



1.2024 届宝山区高三一模

or 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.

Ideally, childhood is a time of growth and learning, preparing for adulthood and also having fun. But for many children around the world, this time is cut short when they are forced to work, sometimes in dangerous conditions. 41, the United Nations (U.N.), some national governments and other organizations 42 June 12 as the annual World Day Against Child Labor.

As of 2020, around 160 million children worked as child laborers, which means that one child in 10 was a child laborer. 43, child labor has decreased over the past 20 years, but in recent years, this progress has stopped. Child labor is 44 from ordinary housework, helping with a family business or (for older children) working to earn pocket money when not in school. Work done by children is 45 as child labor when it harms the child physically, mentally, socially or 46, or when it prevents the child's education.

About 79 million children are engaged in hazardous child labor. Sometimes this means the work itself is dangerous because of heavy machinery or exposure to 47. Hazardous child labor can also involve harsh conditions, long hours, or 48 to various kinds of abuse.

The primary goal of the World Day Against Child Labor is raising 49 of the issue and encouraging individuals, organizations and governments to 50. *Combating* (打击) child labor is a complex task. It involves social workers who identify child laborers and take action to provide these children and their families with other 51. But it also involves change in communities as a whole, 52 the social regulations that can lead adults to make their children work.

Child labor and poverty often go hand in hand as parents feel removing their children from school is necessary to earn money for their survival. So, measures meant to fight 53 are also tied to preventing child labor. Ensuring that children have quality educational opportunities is also important. If more opportunities were 54, more parents might give up the immediate benefit of a child's paycheck to give that child an education.

Child labor is harmful to children and to communities, since it prevents children from growing into healthy, educated citizens who could make a(n) 55 in society. By highlighting the problem and offering a variety of solutions, the World Day Against Child Labor can make the situation a bit better.

41. A. In addition B. As a result C. Above all D. After all
42. A. recognize B. discover C. choose D. consider
43. A. Nevertheless B. Therefore C. Overall D. Moreover
44. A. distinguished B. transferred C. ranged D. evolved
45. A. evaluated B. classified C. combined D. separated
46. A. sincerely B. negatively C. positively D. morally
47. A. chemicals B. lights C. wastes D. gases
48. A. harm B. pollution C. exposure D. danger
49. A. value B. awareness C. status D. significance
50. A. take place B. take care C. take over D. take action
51. A. options B. questions C. elements D. examples
52. A. promoting B. urging C. challenging D. adjusting
53. A. disease B. disaster C. survival D. poverty



54. A. available B. sustainable C. accessible D. advisable
55. A. choice B. difference C. effort D. decision

参考答案： 41-55 BACAB DACBD ACDAB

2.2024 届崇明区高三一模

d Gulf coasts, according to a comprehensive new report by climate scientists.

Oceans have already risen about one foot in the last century, as climate change melts *glaciers* (冰川) and ice caps around the world. But the pace is 41, scientists warn, and the next 30 years will see the same amount of sea level rise as the previous 100.

The report gives the most concrete and certain sea level 42 ever published for the U.S. And advances in computer models and real-world information about rising seas make it possible to see the future more 43 than ever.

Sea level rise 44 dramatically for different parts of the U.S. coast. The ocean is not like a bucket of water that rises at the same time as more liquid is 45. Ocean 46 push more water into some areas than others. Ice in different regions melts at different rates. In many parts of the world, sea level rise is 47 because coastal land is sinking.

The new report adds up all those factors to give 48 estimates for different parts of the U.S. The authors predict about a foot and a half of sea level rise for the Gulf Coast by 2050, with particular hot spots from Texas to Mississippi, where exploitation of underground oil, gas and drinking water is causing the land to rapidly 49 into the rising ocean water. There are 50 hot spots in the Mid-Atlantic region, including Annapolis, Md. and Norfolk, Va. Overall, the East Coast is 51 to experience a little more than a foot of sea level rise in the next 30 years.

Sea level rise is happening more 52 on the West Coast, including much of southern and western Alaska, the report finds. The authors predict about six inches of sea level rise by 2050.

William Sweet, a sea level rise expert with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and one of the authors of the new report, says cities that are not yet flooded should 53 now. Quickening sea level rise may require that humans 54 where and how we build homes, offices, roads and anything else that is better dry than wet. Right now, development in *flood-prone* (易发洪水的) areas is increasing, despite climate change.

Beyond 2050, the report makes clear that humans have a 55: reduce greenhouse gas emissions and control sea level rise, or keep burning fossil fuels and face oceans that are two, three or even 10 feet higher than today.

41. A. dying down B. paying back C. holding on D. speeding up
42. A. records B. extremes C. predictions D. solutions
43. A. flexibly B. clearly C. randomly D. incredibly
44. A. continues B. impacts C. multiplies D. varies
45. A. added B. drained C. spilt D. needed



46. A. creatures B. currents C. ecosystems D. voyages
 47. A. stable B. crucial C. unlikely D. worse
 48. A. national B. regional C. apparent D. approximate
 49. A. dig B. turn C. collapse D. dive
 50. A. similar B. scenery C. distant D. diverse
 51. A. projected B. obliged C. permitted D. noticed
 52. A. sharply B. mysteriously C. unexpectedly D. slowly
 53. A. make sense B. take notice C. keep pace D. stay proud
 54. A. scheme B. cancel C. change D. delay
 55. A. promise B. quarrel C. choice D. protest

参考答案：

41. D 42. C 43. B 44. D 45. A 46. B 47. D 48. B 49. C 50. A
 51. A 52. D 53. B 54. C 55. C

3.2024 届虹口区高三一模

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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.

Back in 1930, the economist John Maynard Keynes predicted that with technological change and improvements in productivity, we'd only be working 15 hours a week by now. But while working hours have 41 by 26%, most of us still average 42.5 hours a week.

One of the things Keynes underestimated is the human desire to 42 with our peers—a drive that makes most of us work more than we need to. “We don’t measure productivity by how much we’ve harvested anymore,” says Alex Soojung-Kim Pang, visiting scholar at Stanford University. “Overworking has been part of Western society since the Industrial Revolution. When some predicted that automation would create an extra amount of 43 time, needless to say, that didn’t happen.”

