

## 完形填空

(一)

(2025年浦东新区一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Browse through any social-media feed, and before long a cute video will appear. The supply of these (21)\_\_\_\_\_ clips, short parts of videos, is huge. On one social media platform there are 65 million videos *tagged*(贴标签) #cute. The demand is more (22)\_\_\_\_\_ : those videos have been viewed more than 625 billion times.

Long dismissed as girlish and silly, cuteness has recently become a subject of serious (23)\_\_\_\_\_ , inspiring scientific research and academic literature, named “Cute Studies”. A new exhibition in London also examined the dominance of cute qualities in culture, bringing together art, games and toys. Cuteness “has (24)\_\_\_\_\_ ”, says Claire Catterall, the organizer. “It has made its way into almost every element of our lives.”

What do humans perceive to be cute? In the 1940s, Konrad Lorenz, an Austrian zoologist, found that people are (25)\_\_\_\_\_ to babies with big eyes and a small nose, as well as short arms, legs, because they bring joy. So obsessed with these characteristics that cats and dogs may have been (26)\_\_\_\_\_ to bring out those same features. Cartoon characters have evolved as well. (27)\_\_\_\_\_ , Mickey Mouse’s arms, legs and nose have shrunk while his head and eyes have become larger.

It was exactly in the 20<sup>th</sup> century that cuteness dug in its (28)\_\_\_\_\_ *claw*(爪). Walt Disney brought a parade of wide-eyed creatures across the world. Japanese kawaii culture also went global. After the emergence of mass production, cute toys became (29)\_\_\_\_\_ attainable across the market. Sanrio, the company behind the Hello Kitty brand, (30)\_\_\_\_\_ this trend, generating \$3.8 billion in annual sales by producing products on an unmatched scale.

Then, with the Internet, cuteness became (31)\_\_\_\_\_ on demand. People could share amusing content of their children or favorite animals any time. In 2022, more than 90,000 videos of cats were uploaded to a major social media platform every day.

Cuteness has real-world uses. Lovot, a wide-eyed companion robot, responds (32)\_\_\_\_\_ when hugged. Such an innovation may help relieve (33)\_\_\_\_\_ among the elderly. Policymakers, too, might employ this power to (34)\_\_\_\_\_ people’s behaviour. Putting images on bins of sea turtles or dolphins trapped in rubbish has been

shown to reduce plastic waste. Mr. Kringelbach says that an appreciation for cute things is a(n) (35) \_\_\_\_\_ in itself, but it also “has the potential to change the world”. So why not use the power of cuteness to create a better, more loving world?

21. A. live	B. casual	C. adorable	D. interactive
22. A. substantial	B. urgent	C. reasonable	D. practical
23. A. commitment	B. inquiry	C. hazard	D. competition
24. A. taken over	B. broken in	C. dated back	D. fallen apart
25. A. accustomed	B. exposed	C. introduced	D. attracted
26. A. walked	B. shaped	C. entertained	D. monitored
27. A. On the contrary	B. In addition	C. For instance	D. In other words
28. A. sharp	B. scary	C. powerful	D. tiny
29. A. occasionally	B. potentially	C. temporarily	D. readily
30. A. took advantage of		B. looked forward to	
	C. broke away from		D. came up with
31. A. available	B. flexible	C. digital	D. fundamental
32. A. thoroughly	B. indifferently	C. awkwardly	D. positively
33. A. distraction	B. duties	C. loneliness	D. doubts
34. A. redirect	B. excuse	C. display	D. reward
35. A. issue	B. delight	C. reminder	D. feature

(二)

(2025年闵行一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Effective monitoring of endangered species is key to their survival. Studying the 21 , range, and habits of wild animals is essential to ensure their habitat remains free from development and illegal hunters. Traditional methods of monitoring wild animals, especially large ones, include radio-tagging (无线电标记) . To do this, individual animals must at first be captured so that collars can be 22 .

One organization that 23 this technique was WildTrack. In the late 1990s, the team was using radio-collars to monitor black rhinos (犀牛) in Namibia. However, the team soon realized that the chemicals

used to immobilize the rhino to fit the collars 24 female fertility. Not only that but also a large proportion of the radio-collars 25 within the first 6 months and had to be replaced. 26, as animals grew, the collars would tighten, annoying or even hurting them. The method was costly and had the unintended 27 of altering the rhinos' behavior, making the collected data unreliable. At the same time, the team was working alongside local 28. Animal tracking is one of the oldest human skills, and these experts have years of experience in identifying individual animals by their footprints. They could effectively create a true picture of individual rhinos' activities without the use of any invasive (侵入的) techniques. Consequently, the team were interested to know whether the trackers' knowledge could be effectively 29 a computerized technique for monitoring animal movement.

Within each species, each individual has its own unique foot 30. If an animal is sighted and identified just once, and the characteristics of its footprints are properly photographed and measured, its footprint can be 31 whenever it is sighted again. If that is done repeatedly, conservationists can draw up a 32 of all, or at least a significant proportion of the individuals within the population. After that, conservationists can use it to identify an animal and its movements by its print. The data gathered can be used for a range of 33, for example, to monitor biodiversity. WildTrack is currently using footprint identification technology in Greece to study the potential effect of a large highway construction through brown bear habitat.

Identifying an animal from its footprint is not without its 34, however, as each time the individual places its foot on the ground, it leaves a slightly different track, according to the ground type, moisture (湿度), and movement. To account for these 35, it is necessary to collect multiple tracks from each animal on a range of surfaces.

- 21. A. flexibility B. diet C. movement D. behavior
- 22. A. fixed B. updated C. removed D. examined
- 23. A. opposed B. developed C. promoted D. adopted
- 24. A. enhanced B. harmed C. tested D. ensured
- 25. A. lasted B. matched C. failed D. bent
- 26. A. Therefore B. However C. Likewise D. Moreover
- 27. A. consequence B. mistake C. cause D. target
- 28. A. programmers B. photographers C. trackers D. officials
- 29. A. compared to B. translated into C. integrated into D. classified into
- 30. A. features B. sizes C. colors D. shapes
- 31. A. copied B. recognized C. erased D. marked

32. A. budget B. schedule C. blueprint D. database

33. A. purposes B. experiments C. solutions D. services

34. A. limitations B. losses C. challenges D. concerns

35. A. variations B. signs C. factors D. standards

(三)

(2025年普陀区一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

In Indonesia, researchers recently captured a remarkable behavior on video. A wild ape named Rakus, with a deep wound on his cheek, was seen 21 a kind of leaves, chewing them up, and applying them to his injury. Surprisingly, the wound healed without infection. Studies reveal that these plants have medical properties, which likely 22 his recovery. Rakus's actions demonstrate a deep understanding of botany—a knowledge of plants few humans 23 today.

Although our collective knowledge of plant science grows, individual 24 of plants is declining. In modern life, while we still depend on plants for survival, fewer people find it necessary to know much about them 25. Most of us rely on botanists to identify and understand plants, trusting their expertise(专门知识)to ensure our wellbeing. However, the number of professional botanists is shrinking, and this 26 has raised concerns within the field.

The National Center for Education Statistics sounded an early alarm in 2015, noting that the number of botany degrees awarded in the United States had fallen below 400. While that number has since 27 slightly, with 489 degrees awarded in 2023, the number of institutions offering botany degrees continues to decline, from 76 in 2002 to 59 in 2023. "Botany Ph. Ds. are disappearing, " says Kathryn Parsley, a biologist who focuses on plants but didn't pursue a botany degree due to limited 28.

Funding shifts are a primary factor leading to botany's decline. The National Science Foundation (NSF), 29, has moved its funding priorities away from traditional botany, 30 applied sciences with economic potential. This 31 impacts university funding decisions, leading many schools to reduce or eliminate botany programs.

The declining 32 in botany is further driven by "plant blindness, "a phenomenon where people ignore plants in their environment, failing to recognize their importance. In the United States and the United

Kingdom, as botany professors retire, they are often not \_\_\_33\_\_\_, leaving a gap in plant expertise. This \_\_\_34\_\_\_ could become a pressing issue, particularly in sectors like ecological restoration, where plant identification skills are crucial.

While some botanists believe the field is evolving rather than disappearing, the demand for plant knowledge remains critical. Proposed legislation, such as the Botany Bill in the U. S. , seeks to preserve plant expertise. \_\_\_35\_\_\_, the challenge of maintaining essential plant skills persists, highlighting the urgent need to recognize and address the value of botany.

21. A. covering	B. absorbing	C. harvesting	D. skipping
22. A. accounted for	B. put off	C. took on	D. resulted from
23. A. revise	B. enhance	C. subscribe	D. possess
24. A. sampling	B. understanding	C. occupation	D. organization
25. A. personally	B. originally	C. naturally	D. joyfully
26. A. greed	B. tradition	C. impression	D. trend
27. A. endured	B. stimulated	C. recovered	D. discounted
28. A. edition	B. availability	C. research	D. conservation
29. A. for instance	B. for sure	C. in case	D. on the other hand
30. A. channeling	B. equipping	C. favoring	D. blocking
31. A. entry	B. combination	C. comparison	D. shift
32. A. interest	B. emergence	C. intention	D. evidence
33. A. invited	B. replaced	C. registered	D. involved
34. A. launch	B. shortage	C. motive	D. pattern
35. A. Hence	B. Moreover	C. Meanwhile	D. Nevertheless

(四)

(2025年嘉定一模)

Carlo Rovelli's book, *There Are Places in the World Where Rules Are Less Important Than Kindness*, offers a refreshing perspective on learning, urging readers to pursue curiosity and exploration without worrying about practical outcomes. For Rovelli, \_\_\_21\_\_\_ isn't just a means to an end — it's a way of experiencing the world, asking meaningful questions, and connecting with others.

The book celebrates the joy of learning for its own sake, reminding readers that knowledge doesn't need to

be tied to a specific 22 to be valuable. In today's fast-paced world, people often view education as a tool for 23 — getting good grades, securing a job, or achieving material goals. Rovelli 24 this mindset, showing that true learning is about much more than these practical objectives. It's about broadening your mind, exploring new ideas, and finding 25 in the process.

Rovelli draws on fascinating stories from science, history, and everyday life to make his point. 26, he reflects on the revolutionary thinkers of the Renaissance (文艺复兴时期) who dared to question the belief that Earth was the center of the universe. These individuals weren't 27 by profit or fame; they were motivated by pure curiosity and a desire to understand the world. Their discoveries didn't just change science — they 28 how people viewed their place in the universe. Rovelli uses these examples to show that the act of learning itself can be 29, inspiring new ways of thinking and seeing the world.

Another key theme in the book is the connection between learning and wonder. Rovelli believes that curiosity is one of humanity's greatest 30, and he invites readers to cultivate it by exploring topics that arouse their interest. Whether it's physics, art, philosophy, or even everyday experiences, the process of discovering something 31 can be deeply rewarding. He argues that this sense of wonder is what makes learning worthwhile — not the 32 it might bring.

Rovelli also emphasizes that learning should never be limited by rules or expectations. Instead, it should be a creative, 33 journey. He encourages readers to ask big questions, follow their interests, and take time to reflect on what they learn. By doing so, he believes we can 34 a deeper understanding of ourselves and the world around us.

In *There Are Places in the World Where Rules Are Less Important Than Kindness*, Rovelli offers a heartfelt reminder that learning isn't just about facts or 35 — it's about curiosity, wonder, and the joy of discovering new possibilities.

21. A. kindness	B. thinking	C. learning	D. practice
22. A. preference	B. purpose	C. problem	D. condition
23. A. communication	B. success	C. cooperation	D. survival
24. A. challenges	B. maintain	C. presents	D. extends
25. A. meaning	B. solution	C. conflict	D. distinction
26. A. What's more	B. For example	C. As a result	D. On the contrary
27. A. rejected	B. pursued	C. observed	D. driven
28. A. shifted	B. revealed	C. understood	D. noticed

29. A. moderate	B. appropriate	C. expensive	D. transformative
30. A. connections	B. traditions	C. strengths	D. innovations
31. A. similar	B. funny	C. new	D. dark
32. A. growth	B. grades	C. uncertainty	D. wisdom
33. A. short	B. affordable	C. safe	D. personal
34. A. unlock	B. complicate	C. complement	D. expose
35. A. motivations	B. interests	C. results	D. questions

(五)

(2025年虹口一模)

Manufacturing is a one-way business. Raw materials go into a factory and finished products come out. Once those goods are \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_, producers usually wash their hands of them. Certainly they do not worry that most of the products are eventually burnt or buried in landfill, which \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ the planet. In only 50 years, the world's consumption of raw materials has nearly become four times as big, to more than 100 billion tons, but only less than 9% of this is reused, resulting in a \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ of materials.

Industry does talk about sustainability and recycling, but much of that is \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ intended to improve brand images. Yet even a company's profits can \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ being environmentally friendly. This is especially so in the case of "gigafactories", so called because their output of batteries for electric vehicles (EVs) is measured in gigawatt hours (GWh).

Every carmaking country wants gigafactories. Batteries are the costliest part of an EV, so making them is \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. But they contain materials that are pricey and can be hard to obtain. Supply chains are long and complicated, and buyers risk their reputation \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ by their suppliers' poor environmental and labour standards. \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ materials makes sense.

Being \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_, most gigafactories are designed with recycling in mind from the start. The result is a \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ production process. The idea is that once \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ reach the ends of their lives, they should go back to a factory, where their components can be recovered and put into new batteries.

Gigafactories are not yet models of the circular economy, but they are laying the foundations. Northvolt, a battery-maker, aims by 2030 to produce 150GWh of batteries — enough to power some 2 million EVs. By then, around half its raw materials should come from recycling old batteries. Northvolt is not \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_. Using renewable power and other measures, CATL — the world's biggest producer of EV batteries — thinks it should

eventually be possible to reduce the carbon footprint of a battery towards zero.

Could other industries do something similar? Fast fashion is widely known as a(n) \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ business. It is estimated that the recycling rate for little-worn clothing and footwear is just 13%. A big part of the reason is the use of mixed fibres, which are hard to recycle. Clothing companies could, like gigafactories, re-engineer their processes to use fibres that are easier to handle. Consumer electronics is another such \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ that creates piles of waste, despite the fact that electronic circuits containing precious materials such as gold and silver, and electric motors being made from rare earth metals. \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ could yet be made in the urban mining of last year's cellphones and yesterday's blouses.

21. A. accepted	B. designed	C. sold	D. stored
22. A. rules	B. saves	C. heals	D. pollutes
23. A. analysis	B. availability	C. waste	D. variety
24. A. green-washing	B. cost-cutting	C. risk-taking	D. trend-setting
25. A. add to	B. benefit from	C. center around	D. invest in
26. A. innovative	B. affordable	C. profitable	D. inefficient
27. A. being defended	B. being hurt	C. being spread	D. being overlooked
28. A. Reusing	B. Restoring	C. Replacing	D. Recharging
29. A. big	B. new	C. rich	D. rare
30. A. full	B. primary	C. domestic	D. circular
31. A. batteries	B. factories	C. vehicles	D. suppliers
32. A. alone	B. easy	C. safe	D. fair
33. A. dynamic	B. unsustainable	C. unacceptable	D. competitive
34. A. gigafactory	B. business	C. company	D. manufacturer
35. A. Exceptions	B. Complaints	C. Discoveries	D. Fortunes

(六)

(2025年长宁一模)

Health care is a necessity for everyone, but not everyone has equal access to it. People in rural communities in particular face barriers to medical care that do not affect people in cities. This is true both in developed countries and in the developing and nonprofit organizations are working to address the \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_.

One barrier to rural health care is \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_. Rural communities are \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ far from population

centers, which means most small towns do not have large hospitals, so rural people need to travel long distances to see doctors. Rural areas also usually lack public transportation, which worsens the problem.

Even if there is a hospital in a rural community, doctors often prefer to live in larger cities, so finding 24 can be challenging. Rural hospitals especially tend to lack specialists. Since each specialist only sees a small portion of the total number of patients, many hospitals 25 that they do not have enough patients who need the specialist to employ one. 26, the patients who do need the specialist are forced to travel long distances or go without necessary treatment. In addition, in many countries, people in rural areas are more likely to live in poverty and struggle to pay for health care than urban residents.

A variety of developments may help 27 some of these problems. One significant one is telehealth—using technology such as video conferences to allow patients to speak with doctors in 28. Using telehealth, doctors cannot run tests or examine patients up close. The technology, 29, can be useful for mental health care, follow-up appointments after surgery and the monitoring of enduring health issues.

Sometimes if patients cannot travel to a clinic, the clinic will go to them. 30 health clinics are used in some areas to reach people who have trouble going to see a doctor. These traveling health units are often 31 than hospitals as well because they do not pay for as many facilities.

Small rural hospitals that lack financial resources sometimes consider 32 larger networks that have access to better technology. These larger networks can also help rural hospitals bring on board new staff.

Some countries try to motivate doctors to work in rural areas, offering slightly higher salaries or other benefits to those willing to 33 outside cities. They may also reward hospitals based on effectiveness in helping patients, 34 paying hospitals based on the number of procedures they perform. This could reduce costs for patients.

While the problem of rural healthcare is 35, these initiatives may help provide necessary treatment for people outside major cities.

21. A. affection	B. medication	C. inequality	D. necessity
22. A. poverty	B. environment	C. administration	D. transportation
23. A. by chance	B. by definition	C. by contrast	D. by necessity
24. A. potential patients	B. public service	C. medical staff	D. reputable experts
25. A. conclude	B. predict	C. demand	D. propose
26. A. Subsequently	B. However	C. Meanwhile	D. Consequently
27. A. sustain	B. lessen	C. detect	D. indicate

28. A. depressed areas	B. monitored centres	C. other locations	D. border regions
29. A. moreover	B. otherwise	C. therefore	D. nevertheless
30. A. Modern	B. Mobile	C. Mechanical	D. Multiple
31. A. cheaper	B. less crowded	C. fancier	D. more durable
32. A. transitioning to	B. competing against	C. partnering with	D. investing in
33. A. relax	B. practice	C. specialize	D. volunteer
34. A. as opposed to	B. as well as	C. regardless of	D. prior to
35. A. solvable	B. urgent	C. critical	D. complex

(七)

(2025年徐汇一模)

### When is anger justified?

Anger is a complicated emotion. But is it ever morally right to be angry? And if so, when? One of the most foundational understandings of 21 comes from the Greek philosopher Aristotle. In his model, there's a sweet spot for our actions and emotional reactions, and it's up to you to develop practical wisdom about when you should feel what and how strongly to feel it.

22, let's say you're going to sleep early because you have an important meeting tomorrow and your neighbor just started playing loud music. If you can't sleep, you might ruin your meeting, so feeling angry is definitely 23. But how much anger should you feel? And what actions, if any, should you take? To answer these questions, Aristotle would need to know more details. Have you 24 talked to your neighbor about this issue? Is it a reasonable time to be playing music? Is your neighbor trying to 25 you, or are they just enjoying their evening?

Relying on practical wisdom in Aristotle's case-by-case approach makes a lot of sense for handling 26 conflicts. But what about when there's no one to 27 for your anger? Imagine a tornado completely destroys your house while your neighbor's home is 28. No amount of anger can undo the disaster, and there isn't really a suitable 29 for your frustration.

Although it's hard for us to control our anger, there might be something we can learn from it. Philosopher PF Strawson's theory suggests that experiencing anger is a natural part of human psychology that helps us communicate blame and hold each other 30. In this model, anger can be an important part of letting us know when something immoral is happening, so 31 it would harm our social lives and moral

communities. But finding the right response to those psychological alarm bells can be \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_. For instance, if you were supervising cruel, disrespectful young children, it might be natural to feel anger, but it would be \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ to treat their moral mistakes like those of adults.

So when should you \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ anger? And can it ever help change things for the better? Let's imagine your community is experiencing serious health issues because a nearby factory is \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ polluting the water supply. In unjust situations like this, it could be a moral mistake to suppress(压制) your anger, instead of channeling it into positive action.

21. A. motion	B. passion	C. urge	D. anger
22. A. In conclusion	B. However	C. What's more	D. For example
23. A. exceptional	B. understandable	C. useless	D. tragic
24. A. remotely	B. reluctantly	C. previously	D. ultimately
25. A. upset	B. conquer	C. imitate	D. motivate
26. A. commercial	B. domestic	C. cultural	D. interpersonal
27. A. consult	B. blame	C. reject	D. hide
28. A. discovered	B. locked	C. untouched	D. exploded
29. A. target	B. boundary	C. position	D. reason
30. A. accountable	B. adorable	C. memorable	D. sustainable
31. A. expressing	B. removing	C. releasing	D. following
32. A. simple	B. dangerous	C. tricky	D. sufficient
33. A. mature	B. wise	C. easy	D. wrong
34. A. bring down	B. act on	C. bottle up	D. hold back
35. A. illegally	B. remotely	C. steadily	D. inevitably

(八)

(2025年杨浦一模)

### Don't Kick the Robot

Over the next decade, our relationships to our devices will become a lot more interesting. Advanced robot companions are extremely well-suited to tap into our social \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ and make us behave as though we're interacting with something alive. What does it mean to be \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ or physically violent toward an artificial agent?

People have already started to 23. For example, during the mass 24 of virtual voice assistants, parents expressed concern that the little speakers in their living rooms were teaching their kids to be rude. Major companies responded by releasing special features that encouraged the use of languages like '25' to prevent children from barking commands at the devices.

One 2015 research showed that there's a link between people's tendencies for sympathy and how they feel toward a robot. But that doesn't answer the question of whether beating up robots makes people more 26. Society has asked similar questions about video games, with some 27 results. Just because I play *Grand Theft Auto Game* doesn't mean I try to run people over in the car park.

Studies show that we behave differently toward embodied robots than characters on a screen, in part because we're biologically hardwired to 28 physical motion. People will 29 treat any agent that moves like it's alive. As robot design gets better, the line between alive and lifelike may continue to 30 in our subconscious minds.

If so, maybe it would be great for people to take out their aggression and frustration on human-and animal-like robots that mimic pain. 31, they aren't harming a living being. On the other hand, it could be bad if it makes people insensitive to violence in other contexts. Would a child who grows up kicking a robot dog find it 32 to kick a real dog? Unfortunately, desensitization (脱敏) remains a difficult thing to study.

For now, it seems pretty reasonable to keep robot 33 away from little children. But even for the rest of us, maybe it's just not cool to treat an artificial agent poorly. Yes, it's much better than 34 a living, breathing being, but why do it at all? As philosopher Vallor argues, it might be worth 35 kindness, instead.

21. A. media	B. nature	C. attitude	D. change
22. A. orally	B. mentally	C. emotionally	D. physiologically
23. A. suffer	B. assume	C. wonder	D. inspect
24. A. adjustment	B. absence	C. awareness	D. adoption
25. A. please	B. sorry	C. nasty	D. perfect
26. A. tolerant	B. violent	C. mature	D. inconsistent
27. A. definite	B. positive	C. inconclusive	D. inaccurate
28. A. take in	B. originate from	C. react to	D. associate with
29. A. readily	B. coldly	C. eventually	D. obviously
30. A. emerge	B. fade	C. cross	D. move
31. A. In addition	B. After all	C. In a way	D. On the contrary

32. A. harder	B. funnier	C. easier	D. worse
33. A. exposure	B. company	C. fancy	D. abuse
34. A. mistreating	B. mismanaging	C. misleading	D. misunderstanding
35. A. suspecting	B. replacing	C. spreading	D. practising

(九)

(2025年静安一模)

My greatest fear when growing up in a French countryside was that my English mother would speak to me in public in her native tongue loudly. I would feel \_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_ when she used English on the way back from school. Speaking a different language made her, and even me, look strange.

The linguistic (语言的) \_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_ of different languages during my childhood was held in place by numerous artificial divisions. English was the language spoken within the four walls of our home. French was for school, and generally everything outside the family. Then there was Italian, a language I associated with my father, and a language which I \_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_ regular visits to Italy.

