

题型一 完形填空 A)

Passage 1

文体：说明文 话题：传统文化—绒花 词数：328 生词：3

A picture that shows a small mountain scene with velvet flowers, called *ronghua* in Chinese in the CCTV's *Chinese Poetry Conference* (《中国诗词大会》) has caught people's attention 1. The velvet flower brought Tang Dynasty poet Wang Wei's poem to life. It 2 a peaceful night with flowers falling quietly.



It's said that velvet first appeared in the Tang Dynasty. People at that time would 3 real flowers in their hair. Later, some smart women 4 a way to make handmade flowers. And these flowers looked like the 5 ones, those were velvet flowers. They were usually made from silk and copper wires(铜线). The 6 of making velvet flowers came from Jiangsu Province, Yangzhou city. It 7 to Beijing during the Ming Dynasty. In 2006, it entered the Intangible Cultural Heritage(非物质文化遗产) List of Jiangsu Province.

The velvet flower has a long history, 8 this skill is an endangered folk art. Luckily, it's now kept 9 with different people's efforts.

52-year-old Cai Zhiwei is the sixth-generation inheritor (继承人) of velvet flower making. Having worked hard at the skill for twenty years, he is creating and developing velvet flowers in 10 own way. During the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games, the red and blue velvet flowers on the hats of the medal presenters were made by Cai's team. It was a good 11 to show velvet flowers on the world stage.

Besides these inheritors, many young people are also trying their best to protect the folk art. Murong Yi, 21, a 12 studying in Beijing, is one of them. She showed a video 13 making a velvet flower of 4, 000 art pieces in 12 days on the Internet. Although there were few helpful videos about velvet flowers making and it was difficult to buy the materials, Murong 14 manages to make this velvet flower. As a lover of Chinese 15 culture, she said "I'll learn more about different handmade art works and introduce them to more young people."

1. A. hardly B. probably C. recently D. clearly
2. A. tells B. draws C. shows D. describes

3. A. dress B. wear C. buy D. sell
4. A. created B. build C. made D. found
5. A. real B. simple C. lovely D. nice
6. A. thought B. idea C. skill D. technology
7. A. flew B. spread C. ran D. delivered
8. A. unless B. until C. but D. because
9. A. alive B. active C. lucky D. safe
10. A. your B. his C. her D. their
11. A. prize B. service C. problem D. chance
12. A. student B. teacher C. doctor D. nurse
13. A. about B. with C. in D. for
14. A. already B. still C. ever D. probably
15. A. traditional B. normal C. natural D. private

Passage 2

文体：说明文 话题：事物介绍—库珀佩迪镇 词数：301 生词：2

We all know that buildings are on the ground. However, when you come to Coober Pedy in Australia, the town may give you a 1 . That's because the town's style is 2 different from other places—the buildings are underground. It makes the town become famous and thousands of 3 come to see it every year. The people who live in Coober Pedy work hard in the 4 all day because its hot weather. They spend many hours looking for opals (蛋白石). At the end of the day, they go to 5 nice, cool homes. They live in underground caves!

The town of Coober Pedy is in southern Australia. There are about 3,500 people living in Coober Pedy, Australia. However, 6 more than half of the people in the town live in underground houses. 7 from the street, you might see only dirt and some trees, but hardly see homes on the street! The underground houses are just 8 normal homes in other countries.

The summer in December is very hot in Coober Pedy, but the underground homes are 9 . During the summer, they stay not 10 . That means people don't spend money on air conditioning. In winter, the homes stay warm. That means people 11 less for heat.

Most of the people who live in Coober Pedy 12 the opal business. They dig up opals from the ground. Then they 13 the opals to people all over the world.

The first opal was 14 in Coober Pedy in 1915. Soon, mining (采矿) became popular there. The miners noticed how cool the air was inside the mines. Then these men 15 to live under the ground to keep cool in summer and warm in winter. That's how the underground homes began.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. suggestion | B. promise | C. surprise | D. present |
| 2. A. properly | B. completely | C. exactly | D. widely |
| 3. A. friends | B. enemies | C. students | D. visitors |
| 4. A. hope | B. heat | C. stress | D. team |
| 5. A. their | B. her | C. your | D. his |
| 6. A. even | B. quiet | C. almost | D. ever |
| 7. A. And | B. But | C. Or | D. So |
| 8. A. like | B. with | C. beside | D. after |
| 9. A. interesting | B. terrible | C. comfortable | D. expensive |
| 10. A. wet | B. hot | C. cold | D. dry |
| 11. A. think | B. share | C. waste | D. pay |
| 12. A. deal with | B. give up | C. depend on | D. look for |
| 13. A. sell | B. make | C. draw | D. pass |
| 14. A. threw | B. warned | C. discovered | D. forgotten |
| 15. A. agreed | B. afforded | C. stopped | D. chose |

题型二 完形填空 B)

Passage 3

文体：说明文 话题：环保理念 词数：222 生词：4

problem	required	challenge	invent	pollute
new	believe	friendly	with	cut
				especially

Coffee is a popular drink around the world. Many people, 1. _____ office workers, like to drink coffee because it makes them feel lively. But making coffee causes more carbon emissions(碳排放).

As we all know, climate(气候) change is a big 2. _____ that humans are facing. Cutting carbon

emissions is one of the most important ways to deal 3. _____ it. A German company called PROBAT hopes that its 4. _____ developed hydrogen-fueled roasters(氢能烘焙机) could help to deal with the carbon emissions in the coffee industry.

Thomas Kozirowski, the CTO of PROBAT, said, “The traditional coffee process produces a lot of CO₂, and it is difficult for the coffee industry 5. _____ down its bad influence on the environment.” To solve the problem of environmental 6. _____, the company has been working on 7. _____ a kind of machine that uses clean energy for years. They 8. _____ that green hydrogen (氢气) is the future of coffee making industry, because it is environmentally 9. _____.

However, there are also some 10. _____. For example, the machine is produced by using hydrogen from clean energy like wind power. But whether there will be enough clean energy to make hydrogen is one of the biggest questions. After all, the more hydrogen is needed, the more green energy is 11. _____. So we should try to use more clean energy and protect the environment.