Thanks to computerization and globalization in the 1980s, managers could demand more of employees under the 44 that jobs could be given to someone else. So the 45 piled on. And we took it, exhausted, but taking up the burden all the same. The psychologist Barbara Killinger writes in *Workaholics: The Respectable Addicts* about how we 46 sacrifice our own well-being through overwork for “success”.

But far from delivering productivity, value, or personal fulfilment, overwork has been proven to lead to burnout, stress, greater risk of heart disease and even shorter lifespans. 47, we carried on—until COVID-19 came along.

Besides making us work longer hours from home, COVID-19 has also 48 the move towards the adoption of automated machine, especially for jobs requiring much interpersonal contact—from Amazon developing delivery *drones* (无人机) to self-driving cars. By 2050, Michael Osborne, a professor of machine learning at the University of Oxford, predicts that at least 40% of current jobs will be lost to 49.

There are 50. Jobs that involve complex social interactions are beyond current robot skills: so teaching, social care, nursing and counselling are all likely to 51 the AI revolution. As are jobs that rely on creativity.



The same also goes for 52 jobs, according to Osborne, due to the large number of different objects cleaners encounter and the variety of ways those objects need to be dealt with. Interestingly, areas of the workplace traditionally dominated by women won't be so easily adopted by AI. Robots are unlikely to 53 in the "work" of taking care of children, preparing lunchboxes and doing the laundry.

Those whose work falls outside the caring, cleaning or creative field will still work in future, just 54. In about 60% of occupations, it is estimated that a third of the tasks can be automated, meaning changes to the way we work. A large-scale study has predicted that over the next 20 years, although 7 million jobs will be taken over by AI, 7.2 million new ones will be 55 as a result. So we will work in future: we just don't know what we'll be doing yet.

41. A. declined B. increased C. continued D. kept
42. A. disagree B. compete C. cooperate D. identify
43. A. working B. tough C. leisure D. active
44. A. fantasy B. influence C. threat D. impression
45. A. joy B. cash C. ambition D. pressure
46. A. excitedly B. willingly C. dramatically D. hopefully
47. A. Otherwise B. Still C. Furthermore D. Therefore
48. A. speeded up B. followed up C. prepared for D. planned for
49. A. overwork B. labour C. automation D. science
50. A. dreams B. models C. expectations D. exceptions
51. A. cause B. cease C. survive D. undergo
52. A. caring B. cleaning C. curing D. coaching
53. A. assist B. exist C. believe D. understand
54. A. hardly B. differently C. unfortunately D. probably
55. A. lost B. recovered C. substituted D. created

参考答案：完型填空：41-55: ABCCD BBACD CBABD

4.2024 届黄浦区高三一模

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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.

Turkey is not my thing, but one dish I cannot live without on Thanksgiving is my mom's Snowy Mashed Potatoes. I start 41 these potatoes, my annual time-release capsule of pure joy in early November. I'm pretty sure I've had them at every Thanksgiving since I was a kid, and bites often transport me back to different years and different dining rooms.

How and why is it that certain foods give us so much 42? And what can be said about the kinds of foods we consider most comforting? Science tells us that taste and nutritional content affect how foods make us feel, but certain foods are especially 43 satisfying for reasons that have little to do with their taste or nutritional content. Much of the happiness we get from our favorite foods comes from the memories they stimulate for us and the people we're with while we 44 them. Past and present 45 shape the foods we find comforting.



Often, we love food because we have __46__ memories associated with it. My mom's *mashed potatoes* (土豆泥) remind me of holiday joy and past reunions with extended family. We are also drawn to foods we were given early in life by people who cared for us, which can help explain our __47__ love for chicken noodle soup, which many parents feed their sick children to make them feel better.

The smell of food can __48__ powerful memories, too. The part of the brain responsible for processing smell directly connects to the amygdala, a brain region that processes emotions, and the hippocampus, which handles memory. And our memory for smells is __49__ and precise, especially when it comes to smell we were first exposed to in childhood. That's why you might catch the smell of pumpkin pie baking in the oven and be transported back to the first time you baked it with your grandmother.

These __50__ can go the other way, too. Sometimes you might feel __51__ when you eat foods that remind you of loved ones you miss. We may also __52__ foods that we associate with bad experiences.

In addition to past memories, the __53__ in which we eat foods shapes how much we enjoy them in the moment, and our *gustatory*(味觉的) experiences can be __54__ by a sense of community, a sense of warmth and enjoying it together. I __55__ my mom's Snowy Mashed Potatoes that much more today because I got to eat them with my husband and two children, the three people I love most in the world.

41. A. cutting down on B. looking forward to C. making for D. putting away
42. A. perspective B. pleasure C. space D. transition
43. A. emotionally B. financially C. physically D. visually
44. A. enjoy B. memorize C. order D. recall
45. A. company B. menus C. outlook D. recipes
46. A. cultural B. fond C. photographic D. shared
47. A. collective B. creative C. lost D. parental
48. A. awake B. correct C. preserve D. record
49. A. bitter-sweet B. fresh C. long-lasting D. selective
50. A. associations B. experiences C. foods D. memories
51. A. alert B. amazed C. disappointed D. sad
52. A. avoid B. consume C. store D. swallow
53. A. area B. background C. context D. emotion
54. A. enhanced B. offered C. reflected D. weakened
55. A. adapted B. appreciated C. copied D. digested

参考答案：

41-45 BBAAA 46-50 BAACA 51-55 DACAB

5.2024 届金山区高三一模

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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.

Mathematics has an image problem: far too many people are put off by it and conclude that the subject just



isn't for them. But one of the biggest problems is how maths is ___41___, as cold and dry.

I have a different approach which is to relate abstract maths to questions of politics and social justice. I have taught fairly maths-*phobic* (恐惧) art students in this way and have seen their attitudes ___42___. They now believe maths is ___43___ them and can genuinely help them.

At a basic level, maths is founded on logic, so when I am teaching logic, I use examples from ___44___ events rather than the old-fashioned type of problem. Instead of studying the logic of a statement like "all dogs have four legs", I might discuss the statement "all immigrants are illegal".

