

## 2024 届高考英语第一轮专项复习时事热点试题抢分秘籍之航天主题

### 一. 阅读理解 (共 3 小题)

1. Every event here features a noted scientist who discusses a different cosmic (宇宙的) topic. They will be presented with a livestream to our Science World official website and questions can be asked in the website chat.

#### Black Holes

7: 30 PM - 8: 30 PM, May.19, 2023

Description: Most galaxies (星系) have a supermassive black hole at their center. These black holes help determine how galaxies will develop over time. Join Dr. Ansel Netscher for an outline of black holes. You can also explore how supermassive black holes may decide the development of galaxies.

#### The Webb Imagery

8: 00 PM - 9: 30 PM, May.28, 2023

Description: The amazing visions have attracted the world. But there's a long and involved process by which scientists' black - and - white observational data is transformed into dynamic color imagery for the public. Join image specialist Ralph Wilson as he discusses the art and science of translating infrared light.

#### Hunt for Distant Worlds

7: 00 PM - 8: 00 PM, Jun.3, 2023

Description: Since the discovery of the first planet orbiting a Sun - like star in 1995, more than 4, 000 exoplanets have been found. These widespread planet systems confirm that our solar system is just one of many in our Milky Way galaxy. The discovery of such systems has provided interesting insights, challenging our views about how planet systems form and develop. Join Dr. Amanda Garcia as she describes the scientific hunt for these distant worlds.

#### Mars and Beyond

10: 00 AM - 11: 30 AM, Jun.4, 2023

Description: Will we ever reach Mars? And what will it take to travel to other stars? Dr. Camille Lopez will meet these questions with a speech of what we can expect in the next 30 years. It's based on what is practical and reasonable when we consider the

biological, economic, and philosophical concerns that connect with the engineering challenges of space habitation and exploration.

(1) Interested in the development of planet or star system, you can choose \_\_\_\_\_

- ①Black Holes
- ②The Webb Imagery
- ③Hunt for Distant Worlds
- ④Mars and Beyond

- A. ①④
- B. ②④
- C. ①③
- D. ②③

(2) What will you learn from Mars and Beyond? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Prospect of space travel.
- B. Application of art to science.
- C. The origin and future of Mars.
- D. Detailed plan of space habitation.

(3) What is the main purpose of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. To publicize online public lectures.
- B. To compare events of studying science.
- C. To stress the importance of space exploration.
- D. To expand people's knowledge about universe.

2. The term is "space archaeology (考古学)", but the field is much more down to Earth. Space archaeologists use satellite imagery and other remote - sensing techniques to look for ancient sites on our planet. As archaeologist Sarah Parcak explains in her new book, Archaeology from space, these tools have transformed studies of ancient times. "We've gone from mapping a few dozen ancient sites in one summer - long archaeological season to mapping hundreds, if not thousands, of sites in weeks, " she writes.

With Parcak as a guide, the book offers a lively, inspiring trip around the world, back in time and even into the future. Parcak begins with the basics of space archaeology, explaining how, for

example, satellite images can reveal the locations of walls or the foundation of a former building. Even long-buried ruins can leave a mark on the surface, affecting the growth of vegetation (植被) and so resulting in "crop marks". These outlines become apparent from high above and with instruments attuned to certain wavelengths of light.

In example after example, Parcak demonstrates the capabilities of different technologies. Many of the book's stories and tales of fieldwork focus on what Parcak has learned about ancient Egypt. While studies of monuments and tombs have revealed aspects of everyday Egyptian life, satellite data have filled in some bigger picture details. In the first survey of settlement patterns in the ancient Nile Delta, Parcak's team discovered that people largely abandoned the region as a result of environmental change and droughts near the end of Egypt's Old Kingdom some 4,000 years ago. It feels remarkably timely in this era of climate change reading what contributed to the Old Kingdom's fall. Parcak notes that part of archaeology's value lies in learning lessons in resiliency (适应力) from past societies.

(1) What is the book *Archaeology from Space* about? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Searching for antiques in space.
- B. Archaeologists conducting research in space.
- C. Astronauts doing experiments above the Earth.
- D. Using satellite techniques to explore the Earth.

(2) Which of the following can replace the underlined word "attuned" in paragraph 2? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Compared.
- B. Adjusted.
- C. Appealed.
- D. Launched.

(3) Why is the fall of Egypt's Old Kingdom mentioned in the book? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. It can attract readers' attention.
- B. It is the most important discovery.
- C. It will make the book popular in Egypt.
- D. It can serve as a lesson to modern humans.

(4) What is the main idea of the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Traditional techniques of archaeology become outdated.
  - B. Crop marks help archaeologists locate underground ruins.
  - C. Satellites are changing how archaeologists study the past.
  - D. Archaeologists are losing their jobs due to new technologies.
3. Chinese spacecraft finds lunar soil could make oxygen and fuel on the moon.

