

## 第 06 讲 阅读理解记叙文

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### 01

#### // 模拟基础练 //

#### 题型一 叙事型记叙文的考查

##### 1. (23-24 高三·江苏泰州·期中)

Imagine sitting there sipping coffee when suddenly you see someone about to die. What would you do? On Dec. 26, Gelinne, 60, was staring out of his house in Edgewater, Maryland, at frozen Beards Creek when his daughter Aimee spotted the Piper Cherokee. “Look!” she cried. Gelinne looked up just in time to see a small aircraft a few hundred yards away, losing altitude.

As the plane disappeared behind the trees, Gelinne, a former Navy commander and current cybersecurity expert realized it was going to land in the creek (小溪). He flashed on a moment from more than 20 years earlier: Sept. 11, 2001. Gelinne was at work in the Pentago in Washington, D. C. , when terrorists crashed a jet into the building. He fled the chaos but has always wondered if he could have stayed inside and helped. “To the right was the crisis, and to the left was escape. I don’t even know if I could’ve gone right, but I went left,” he recalled.

On this day, Gelinne didn’t hesitate. He ran down to the waterfront. The plane had skidded (打滑) to as top on the broad, frozen creek, far from shore. It was now sinking. The pilot was standing on the wing. Gelinne knew from his Navy training that even a few minutes in the icy water could kill the pilot. He tested the ice with his foot and decided not to risk walking on it. Then he and his son, John J., 37, pulled out two kayaks (橡皮船).

The kayaks' paddles (桨) proved too flimsy, so the pair tried using shovels (铲) to push the boats along. It was exhausting. When Gelinne reached the plane, it had broken through the ice and sunk; only its tail was visible. The pilot was standing on a tail wing, submerged (浸没) up to his chest, surrounded by open water. Gelinne nudged (轻推) his kayak off the ice and into the water, paddling toward the pilot and thinking, "What if he panics? What if I flip (翻)?"

With his son nearby, Gelinne focused on keeping the pilot calm, joking, "Just hang on to the boat as if you were hugging your wife." The pilot grabbed the kayak's bow. Now the three men were floating together. By now, a police officer had arrived and radioed for help. A boat from the Maryland Department of Natural Resources appeared, breaking through ice as it arrived. It picked up the pilot, Steve Couchman, 71, and sent him to be treated for minor injuries. Later the boat returned to help Gelinne, now exhausted to shore while John Jr. made his own way back.

"I'm 60 years old," Gelinne says. "There was no way I could get him to shore." Still, he was satisfied he'd gone the right way that day.

1. What does "the Piper Cherokee" in paragraph 1 refer to?
  - A. The pilot.
  - B. The kayak.
  - C. The rescue team.
  - D. The sinking aircraft.
2. What did Gelinne regret about Sept. 11, 2001?
  - A. He escaped from the scene.
  - B. He helped handle the chaos.
  - C. He fought against the terrorists.
  - D. He stayed inside to save the injured.
3. Which of the following best describes Gelinne?
  - A. Honest and ambitious.
  - B. Professional and dedicated.
  - C. Humorous and calm.
  - D. Helpful and selfless.
4. Why Gelinne was satisfied in the last paragraph?
  - A. He dialed 911 immediately.
  - B. He didn't hesitate to escape from the ice.
  - C. He decided to treat Steve for minor injuries.
  - D. He chose to deal with the crisis bravely.

2. (2024·山西临汾·三模)

Andrew McCarthy stars roles in era-defining movies such as *Pretty in Pink*, *St. Elmo's Fire* and *Less Than Zero*. But he is also an award-winning travel writer whose books include *The Longest Way Home* (2012) and *Walking With Sam* (2021). In the new book, he looks back on an epic adventure, where he walked 500 miles across Spain's Camino de Santiago with his 19-year-old son, Sam.

McCarthy had hoped the trip would be a way to re-examine their evolving relationship, as Sam was just stepping into his own manhood. "I wanted to get to know my son. Not just in the parent-child, dominant-submissive or unruly roles, but as adults, as equals, as peers (同龄人)," he said. "The Camino gave me

the greatest luxury you have with adult children — which is time.” For McCarthy it was a chance to spend time with Sam, and perhaps avoid repeating the history he had with his own father. “My relationship with my dad ended pretty much when I left home at 17 years old, and I didn’t want that happen with my kids,” McCarthy said.

The book’s structure follows the path of the Camino, with a chapter per day over the course.