But I do this with specific mathematical structures, too. ___45___, I teach a type of structure called an ordered set, which is subject to an order relation such as "is less than". We then study and ask which functions are "order-preserving". A typical example might be the function that takes a(n) ___46___ number and maps it to the number obtained from multiplying by 2. We would then say that if $x < y$ then also $2x < 2y$, so the function is order-preserving.

___47___, rather than sticking to this type of dry mathematical example, I introduce issues like privilege and wealth. If we think of one ordered set with people ordered by status, we can make a function to another set where the people are now ordered by ___48___ instead. If someone has a higher status, are they automatically wealthier? We can also ask about working hours and ___49___: if someone works more hours, do they ___50___ earn more? The answer there is clearly not.

My approach is controversial because, traditionally, maths is supposed to be ___51___ and *apolitical* (与政治无关的). I have been ___52___ by people who think my approach will be *off-putting* (令人烦恼的) to those who don't care about social justice. However, the dry approach is off-putting to those who do care. In fact, I believe that all academic disciplines should address our most important issues. Abstract maths is about making thorough logical arguments, which is linked to everything. I don't ___53___ that students agree with me about politics, but I do ask that they construct thorough arguments to back up their thoughts and develop the crucial ability to analyze the logic of people they ___54___.

Maths isn't just about numbers and *equations* (方程式); it is about studying different ___55___ systems. We can apply it to balls rolling down different hills, but we can also apply it to pressing social issues. I think we should do both, for the sake of society and to be more inclusive towards different types of students in maths education.

41. A. dismissed B. presented C. doubted D. neglected
42. A. transformed B. defined C. illustrated D. examined
43. A. credited to B. relevant to C. separated from D. independent of
44. A. economic B. mathematical C. current D. virtual
45. A. In particular B. For example C. After all D. In addition
46. A. ordinary B. odd C. absolute D. limited



47. A. However B. Moreover C. Otherwise D. Therefore
48. A. power B. wealth C. health D. intelligence
49. A. profit B. status C. income D. promotion
50. A. particularly B. specifically C. habitually D. necessarily
51. A. applicable B. neutral C. biased D. theoretical
52. A. criticized B. tolerated C. ignored D. assessed
53. A. oppose B. claim C. assume D. demand
54. A. disagree with B. run across C. rely on D. benefit from
55. A. legal B. operating C. logical D. grading

参考答案：

41~55 B A B C B A A B C D B A D A C

6.2024 届静安区高三一模

Section A

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.

Investors probably expect that following the suggestions of stock analysts would make them better off than doing the exact opposite. __41__, recent research by Nicola Gennaioli and his colleagues shows that the best way to gain excess return s would be to invest in the shares least favored by analysts. They compute that, during the last 35 years, investing in the 10 percent of U. S. stocks analysts were most __42__ about would have yielded on average 3 percent a year. __43__, investing in the 10 percent of stocks analysts were most pessimistic about would have yielded a surprising 15 percent a year.

Gennaioli and colleagues shed light on this __44__ with the help of cognitive sciences and, in particular, using Kahneman and Tversky's concept of representativeness. Decision makers, according to this view, __45__ the representative features of a group or a phenomenon. These are defined as the features that occur more frequently in that group than in a baseline reference group.

After observing strong earnings growth—the explanation goes—analysts think that the firm may be the next Google. “Googles” are in fact more frequent among firms experiencing strong growth, which makes them __46__. The problem is that “Googles” are very __47__ in absolute terms. As a result, expectations become too optimistic, and future performance __48__. A model of stock prices in which investor beliefs follow this logic can account both qualitatively and quantitatively for the beliefs of analysts and the dynamics(动态变化) of stock returns.

In related work, the authors also show that the same model can __49__ booms and busts in the volume of credit and interest rate spreads.

These works are part of a research project aimed at taking insights from cognitive sciences and at __50__ them into economic models. Kahneman and Tversky's concept of “representativeness” lies at the heart of



this effort. “In a classical example, we ___51___ to think of Irishmen as redheads because red hair is much more frequent among Irishmen than among the rest of the world,” Prof. Gennaioli says. “However, only 10 percent of Irishmen are redheads. In our work, we develop models of belief formation that show this logic and study the ___52___ of this important psychological force in different fields.”

Representativeness helps describe ___53___ and behavior in different fields, not only in financial markets. One such field is the formation of stereotypes about social groups. In a recent experimental paper, Gennaioli and colleagues show that representativeness can explain self-confidence, and in particular the ___54___ of women to compete in traditionally male subjects, such as mathematics. A slight prevalence of ___55___ male math ability in the data is enough to make math ability un-representative for women, driving their under confidence in this particular subject.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. Consequently | B. Furthermore | C. Nevertheless | D. Meanwhile |
| 42. A. curious | B. controversial | C. concerned | D. optimistic |
| 43. A. In brief | B. By contrast | C. In addition | D. Without doubt |
| 44. A. engagement | B. concentration | C. puzzle | D. definition |
| 45. A. memorize | B. prioritize | C. modernize | D. fertilize |
| 46. A. representative | B. argumentative | C. executive | D. sensitive |
| 47. A. harsh | B. adaptable | C. crucial | D. rare |
| 48. A. cheers | B. disappoints | C. stabilizes | D. improves |
| 49. A. account for | B. count on | C. suffer from | D. hold up |
| 50. A. pouring | B. admitting | C. integrating | D. tempting |
| 51. A. pretend | B. afford | C. offer | D. tend |
| 52. A. effects | B. delights | C. intervals | D. codes |
| 53. A. companions | B. scales | C. expectations | D. findings |
| 54. A. necessity | B. involvement | C. perseverance | D. reluctance |
| 55. A. equivalent | B. exceptional | C. mysterious | D. distressing |

参考答案：41-45 CDBCB 46-50 ADBAC 51-55 DACDB

7.2024 届闵行区高三一模

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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.

Man the Hunter, a key idea in human sciences, proposes that hunting was a major driver of human evolution and that men conducted this activity, leaving women out. It holds that human ancestors had a division of ___41___, rooted in biological differences between males and females, in which males evolved to hunt and provide, and females tended to children and domestic duties. It assumes that males are ___42___ superior to females and that pregnancy (怀孕) and child-caring reduce or eliminate (根除) a female's ability to hunt.



Man the Hunter has dominated the study of human evolution for nearly half a century and spread through popular 43. It is represented in museum displays and textbook figures, Saturday morning cartoons and feature films. The thing is, it's 44.