Lunar soil could be used to make oxygen and other products from chemical reactions that mimic photosynthesis (模拟光合作用), according to an analysis of samples brought back to Earth by the Chang'e 5 spacecraft. Reliable supplies of such substances are necessary for any future lunar base.

It is expensive to send goods into space, so any material that can be found on the moon and that doesn't have to be brought from Earth can save a lot of money.

Yingfang Yao at Nanjing University, China, and his team examined a lunar soil sample to see if it could be used as a catalyst (催化剂) for a system that would transform carbon dioxide and water released by astronauts' bodies into oxygen, hydrogen and other useful by-products that could be used to power a lunar base.

Yao and his team first analysed their sample using techniques to identify catalytically active components of the soil. They found high levels of iron and magnesium-based compounds (化合物) that could be useful in a reaction mimicking the photosynthesis that occurs in green plants.

The researchers then tested the soil as a catalyst in various chemical reactions that would form part of a photosynthesis-like process to produce hydrogen and oxygen from CO<sub>2</sub> and water. They found that the soil's efficiency wasn't as good as catalysts we have on Earth and isn't currently good enough to generate products in sufficient quantities to support human life on the moon, but that slight adjustments to the structure and composition of the lunar soil sample might see significant improvements.

(1) Why is the finding about lunar soil's products important? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. It gives evidence for plants to grow outside Earth.
- B. It provides efficient support for future lunar base.
- C. It makes clear how the moon is mostly made up of.
- D. It tells how photosynthesis happens on the moon.

(2) What's the aim of Chinese scientists' study about lunar soil? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. To test its chemical nature.
- B. To compare it with that from the earth.
- C. To analyze its elements and by - products.
- D. To find useful mines that are rare on the earth.

(3) What is used in the research? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. A green plant.
- B. An iron component.
- C. A lunar soil sample.
- D. Oxygen and hydrogen.

(4) What can we know about the lunar soil from the last paragraph? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. It needs further research.
- B. It can't mimic photosynthesis at present.
- C. It can only be used as soil for plant growing.
- D. Its efficiency is better than catalysts on Earth.

## 二. 短文改错 (共 2 小题)

4. 假定英语课上, 老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。作文中共有 10 处错误, 每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

注意: 增加: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号 (^), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下面画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Millions of students across China watched the live broadcast of the lecture giving by Shenzhou - 13 crew members in last month. During the one - hour class, students learned about the working environment of the ce station. Amazing, they observed experiments related to human body movement as well cell growth in the weightless environment. They were so excited to attend such the wonderful live class in which they learned much about ce than before. After they hear about the negative effects of the ce environment on human body, they expressed their admiration for the astronaut. "They are really great people. They have devoted himself to the ce exploration though

facing high risks. There is no doubt whether their devotion deserves our respect."

5. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧）并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

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China's first manned spaceship lifts off on 15 October, 2003. The spaceship, called Shenzhou V, was carrying China's first astronaut, Yang Liwei. During the 21 - hour space flight, the Shenzhou V circled earth 14 times. While the spaceship was circling the earth, Yang Liwei performed the number of scientific tasks and had a chance to speak to his family. He also flew the flags of China and the United Nations, that symbolized China's wish to explore and use space peacefully. On 16 October, the Shenzhou V landed safely in inner Mongolia. Millions of people all over the world watched the landing on TV. When Yang Liwei climbed out of the spaceship, he smiled but waved to the crowds waiting for him. Although he was happy to be home, he said, "but I thought 21 hours was such a short stay in space."

三. 信息匹配（共 5 小题）

6. Many of us spent our childhoods dreaming of becoming astronauts. However, the hard reality is that only a select few will make it. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Not necessarily.

In fact, some of the space jobs are not only for astronauts and they all sound just as cool. One of the most interesting space jobs that you may have never heard of is "chief sniffer (嗅探员)". NASA has already hired a chief sniffer named George Aldrich, whose job is to smell materials before they are used in spacecrafts.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ A spacecraft is of limited size and relatively high temperature, which makes smells stronger inside of it. "Once a spacecraft is launched, astronauts have no way of escaping unpleasant smells," Aldrich told The Telegraph. More importantly, smelling objects can help identify dangerous chemicals that could threaten astronauts' health.

Another job, the "space tour guide", may seem a little ahead of its time - after all, what's the point of hiring a tour guide when there aren't any tourists there? But now, many private companies

are starting to provide space trips, and wealthy space enthusiasts such as Justin Bieber and Sarah Brightman have already signed up for tours. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Being a space tour guide requires rich knowledge of astronomy, astrophysics, geography and history to help passengers get the most out of their journey. (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Astronauts often spend weeks or even months in a small capsule with the same group of people, which is why a "space psychologist" is also needed to help astronauts overcome mental challenges, like feeling bored and lonely.