It creates a pleasant rhythm of the trail. It also establishes a gradual sense of community and friendship among the other walkers they encounter, and paints a clear picture of McCarthy as somebody extremely in touch with his feelings.

Sometimes physical togetherness and shared experiences are the most you can ask for in a relationship, and there are lovely examples of both here. In one scene McCarthy realizes Sam is suffering from a sugar crash, and offers him a protein bar he’s been saving for just such a moment. “I reach out and rub his shoulder,” McCarthy writes. “He nods softly, gratefully. We sit together as thousands upon thousands of dandelion puffs (蒲公英) float in the air like dancing diamonds.” Walking with Sam captures this encouraging and hopeful expedition as the pair walk across the country and towards one another.

5. What do we know about *Walking With Sam* according to paragraph 1?
  - A. A fantasy novel.
  - B. A travel memoir.
  - C. A prize-winning diary entry.
  - D. An era-defining movie.
6. Why did McCarthy start the adventure?
  - A. To honor his father.
  - B. To help his son fly the nest.
  - C. To bond with his son.
  - D. To seek for writing inspiration.
7. McCarthy develops *Walking with Sam* by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. comparison and contrast
  - B. cause and effect
  - C. facts and opinions
  - D. sequence of events
8. What does the author think of *Walking With Sam*?
  - A. Plain but functional.
  - B. Inspiring and touching.
  - C. Brief but informative.
  - D. Humorous and straightforward.

### 3. (23-24 高三·广东湛江·阶段练习)

My legs were shaking, my heart pounding. As we neared the edge of the cliff (悬崖), I double-checked all my equipment to make sure it was secure. I felt anxious, and I was not eager for my turn as I waited in line with the members of my group. Fear rose from the pit of my stomach as I realized there was no one else to let in front of me. Slowly, I lowered myself to the edge of the nearly 200-foot cliff. My skin shook like a dozen earthquakes when I reached the person who hooked me to the belaying ropes, which kept me from falling. He hooked me up, and I slowly lowered myself over the edge of the cliff, breathed deeply, and went into a sitting position with both feet in front of me. I closed my eyes, took a deep breath, and began to go down.

Panic took over as I reached a point where my feet could no longer touch the rocky wall. The wall was right there, fooling me. My foot made contact with the wall, causing me to turn around. As I slowly began to spin around an interesting thing happened; my panic disappeared suddenly. The beautiful view of the surrounding area

overcame me. All the different-sized trees were evergreens, which seemed to blanket the hillside. The forest was filled with life as different types of animals raced across my field of vision. As I looked upward the sky seemed to open up into a blue vastness. A sense of excitement overtook me. I'd been waiting for this moment, night and day, for one long month, and finally my dream had become reality. I began to feel calmer and more relaxed.

As I finally neared the bottom of the cliff, there seemed to be less animal activity. When I looked up, the cliff did not seem so frightening. My feet were shaky when they finally touched the soft and muddy ground. My heart swelled with pride. Traveling on the muddy road, I began the long climb upward.

9. How did the author feel when he was about to go down the cliff?

- A. Excited.      B. Eager.      C. Frightened.      D. Anxious.

10. Why did the person hook the author to the belaying ropes?

- A. To let him go down faster.      B. To place him over the edge.  
C. To ensure his safety.      D. To tie him to the tree.

11. When did the author begin to spin around?

- A. When his feet couldn't touch the rocky Wall.      B. As soon as his feet touched the rocky wall again.  
C. When he lowered himself down the cliff.      D. After his feet touched the ground.

12. What was the author going to do after going down the cliff?

- A. Climb up the cliff once more.      B. Go slowly down the mountain.  
C. Camp on the soft ground.      D. Climb up the mountain.

#### 4. (2022·江西南昌·模拟预测)

Tina Leverton was 62 when she bought her first pair of ballet shoes. She said putting her feet into the soft leather was very emotional. She said: "I've waited a long time for it."

A few days later, Leverton took her first ballet class after seeing an advertisement in a newspaper. It showed older women dancing in a class near Leverton's house. "As I came in the door, I found a big smile on my face. From the minute I started, I felt like coming home."

Leverton had longed to dance as a child. Sadly, her parents couldn't afford ballet classes, for they were first-generation Indian immigrants, struggling to make a living in the UK. Her father was a train driver on the underground in London and her mother held two cleaning jobs. However, she harboured her dream of being a ballerina (芭蕾舞女演员).