Researchers look at the damage on our ancestors' remains for clues to their 45. Neandertal females and males do not vary in 46 patterns or exhibit sex differences in diseases from repetitive actions. Their skeletons show the same modes of wear and tear. This discovery implies that they were engaging in 47 activities, from hunting large game animals to processing fur for leather.

Observations of recent and contemporary societies provide direct evidence of women 48 hunting. Agta people of the Philippines, 49, hunt while pregnant and breastfeeding, and they have the same hunting success as Agta men.

A recent study of cross-cultural observational data lasting the past 100 years—much of which was 50 by Man the Hunter contributors—found that women from a wide range of cultures hunt animals for food. 79 percent of the 63 societies with clear descriptions of their hunting strategies reportedly feature women 51. The women are involved in hunting regardless of their childbearing status.

Much about female exercise science and the 52 of prehistoric women remains to be discovered. But the idea that in the past men were hunters and women were not is absolutely 53 even by the limited evidence we have. Now when you think of “cave people”, we hope, you will imagine a(n) 54 group of hunters surrounding a deer or hitting stone tools together rather than a heavy-browed man with a heavy stick over one shoulder. Hunting may have been remade as a 55 activity in recent times, but for most of human history, it belonged to everyone.

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|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. food | B. labor | C. resource | D. power |
| 42. A. technically | B. socially | C. physically | D. intellectually |
| 43. A. culture | B. belief | C. science | D. awareness |
| 44. A. wrong | B. unbelievable | C. simple | D. reasonable |
| 45. A. emotion | B. appearance | C. diet | D. behavior |
| 46. A. injury | B. interaction | C. growth | D. settlement |
| 47. A. various | B. identical | C. outdoor | D. manual |
| 48. A. taking over | B. suffering from | C. longing for | D. participating in |
| 49. A. in fact | B. as a whole | C. for instance | D. as a result |
| 50. A. quoted | B. ignored | C. collected | D. stored |
| 51. A. supporters | B. pioneers | C. leaders | D. hunters |
| 52. A. hobbies | B. status | C. lives | D. rights |
| 53. A. established | B. unsupported | C. developed | D. misguided |
| 54. A. ever-growing | B. self-governing | C. mixed-sex | D. multi-cultural |
| 55. A. team | B. sporting | C. leisure | D. male |

参考答案：Section A

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. B | 42. C | 43. A | 44. A | 45. D | 46. A | 47. B | 48. D |
| | 49. C | 50. B | | | | | |
| 51. D | 52. C | 53. B | 54. C | 55. D | | | |



8.2024 届青浦区高三一模

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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.

I'm pretty good at sticking with things even when they get hard. Bad relationships, unpleasant workplaces, __41__ sports — I've hung on for months and even years longer than I should have, convinced the situation would __42__ if I refused to give up.

After all, isn't every success story littered with __43__? Didn't Beyoncé lose Star Search, and didn't Oprah get fired from her first TV job? Quitting is a sign that you lack patience and strong will, or so I was raised to believe.

__44__, if I look back on all the things I eventually quit, my only regret is that I didn't do it sooner. I've wasted immeasurable time and energy dragging my heels, determined that I could __45__ everyone if I just kept going.

All of us are constantly making tricky choices between going further into familiar territory and __46__ to expand our horizons. This is known as the exploration-exploitation trade-off. When we are younger, it's advantageous to go far on the side of exploration, trying lots of new things because we have plenty of time to __47__ later. But as we age, it's often smarter to double down.

Of course, this doesn't mean you shouldn't quit something just because you've put a lot of time into it. Economists call this the sunk cost *fallacy* (谬误): People are more likely to __48__ something if they've invested a lot of money or effort into it, even when it's clear that they should __49__ their losses and jump ship. This practice is normal and __50__, but it's also unreasonable. If an activity or relationship is making you miserable, that's important information you shouldn't ignore.

If you don't get energy out of doing something, it can be a(n) __51__ that this is not for you or that there's something better you could be doing. Or it could be a sign that you should __52__ your goals. Maybe your yogurt startup might not win over investors, but you could still make and sell yogurt at the farmers' market on weekends.

In fact, dogged persistence in the face of energy-sucking disappointment can __53__ depression, and then make you suffer from diseases in the long run.

But the good news is that people can learn to pay better attention to these moments when they're happening and make __54__. The art of quitting isn't about just letting go whenever there's an obstacle. It's about being able to let go when there's no __55__ to success anymore.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. engaging | B. demanding | C. inevitable | D. leisure |
| 42. A. worsen | B. occur | C. improve | D. continue |
| 43. A. frustrations | B. determinations | C. attempts | D. inspirations |
| 44. A. Therefore | B. Additionally | C. For example | D. However |
| 45. A. amaze | B. scare | C. distress | D. compliment |
| 46. A. breaking up | B. looking up | C. standing up | D. backing up |
| 47. A. venture | B. specialize | C. explore | D. relax |
| 48. A. benefit from | B. approve of | C. stick with | D. withdraw from |
| 49. A. evaluate | B. avoid | C. overlook | D. cut |
| 50. A. human | B. crazy | C. sensible | D. tricky |

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- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 51. A. indication | B. desire | C. occasion | D. recognition |
| 52. A. accomplish | B. upgrade | C. modify | D. maintain |
| 53. A. prevent | B. trigger | C. relieve | D. contract |
| 54. A. researches | B. choices | C. changes | D. resolutions |
| 55. A. shortcut | B. barrier | C. guarantee | D. pathway |

参考答案：41-55 BCADA DBCDA ACBCD

9.2024 届松江区高三一模

II. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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.

Paris has long been at the heart of the history of flight. It is where the Montgolfier brothers went up in the first hot-air balloon in 1783, and where Charles Lindbergh completed the first one-person transatlantic aeroplane journey in 1927. Next year, if all goes to plan, Paris will witness the birth of another industry ___41___, when Volocopter, a German maker of electric aircraft, launches a flying-taxi service during the Olympic Games. At the Paris Airshow in June, Volocopter and some of its competitors displayed a new generation of ___42___ flying machines designed for urban transport.