Behind these linguistic boundaries was my need to stay secure whatever the environment. On trips to England to visit my mother's family, I kept my French under \_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_. In Italy, I stuck to topics I knew well, in case a random English or French word would reveal my hybrid (混合的) nature. Safe identity was the three-sided \_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_.

However, after fully experiencing every benefit of my trilingual background, I became a father myself. Assuming that speaking to my London-born children in French would naturally make them bilingual, I acted without \_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_. Of course, introducing French into the family has undoubtedly been an additional \_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_. It disturbs mealtimes and sets off \_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_ conversations, pitting my French against everyone else's English. It makes the children feel they are being \_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_ with a native French speaker checking on them all along. And, despite their growing comprehension of French, they'll find any \_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_ to walk a few steps behind me on the way to school to avoid a conversation in French. But I am persisting. I keep talking with them in French. And without intentional efforts, with the family occasionally talking in Italian, a third language is also integrating itself \_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_ into my children's language web. Finally, the linguistic \_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_ of my upbringing has been copied on my children.

No one can deny the role of English in today's interconnected world. Its domination, \_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_, is not to rob my children of the freedom to speak other languages. Actually the popularity of English makes it even urgent

for speakers to learn foreign languages, or they will have no linguistic \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ in a competitive world. And my persistence in exposing my children to various languages is my way of showing that the multiplicity and \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ of the world matter, after all.

21. A. regretful	B. ashamed	C. unique	D. refreshed
22. A. co-hosting	B. co-existence	C. delivery	D. co-authoring
23. A. traded for	B. enclosed with	C. equipped with	D. restricted to
24. A. wraps	B. guidance	C. way	D. construction
25. A. evolution	B. controversy	C. mask	D. conquer
26. A. hesitation	B. expense	C. rhythm	D. notice
27. A. negotiation	B. routine	C. complication	D. highlight
28. A. identical	B. inharmonious	C. illegal	D. innovative
29. A. judged	B. guided	C. reversed	D. cheated
30. A. energy	B. information	C. excuse	D. assistance
31. A. imperceptibly	B. purposefully	C. narrowly	D. originally
32. A. output	B. obstacle	C. combination	D. flow
33. A. for example	B. however	C. in addition	D. in general
34. A. profile	B. trace	C. imitation	D. edge
35. A. priority	B. civilization	C. diversity	D. ambition

(十)

(2025年金山一模)

July 19th was a day for IT heroes. A routine software update caused computer outages in offices, hospitals and airports worldwide. Most white-collar workers looked sadly at their screens and realized just how useless they are if they cannot \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_. People in IT came to the rescue of helpless colleagues and \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ passengers. Their work that day was full of stress—but also full of meaning.

If machines can add purpose to some jobs when they fail, what about when they work \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_? This is not an idle question, but a serious one. Discussions about A in particular easily get lost in hypothetical (假设的) debates about wholesale job losses or, worse, the nature of consciousness. But technologies tend to spread in less \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ ways, task by task rather than role by role. Before machines replace individuals, they change the nature of the work they do.

That transformation is likely to affect job satisfaction. Many employees give 25 to non-monetary rewards, such as job interest and engagement. A recent discussion paper surveyed American workers who had 26 jobs to find out whether and why they thought their new positions were better; they found that interest in the work mattered more to people than pay and benefits.

However, a study revealed a concerning 27: Robots in industrial settings reduced the perceived meaningfulness of jobs across the board, 28 age, gender, skills and the type of work. While machines can theoretically free up time for more interesting tasks, 29, they seem to have had the opposite effect. Why might this be? They find that industrial robots make jobs less physically demanding. But the number of tasks that remain open to humans 30, hurting both the variety of work and people's understanding of the production process. Work becomes more routine, not less.

However, machines don't always have a (n) 31 impact. For example, in service industries like health care, less time spent on boring work might indeed mean more time with patients.

Consumer reactions to automation can also 32. In an experiment to test how customers reacted to different descriptions of a cooking set, people who 33 being skilled chefs really didn't like products that promised to do everything at the touch of a button. A technology that cuts down on boring tasks is fine; one that 34 your sense of identity is not.

While it is still too early to know how AI will affect the quality of work, one thing is clear: machines can make employees feel 35 about their work. Introducing new technologies in cooperation with employees, rather than imposing (勉强) them, and enhancing their sense of competence are crucial. Bosses who ignore these issues are missing something meaningful.

21. A. log in	B. opt out	C. show off	D. hurry up
22. A. stranded	B. responsible	C. hesitant	D. embarrassed
23. A. properly	B. purposelessly	C. continuously	D. unwillingly
24. A. accessible	B. casual	C. dramatic	D. dynamic
25. A. rise	B. way	C. priority	D. insight
26. A. created	B. switched	C. completed	D. evaluated
27. A. cause	B. concept	C. secret	D. trend
28. A. rather than	B. in case of	C. according to	D. regardless of
29. A. in practice	B. as a result	C. in short	D. in addition
30. A. exists	B. continues	C. decreases	D. emerges

31. A. negative	B. powerful	C. immediate	D. significant
32. A. cease	B. occur	C. impress	D. vary
33. A. occupied themselves with		B. prided themselves on	
C. concentrated themselves on		D. freed themselves of	
34. A. lacks	B. heightens	C. threatens	D. maintains
35. A. anxiously	B. differently	C. strongly	D. oddly

(十一)

## (2025年奉贤一模)

The rigid corridors of Welton Academy carried the weight of tradition and conformity (循规蹈矩). John Keating, an English teacher with a (n) \_\_\_21\_\_\_ of mystery and passion, stepped into the academy like a breath of freshness in a dull room. His very presence was a (n) \_\_\_22\_\_\_ to the long-established norms of the school.

He was not one to simply stand at the front of the classroom and lectured about Shakespeare's poetry or the rules of grammar. \_\_\_23\_\_\_, he had a unique way of making the words come alive. In his first class, he walked into the room, a twinkle in his eye, and led the boys out into the hallway. Pointing at the old, faded pictures of former students, he said, "Carpe diem, boys. Seize the day. Make your lives \_\_\_24\_\_\_. These men were once just like you, with dreams and potential. Don't let this place bury your ambitions."

His special haven, the "Whispers of the Bard," was a magical place hidden away from the \_\_\_25\_\_\_ eyes of the school authorities. Here, under the open sky, Keating would gather the students around him. He would recite poetry with such enthusiasm that the words seemed to \_\_\_26\_\_\_ in the air. "Poetry," he told them, "is not just about rhymes and meters. It's the language of the \_\_\_27\_\_\_. It's the way we express the deepest desires and the wildest dreams that we hold \_\_\_28\_\_\_ us."

He encouraged each student to find their own voice between the lines of the great poets. To Neil Perry, who had a hidden passion for the \_\_\_29\_\_\_ burning like a small fire in his heart, Keating was like a guiding star. He saw the potential in Neil's eyes and said, "Neil, the stage is waiting for you. Don't let anyone even your father \_\_\_30\_\_\_ your light. Your dreams are precious, and you have the talent to make them come true." He helped Neil practice his lines, showing him how to \_\_\_31\_\_\_ his emotions through every word. Under Keating's guidance in every session, Neil grew more confident, believing that he could even \_\_\_32\_\_\_ what his father expected of him.

For Todd Anderson, who was shy and often \_\_\_33\_\_\_ by his brother seemingly excellent at everything,

Keating noticed his talent for seeing the deeper meaning in literature. "Todd," he said, "your mind is a treasure chest. Open it and share your thoughts with the world. Don't be afraid to \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_. Your interpretations are as valuable as any other's." With Keating's encouraging words, Todd started to come out of his \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_, finding the courage to speak up and express himself.

Keating's encouragement was like a gentle wind that blew through the lives of these students, fanning the flames of their dreams and giving them the strength to pursue what they truly loved.

21. A. air	B. gesture	C. mood	D. outlook
22. A. threat	B. barrier	C. challenge	D. opportunity
23. A. However	B. Therefore	C. Instead	D. Moreover
24. A. mysterious	B. extraordinary	C. practical	D. specific
25. A. caring	B. shining	C. wandering	D. watching
26. A. dance	B. float	C. move	D. slide
27. A. insight	B. innocence	C. soul	D. sense
28. A. between	B. upon	C. into	D. within
29. A. poetry	B. stage	C. match	D. music
30. A. dim	B. adjust	C. flash	D. fuel
31. A. conceal	B. project	C. stimulate	D. sustain
32. A. fall within	B. persist in	C. keep off	D. go beyond
33. A. oversee	B. overshadowed	C. overestimated	D. overlooked
34. A. step away	B. fit in	C. stand out	D. push forward
35. A. routine	B. shell	C. circle	D. space

(十二)

(2025年黄浦区一模)

Our drive to seek out happiness is a muscle that we can exercise and develop. Almost anyone can learn to develop their reward sensitivity by \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ themselves to notice and experience their positive emotions.

To raise your reward sensitivity, begin by planning one activity per day that will make you happy or give you a sense of \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_. It can be as small as treating yourself to a favorite snack or reading a few pages of a novel. This will make you less likely to \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ positive experiences. After you've enjoyed that \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ moment, close your eyes and recount out loud where and when you experienced the greatest joy. The idea isn't

just to remember how you felt, but to enhance and re-experience it, thus 25 your memory of them, and increasing your motivation to seek them out going forward.

Here are some other adjustments you can make to develop a positive mind-set.

Expand your joy 26: Research suggests that finding more words to describe positive emotions can prove and increase them. When reflecting on how something made you feel, try to be 27, using words like calm, overjoyed, delighted, inspired beyond fine, good or great.

Share your *highlight reel* (高光时刻): 28 what made you happiest can make you feel better. Spread that happiness to another person — and also strengthen a bond.

Find bright sides: With practice, it's possible to 29 the positives hidden in things that we might first see as negative. For example, if you invited co-workers to get together and only one person showed up, you could easily view that as a (n) 30. But the bright side would be that you got to know that one person better.

Forecast future wins: If you're tight scheduled, pick an event that's approaching and think of the best possible 31. If you're tired, 32 smiling at your friend across the room, feeling proud. Using imagery can encourage motivation and get you ready for more 33 experiences.

Keep in mind, too, that it's normal to feel 34 with pleasurable feelings sometimes, particularly if you experience depression and anxiety. Worrying can make you feel like you're ready to respond to threats — but by constantly 35 disaster, we miss the happiness in front of us right now. Sometimes we need to behave like happy people if we actually want to be happy.

21. A. attracting	B. demonstrating	C. entertaining	D. training
22. A. accomplishment	B. belonging	C. identity	D. responsibility
23. A. broaden	B. postpone	C. provide	D. share
24. A. critical	B. daily	C. rare	D. spare
25. A. recalling	B. recovering	C. searching	D. strengthening
26. A. reflection	B. selection	C. trial	D. vocabulary
27. A. brief	B. creative	C. precise	D. secure
28. A. Broadcasting	B. Choosing	C. Defining	D. Wondering
29. A. cover	B. divide	C. teach	D. notice
30. A. failure	B. opportunity	C. reward	D. surprise

31. A. initiative	B. outcome	C. prize	D. solution
32. A. avoid	B. imagine	C. practice	D. try
33. A. direct	B. inspiring	C. sensory	D. shared
34. A. content	B. distracted	C. easy	D. uncomfortable
35. A. ending in	B. guarding against	C. heading for	D. preparing for

## (十三)

## (2025年松江一模)

At the ancient Olympics in Greece, athletes weren't the only stars of the show. The game also attracted poets, who recited their works for eager audiences. Competitors employed bigger names to write poems of their \_\_\_21\_\_\_, which choruses performed at celebrations. Physical strength and \_\_\_22\_\_\_ skills were closely linked.

Thousands of years later, this image \_\_\_23\_\_\_ Pierre de Coubertin, a French nobleman known as the founder of the modern Olympics. The nobleman believed the world should value the harmony of arts and athletics. The idea can be traced back to Plato's Republic, in which Socrates highlights the virtue of education that combines "gymnastics for the body and music for the \_\_\_24\_\_\_."

Coubertin pictured a competition that would \_\_\_25\_\_\_ muscle and mind. But his fellow organizers never fully shared his vision. The 1896 Games included only \_\_\_26\_\_\_ competitions, such as swimming and fencing. Several new events, for instance, water polo in 1900 and boxing in 1904, made their first appearance; \_\_\_27\_\_\_, muscle and mind remained firmly unrelated.

Coubertin \_\_\_28\_\_\_ — on August 5, 1904, he published an article, writing "... the arts and literature joined with sport to ensure the greatness of the Olympic Games. The same must be true in the future..." when officials announced that Rome would host the 1908 Olympics.

Coubertin argued that the partnership of sport and art had outlasted the destruction of Olympia, and the time had come to \_\_\_29\_\_\_ this ideal completely. Since the first three modern Games had gotten the ball rolling, it was "possible and \_\_\_30\_\_\_ to bring muscles and thought together again."

Two years later, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) held a conference to seriously discuss "to what extent and in what form the arts and literature can participate." The event program listed several arts categories that were \_\_\_31\_\_\_.

Officials ultimately agreed to add five arts competitions to the Olympics in 1908: literature, painting, sculpture, music and architecture. All works entered into these categories, \_\_\_32\_\_\_ named the Pentathlon of

the Muses (缪斯五项) . They would need to be inspired by sports, bringing back the ancient harmony that Coubertin had \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ . In 1949, 12 years after Coubertin's death, nevertheless, the IOC decided to \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ the art competitions, citing that most of the participants relied on their artistic work for a living and it was illogical to allow professionals to win Olympic medals.

Today there are occasional \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ to bring the artistic competitions back. We do hope one day we can witness a wholly new Olympics.

21. A. knowledge	B. victories	C. interests	D. liberty
22. A. sporting	B. academic	C. literary	D. communicative
23. A. disturbed	B. charmed	C. tricked	D. described
24. A. organizers	B. competitors	C. public	D. soul
25. A. reunite	B. compare	C. distinguish	D. refresh
26. A. athletic	B. popular	C. amateur	D. fierce
27. A. otherwise	B. likewise	C. however	D. moreover
28. A. stressed out	B. felt prejudiced	C. moved forward	D. settled down
29. A. challenge	B. restore	C. evaluate	D. abandon
30. A. troublesome	B. imaginative	C. annoying	D. desirable
31. A. under control	B. under consideration	C. in use	D. in progress
32. A. typically	B. confusingly	C. frequently	D. collectively
33. A. expected	B. suspended	C. created	D. legalized
34. A. justify	B. discontinue	C. stage	D. enrich
35. A. rejections	B. guidelines	C. calls	D. decisions

(十四)

(2025年青浦一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Ever wondered why you reach for a snack after hitting the gym? Research shows that physical exercise often leads to \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ food consumption. With countless sports events \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_, a new question arises: Can watching sports on a screen also influence how much we eat?

The answer is yes. Our research reveals that watching sports videos can increase candy consumption. But

there is more to the story: the 23 of the sports you are watching plays a crucial role in these effects.

We first invited 112 students to the lab to watch a video and test some candies. The students who saw the sports video ate more candies than those who saw the one without physical activity. To learn more, we invited just the female students to watch videos 24 either easy or difficult-to-perform sports. Students who watched the easy sports video ate much more. We can thus conclude that the ease of the exercise shown 25 impacts candy consumption.

To explain our findings, we looked at research on goal 26. When people feel they are not meeting a goal, they push harder; but once they see 27, they tend to relax. For example, after a workout, those aiming to stay fit might feel they have achieved advancement and then ease up on their efforts. This can lead to a 28 in the drive to pursue related goals, like healthy eating. Research shows that achieving smaller goals (like exercising) can make people feel they have earned a(n) 29, which results in overeating. So completing a workout might make you more likely to 30 yourself with extra food than if you had not finished your session.

So what is the 31 for us? Be mindful of how watching sports can affect our eating habits. If you are aiming to stay on track with your diet, watch more 32 sports. Moreover, when setting dieting goals, remind yourself that real progress comes from 33 effort, not just imagining yourself doing a workout. Engage in activities that genuinely challenge you, and pair them with healthy eating habits. This way, you can avoid the trap of feeling the fitness goal to be 34 accomplished and then overeating.

In conclusion, should you watch the Olympic Games if you want to 35 your diet? Of course, but it might be better to choose the physical activities you find the most difficult to perform — and watch them without moderation.

21. A. wasteful	B. increased	C. processed	D. healthy
22. A. airing	B. happening	C. celebrating	D. unfolding
23. A. category	B. length	C. difficulty	D. audience
24. A. testing	B. promoting	C. capturing	D. explaining
25. A. misleadingly	B. frequently	C. rarely	D. significantly
26. A. feasibility	B. motivation	C. visualization	D. clarity
27. A. hope	B. videos	C. treats	D. progress
28. A. delay	B. drop	C. doubt	D. confidence
29. A. break	B. honor	C. diet	D. title
30. A. sustain	B. prepare	C. cheat	D. reward

31. A. transition	B. stimulation	C. implication	D. intervention
32. A. instructive	B. relaxing	C. influential	D. challenging
33. A. consistent	B. prospective	C. ultimate	D. individual
34. A. overly	B. barely	C. prematurely	D. remarkably
35. A. put up with	B. keep up with	C. make up for	D. set up for

(十五)

(2025 年崇明一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Administrators of the Mogao Caves in Dunhuang, Gansu Province, are trying to harmonize tourists' exploration of the site with the need to safeguard the *murals* (壁画), through innovative measures.

Sandstorms, rainfall and tourist visits constitute the most severe 21 to the UNESCO World Heritage Site, said Wang Xiaowei, director of the Dunhuang Grottoes Monitoring Center at the Dunhuang Academy. Since the Mogao Caves opened to the public in 1979, the number of visitors has been 22 at an average annual rate of around 20 percent, reaching 2.15 million in 2019. "If you enter the caves during the 23 tourism months of July, August and September, you'll find it hard to breathe," Wang said. The carbon dioxide and *moisture* (潮气) breathed out by visitors increase inside the caves and cause damage to the murals, Wang said.

To preserve the caves, the duration of visits is 24 and sometimes stopped during rain or dust storms. To ensure visitors aren't 25 when restrictions are in place, the center provides a digital exhibition, he said. Currently, the center is being 26 to accommodate an additional 3,000 visitors on top of the existing capacity of 6,000.

The Dunhuang Academy began 27 recording and storing images of murals and painted sculptures over 30 years ago. The digitization project has successfully 28 over 200 caves, with a dedicated team of 110 experts currently undertaking the work. "Digital technology not only serves cultural tourism but also 29 a historical record for future generations," said Ding Xiaosheng, deputy director of the Institute of Cultural Heritage Digitization at the academy. Digitization also brings the wonders of the Mogao Caves to a 30 audience,

according to Su Bomin, head of the Dunhuang Academy. “The Mogao Caves are 31, and transporting them is impossible,” Su said. “However, with digitization, we can perfectly copy Dunhuang art exactly and show it worldwide, introducing Eastern culture to the world.”

In 2016, the Digital Dunhuang went live, sharing high-definition images and 32 tours of the most beautiful 30 caves globally. Currently, visitors from 78 countries have 33 the murals, totaling over 16.8 million visits.

Su said Dunhuang can 34 diverse cultural exchanges through its cultural *relics* (遗迹). “By digitizing these relics, we enable people worldwide to understand Dunhuang’s culture, thereby gaining a deeper appreciation for China’s historical 35 to diverse cultural exchanges — that is, an idea of inclusivity, mutual learning and a shared future,” he said.

21. A. shortages	B. restrictions	C. contributions	D. threats
22. A. doubling	B. growing	C. continuing	D. varying
23. A. cultural	B. previous	C. peak	D. commercial
24. A. limited	B. extended	C. publicized	D. concealed
25. A. confused	B. amazed	C. scared	D. disappointed
26. A. expanded	B. constructed	C. decorated	D. repaired
27. A. exclusively	B. digitally	C. subjectively	D. autonomously
28. A. clarified	B. highlighted	C. covered	D. strategized
29. A. comes across	B. turns over	C. leaves behind	D. lets alone
30. A. global	B. professional	C. technological	D. different
31. A. complicated	B. irreproducible	C. controversial	D. immovable
32. A. virtual	B. temporary	C. conventional	D. steady
33. A. imitated	B. accessed	C. praised	D. purchased
34. A. reject	B. provide	C. adjust	D. classify
35. A. adaptation	B. attention	C. admission	D. commitment

(十六)

(2025年宝山一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in

each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

At times we all wish that we knew what other people were thinking. 21, people's facial expressions, movements and *posture* (姿势) can communicate a lot about what is going on in their minds. Understanding these messages hidden in people's language can require a lot of skill, but Joe Navarro's book *What EVERY BODY is Saying* can help 22 that ability.

Small changes in body language can help you recognize if someone is 23. Even when people don't lie directly, they sometimes try to hide their feelings. Whether you are 24 with people in business or in your personal life, recognizing these feelings can help you look out for their interests and your own.

According to Navarro, establishing a baseline for how a person behaves is important to avoid 25 their body language. Most facial expressions and gestures can mean several different things, so 26 when people use certain expressions. Recognizing this baseline can help you understand whether expressions and gestures indicate a(n) 27 to something you said or not. For example, rubbing one's eyes may be a sign of 28 with a topic. But if the person has been rubbing their eyes 29, they might just be tired.

When people think of body language, facial expressions tend to come to mind, and these can tell you a lot. For example, if someone keeps looking away from you, they might be distracted or uncomfortable, and pressing one's lips together often indicates 30. And if someone keeps looking away or covering their mouth, it might mean they are 31 something.

Some people have become good at controlling their facial expressions to conceal their 32. When dealing with someone like that, look at the rest of their body, especially their feet and legs. Many people bounce their feet when they are happy or excited. 33, if someone feels uncomfortable, they may point their feet away from the person they are speaking to.

*Proximity* (接近, 亲近) to other people is also part of body language. People stand closer to people they like or feel comfortable with than to strangers or people they don't like. And posture also 34. Sitting or standing up straight can show that someone feels confident, while sitting with crossed arms indicates that they feel 35 or uncomfortable.

Body language can communicate a lot about people's thoughts and feelings, and thus, help you relate to them.

21. A. Frequently	B. Generally	C. Fortunately	D. Frankly
22. A. provide	B. develop	C. discover	D. arouse
23. A. lying	B. thinking	C. changing	D. wishing
24. A. cooperating	B. negotiating	C. investigating	D. interacting
25. A. misguiding	B. misinterpreting	C. mistrusting	D. mismanaging
26. A. look out	B. give out	C. figure out	D. put out
27. A. reaction	B. result	C. instinct	D. insight

28. A. satisfaction	B. anxiety	C. appreciation	D. discomfort
29. A. occasionally	B. constantly	C. suddenly	D. gradually
30. A. agreement	B. excitement	C. depression	D. displeasure
31. A. hiding	B. criticizing	C. transferring	D. explaining
32. A. habits	B. expressions	C. emotions	D. advantages
33. A. In principle	B. In contrast	C. In all	D. In reality
34. A. adjusts	B. follows	C. moves	D. matters
35. A. defensive	B. ambitious	C. dependent	D. aggressive

## 完形填空

(一)

(2025 年浦东新区一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Browse through any social-media feed, and before long a cute video will appear. The supply of these (21)\_\_\_\_\_ clips, short parts of videos, is huge. On one social media platform there are 65 million videos *tagged*(贴标签) #cute. The demand is more (22)\_\_\_\_\_ : those videos have been viewed more than 625 billion times.

Long dismissed as girlish and silly, cuteness has recently become a subject of serious (23)\_\_\_\_\_, inspiring scientific research and academic literature, named “Cute Studies”. A new exhibition in London also examined the dominance of cute qualities in culture, bringing together art, games and toys. Cuteness “has (24)\_\_\_\_\_”, says Claire Catterall, the organizer. “It has made its way into almost every element of our lives.”

What do humans perceive to be cute? In the 1940s, Konrad Lorenz, an Austrian zoologist, found that people are (25)\_\_\_\_\_ to babies with big eyes and a small nose, as well as short arms, legs, because they bring joy. So obsessed with these characteristics that cats and dogs may have been (26)\_\_\_\_\_ to bring out those same features. Cartoon characters have evolved as well. (27)\_\_\_\_\_, Mickey Mouse’s arms, legs and nose have shrunk while his head and eyes have become larger.