At her present age, a grand plie—lowering to the floor with bent knees seemed to be out of the question. It took her three months to master the move: leaping and landing on one foot. "I love the struggle and the challenge of learning something new. People in their 60s have a lot of self-limiting beliefs: 'I can't do it,' 'I'm not good enough.' And maybe they're not good enough. But it doesn't matter," she said.

Ballet has been transformative. At a medical appointment a few months after Leverton's first class, a nurse measured her at 163cm, half an inch taller than she had thought. She attributes (归因) the difference to improved posture. Her muscle tone has improved and her lower back pain has stopped. Dancing has also brought new friends. She met a group of older, more independent women and worked together towards a team award with the Royal

Academy of Dance. And then, of course, there is the joyful feeling. “Ballet is all the therapy (治疗) I’ll ever need,” said Leverton.

13. How had Leverton been feeling about taking a ballet class?
- A. Confident      B. Shy                      C. Bored                      D. Expectant
14. Why did Leverton fail to take a ballet class in her youth?
- A. The ballet class was unaffordable for her family.  
B. Her parents prevented her from doing so.  
C. Her family was busy immigrating to the UK.  
D. She had to hold two cleaning jobs.
15. What did dancing bring to Leverton?
- A. A team award.                      B. Health and friendship.  
C. Fame and wealth.                      D. A well-paid job.
16. What can be learned from Leverton’s story?
- A. Never too old to pursue dreams.      B. Hard work pays off.  
C. Interest is the path to success.      D. Actions speak louder than words.

5. (2024·北京朝阳·二模)

When I was nine, my best friend nearly choked to death on a gobstopper, a type of hard candy. After several attempts, she coughed up the candy. I haven’t had a gobstopper since and I have carried with me a fear of seeing that scene again. Sadly, as I discovered this week, lightning can strike twice.

I was getting off a tube train in London when I noticed a woman coughing. I slowed down, watching her carefully. I had learned that coughing is rarely a sign that something is terribly wrong. Suddenly, the woman stopped coughing, her eyes widened and she bent over.

When I went over to ask if she was OK, she looked up at me, panicked, and pointed to her back. I started hitting her back and screaming for help. Despite having watched a few videos, I was terrified that I wouldn’t be able to correctly perform the Heimlich, a first-aid method, and that I would have to walk away with guilt for her death. But it was just the two of us, alone at an underground station; if I didn’t try to help, no one would. Thankfully, much like with my friend, after a few sharp hits, whatever had been stuck in her throat came loose. She thanked me, almost embarrassed, and walked up to the lift. I followed behind her, shaking, with tears in my eyes.

By the time we reached the lift, we had both calmed down. She took my hands and thanked me again, before disappearing. She might have been fine without my hurried hits on her back — I may not have actually saved her life — but at least she knew that someone, a stranger whom she would never see again, cared.

This experience also taught me about the bystander effect, where people assume others assumed to be available during an emergency, direct help from others is far less likely to will help, leading to inaction. I get it: the fear of making things worse, especially if you have no medical training, is real. Research suggests that when a “medically competent” person is assumed to be available during an emergency, direct help from others is far less likely to occur. Sometimes, though, regardless of who else could be nearby, it may be useful to get involved. So it was with the coughing woman on the tube.

17. How did the friend's choking incident affect the author?
- A. She lived with a sense of guilt.
  - B. She realized the importance of first aid.
  - C. She developed a fear of witnessing similar events.
  - D. She deepened her understanding of the bystander effect.
18. What did the author do to help the woman on the tube?
- A. She relieved the woman's coughing.
  - B. She walked the woman up to the lift.
  - C. She found a "medically competent" person for her.
  - D. She performed first aid by hitting the woman's back.
19. Which situation can be described as the bystander effect?
- A. You volunteered to help an old man carrying a heavy bag.
  - B. You asked your brother who is a doctor to save a dying woman.
  - C. You avoided involvement when seeing an injured lady on the road.
  - D. You walked away after the rescue men asked you to leave the scene.
20. What can we learn from this passage?
- A. A good turn deserves another.
  - B. Every cloud has a silver lining.
  - C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
  - D. Action speaks louder than inaction.

6. (2024·新疆·三模)

A few inspiring clues kept the rescuers going: the remains of fruit with bitemarks made by small human teeth, a pair of scissors and nappies (尿布) in the rainforest mud. All offered hope that four children, who come from the Huitoto Indigenous tribe, had miraculously survived a plane crash on May 1 in southern Colombia. The oldest of them was 13 and the youngest was only 11 months old. They were alive with tigers, poisonous snakes, storms and other threats under the dense green canopy of trees and vegetation.