The electrification of aviation(航空) has often been dismissed as a pipe dream, with batteries assumed too heavy a ___43___ for traditional fuel in an airborne vehicle. For longer journeys, that may well be true. Yet upstarts like Volocopter are betting that electrification can ___44___ a boom in demand for clean and quick air journeys over shorter distances.

The main form of a flying taxi under ___45___, called an electric vertical (垂直的) take-off and landing (eVTOL) aircraft, is expected to carry up to four passengers plus a pilot. Powered by batteries, it is predicted to be both quiet enough to reduce complaints in crowded cities, and fast: capable of up to 300kph, enough to comfortably ___46___ a car, especially the one stuck in traffic. And optimists believe the absence of traffic in the sky will also make eVTOLs well-suited to ___47___ operation. They could prove handy for transporting goods, too. That vision has inspired ___48___ predictions. For example, Morgan Stanley, an investment bank, estimates global spending on eVTOLs could hit \$1,000 billion by 2040!

Regardless of the above ___49___ expectations, challenges remain. One problem is technical certification, which is turning out to be a(n) ___50___ process as aviation regulators work on an entirely new form of aircraft. Late last year, due to regulatory delays and some other factors, Joby, a Silicon Valley startup, was forced to ___51___ its launch by one more year until 2025. Many have even longer to go. The bigger question is—is the business of flying taxis ___52___ practicable? eVTOLs currently range in price from \$1 million to \$4 million. Some believe that their cost may come down as the industry develops. Brian Yutko of Wisk, a maker backed by Boeing, says that flying-taxi rides will be accessible to ___53___ in the near future. And Joby promises that its fares will be comparable to catching a common taxi ___54___ there is an opposite belief that eVTOLs are likely to remain

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expensive. Some studies suggest the cost could end up as high as \$7 per kilometer, many times a regular taxi fare. That means, even without a pilot, flying taxis may remain a convenience ___55___ only to a lucky few.

Let's expect plenty more experiments with electric aircraft in the years ahead.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. cooperator | B. competitor | C. observer | D. pioneer |
| 42. A. wind-driven | B. battery-driven | C. gas-driven | D. solar-driven |
| 43. A. substitute | B. shelter | C. treatment | D. desire |
| 44. A. regulate | B. maintain | C. unlock | D. reverse |
| 45. A. pressure | B. attack | C. development | D. repair |
| 46. A. underestimate | B. update | C. outpace | D. overdo |
| 47. A. rigid | B. autonomous | C. attentive | D. illegal |
| 48. A. daring | B. discouraging | C. unclear | D. ordinary |
| 49. A. technological | B. unrealistic | C. rewarding | D. enthusiastic |
| 50. A. efficient | B. simple | C. lengthy | D. intelligent |
| 51. A. put off | B. speed up | C. object to | D. approve of |
| 52. A. historically | B. technically | C. theoretically | D. economically |
| 53. A. the learned | B. the disabled | C. the seniors | D. the masses |
| 54. A. Furthermore | B. However | C. Fortunately | D. Consequently |
| 55. A. affordable | B. valuable | C. unbelievable | D. unsuitable |

参考答案：41-55 DBACC CBADC ADDBA

10.2024 届徐汇区高三一模

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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.

Acupuncture (针灸), an ancient Chinese medical practice, has been the remedy for countless patients for thousands of years. Before modern medicine came to life, ancient Chinese used stone tools to (41) _____ pain. Over time, this primitive practice (42) _____ evolved into a comprehensive and profound medical system and (43) _____ the root of acupuncture.

Acupuncture is a treatment that aims to (44) _____ the body's self-regulating functions. Its therapeutic principles are in line with the (45) _____ concepts of traditional Chinese medicine, which emphasizes all-inclusive treatment, *meridian* (经络) adjustment, balance of bodily functions and overall physiological well-being.

Practices can (46) _____ in forms, including needle insertion, cupping and scraping. Needle insertion, the most common method, is (47) _____ by inserting hair-thin needles into meridians, (48) _____ specific points on the body that (49) _____ vital energy (the qi). Practitioners lift, twirl and rotate needles to unblock the flow of energy; (50) _____ yin and yang balance; and stimulate the body's innate (51) _____ to heal itself.

Looking beyond China, acupuncture has become a global (52) _____. Over the years, acupuncture has



seen many advancements in scientific research and modern medicine. It is now a mainstream (53) _____ and complementary treatment for a variety of weaknesses. According to a 2019 WHO report, acupuncture is used in 113 of its 120 member countries, (54) _____ its widespread recognition and application.

As an ancient Chinese medical (55) _____ with a rich history and deep cultural significance, acupuncture is an embodiment of profound cultural heritage and a holistic path to healing.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. relieve | B. resume | C. release | D. rebel |
| 42. A. radically | B. gradually | C. reluctantly | D. randomly |
| 43. A. cultivated | B. evaluated | C. shaped | D. eliminated |
| 44. A. promote | B. reflect | C. alternate | D. perform |
| 45. A. occasional | B. philosophical | C. considerable | D. mechanical |
| 46. A. arise | B. heal | C. vary | D. survive |
| 47. A. taken over | B. ended up | C. figured out | D. carried out |
| 48. A. or | B. and | C. while | D. with |
| 49. A. block | B. generate | C. motivate | D. channel |
| 50. A. terrify | B. stimulate | C. reserve | D. restore |
| 51. A. willingness | B. instinct | C. potential | D. nutrient |
| 52. A. liberty | B. therapy | C. curiosity | D. wonderland |
| 53. A. proportion | B. alternative | C. procedure | D. affection |
| 54. A. illustrating | B. predicting | C. featuring | D. nominating |
| 55. A. assessment | B. occupation | C. practice | D. obedience |

参考答案： 41-45 ABCAB 46-50 CDADD 51-55 CBBAC

11.2024 届杨浦区高三一模

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.

Often, we know what makes us happy... but, despite this, often we don't put the theory into action. Why do I (the person who tells you that taking breaks (41) _____ stress and makes you more efficient) sit at my computer eating my lunch? I know this is unhelpful for me, so what on earth is going on? It all started at a time of huge pressure when I was training, and I began eating my lunch at my desk to (42) _____ time. I did it over and over again until it became (43) _____ to my brain.