It was exactly in the 20<sup>th</sup> century that cuteness dug in its (28)\_\_\_\_\_ *claw*(爪). Walt Disney brought a parade of wide-eyed creatures across the world. Japanese kawaii culture also went global. After the emergence of

mass production, cute toys became (29) \_\_\_\_\_ attainable across the market. Sanrio, the company behind the Hello Kitty brand, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ this trend, generating \$3.8 billion in annual sales by producing products on an unmatched scale.

Then, with the Internet, cuteness became (31) \_\_\_\_\_ on demand. People could share amusing content of their children or favorite animals any time. In 2022, more than 90,000 videos of cats were uploaded to a major social media platform every day.

Cuteness has real-world uses. Lovot, a wide-eyed companion robot, responds (32) \_\_\_\_\_ when hugged. Such an innovation may help relieve (33) \_\_\_\_\_ among the elderly. Policymakers, too, might employ this power to (34) \_\_\_\_\_ people's behaviour. Putting images on bins of sea turtles or dolphins trapped in rubbish has been shown to reduce plastic waste. Mr. Kringelbach says that an appreciation for cute things is a(n) (35) \_\_\_\_\_ in itself, but it also "has the potential to change the world". So why not use the power of cuteness to create a better, more loving world?

21. A. live	B. casual	C. adorable	D. interactive
22. A. substantial	B. urgent	C. reasonable	D. practical
23. A. commitment	B. inquiry	C. hazard	D. competition
24. A. taken over	B. broken in	C. dated back	D. fallen apart
25. A. accustomed	B. exposed	C. introduced	D. attracted
26. A. walked	B. shaped	C. entertained	D. monitored
27. A. On the contrary	B. In addition	C. For instance	D. In other words
28. A. sharp	B. scary	C. powerful	D. tiny
29. A. occasionally	B. potentially	C. temporarily	D. readily
30. A. took advantage of	B. looked forward to		
	C. broke away from	D. came up with	
31. A. available	B. flexible	C. digital	D. fundamental
32. A. thoroughly	B. indifferently	C. awkwardly	D. positively
33. A. distraction	B. duties	C. loneliness	D. doubts
34. A. redirect	B. excuse	C. display	D. reward
35. A. issue	B. delight	C. reminder	D. feature

参考答案:

21. C 22. A 23. B 24. A 25. D 26. B 27. C 28. D 29. D 30. A  
31. A 32. D 33. C 34. A 35. B

### 【导语】

文章围绕“可爱”这一主题展开, 主要探讨了可爱文化在现代社会的盛行、其产生的原因、发展历程以及实际应用。

- 可爱内容的供需现状: 社交媒体上可爱视频数量庞大, 需求可观, “可爱”已从被轻视转变为严肃研究的主题, 伦敦还举办相关展览, 组织者称其已融入生活各元素。
- 可爱的标准及影响: 20世纪40年代, 奥地利动物学家发现人类易被大眼睛、小鼻子等特征的婴儿吸引, 受此影响, 猫狗及卡通形象也朝着凸显这些可爱特征演变。
- 可爱文化的发展: 20世纪, 迪士尼及日本卡哇伊文化推动可爱文化走向全球, 大规模生产使可爱玩具在市场上随处可见, 三丽鸥公司借此取得巨额销售业绩。互联网的出现让可爱内容按需可得, 人们可随时分享可爱瞬间。
- 可爱的现实应用: 可爱具有实际用途, 如宽眼的陪伴机器人 Lovot 被拥抱时积极回应, 有助于缓解老年人孤独; 政策制定者利用可爱元素引导人们减少塑料垃圾。文章指出欣赏可爱事物本身是一种乐趣, 且有改变世界的潜力, 呼吁利用可爱的力量创造美好世界。

### 答案解析

21. C: 根据前文“a cute video will appear”以及后文“those videos have been viewed more than 625 billion times”可知, 这里说的是可爱的视频片段, “adorable”意为“可爱的”, 符合语境。“live”意为“现场的”; “casual”意为“随意的”; “interactive”意为“互动的”, 均不符合此处对可爱视频片段的描述, 所以选 C。

22. A: 由“those videos have been viewed more than 625 billion times”可知, 对可爱视频的需求是巨大的。“substantial”意为“大量的, 可观的”, 符合语境。“urgent”意为“紧急的”; “reasonable”意为“合理的”; “practical”意为“实际的”, 均不符合需求巨大这一语境, 所以选 A。

23. B: 根据后文“inspiring scientific research and academic literature, named ‘Cute Studies’”可知, 可爱已经成为严肃研究的对象。“inquiry”意为“探究, 调查”, 符合语境。“commitment”意为“承诺, 奉献”; “hazard”意为“危险”; “competition”意为“竞争”, 均不符合语境, 所以选 B。

24. A: 根据后文“It has made its way into almost every element of our lives.”可知, 可爱已经占据了主导地位。“taken over”意为“接管, 占据主导地位”, 符合语境。“broken in”意为“闯入, 打断”; “dated back”意为“追溯到”; “fallen apart”意为“破裂, 崩溃”, 均不符合语境, 所以选 A。

25. D: 根据前文 “people are... to babies with big eyes and a small nose” 可知, 人们被大眼睛、小鼻子的婴儿所吸引。“attracted” 意为 “被吸引”, 符合语境。“accustomed” 意为 “习惯的”; “exposed” 意为 “暴露的”; “introduced” 意为 “被介绍”, 均不符合语境, 所以选 D。

26. B: 根据前文 “So obsessed with these characteristics” 可知, 人们对这些可爱的特征如此着迷, 以至于猫和狗可能被塑造出同样的特征。“shaped” 意为 “塑造”, 符合语境。“walked” 意为 “走路”; “entertained” 意为 “娱乐”; “monitored” 意为 “监控”, 均不符合语境, 所以选 B。

27. C: 前文说卡通人物也在进化, 后文以米老鼠为例说明, “For instance” 意为 “例如”, 符合语境。“On the contrary” 意为 “相反”; “In addition” 意为 “此外”; “In other words” 意为 “换句话说”, 均不符合语境, 所以选 C。

28. D: 这里形容爪子, 结合前文提到的可爱的特征, “tiny” 意为 “微小的”, 与可爱的形象相呼应, 符合语境。“sharp” 意为 “锋利的”; “scary” 意为 “可怕的”; “powerful” 意为 “强大的”, 均不符合可爱这一主题, 所以选 D。

29. D: 根据前文 “After the emergence of mass production” 可知, 大规模生产后, 可爱的玩具在市场上很容易买到。“readily” 意为 “容易地, 乐意地”, 符合语境。“occasionally” 意为 “偶尔”; “potentially” 意为 “潜在地”; “temporarily” 意为 “暂时地”, 均不符合语境, 所以选 D。

30. A: 根据后文 “generating \$3.8 billion in annual sales by producing products on an unmatched scale” 可知, 三丽鸥公司利用了这一趋势。“took advantage of” 意为 “利用”, 符合语境。“looked forward to” 意为 “期待”; “broke away from” 意为 “脱离”; “came up with” 意为 “想出”, 均不符合语境, 所以选 A。

31. A: 根据后文 “People could share amusing content of their children or favorite animals any time.” 可知, 有了互联网, 可爱的内容随时可获取。“available” 意为 “可获得的”, 符合语境。“flexible” 意为 “灵活的”; “digital” 意为 “数字的”; “fundamental” 意为 “基本的”, 均不符合语境, 所以选 A。

32. D: 根据前文 “Cuteness has real - world uses.” 以及后文 “Such an innovation may help relieve...” 可知, 这个陪伴机器人在被拥抱时会积极回应。“positively” 意为 “积极地”, 符合语境。“thoroughly” 意为 “彻底地”; “indifferently” 意为 “冷漠地”; “awkwardly” 意为 “尴尬地”, 均不符合语境, 所以选 D。

33. C: 根据前文 “a wide - eyed companion robot” 可知, 这种创新可能有助于缓解老年人的孤独感。“loneliness” 意为 “孤独”, 符合语境。“distraction” 意为 “分心”; “duties” 意为 “职责”; “doubts” 意为 “怀疑”, 均不符合语境, 所以选 C。

34. A: 根据后文 “Putting images on bins of sea turtles or dolphins trapped in rubbish has been shown to reduce plastic waste.” 可知, 政策制定者可以利用可爱的力量来引导人们的行为。“redirect” 意为 “重新引导”, 符合语境。“excuse” 意为 “原谅, 借口”; “display” 意为 “展示”; “reward” 意为 “奖励”, 均不符合

语境, 所以选 A。

35. B: 根据前文 “Cuteness has real - world uses.” 以及后文 “but it also ‘has the potential to change the world’” 可知, 对可爱事物的欣赏本身就是一种乐趣。“delight” 意为 “乐趣”, 符合语境。“issue” 意为 “问题”; “reminder” 意为 “提醒”; “feature” 意为 “特征”, 均不符合语境, 所以选 B。

## (二)

(2025 年闵行一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Effective monitoring of endangered species is key to their survival. Studying the 21, range, and habits of wild animals is essential to ensure their habitat remains free from development and illegal hunters. Traditional methods of monitoring wild animals, especially large ones, include radio-tagging (无线电标记). To do this, individual animals must at first be captured so that collars can be 22.

One organization that 23 this technique was WildTrack. In the late 1990s, the team was using radio-collars to monitor black rhinos (犀牛) in Namibia. However, the team soon realized that the chemicals used to immobilize the rhino to fit the collars 24 female fertility. Not only that but also a large proportion of the radio-collars 25 within the first 6 months and had to be replaced. 26, as animals grew, the collars would tighten, annoying or even hurting them. The method was costly and had the unintended 27 of altering the rhinos' behavior, making the collected data unreliable. At the same time, the team was working alongside local 28. Animal tracking is one of the oldest human skills, and these experts have years of experience in identifying individual animals by their footprints. They could effectively create a true picture of individual rhinos' activities without the use of any invasive (侵入的) techniques. Consequently, the team were interested to know whether the trackers' knowledge could be effectively 29 a computerized technique for monitoring animal movement.

Within each species, each individual has its own unique foot 30. If an animal is sighted and identified just once, and the characteristics of its footprints are properly photographed and measured, its footprint can be 31 whenever it is sighted again. If that is done repeatedly, conservationists can draw up a 32 of all, or at least a significant proportion of the individuals within the population. After that, conservationists can use it to identify an animal and its movements by its print. The data gathered can be used for a range of 33, for example, to monitor biodiversity. WildTrack is currently using footprint identification technology in Greece to study the potential effect of a large highway construction through brown bear habitat.

Identifying an animal from its footprint is not without its 34, however, as each time the individual places its foot on the ground, it leaves a slightly different track, according to the ground type, moisture (湿度), and movement. To account for these 35, it is necessary to collect multiple tracks from each animal on a range of surfaces.

21. A. flexibility B. diet C. movement D. behavior  
22. A. fixed B. updated C. removed D. examined  
23. A. opposed B. developed C. promoted D. adopted  
24. A. enhanced B. harmed C. tested D. ensured  
25. A. lasted B. matched C. failed D. bent  
26. A. Therefore B. However C. Likewise D. Moreover  
27. A. consequence B. mistake C. cause D. target  
28. A. programmers B. photographers C. trackers D. officials  
29. A. compared to B. translated into C. integrated into D. classified into  
30. A. features B. sizes C. colors D. shapes  
31. A. copied B. recognized C. erased D. marked  
32. A. budget B. schedule C. blueprint D. database  
33. A. purposes B. experiments C. solutions D. services  
34. A. limitations B. losses C. challenges D. concerns  
35. A. variations B. signs C. factors D. standards

答案:

21. C 22. A 23. D 24. B 25. C 26. D 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. A  
31. B 32. D 33. A 34. C 35. A

文章大意

本文主要探讨了濒危物种的监测方法。传统监测野生动物（尤其是大型动物）的方法是无线电标记，但该方法存在诸多弊端，如影响犀牛繁殖能力、设备易损坏需更换、会伤害动物并改变其行为，导致数据不可靠。与此同时，WildTrack 团队发现当地追踪者能通过脚印识别个体动物，且无需侵入性技术。基于此，团队思考能否将追踪者的知识转化为计算机化技术。实际上，每个动物个体的脚印都有独特特征，通过拍照和测量其脚印特征，可建立数据库用于识别动物及其活动，收集的数据能用于多种目的。不过，从脚印识别动物也面临挑战，因为脚印会因地面类型、湿度和动物移动等因素而不同，所以需要从不同表面收集

多个脚印以应对这些变化。

### 答案解析

21. C: 文章围绕监测濒危物种展开, 研究野生动物的移动、活动范围和习性对保护其栖息地至关重要。“movement”(移动)符合语境, 而“flexibility”(灵活性)、“diet”(饮食)、“behavior”(行为)在文中虽也相关, 但结合后文主要讨论通过监测动物移动来保护它们, “movement”最为合适, 所以选 C。

22. A: 传统监测方法是无线电标记, 首先要捕获动物, 目的是安装无线电项圈, “fixed”(安装, 固定)符合将项圈固定在动物身上的意思, “updated”(更新)、“removed”(移除)、“examined”(检查)均不符合语境, 所以选 A。

23. D: WildTrack 这个组织采用了无线电标记技术, “adopted”(采用, 采纳)符合语境, “opposed”(反对)与文意相悖, “developed”(发展)和“promoted”(推广)在此处不如“adopted”准确, 所以选 D。

24. B: 文中提到给犀牛安装项圈使用的化学物质对雌性犀牛的生育能力产生了不好的影响, “harmed”(损害, 伤害)符合语境, “enhanced”(增强)、“tested”(测试)、“ensured”(确保)均不符合对生育能力产生负面影响的描述, 所以选 B。

25. C: 根据后文“had to be replaced”可知, 很大一部分无线电项圈在最初 6 个月内就出现故障不能用了, “failed”(失败, 此处指设备失灵)符合语境, “lasted”(持续)、“matched”(匹配)、“bent”(弯曲)均不符合设备需要更换所暗示的设备故障的语境, 所以选 C。

26. D: 前文提到了安装无线电项圈的一些问题, 这里进一步说明随着动物长大, 项圈会变紧, 对动物造成困扰, “Moreover”(此外, 而且)用于进一步补充说明问题, “Therefore”(因此)表因果, “However”(然而)表转折, “Likewise”(同样地)不符合此处递进的逻辑, 所以选 D。

27. A: 这种方法不仅成本高, 还产生了改变犀牛行为的意外后果, “consequence”(后果)符合语境, “mistake”(错误)、“cause”(原因)、“target”(目标)均不符合“改变犀牛行为”这一结果的描述, 所以选 A。

28. C: 从后文“Animal tracking is one of the oldest human skills, and these experts have years of experience in identifying individual animals by their footprints.”可知, 这里指的是当地追踪者, “trackers”(追踪者)符合语境, “programmers”(程序员)、“photographers”(摄影师)、“officials”(官员)均不符合能通过脚印识别动物的语境, 所以选 C。

29. B: 团队想知道追踪者的知识能否有效地转化为一种用于监测动物移动的计算机化技术, “translated into”(转化为)符合语境, “compared to”(与……相比)、“integrated into”(融入)、“classified into”(分类为)均不符合将知识转化为技术的意思, 所以选 B。

30. A: 每个动物个体都有自己独特的脚印特征, “features”(特征)符合语境, “sizes”(尺寸)、“colors”(颜色)不符合题意, 所以选 A。

色)、“shapes”(形状)都过于片面,“features”可涵盖这些方面,所以选 A。

31. B: 如果动物的脚印特征被正确拍摄和测量,那么无论何时再次看到它的脚印就能被识别,“recognized”(识别)符合语境,“copied”(复制)、“erased”(擦除)、“marked”(标记)均不符合通过脚印特征识别动物的语境,所以选 B。

32. D: 重复上述操作后,保护主义者可以建立一个所有或至少大部分个体的数据库,“database”(数据库)符合语境,“budget”(预算)、“schedule”(日程安排)、“blueprint”(蓝图)均不符合建立用于识别动物的信息库的语境,所以选 D。

33. A: 收集的数据可以用于一系列目的,“purposes”(目的)符合语境,“experiments”(实验)、“solutions”(解决方案)、“services”(服务)在文中没有依据表明数据用于这些方面,所以选 A。

34. C: 从脚印识别动物并非没有挑战,后文说明了原因,“challenges”(挑战)符合语境,“limitations”(限制)更侧重于本身的局限性,“losses”(损失)、“concerns”(担忧)不符合后文描述的因脚印变化带来的实际困难这一语境,所以选 C。

35. A: 为了应对脚印因地面类型、湿度和移动等因素产生的变化,需要从不同表面收集多个脚印,“variations”(变化)符合语境,“signs”(迹象)、“factors”(因素)、“standards”(标准)均不符合语境,所以选 A。

### (三)

#### (2025 年普陀区一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

In Indonesia, researchers recently captured a remarkable behavior on video. A wild ape named Rakus, with a deep wound on his cheek, was seen 21 a kind of leaves, chewing them up, and applying them to his injury. Surprisingly, the wound healed without infection. Studies reveal that these plants have medical properties, which likely 22 his recovery. Rakus's actions demonstrate a deep understanding of botany—a knowledge of plants few humans 23 today.

Although our collective knowledge of plant science grows, individual 24 of plants is declining. In modern life, while we still depend on plants for survival, fewer people find it necessary to know much about them 25. Most of us rely on botanists to identify and understand plants, trusting their expertise(专门知识)to ensure our wellbeing. However, the number of professional botanists is shrinking, and this 26 has raised concerns within the field.

The National Center for Education Statistics sounded an early alarm in 2015, noting that the number of botany

degrees awarded in the United States had fallen below 400. While that number has since 27 slightly, with 489 degrees awarded in 2023, the number of institutions offering botany degrees continues to decline, from 76 in 2002 to 59 in 2023. "Botany Ph. Ds. are disappearing," says Kathryn Parsley, a biologist who focuses on plants but didn't pursue a botany degree due to limited 28.

Funding shifts are a primary factor leading to botany's decline. The National Science Foundation (NSF), 29, has moved its funding priorities away from traditional botany, 30 applied sciences with economic potential. This 31 impacts university funding decisions, leading many schools to reduce or eliminate botany programs.

The declining 32 in botany is further driven by "plant blindness," a phenomenon where people ignore plants in their environment, failing to recognize their importance. In the United States and the United Kingdom, as botany professors retire, they are often not 33, leaving a gap in plant expertise. This 34 could become a pressing issue, particularly in sectors like ecological restoration, where plant identification skills are crucial.

While some botanists believe the field is evolving rather than disappearing, the demand for plant knowledge remains critical. Proposed legislation, such as the Botany Bill in the U. S. , seeks to preserve plant expertise. 35, the challenge of maintaining essential plant skills persists, highlighting the urgent need to recognize and address the value of botany.

21. A. covering	B. absorbing	C. harvesting	D. skipping
22. A. accounted for	B. put off	C. took on	D. resulted from
23. A. revise	B. enhance	C. subscribe	D. possess
24. A. sampling	B. understanding	C. occupation	D. organization
25. A. personally	B. originally	C. naturally	D. joyfully
26. A. greed	B. tradition	C. impression	D. trend
27. A. endured	B. stimulated	C. recovered	D. discounted
28. A. edition	B. availability	C. research	D. conservation
29. A. for instance	B. for sure	C. in case	D. on the other hand
30. A. channeling	B. equipping	C. favoring	D. blocking
31. A. entry	B. combination	C. comparison	D. shift
32. A. interest	B. emergence	C. intention	D. evidence

33. A. invited	B. replaced	C. registered	D. involved
34. A. launch	B. shortage	C. motive	D. pattern
35. A. Hence	B. Moreover	C. Meanwhile	D. Nevertheless

答案:

21-25 CADBA 26-30 DCBAC 31-35 DABBD

### 文章大意

文章主要讲述了植物学领域面临的现状。在印度尼西亚, 野生猿 Rakus 利用具有药用特性的植物治疗伤口, 显示出对植物的深刻了解。然而, 尽管人类对植物科学的集体知识在增长, 但个体对植物的了解却在下降, 专业植物学家数量也在减少。2015 年美国颁发的植物学学位数量下降, 尽管 2023 年有所回升, 但提供植物学学位的机构数量持续减少。资金转向是导致植物学衰落的主要因素, 如美国国家科学基金会将资金优先投向具有经济潜力的应用科学, 影响了大学对植物学项目的资金投入。此外, “植物盲” 现象使人们忽视植物重要性, 导致植物学领域兴趣降低, 植物学教授退休后常无人接替, 造成专业知识缺口。尽管有人认为植物学在演变而非消失, 且有相关立法试图保护植物学专业知识, 但维持植物学关键技能的挑战依然严峻。

### 答案解析

21. C: 根据后文 “chewing them up, and applying them to his injury” 可知, Rakus 是先 “采集” 一种叶子, 然后咀嚼并敷在伤口上。“harvesting” (采集, 收获) 符合语境, “covering” (覆盖)、“absorbing” (吸收)、“skipping” (跳过) 均不符合采集叶子这一动作, 所以选 C。

22. A: 研究表明这些植物具有药用特性, 这很可能 “解释了” 他伤口愈合的原因。“accounted for” (解释, 说明……的原因) 符合语境, “put off” (推迟)、“took on” (承担, 呈现)、“resulted from” (由……导致) 均不符合, 所以选 A。

23. D: Rakus 的行为展示了对植物学的深刻理解, 这种关于植物的知识现在很少有人 “拥有”。“possess” (拥有) 符合语境, “revise” (修订)、“enhance” (提高)、“subscribe” (订阅, 同意) 均不符合, 所以选 D。

24. B: 前文提到人类对植物科学的集体知识在增长, 通过 “although” 转折可知, 个体对植物的 “理解” 在下降。“understanding” (理解) 符合语境, “sampling” (采样)、“occupation” (职业)、“organization” (组织) 均不符合, 所以选 B。

25. A: 在现代生活中, 虽然我们仍依赖植物生存, 但很少有人觉得 “个人” 有必要深入了解它们。“personally” (个人地) 符合语境, “originally” (最初地)、“naturally” (自然地)、“joyfully” (快乐地) 均不符合, 所以

选 A。

26. D: 专业植物学家数量减少这一“趋势”在该领域引发了担忧。“trend”(趋势)符合语境, “greed”(贪婪)、“tradition”(传统)、“impression”(印象)均不符合, 所以选 D。

27. C: 2015 年美国颁发的植物学学位数量降至 400 以下, 从 “while” 可知, 2023 年数量有所“恢复”, 达到 489 个。“recovered”(恢复)符合语境, “endured”(忍受)、“stimulated”(刺激)、“discounted”(打折)均不符合, 所以选 C。

28. B: 生物学家 Kathryn Parsley 因可获得的机会有限, 没有攻读植物学学位。“availability”(可获得性)符合语境, “edition”(版本)、“research”(研究)、“conservation”(保护)均不符合, 所以选 B。

29. A: 此处以美国国家科学基金会为例说明资金转向是导致植物学衰落的主要因素, “for instance”(例如)符合语境, “for sure”(肯定地)、“in case”(万一)、“on the other hand”(另一方面)均不符合, 所以选 A。

30. C: 美国国家科学基金会将资金优先从传统植物学转移开, “青睐”具有经济潜力的应用科学。“favoring”(青睐, 偏爱)符合语境, “channeling”(引导)、“equipping”(装备)、“blocking”(阻碍)均不符合, 所以选 C。

31. D: 这种资金的“转移”影响了大学的资金决策。“shift”(转移)符合语境, 前文提到资金优先方向的改变, “entry”(进入)、“combination”(结合)、“comparison”(比较)均不符合, 所以选 D。

32. A: “植物盲”现象进一步导致人们对植物学的“兴趣”下降。“interest”(兴趣)符合语境, “emergence”(出现)、“intention”(意图)、“evidence”(证据)均不符合, 所以选 A。

33. B: 在美国和英国, 植物学教授退休后, 往往没有被“接替”, 留下了植物专业知识的缺口。“replaced”(接替, 取代)符合语境, “invited”(邀请)、“registered”(注册)、“involved”(涉及)均不符合, 所以选 B。

34. B: 上文提到教授退休后无人接替, 这种“短缺”可能成为一个紧迫的问题。“shortage”(短缺)符合语境, “launch”(发射, 发起)、“motive”(动机)、“pattern”(模式)均不符合, 所以选 B。

35. D: 虽然有立法试图保护植物学专业知识, 但维持植物学关键技能的挑战依然存在, 前后为转折关系。“Nevertheless”(然而)符合语境, “Hence”(因此)表因果, “Moreover”(此外)表递进, “Meanwhile”(同时)表并列, 均不符合, 所以选 D。

#### (四)

(2025 年嘉定一模)

Carlo Rovelli's book, *There Are Places in the World Where Rules Are Less Important Than Kindness*, offers a refreshing perspective on learning, urging readers to pursue curiosity and exploration without worrying about

practical outcomes. For Rovelli, 21 isn't just a means to an end — it's a way of experiencing the world, asking meaningful questions, and connecting with others.

