (cause) by the growing waste would account for about \$443 billion of the total cost.

The report, called *Beyond an Age of Waste: Turning Rubbish into a Resource*, (3) _____ (release) during the U.N. Environment Assembly in Kenya early this week. The writers argue that humanity (4) _____ (move) backwards over the past ten years. They say humans are creating more waste, more pollution, and more climate changing gases.

Waste prevention measures and improved waste treatment could reduce those costs, the report said. But it notes, there are major barriers (5) _____ such reforms.

Negotiators are working toward an agreement (6) _____ (deal) with the especially damaging and dangerous pollution from plastics. They are beginning a fourth round of talks in April. UNEP Executive Director Inger Andersen said she is hopeful they will complete the agreement by the end of this year.

Environmentalists and *fossil fuel* (化石燃料) producers continue to disagree about the terms of the agreement. They especially dispute (7) _____ the deal should center on reducing plastics production or increasing recycling and reuse.

“There is an interest, especially among the countries (8) _____ are producing raw *polymer* (聚合物), but as I keep telling them, this is not an anti-plastic agreement,” Andersen told the reporters, (9) _____ (note) there would

still be a need for plastics in vehicles and medical equipment.

Andersen said (10) _____ she hopes is that no groups would work to block progress on the agreement, but instead “find a way forward that actually takes into account the fact that we are drowning in plastic.”

参考答案:

1. unless 2. caused 3. was released 4. has moved/has been moving 5. to
6. to deal 7. whether 8. that/which 9. noting 10. what

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇关于联合国环境规划署（UNEP）发布的《2024 年全球废物管理展望》报告的报道，指出若不采取紧急预防措施，全球废弃物产生量将大幅增加，会造成诸多危害，同时介绍了各方围绕应对塑料污染相关协议的协商情况及争议点等内容。

【1 题详解】

考查连词。句意：联合国环境规划署的《2024 年全球废物管理展望》称，除非各国政府采取紧急预防措施，否则全球废弃物产生量将大幅增加。根据语境可知，此处表示“除非”，引导条件状语从句，应用“unless”，故填“unless”。

【2 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：不断增加的废弃物造成的损害将占到总成本的约 4430 亿美元。此处“Damage”与“cause”之间是被动关系，应用过去分词作后置定语，修饰“Damage”，故填“caused”。

【3 题详解】

考查动词时态和语态。句意：这份名为《超越废弃物时代：将垃圾转化为资源》的报告于本周早些时候在肯尼亚举行的联合国环境大会期间发布。此处描述过去发生过的动作，且“report”与“release”之间是被动关系，应用一般过去时的被动语态，其结构为“was/were + 过去分词”，主语是单数，be 动词用“was”，故填“was released”。

【4 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：作者们认为，在过去十年里，人类一直在倒退。根据时间状语“over the past ten years”可知，此处应用现在完成时或现在完成进行时，强调动作从过去持续到现在，现在完成时结构为“have/has + 过去分词”，现在完成进行时结构为“have/has + been + 现在分词”，主语“humanity”是不可数名词，助动词用“has”，故填“has moved/has been moving”。

【5 题详解】

考查介词。句意: 但报告指出, 此类改革存在重大障碍。“barrier to...”为固定搭配, 意为“……的障碍”, 故填“to”。

【6 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 谈判代表们正在努力达成一项协议, 以应对塑料造成的极具破坏性和危险性的污染。此处用不定式作目的状语, 表示“为了应对……”, 故填“to deal”。

【7 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意: 他们尤其争论该协议的重点应该是减少塑料生产还是增加回收和再利用。此处引导宾语从句, 从句中不可缺少成分, 但表示“是否”的含义, 应用“whether”引导, 故填“whether”。

【8 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: “那些生产原始聚合物的国家对此很感兴趣, 但正如我一直告诉他们的那样, 这不是一项反塑料协议,”安徒生告诉记者, 同时指出在汽车和医疗设备中仍需要塑料。此处引导定语从句, 先行词是“the countries”, 在从句中作主语, 应用关系代词“that/which”引导, 故填“that/which”。

【9 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: “那些生产原始聚合物的国家对此很感兴趣, 但正如我一直告诉他们的那样, 这不是一项反塑料协议,”安徒生告诉记者, 同时指出在汽车和医疗设备中仍需要塑料。此处“noting”为现在分词作伴随状语, 与主语“Andersen”之间是主动关系, 故填“noting”。

【10 题详解】

考查主语从句。句意: 安徒生说, 她希望的是, 没有任何团体阻碍该协议的进展, 而是“找到一种前进的道路, 切实考虑到我们正被塑料淹没这一事实”。此处引导主语从句, 从句中缺少宾语, 指事物, 应用“What”引导, 故填“What”。

(十六)

(2025 年宝山一模)

In the heart of the city where towering buildings go up into the sky, firefighters spring into action. Within 60 seconds of hearing a bell ring, they (1) _____ (dress) and rushing toward the chaos of a high-rise on fire. They have to head inside, knowing that floors could collapse under them and ceilings could fall on their heads. One wrong decision (2) _____ mean death.