My brain will choose this route *by default* (默认情况下), because it is the most learned behaviour. Something in my office (44) _____ (probably my stomach *rumbling* (发咕咕声)) will send a signal to my brain that it's lunchtime, and I will pick up my sandwich and eat it with very little (45) _____. It is a no-brainer to my brain; it's just what it does.

Habits don't (46) _____ new learning from the brain; they are stored as a sequence of activities in the brain. The brain adds a routine of behaviours together so they all happen (47) _____ in sequence when activated by a signal (that rumbling stomach) to get us to a reward (my lunch), which (48) _____ strengthens that learned behaviour. Your brain uses habits to (49) _____ effort and save energy, and will default to these behaviours when signalled. How can we build happiness habits into our lives?



Step 1: What is it that you want to do

Decide what you want to (50) _____ as small daily habits. Next, think about how and when you will do this. (51) _____, consider the habits that affect happiness negatively and that you want to break. Like me, do you want to (52) _____ eating lunch at your desk and get outside instead?

Step 2: Be (53) _____ about your why

What will you gain from this new happiness habit? Why is it important to you? This helps you to want to make the effort to break your default habits.

Step 3: Be specific

Decide when specifically you will (54) _____ your new habit and what you will do — for example, “I want to go for a walk to connect with nature at lunchtime.” Start as small as you can, because this is more likely to be achievable, repeatable and rewarding — three things we need to happen to shift from a(n) (55) _____ new behaviour to a habit.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. increases | B. reduces | C. suggests | D. excludes |
| 42. A. kill | B. spend | C. save | D. make |
| 43. A. habitual | B. continual | C. relevant | D. remote |
| 44. A. context | B. council | C. entry | D. format |
| 45. A. assistance | B. appreciation | C. appetite | D. awareness |
| 46. A. regulate | B. require | C. comprise | D. consume |
| 47. A. subsequently | B. collectively | C. automatically | D. individually |
| 48. A. in turn | B. in return | C. by far | D. by contrast |
| 49. A. enhance | B. attain | C. reverse | D. minimize |
| 50. A. bury | B. change | C. add | D. delete |
| 51. A. Generally | B. Alternatively | C. Eventually | D. Initially |
| 52. A. enjoy | B. imagine | C. delay | D. stop |
| 53. A. crazy | B. calm | C. clear | D. curious |
| 54. A. engage in | B. call for | C. appeal to | D. give up |
| 55. A. hopeful | B. hopeless | C. effortful | D. effortless |

参考答案：

41-45. B C A A D 46-50 B C A D C 51-55 B D C A C

12.2024 届长宁区高三一模

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.

The Amazon is warming three times faster than the global average

It is perhaps the most ironic symbol of the life on our planet. The Amazon is the world's largest and most bio-diverse tropical rainforest and a huge trap for carbon dioxide. The harms of _____ 41 _____ in this vital resource are old news. But now, the time on the clock is running out. It seems that the world's biggest rainforest is about to turn into the world's biggest environmental _____ 42 _____. “We are about to collapse,” says Luciana Gati at Brazil's National Institute for Space Research. “We are in a(n) _____ 43 _____, we need action now.”

Gati has spent years _____ 44 _____ the Amazon from the air. She believes we are as little as five years from a point of no return, where rainforest begins to turn into dry land. It is also the point at which billions of tons



of carbon would be 45 into the atmosphere. “It’s a nightmare,” she says.

That nightmare situation is the well-known Amazon 46 point, where the ecosystem can no longer cope with the damage of the forest cutting. Like a domino game, one brick falling will 47 the whole tower to collapse in a heap.

Warnings that this is approaching have now taken on extreme urgency. The rate of deforestation has increased sharply and is fast approaching the theoretical 48. In September, a group of more than 200 experts, including Gatti, released an assessment of the situation. The conclusion: we are on the 49 of disaster.

Scientists first began to seriously worry about a potential Amazon tipping point in about 2000, when some studies warned that a combination of climate change and deforestation could cause the rainforest to 50.

A few years later, a team of Brazilian scientists put numbers on it. They 51 that in central, southern and eastern parts of the Amazon, a loss of 40% of the forest cover from pre-industrial levels, or 3°C warming would reduce rainfall so much that the rest of the forest would die of 52 and turn into a dry land in less than a decade.

The scientists have since 53 that prediction, partly due to the global warming that has happened since 2000. The Amazon is already 1.2°C warmer than it was in pre-industrial times and is warming three times faster than the global 54. At that rate of warming, between 20 and 25% deforestation would be enough to dry up the land and destroy the Amazon completely.

“Either way, we would be wise not to exceed 20 %, says a scientist, “for the commonsense reason that there is no point in 55 the precise point of limit by tipping it.”

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|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. fertilization | B. elimination | C. deforestation | D. frustration |
| 42. A. program | B. disaster | C. protection | D. regulation |
| 43. A. evolution | B. spotlight | C. condition | D. emergency |
| 44. A. measuring | B. observing | C. protecting | D. criticizing |
| 45. A. released | B. melted | C. turned | D. supplied |
| 46. A. tipping | B. disappointing | C. awarding | D. tapping |
| 47. A. build | B. turn | C. cause | D. make |
| 48. A. problem | B. prediction | C. aspect | D. limit |
| 49. A. base | B. edge | C. surface | D. track |
| 50. A. dry out | B. run down | C. pay off | D. rise up |
| 51. A. boasted | B. insisted | C. estimated | D. instructed |
| 52. A. thirst | B. starvation | C. cold | D. disease |
| 53. A. digested | B. revised | C. encouraged | D. previewed |
| 54. A. strategy | B. climate | C. average | D. system |
| 55. A. diagnosing | B. instructing | C. inquiring | D. discovering |

参考答案

41-45 C B D B A

46-50 A C D B A

51-55 C A B C D



13.2024 届浦东新区高三一模

III. Reading Comprehension (45 分)

Section A

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.

A skywell, or “tian jing”, is a typical feature of a traditional home in China. ____41____ a northern Chinese courtyard, or “yuan zi”, a skywell is smaller and less exposed to the outdoor environment. They are ____42____ seen in homes dating to Ming and Qing dynasties, which were designed to ____43____ different generations of relatives.

Although a skywell’s size and design vary from region to region, it is always rectangular and located in the core of a house, either ____44____ by rooms on four sides or three sides plus a wall.