The book celebrates the joy of learning for its own sake, reminding readers that knowledge doesn't need to be tied to a specific 22 to be valuable. In today's fast-paced world, people often view education as a tool for 23 — getting good grades, securing a job, or achieving material goals. Rovelli 24 this mindset, showing that true learning is about much more than these practical objectives. It's about broadening your mind, exploring new ideas, and finding 25 in the process.

Rovelli draws on fascinating stories from science, history, and everyday life to make his point. 26, he reflects on the revolutionary thinkers of the Renaissance (文艺复兴时期) who dared to question the belief that Earth was the center of the universe. These individuals weren't 27 by profit or fame; they were motivated by pure curiosity and a desire to understand the world. Their discoveries didn't just change science — they 28 how people viewed their place in the universe. Rovelli uses these examples to show that the act of learning itself can be 29, inspiring new ways of thinking and seeing the world.

Another key theme in the book is the connection between learning and wonder. Rovelli believes that curiosity is one of humanity's greatest 30, and he invites readers to cultivate it by exploring topics that arouse their interest. Whether it's physics, art, philosophy, or even everyday experiences, the process of discovering something 31 can be deeply rewarding. He argues that this sense of wonder is what makes learning worthwhile — not the 32 it might bring.

Rovelli also emphasizes that learning should never be limited by rules or expectations. Instead, it should be a creative, 33 journey. He encourages readers to ask big questions, follow their interests, and take time to reflect on what they learn. By doing so, he believes we can 34 a deeper understanding of ourselves and the world around us.

In *There Are Places in the World Where Rules Are Less Important Than Kindness*, Rovelli offers a heartfelt reminder that learning isn't just about facts or 35 — it's about curiosity, wonder, and the joy of discovering new possibilities.

21. A. kindness	B. thinking	C. learning	D. practice
22. A. preference	B. purpose	C. problem	D. condition
23. A. communication	B. success	C. cooperation	D. survival
24. A. challenges	B. maintain	C. presents	D. extends
25 A. meaning	B. solution	C. conflict	D. distinction

26. A. What's more	B. For example	C. As a result	D. On the contrary
27. A. rejected	B. pursued	C. observed	D. driven
28. A. shifted	B. revealed	C. understood	D. noticed
29. A. moderate	B. appropriate	C. expensive	D. transformative
30. A. connections	B. traditions	C. strengths	D. innovations
31. A. similar	B. funny	C. new	D. dark
32. A. growth	B. grades	C. uncertainty	D. wisdom
33. A. short	B. affordable	C. safe	D. personal
34. A. unlock	B. complicate	C. complement	D. expose
35. A. motivations	B. interests	C. results	D. questions

【答案】21. C    22. B    23. B    24. A    25. A    26. B    27. D    28. A    29. D    30. C  
 31. C    32. B    33. D    34. A    35. C

### 【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了 Carlo Rovelli 的书中强调了非功利性学习的重要性，鼓励对知识的追求与探究。

### 【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：对于 Rovelli 来说，学习不仅仅是达到目的的手段——它是体验世界、提出有意义的问题和与他人连接的一种方式。A. kindness 善良；B. thinking 思维；C. learning 学习；D. practice 实践。根据下文“The book celebrates the joy of learning for its own sake, reminding readers that knowledge doesn't need to be tied to a specific \_\_\_\_\_ to be valuable.”可知，Rovelli 在书中颂扬了学习本身的乐趣，所以对于 Rovelli 来说，学习不仅仅是一种达到目的的手段，学习是一种方式。故选 C。

### 【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这本书颂扬了学习本身的乐趣，提醒读者知识不需要与特定的目的联系起来才有价值。A. preference 偏好；B. purpose 目的；C. problem 问题；D. condition 条件。根据下文“Rovelli \_\_\_\_\_ this mindset, showing that true learning is about much more than these practical objectives.”可知，Rovelli 表示真正的学习远远不止某些实际的目标，所以此处表示 Rovelli 的书提醒读者知识不需要与特定的目的联系起来。故选 B。

### 【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在当今快节奏的世界里，人们往往将教育视为成功的工具——取得好成绩、找到工作或实现物质目标。A. communication 沟通；B. success 成功；C. cooperation 合作；D. survival 生存。

根据下文“getting good grades, securing a job, or achieving material goals.”以及常识可知, 取得好成绩、找到工作或实现物质目标会被视为成功, 即教育被视为实现成功的工具。故选 B。

#### 【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: Rovelli 挑战这种心态, 展示了真正的学习远不止这些实际目标。A. challenges 挑战; B. maintain 维持; C. presents 提出; D. extends 扩展。根据上文“In today’s fast-paced world, people often view education as a tool for \_\_\_3\_\_\_ — getting good grades, securing a job, or achieving material goals.”以及下文“showing that true learning is about much more than these practical objectives.”可知, Rovelli 的想法与人们常见的观点不同, 所以此处表示 Rovelli 在挑战这种过于实用的观点。故选 A。

#### 【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 这是关于拓宽你的思维, 探索新的想法, 并在这个过程中找到意义。A. meaning 意义; B. solution 解决方法; C. conflict 冲突; D. distinction 区别。根据上文“It’s about broadening your mind, exploring new ideas,”以及语境可知, 此处表示在拓宽思维探索新想法的过程中找到学习的意义。故选 A。

#### 【26 题详解】

考查副词短语应用。句意: 例如, 他反思了文艺复兴时期的革命性思想家, 他们敢于质疑地球是宇宙中心的信念。A. What’s more 此外; B. For example 例如; C. As a result 因此; D. On the contrary 相反。根据上文“Rovelli draws on fascinating stories from science, history, and everyday life to make his point.”以及下文“he reflects on the revolutionary thinkers of the Renaissance (文艺复兴时期) who dared to question the belief that Earth was the center of the universe.”可知, Rovelli 使用具体的故事来阐明自己的观点, 下文进行举例说明, 所以空处应用 for example, 表示“例如”。故选 B。

#### 【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 这些人不是被利益或名声驱动的; 他们是被纯粹的好奇心和了解世界的愿望所驱动。A. rejected 拒绝; B. pursued 追求; C. observed 观察; D. driven 驱动。根据下文“they were motivated by pure curiosity and a desire to understand the world.”可知, 此处表示这些人是被好奇心和了解世界的愿望驱动, 而不是被利益或名声驱动。故选 D。

#### 【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 他们的发现不仅改变了科学, 还改变了人们是如何看待自己在宇宙中位置的。A. shifted 改变; B. revealed 揭示; C. understood 理解; D. noticed 注意。根据上文“Their discoveries didn’t just change science”以及语境可知, 革命思想家们的发现不仅改变了科学, 也改变了人们对于自己在宇宙中的位置的看法。故选 A。

#### 【29 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: Rovelli 用这些例子来展示, 学习的行为本身可以是变革性的, 鼓舞人们用新的方式思考和看待世界。A. moderate 适度的; B. appropriate 适当的; C. expensive 昂贵的; D. transformative 变革性的。根据下文“inspiring new ways of thinking and seeing the world.”可知, 学习可以鼓舞人们用新的方式思考, 用新的方式看待世界, 所以此处表示学习本身可以是变革性的。故选 D。

#### 【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: Rovelli 相信, 好奇心是人类最大的优势之一, 并邀请读者通过探索激发兴趣的话题来培养它。A. connections 连接; B. traditions 传统; C. strengths 优势; D. innovations 创新。根据下文“he invites readers to cultivate it by exploring topics that arouse their interest.”以及“He argues that this sense of wonder is what makes learning worthwhile — not the \_\_\_12\_\_\_ it might bring.”可知, Rovelli 相信好奇心是人类的优势, 所以会邀请读者培养好奇心。故选 C。

#### 【31 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 无论是物理、艺术、哲学, 甚至是日常经历, 发现新事物的过程都可能是非常有回报的。A. similar 相似的; B. funny 有趣的; C. new 新的; D. dark 黑暗的。根据上文“Rovelli believes that curiosity is one of humanity’s greatest \_\_\_10\_\_\_,”、下文“He argues that this sense of wonder is what makes learning worthwhile — not the \_\_\_12\_\_\_ it might bring.”以及语境可知, 此处表示好奇心是人类的优势, 所以此处表示发现新事物, 从中获得惊奇的感觉。故选 C。

#### 【32 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 他认为, 正是这种惊奇感让学习变得有价值, 而不是它可能带来的成绩。A. growth 成长; B. grades 成绩; C. uncertainty 不确定性; D. wisdom 智慧。根据上文“In today’s fast-paced world, people often view education as a tool for \_\_\_3\_\_\_ — getting good grades, securing a job, or achieving material goals.”以及语境可知, 此处表示学习本身有价值, 而不仅仅在于所取得的成绩。故选 B。

#### 【33 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 相反, 这应该是一次创造性的个人之旅。A. short 短的; B. affordable 可负担的; C. safe 安全的; D. personal 个人的。根据上文“Rovelli also emphasizes that learning should never be limited by rules or expectations.”和下文“He encourages readers to ask big questions, follow their interests, and take time to reflect on what they learn. By doing so, he believes we can \_\_\_14\_\_\_ a deeper understanding of ourselves and the world around us.”可知, 学习永远不应该受到规则或期望的限制, 这应该是有创造性的个人的旅程, 深入了解自己和周围的世界。故选 D。

#### 【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 通过这样做, 他相信我们可以更深入地了解自己和周围的世界。A. unlock 揭开, 益汇培优上海高中资料分享

揭示; B. complicate 复杂化; C. complement 补足, 补充; D. expose 揭露。根据上文“*He encourages readers to ask big questions, follow their interests, and take time to reflect on what they learn.*”可知, 关注自己的兴趣, 反思自己所学的东西, 这会使人更深入了解自己和周围的世界, *unlock a deeper understanding of* 表示“深入了解”。故选 A。

### 【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 在 *There Are Places in the World Where Rules Are Less Important Than Kindness* 一书中, Rovelli 褒心提醒我们, 学习不仅仅是关于事实或结果, 而是关于好奇心、好奇心和发现新可能性的乐趣。A. motivations 动机; B. interests 兴趣; C. results 结果; D. questions 问题。根据文章开头“*Carlo Rovelli's book, There Are Places in the World Where Rules Are Less Important Than Kindness, offers a refreshing perspective on learning, urging readers to pursue curiosity and exploration without worrying about practical outcomes.*”可知, Rovelli 提醒我们的是, 学习不仅仅是关于实际的结果, 而是关于学习过程中的乐趣。故选 C。

## (五)

### (2025 年虹口一模)

Manufacturing is a one-way business. Raw materials go into a factory and finished products come out. Once those goods are 21, producers usually wash their hands of them. Certainly they do not worry that most of the products are eventually burnt or buried in landfill, which 22 the planet. In only 50 years, the world's consumption of raw materials has nearly become four times as big, to more than 100 billion tons, but only less than 9% of this is reused, resulting in a 23 of materials.

Industry does talk about sustainability and recycling, but much of that is 24 intended to improve brand images. Yet even a company's profits can 25 being environmentally friendly. This is especially so in the case of “gigafactories”, so called because their output of batteries for electric vehicles (EVs) is measured in gigawatt hours (GWh).

Every carmaking country wants gigafactories. Batteries are the costliest part of an EV, so making them is 26. But they contain materials that are pricey and can be hard to obtain. Supply chains are long and complicated, and buyers risk their reputation 27 by their suppliers' poor environmental and labour standards. 28 materials makes sense.

Being 29, most gigafactories are designed with recycling in mind from the start. The result is a 30 production process. The idea is that once 31 reach the ends of their lives, they should

go back to a factory, where their components can be recovered and put into new batteries.

Gigafactories are not yet models of the circular economy, but they are laying the foundations. Northvolt, a battery-maker, aims by 2030 to produce 150GWh of batteries — enough to power some 2 million EVs. By then, around half its raw materials should come from recycling old batteries. Northvolt is not \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_. Using renewable power and other measures, CATL — the world's biggest producer of EV batteries — thinks it should eventually be possible to reduce the carbon footprint of a battery towards zero.

Could other industries do something similar? Fast fashion is widely known as a(n) \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ business. It is estimated that the recycling rate for little-worn clothing and footwear is just 13%. A big part of the reason is the use of mixed fibres, which are hard to recycle. Clothing companies could, like gigafactories, re-engineer their processes to use fibres that are easier to handle. Consumer electronics is another such \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ that creates piles of waste, despite the fact that electronic circuits containing precious materials such as gold and silver, and electric motors being made from rare earth metals. \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ could yet be made in the urban mining of last year's cellphones and yesterday's blouses.

21. A. accepted	B. designed	C. sold	D. stored
22. A. rules	B. saves	C. heals	D. pollutes
23. A. analysis	B. availability	C. waste	D. variety
24. A. green-washing	B. cost-cutting	C. risk-taking	D. trend-setting
25. A. add to	B. benefit from	C. center around	D. invest in
26. A. innovative	B. affordable	C. profitable	D. inefficient
27. A. being defended	B. being hurt	C. being spread	D. being overlooked
28. A. Reusing	B. Restoring	C. Replacing	D. Recharging
29. A. big	B. new	C. rich	D. rare
30. A. full	B. primary	C. domestic	D. circular
31. A. batteries	B. factories	C. vehicles	D. suppliers
32. A. alone	B. easy	C. safe	D. fair
33. A. dynamic	B. unsustainable	C. unacceptable	D. competitive
34. A. gigafactory	B. business	C. company	D. manufacturer
35. A. Exceptions	B. Complaints	C. Discoveries	D. Fortunes

【答案】21. C    22. D    23. C    24. A    25. B    26. C    27. B    28. A    29. B    30. D    31. A    32. A    33. B    34. B    35. D

**【解析】**

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讨论了制造业中的原材料消耗、可持续性、回收以及超级工厂在循环经济中的作用, 同时也提到了其他行业(如快时尚和消费电子产业)在可持续性方面面临的挑战和可能的解决方案。

**【21 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 一旦这些商品售出, 生产者通常就不再对它们负责。A. accepted 接受; B. designed 设计; C. sold 销售; D. stored 储存。根据下文“producers usually wash their hands of them.”可知, 商品一旦售出, 生产者就不再负责。故选 C。

**【22 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 他们当然不会担心, 因为大多数产品最终都会被焚烧或填埋, 从而污染地球。A. rules 统治、支配; B. saves 节省; C. heals 治愈; D. pollutes 污染。根据空前“most of the products are eventually burnt or buried in landfill,”可推测, 产品焚烧或被填埋后会污染地球。故选 D。

**【23 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 在仅仅 50 年的时间里, 全球原材料消耗量已接近增至原来的四倍, 超过 100 亿吨, 但其中只有不到 9% 被再利用, 造成了极大的材料浪费。A. analysis 分析; B. availability 可用性; C. waste 浪费; D. variety 多样性。根据上文“In only 50 years, the world's consumption of raw materials has nearly become four times as big, to more than 100 billion tons, but only less than 9% of this is reused”可知, 全球原材料消耗量已接近增至原来的四倍, 超过 100 亿吨, 但其中只有不到 9% 被再利用。由此可知, 这造成了材料的浪费。故选 C。

**【24 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 工业界确实在谈论可持续性和回收, 但其中很多只是为了改善品牌形象而进行的漂绿行为。A. green-washing 漂绿的; B. cost-cutting 消减成本的; C. risk-taking 冒险的; D. trend-setting 引领潮流的。根据空前“Industry does talk about sustainability and recycling”以及空后的“to improve brand images”可知, 工业界的可持续和回收是为了改善品牌形象而进行的漂绿行为。故选 A。

**【25 题详解】**

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意: 然而, 即便是公司的利润也能从环保中受益。A. add to 增加; B. benefit from 从……中受益; C. center around 以……为中心; D. invest in 投资于。根据下文“This is especially so in the case of “gigafactories”, so called because their output of batteries for electric vehicles (EVs) is measured in gigawatt hours (GWh).”以及“Batteries are the costliest part of an EV, so making them is \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ .”可知, 公司可以从环保行为中获益。故选 B。

**【26 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 电池是电动汽车中最昂贵的部件, 因此生产电池利润丰厚。A. innovative 创新的; B. affordable 负担得起的; C. profitable 有利可图的; D. inefficient 无效的。根据上文 “Batteries are the costliest part of an EV,” 可推测, 生产电池有利可赚。故选 C。

**【27 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 供应链既长又复杂, 买家面临着因供应商环境标准和劳工标准低下而损害自身声誉的风险。A. being defended 正在被防御; B. being hurt 正在被伤害; C. being spread 正在被传播; D. being overlooked 正在被忽视。根据空后 “by their suppliers' poor environmental and labour standards.” 可知, 因为供应商环境标准和劳工标准低下, 买家面临会有损害自身声誉的风险。故选 B。

**【28 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 因此, 再利用材料显得合情合理。A. Reusing 再利用; B. Restoring 修复; C. Replacing 替换; D. Recharging 充电。根据上文 “But they contain materials that are pricey and can be hard to obtain. Supply chains are long and complicated, and buyers risk their reputation 7 by their suppliers' poor environmental and labour standards.” 可推测, 由于电池所含的材料价格昂贵且难以获取等原因, 再回收利用电池就很合理。故选 A。

**【29 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 作为新兴事物, 大多数超级工厂从一开始就在设计上考虑了回收问题。A. big 大的; B. new 新的; C. rich 丰富的; D. rare 罕见的。根据上文 “Every carmaking country wants gigafactories.” 以及常理可知, 超级工厂是新兴事物。故选 B。

**【30 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 结果是形成了一个循环生产过程。A. full 满的; B. primary 主要的; C. domestic 国内的; D. circular 循环的。根据上文 “Being 9, most gigafactories are designed with recycling in mind from the start.” 可知, 大多数超级工厂从一开始就在设计上考虑了回收问题。由此可知, 这就形成了一个循环生产过程。故选 D。

**【31 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 这个理念是, 一旦电池寿命终结, 它们就应该被送回工厂, 在那里回收其组件并用于制造新电池。A. batteries 电池; B. factories 工厂; C. vehicles 车辆; D. suppliers 供应商。根据下文的 “where their components can be recovered and put into new batteries” 中的 “batteries” 可知, 电池寿命终结后就被送回工厂, 用于制造新电池。故选 A。

**【32 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: Northvolt 并非孤例。A. alone 独自的; B. easy 容易的; C. safe 安全的; D. fair 公平的。根据下文 “Using renewable power and other measures, CATL — the world's biggest producer of EV batteries — thinks it should eventually be possible to reduce the carbon footprint of a battery towards zero.” 可知, 全球最大的电动汽车电池生产商宁德时代(CATL)也利用再生能源和采取其他措施。由此可知, Northvolt 并非孤例。故选 A。

### 【33 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 快时尚产业众所周知是不可持续的。A. dynamic 有活力的; B. unsustainable 不可持续的; C. unacceptable 不可接受的; D. competitive 有竞争力的。根据下文 “It is estimated that the recycling rate for little-worn clothing and footwear is just 13%.” 可知, 快时尚产业的回收率很低, 由此可知, 快时尚产业不可持续。故选 B。

### 【34 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 消费电子产业是另一个产生大量废物的行业, 尽管其中含有黄金和白银等贵金属的电子电路, 以及由稀土金属制成的电动机。A. gigafactory 超级工厂; B. business 商业、行业; C. company 公司; D. manufacturer 制造商。根据空后 “that creates piles of waste, despite the fact that electronic circuits containing precious materials such as gold and silver, and electric motors being made from rare earth metals.” 可知, 空处指的是消费电子产业是另一个产生大量废物的行业。故选 B。

### 【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 从去年的手机和昨天的衬衫中进行城市采矿, 仍然有可能获得巨大的财富。A. Exceptions 例外; B. Complaints 抱怨; C. Discoveries 发现; D. Fortunes 财富。根据上文 “Consumer electronics is another such \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ that creates piles of waste, despite the fact that electronic circuits containing precious materials such as gold and silver, and electric motors being made from rare earth metals.” 可知, 电子产品中含有黄金和白银等贵金属的电子电路, 以及由稀土金属制成的电动机。由此可知, 从去年的手机和昨天的衬衫中进行城市采矿可以获得财富。故选 D。

(六)

(2025 年长宁一模)

Health care is a necessity for everyone, but not everyone has equal access to it. People in rural communities in particular face barriers to medical care that do not affect people in cities. This is true both in developed countries and in the developing and nonprofit organizations are working to address the \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_.

One barrier to rural health care is \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_. Rural communities are \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ far from population

centers, which means most small towns do not have large hospitals, so rural people need to travel long distances to see doctors. Rural areas also usually lack public transportation, which worsens the problem.

Even if there is a hospital in a rural community, doctors often prefer to live in larger cities, so finding 24 can be challenging. Rural hospitals especially tend to lack specialists. Since each specialist only sees a small portion of the total number of patients, many hospitals 25 that they do not have enough patients who need the specialist to employ one. 26, the patients who do need the specialist are forced to travel long distances or go without necessary treatment. In addition, in many countries, people in rural areas are more likely to live in poverty and struggle to pay for health care than urban residents.

A variety of developments may help 27 some of these problems. One significant one is telehealth—using technology such as video conferences to allow patients to speak with doctors in 28. Using telehealth, doctors cannot run tests or examine patients up close. The technology, 29, can be useful for mental health care, follow-up appointments after surgery and the monitoring of enduring health issues.

Sometimes if patients cannot travel to a clinic, the clinic will go to them. 30 health clinics are used in some areas to reach people who have trouble going to see a doctor. These traveling health units are often 31 than hospitals as well because they do not pay for as many facilities.

Small rural hospitals that lack financial resources sometimes consider 32 larger networks that have access to better technology. These larger networks can also help rural hospitals bring on board new staff.

Some countries try to motivate doctors to work in rural areas, offering slightly higher salaries or other benefits to those willing to 33 outside cities. They may also reward hospitals based on effectiveness in helping patients, 34 paying hospitals based on the number of procedures they perform. This could reduce costs for patients.

While the problem of rural healthcare is 35, these initiatives may help provide necessary treatment for people outside major cities.