Who would sign up for a job like that? Ask firefighter Sam Telfer. He used to sit in a high-rise office of a software company in San Diego, California. Now he is trained (3) _____ (break) into rooms full of blinding smoke and terrible heat and come up with a rescue strategy.

"I wanted to be on my feet (4) _____ (much), working with my hands, learning new and practical skills and having a job that varied day by day. "That's quite an understatement to describe a career (5) _____ requires you to

keep a cool head while attacking a fire. But Telfer says that flames and nerves can be conquered in the same way: continuous physical and mental training.

Telfer was a runner in college, but nowadays he builds up his lung capacity for life-threatening conditions instead of races. He might climb hundreds of steps, wearing 34 kilograms of *gear* (装备), including oxygen tanks. He may carry unconscious victims to safety. No matter what he does, he must control his breathing. Panic will only waste his (6) _____ (limit) air supply.

His survival (7) _____ (depend) on more than physical fitness. Firefighters must have extensive mental preparation. Between disasters, they study a wide range of subjects such as emergency medicine, structural design and chemical reactions. They practice quickly (8) _____ (assess) the changing conditions of a fire. "It is (9) _____ we love the job," Telfer says. "We are constantly learning."

Going from being a software specialist to a first responder was quite a shift for Telfer. Never could he have imagined the challenges he would face. But he says, "Not once have I ever felt that it was not the right job for me." Danger might be waiting (10) _____ he heads to work each day. But his body and mind are trained to stay calm, even in the *roar* (咆哮) of a big fire.

参考答案

1. are dressed	2. might	3. to break	4. more	5. that
6. limited	7. will depend	8. assessing	9. why	10. as

2. 【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文, 讲述了消防员山姆·特尔弗 (Sam Telfer) 从软件公司职员转变为消防员的经历, 介绍了消防员这份工作面临的危险以及所需具备的体能和心理等方面的素养, 体现了他对这份工作的热爱与坚守。

【1 题详解】

考查动词时态和语态。句意: 在听到铃声响起的 60 秒内, 他们就穿好衣服, 冲向着火的高层建筑的混乱现场。此处 “they” 和 “dress” 之间是被动关系, 应用被动语态, 且根据 “rushing” 可知, 此处应用现在进行时, 其结构为 “be + 现在分词”, 主语是复数, be 动词用 “are”, 故填 “are dressed”。

【2 题详解】

考查情态动词。句意: 一个错误的决定可能意味着死亡。此处表示一种可能性, 意为 “可能”, 应用情态动词 “might”, 故填 “might”。

【3 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 现在, 他接受过训练, 能够闯入充满浓烟和酷热的房间, 并制定救援策略。“be trained to do sth.” 为固定用法, 意为 “接受训练做某事”, 故填 “to break”。

【4 题详解】

考查副词比较级。句意: 我想更多地走动, 用我的双手工作, 学习新的实用技能, 并且有一份每天都不一样的工作。根据语境可知, 此处表示和之前相比“更多地”, 应用副词比较级“more”, 修饰动词“be on my feet”, 故填“more”。

【5 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意: 用这句话来描述一份要求你在灭火时保持冷静头脑的职业, 实在是轻描淡写了。此处引导定语从句, 先行词是“a career”, 在从句中作主语, 应用关系代词“that”引导, 故填“that”。

【6 题详解】

考查形容词。句意: 恐慌只会浪费他有限的空气供应。此处修饰名词“air supply”, 应用形容词, “limit”的形容词形式是“limited”, 表示“有限的”, 故填“limited”。

【7 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意: 他的生存将取决于不仅仅是身体健康。此处表示将来的情况, 应用一般将来时, 其结构为“will + 动词原形”, 故填“will depend”。

【8 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意: 他们练习快速评估火灾不断变化的情况。“practice doing sth.”为固定用法, 意为“练习做某事”, 故填“assessing”。

【9 题详解】

考查表语从句。句意: “这就是我们热爱这份工作的原因,”特尔弗说, “我们在不断学习。”此处引导表语从句, 在从句中作原因状语, 表示“……的原因”, 应用“why”引导, 故填“why”。

【10 题详解】

考查连词。句意: 每天当他去上班时, 危险可能都在等着他。此处引导时间状语从句, 表示“当……时”, 应用“as”, 故填“as”。