Skywells were designed to cool buildings before air-conditioning existed. When wind blows above a skywell house, it can enter the indoor space through the opening. Because outdoor air is often cooler than indoor air, the ____45____ breeze travels down the walls to the lower storeys and create air ____46____ by replacing warmer indoor air, which rises and leaves through the opening.

The main purpose of a skywell is to allow in light, improve *ventilation*(通风) and ____47____ rainwater. In Huizhou, a skywell is small but tall, and the rooms around it can ____48____ sunlight on hot days, enabling the bottom of the skywell to stay cool. ____49____, hot air inside the house can rise and escape through the opening above the skywell, which “works just like a ____50____”.

As a(n) ____51____ space between indoor life and the outdoor environment, a skywell acts as an effective heat *buffer*(缓冲) to shield residents from the hot air outside. But the largest part of skywell’s cooling effect actually comes when there are bodies of water in the enclosure.

Evaporated water cools hot air, a process known as evaporative cooling which is ____52____ in Huizhou skywells. In the past, Huizhou families collected rainwater in their skywells because they believed this could safeguard and boost their wealth. Skywells therefore have channels around them to ____53____ rainwater coming from the roofs.

Though existing in China for hundreds of years, in recent times they have often been forgotten by people who prefer modern ____54____. Over the past two decades, however, due to a ____55____ of traditional Chinese architecture, skywell buildings have been making a comeback.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. Parallel with | B. Different from | C. Close to | D. Symbolic of |
| 42. A. commonly | B. rarely | C. apparently | D. currently |
| 43. A. bind | B. gather | C. house | D. honor |
| 44. A. enclosed | B. separated | C. accompanied | D. replaced |
| 45. A. calming | B. refreshing | C. incoming | D. upcoming |
| 46. A. pollution | B. pressure | C. current | D. circulation |
| 47. A. promise | B. harvest | C. stop | D. process |
| 48. A. block out | B. bathe in | C. allow for | D. let out |
| 49. A. Nevertheless | B. Meanwhile | C. Similarly | D. Rather |
| 50. A. well | B. column | C. chimney | D. ceiling |
| 51. A. ideal | B. leisure | C. alternative | D. transition |



- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 52. A. well-reflected | B. well-shaded | C. well-developed | D. well-organized |
| 53. A. collect | B. purify | C. drain | D. evaporate |
| 54. A. techniques | B. facilities | C. styles | D. inventions |
| 55. A. reunion | B. reminder | C. renewal | D. rearrangement |

参考答案：41-45 BACAC 46-50DBABC 51-55 DACBC

14.2024 届普陀区高三一模

Global surface temperatures last month were 2.25 degrees warmer than the 20th century average of 60.1 degrees, breaking previous records, from August 2016, by more than half a degree, according to NOAA researchers. "That to me is a really huge (41) _____ from one record to the next," said Ellen Bartow, a physical scientist with NOAA'S National Centers for Environmental Information.

The report (42) _____ what millions of people have experienced in recent months, including record-breaking heatwaves that have touched almost every corner of the globe. Asia, Africa, North America and South America had their warmest August on record, as did the Arctic, Europe and Oceania — a region that (43) _____ Australia - had their second-warmest August on record, the report said.

It wasn't just the land that (44) _____ August set a record for the highest monthly sea surface temperature abnormally --- 1.85 degrees above average. The warming oceans (45) _____ experiencing its fourth continuous month with the (46) _____ shrinking sea ice, with Antarctica sea ice extent on record. Globally, sea ice extent in August was about 550,000 square miles less than the previous record low, set in August 2019.

"We've seen unheard-of warmth in the global ocean, and that's definitely alarming because its effects (47) _____ beyond just the scope of the ocean," Bartow-Gillies said. "Not only are you (48) _____ marine habitats, but you're affecting storm creation, you're creating more instability in some areas, and you're creating flooding events in other areas. There's a whole host of (49) _____ that come along with these warmer ocean surface temperatures that we're seeing."

In fact, the report comes after a series of severe natural (50) _____ that span the globe. This week, a Mediterranean storm caused serious flooding in Libya, killing more than 11,000 people. In Canada, wildfires burned through more than 42 million acres of forests this summer, and several are still burning. (51) _____ global warming was not the singular cause of any of these disasters, heating of the Earth continues to (52) _____ the likelihood of extreme weather events and wildfire worldwide.

"The scientific evidence is (53) _____ --- we will continue to see more climate records and more intense and frequent extreme weather events impacting society and ecosystems, until we stop (54) _____ greenhouse gases," read a statement from Samantha Burgess, deputy director of the European Union's Copernicus Climate Change Service, which also (55) _____ that this summer was the hottest on record.

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|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. distance | B. jump | C. travel | D. flight |
| 42. A. confirms | B. emerges | C. quotes | D. argues |
| 43. A. holds | B. touches | C. surrounds | D. includes |
| 44. A. boiled | B. cooled | C. stricken | D. disappeared |
| 45. A. contributed to | B. suffered from | C. resulted from | D. devoted to |

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- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 46. A. slowest | B. lowest | C. highest | D. fastest |
| 47. A. enlarge | B. discharge | C. extend | D. undertake |
| 48. A. creating | B. saving | C. remaining | D. disturbing |
| 49. A. issues | B. debates | C. events | D. proposals |
| 50. A. floods | B. disasters | C. storms | D. earthquakes |
| 51. A. Though | B. Because | C. Unless | D. When |
| 52. A. damage | B. destroy | C. decrease | D. increase |
| 53. A. irresistible | B. unchangeable | C. inaccessible | D. unbearable |
| 54. A. conveying | B. releasing | C. relieving | D. dismissing |
| 55. A. predicted | B. expected | C. doubted | D. determined |

参考答案：41-45 BADAA 46-50 BCDAB 51-55 ADABD

15.2024 届奉贤区高三一模

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.

Like anything built by evolution, the human body has many downsides, teeth without exception. Adult humans only get one set of teeth, which must last about 60 years. However, a(n) 41 of poverty, sugar-rich diets and poor hygiene means 2.5bn people globally suffer from tooth decay, in which acid produced by mouth-living bacteria eats away the hard enamel(牙釉质) that 42 the outside of a tooth, leading to further infection and damage. Once decay has set in, all a dentist can do is to fill the gap with artificial filling.