21. A. affection	B. medication	C. inequality	D. necessity
22. A. poverty	B. environment	C. administration	D. transportation
23. A. by chance	B. by definition	C. by contrast	D. by necessity
24. A. potential patients	B. public service	C. medical staff	D. reputable experts
25. A. conclude	B. predict	C. demand	D. propose
26. A. Subsequently	B. However	C. Meanwhile	D. Consequently
27. A. sustain	B. lessen	C. detect	D. indicate

28. A. depressed areas	B. monitored centres	C. other locations	D. border regions
29. A. moreover	B. otherwise	C. therefore	D. nevertheless
30. A. Modern	B. Mobile	C. Mechanical	D. Multiple
31. A. cheaper	B. less crowded	C. fancier	D. more durable
32. A. transitioning to	B. competing against	C. partnering with	D. investing in
33. A. relax	B. practice	C. specialize	D. volunteer
34. A. as opposed to	B. as well as	C. regardless of	D. prior to
35. A. solvable	B. urgent	C. critical	D. complex

【答案】21. C    22. D    23. B    24. C    25. A    26. D    27. B    28. C    29. D    30. B    31. A    32. C    33. B    34. A    35. D

### 【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。短文介绍了农村医疗的困难和复杂性以及解决措施。

#### 【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在发达国家和发展中国家都是如此，非营利组织正在努力解决这一不平等问题。A. affection 感情；B. medication 药物；C. inequality 不平等；D. necessity 必需品。根据上文“People in rural communities in particular face barriers to medical care that do not affect people in cities”可知，非营利组织正在努力解决不平等问题。故选 C 项。

#### 【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：农村医疗保健的一个障碍是交通。A. poverty 贫困；B. environment 环境；C. administration 管理；D. transportation 交通。根据下文“so rural people need to travel long distances to see doctors”可知，交通是个障碍。故选 D 项。

#### 【23 题详解】

考查介词短语词义辨析。句意：根据定义，农村社区远离人口中心，这意味着大多数小城镇没有大医院，因此农村居民需要走很远的路去看医生。A. by chance 偶然；B. by definition 按照定义；当然地；明显地；C. by contrast 对比；D. by necessity 由于无法改变的条件。根据下文“far from population centers, which means most small towns do not have large hospitals”可知，这是对农村医疗条件的定义。故选 B 项。

#### 【24 题详解】

考查名词短语词义辨析。句意：即使在农村社区有医院，医生往往更喜欢住在大城市，所以寻找医务人员可能是一个挑战。A. potential patients 潜在患者；B. public service 公共服务；C. medical staff 医护人员；D. reputable experts 信誉良好的专家。根据上文“doctors often prefer to live in larger cities”可知，寻找医务人员

员可能是一个挑战。故选 C 项。

#### 【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 由于每个专科医生只能接诊所有患者中的一小部分, 许多医院断定他们没有足够的患者需要专科医生, 因此不雇佣专科医生。A. conclude 断定, 推断出; B. predict 预测; C. demand 要求; D. propose 建议。根据上文 “Since each specialist only sees a small portion of the total number of patients” 可知, 许多医院断定他们没有足够的患者需要专科医生。故选 A 项。

#### 【26 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意: 因此, 确实需要专科医生的病人被迫长途跋涉, 或者没有得到必要的治疗。A. Subsequently 随后; B. However 然而; C. Meanwhile 与此同时; D. Consequently 因此。根据句意可知, 前后句子为因果关系。故选 D 项。

#### 【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 各种各样的发展可能有助于减轻其中的一些问题。A. sustain 维持; B. lessen 减少; C. detect 发现; D. indicate 表明。根据上文 “A variety of developments” 可知, 各种各样的发展可能有助于减轻其中的一些问题。故选 B 项。

#### 【28 题详解】

考查名词短语词义辨析。句意: 其中一个重要的远程医疗——利用视频会议等技术, 病人可以与其他地方的医生交谈。A. depressed areas 落后地区; B. monitored centres 监控中心; C. other locations 其他地点; D. border regions 边境地区。根据下文 “Using telehealth, doctors cannot run tests or examine patients up close” 以及常识可知, 利用视频会议等技术, 病人可以与其他地方的医生交谈。故选 C 项。

#### 【29 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意: 然而, 这项技术对心理健康护理、手术后的随访预约和长期健康问题的监测都很有用。A. moreover 此外; B. otherwise 否则; C. therefore 因此; D. nevertheless 然而。根据句意可知, 前后句子为转折关系。故选 D 项。

#### 【30 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 在一些地区, 流动诊所被用来帮助那些难以去看医生的人。A. Modern 现代的; B. Mobile 活动的, 可移动的; C. Mechanical 机械(方面)的; D. Multiple 多个的, 多种的。根据下文 “These traveling health units” 可知, 这里指流动诊所。故选 B 项。

#### 【31 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 这些移动医疗机构通常也比医院便宜, 因为它们不需要为许多设施付费。A. cheaper 更便宜的; B. less crowded 不拥挤的; C. fancier 更华丽的; D. more durable 更耐用。根据下文

“because they do not pay for as many facilities.” 可知, 这些移动医疗机构通常也比医院便宜。故选 A 项。

### 【32 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意: 缺乏财政资源的小型农村医院有时会考虑与能够获得更好技术的大型网络合作。A. transitioning to 转向; B. competing against 竞争; C. partnering with 合作; D. investing in 投资。根据下文 “These larger networks can also help rural hospitals bring on board new staff.” 可知, 缺乏财政资源的小型农村医院有时会考虑与能够获得更好技术的大型网络合作。故选 C 项。

### 【33 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 一些国家试图鼓励医生到农村地区工作, 为那些愿意在城市以外从事专业工作的医生提供略高的工资或其他福利。A. relax 放松; B. practice 从业; C. specialize 专门; D. volunteer 志愿。根据上文 “offering slightly higher salaries” 可知, 一些国家试图鼓励医生到农村地区工作。故选 B 项。

### 【34 题详解】

考查短语词义辨析。句意: 他们还可能根据帮助病人的有效性来奖励医院, 而不是根据医院执行的手术数量来支付费用。A. as opposed to 相反; B. as well as 以及; C. regardless of 不管; 不顾; D. prior to 之前。根据上文 “They may also reward hospitals based on effectiveness in helping patients” 以及下文 “paying hospitals based on the number of procedures they perform.” 可知, 表示相反的情况。故选 A 项。

### 【35 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 虽然农村医疗问题很复杂, 但这些举措可能有助于为大城市以外的人提供必要的治疗。A. solvable 可解决的; B. urgent 紧急的; C. critical 关键的; D. complex 复杂的。根据上文的叙述可知, 提到了医疗人员短缺, 交通问题, 贫困问题, 所以农村医疗问题很复杂。故选 D 项。

(七)

(2025 年徐汇一模)

### When is anger justified?

Anger is a complicated emotion. But is it ever morally right to be angry? And if so, when? One of the most foundational understandings of \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ comes from the Greek philosopher Aristotle. In his model, there's a sweet spot for our actions and emotional reactions, and it's up to you to develop practical wisdom about when you should feel what and how strongly to feel it.

\_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_, let's say you're going to sleep early because you have an important meeting tomorrow and your neighbor just started playing loud music. If you can't sleep, you might ruin your meeting, so feeling angry is definitely \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_. But how much anger should you feel? And what actions, if any, should you take? To

answer these questions, Aristotle would need to know more details. Have you 24 talked to your neighbor about this issue? Is it a reasonable time to be playing music? Is your neighbor trying to 25 you, or are they just enjoying their evening?

Relying on practical wisdom in Aristotle's case-by-case approach makes a lot of sense for handling 26 conflicts. But what about when there's no one to 27 for your anger? Imagine a tornado completely destroys your house while your neighbor's home is 28. No amount of anger can undo the disaster, and there isn't really a suitable 29 for your frustration.

Although it's hard for us to control our anger, there might be something we can learn from it. Philosopher PF Strawson's theory suggests that experiencing anger is a natural part of human psychology that helps us communicate blame and hold each other 30. In this model, anger can be an important part of letting us know when something immoral is happening, so 31 it would harm our social lives and moral communities. But finding the right response to those psychological alarm bells can be 32. For instance, if you were supervising cruel, disrespectful young children, it might be natural to feel anger, but it would be 33 to treat their moral mistakes like those of adults.

So when should you 34 anger? And can it ever help change things for the better? Let's imagine your community is experiencing serious health issues because a nearby factory is 35 polluting the water supply. In unjust situations like this, it could be a moral mistake to suppress(压制) your anger, instead of channeling it into positive action.

21. A. motion	B. passion	C. urge	D. anger
22. A. In conclusion	B. However	C. What's more	D. For example
23. A. exceptional	B. understandable	C. useless	D. tragic
24. A. remotely	B. reluctantly	C. previously	D. ultimately
25. A. upset	B. conquer	C. imitate	D. motivate
26. A. commercial	B. domestic	C. cultural	D. interpersonal
27. A. consult	B. blame	C. reject	D. hide
28. A. discovered	B. locked	C. untouched	D. exploded
29. A. target	B. boundary	C. position	D. reason
30. A. accountable	B. adorable	C. memorable	D. sustainable
31. A. expressing	B. removing	C. releasing	D. following
32. A. simple	B. dangerous	C. tricky	D. sufficient

33. A. mature	B. wise	C. easy	D. wrong
34. A. bring down	B. act on	C. bottle up	D. hold back
35. A. illegally	B. remotely	C. steadily	D. inevitably

【答案】21. D    22. D    23. B    24. C    25. A    26. D    27. B    28. C    29. A    30. A    31. B    32. C    33. D    34. B    35. A

### 【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要探讨了愤怒这一情感的道德正当性及其在不同情境下的合理表达。

#### 【21题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：对愤怒最基础的理解之一来自于希腊哲学家亚里士多德。A. motion 运动；B. passion 激情；C. urge 冲动；D. anger 愤怒。根据本文的标题“*When is anger justified?*”可知，本文讨论的是“愤怒”，故选 D 项。

#### 【22题详解】

考查短语辨析。句意：例如，假设你因为明天有重要的会议所以要早睡，而你的邻居却开始大声放音乐。A. In conclusion 总之；B. However 然而；C. What's more 而且；D. For example 例如。根据后文“*let's say you're going to sleep early because you have an important meeting tomorrow and your neighbor just started playing loud music.*”可知，此处是举例说明愤怒何时是合理的，故选 D 项。

#### 【23题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：如果你睡不着，你可能会毁了你的会议，所以感到愤怒是可以理解的。A. exceptional 例外的；B. understandable 可以理解的；C. useless 无用的；D. tragic 悲惨的。根据前文“*If you can't sleep, you might ruin your meeting,*”可知，因为睡不着而可能毁了会议，所以感到愤怒是可以理解的，故选 B 项。

#### 【24题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：你之前和你的邻居谈过这个问题吗？A. remotely 遥远地；B. reluctantly 不情愿地；C. previously 以前；D. ultimately 最终。根据前文“*But how much anger should you feel? And what actions, if any, should you take? To answer these questions, Aristotle would need to know more details.*”可知，此处是在讨论具体的细节，即愤怒背后有没有其他具体原因，所以是问之前是否和邻居谈过这个问题，故选 C 项。

#### 【25题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：你的邻居是想惹你生气，还是只是想享受他们的夜晚？A. upset 使烦恼；B. conquer 征服；C. imitate 模仿；D. motivate 激励。根据后文“*or are they just enjoying their evening?*”可知，此处是假设邻居放音乐的行为让你睡不着，所以是问邻居是想惹你生气吗，还是单纯的只是想享受他们的夜晚而

忽略了你的感受, 故选 A 项。

#### 【26 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 在处理人际冲突时, 依赖亚里士多德的具体案例中的实用智慧是非常有道理的。A. commercial 商业的; B. domestic 家庭的; C. cultural 文化的; D. interpersonal 人际的。根据前文 “let's say you're going to sleep early because you have an important meeting tomorrow and your neighbor just started playing loud music.” 可知, 此处是讨论邻居之间的冲突, 所以是人际冲突, 故选 D 项。

#### 【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 但是, 但是当你的愤怒没有人可以责怪时, 又该怎么办呢? A. consult 咨询; B. blame 责怪; C. reject 拒绝; D. hide 隐藏。根据后文 “Imagine a tornado completely destroys your house while your neighbor's home is \_\_\_\_\_. ” 可知, 此处的例子是假设你的愤怒没有人可以责怪的, 即邻居的房子完好无损, 而你的房子被龙卷风摧毁了, 故选 B 项。

#### 【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 想象一下, 一场龙卷风完全摧毁了你的房子, 而你的邻居的房子却毫发无损。A. discovered 发现; B. locked 锁住; C. untouched 未受影响的; D. exploded 爆炸。根据前文 “Imagine a tornado completely destroys your house while your neighbor's home is ” 可知, 此处是一种对比, 你的房子被龙卷风完全摧毁, 而邻居的房子没有受到龙卷风的影响, 故选 C 项。

#### 【29 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 无论多么愤怒, 都无法挽回这场灾难, 而且你的沮丧也没有真正的目标。A. target 目标; B. boundary 边界; C. position 位置; D. reason 原因。根据前文 “No amount of anger can undo the disaster.” 可知, 此处是假设无论多么愤怒都无法挽回灾难, 所以你的沮丧没有真正的目标, 故选 A 项。

#### 【30 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 哲学家 PF Strawson 的理论认为, 经历愤怒是人类心理学的一个自然组成部分, 它有助于我们传达责备, 并让对方承担责任。A. accountable 有责任的; B. adorable 可爱的; C. memorable 难忘的; D. sustainable 可持续的。根据前文 “Philosopher PF Strawson's theory suggests that experiencing anger is a natural part of human psychology that helps us communicate blame” 可知, 此处是 PF Strawson 的理论的内容, 即经历愤怒有助于我们传达责备, 让对方承担责任, 故选 A 项。

#### 【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 在这个模型中, 愤怒可以让我们知道什么时候有不道德的事情发生, 所以移除它会损害我们的社会生活和道德群体。A. expressing 表达; B. removing 移除; C. releasing 释放; D. following 跟随。根据前文 “In this model, anger can be an important part of letting us know when something immoral is

happening,”可知, 此处是假设在这个模型中, 愤怒是重要的, 所以移除它会损害社会生活和道德群体, 故选 B 项。

### 【32 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 但是, 对这些心理警钟做出正确的反应可能是棘手的。A. simple 简单的; B. dangerous 危险的; C. tricky 棘手的; D. sufficient 足够的。根据后文的例子 “For instance, if you were supervising cruel, disrespectful young children, it might be natural to feel anger, but it would be \_\_\_13\_\_\_ to treat their moral mistakes like those of adults.” 可知, 此处是假设对于不同的情境, 做出正确的反应是棘手的, 故选 C 项。

### 【33 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 例如, 如果你正在监督残忍、无礼的孩子, 感到愤怒可能是自然的, 但把他们的道德错误当作成年人那样的错误来处理是错误的。A. mature 成熟的; B. wise 明智的; C. easy 容易的; D. wrong 错误的。根据前文 “For instance, if you were supervising cruel, disrespectful young children, it might be natural to feel anger,” 可知, 此处是假设对于孩子, 我们不能把他们的道德错误当作成年人那样的错误来处理, 这是错误的, 故选 D 项。

### 【34 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意: 那么你应该什么时候对愤怒采取行动呢? A. bring down 使降低; B. act on 对……采取行动; C. bottle up 压抑; D. hold back 阻挡。根据后文 “And can it ever help change things for the better?” 可知, 此处是问应该什么时候对愤怒采取行动, 故选 B 项。

### 【35 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意: 让我们想象一下, 因为你的社区附近的一家工厂非法污染水源, 你的社区正面临严重的健康问题。A. illegally 非法地; B. remotely 遥远地; C. steadily 稳定地; D. inevitably 不可避免地。根据前文的 “your community is experiencing serious health issues” 可知, 此处是假设因为工厂非法污染水源导致社区健康问题, 所以此处是“非法地”, 故选 A 项。

(八)

(2025 年杨浦一模)

### Don't Kick the Robot

Over the next decade, our relationships to our devices will become a lot more interesting. Advanced robot companions are extremely well-suited to tap into our social \_\_\_21\_\_\_ and make us behave as though we're interacting with something alive. What does it mean to be \_\_\_22\_\_\_ or physically violent toward an artificial

agent?

People have already started to \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_. For example, during the mass \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ of virtual voice assistants, parents expressed concern that the little speakers in their living rooms were teaching their kids to be rude. Major companies responded by releasing special features that encouraged the use of languages like '\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_' to prevent children from barking commands at the devices.

One 2015 research showed that there's a link between people's tendencies for sympathy and how they feel toward a robot. But that doesn't answer the question of whether beating up robots makes people more \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. Society has asked similar questions about video games, with some \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ results. Just because I play *Grand Theft Auto Game* doesn't mean I try to run people over in the car park.

Studies show that we behave differently toward embodied robots than characters on a screen, in part because we're biologically hardwired to \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ physical motion. People will \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ treat any agent that moves like it's alive. As robot design gets better, the line between alive and lifelike may continue to \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ in our subconscious minds.

If so, maybe it would be great for people to take out their aggression and frustration on human-and animal-like robots that mimic pain. \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_, they aren't harming a living being. On the other hand, it could be bad if it makes people insensitive to violence in other contexts. Would a child who grows up kicking a robot dog find it \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ to kick a real dog? Unfortunately, desensitization (脱敏) remains a difficult thing to study.

For now, it seems pretty reasonable to keep robot \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ away from little children. But even for the rest of us, maybe it's just not cool to treat an artificial agent poorly. Yes, it's much better than \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ a living, breathing being, but why do it at all? As philosopher Vallor argues, it might be worth \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ kindness, instead.

21. A. media	B. nature	C. attitude	D. change
22. A. orally	B. mentally	C. emotionally	D. physiologically
23. A. suffer	B. assume	C. wonder	D. inspect
24. A. adjustment	B. absence	C. awareness	D. adoption
25. A. please	B. sorry	C. nasty	D. perfect
26. A. tolerant	B. violent	C. mature	D. inconsistent
27. A. definite	B. positive	C. inconclusive	D. inaccurate
28. A. take in	B. originate from	C. react to	D. associate with
29. A. readily	B. coldly	C. eventually	D. obviously
30. A. emerge	B. fade	C. cross	D. move

31. A. In addition	B. After all	C. In a way	D. On the contrary
32. A. harder	B. funnier	C. easier	D. worse
33. A. exposure	B. company	C. fancy	D. abuse
34. A. mistreating	B. mismanaging	C. misleading	D. misunderstanding
35. A. suspecting	B. replacing	C. spreading	D. practising

【答案】21. B 22. A 23. C 24. D 25. A 26. B 27. C 28. C 29. A 30. B  
 31. B 32. C 33. D 34. A 35. D

### 【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲的是人类与人工智能体（特别是机器人）之间关系的演变，以及这种关系可能带来的社会和心理影响。

#### 【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：先进的机器人伴侣非常适合挖掘我们的社交天性，让我们的行为就像我们在与活物互动一样。A. media 媒体；B. nature 天性；C. attitude 态度；D. change 改变。根据下文“make us behave as though we're interacting with something alive”可知，此处是指机器人非常适合挖掘我们的社交天性。故选 B。

#### 【22 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：对人工智能体实施口头或身体暴力意味着什么？A. orally 口头上地；B. mentally 精神上；C. emotionally 情绪上；D. physiologically 生理学方面。根据第 5 空后“prevent children from barking commands at the devices”可知，此处是指对人工智能体实施口头暴力，空格处意为“口头上地”。故选 A。

#### 【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：人们已经开始怀疑了。A. suffer 遭受；B. assume 假定；C. wonder 想知道；D. inspect 检查，审视。根据下文“parents expressed concern that the little speakers in their living rooms were teaching their kids to be rude”可知，人们已经开始怀疑人们和人工智能体的关系。固定搭配 start to wonder“开始想知道：开始对某事产生疑问或好奇心”。故选 C。

#### 【24 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：例如，在大量采用虚拟语音助手期间，家长们担心客厅里的小扬声器会教会孩子们变得粗鲁。A. adjustment 调整；B. absence 缺席；C. awareness 意识；D. adoption 采用。根据下文“the little speakers in their living rooms were teaching their kids to be rude”可知，此处是指采用虚拟语音助手。故选 D。

#### 【25 题详解】

考查感叹词词义辨析和形容词词义辨析。句意：大公司的回应是发布了一些特殊功能，鼓励使用“请”等语

言, 以防止孩子们对着这些设备吠叫。A. please 请; B. sorry 对不起; C. nasty 恶毒的; D. perfect 完美的。根据下文“to prevent children from barking commands at the devices”可知, 为了防止孩子对人工智能体的语言暴力, 所以鼓励使用“请”这种礼貌用语。故选 A。

#### 【26 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 但这并没有回答殴打机器人是否会让人们变得更暴力的问题。A. tolerant 容忍的; B. violent 暴力的; C. mature 成熟的; D. inconsistent 不一致的。根据上文“whether beating up robots makes people more”可知, 此处是指殴打机器人是否会让人们变得更暴力。故选 B。

#### 【27 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 社会对电子游戏也提出了类似的问题, 但有些结果不确定。A. definite 肯定的; B. positive 积极的; C. inconclusive 不确定的; D. inaccurate 不准确的。根据下文“Just because I play Grand Theft Auto Game doesn't mean I try to run people over in the car park.”可知, 结果是不确定的。故选 C。

#### 【28 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意: 研究表明, 我们对机器人的反应与对屏幕上人物的反应不同, 部分原因是天生就会对身体运动做出反应。A. take in 吸收; B. originate from 起源于; C. react to 对……做出反应; D. associate with 和……联系在一起。根据上文“we behave differently toward embodied robots than characters on a screen, in part because we're biologically hardwired to”可知, 我们天生就会对身体运动做出反应。故选 C。

#### 【29 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意: 人们会很容易地把任何行动起来像是有生命一样的实体视为有生命的。A. readily 容易地; B. coldly 冷淡地; C. eventually 最后; D. obviously 显然。根据下文“treat any agent that moves like it's alive”和常识可知, 人们会很容易地把任何行动起来像是有生命一样的实体视为有生命的, 空格处意为“容易地”。故选 A。

#### 【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 随着机器人的设计越来越好, 在我们的潜意识里, 活生生和栩栩如生之间的界限可能会逐渐消失。A. emerge 出现; B. fade 消失; C. cross 穿过; D. move 移动。根据上文“As robot design gets better”可知, 随着机器人的设计越来越好, 活生生和栩栩如生之间的界限可能会逐渐消失。故选 B。

#### 【31 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意: 毕竟, 他们并没有伤害任何生物。A. In addition 另外; B. After all 毕竟; C. In a way 在某种程度上; D. On the contrary 相反。根据上文“it would be great for people to take out their aggression and frustration on human-and animal-like robots that mimic pain”和下文“they aren't harming a living being”可知, 此处表示毕竟他们并没有伤害任何生物。故选 B。

## 【32 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 一个踢机器狗长大的孩子会觉得踢真狗更容易吗? A. harder 更难的; B. funnier 更有趣的; C. easier 更容易的; D. worse 更糟的。根据下文“Unfortunately, desensitization (脱敏) remains a difficult thing to study”可知, 此处是问一个踢机器狗长大的孩子会觉得踢真狗更容易吗。故选 C。

## 【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 就目前而言, 让孩子远离机器人虐待似乎是相当合理的。A. exposure 暴露; B. company 公司; C. fancy 想象; D. abuse 虐待。根据第一段“What does it mean to be 2 or physically violent toward an artificial agent?”可知, 此处是指让孩子远离机器人虐待。故选 D。

## 【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 是的, 这比虐待一个活生生的、有呼吸的生物要好得多, 但为什么要这样做呢? A. mistreating 虐待; B. mismanaging 对……管理不善; C. misleading 误导; D. misunderstanding 误解。根据上文“treat an artificial agent poorly”可知, 此处是指“这比虐待一个活生生的、有呼吸的生物要好得多”。故选 A。

## 【35 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 正如哲学家 Vallor 所言, 相反, 练习善良可能是值得的。A. suspecting 怀疑; B. replacing 代替; C. spreading 传播; D. practising 练习。根据上文“keep robot abuse away from little children”可知, 远离机器人虐待, 也就是要练习善良。故选 D。

(九)

(2025 年静安一模)

My greatest fear when growing up in a French countryside was that my English mother would speak to me in public in her native tongue loudly. I would feel 21 when she used English on the way back from school. Speaking a different language made her, and even me, look strange.

The linguistic (语言的) 22 of different languages during my childhood was held in place by numerous artificial divisions. English was the language spoken within the four walls of our home. French was for school, and generally everything outside the family. Then there was Italian, a language I associated with my father, and a language which I 23 regular visits to Italy.

