

A man with short brown hair and glasses, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white dress shirt, and blue jeans, is sitting on a dark grey sofa. He is looking towards the left of the frame. In front of him is a small, round, light-colored wooden table with a laptop on it. The background is a blurred office or meeting room with large windows and a modern interior design.

# 分层跟踪检测(一)Reading and Thinking

## A 级 必备知识基础练

### I .单词拼写

1. We first build up a detailed profile (简介) of our customers and their requirements.
2. Vera is studying law because she wants to become a lawyer.
3. They coded (编码) each sample and sent them to the lab for analysis.
4. He was the first to spy (发现) the horseman in the distance.
5. He was holding Colin' s wrist (手腕) and he pushed up his sleeve and felt his arm.

## II. 单句语法填空

1. The girl waiting (wait) to see the famous actor is my classmate.
2. By focusing on saving water and electricity, we are playing a part in cutting down on waste.
3. The little girl bouncing (bounce) up and down there is my daughter.
4. Most people learn best using a variety of methods, but traditional classes are an ideal start for many people.
5. He had run up credit card debts (debt) of thousands of dollars.
6. Of the teenagers who participated in the survey, 48% said that libraries are where they get most of their books.

### III. 单句写作

1. 这个男孩曾经失去过信心,但是后来他又恢复了。(bounce)

The boy once lost heart, but later he bounced back.

2. 他父亲负债累累,所以他没有足够的钱去那个国家学习。(debt)

His father is in debt, so he hasn't enough money to study in that country.

3. 现在正在讨论的这件事很重要。(动词-ing形式作后置定语)

The matter being discussed now is of great importance.

4. 作为一个积极参与各种志愿活动的人,我在服务他人方面有很多经验。

(participant)

As an active participant in various volunteer work, I have a lot of experience in serving others.

5. 和其他行业一样,你必须做出选择。(make choices)

Like any other business, you have to make choices.

## B 级 能力素养提升练

### IV. 阅读理解

#### A

(2023浙江宁波高二期末九校联考)

When the parcel arrives, the remote-controlled car inside is broken. That could easily result in an unhappy child — but not this time.

The package has come from a British start-up that hopes to equip the nation's youngsters with an endangered skill:the ability to fix gadgets when they fail.The aim is to encourage 10 to 14-year-olds to try fixing electronic devices and learn how they work,by sending them faulty toys that they have to take apart and repair themselves.The company,Team Repair,has been founded by five engineering graduates from Imperial College London.Having begun as a university project,its ultimate goal is to steer children into careers in science and to nurture (培养) a new generation of engineers and inventors.



“Every month, we’ll send children an electronic gadget with a carefully planned fault,” said Patrick McGuckian, 22, the chief operating officer. “The idea is that they learn key repair skills, and that they also learn the science and technology behind how the components inside it work.”

It is estimated that two million tonnes of electrical and electronic items are thrown away in the UK each year. “Meanwhile, the UK has a Stem [science, technology, engineering and maths] skills shortage costing £ 1.5 billion a year,” McGuckian said. “We wanted to help solve those two problems.”



The service — currently in a testing phase — will cost £ 28 a month, with each kit designed to keep a child occupied for several hours. Once a gadget has been mended, you post it back so it can be broken again for somebody else to fix. There is also an app to provide instructions on how to perform the repair, and also mini science lessons. “As a society we’ ve been tuned to replace rather than repair,” McGuckian said. “We want to encourage a different mindset in the next generation — and on top of that, we want them to be creative, to be engineers, to be inventors that solve the biggest problems.”

**【语篇导读】** 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了英国一家公司的最新设想,该公司是由伦敦帝国理工学院的五名工程专业毕业生创立的。该公司每个月给孩子们送一个精心设计的电子产品,鼓励他们尝试修理电子设备,并了解它们是如何工作的。

1. Why does the author mention the remote-controlled car in the first paragraph?

A. To introduce the topic.

B. To present a fact.

~~C. To make a comparison.~~

~~D. To explain a point.~~

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“~~When the parcel arrives, the remote-controlled car inside is broken...but not this time.~~”以及文章第二段的“~~The package has come from a British start-up that...by sending them faulty toys that they have to take apart and repair themselves.~~”可知,第一段提到坏掉的遥控汽车,是为了引出最后一句“~~但这次不会~~”;而“~~但这次不会~~”则指的是第二段一家英国公司的方案。由此推断,第一段提到遥控汽车坏了,是为了引出文章的主题。故选A项。

2.What' s the aim of setting up the company Team Repair?

- A.To provide children with faulty toys.
- B.To reduce the use of electronic items.
- C.To help children learn Stem skills for free.
- D.To equip children with the ability to repair.

细节理解题。根据文章第二段的“The package has come from a British start-up that...by sending them faulty toys that they have to take apart and repair themselves.”可知,这个方案的目的是希望孩子能够学会在电子产品出故障时修理它们的能力。故选D项。

3. What will children get if they sign up for the service?

A. The gadget after being repaired.

B. Face-to-face guidance to mend.

C. Some mini science lessons online.

D. A faulty electronic gadget weekly.

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的“The service — currently in a testing phase...and also mini science lessons.”可知,如果孩子注册参与这个项目,他们每个月会得到一个玩具,还有应用程序提供维修指导和小型科学课程。故选C项。

4.What is the suitable title for the text?

A.Broken Toys Have a Good Place to Go

B.Team Repair for Young People was Set Up

C.The Ability to Fix Gadgets is to be Improved

D.Broken Toys Offer Neat Fix for Skills Shortage

主旨大意题。根据文章第二段中的“The package has come from a British start-up that...by sending them faulty toys that they have to take apart and repair themselves.”以及文章第四段“It is estimated that...to help solve those two problems.”可知,文章主要介绍了一家公司,该公司的创办者希望能够通过这个项目,解决电子产品被丢弃以及技能短缺这两个问题。所以“Broken Toys Offer Neat Fix for Skills Shortage”作为文章标题最为合适。故选D项。

## B

(2023山东青岛高一下期中)

Are you the kind of person who hated school? Or are you more like Michael Nicholson, who can't stop learning? He currently has 30 degrees including 22 master's and a doctor's degree! If you're also crazy about studying, you might be a philomath — a person who loves to learn and study. The word comes from Greek with “phil” meaning “a lover of” and “math” meaning “learning”.

Humans are all philomaths to an extent — our brain is born to be curious. We want to learn and understand, partly to make sense of the world but also because of something called neoteny. This is a term that refers to the youthful characteristics of humans being remained into adulthood. One of these characteristics is neuroplasticity, which helps our brains stay flexible — this gives us the ability to learn throughout our lives. Many creatures which are close to us, like primates(灵长类), can't do this and only learn during their youthhood.



But for every person who loves learning, there are plenty who can't stand it. Lots of people remember their school days as being boring or even pointless. Why is this? Educational experts have suggested that if an idea is too dull or too difficult to understand, it becomes harder to connect old and new ideas together. If that is the case, we lose interest and take in less information. This negative experience of education at school may lead to people avoiding learning opportunities in later life.

So, don't let a negative educational experience prevent you learning something new as an adult. Take advantage of your biology and discover your inner philomath. Who knows what you could achieve?

**【语篇导读】** 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了不要让年幼时糟糕的教育经历阻止你成年后学习新的东西,我们要利用进化的生理优势并发现内在哲学,从而实现终身学习。

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