The remains of the Cessna light aircraft were found two weeks later, with the bodies of three adults still inside. But there was no sign of the children. A long search through the forest began. Helicopters hovered over the area around the crash, broadcasting messages from the children's grandmother, telling them they hadn't been forgotten, urging them to stay in one place, and dropping packets of food that may have helped them survive.

"This isn't a search for a needle in a haystack (干草堆), but a tiny flea (跳蚤) in a vast carpet, as they keep moving," the captain of the search team told Colombian journalists. "Their bodies haven't appeared, and I'm sure that we would have already found them if they were dead."

Then on a Friday in June, army radios sounded. "Miracle, miracle, miracle, miracle". It was the army code for a child found alive; repeated four times meant all four had survived.

Although malnourished, and covered in insect bites, none were in a serious condition. The military posted pictures of a group of soldiers and volunteers posing with the children, who were wrapped in blankets. The

education of survival skills the children got from their grandmother, a respected elder in the Araracuara indigenous territory, was almost certainly vital to their survival.

“They’ve given us an example of total survival that will go down in history,” said Colombia’s president, Gustavo Petro, calling it “a joy for the whole country”.

21. How many people were on board the plane that crashed?

- A. 4.                      B. 5.                      C. 6.                      D. 7.

22. Why did it take about one month to find the children?

- A. There was no timely rescue.  
B. They were constantly in motion.  
C. The accident left them badly injured.  
D. Wild animals became a great threat for the search.

23. What’s the captain’s attitude towards the children’s survival?

- A. Optimistic.      B. Doubtful.              C. Subjective.              D. Concerned.

24. What is the key contributor to the children’s survival?

- A. The pictures taken by the soldiers.      B. The messages sent by the army.  
C. The tips from their grandmother.      D. The encouragement of the president.

## 题型二 记人型记叙文的考查

### 1. (2024·广东江门·二模)

Clair Hughes first began to research money-saving ideas to get out of her £3,500 student overdraft (透支额). The shopper started surfing the Internet for discount coupons (优惠券) and cut price offers. Revealing how she seldom pays full price for an item, Ms Hughes says, “Discounts are always there; it’s just a matter of being organized. Before starting this, I thought it’d be much work, but now I’m so used to this lifestyle that it’s automatic to me. I must have easily saved over £15,000.”

Ms Hughes first focused on saving money back in 2010, when she moved in with her partner, Shane Byrne, a phone company trainer. After turning to the web for advice, she tried out a few clever money-saving tricks like switching her overdraft to a zero-interest account. Then, several years later, she came across an online community for “couponers” and decided to give it a go.

She started spending hours surfing the web for coupons, printing them all out to take with her whenever she went shopping. Over the years, she has managed to get some impressive catches. Once, two lamps worth £140 cost her just £35.

Two years ago, Ms Hughes also began using cashback apps where you are given money back on items ranging from beers to toiletries. After each shop, she uploads pictures of her receipts, which are then scanned, and money is given back on certain items.

Among her other top money-saving tips, Ms Hughes recommends taking part in paid online surveys, which have earned her hundreds in discount coupons. She says, “I’ve heard a lot about collecting other people’s

abandoned receipts from shopping trolleys to check for missed discounts. I can't believe how much coupons and cashback apps have helped me. The community does benefit me a lot. There will always be someone on hand to explain how it works."

1. What does saving money mean to Clair Hughes?
  - A. It's part of her daily life.
  - B. It makes her shop less.
  - C. It's a way to leave school.
  - D. It keeps her work organized.
2. What can we know about Clair Hughes?
  - A. She always asks Shane for suggestions.
  - B. She likes going shopping with her friends.
  - C. She has bought some goods in low prices.
  - D. She is good at discussing prices with others.
3. What does the last paragraph mainly show?
  - A. Hughes' feelings of her life.
  - B. Hughes' ways to get coupons.
  - C. Hughes' appreciation for society.
  - D. Hughes' difficulty in saving money.
4. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
  - A. A Graduate Enjoys Shopping
  - B. A Community Collects Coupons
  - C. A Woman Focuses on Saving Money
  - D. A Shopper Is Famous for Saving Money

## 2. (2024·河北·模拟预测)

When I arrive at Falconwood Bee Farm, Kant Kaye is already deep into checking hive (蜂箱) boxes, unaware of my presence. I overhear her chatting with the bees, their soft hum (嗡嗡声) filling the air between words of encouragement and negotiation.