Behind these linguistic boundaries was my need to stay secure whatever the environment. On trips to England to visit my mother’s family, I kept my French under 24. In Italy, I stuck to topics I knew well, in case a random English or French word would reveal my hybrid (混合的) nature. Safe identity was the

three-sided \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_.

However, after fully experiencing every benefit of my trilingual background, I became a father myself. Assuming that speaking to my London-born children in French would naturally make them bilingual, I acted without \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. Of course, introducing French into the family has undoubtedly been an additional \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_. It disturbs mealtimes and sets off \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ conversations, pitting my French against everyone else's English. It makes the children feel they are being \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ with a native French speaker checking on them all along. And, despite their growing comprehension of French, they'll find any \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ to walk a few steps behind me on the way to school to avoid a conversation in French. But I am persisting. I keep talking with them in French. And without intentional efforts, with the family occasionally talking in Italian, a third language is also integrating itself \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ into my children's language web. Finally, the linguistic \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ of my upbringing has been copied on my children.

No one can deny the role of English in today's interconnected world. Its domination, \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_, is not to rob my children of the freedom to speak other languages. Actually the popularity of English makes it even urgent for speakers to learn foreign languages, or they will have no linguistic \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ in a competitive world. And my persistence in exposing my children to various languages is my way of showing that the multiplicity and \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ of the world matter, after all.

21. A. regretful	B. ashamed	C. unique	D. refreshed
22. A. co-hosting	B. co-existence	C. delivery	D. co-authoring
23. A. traded for	B. enclosed with	C. equipped with	D. restricted to
24. A. wraps	B. guidance	C. way	D. construction
25. A. evolution	B. controversy	C. mask	D. conquer
26. A. hesitation	B. expense	C. rhythm	D. notice
27. A. negotiation	B. routine	C. complication	D. highlight
28. A. identical	B. inharmonious	C. illegal	D. innovative
29. A. judged	B. guided	C. reversed	D. cheated
30. A. energy	B. information	C. excuse	D. assistance
31. A. imperceptibly	B. purposefully	C. narrowly	D. originally
32. A. output	B. obstacle	C. combination	D. flow
33. A. for example	B. however	C. in addition	D. in general
34. A. profile	B. trace	C. imitation	D. edge

35. A. priority      B. civilization      C. diversity      D. ambition

【答案】21. B    22. B    23. D    24. A    25. C    26. A    27. C    28. B    29. A    30. C    31. A    32. C    33. B    34. D    35. C

**【解析】**

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。讲述了作者因为童年时期语言环境复杂而害怕母亲在公共场合说英语，但成为父亲后，作者坚持让孩子接触多种语言，认为世界的多样性和丰富性很重要。

**【21 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当她在放学回家的路上说英语时，我会感到羞耻。A. regretful 后悔的；B. ashamed 羞愧的；C. unique 独特的；D. refreshed 恢复精神的。根据前文 “My greatest fear when growing up in a French countryside was that my English mother would speak to me in public in her native tongue loudly.(我在法国农村长大，最大的恐惧是我的英国母亲会在公共场合大声用她的母语对我说话)” 可知，作者的母亲会在公共场合大声说英语，作者作为法国人，在公共场合听到母亲说英语会感到羞愧，故选 B。

**【22 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在我的童年时代，不同语言的共存是由许多人为的划分来维持的。A. co-hosting 联合主办；B. co-existence 共存；C. delivery 递送；D. co-authoring 合著。根据后文 “English was the language spoken within the four walls of our home. French was for school, and generally everything outside the family.(英语是我们家说的语言。法语是为了上学，一般来说是为了家庭以外的一切)” 以及 “Then there was Italian, a language I associated with my father” 可知，作者家里会说英语和法语，即多种语言共存，故选 B。

**【23 题详解】**

考查动词短语辨析。句意：然后是意大利语，一种我与父亲联系在一起的语言，一种我限制在定期访问意大利时使用的语言。A. traded for 换得；B. enclosed with 围住；C. equipped with 配备；D. restricted to 限于。根据后文 “regular visits to Italy” 可知，作者只有去意大利才有使用意大利语，即仅限于去意大利才使用，故选 D。

**【24 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：去英国拜访我母亲的家人时，我隐藏了自己的法语。A. wraps 外衣；B. guidance 指导；C. way 方法；D. construction 建造。根据后文 “In Italy, I stuck to topics I knew well, in case a random English or French word would reveal my hybrid nature.(在意大利，我坚持讲我熟悉的话题，以防随便一个英语或法语单词会暴露了我的混合身份)” 可知，作者会隐藏与当地不符的语言，keep sth. under wraps 意为“把某事隐藏起来，把某事保密”，故选 A。

**【25 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 安全身份是三面面具。A. evolution 进化; B. controversy 争议; C. mask 面具, 口罩; D. conquer 征服。根据前文 “Behind these linguistic boundaries was my need to stay secure whatever the environment.(在这些语言界限的背后, 我需要在任何环境下保持安全)” 可知, 作者需要保持安全, 所以作者认为安全的身份是一个面具, 故选 C。

#### 【26 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 我以为和我在伦敦出生的孩子说法语自然会使他们说两种语言, 于是我毫不犹豫地采取了行动。A. hesitation 犹豫; B. expense 花费; C. rhythm 韵律; D. notice 通知。根据前文 “Assuming that speaking to my London-born children in French would naturally make them bilingual” 可知, 作者认为用法语和孩子在伦敦说话会让他们自然地成为双语者, 所以作者毫不犹豫地这样做了, without hesitation 意为“毫不犹豫地”, 故选 A。

#### 【27 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 当然, 把法语引入家庭无疑是一个额外的复杂因素。A. negotiation 协商; B. routine 常规; C. complication 复杂化的难题; D. highlight 强调。根据后文 “It disturbs mealtimes and sets off \_\_\_ conversations” 可知, 把法语引入家庭会扰乱用餐时间, 引发复杂情况, 故选 C。

#### 【28 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 它扰乱了用餐时间, 引发了不和谐的谈话, 使我的法语和其他人的英语对立起来。A. identical 相同的; B. inharmonious 不和谐的; C. illegal 非法的; D. innovative 创新的。根据前文 “It disturbs mealtimes” 可知, 把法语引入家庭会扰乱用餐时间, 所以作者认为这会引发不和谐的对话, 故选 B。

#### 【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 这让孩子们觉得他们一直被一个以法语为母语的人评判着。A. judged 评判; B. guided 指导; C. reversed 逆转; D. cheated 欺骗。根据前文 “It disturbs mealtimes and sets off inharmonious conversations, pitting my French against everyone else's English” 可知, 把法语引入家庭会扰乱用餐时间, 引发不和谐的对话, 作者说法语, 家里其他人说英语, 所以孩子们会觉得自己一直在被一个说母语法语的人评判, 故选 A。

#### 【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 而且, 尽管他们对法语的理解越来越深, 但他们会找任何借口在上学的路上走在我后面几步, 以避免用法语交谈。A. energy 能量; B. information 信息; C. excuse 借口; D. assistance 帮助。根据后文 “to avoid a conversation in French” 可知, 孩子们想避免用法语交谈, 所以他们会找借口走在作者后面几步, 故选 C。

**【31 题详解】**

考查副词词义辨析。句意: 没有刻意的努力, 随着家人偶尔说意大利语, 第三种语言也不知不觉地融入了我孩子的语言网络。A. imperceptibly 极微地, 不易察觉地; B. purposefully 故意地; C. narrowly 勉强; D. originally 最初。根据前文 “without intentional efforts” 可知, 没有刻意努力, 所以第三种语言不易察觉地融入了作者孩子的语言网络, 故选 A。

**【32 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 最后, 我成长过程中的语言组合被复制到了我的孩子身上。A. output 输出; B. obstacle 障碍; C. combination 结合; D. flow 流动。根据前文 “The linguistic (语言的) 2 of different languages during my childhood” 和 “English was the language spoken within the four walls of our home. French was for school, and generally everything outside the family. Then there was Italian, a language I associated with my father” 可知, 作者的成长过程中结合了三种不同的语言, 最后这种结合的语言环境被复制到了孩子身上, 故选 C。

**【33 题详解】**

考查介词短语和副词辨析。句意: 然而, 它的统治并不是要剥夺我的孩子们说其他语言的自由。A. for example 例如; B. however 然而; C. in addition 此外; D. in general 通常。根据前文 “No one can deny the role of English in today’s interconnected world” 和后文 “is not to rob my children of the freedom to speak other languages” 可知, 前后句之间为转折关系, 所以空白处应填 however, 意为 “然而”, 故选 B。

**【34 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 事实上, 英语的普及使得说英语的人学习外语变得更加迫切, 否则他们将在竞争激烈的世界中失去语言优势。A. profile 轮廓; B. trace 踪迹; C. imitation 模仿; D. edge 优势, 边缘。根据前文 “Actually the popularity of English makes it even urgent for speakers to learn foreign languages” 可知, 英语的普及使得说英语的人学习外语变得更加迫切, 所以如果不学习外语, 他们将在竞争激烈的世界中失去语言学优势, 故选 D。

**【35 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 我坚持让孩子们接触各种语言, 这正是我向他们传递世界多元性和多样性重要性的方法。A. priority 优先权; B. civilization 文明; C. diversity 多样性; D. ambition 抱负。根据前文 “my persistence in exposing my children to various languages is my way of showing that the multiplicity” 可知, 作者坚持让孩子接触多种语言, 所以作者认为世界的多样性很重要, 故选 C。

(2025年金山一模)

July 19th was a day for IT heroes. A routine software update caused computer outages in offices, hospitals and airports worldwide. Most white-collar workers looked sadly at their screens and realized just how useless they are if they cannot 21. People in IT came to the rescue of helpless colleagues and 22 passengers. Their work that day was full of stress—but also full of meaning.

If machines can add purpose to some jobs when they fail, what about when they work 23? This is not an idle question, but a serious one. Discussions about A in particular easily get lost in hypothetical (假设的) debates about wholesale job losses or, worse, the nature of consciousness. But technologies tend to spread in less 24 ways, task by task rather than role by role. Before machines replace individuals, they change the nature of the work they do.

That transformation is likely to affect job satisfaction. Many employees give 25 to non-monetary rewards, such as job interest and engagement. A recent discussion paper surveyed American workers who had 26 jobs to find out whether and why they thought their new positions were better; they found that interest in the work mattered more to people than pay and benefits.

However, a study revealed a concerning 27: Robots in industrial settings reduced the perceived meaningfulness of jobs across the board, 28 age, gender, skills and the type of work. While machines can theoretically free up time for more interesting tasks, 29, they seem to have had the opposite effect. Why might this be? They find that industrial robots make jobs less physically demanding. But the number of tasks that remain open to humans 30, hurting both the variety of work and people's understanding of the production process. Work becomes more routine, not less.

However, machines don't always have a (n) 31 impact. For example, in service industries like health care, less time spent on boring work might indeed mean more time with patients.

Consumer reactions to automation can also 32. In an experiment to test how customers reacted to different descriptions of a cooking set, people who 33 being skilled chefs really didn't like products that promised to do everything at the touch of a button. A technology that cuts down on boring tasks is fine; one that 34 your sense of identity is not.

While it is still too early to know how AI will affect the quality of work, one thing is clear: machines can make employees feel 35 about their work. Introducing new technologies in cooperation with employees, rather than imposing (勉强) them, and enhancing their sense of competence are crucial. Bosses who ignore these issues are missing something meaningful.

21. A. log in	B. opt out	C. show off	D. hurry up
22. A. stranded	B. responsible	C. hesitant	D. embarrassed
23. A. properly	B. purposelessly	C. continuously	D. unwillingly
24. A. accessible	B. casual	C. dramatic	D. dynamic
25. A. rise	B. way	C. priority	D. insight
26. A. created	B. switched	C. completed	D. evaluated
27. A. cause	B. concept	C. secret	D. trend
28. A. rather than	B. in case of	C. according to	D. regardless of
29. A. in practice	B. as a result	C. in short	D. in addition
30. A. exists	B. continues	C. decreases	D. emerges
31. A. negative	B. powerful	C. immediate	D. significant
32. A. cease	B. occur	C. impress	D. vary
33. A. occupied themselves with		B. prided themselves on	
C. concentrated themselves on		D. freed themselves of	
34. A. lacks	B. heightens	C. threatens	D. maintains
35. A. anxiously	B. differently	C. strongly	D. oddly

【答案】21. A    22. A    23. A    24. C    25. C    26. B    27. D    28. D    29. A    30. C    31. A    32. D    33. B    34. C    35. B

### 【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章围绕“机器和人工智能对工作质量和员工感受的影响”这一主题展开讨论, 通过引用多个研究案例和分析, 探讨了机器在出现故障和正常运转时对工作的影响, 以及自动化和人工智能在不同行业中的应用对员工感受和工作质量的潜在影响。

### 【21 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意: 大多数白领都悲伤地看着他们的屏幕, 意识到如果他们不能登录, 他们是多么没用。A. log in 登录; B. opt out 选择退出; C. show off 炫耀; D. hurry up 赶快。根据上文“*A routine software update caused computer outages*”提到电脑中断, 由此可知, 此处应表示白领意识到他们不能登录电脑。故选 A 项。

### 【22 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: IT 部门的人前来救援无助的同事和滞留的乘客。A. stranded 滞留的; B. responsible 负责的; C. hesitant 犹豫的; D. embarrassed 尴尬的。根据上文“*A routine software update caused computer outages*”提到电脑中断, 由此可知, 此处应表示IT部门的人前来救援无助的同事和滞留的乘客。

computer outages in...airports”提到机场的电脑中断, 以及下文“passengers”由此可知, 此处应表示IT部门的人前来救援无助的同事和滞留的乘客。故选A项。

#### 【23题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意: 如果机器可以在某些工作失败的时候给它们增加意义, 那么当它们正常工作的时候呢? A. properly 正常地; B. purposelessly 无目的地; C. continuously 持续不断地; D. unwillingly 不情愿地。根据上文“If machines can add purpose to some jobs when they fail”提到工作失败的时候, 由此可知, 此处应表示机器正常工作的时候, 和上文的fail形成呼应。故选A项。

#### 【24题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 但技术的传播方式往往不那么引人注目, 而是一项任务接一项任务, 而不是一个角色接一个角色。A. accessible 可进入的; B. casual 随意的; C. dramatic 引人注目的; D. dynamic 动态的。根据下文“task by task rather than role by role”提到一项任务接一项任务, 而不是一个角色接一个角色, 由此可推知, 此处应表示技术的传播方式往往不那么引人注目。故选C项。

#### 【25题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 许多员工优先考虑非金钱奖励, 比如工作兴趣和敬业度。A. rise 增加; B. way 方式; C. priority 优先; D. insight 视野, 洞察力。根据下文“such as job interest and engagement”提到工作兴趣和敬业度, 以及下文“they found that interest in the work mattered more to people than pay and benefits”由此可推知。此处应表示许多员工优先考虑非金钱奖励。故选C项。

#### 【26题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 最近的一份讨论文件调查了换了工作的美国工人, 以了解他们是否以及为什么认为自己的新工作更好。A. created 创造; B. switched 转变; C. completed 完成; D. evaluated 评估。根据下文“find out whether and why they thought their new positions were better”提到新工作, 由此可知, 此处应表示最近的一份讨论文件调查了换了工作的美国工人。故选B项。

#### 【27题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 然而, 一项研究揭示了一个令人担忧的趋势: 工业环境中的机器人降低了人们对工作意义的感知, 无论年龄、性别、技能和工作类型如何。A. cause 原因; B. concept 概念; C. secret 秘密; D. trend 趋势。根据下文“Robots in industrial settings reduced the perceived meaningfulness of jobs across the board, \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ age, gender, skills and the type of work.”可知, 此处应表示一项研究揭示了一个令人担忧的趋势。故选D项。

#### 【28题详解】

考查固定短语辨析。句意: 然而, 一项研究揭示了一个令人担忧的趋势: 工业环境中的机器人降低了人们

对工作意义的感知, 无论年龄、性别、技能和工作类型如何。A. rather than 而不是; B. in case of 万一; C. according to 根据; D. regardless of 不管, 不顾。根据上文 “Robots in industrial settings reduced the perceived meaningfulness of jobs across the board” 以及下文 “age, gender, skills and the type of work” 由此可知, 此处应表示工业环境中的机器人降低了人们对工作意义的感知, 无论年龄、性别、技能和工作类型如何。故选 D 项。

### 【29 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意: 虽然机器理论上可以为更有趣的任务腾出时间, 但在实践中, 它们似乎起到了相反的作用。A. in practice 实践中; B. as a result 结果; C. in short 简而言之; D. in addition 此外。根据上文 “While machines can theoretically free up time for more interesting tasks” 提到机器理论上可以为更有趣的任务腾出时间, 由此可知, 此处应表示在实践中, 它们似乎起到了相反的作用。和上文中的 theoretically “理论上” 形成呼应。故选 A 项。

### 【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 但是, 对人类开放的任务数量减少了, 这既损害了工作的多样性, 也损害了人们对生产过程的理解。A. exists 存在; B. continues 继续; C. decreases 减少; D. emerges 出现。根据上文 “They find that industrial robots make jobs less physically demanding.” 提到工业机器人减少了对体力的要求。由此可知, 此处应表示对人类开放的任务数量减少了。故选 C 项。

### 【31 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 然而, 机器并不总是有负面影响。A. negative 负面的; B. powerful 有力量的; C. immediate 立刻的; D. significant 有意义的。根据下文 “For example, in service industries like health care, less time spent on boring work might indeed mean more time with patients.” 提到机器的有利一面, 由此可知, 此处应表示机器并不总是有负面影响。故选 A 项。

### 【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 消费者对自动化的反应也各不相同。A. cease 停止; B. occur 发生; C. impress 使留下深刻印象; D. vary 不同。根据下文 “one that \_\_\_14\_\_\_ your sense of identity is not.” 由此可知, 此处应表示消费者对自动化的反应也各不相同。故选 D 项。

### 【33 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意: 在一项测试顾客对一套厨具的不同描述的反应的实验中, 那些以熟练厨师为荣的人真的不喜欢那些承诺只要按一下按钮就能做所有事情的产品。A. occupied themselves with 忙于, 专注于; B. prided themselves on 以……为傲; C. concentrated themselves on 专注于; D. freed themselves of 使某人摆脱。根据句意以及下文 “...skilled chefs really didn't like products that promised to do everything at the

touch of a button”由此可知,此处应表示那些以熟练厨师为荣的人真的不喜欢那些承诺只要按一下按钮就能做所有事情的产品。prided themselves on “以……为傲”。故选 B 项。

#### 【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意:一项减少无聊任务的技术是好的;但威胁到你身份认同感的东西就不会。A. lacks 缺乏;B. heightens 提高;C. threatens 威胁;D. maintains 保持。根据上文 “A technology that cuts down on boring tasks is fine” 以及下文 “your sense of identity is not” 由此可知,此处应表示威胁到你身份认同感的东西就不会。故选 C 项。

#### 【35 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意:虽然现在就知道人工智能将如何影响工作质量还为时过早,但有一点是明确的:机器可以让员工对自己的工作产生不同的感觉。A. anxiously 焦虑地; B. differently 不同地; C. strongly 强烈地; D. oddly 奇怪的是。根据上文 “Consumer reactions to automation can also vary.” 提到消费者对自动化的反应也各不相同。由此可推知,此处应表示机器可以让员工对自己的工作产生不同的感觉。故选 B 项。

### (十一)

#### (2025 年奉贤一模)

The rigid corridors of Welton Academy carried the weight of tradition and conformity (循规蹈矩). John Keating, an English teacher with a (n) \_\_\_21\_\_\_ of mystery and passion, stepped into the academy like a breath of freshness in a dull room. His very presence was a (n) \_\_\_22\_\_\_ to the long-established norms of the school.

He was not one to simply stand at the front of the classroom and lectured about Shakespeare’s poetry or the rules of grammar. \_\_\_23\_\_\_, he had a unique way of making the words come alive. In his first class, he walked into the room, a twinkle in his eye, and led the boys out into the hallway. Pointing at the old, faded pictures of former students, he said, “*Carpe diem*, boys. Seize the day. Make your lives \_\_\_24\_\_\_. These men were once just like you, with dreams and potential. Don’t let this place bury your ambitions.”

His special haven, the “Whispers of the Bard,” was a magical place hidden away from the \_\_\_25\_\_\_ eyes of the school authorities. Here, under the open sky, Keating would gather the students around him. He would recite poetry with such enthusiasm that the words seemed to \_\_\_26\_\_\_ in the air. “Poetry,” he told them, “is not just about rhymes and meters. It’s the language of the \_\_\_27\_\_\_. It’s the way we express the deepest desires and the wildest dreams that we hold \_\_\_28\_\_\_ us.”

He encouraged each student to find their own voice between the lines of the great poets. To Neil Perry, who had a hidden passion for the \_\_\_29\_\_\_ burning like a small fire in his heart, Keating was like a guiding star. He

saw the potential in Neil's eyes and said, "Neil, the stage is waiting for you. Don't let anyone even your father 30 your light. Your dreams are precious, and you have the talent to make them come true." He helped Neil practice his lines, showing him how to 31 his emotions through every word. Under Keating's guidance in every session, Neil grew more confident, believing that he could even 32 what his father expected of him.

For Todd Anderson, who was shy and often 33 by his brother seemingly excellent at everything, Keating noticed his talent for seeing the deeper meaning in literature. "Todd," he said, "your mind is a treasure chest. Open it and share your thoughts with the world. Don't be afraid to 34. Your interpretations are as valuable as any other's." With Keating's encouraging words, Todd started to come out of his 35, finding the courage to speak up and express himself.

Keating's encouragement was like a gentle wind that blew through the lives of these students, fanning the flames of their dreams and giving them the strength to pursue what they truly loved.