Passage 4

外文素材改编自 *Highlights for Children*

文体：记叙文 话题：普通人物故事 词数：224 生词：3

during	trouble	collect	praise	excited	
when	she	villager	full	teach	soon

Lily’s mom was always having a wish. That was to 1 her the skills of weaving(编织). However, Lily wasn’t interested in it.

Until one day, 2 she played at the river, she found a huge surprise. The river is missing! Instead, it was 3 of the water hyacinths(凤眼莲), a kind of purple plant which were brought by the rainy days. It caused problems for all 4 to get water, including drinking and cooking. But what Lily worried most was her mom had 5 in mixing the dyes(染料) for weaving.

Then, all villagers went into the river. As they cleared enough plants, the children filled their pots with water. 6 the break, an idea came to Lily’s mind. 7 picked a water hyacinth from the river and ran home. “Mom, will you teach me to weave?” Mom was so 8 . While she was learning, she painted purple color on the weaving work with the leaves from the river. 9 ,

Lily completed the work and showed it to her mother. Mom 10 her for creative work.

Lily also shared this idea with other neighbors. By the end of the rainy season, the whole village stopped 11 water hyacinths. They no longer considered the plant as an enemy, but a provider. Lily also realized that as long as people could think more, they could create amazing results.

题型三 阅读理解 A)

Passage 5

外文素材改编自 *Highlights for Children*

文体：记叙文 话题：教育引导 词数：278 生词：3

A group of us were drawing on the ground with chalk when Rafael passed by. He was my parents' friend who owned a bakery (面包店) with the most delicious food.

"Wow! These drawings are cool!" He said, trying not to step on them as he walked. He thought for a while and said, "I'm going to have a cookie sale to raise money to save the rain forests. And I need some artwork for the bags. Would you like to help?"

Excitedly, we said yes right away. Rafael had to leave but promised to be back soon. We read a little about the rain forests and began to draw. After everyone finished, we decided to look at the works of each other. Daniel's picture surprised us. It seemed that his drawing should be in a museum. I felt something strange. Before that, I was proud of my drawing. But at that moment, after comparing it with Daniel's, I felt like the worst artist ever.

Rafael was back. He looked at Daniel's picture and then turned to the rest of our works, "I truly love all your drawings. Each style is unique (独一无二的). Maybe you could work together in an eye-catching way. I'll use a program on my computer to put all of **them** together in one scene, like a collage (拼贴画)." We all liked that idea. And when I looked more closely at our art, I found each piece was different in its own way—even mine.

So don't always compare yourself with others. There's no right or wrong way to make art. Everybody has different styles and tastes. The coolest thing about making art is that it's fun.

1. What did Rafael need these children to do for him?

- A. Taste his new cookies. B. Draw for the cookie bags.

- C. Hold a cookie sale. D. Read something about the rain forests.
2. What did the writer think of the Daniel's pictures?
- A. Awful and ugly. B. Strange and cheap.
- C. Surprising and wonderful. D. Expensive and creative
3. What does the underlined word "**them**" in Paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. Daniel's pictures. B. The writer's pictures.
- C. Rafael's pictures. D. All the pictures.
4. **2022 江西新考法·推断人物情感变化** How did the writer's feelings change in the story?
- A. Happy—nervous—proud—worried.
- B. Excited—nervous—afraid—surprised.
- C. Excited—proud—sad—happy.
- D. Surprised—happy—worried—sad.
5. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. Practice makes perfect. B. Nothing is wrong in art.
- C. Failure is the mother of success. D. Action speaks louder than words.

Passage 6

文体：说明文 话题：百科知识 词数：273 生词：3

We can't stop laughing when we see hamsters with big faces. In fact, they like hiding their food in the mouth on both sides, and then go to a safe place to make it out. This is the reason of their names.

Hamsters like to lie in the daytime and go out at night. They have poor eyesight and can only **distinguish** between black and white. They are usually the most active until 7-10 pm. Why do hamsters always hide? Because hamsters used to live in caves in the desert, they would sleep in caves during the day to avoid the danger from wild animals. They feel safe in the dark.



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Hamsters may be some of the cutest rodents (啮齿动物) alive, but that doesn't stop them from acting cruelly once in a while. Hamsters have a strong feeling of site-protection, so some will kill and eat anyone of that dares to live in the same cage. And of course as in many other

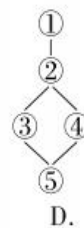
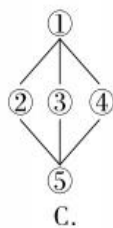
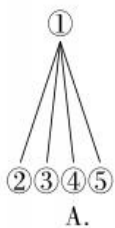
cases, mothers will often eat with their young ones. This is quite common in hamsters.

One study showed that over 75 percent of hamster mothers ate part of their babies soon after giving birth. Hamster mothers will do this in order to store food because they know how many babies they can truly take care of. The advantage is that the eaten babies provide extra protein (蛋白质) for her in hard time of nursing.

Hamster looks strange, small and lively, very cute, and the smell is not strong, which is suitable for being kept indoors as a pet, so it is regarded as a pet all over China.

- What's the reason for the hamster having a big face?
 - To prevent enemies.
 - To keep more protein.
 - To hide food in its mouth.
 - To have too much food.
- What does the underlined word "**distinguish**" mean?
 - Add.
 - Tell.
 - Paint.
 - Smell.
- Why do hamsters come out at night?
 - Because it is cool at night.
 - Because they can look for food easily.
 - Because they can't see anything at daytime.
 - Because their enemies don't come out at night.
- What can we learn from the passage?
 - Mother hamster likes to eat her own baby.
 - Too many baby hamsters will attract enemies.
 - Mother hamster can only live if she eats her baby.
 - Mother hamster has limited ability to take care of her baby hamster.

5. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?



Passage 7

外文素材改编自 *Twinkl*

文体：说明文 词数：303 生词数：5 话题：电的相关知识

Have you ever wondered what electricity is? It's simple! Electricity is the movement of electrical charges(电荷). What does that mean? To understand electricity, it's important to know that every object is made of positive(+) and negative(-) charges. Positive charges and negative charges attract(吸引) each other. Two positive charges or two negative charges push away from each other. When an object is electrically charged, it means that it has more negative charges than positive charges or more positive charges than negative charges.