Kaye was born with extreme deafness. While Kaye is able to hear with the assistance of hearing aids she usually removes them when she's working. "Sounds aren't natural to me," she explains, "I just love the peace and quiet. When I'm with the bees, I don't need to hear, I can focus better when I'm not constantly disturbed."

Equipped with only her hood (头巾), hive tool, and smoker, Kaye moves at a steady and calculated pace. I'm overdressed, having borrowed a full protective suit for the occasion. She instructs me to remove the gloves I brought and tells me where to stand so as to avoid stressing out the bees. Kaye's gentle, careful style makes me feel at ease around her insects. The more time we spend together, the more I come to appreciate Kaye's passion for bees, as well as the ways that being hard of hearing has influenced her unique approach to the craft.

In her practice, she emphasizes natural beekeeping techniques that employ minimal chemical interventions. And she's able to get all the information she needs to tend to the hives by relying on her other senses. Perhaps above all else, what makes Kaye an exceptional beekeeper is almost philosophical. Excelling at her job has everything to do with adaptation, managing the countless variables that arise on any given day. Is there too much rain? Too little? When will the flowers bloom? Will they produce enough honey? She responds accordingly, making sure not to disturb the bees' rhythm and balance.

“There is a spiritual side to beekeeping,” she said. “You can’t fully control them, like with anything in nature, really. Some years you get a great honey season. Some years are horrible and you lose 50 percent of your hive. There’s a lot of heartbreak but a lot of joy, too, in just working outside with these creatures—a living super organism.”

5. Why does Kaye work without hearing aids?
  - A. To feel at ease.
  - B. To better concentrate.
  - C. To reduce dependence on them.
  - D. To avoid the humming noise of the bees.
6. What can be inferred from paragraph 3?
  - A. Kaye knows the bees very well.
  - B. A protective suit is necessary for Kaye.
  - C. Losing hearing brings trouble to Kaye’s work.
  - D. The author is too frightened to follow Kaye’s instructions.
7. What matters most for Kaye to become an exceptional beekeeper?
  - A. Her remarkable honey production.
  - B. Her natural beekeeping techniques.
  - C. Her knowledge on weather conditions.
  - D. Her capability of handling daily uncertainties.
8. What is Kaye like?
  - A. Creative and brave.
  - B. Passionate and skilled
  - C. Deaf but ambitious
  - D. Heartbroken but determined.

**3. (2024·贵州·三模)** In Telangana, southern India, a 17-year-old teenager, Hemesh Chadalavada, is making waves with a game-changing invention that has the potential to revolutionize dementia (痴呆) care.

When Hemesh was 12, his grandmother Jayasree, then 63, accidentally left the gas on in the kitchen after making herself a cup of tea. The incident frightened Hemesh who found himself wondering what would have happened if he hadn’t been there.

Witnessing his grandmother suffer from dementia, Hemesh knew that he had to do something, so he turned to the Internet. After watching robotics courses online and taking advantage of his passion for coding, Hemesh set about creating a smart device.

He spent time in a day centre to learn more about the needs of people with dementia. And 20 failed versions later, the Alpha Monitor was born. Using advanced machine learning technology, the device, which can be worn on the wrist, sends an automatic alert to caregivers when any abnormal activity is detected, such as if the user falls down, wanders off, or has an accident. While other devices rely on Wi-Fi and are therefore unable to detect movements outside a limited range, the Alpha Monitor uses long-range technology that can detect a person’s movements more than a mile away in cities and three miles away in the countryside.

Sadly, Jayasree passed away last year, but her death has only reinforced Hemesh’s determination to continue his mission of improving dementia care far and wide. Dhruv Saidava, Hemesh’s mentor, said, “I first met Hemesh

in 2019 during Ideate for India... Hemesh stood out. What set him apart was his exceptional talent for thorough research and hands-on ability.”

In future, he plans to do research at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi and improve the Alpha Monitor so that it's ready for market. He has made it clear that he wants the device to be sold at an affordable price so that it's accessible to people in less developed countries.

9. What inspired Hemesh's invention?
  - A. The concern about his grandma's security.
  - B. The enthusiasm for robotics development.
  - C. The sympathy for people suffering from dementia.
  - D. The desire to research into machine learning technology.
10. How is Alpha Monitor superior to other devices?
  - A. It goes through a series of tests.
  - B. It can detect abnormal activities.
  - C. It is equipped with an alert system.
  - D. It monitors a person's farther distance.
11. What does the underlined word “reinforced” in paragraph 5 mean?
  - A. Changed.
  - B. Illustrated.
  - C. Strengthened.
  - D. Restored.
12. Which of the following can best describe Hemesh?
  - A. Strong-willed and adventurous.
  - B. Warm-hearted and creative.
  - C. Responsible and sensitive.
  - D. Stubborn and generous.