21. A. air	B. gesture	C. mood	D. outlook
22. A. threat	B. barrier	C. challenge	D. opportunity
23. A. However	B. Therefore	C. Instead	D. Moreover
24. A. mysterious	B. extraordinary	C. practical	D. specific
25. A. caring	B. shining	C. wandering	D. watching
26. A. dance	B. float	C. move	D. slide
27. A. insight	B. innocence	C. soul	D. sense
28. A. between	B. upon	C. into	D. within
29. A. poetry	B. stage	C. match	D. music
30. A. dim	B. adjust	C. flash	D. fuel
31. A. conceal	B. project	C. stimulate	D. sustain
32. A. fall within	B. persist in	C. keep off	D. go beyond
33. A. overseen	B. overshadowed	C. overestimated	D. overlooked
34. A. step away	B. fit in	C. stand out	D. push forward
35. A. routine	B. shell	C. circle	D. space

【答案】21. A    22. C    23. C    24. B    25. D    26. A    27. C    28. D    29. B    30. A    31. B    32. D    33. B    34. C    35. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了在保守的威尔顿学院, 一位富有激情与独特气质的英语教师约翰·基廷用一种独特的方式教授学生, 给他的学生带来了巨大的影响。

### 【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 约翰·基廷是一位充满神秘和激情的英语老师, 他走进了学院, 就像一股清新的气息进入了沉闷的房间。A. air 气质, 氛围; B. gesture 姿势; C. mood 情绪; D. outlook 展望。根据下文 “mystery and passion” 可知应该是带有神秘和激情的氛围, 故选 A。

### 【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 他的出现本身就是对这所学校长期建立的规范的挑战。A. threat 威胁; B. barrier 障碍; C. challenge 挑战; D. opportunity 机会。根据下文 “He was not one to simply stand at the front of the classroom and lectured about Shakespeare’s poetry or the rules of grammar. (他不是那种简单地站在教室前面讲授莎士比亚诗歌或语法规则的人)” 可知他的教学理念和方式与学校传统的规范不一致, 因此他是学校长期建立的规范的挑战。故选 C。

### 【23 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意: 相反, 他有一种独特的方式让文字生动起来。A. However 然而; B. Therefore 因此; C. Instead 相反; D. Moreover 此外。根据上文 “He was not one to simply stand at the front of the classroom and lectured about Shakespeare’s poetry or the rules of grammar. (他不是那种简单地站在教室前面讲授莎士比亚诗歌或语法规则的人)” 可知他不讲授莎士比亚诗歌或语法规则, 相反的他用的一种独特方式授课, 故选 C。

### 【24 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 让你的生活与众不同。A. mysterious 神秘的; B. extraordinary 非凡的; C. practical 实际的; D. specific 明确的。根据下文 “These men were once just like you, with dreams and potential. Don’t let this place bury your ambitions. (这些人曾经和你一样, 有梦想, 有潜力。别让这个地方埋葬了你的野心)” 可知, 约翰·基廷鼓励自己学生与众不同, 故选 B。

### 【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 他的特殊避难所 “Whispers of the Bard” 是一个神奇的地方, 可以躲避学校当局的监视。A. caring 关心; B. shining 发光; C. wandering 徘徊; D. watching 监视。根据上文 “He was not one to simply stand at the front of the classroom and lectured about Shakespeare’s poetry or the rules of grammar. (他不是那种简单地站在教室前面讲授莎士比亚诗歌或语法规则的人)” 可知他的教学方法违法了学校的规范, 所以这是一个能躲避学校监视的地方, 故选 D。

### 【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 他会满怀热情地背诵诗歌, 歌词似乎在空中翩翩起舞。A. dance 跳舞; B. float 漂浮; C. move 移动; D. slide 滑动。根据上文 “He would recite poetry with such enthusiasm” 可知他充满热情地朗诵诗歌, 就像歌词在空中舞动, 形容诗歌的美感和灵动, 故选 A。

#### 【27 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 它是灵魂的语言。A. insight 洞察力; B. innocence 天真; C. soul 灵感; D. sense 感觉。根据下文 “It's the way we express the deepest desires (是我们表达内心深处欲望的方式)” 可知说明诗歌是灵魂的语言, 故选 C。

#### 【28 题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意: 这是我们表达内心最深处的渴望和最疯狂的梦想的方式。A. between 在……之间; B. upon 在……之上; C. into 到……里面; D. within 在……之内。根据上文 “It's the language of the \_\_\_\_\_” 可知诗歌是灵魂的语言, 所以应该是表达我们内心深处的东西, 故选 D。

#### 【29 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 尼尔·佩里对舞台有着一种隐藏的热情, 他的内心像一团小火一样燃烧着, 基廷就像一颗指路的星。A. poetry 诗歌; B. stage 舞台; C. match 比赛; D. music 音乐。根据下文 “He saw the potential in Neil's eyes and said, ‘Neil, the stage is waiting for you’” 可知, 佩里对舞台有热情, stage 是词汇复现, 故选 B。

#### 【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 他看到了尼尔眼中的潜力, 对他说: “尼尔, 舞台在等着你。不要让任何人, 即使是你父亲, 蒙蔽了你的光芒。你的梦想是宝贵的, 你有天赋去实现它们。” A. dim 使暗淡; B. adjust 调整; C. flash 使闪光; D. fuel 加燃料。根据下文 “Your dreams are precious, and you have the talent to make them come true.” 可知基廷鼓励尼尔去实现他的梦想, 所以是不让任何人蒙蔽他的光芒, 故选 A。

#### 【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 他帮助尼尔练习台词, 教他如何通过每个字来表达自己的情感。A. conceal 隐藏; B. project 表达; C. stimulate 刺激; D. sustain 维持。根据上文 “He helped Neil practice his lines” 可知基廷帮助尼尔练习台词, 用文字表达自己的情感, 故选 B。

#### 【32 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意: 每次在基廷的指导下, 尼尔都变得更加自信, 他相信自己甚至可以超越父亲对他的期望。A. fall within 应列入……范围内; B. persist in 坚持; C. keep off 不接近; D. go beyond 超出。根据上文 “Under Keating's guidance in every session, Neil grew more confident” 可知尼尔变得更加自信, 感觉自己可以超越父亲对他的期望, 故选 D。

**【33 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 托德·安德森 (Todd Anderson) 生性害羞, 常常被他的哥哥盖过风头, 而他似乎样样都很出色, 基廷注意到他有洞察文学深层含义的天赋。A. overseen 监督; B. overshadowed 使失色; C. overestimated 估计过高; D. overlooked 忽略。根据上文 “For Todd Anderson, who was shy” 可知他生性害羞, 所以常常被他的哥哥盖过风头, 故选 B。

**【34 题详解】**

考查动词短语辨析。句意: “托德, ” 他说, “你的头脑是个宝箱。打开它, 与世界分享你的想法。不要害怕脱颖而出。你的解释和其他人的解释一样有价值。” A. step away 走开; B. fit in 融入; C. stand out 突出, 脱颖而出; D. push forward 推进。根据上文 “your mind is a treasure chest. Open it and share your thoughts with the world.” 可知基廷鼓励托德与世界分享自己的想法, 也就是不要害怕突出, 故选 C。

**【35 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 在基廷的鼓励下, 托德开始走出自己的壳, 鼓起勇气说出来, 表达自己的想法。A. routine 常规; B. shell 外壳; C. circle 圆圈; D. space 空间。根据下文 “finding the courage to speak up and express himself” 说明托德在基廷的鼓励下走出自己的壳, 即克服害羞。故选 B。

## (十二)

**(2025 年黄浦区一模)**

Our drive to seek out happiness is a muscle that we can exercise and develop. Almost anyone can learn to develop their reward sensitivity by \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ themselves to notice and experience their positive emotions.

To raise your reward sensitivity, begin by planning one activity per day that will make you happy or give you a sense of \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_. It can be as small as treating yourself to a favorite snack or reading a few pages of a novel. This will make you less likely to \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ positive experiences. After you've enjoyed that \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ moment, close your eyes and recount out loud where and when you experienced the greatest joy. The idea isn't just to remember how you felt, but to enhance and re-experience it, thus \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ your memory of them, and increasing your motivation to seek them out going forward.

Here are some other adjustments you can make to develop a positive mind-set.

Expand your joy \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_: Research suggests that finding more words to describe positive emotions can prove and increase them. When reflecting on how something made you feel, try to be \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_, using words like calm, overjoyed, delighted, inspired beyond fine, good or great.

Share your *highlight reel* (高光时刻): \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ what made you happiest can make you feel better. Spread

that happiness to another person — and also strengthen a bond.

Find bright sides: With practice, it's possible to \_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_ the positives hidden in things that we might first see as negative. For example, if you invited co-workers to get together and only one person showed up, you could easily view that as a (n) \_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_. But the bright side would be that you got to know that one person better.

Forecast future wins: If you're tight scheduled, pick an event that's approaching and think of the best possible \_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_. If you're tired, \_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_ smiling at your friend across the room, feeling proud. Using imagery can encourage motivation and get you ready for more \_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_ experiences.

Keep in mind, too, that it's normal to feel \_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_ with pleasurable feelings sometimes, particularly if you experience depression and anxiety. Worrying can make you feel like you're ready to respond to threats — but by constantly \_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_ disaster, we miss the happiness in front of us right now. Sometimes we need to behave like happy people if we actually want to be happy.

21. A. attracting	B. demonstrating	C. entertaining	D. training
22. A. accomplishment	B. belonging	C. identity	D. responsibility
23. A. broaden	B. postpone	C. provide	D. share
24. A. critical	B. daily	C. rare	D. spare
25. A. recalling	B. recovering	C. searching	D. strengthening
26. A. reflection	B. selection	C. trial	D. vocabulary
27. A. brief	B. creative	C. precise	D. secure
28. A. Broadcasting	B. Choosing	C. Defining	D. Wondering
29. A. cover	B. divide	C. teach	D. notice
30. A. failure	B. opportunity	C. reward	D. surprise
31. A. initiative	B. outcome	C. prize	D. solution
32. A. avoid	B. imagine	C. practice	D. try
33. A. direct	B. inspiring	C. sensory	D. shared
34. A. content	B. distracted	C. easy	D. uncomfortable
35. A. ending in	B. guarding against	C. heading for	D. preparing for

【答案】21. D    22. A    23. B    24. B    25. D    26. D    27. C    28. A    29. D    30. A  
31. B    32. B    33. B    34. D    35. D

**【解析】**

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要讲述了如何通过锻炼和发展追求幸福的“肌肉”来提高个人的奖励敏感度,以及如何通过一系列具体的调整来培养积极的心态。

**【21 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意:几乎任何人都可以通过训练自己去注意和体验积极情绪,来学习提高自己的奖励敏感度。A. attracting 吸引; B. demonstrating 展示; C. entertaining 娱乐; D. training 培训。根据上文“Our drive to seek out happiness is a muscle that we can exercise and develop.”可知,我们可以通过训练来获得幸福。故选 D。

**【22 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意:要提高你的奖励敏感度,首先从每天计划一项活动开始,这项活动会让你感到快乐或给你一种成就感。A. accomplishment 成就; B. belonging 归属; C. identity 身份; D. responsibility 责任。根据上文“make you happy”可推测,空处和幸福相似。由此可知,空处选 A,意为“成就感”。故选 A。

**【23 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意:这样你就不会轻易推迟去体验那些积极的时刻。A. broaden 拓宽; B. postpone 推迟; C. provide 提供; D. share 分享。根据上文“It can be as small as treating yourself to a favorite snack or reading a few pages of a novel.”可知,当我们完成一项活动时,可以适当奖励自己。由此可知,这样我们才不会推迟去做这项活动。故选 B。

**【24 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意:在你享受了那个日常的快乐时刻后,闭上眼睛,大声地回顾你在哪里、什么时候体验到了最大的快乐。A. critical 关键的; B. daily 日常的; C. rare 罕见的; D. spare 空闲的。根据上文“To raise your reward sensitivity, begin by planning one activity per day that will make you happy or give you a sense of \_\_\_\_\_. ”可知,作者建议我们每天一项活动,所以这是日常的快乐时刻。故选 B。

**【25 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意:这样做的目的不仅仅是记住你的感受,而是要增强并重新体验那种快乐,从而加深你对它们的记忆,并增加你今后去追求它们的动力。A. recalling 回忆; B. recovering 恢复; C. searching 搜索; D. strengthening 加强。根据上文“The idea isn’t just to remember how you felt, but to enhance and re-experience it”以及下文的“increasing your motivation to seek them out going forward.”可推测,空处指的是加深记忆,从而有动力去追求快乐。故选 D。

**【26 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意:扩展你的快乐词汇:研究表明,找到更多描述积极情绪的词可以证实并增加这

些情绪。A. reflection 反思; B. selection 选择; C. trial 试验; D. vocabulary 词汇。根据下文“Research suggests that finding more words to describe positive emotions can prove and increase them.”可知, 作者建议我们扩展关于快乐的词汇。故选 D。

#### 【27 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 当你在反思某件事情给你带来的感受时, 试着更精确地使用词语, 比如“平静”、“欣喜若狂”、“高兴”、“受到鼓舞”, 而不仅仅是“不错”、“好”或“很棒”。A. brief 简短的; B. creative 有创造力的; C. precise 精确的; D. secure 安全的。根据下文“using words like calm, overjoyed, delighted, inspired beyond fine, good or great.”可推测, 作者建议我们使用更精确的词汇, 而不是简单的“不错”、“好”或“很棒”。故选 C。

#### 【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 分享你的高光时刻: 分享让你最快乐的事情可以让你感觉更好。A. Broadcasting 广播、散布; B. Choosing 选择; C. Defining 定义; D. Wondering 想知道。根据上文“Share your *highlight reel* (高光时刻)”可知, 作者建议我们分享自己的高光时刻。由此可知, 作者建议我们分享让自己快乐的事情。故选 A。

#### 【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 寻找光明面: 通过练习, 我们有可能注意到那些我们最初可能视为负面的事情中隐藏的积极因素。A. cover 覆盖; B. divide 划分; C. teach 教; D. notice 注意到。根据空后“the positives hidden in things that we might first see as negative.”可推测, 我们可以通过练习注意到积极的因素。故选 D。

#### 【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 例如, 如果你邀请同事聚会, 但只有一个人来了, 你可能会很容易把这看作是一种失败。A. failure 失败; B. opportunity 机会; C. reward 奖励; D. surprise 惊讶。根据下文“But the bright side would be that you got to know that one person better.”可推测, 空处指的是我们可能会将这看作失败, 但是其实这件事也有积极的一面。故选 A。

#### 【31 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 预测未来的胜利: 如果你的日程安排很紧, 就选择一个即将发生的事件, 并想象最好的结果。A. initiative 倡议; B. outcome 结果; C. prize 奖品; D. solution 解决方案。根据上文“Forecast future wins: If you’re tight scheduled, pick an event that’s approaching”中的“that’s approaching”可推测, 空处指的是想象可能的“结果”。故选 B。

#### 【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 如果你感到疲倦, 就想象自己在房间的另一边对朋友微笑, 感到自豪。A. avoid 避免; B. consider 考虑; C. imagine 想象; D. practice 练习。根据上文“Imagine yourself on the other side of the room smiling at a friend”可知, 空处指的是想象自己在房间的另一边对朋友微笑。故选 C。

避免; B. imagine 想象; C. practice 练习; D. try 尝试。根据下文“Using imagery can encourage motivation and get you ready for more \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ experiences.”中的“imagery”可推测, 空处指的是想象自己在对着朋友微笑。故选 B。

### 【33 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 使用想象力可以激发动力, 让你为更多鼓舞人心的经历做好准备。A. direct 直接的; B. inspiring 鼓舞人心的; C. sensory 感觉的; D. shared 共享的。根据本段内容可知, 本段建议我们想象未来会有好的结果, 由此可推测, 空处指的是“鼓舞人心的或好的”经历。故选 B。

### 【34 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 还要记住, 有时候对愉悦的感觉感到不舒服是正常的, 特别是如果你患有抑郁症和焦虑症。A. content 满足的; B. distracted 分心的; C. easy 容易的; D. uncomfortable 不舒服的。根据下文“particularly if you experience depression and anxiety.”以及“Worrying can make you feel like you’re ready to respond to threats”可推测, 作者认为有时候对愉悦的感觉感到不舒服, 这很正常。故选 D。

### 【35 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意: 担忧可能会让你觉得自己已经准备好应对威胁——但如果我们总是为灾难做准备, 就会错过眼前的幸福。A. ending in 以……结束; B. guarding against 防范; C. heading for 前往; D. preparing for 为……做准备。根据上文“Worrying can make you feel like you’re ready to respond to threats”可知, 空处指的是为灾难做准备。故选 D。

## (十三)

### (2025 年松江一模)

At the ancient Olympics in Greece, athletes weren’t the only stars of the show. The game also attracted poets, who recited their works for eager audiences. Competitors employed bigger names to write poems of their \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_, which choruses performed at celebrations. Physical strength and \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ skills were closely linked.

Thousands of years later, this image \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ Pierre de Coubertin, a French nobleman known as the founder of the modern Olympics. The nobleman believed the world should value the harmony of arts and athletics. The idea can be traced back to Plato’s Republic, in which Socrates highlights the virtue of education that combines “gymnastics for the body and music for the \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_.”

Coubertin pictured a competition that would \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ muscle and mind. But his fellow organizers never fully shared his vision. The 1896 Games included only \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ competitions, such as swimming and fencing. Several new events, for instance, water polo in 1900 and boxing in 1904, made their first appearance; \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_,

muscle and mind remained firmly unrelated.

Coubertin 28 — on August 5, 1904, he published an article, writing “... the arts and literature joined with sport to ensure the greatness of the Olympic Games. The same must be true in the future. . . ” when officials announced that Rome would host the 1908 Olympics.

Coubertin argued that the partnership of sport and art had outlasted the destruction of Olympia, and the time had come to 29 this ideal completely. Since the first three modern Games had gotten the ball rolling, it was “possible and 30 to bring muscles and thought together again.”

Two years later, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) held a conference to seriously discuss “to what extent and in what form the arts and literature can participate.” The event program listed several arts categories that were 31.

Officials ultimately agreed to add five arts competitions to the Olympics in 1908: literature, painting, sculpture, music and architecture. All works entered into these categories, 32 named the Pentathlon of the Muses (缪斯五项). They would need to be inspired by sports, bringing back the ancient harmony that Coubertin had 33. In 1949, 12 years after Coubertin’s death, nevertheless, the IOC decided to 34 the art competitions, citing that most of the participants relied on their artistic work for a living and it was illogical to allow professionals to win Olympic medals.

Today there are occasional 35 to bring the artistic competitions back. We do hope one day we can witness a wholly new Olympics.

21. A. knowledge	B. victories	C. interests	D. liberty
22. A. sporting	B. academic	C. literary	D. communicative
23. A. disturbed	B. charmed	C. tricked	D. described
24. A. organizers	B. competitors	C. public	D. soul
25. A. reunite	B. compare	C. distinguish	D. refresh
26. A. athletic	B. popular	C. amateur	D. fierce
27. A. otherwise	B. likewise	C. however	D. moreover
28. A. stressed out	B. felt prejudiced	C. moved forward	D. settled down
29. A. challenge	B. restore	C. evaluate	D. abandon
30. A. troublesome	B. imaginative	C. annoying	D. desirable
31. A. under control	B. under consideration	C. in use	D. in progress
32. A. typically	B. confusingly	C. frequently	D. collectively

33. A. expected	B. suspended	C. created	D. legalized
34. A. justify	B. discontinue	C. stage	D. enrich
35. A. rejections	B. guidelines	C. calls	D. decisions

【答案】21. B 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. A 26. A 27. C 28. C 29. B 30. D  
31. B 32. D 33. A 34. B 35. C

### 【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了历史上法国贵族皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦曾经不断呼吁重视艺术和体育的和谐, 虽然曾经恢复过一些艺术类别, 但是 1949 年, 顾拜旦去世 12 年后, 国际奥委会决定停止艺术比赛, 理由是大多数参赛者依靠他们的艺术作品为生, 让专业人士赢得奥运奖牌是不合逻辑的。

### 【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 运动员们请名人为他们的胜利写诗, 在庆祝活动中合唱。A. knowledge 知识; B. victories 胜利; C. interests 兴趣; D. liberty 自由。根据后文“choruses performed at celebrations”可知, 是为胜利写诗, 在庆祝活动中合唱。故选 B。

### 【22 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 体力和文学技巧紧密相连。A. sporting 体育运动的; B. academic 学术的; C. literary 文学的; D. communicative 健谈的。根据上文“The game also attracted poets, who recited their works for eager audiences.(比赛也吸引了诗人, 他们为热切的观众朗诵自己的作品)”以及运动员们请名人为他们的胜利写诗, 在庆祝活动中合唱, 说明体力和文学技巧紧密相连。故选 C。

### 【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 几千年后, 这幅画迷住了被称为现代奥运会创始人的法国贵族皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦。A. disturbed 打扰; B. charmed 使……着迷; C. tricked 欺骗; D. described 描述。根据后文“The nobleman believed the world should value the harmony of arts and athletics.(这位贵族认为世界应该重视艺术和体育的和谐)”可知, 这幅画迷住了被称为现代奥运会创始人的法国贵族皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦。故选 B。

### 【24 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 这个想法可以追溯到柏拉图的《理想国》, 苏格拉底在其中强调了教育的美德, 即“体操对身体和音乐对灵魂”的结合。A. organizers 组织者; B. competitors 竞争对手; C. public 公众; D. soul 灵魂。根据上文“Socrates highlights the virtue of education that combines “gymnastics for the body and music for the soul”可知, 苏格拉底在《理想国》中强调了教育的美德, 即“体操对身体和音乐对灵魂”的结合。故选 D。

### 【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 顾拜旦描绘了一种将肌肉和思想重新结合起来的竞赛。A. reunite 重新结合, 重

聚; B. compare 比较; C. distinguish 区别; D. refresh 使恢复精神。根据上文“The nobleman believed the world should value the harmony of arts and athletics.(这位贵族认为世界应该重视艺术和体育的和谐)”可知, 顾拜旦认为世界应该重视艺术和体育的和谐, 所以描绘了一种将肌肉和思想重新结合起来的竞赛。故选 A。

#### 【26 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 1896 年奥运会只包括游泳和击剑等体育比赛。A. athletic 运动的; B. popular 受欢迎的; C. amateur 业余的; D. fierce 激烈的。根据后文“such as swimming and fencing”指 1896 年奥运会只包括游泳和击剑等体育比赛。故选 A。

#### 【27 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意: 一些新项目首次亮相, 例如 1900 年的水球和 1904 年的拳击; 然而, 肌肉和思维仍然毫无关联。A. otherwise 否则; B. likewise 同样地; C. however 然而; D. moreover 此外。结合前后文语境可知为转折关系, 用 however。故选 C。

#### 【28 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意: 顾拜旦继续前进——1904 年 8 月 5 日, 他发表了一篇文章, 写道“……艺术和文学与体育相结合, 确保了奥运会的伟大。”A. stressed out 紧张; B. felt prejudiced 受到偏见; C. moved forward 取得进展, 继续前进; D. settled down 解决。根据后文“on August 5, 1904, he published an article, writing ‘... the arts and literature joined with sport to ensure the greatness of the Olympic Games.’”可知, 由于之前奥运会中肌肉和思维仍然毫无关联, 所以顾拜旦继续前进, 在 1904 年 8 月 5 日, 他发表了一篇文章, 写道“……艺术和文学与体育相结合, 确保了奥运会的伟大。”故选 C。

#### 【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 顾拜旦认为, 在奥林匹亚被毁灭之后, 体育和艺术的伙伴关系仍然存在, 现在是完全恢复这种理想的时候了。A. challenge 挑战; B. restore 恢复; C. evaluate 评估; D. abandon 抛弃。根据上文“the partnership of sport and art had outlasted the destruction of Olympia, and the time had come to”可知, 体育和艺术的伙伴关系在奥林匹亚被毁灭后仍然存在, 现在需要完全恢复这种理想。故选 B。

#### 【30 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 由于前三届现代奥运会已经拉开了序幕, “把力量和思想再次结合起来是可能的, 也是可取的。”A. troublesome 麻烦的; B. imaginative 富于想象力的; C. annoying 烦人的; D. desirable 令人向往的, 可取的。根据上文“The nobleman believed the world should value the harmony of arts and athletics.(这位贵族认为世界应该重视艺术和体育的和谐)”可知, 顾拜旦一致认为世界应该重视艺术和体育的和谐, 所以认为把力量和思想再次结合起来是可能的, 也是可取的。故选 D。

#### 【31 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意: 活动计划列出了几个正在考虑的艺术类别。A. under control 处于控制之下; B. under consideration 考虑中; C. in use 在使用; D. in progress 正在进行中。根据后文“Officials ultimately agreed to add five arts competitions to the Olympics in 1908: literature, painting, sculpture, music and architecture.(官员们最终同意在 1908 年的奥运会上增加五项艺术比赛: 文学、绘画、雕塑、音乐和建筑)”可知, 一开始只是考虑几个列出的艺术类别。故选 B。

### 【32 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意: 所有的作品都归入这些类别, 集体命名为缪斯的五项全能。A. typically 典型地; B. confusingly 难懂地; C. frequently 频繁地; D. collectively 集体地。根据后文“named the Pentathlon of the Muses”可知, 所有的作品都归入这些类别, 集体命名为缪斯的五项全能。故选 D。

### 【33 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 他们需要受到体育运动的启发, 恢复顾拜旦所期望的古代和谐。A. expected 期待; B. suspended 停止; C. created 创造; D. legalized 合法化。根据上文“The nobleman believed the world should value the harmony of arts and athletics.(这位贵族认为世界应该重视艺术和体育的和谐)”指恢复顾拜旦所期望的古代和谐。故选 A。

### 【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 1949 年, 顾拜旦去世 12 年后, 国际奥委会决定停止艺术比赛, 理由是大多数参赛者依靠他们的艺术作品为生, 让专业人士赢得奥运奖牌是不合逻辑的。A. justify 辩解; B. discontinue 停止; C. stage 上演; D. enrich 丰富。根据后文“citing that most of the participants relied on their artistic work for a living and it was illogical to allow professionals to win Olympic medals”可知, 国际奥委会决定停止艺术比赛, 理由是大多数参赛者依靠他们的艺术作品为生, 让专业人士赢得奥运奖牌是不合逻辑的。故选 B。

### 【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 今天, 偶尔会有人呼吁恢复艺术比赛。A. rejections 拒绝; B. guidelines 指导方针; C. calls 呼吁; D. decisions 决定。根据后文“to bring the artistic competitions back”指呼吁恢复艺术比赛。故选 C。

(十四)

(2025 年青浦一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Ever wondered why you reach for a snack after hitting the gym? Research shows that physical exercise often leads to 21 food consumption. With countless sports events 22, a new question arises: Can watching

sports on a screen also influence how much we eat?