One of the more common ones is static electricity (静电). Static electricity is caused by the build-up and movement of negative electrical charges on an object. Have you ever felt the effects of static electricity? If you walk across a carpet (地毯) in your socks and touch a thing made of metal, you feel a shake caused by static electricity. Why does this happen? When you walk across a carpet, your socks pick up negative charges. Then, when you touch the thing, the negative charges move very quickly from your body to the positive charges in the metal. The shake you feel is an effect of the number of positive and negative charges becoming the same.

Next one is conductors and insulators(导体和绝缘体). You may feel a shake when you touch a metal thing. You will not feel a shake when you touch a plastic cup. That's because electricity moves through some objects more easily than it does through others.

A conductor is a material that electricity can flow through easily. Metals are very good conductors. Your body, water are conductors too! An insulator is a material that electricity cannot flow through easily. Wood, plastic, silk and glass are insulators.

1. When is electricity produced?

- A. When different charges attract each other.
- B. When similar charges push each other.
- C. When electrical charges are moving.
- D. When negative charges have left.

2. **跨学科试题·跨物理** How does electricity move?

- A. From (+) to (-).
- B. From (+) to (+).

C. From (-) to (+).

D. From (-) to (-).

3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Static electricity will happen once your feet touch the carpet.

B. Static electricity means that electricity stops moving any more.

C. Static electricity is caused by movement of positive electrical charges.

D. Static electricity happens when the number of two charges are the same.

4. Which of the following belongs to insulators?

①wood ②water ③plastic ④silk ⑤glass

A. ①②③ B. ①②④ C. ①④⑤ D. ①②⑤

5. What's the passage mainly about?

A. Some products of electricity.

B. The reasons for static electricity.

C. Some knowledge about electricity.

D. The movement of electrical charges.

Passage 8

A new study is being started for 11 to 18-year-olds in 10 areas of England to find out whether taking part in sports and spare activities—such as dancing and gardening can improve their mental(精神的) health.

The study is being run by University College London (UCL), with 10 NHS mental health services taking part in. Around 600 young people who are waiting to receive treatment will be given a “social therapy(疗法)”. This includes dance exercise, music, sports and going to youth groups.

At the moment, young people often have to wait for months to receive NHS 's treatment for mental health problems. Dr Daisy Fancourt, who is running the test, said “Social prescription may support young people while they are waiting for treatment.” She said the activities could improve their confidence(信心).

Between 2018 and 2020, a similar study was carried out in Brighton and Hove, Luton and Sheffield. This had good results because the social prescription improved young people's happiness and reduced their feelings of loneliness. However, there were difficulties with young people getting

to and from the activities, as well as the costs. These problems will be looked at in the new study.

The help of mental health to exercise and physical activity are found by the World Health Organization (WHO), which works to improve health and happiness around the world.

Olly Parker, who works for a youth mental health charity(慈善) called Young Minds, said that these activities are “a really exciting way of improving mental well being”. However, Parker added, “It cannot **substitute** other kinds of support, such as talking therapies.”

1. Who can take part in the study according to the passage?
 - A. The people between the ages of 11 and 18.
 - B. The children come from 10 areas of England.
 - C. 11 to 18-year-olds with mental health problems.
 - D. All children who are interested in spare activities.
2. Which of the following is included in social therapy?
 - ①Sleeping
 - ②Listening music
 - ③Playing tennis
 - ④Seeing the doctor
 - ⑤Join the youth group

A. ②④⑤ B. ①③⑤ C. ②③⑤ D. ②③④
3. What happened to teenagers after getting treatment?
 - A. Be happier than before.
 - B. Have more money than before.
 - C. Have less stress than before.
 - D. Get more exercise skills than before.
4. What is the disadvantage of the social prescription ?
 - A. Boring.
 - B. Difficult.
 - C. Simple.
 - D. Expensive.
5. What does the underlined word “**substitute**” in the last paragraph mean?
 - A. take the place of
 - B. look forward to
 - C. get rid of
 - D. stay away from

题型四 阅读理解 B)

Passage 9

文体：议论文

话题：拥抱幸福

词数：313

生词：2

Happiness is always mentioned and discussed in many situations. But what is happiness? How can we get it?

It turns out that happiness can be many different things. 1 For some, happiness comes from succeeding in a task, such as getting a good score in an exam or cooking a meal that their family enjoy. For others, it's just having a positive attitude(态度). Their glasses are always half-full (rather than half-empty). When bad things happen, don't fall into a state of "sadness". And happiness can also come to you unexpectedly. For example, you will feel happy when you meet an old friend.

2 You can often see them out laughing on the playground or suddenly breaking into a song or dancing around for no good reason. They are just enjoying the simple joys of being alive. Seeing them happy makes me happy. 3 Nothing makes me happier than to see my students graduate, get jobs, get married, have children—and discover their own happiness.

We do live in a "world of sadness". As what Hamlet says in Shakespeare's play, "Oh, woe is me, to have seen what I have seen, see what I see." 4 And Hamlet was a very unhappy young man. When he was given a chance for happiness with the lovely Ophelia, he turned it down. He lost himself in sadness and didn't choose to be a happy man.

It's true that we see the war, poverty(贫穷) and sickness in the news every day. We also have our own problems. 5 Unlike Hamlet, we can choose to be happy, and with an open heart, accept the happiness that is all around us.

- A. "Woe" means "unhappiness".
- B. It depends on what makes a person happy.
- C. Being happy is the final goal for each person.
- D. When I think of happiness, I think of children.
- E. It is impossible for anyone to be happy all the time.
- F. However, happiness is always there even in our darkest moments.
- G. One of my secrets to being happy is to enjoy other people's happiness.

Passage 10

文体：说明文 话题：提问的重要性 词数：312 生词：2

Around the age of three, children discover a magical word — WHY. By learning this simple three-letter question word, they begin to learn about the world around them. 1

Later, after learning "why", they will learn the other questions words—who, what, when, where,

how—and over their school years, asking questions will be the key to getting knowledge. ____2
They think everyone else in class has understood the lesson and worry that the teacher will think their questions are silly. Actually, if one person doesn't understand something, it's likely that others don't either. Asking questions, even silly ones, helps everyone.

Outside of the classroom, asking questions is a way for people to form friendships. It shows that you are interested in the other person. As a result, it will make you more successful and more popular in social situations. ____3 In general, people are more interested in being listened to than listening to others. But some people are only “half listening”. They may be just thinking of something that they want to say. Being a good listener makes you a good talker.