### 3. (2024·河北沧州·三模)

It was a common schedule for Andrew Chi-Chih Yao. First he gave a lesson in the morning to the Pilot Computer Science class. With two foreign scholars, he conducted a seminar at 2:00 that afternoon for graduate students. Afterward, Professor Yao exchanged ideas with the visiting Minister of Education and the Minister of Technology, on the development of world-class disciplines in China's universities. By late that afternoon, Professor Yao was ready to turn to his own research. It was just a very common day for Tsinghua University's Professor Yao.

Professor Yao, a world-renowned computer scientist, received the A. M. Turing Award in 2000 for his fundamental contributions to the theory of computation. He once worked at such universities as MIT, Stanford, UC Berkeley, and Princeton. He left Princeton in 2004 to become a Tsinghua University Professor of Computer Science.

Professor Yao had a life changing experience when he met Chinese Computer Science scholars in 2002 at an academic meeting in Shanghai. Some Tsinghua graduate students happened to attend his lectures in Shanghai. The following year, Professor Yao accepted an invitation from Tsinghua University to help build the Chair Professor Group of the Department of Computer Science and Technology. In 2004, Yao formally joined Tsinghua University's Center for Advanced Studies as Full Professor.

Professor Yao's appearance fills a major gap in theoretical computer science research in China. As a result of

Professor Yao's efforts to build a world class presence computer science, Tsinghua now is able to attract leading students, scholars, and conferences in core computer science specialties. Professor Yao has also made strategic steps to strengthen Tsinghua's computer science and technology undergraduate education. Professor Yao's theoretical courses help strengthen the students' knowledge in computer theory. It is the first time for a Chinese university to offer such courses.

Professor Yao is trying hard to move China's efforts in computer science and technology toward world class standards. "If we follow the right path, Tsinghua's efforts in computer science will lead to great scientific breakthroughs in the coming several years," Professor Yao confidently concludes.

13. What is the function of the first paragraph?
  - A. To introduce the theme of the whole passage.
  - B. To imply Professor Yao is devoted to work.
  - C. To show extreme respect for Professor Yao.
  - D. To tell readers more about Tsinghua University.
14. What happened before Professor Yao left Princeton?
  - A. He served at three universities at the same time.
  - B. He was interviewed by Tsinghua graduate students.
  - C. He applied for a full time job to Tsinghua University.
  - D. He got a very invitation from Tsinghua University.
15. What is the main contribution of Professor Yao?
  - A. He has made great efforts to open computer science major.
  - B. He has helped start theoretical computer science research.
  - C. He has done research in core computer science specialties.
  - D. He has attracted more leading students from the world.
16. What message does the author want to convey in the passage?
  - A. Professor Yao is founder of computer science in China.
  - B. Professor Yao helps develop China's computer science.
  - C. Professor Yao has contributed to the development of China.
  - D. Professor Yao has made great breakthroughs in science.

#### 4. (2024·河北衡水·三模)

Living for 97 years is an impressive achievement in and of itself. Most people hitting this milestone are probably thankful for what health they have and the memories they've made. In the case of TV host and conservationist Sir David Attenborough, he can reflect on a life of activism in service for our planet. The British icon turned an impressive 97 on May 8, 2023. Born in 1926, Attenborough has spent most of his life on camera for the BBC covering animals and natural history. Today, despite his age, he is still an active campaigner for our planet.

Attenborough, who received a degree in natural sciences from Cambridge University, joined the BBC

full-time in 1952. He travelled around the world with his Zoo Quest programme, highlighting different creatures. Afterwards, he created his iconic series *Life on Earth* in 1979. Since then, he has created and starred in countless programmes which have brought nature closer to viewers around the world.

His recent documentary with World Wildlife Fund, *David Attenborough: A Life On Our Planet*, often returns to a theme which has predominated in Attenborough's later work. He reflects on just how much the environment has changed in his decades of observation and how swiftly time is running out before further serious damage can be prevented. This programme was widely streamed and considered a "wake up call" for the world. While Attenborough is far from the first or only voice to raise this call, his reach as a respected and powerful figure within the BBC provides a useful platform.

Although he has received countless awards, Attenborough has used recent accolades (荣誉) as a chance to focus once more on the planet. Shortly after winning the Champions of the Earth Lifetime Achievement Award in 2022, he sent an urgent message about the state of the planet to all viewers in *Frozen Planet II*. Even after his 97th birthday, he continues to write and speak on preserving the UK and the world for future generations.