But in a paper published in Cell, Hannele Ruohola-Baker, a stem-cell biologist at the University of Washington, and her colleagues offer a possible 43. Stem cells have the 44 to turn themselves into any other type of cell in the body. It may soon be possible, the researchers claim, to use those 45 cells to regrow a tooth's enamel naturally.

The first step was to work out how enamel is produced. As enamel-making cells, known as ameloblasts, disappear soon after a person's adult teeth have finished growing, the researchers 46 samples of tissue from human fetuses(胚胎), which contain plenty of functioning ameloblasts. 47, they checked to see which genes were especially active in the enamel-producing cells. It turned out that genes designed to bind to calcium were particularly busy.

48 that information, Dr Ruohola-Baker and her colleagues next checked to see whether the stem cells could be persuaded to 49 ameloblasts. The team devised various drugs designed to activate the genes expressed in functioning ameloblasts. That worked, with the engineered ameloblasts producing the same proteins as the natural sort.

For now, the work is more concept than a medical treatment. The next step is to boost enamel production further, with a view to 50 beginning clinical trials. The hope is that, one day, medical versions of the team's findings could be used as biological implants, to 51 a patient's decayed teeth.



Stem-cell-based therapies are not the only ones heading to clinical trials. Another treatment, known as biomimetic repair, involves rebuilding the tooth crown using synthetic (人工合成的) proteins, which are similar, but not quite 52, to human enamel. The proteins could be included in toothpaste and even cough drops. But synthetic formulations can be less 53 than human enamel.

It will take time for either technology to become reality. One question is how durable the enamel made by stem-cell-derived ameloblasts is. Another is how best to deliver the stem cells to a patient's mouth. But these findings are 54. As any dentist will tell you, prevention is better than cure. 55, a better cure would be always welcome. There is no doubt that this research offers a new prospect for future dental care.

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|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. combination | B. absence | C. application | D. coincidence |
| 42. A. contains | B. coats | C. floats | D. fills |
| 43. A. procedure | B. alternative | C. variation | D. recipe |
| 44. A. opportunity | B. obligation | C. capacity | D. intention |
| 45. A. changeable | B. noticeable | C. complicated | D. practical |
| 46. A. appealed to | B. objected to | C. applied to | D. turned to |
| 47. A. Then | B. Therefore | C. Otherwise | D. Still |
| 48. A. Pleased by | B. Puzzled by | C. Armed with | D. Covered with |
| 49. A. transform into | B. break down | C. speed up | D. respond to |
| 50. A. exclusively | B. permanently | C. inevitably | D. eventually |
| 51. A. resemble | B. reform | C. regenerate | D. recycle |
| 52. A. identical | B. subject | C. relevant | D. unique |
| 53. A. accessible | B. diverse | C. durable | D. influential |
| 54. A. fulfilling | B. stimulating | C. initiating | D. promising |
| 55. A. Likewise | B. Furthermore | C. Nevertheless | D. Instead |

参考答案：

41-45 ABBCA 46-50 DACAD 51-55 CACDC

16.2024 届嘉定区高三一模

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.

"So ... tell me about yourself."

The toughest job interview question may seem like a softball from the interviewer's perspective: It seems 41 because it feels like a free pass: no request for real-life examples, no technical challenge, not even the feared "What's your biggest fault?" Just ... tell me anything.

Receiving such an open invitation invites more 42 than opportunities, because you're given no



framework for your response — just a blank, clue-free paper. I often see this ___43___ situation in my point-making workshops: communicating without a point.

What your prospective employer most needs from you is a point (“I am an important *asset* (资产) to the company”), not a ___44___ (“All about me”). But how do you get from the interviewer’s broad question to a specific and ___45___ point?

Start with realizing that your interviewer already knows your job history thanks to your *resume* (简历). So you should be more than your ___46___. Remember that interviews are more about making strong ___47___ than proving qualifications. This is a two-step process that will require some homework. First, identify what the organization specifically needs from this role. Second, ___48___ your response to position yourself as the best person to fill that need.

Identifying the organization’s need means examining the job description like a treasure map. Phrases like “required,” “must have,” and “highly desired” mean what they say, so ___49___ those in your planning. Items further down the list or labeled “preferred” may be less important, even if you meet those standards. The ___50___ of a job description can be telling as well. Descriptions that sound personal, or come right out and say “sense of humor preferred” indicate a workplace where people like to have fun. ___51___, a very formal job posting might indicate a conservative workplace where people are expected to be serious about the work.

Pulling from these sources, write down the three personal qualities they’re most looking for like “self-starter,” “team player,” or “interest in healthcare”. Now change the ___52___ slightly to “I’m a self-starter” or “At work, my approach is ...” Then pick a story from your professional life that ___53___ you filling that particular need of the job. Feel free to add details, but don’t ___54___ the primary elements. Assume they can smell a lie from a mile away, whether they can or can’t.

In this way, you should do more than just widen eyes in the room. Why? Because you’ve matched who you are and your personal story with the company’s brand and primary need. You didn’t just tell them about you; you pointed out why you ___55___ to them.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. hard | B. easy | C. huge | D. small |
| 42. A. missions | B. joys | C. comments | D. risks |
| 43. A. unlikely | B. favourable | C. problematic | D. competent |
| 44. A. book report | B. phone call | C. desk lamp | D. lunch break |
| 45. A. declared | B. tailored | C. rejected | D. assessed |
| 46. A. profile | B. criterion | C. dimension | D. nickname |
| 47. A. transitions | B. judgments | C. matches | D. distributions |
| 48. A. stabilize | B. customize | C. memorize | D. authorize |
| 49. A. diversify | B. approve | C. delete | D. highlight |
| 50. A. tone | B. format | C. picture | D. length |
| 51. A. For instance | B. By contrast | C. After all | D. In addition |
| 52. A. blogging | B. networking | C. messaging | D. wording |
| 53. A. illustrates | B. suspends | C. dismisses | D. circulates |

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54. A. make up

B. put off

C. break down

D. get through

55. A. submitted

B. extended

C. mattered

D. shifted

参考答案： 41-55 BDCAB ACBDA BDAAC

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