When you work in the future, asking questions may be very important. ____4 For example, a lawyer (律师) has to know which questions to ask — and in which order — to find out whether or not a witness (证人) is telling the truth.

____5 As they grow older, however, they pay more attention to results. I hope you'll never become one of those people. So, now that you've read this article, do you have any questions?

- A. Then they also learn how to talk with others.
- B. It will be certainly taught as a skill for some jobs.
- C. Asking questions helps you learn more in school classes.
- D. However, some students may be too shy to ask questions.
- E. Don't be afraid of asking questions no matter how easy they are.
- F. It's believed that when people are young, they like to ask questions.
- G. After asking questions, it's important to listen to the answers you are given.

Passage 11

文体：记叙文 话题：外国普通人物故事 词数：302 生词：3

Fifty-two-year-old American Henry Evans is one of the world first teletourists (遥感旅行者). From his bed in California, he has travelled to places as far away as the South Pacific. Normally, this journey would be impossible for Henry because he is disabled. ____1 It left him unable to use his arms or legs completely. But with the help of technology, Henry is able to overcome his difficulties and get out to see the world.

___ 2 ___ Using head movements, he can drive the robot to walk around the halls, talking to the guide just like any other visitors.

To see what is happening outside, Henry uses a machine called Polly. ___ 3 ___ He controls it also by moving his head, so that it turns around and shows him everything his friends can see and hear.

Thanks to the fast development of modern technology, Henry can fly drones(无人机)which also allow him to explore(探索) more from the air. He has found a website. ___ 4 ___ By watching them on the website, he gets the chance to go to all kinds of amazing places.

No journey is too far for Henry. He is finding the possibility of travelling into space. He got the idea from a passage he looked through on the Internet. He read that a research team was trying to connect PC(Personal Computer) users with a robot on the International Space Station. ___ 5 ___ Although he has not received a reply yet, he thinks it's just a matter of time.

- A. It is small enough to be carried easily.
- B. Henry felt lucky about his special travel.
- C. It has 5,000 drone videos from all over the world.
- D. He encouraged many disabled people to live bravely.
- E. Henry uses a robot when he wants to visit a museum.
- F. A serious illness influenced his brain when he was 40.
- G. Henry has asked for a chance to use this new technology.

Passage 12

文体：说明文

话题：刻意练习

词数：292

生词：3

In a video, someone cuts open a coconut(椰子), pours its juice and takes away meat in about five seconds. What does it take to master a skill like that?

Many people saw it as a rule that says, “Just spend a lot of time practicing.” ___ 1 ___ Many studies have shown that for a person to improve their skills, they cannot just practice, but must use “deliberate(刻意的) practice”.

So, what is deliberate practice? Imagine you want to become a professional violin player. You can already play some great pieces. Do you get better by only playing those same pieces over and

over again? Or do you try to learn new songs? ____2____ “Deliberate practice” is different from “common practice”. It requires feedback(反馈) and the continuous challenges to yourself.

____3____ Teachers can find mistakes and do something to correct them. But they cannot be there for every step of our way. So, we must be able to provide our own feedback and learn from our own mistakes. ____4____ If you were a runner who could run 100 meters in 12 seconds, you would look to achieve the same success in 11 seconds or even 10 seconds. Even if you are already the best in the world at something, your goals to challenge yourself and do better should never disappear.

“Professional” coconut openers can complete their tasks in five seconds. ____5____ The only difference between them is that one took the effort to keep improving themselves, while the others were just continuing to “practice”.

- A. But it is not the real reason.
- B. Continuous challenge is pretty easy.
- C. They offer us something that we need.
- D. There are others who need much longer time.
- E. Do you also record yourself and listen for mistakes?
- F. Feedback commonly comes from teachers and ourselves.
- G. Have you tried your best to practice as much as possible yet?

题型一 完形填空 A)

Passage 1

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍的是我国的天鹅绒花的历史由来以及现状。绒花有着悠久的历史，但却濒临消失，以 52 岁的蔡智威为代表的绒花制作传承人，和许多当代年轻人正在尽最大努力，通过自媒体等多种方式保护这项民间艺术。旨在引导学生了解中华优秀传统文化，增强民族文化自信，做优秀的文化传承人。

1. C 【解析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：_____，中央电视台《中国诗词大会》上的一张照片引起了人们的关注，这张图片展示了一座小山上的天鹅绒花朵。hardly 几乎不；probably 可能地；recently 最近；clearly 清晰地。根据句中的“in the CCTV’s Chinese Poetry Conference”可知此处指的是最近。故选 C。

2. D 【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：_____了一个安静的夜晚，花静静地落着。tells 告诉；draws 绘画；shows 展示；describes 描述。根据上文“The velvet flower brought Tang Dynasty poet Wang Wei’s poem to life.”可知此处指的是描述。故选 D。

3. B 【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：那时的人们会把真正的花_____在头上。dress 穿衣；wear 穿；buy 购买；sell 卖。根据句意可知此处指的是把花戴在头上。故选 B。

4. D 【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：后来，一些聪明的妇女_____了手工制作鲜花的方法。created 创造；built 修建；made 制造；found 发现。根据下文“They were usually made from silk and copper wires.”可知此处指的是找到了手工制作花的方法。故选 D。

5. A 【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这些花看起来很像_____，那些是天鹅绒花。real 真实的；simple 简单的；lovely 可爱的；nice 好的。根据上文“People at that time would _____ 3 real flowers in their hair.”可知此处指的是真的。故选 A。

6. C 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：制作丝绒花的_____源于江苏省扬州市。thought 思想；idea 主意；skill 技能；technology 科技。根据下文“The velvet flower has a long history, _____ 8 this skill is an endangered folk art.”可知此处指的是技艺。故选 C。

7. B 【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：明朝时_____北京。flew 飞；spread 传播；ran 跑；delivered 递送。根据文章内容可知此处指的是这种技艺传入北京。故选 B。

8. C 【解析】考查连词词义辨析。句意：丝绒花有着悠久的历史，_____这项技艺是一种濒临灭绝的民间艺术。 unless 除非； until 直到； but 但是； because 因为。根据空白处前后句意进行逻辑推断，可知此处表示的是转折关系。故选 C。