17. What is Sir David Attenborough known for?

- A. The possession of treasures.
- B. The memories about activities.
- C. The rewards as a British icon.
- D. The contribution to protecting the earth.

18. How did Sir David Attenborough try to get nature and his audience closer?

- A. By majoring in natural science in university,
- B. By travelling throughout the world while in BBC.
- C. By sitting closer to viewers when hosting programmes.
- D. By starring and starring in many relevant programmes.

19. What can we know about *A Life On Our Planet*?

- A. It features environment protection.
- B. It is about how swiftly time runs out of one's life.
- C. It is received by few viewers and thought little of.
- D. It provides a powerful and useful platform for BBC.

20. Which words can best describe Sir David Attenborough?

- A. Dependent and curious.
- B. Devoted and responsible.
- C. Humorous and passionate.
- D. Ambitious and self-centred.

## 5. (2024·内蒙古·三模)

From a fish and chip stall, Jenny has come to be the toast of London's foodie scene. She has achieved a remarkable feat by becoming a famous chef, a distinction that has been a dream coming true for her. "It's still sinking in," she said, expressing her surprise at the overwhelming social media response to her accomplishment.

Her restaurant is a unique space where modern West African cuisine takes center stage, highlighting the rich culinary (烹饪的) traditions of Nigeria's Hausa, Yoruba, and Igbo ethnic groups. "In my restaurant, I bring together

these three culinary traditions, providing an exciting journey for diners,” Jenny described. Each dish tells a story, from a black sauce for fish, a postpartum (产后的) meal for new mothers, to a fermented tomato sauce.

Jenny’s love for food began at a young age, but she was initially guided towards a more traditional career path. She studied biological sciences in university, where she also ran a fish and chip cart. Her move to the UK in 1999 marked the beginning of her journey towards culinary success.

As for her, her restaurant is not only a restaurant but also Jenny’s way of honoring her heritage and the food her grandmother used to prepare. “The memory of my grandmother’s cooking inspires me every day,” she shared. Jenny’s cooking shows heartfelt respect for her roots, and her mission is to showcase the flavors of her culture.

Jenny longs to be a role model for chefs from diverse backgrounds. She recognizes the value of representation and hopes her success can inspire other chefs in the UK. She notes that while the industry is slowly becoming more inclusive, it’s crucial for employers, landlords, critics, and investors to expand their perspectives to support a variety of cuisines.

Her fame is a testament (证明) to her talent and dedication, but it’s the personal connection to her dishes and the memories of home-cooked meals that truly fuel her passion. Jenny’s story is a shining example of how one can achieve their dreams while staying true to their cultural identity.

21. What is the character of Jenny’s restaurant?

- A. It serves traditional British cuisine.
- B. It is famous for postpartum meals only.
- C. It is managed by a social media influencer.
- D. It features West African culinary traditions.

22. What was Jenny’s initial step to her career path?

- A. Being a biological sciences student.
- B. Being a social media influencer.
- C. Being a corporate executive.
- D. Being a professional chef.

23. What can we infer about Jenny?

- A. She prioritizes commercial success over culture.
- B. She aims to westernize traditional Nigerian cuisine.
- C. She uses her restaurant as a medium for scientific research.
- D. She integrates her personal history with her professional knowledge.

24. What does Jenny desire to contribute to the culinary world?

- A. Celebrity status.
- B. Culinary revolution.
- C. Diversity in cooking.
- D. Profits of her restaurant.

6. (23-24 高三·河北衡水·期末)

Growing up in suburbia, yard work was punishment. I’d take almost anything else. I didn’t like being outside,

and I especially didn't like bugs or dirt.

When I left home at 17 with a backpack of belongings, I figured my gardening days were behind me. There were no yards to work in—only concrete! The concrete jungle that awaited me seemed like a welcome escape from the outdoor chores that had once felt like a sentence.

It wasn't until my mid-20s that I, thinking it was the adult thing to do, brought home a small daisy (雏菊) in a pot to put on my fire escape. Less than 24 hours later, a squirrel (松鼠) arrived and dragged it away, pot and all. That's New York for you! I took it as a sign and didn't try any more plants in that apartment.