The answer is yes. Our research reveals that watching sports videos can increase candy consumption. But there is more to the story: the 23 of the sports you are watching plays a crucial role in these effects.

We first invited 112 students to the lab to watch a video and test some candies. The students who saw the sports video ate more candies than those who saw the one without physical activity. To learn more, we invited just the female students to watch videos 24 either easy or difficult-to-perform sports. Students who watched the easy sports video ate much more. We can thus conclude that the ease of the exercise shown 25 impacts candy consumption.

To explain our findings, we looked at research on goal 26. When people feel they are not meeting a goal, they push harder; but once they see 27, they tend to relax. For example, after a workout, those aiming to stay fit might feel they have achieved advancement and then ease up on their efforts. This can lead to a 28 in the drive to pursue related goals, like healthy eating. Research shows that achieving smaller goals (like exercising) can make people feel they have earned a(n) 29, which results in overeating. So completing a workout might make you more likely to 30 yourself with extra food than if you had not finished your session.

So what is the 31 for us? Be mindful of how watching sports can affect our eating habits. If you are aiming to stay on track with your diet, watch more 32 sports. Moreover, when setting dieting goals, remind yourself that real progress comes from 33 effort, not just imagining yourself doing a workout. Engage in activities that genuinely challenge you, and pair them with healthy eating habits. This way, you can avoid the trap of feeling the fitness goal to be 34 accomplished and then overeating.

In conclusion, should you watch the Olympic Games if you want to 35 your diet? Of course, but it might be better to choose the physical activities you find the most difficult to perform — and watch them without moderation.

21. A. wasteful	B. increased	C. processed	D. healthy
22. A. airing	B. happening	C. celebrating	D. unfolding
23. A. category	B. length	C. difficulty	D. audience
24. A. testing	B. promoting	C. capturing	D. explaining
25. A. misleadingly	B. frequently	C. rarely	D. significantly
26. A. feasibility	B. motivation	C. visualization	D. clarity
27. A. hope	B. videos	C. treats	D. progress
28. A. delay	B. drop	C. doubt	D. confidence

29. A. break	B. honor	C. diet	D. title
30. A. sustain	B. prepare	C. cheat	D. reward
31. A. transition	B. stimulation	C. implication	D. intervention
32. A. instructive	B. relaxing	C. influential	D. challenging
33. A. consistent	B. prospective	C. ultimate	D. individual
34. A. overly	B. barely	C. prematurely	D. remarkably
35. A. put up with	B. keep up with	C. make up for	D. set up for

答案: 21-35 BACCD BDBAD CDACB

#### 文章大意:

文章探讨了运动与饮食之间的关联, 尤其是观看体育赛事对饮食的影响。研究表明, 不仅实际的体育锻炼会导致食物摄入量增加, 观看体育视频也会使糖果消费量上升, 且所观看体育项目的难度在其中起着关键作用。通过实验发现, 观看简单运动视频的学生比观看难的运动视频的学生吃的糖果更多。这一现象可以用目标动机理论来解释, 当人们感觉目标达成或取得进展时, 会放松对相关目标(如健康饮食)的追求, 从而导致过度饮食。文章建议, 若想保持健康饮食, 应观看更具挑战性的体育项目, 同时要明白真正的进步源于持续努力, 避免因感觉健身目标过早达成而过度饮食。

#### 答案解析

21. B: 根据后文 “Can watching sports on a screen also influence how much we eat?” 以及 “watching sports videos can increase candy consumption” 可知, 体育运动通常会导致食物摄入量 “增加”。“increased” (增加的) 符合语境, “wasteful” (浪费的)、 “processed” (加工过的)、 “healthy” (健康的) 均不符合文意, 所以选 B。

22. A: 此处指无数体育赛事 “播出”, “airing” 有 “播出, 播放”的意思, 符合语境, “happening” (发生)、 “celebrating” (庆祝)、 “unfolding” (展开) 均不能准确表达体育赛事在屏幕上播放这一含义, 所以选 A。

23. C: 从后文实验中对比观看简单和难的运动视频对学生糖果消费的影响可知, 所观看体育项目的 “难度” 起着关键作用。“difficulty” (难度) 符合语境, “category” (类别)、 “length” (长度)、 “audience” (观众) 均不符合, 所以选 C。

24. C: 邀请女学生观看 “捕捉” 了简单或难的运动的视频, “capturing” (捕捉, 拍摄) 符合语境, “testing”

(测试)、“promoting”(促进)、“explaining”(解释)均不符合观看的视频内容是关于运动的语境, 所以选 C。

25. D: 观看简单运动视频的学生吃的糖果更多, 说明所展示运动的难易程度“显著地”影响糖果消费。“significantly”(显著地)符合语境, “misleadingly”(误导性地)、“frequently”(频繁地)、“rarely”(很少地)均不符合, 所以选 D。

26. B: 后文解释了人们在面对目标时的不同行为, 如未达成目标会努力, 达成则放松, 这与目标“动机”相关。“motivation”(动机)符合语境, “feasibility”(可行性)、“visualization”(可视化)、“clarity”(清晰)均不符合, 所以选 B。

27. D: 当人们看到“进展”时, 往往会放松。“progress”(进展)符合语境, “hope”(希望)、“videos”(视频)、“treats”(款待)均不符合, 所以选 D。

28. B: 运动后感觉实现了目标, 会导致对相关目标(如健康饮食)的追求“下降”。“drop”(下降)符合语境, “delay”(延迟)、“doubt”(怀疑)、“confidence”(信心)均不符合, 所以选 B。

29. A: 实现小目标(如锻炼)会让人们觉得自己应得一次“休息”, 从而导致暴饮暴食。“break”(休息)符合语境, “honor”(荣誉)、“diet”(饮食)、“title”(头衔)均不符合, 所以选 A。

30. D: 完成锻炼可能会让你更倾向于用额外食物“奖励”自己。“reward”(奖励)符合语境, “sustain”(维持)、“prepare”(准备)、“cheat”(欺骗)均不符合, 所以选 D。

31. C: 后文是对我们的建议, 即观看体育赛事对我们饮食习惯的“启示”。“implication”(启示, 含义)符合语境, “transition”(过渡)、“stimulation”(刺激)、“intervention”(干预)均不符合, 所以选 C。

32. D: 若想保持饮食规律, 应观看更“具挑战性的”体育项目。“challenging”(具挑战性的)符合语境, “instructive”(有教育意义的)、“relaxing”(放松的)、“influential”(有影响力的)均不符合, 所以选 D。

33. A: 真正的进步来自“持续的”努力。“consistent”(持续的)符合语境, “prospective”(未来的)、“ultimate”(最终的)、“individual”(个人的)均不符合, 所以选 A。

34. C: 避免感觉健身目标“过早地”完成而过度饮食。“prematurely”(过早地)符合语境, “overly”(过度地)、“barely”(几乎不)、“remarkably”(显著地)均不符合, 所以选 C。

35. B: 如果想“跟上”自己的饮食计划(即保持饮食规律), 是否应该看奥运会呢? “keep up with”(跟上, 保持)符合语境, “put up with”(忍受)、“make up for”(弥补)、“set up for”(为……做准备)均不符合, 所以选 B。

(十五)

(2025年崇明一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Administrators of the Mogao Caves in Dunhuang, Gansu Province, are trying to harmonize tourists' exploration of the site with the need to safeguard the *murals* (壁画), through innovative measures.

Sandstorms, rainfall and tourist visits constitute the most severe 21 to the UNESCO World Heritage Site, said Wang Xiaowei, director of the Dunhuang Grottoes Monitoring Center at the Dunhuang Academy. Since the Mogao Caves opened to the public in 1979, the number of visitors has been 22 at an average annual rate of around 20 percent, reaching 2.15 million in 2019. "If you enter the caves during the 23 tourism months of July, August and September, you'll find it hard to breathe," Wang said. The carbon dioxide and *moisture* (潮气) breathed out by visitors increase inside the caves and cause damage to the murals, Wang said.

To preserve the caves, the duration of visits is 24 and sometimes stopped during rain or dust storms. To ensure visitors aren't 25 when restrictions are in place, the center provides a digital exhibition, he said. Currently, the center is being 26 to accommodate an additional 3,000 visitors on top of the existing capacity of 6,000.

The Dunhuang Academy began 27 recording and storing images of murals and painted sculptures over 30 years ago. The digitization project has successfully 28 over 200 caves, with a dedicated team of 110 experts currently undertaking the work. "Digital technology not only serves cultural tourism but also 29 a historical record for future generations," said Ding Xiaosheng, deputy director of the Institute of Cultural Heritage Digitization at the academy. Digitization also brings the wonders of the Mogao Caves to a 30 audience, according to Su Bomin, head of the Dunhuang Academy. "The Mogao Caves are 31, and transporting them is impossible," Su said. "However, with digitization, we can perfectly copy Dunhuang art exactly and show it worldwide, introducing Eastern culture to the world."

In 2016, the Digital Dunhuang went live, sharing high-definition images and 32 tours of the most beautiful 30 caves globally. Currently, visitors from 78 countries have 33 the murals, totaling over 16.8 million visits.

Su said Dunhuang can 34 diverse cultural exchanges through its cultural *relics* (遗迹). "By digitizing these relics, we enable people worldwide to understand Dunhuang's culture, thereby gaining a deeper appreciation for China's historical 35 to diverse cultural exchanges — that is, an idea of inclusivity, mutual learning and a shared future," he said.

21. A. shortages	B. restrictions	C. contributions	D. threats
22. A. doubling	B. growing	C. continuing	D. varying
23. A. cultural	B. previous	C. peak	D. commercial
24. A. limited	B. extended	C. publicized	D. concealed
25. A. confused	B. amazed	C. scared	D. disappointed
26. A. expanded	B. constructed	C. decorated	D. repaired
27. A. exclusively	B. digitally	C. subjectively	D. autonomously
28. A. clarified	B. highlighted	C. covered	D. strategized
29. A. comes across	B. turns over	C. leaves behind	D. lets alone
30. A. global	B. professional	C. technological	D. different
31. A. complicated	B. irreproducible	C. controversial	D. immovable
32. A. virtual	B. temporary	C. conventional	D. steady
33. A. imitated	B. accessed	C. praised	D. purchased
34. A. reject	B. provide	C. adjust	D. classify
35. A. adaptation	B. attention	C. admission	D. commitment

答案:

21. D 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. D 26. A 27. B 28. C 29. C 30. A  
 31. D 32. A 33. B 34. B 35. D

文章大意

文章讲述了甘肃敦煌莫高窟的管理者通过创新措施, 努力协调游客参观与保护壁画的需求。莫高窟面临着沙尘暴、降雨和游客参观等严重威胁, 自 1979 年对外开放后, 游客数量以年均约 20% 的速度增长, 游客呼出的二氧化碳和潮气对壁画造成损害。为保护洞窟, 参观时间受到限制, 遇恶劣天气有时会停止参观, 同时中心提供数字展览以减少游客失望。敦煌研究院 30 多年前开始数字化记录和存储壁画与雕塑图像, 目前已覆盖 200 多个洞窟, 数字化不仅服务于文化旅游, 还为后代留下历史记录, 能让全球观众领略莫高窟的魅力。2016 年“数字敦煌”上线, 分享高清图像和虚拟游览, 已有 78 个国家的游客访问。敦煌通过文物促进文化交流, 数字化能让世界更好理解敦煌文化, 感受中国对多元文化交流的贡献。

答案解析

21. D: 根据后文描述, 沙尘暴、降雨和游客参观对莫高窟这个联合国教科文组织世界遗产地造成了损害, 所以是构成严重的“威胁”。“threats”(威胁)符合语境, “shortages”(短缺)、“restrictions”(限制)、“contributions”(贡献)均不符合文意, 所以选 D。

22. B: 从 “at an average annual rate of around 20 percent” 可知, 自 1979 年开放后, 游客数量是在以年均约 20% 的速度 “增长”。“growing” (增长) 符合语境, “doubling” (翻倍) 过于绝对, “continuing” (继续) 不能准确体现数量的增加, “varying” (变化) 表述太宽泛, 所以选 B。

23. C: 根据 “you'll find it hard to breathe” 可知, 在七月、八月和九月这些旅游 “高峰” 月进入洞窟会感觉呼吸困难。“peak” (高峰的) 符合语境, “cultural” (文化的)、“previous” (先前的)、“commercial” (商业的) 均不符合旅游高峰月这一语境, 所以选 C。

24. A: 为了保护洞窟, 参观的时长需要被 “限制”。“limited” (限制) 符合语境, “extended” (延长) 与保护洞窟的目的相悖, “publicized” (宣传)、“concealed” (隐藏) 与参观时长的处理无关, 所以选 A。

25. D: 当有参观限制时, 中心提供数字展览, 目的是确保游客不会 “失望”。“disappointed” (失望的) 符合语境, “confused” (困惑的)、“amazed” (惊奇的)、“scared” (害怕的) 均不符合语境, 所以选 D。

26. A: 目前中心正在 “扩大” 规模, 在现有 6000 人的接待能力基础上再容纳 3000 名游客。“expanded” (扩大) 符合语境, “constructed” (建造, 通常指新建)、“decorated” (装饰)、“repaired” (修理) 均不符合扩大接待能力的语境, 所以选 A。

27. B: 从后文 “digitization project” 可知, 敦煌研究院 30 多年前就开始以 “数字化” 方式记录和存储壁画及彩绘雕塑的图像。“digitally” (数字化地) 符合语境, “exclusively” (专门地)、“subjectively” (主观地)、“autonomously” (自主地) 均不符合数字化记录的语境, 所以选 B。

28. C: 数字化项目成功 “覆盖” 了 200 多个洞窟。“covered” (覆盖) 符合语境, “clarified” (澄清)、“highlighted” (突出)、“strategized” (制定策略) 均不符合语境, 所以选 C。

29. C: 数字技术不仅服务文化旅游, 还为后代 “留下” 历史记录。“leaves behind” (留下) 符合语境, “comes across” (偶然遇见)、“turns over” (翻转)、“lets alone” (更不用说) 均不符合留下历史记录的语境, 所以选 C。

30. A: 从后文 “show it worldwide” 可知, 数字化也将莫高窟的奇观带给了 “全球” 观众。“global” (全球的) 符合语境, “professional” (专业的)、“technological” (技术的)、“different” (不同的) 均不符合全球观众这一语境, 所以选 A。

31. D: 根据 “transporting them is impossible” 可知, 莫高窟是 “不可移动的”。“immovable” (不可移动的) 符合语境, “complicated” (复杂的)、“irreproducible” (不可复制的)、“controversial” (有争议的) 均不符合语境, 所以选 D。

32. A: “数字敦煌” 上线, 分享高清图像和对最美的 30 个洞窟的 “虚拟” 游览。“virtual” (虚拟的) 符合语境, “temporary” (临时的)、“conventional” (传统的)、“steady” (稳定的) 均不符合数字游览的语境, 所以选 A。

33. B: 目前, 来自 78 个国家的游客已经“访问”了这些壁画, 总访问量超过 1680 万次。“accessed”(访问, 获取)符合语境, “imitated”(模仿)、“praised”(赞扬)、“purchased”(购买)均不符合游客访问壁画的语境, 所以选 B。

34. B: 敦煌可以通过其文物“提供”多样化的文化交流。“provide”(提供)符合语境, “reject”(拒绝)、“adjust”(调整)、“classify”(分类)均不符合促进文化交流的语境, 所以选 B。

35. D: 通过数字化文物, 让人们能更深刻地理解中国对多元文化交流的“承诺”, 即包容、相互学习和共享未来的理念。“commitment”(承诺, 奉献)符合语境, “adaptation”(适应)、“attention”(注意)、“admission”(承认, 准许进入)均不符合语境, 所以选 D。

## (十六)

(2025 年宝山一模)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

At times we all wish that we knew what other people were thinking. 21, people's facial expressions, movements and *posture* (姿势) can communicate a lot about what is going on in their minds. Understanding these messages hidden in people's language can require a lot of skill, but Joe Navarro's book *What EVERY BODY is Saying* can help 22 that ability.

Small changes in body language can help you recognize if someone is 23. Even when people don't lie directly, they sometimes try to hide their feelings. Whether you are 24 with people in business or in your personal life, recognizing these feelings can help you look out for their interests and your own.

According to Navarro, establishing a baseline for how a person behaves is important to avoid 25 their body language. Most facial expressions and gestures can mean several different things, so 26 when people use certain expressions. Recognizing this baseline can help you understand whether expressions and gestures indicate a(n) 27 to something you said or not. For example, rubbing one's eyes may be a sign of 28 with a topic. But if the person has been rubbing their eyes 29, they might just be tired.

When people think of body language, facial expressions tend to come to mind, and these can tell you a lot. For example, if someone keeps looking away from you, they might be distracted or uncomfortable, and pressing one's lips together often indicates 30. And if someone keeps looking away or covering their mouth, it might mean they are 31 something.

Some people have become good at controlling their facial expressions to conceal their 32. When dealing with someone like that, look at the rest of their body, especially their feet and legs. Many people bounce their feet when they are happy or excited. 33, if someone feels uncomfortable, they may point their feet away from the person they are speaking to.

*Proximity* (接近, 亲近) to other people is also part of body language. People stand closer to people they like or feel comfortable with than to strangers or people they don't like. And posture also 34. Sitting or standing up straight can show that someone feels confident, while sitting with crossed arms indicates that they feel 35 or uncomfortable.

Body language can communicate a lot about people's thoughts and feelings, and thus, help you relate to them.

36. A. Frequently	B. Generally	C. Fortunately	D. Frankly
37. A. provide	B. develop	C. discover	D. arouse
38. A. lying	B. thinking	C. changing	D. wishing
39. A. cooperating	B. negotiating	C. investigating	D. interacting
40. A. misguiding	B. misinterpreting	C. mistrusting	D. mismanaging
41. A. look out	B. give out	C. figure out	D. put out
42. A. reaction	B. result	C. instinct	D. insight
43. A. satisfaction	B. anxiety	C. appreciation	D. discomfort
44. A. occasionally	B. constantly	C. suddenly	D. gradually
45. A. agreement	B. excitement	C. depression	D. displeasure
46. A. hiding	B. criticizing	C. transferring	D. explaining
47. A. habits	B. expressions	C. emotions	D. advantages
48. A. In principle	B. In contrast	C. In all	D. In reality
49. A. adjusts	B. follows	C. moves	D. matters
50. A. defensive	B. ambitious	C. dependent	D. aggressive

答案: 21-35 CBADB CADBD ACBDA

文章大意

文章围绕解读他人肢体语言展开, 指出虽然我们有时希望能知晓他人想法, 幸运的是肢体语言能传达很多信息, 而乔·纳瓦罗的《每个人的身体语言都在说什么》这本书可帮助我们培养解读肢体语言的能力。文中提到, 通过观察肢体语言的细微变化能识别他人是否说谎, 建立个体行为基线有助于避免误解其肢体语言。面部表情如眼神回避、抿嘴等能传达不同情绪; 有些人善于控制面部表情, 此时观察其腿脚动作也能获取信息, 例如脚的晃动、朝向等。此外, 人与人之间的距离以及姿势也是肢体语言的一部分, 比如站坐的姿势能显示自信或防御等情绪。总之, 肢体语言有助于我们了解他人的想法和感受。

答案解析

21. C: 前句说我们有时希望知道别人在想什么, 后句指出人们的面部表情等能传达很多信息, 这是一件幸运的事。“Fortunately”(幸运地)符合语境, “Frequently”(频繁地)、“Generally”(一般地)、“Frankly”(坦率地)均不符合, 所以选 C。

22. B: 这本书能帮助“培养”理解肢体语言隐藏信息的能力。“develop”(培养, 发展)符合语境, “provide”(提供)、“discover”(发现)、“arouse”(唤起)均不能准确表达培养能力的意思, 所以选 B。

23. A: 从后文“Even when people don't lie directly, they sometimes try to hide their feelings.”可知, 肢体语言的微小变化能帮助识别某人是否在“说谎”。“lying”(说谎)符合语境, “thinking”(思考)、“changing”(改变)、“wishing”(希望)均不符合, 所以选 A。

24. D: 无论是在商业还是个人生活中与他人“互动”, 识别这些感觉都有助于兼顾双方利益。“interacting”(互动)符合语境, “cooperating”(合作)、“negotiating”(谈判)、“investigating”(调查)都过于片面, 不能涵盖各种与他人打交道的情况, 所以选 D。

25. B: 根据后文提到面部表情和手势可能有多种含义, 可知建立一个人行为的基线对于避免“误解”其肢体语言很重要。“misinterpreting”(误解)符合语境, “misguiding”(误导)、“mistrusting”(不信任)、“mismanaging”(管理不善)均不符合, 所以选 B。

26. C: 大多数面部表情和手势含义多样, 所以要“弄清楚”人们何时使用特定表情。“figure out”(弄清楚, 想出)符合语境, “look out”(小心)、“give out”(分发, 发出)、“put out”(熄灭, 扑灭)均不符合, 所以选 C。

27. A: 识别基线能帮助理解表情和手势是否是对所说内容的“反应”。“reaction”(反应)符合语境, “result”(结果)、“instinct”(本能)、“insight”(洞察力)均不符合, 所以选 A。

28. D: 揉眼睛可能是对某个话题“不舒服”的表现。“discomfort”(不舒服)符合语境, “satisfaction”(满意)、“anxiety”(焦虑)、“appreciation”(欣赏)均不符合揉眼睛所暗示的情绪, 所以选 D。

29. B: 如果这个人一直“不断地”揉眼睛, 他们可能只是累了。“constantly”(不断地)符合语境, “occasionally”(偶尔)、“suddenly”(突然)、“gradually”(逐渐地)均不符合一直揉眼睛表示累的语境, 所以选 B。

30. D: 抿嘴通常表示“不悦”。“displeasure”(不悦)符合语境, “agreement”(同意)、“excitement”(兴奋)、“depression”(沮丧)均不符合抿嘴所传达的情绪, 所以选 D。

31. A: 如果有人一直眼神回避或捂住嘴, 可能意味着他们在“隐藏”什么。“hiding”(隐藏)符合语境, “criticizing”(批评)、“transferring”(转移)、“explaining”(解释)均不符合, 所以选 A。

32. C: 有些人善于控制面部表情来隐藏他们的“情绪”。“emotions”(情绪)符合语境, “habits”(习惯)、“expressions”(表情)、“advantages”(优势)均不符合隐藏情绪的语境, 所以选 C。

33. B: 前文说人们开心或兴奋时会晃脚, 后文说不舒服时脚会指向远离交谈对象的方向, 两者形成对比。

“In contrast” (相比之下) 符合语境, “In principle” (原则上)、“In all” (总共)、“In reality” (实际上) 均不符合, 所以选 B。

34. D: 姿势也 “很重要”。“matters” (重要) 符合语境, “adjusts” (调整)、“follows” (跟随)、“moves” (移动) 均不符合姿势重要这一语境, 所以选 D。

35. A: 双臂交叉坐着表明他们感到 “防御性的” 或不舒服。“defensive” (防御性的) 符合语境, “ambitious” (有雄心的)、“dependent” (依赖的)、“aggressive” (有攻击性的) 均不符合双臂交叉坐姿所传达的情绪, 所以选 A。