9. A 【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：幸运的是，在不同的人的努力下，它现在还_____。 alive 活着的； active 积极主动的； lucky 幸运的； safe 安全的。根据下文“52-year-old Cai Zhiwei is the sixth-generation inheritor (继承人) of velvet flower making.”可知此处指的是这种技艺还活着。故选 A。

10. B 【解析】考查代词词义辨析。句意：二十年来，他一直在以 _____ 自己的方式创作和开发丝绒花。 your 你的； his 他的； her 她的； their 他们的。由主语 he 可知此处指的是他的。故选 B。

11. D 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：这是一个在世界舞台上展示天鹅绒花朵的好_____。 prize 奖品； service 服务； problem 问题； chance 机会。根据上文“During the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games, the red and blue velvet flowers on the hats of the medal presenters were made by Cai’s team.”可知此处指的是机会。故选 D。

12. A 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：21 岁的慕容怡(音)是一名在北京读书的_____，他就是其中之一。 student 学生； teacher 老师； doctor 医生； nurse 护士。根据句中的 studying 由生活常识可知此处指的是学生，故选 A。

13. A 【解析】考查介词词义辨析。句意：她在网上展示了一段_____用 12 天时间制作 4000 件艺术品的天鹅绒花的视频。 about 关于； with 和……在一起； in 在……里面； for 为了。根据句意可知此处指的是视频的内容是关于什么的。故选 A。

14. B 【解析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：尽管关于制作丝绒花的有用视频很少，材料也很难买到，慕容_____成功地制作了这朵丝绒花。 already 已经； still 仍然； ever 曾经； probably 可能。根据句中的 Although 可知此处指的是仍然成功了。故选 B。

15. A 【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：作为中国_____文化的爱好者，她说：“我会更多地了解不同的手工艺术作品，并把它们介绍给更多的年轻人。” traditional 传统的； normal 正常的； natural 天然的； private 私人的。根据上文“Besides these inheritors, many young people are also trying their best to protect the folk art.”可知此处指的是传统文化。故选 A。

Passage 2

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了库伯佩迪的人为什么住在地下的原因。

1. C【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：然而，当你来到澳大利亚的库伯佩迪时，这个小镇可能会给你一个_____。suggestion 建议；promise 承诺；surprise 惊奇；惊讶；present 礼物。根据后文“*That’s because the town’s style is 2 different from other places—the buildings are underground.*”可知小镇会给你一个惊喜。故选 C。

2. B【解析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：因为这里的建筑都在地下，与其他地方的建筑风格_____不同。properly 合适地；completely 完全；exactly 准确地；确切地；widely 普遍地；广泛地。根据上文“*We all know that buildings are on the ground.*”及本句中“*the buildings are underground*”可知是完全不同的风格。故选 B。

3. D【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：它使小镇出名，每年都有成千上万的_____来参观。friends 朋友；enemies 敌人；students 学生；visitors 游客。根据小镇出名可推断每年有成千上万的游客。故选 D。

4. B【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：住在库伯佩迪的人们整天在_____里辛勤工作，因为它的天气很热。hope 希望；heat 热；高温；stress 压力；team 组。根据文中“*because its hot weather*”可知是在高温下工作。故选 B。

5. A【解析】考查代词词义辨析。句意：在一天结束的时候，他们回到_____舒适凉爽的家中。their 他们的；her 她的；your 你的/你们的；his 他的。此处缺少定语，指库伯佩迪的人们的家，要用 their 指代。故选 A。

6. C【解析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，镇上_____一半以上的人都住在地下房子里。even 甚至；quite 相当；almost 几乎；ever 曾经。根据后文“*7 from the street, you might see only dirt and some trees, but hardly see homes on the street!*”可知此处指几乎一半以上的人。故选 C。

7. D【解析】考查连词词义辨析。句意：_____从街上，你可能只看到泥土和一些树，但几乎看不到街上的房子。And 和，并且；But 但是；Or 或者；So 因此。根据“*7 from the street, you might see only dirt and some trees, but hardly see homes on the street!*”可知此处要用 So 引导句子表示结果。故选 D。

8. A【解析】考查介词词义辨析。句意：地下的房子_____其他国家的普通住宅一样。like 像；with 和，带有；beside 在……旁边；after 在……之后。根据句意可知此处指地下房子和其他国家普通的房子很像。故选 A。

9. C【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：库伯佩迪十二月的夏天非常炎热，但地下房屋_____。interesting 兴趣；terrible 非常讨厌的；可怕的；comfortable 使人舒服的；舒适的；expensive 昂贵的。根据后文描述“In winter, the homes stay warm.”可知此处指住在地下房屋非常舒适。故选 C。

10. B【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在夏天，它们保持不_____。wet 潮湿的；hot 热的；cold 冷的；dry 干燥的。根据后文“That means people don't spend money on air conditioning.”可知此处指不热，此处也是上文“The summer in December is very hot in Coober Pedy, but the underground homes are_____9_____.”中 hot 的同词复现。故选 B。

11. D【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：这意味着人们为取暖_____的费用更少。think 思考；share 分享；waste 浪费；pay 付款。根据上文“In winter, the homes stay warm.”可知是支付。故选 D

12. C【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：住在库伯佩迪的大多数人都_____蛋白石生意。deal with 处理；give up 放弃；depend on 依赖；look for 寻找。根据前文“The people who live in Coober Pedy work hard in the_____4_____all day because its hot weather. They spend many hours looking for opals (蛋白石).”可知此处指依靠蛋白石生意。故选 C。

13. A【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后他们把蛋白石_____世界各地的人。sell 卖掉；make 制作；draw 画；pass 传递。根据前文“Most of the people who live in Coober Pedy_____12_____the opal business.”可知是卖给世界各地的人。故选 A。

14. C【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：第一块蛋白石于 1915 年在库伯佩迪_____。threw 扔掉；warned 警告；discovered 发现；forgotten 忘记。根据后文“Soon, mining (采矿) became popular there.”可知此处指发现。故选 C。

15. D【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后这些人_____住在地下，夏天保持凉爽，冬天保暖。agreed 同意；afforded 负担得起；stopped 停止；chose 选择。根据前文“The miners noticed how cool the air was inside the mines.”可知此处指选择住在地下。故选 D。