When I married, my wife and I bought a house in outer Brooklyn. There was enough room to have a garden if we wanted one. We decided to see if we could grow anything, mostly for the novelty factor. Much to my surprise, digging in the dirt felt like fun and totally not a chore! In the early mornings, I would bend down to inspect the soil waiting for the plants to appear. Watering at dusk, I whispered to the baby plants, expecting them to keep growing. The plants kept the neighborhood squirrels fed and provided a place for bumblebees to nap. I felt a rush of power and excitement.

As the flowers and vegetables bloomed, I noticed something in me was growing as well. Since running away from home as a teenager, I've always done my best to build a shelter for myself wherever I was living. I hung pictures on the walls. I built new holiday traditions with friends. I painted the walls bright colors. But it always felt like maybe that deep connection to a particular space was missing. In gardening, I finally found this new layer of depth. I guess you could say I was putting down roots.

There is an inspiring, self-care practice in the time and energy it takes to plant, water, and wait and wait to see if the magic happens. It's the act of growing that I find the sweetest.

What are you growing?

25. How does the author interpret his departure at 17?

- A. As a necessary step for growth.      B. As a great relief.  
C. As an escape from social expectations.      D. As a bittersweet transition.

26. What can we learn about the author at his mid-20s?

- A. There was a shift in his perspective.      B. He regarded a squirrel as a bad sign.  
C. He began to miss the days before 17.      D. A sense of responsibility grew in him.

27. What did the author harvest from gardening?

- A. A colorful life.      B. Friends' respect.  
C. Creative ideas.      D. A sense of belonging.

28. The question at the end is intended to stimulate the readers to consider \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their own sources of growth      B. the importance of gardening  
C. the output of the growing plants      D. their favorite flowers and vegetables

### 题型三 新闻报道的考查

1. (2024·内蒙古呼伦贝尔·模拟预测) Giant panda Fu Bao arrived at Chengdu Shuangliu International

Airport in Sichuan province on Wednesday, returning from South Korea.

Accompanied by veterinarians (兽医) and caregivers from the China Conservation and Research Center for the Giant Panda and Everland Park of South Korea, Fu Bao headed to the isolation and quarantine area.

In preparation for Fu Bao's return, the giant panda center has set up a quarantine facility at the Wolong Shenshuping Base. During the isolation and quarantine period (在隔离检疫期间), a team of experts will help it adapt to its new living environment.

Thousands of panda lovers gathered at Everland, the country's largest theme park in Yongin, about 40 km south of the capital Seoul, to say goodbye to the country's top panda celebrity.

According to the agreement on giant panda protection and research cooperation, overseas-born giant panda cubs are to return to China between the ages of 2 and 4. Fu Bao's return was scheduled for this year. According to Everland Park, over 1,000 visitors came daily to bid farewell to her before the scheduled departure.

1. Where did giant panda Fu Bao return from?  
A. Japan            B. South Korea            C. Russia            D. America
2. During the isolation and quarantine period, who will help Fu Bao adapt to its new living environment?  
A. A team of experts            B. Veterinarians            C. Panda lovers            D. Visitors
3. According to the agreement on giant panda protection and research cooperation, at what age overseas-born giant panda cubs are to return to China?  
A. between 1-3            B. between 2-5            C. between 3-6            D. between 2-4

**2. (2024·宁夏银川·一模)** A bird thought to be extinct for about 140 years has been rediscovered in the forests of Papua New Guinea.

The black-naped pheasant-pigeon was documented by scientists for the first and last time in 1882. Rediscovering the bird required an expedition team to spend a month on Fergusson, an island off eastern Papua New Guinea. The team consisted of local staff at the Papua New Guinea National Museum as well as international scientists. Fergusson Island is covered in mountainous terrain (地形) which makes the expedition especially challenging for the scientists.

Just two days before the team was scheduled to leave the island, a camera trap captured footage of the rare bird. "After a month of searching, seeing those photos of the pheasant-pigeon felt like finding a unicorn (独角兽)," said John C. Mittermeier, co-leader of the expedition team.

Insight from local residents was crucial for the scientists to track down the bird. "It wasn't until we reached villages on the western slope of Mt. Kilkerran that we started meeting hunters who had seen and heard the pheasant-pigeon," said Jason Gregg, another co-leader of the expedition team. "We became more confident about the local name of the bird, which is 'Auwo', and felt like we were getting closer to the core habitat of where the bird lives."

The scientists placed a total of 12 camera traps on the slopes of Mt. Kilkerran, which is Fergusson's highest mountain. And they placed another 8 cameras in locations where local hunters reported seeing the bird in the past.

A hunter named Augustin Gregory, based in the mountain village Duda Ununa, told the team that he had seen

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