Passage 3

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了 PROBAT 开发的氢能烘焙机可以降低碳排放、减少咖啡行业对环境的影响，但仍面对一些挑战。旨在引导学生树立生态文明理念，提升生态文明素养。

1. especially 【解析】句意：很多人，_____办公室职员，他们喜欢喝咖啡因为这让他们感觉精力充沛。分析句子结构可知，前文 Many people 和后文 office workers 属于从属关系，特别强调办公室工作人员这一类人。因此，此处缺少一个副词进行强调。结合备选词汇可知，especially 表示尤其，符合题意。故填 especially。

2. problem 【解析】句意：我们都知道，气候变化是人类所面临的一个大_____。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少名词作表语，结合备选词汇可知，problem 符合题意。故填 problem。

3. with 【解析】句意：减少碳排放是处理它的最重要的方法之一。根据句意可知，此处为处理、应对这个问题。deal 意为处理，为不及物动词，此处缺少介词 with，固定搭配 deal with 表示处理……问题。故填 with。

4. newly 【解析】句意：一家名为 PROBAT 的德国公司希望它_____开发的氢燃料烘焙机可以帮助处理咖啡行业的碳排放。分析句子结构可知，句子不缺少成分，而 developed 为动词过去分词修饰新发明的机器。此处可加副词修饰 developed，结合备选词汇可知，new 可以变成 newly 表示最新地。故填 newly。

5. to cut 【解析】句意：传统的咖啡工艺会产生大量的二氧化碳，而咖啡行业难以_____其对环境的不利影响。分析句子结构可知，It is difficult for sb/sth to do sth 对某人/某事来说是困难的，为固定用法。结合备选词汇可知，此处意为：咖啡行业很难减少对环境的不良影响。cut down 表示减少。故填 to cut。

6. pollution 【解析】句意：为了解决环境_____问题。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少名词。根据形容词 environmental 可知，此处为环境问题。结合前文可知，生产咖啡会产生碳排放，是一种污染物，为名词。故填 pollution。

7. inventing 【解析】句意：为了解决环境污染问题，该公司多年来一直致力于_____一种使用清洁能源的机器。根据前文 working on 可知，后文是名词或者动名词。后文为 a kind of machine，结合备选词汇可知，此处为发明之意。故填 inventing。

8. believe 【解析】句意：他们_____绿色氢气是咖啡行业的未来，分析句子结构可知，此处为宾语从句，此处缺少动词，结合备选词汇可知，此处意为他们相信环保氢气是咖啡制造业的未来。故填 believe。

9. friendly 【解析】句意：因为它是环保_____。分析句子结构可知，句子为主系表（主谓宾）结构，副词 environmentally 修饰后面缺少的形容词，结合句意可知，此处为环境友好的。故填 friendly。

10. challenges 【解析】句意：然而，也有一些_____。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少名词作宾语。结合段落大意可知，此处表达仍然有很多困难或者挑战。结合备选词汇可知，challenge 符合题意，又因为修饰词为 some，challenge 为可数名词，故填 challenges。

11. required 【解析】句意：毕竟，需要的氢越多，_____的绿色能量就越多。分析句子结构可知，被动语态缺少动词过去分词。此处动词为 need 的同义词，结合备选词汇可知，required 符合题意。此处为被动语态。故填 required。

Passage 4

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Lily 由刚开始不愿意学习编织，到后来出去玩耍后看到满河凤眼莲给人们的生活带来了烦恼，在人们清理凤眼莲的过程中，Lily 发现凤眼莲可以用于编织，于是在她的带领下让人头疼的凤眼莲使手工编织富有创意的故事。旨在告诉我们要勤学巧思，善于发现生活中可以利用的资源。

1. teach 【解析】句意：那就是_____她编织的技术。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少动词。根据下文“Mom, will you teach me to weave?”并结合备选词汇可知，teach 符合语境。故填 teach。

2. when 【解析】句意：直到有一天，_____她在河边玩耍，她发现了一个巨大的惊喜。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少连词。根据句意进行逻辑推断并结合备选词汇可知，when 符合语境，引导的是时间状语从句。故填 when。

3. full 【解析】句意：相反，里面_____了凤眼莲，这是雨天带来的一种紫色植物。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少形容词作表语。根据下文““It caused problems for all__4__to get water, including drinking and cooking.”并结合备选词汇可知，full 符合语境，固定短语 be full of 充满。故填 full。

4. villagers 【解析】句意：它给所有_____取水带来了问题，包括饮水和做饭。分析句子结构可知此处缺少名词。根据空白处前面的 all 并结合备选词汇可知 villager 的复数形式符合语境，

指的是所有的村民们。故填 villagers。

5. trouble 【解析】句意：但是莉莉最担心的是她妈妈在混合编织用的染料时遇到了_____。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少名词作宾语。根据上文“**It caused problems for all 4 to get water, including drinking and cooking.**”并结合备选词汇可知，trouble 符合语境。故填 trouble。

6. During 【解析】句意：休息时，莉莉想到了一个主意。分析句子结构可知此处缺少介词。介词短语作时间状语，根据句意并结合备选词汇可知 during 符合语境。句首单词首字母需要大写。故填 During。

7. She 【解析】句意：_____从河里摘了一株凤眼莲，然后跑回家。分析句子结构可知此处缺少主语。根据句意并结合备选词汇可知，she 符合语境。句首单词首字母需要大写。故填 She。

8. excited 【解析】句意：妈妈很_____。分析句子结构可知此处缺少形容词作表语。根据文章开头莉莉对编织不感兴趣，以及上文“**Mom, will you teach me to weave?**”并结合备选词汇可知，此处表示妈妈对她态度的转变感到很激动。excited 符合语境。故填 excited。

9. Soon 【解析】句意：_____, 莉莉完成了作品，并把它给她妈妈看。分析句子结构可知此处缺少副词作状语。根据句意并结合备选词汇可知 soon 符合语境，句首单词首字母需要大写。故填 Soon。

10. praised 【解析】句意：妈妈_____了她的创造性工作。分析句子结构可知此处缺少谓语动词。根据句意并结合备选词汇可知 praise 符合语境，根据文章内容可知此处应该用一般过去式。故填 praised。

11. to collect 【解析】句意：雨季结束时，全村人都停下来_____凤眼莲。分析句子结构可知此处缺少宾语。根据句意并结合备选词汇可知 collect 的动词不定式形式符合语境，stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事（另一件事）。故填 to collect。

题型三 阅读理解 A)

Passage 5

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者起初在看到自己的画不如别人时心情很糟糕，在 Rafael 的赞扬和提醒下，作者发现每个人的画其实都是独一无二的。文章告诉我们：不要事事总拿自己和别人比较，艺术创作没有对错之分，每个人都有不同的风格和品味。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：拉斐尔需要这些孩子为他做什么？根据第二段中“**I'm going to have a cookie sale to raise money to save the rain forests. And I need some artwork for the bags.**

Would you like to help?”可知拉斐尔让他们往袋子上绘画。故选 B。

2. C 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：作者觉得丹尼尔的画怎么样?根据第三段倒数第四，五句话“Daniel’s picture surprised us. It seemed that his drawing should be in a museum.”可知，作者认为丹尼尔的画是惊人的并且是丰富的。故选 C。

3. D 【解析】代词指代题。题干意为：第四段中划线的单词 them 指的是什么?根据第四段开头“Rafael was back. He looked at Daniel’s picture and then turned to the rest of our works,”可知 them 指的是所有人的画。故选 D。

4. C 【解析】推断人物情感变化题。题干意为：作者的情感在故事中是如何变化的?根据文章内容介绍，一开始作者兴奋地接下了绘画任务，后来为自己的画感到自豪。接着比较之后感觉自己的画差，所以是悲伤的，再后来拉斐尔用电脑程序把图画放在一起，作者感到做艺术是有趣的。故选 C。

5. B 【解析】主旨大意题。题干意为：这篇文章的主旨是什么?根据文章内容作者讲述绘画的故事，及最后一段第二句话“*There’s no right or wrong way to make art.*”说明了艺术没有对错。故选 B。

Passage 6

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍的是仓鼠这种啮齿动物的生活习性。

1. C 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：仓鼠有一张大脸的原因是什么?根据第一段第二句话“*In fact, they like hiding their food in the mouth on both sides, and then go to a safe place to make it out.*”可知，由于嘴里藏着食物，所以看起来脸大。故选 C。

2. B 【解析】词义猜测题。题干意为：划线的单词“*distinguish*”是什么意思?根据上文“*They have poor eyesight*”可以猜测该词义为“区分”。故选 B。

3. D 【解析】推理判断题。题干意为：为什么仓鼠晚上会出来?根据第二段最后两句“*Because hamsters used to live in caves in the desert, they would sleep in caves during the day to avoid the danger from wild animals. They feel safe in the dark.*”可以推断它们的敌人晚上不出来。故选 D。

4. D 【解析】推理判断题。题干意为：我们能从文章中了解到什么?根据第四段中间“*Hamster mothers will do this in order to store food because they know how many babies they can truly take care of it. The advantage is that the eaten babies provide extra protein (蛋白质) for her in hard time of nursing.*”可知仓鼠妈妈照顾小仓鼠的能力是有限的。故选 D。

5. C【解析】文章结构题。题干意为：下面哪一项显示了文章的结构？根据文章内容作者用第一自然段引出仓鼠这个话题，接着用第二、三和四自然段介绍了仓鼠的生活习性，最后一段对仓鼠做出总结。故选 C。

Passage 7

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了电的相关知识，包括它的来源、静电现象产生的原因以及导体和绝缘体的相关知识。

1. C【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：电是什么时候产生的？根据第一段第三句“Electricity is the movement of electrical charges(电荷).”可知电是电荷的运动。故选 C。

2. A【解析】跨学科知识题。题干意为：电是如何移动的？根据第一段中的“To understand electricity, it's important to know that every object is made of positive(+) and negative(-) charges.”可知每个物体都是由正 (+) 和负 (-) 电荷组成的，再结合物理知识可知，电流都是从正极流向负极。故选 A。

3. D【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：根据文章内容下列哪一个选项是正确的？通读第二段内容尤其是“The shake you feel is an effect of the number of positive and negative charges becoming the same.”可知你感觉到的震动，也就是发生静电时，正负电荷数量是一样的。故选 D。

4. C【解析】组合式选择题。题干意为：以下哪项属于绝缘体？根据最后一段“Your body, water are conductors too! An insulator is a material that electricity cannot flow through easily. Wood, plastic, silk and glass are insulators.”可知身体和水是导体；木材、塑料、丝绸和玻璃是绝缘体。故选 C。

5. C【解析】主旨大意题。题干意为：这篇文章主要讲什么？根据文章内容可知本文主要介绍了电的相关知识，包括它的来源、静电现象以及导体和绝缘体。故选 C。

Passage 8

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了英格兰开展的一项参加体育和休闲活动——如跳舞和园艺——是否能改善他们的心理健康的研究。通过研究发现这种社会疗法能够提高年轻人的幸福感，减少他们的孤独感。

1. C【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：根据这篇文章，谁可以参加这项研究？根据第一段“A new

study is being started for 11 to 18-year-olds in 10 areas of England to find out whether taking part in sports and spare activities—such as dancing and gardening can improve their mental(精神的) health.”可知 11 到 18 岁的青少年可以参加这项研究。故选 C。

2. C 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：下列哪一项属于社会疗法？根据第二段最后一句“This includes dance exercise, music, sports and going to youth groups.”可知，这包括舞蹈练习、音乐、运动和加入青年团体。故选 C。

3. A 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：少年在接受治疗后发生了什么？根据第四段开头“Between 2018 and 2020, a similar study was carried out in Brighton and Hove, Luton and Sheffield. This had good results because the social prescription improved young people's happiness and reduced their feelings of loneliness.”可知，参加研究的青少年比以前感到幸福了。故选 A。

4. D 【解析】推理判断题。题干意为：社会疗法的缺点是什么？根据第四段倒数第二句“However, there were difficulties with young people getting to and from the activities, as well as the costs.”可知，这项研究费用高。故选 D。

5. A 【解析】词义猜测题。题干意为：最后一段中画线单词“**substitute**”是什么意思？根据上文的“However”以及下文的“such as talking therapies”可以推断该词意为“代替”。故选 A。

题型四 阅读理解 B)

Passage 9

【主旨大意】本文是一篇议论文。主要介绍了幸福的含义：幸福是我们可以找到的一种存在，即使在我们最黑暗的时刻，幸福也一直陪伴在身边。鼓励我们寻找生活中的小确幸；并引导我们以一颗开放的心，接受身边的幸福。

1. B 【解析】根据下句“For some, happiness comes from succeeding in a task, such as getting a good score in an exam or cooking a meal that their family enjoy.”可知，空处应是介绍幸福取决于什么，结合备选项可知，B 项“这取决于什么能让一个人快乐。”符合语境。故选 B。

2. D 【解析】根据下句“You can often see them out laughing on the playground or suddenly breaking into a song or dancing around for no good reason.”可知，them 指代孩子们，空处应是与孩子相关，结合备选项可知，D 项“当我想到幸福时，我想到的就是孩子们。”符合语境。故选 D。

3. G 【解析】根据下句“Nothing makes me happier than to see my students graduate, get jobs, get married, have children—and discover their own happiness.”可知，空处应是享受别人的快乐相

关，结合备选项可知，G项“我快乐的秘诀之一是享受别人的快乐。”符合语境。故选G。

4. A 【解析】根据上句“*As what Hamlet says in Shakespeare’s play, “Oh, woe is me, to have seen what I have seen, see what I see.”*”和下句“*And Hamlet was a very unhappy young man.*”可知，空处应是与不幸福相关，结合备选项可知，A项“‘悲哀’的意思是‘不快乐’。”符合语境。此处为woe的同词复现。故选A。

5. F 【解析】根据上句“*We also have our own problems.*”及下句“*we can choose to be happy ,and with an open heart, accept the happiness that is all around us.*”可知，空处应是表示转折，结合备选项可知，F项“然而，幸福总是存在的，即使在我们最黑暗的时刻也是如此。”符合语境。故选F。

Passage 10

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍提问题在课堂学习、课外交友、未来的工作等场景下都发挥着至关重要的作用。

1. A 【解析】根据上文语境“*By learning this simple three-letter question word, they begin to learn about the world around them.*”可知，这个单词让孩子们了解周围的世界，结合备选项可知A项“然后他们也学习如何与他人交谈。”符合语境，与上文为顺承关系。故选A。

2. D 【解析】根据下文语境“*They think everyone else in class has understood the lesson and worry that the teacher will think their questions are silly.*”可知，D项“然而有些学生很害羞，不愿意问问题”符合此处语境，与下文为因果关系。故选D。

3. G 【解析】根据下文语境“*Being a good listener makes you a good talker.*”可知听取答案同样重要。G项“问问题后，听取答案很重要”符合此处语境。故选G。

4. B 【解析】根据上文语境“*When you work in the future, asking questions may be very important.*”可知，本段讲述提问题在未来工作中发挥的作用，B项“对于一些工作而言，问问题会被作为一种技能而教授”符合语境。故选B。

5. F 【解析】根据下文语境“*As they grow older, however, they pay more attention to results.*”可知，此处与人们年轻时的状态有关。F项“当人们年轻的时候，他们喜欢问问题”符合语境。故选F。

Passage 11

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了五十二岁的Henry Evans 尽管因为一场疾病失去

了行动能力，但是他并没有放弃去探索外面的世界，利用很多科技，Henry 已经远程游览过很多地方，甚至申请了外太空的远程旅行的励志故事。

1. F 【解析】根据下句“*It left him unable to use his arms or legs completely.*”可知，此处应该是与无法完全使用胳膊或腿的原因相关，结合备选项可知，F 项“他 40 岁时，一场严重的疾病影响了他的的大脑。”符合语境。故选 F。

2. E 【解析】根据下句“*Using head movements, he can drive the robot to walk around the halls, talking to the guide just like any other visitors.*”可知，此处应该是与机器人相关，结合备选项可知，E 项“亨利想参观博物馆时会使用机器人。”符合语境。故选 E。

3. A 【解析】根据上句“*To see what is happening outside, Henry uses a machine called Polly.*”及下句“*He controls it also by moving his head, so that it turns around and shows him everything his friends can see and hear.*”可知，此处应该是接着介绍这个机器，结合备选项可知，A 项“它足够小，便于携带。”符合语境。故选 A。

4. C 【解析】根据下句“*By watching them on the website, he gets the chance to go to all kinds of amazing places.*”可知，此处应该是与网站上观看的视频相关，结合备选项可知，C 项“它有来自世界各地的 5000 个无人机视频。”符合语境。故选 C。

5. G 【解析】根据下句“*Although he has not received a reply yet, he thinks it’s just a matter of time.*”可知，此处应该是与亨利的请求相关，结合备选项可知，G 项“亨利请求有机会使用这项新技术。”符合语境。故选 G。

Passage 12

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了“刻意练习”不同于“常规练习”，因为它需要反馈和不断挑战自我，这两者对任何技能的提高都很重要，而且，真正掌握一项技能不仅需要时间，还需要持续优化方法。

1. A 【解析】根据上文句“*Many people saw it as a rule that says, ‘Just spend a lot of time practicing.’*”以及下句“*Many studies have shown that for a person to improve their skills, they cannot just practice, but must use ‘deliberate practice(刻意练习)’.*”可知，此处表示转折，A 项符合语境，it 指代“a rule”。故选 A。

2. E 【解析】根据上文“*Imagine you want to become a professional violin player. You can already play some great pieces. Do you get better by only playing those same pieces over and over again? Or*

do you try to learn new songs?”可知，此处表示递进关系，E项符合题意。故选E。

3. F 【解析】根据下文“Teachers can find mistakes and do somethings to correct them. But they cannot be there for every step of our way. So, we must be able to provide our own feedback and learn from our own mistakes.”可知，F项符合语境，是teachers的同词复现。故选F。

4. B 【解析】根据下文“If you were a runner who could run 100 meters in 12 seconds, you would look to achieve the same success in 11 seconds or even 10 seconds.”可知，此处是对刻意练习的看法。故选B。

5. D 【解析】根据上文“‘Professional’ coconut openers that can complete their tasks in five seconds.”和下文“The only difference between them is that one took the effort to keep improving themselves, while the others were just continuing to ‘practice’ .”可知，此处指其他人的普通练习行为，D项符合语境。故选D。

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