Rohit Talwar, chief executive of US company Fast Future Research, said, " (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Things we've seen in the past in movies are now becoming real career opportunities. "

- A. But does that mean you'll never get the chance to work in space?
- B. Modern astronauts feel less helpless when working as a group.
- C. It is impossible that normal people will be able to be a space travel.
- D. It may not be long before space becomes a top travel destination.
- E. Tour guides also need to be good storytellers to help space travel.
- F. We're crossing the boundaries between science fiction and reality.
- G. Using your nose at work sounds a little strange, but the job is very important.

7.

The man who could see the future

The ability to predict the future is a rare talent. American author Isaac Asimov (1920 - 1992), one of the great science fiction writers of his age, had such a talent. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Now that we're here, let's see what he got right.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ Asimov thought computers would cause a revolution comparable to the industrial revolution of the 19th century. Specifically, he said that "mobile computerized objects" would be an important part of everyday life. Here, he clearly predicted our world of smartphones, tablets and other devices. He also had a great deal to say about space exploration. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

How did Asimov develop his special sense of future developments? (4) \_\_\_\_\_ He read the newspapers and magazines sold in his parents' candy store. His scientific interest gained sharper focus at Columbia University in New York. Asimov went to study chemistry, but became bored with pure laboratory science. Instead, he thought hard about the social implications (作用) of

science.He wanted to communicate his ideas to the public.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_Asimov had his finger on the pulse (脉搏) of both scientific and social change.He had a clear vision of what was coming around the corner for humanity in his works like the Galactic Empire series (《银河帝国系列》). "His predictions are absolutely fascinating, " Calum Chase, an English writer, told BBC News. "He was a genius."

A.As a smart boy, Asimov taught himself to read at the age of five.

B.Space exploration really can make our life more convenient and comfortable.

C.Back in 1983, he was asked to predict what the world would look like in 2019.

D.On the role that computing would play in the future, he was amazingly accurate.

E.Asimov has developed a great interest in computer programming since childhood.

F.As an author, his books would feature the theme of social change caused by technology.

G.The International Space Station proves his prediction that we would not simply visit space but seek to stay there.

8. The Cassini - Huygens space probe (探测器), which reached Saturn (土星) last week has sent back amazing photographs of the planet's famous rings viewed in ultraviolet light. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ The different colors show exactly what the rings are.The red means the ring contains tiny pieces of rock and the blue and green is likely to be a mixture of water and frozen gases. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ That's why it is so light and it could float on water - if a big enough ocean could be found!

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ It aims to explore the planet and its rings and moons.It was launched in 1997 and its mission was to explore the "gas giant" planet, which is the furthest planet to be seen from the Earth without a telescope.

Scientists say the spacecraft's four - year tour of Saturn may tell them how the rings are formed.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

The probe has sent back pictures of some of Saturn's moons, including Phoebe and Titan.Phoebe has a strange shape. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Saturn's biggest moon, Titan, is believed to be the only body in the solar system other than the Earth with liquid on the surface.The images of Phoebe and Titan look strangely like photos of the Earth and our own moon, taken decades ago by the earliest space missions.



- A.Saturn itself is made of gases.
- B.The pictures are hard to take in ce.
- C.The probe is an international ce project.
- D.They will discover more secrets about the cecraft.
- E.The pictures show them in shades of blue, green and red.
- F.It will also study the plant's atmosphere and magnetic field.
- G.Unlike other planets and their moons, it is not perfectly round.

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10. Chinese taikonauts, Zhai Zhigang, Wang Yaping, and Ye Guangfu, conducted the science

lecture 400 kilometers above Earth. They interacted with students from five classrooms across China and showed viewers (1) \_\_\_\_\_ they live and work inside the ce station. When (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (reply) to a Hong Kong student's question about water, Wang explained that the water they drink (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (recycle), noting that there is no difference in taste (4) \_\_\_\_\_ regular water and recycled water and every drop of water is made full use of there. In an experiment, she created a water film using a metal ring and a bag (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (fill) with water. Then she placed on the water film a paper flower bud (花蕾) prepared by her daughter and her before the journey. The bud turned around (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (magical) on the film and "blossomed."

Zhai (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) the "penguin jumpsuit" Ye was wearing during the class. The suit has multiple flexible bands inside to help the astronauts maintain their muscle (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (strong).

Ye demonstrated experiments related to cell growth in the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (weight) environment in ce. They compared (10) \_\_\_\_\_ growth and shape of cells in artificial gravity and zero - gravity to study their changing rules and mechanisms.

#### 四. 词汇应用 (共 1 小题)

11. Shenzhou XIII crew members became the first Chinese (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) the nation's most important festival, the Chinese Lunar New year, in outer ce. Onboard China's ce station core module, taikonauts Zhai Zhigang, Wang Yaping and Ye Guangfu extended (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (they) Spring Festival greetings in a video on New Year's eve. They wished the motherland and all Chinese people prosperity. While (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (display) a pair of couplets, Commander Zhai, a Chinese calligraphy enthusiast, said, "I wish all of you good (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (healthy) and good luck in everything you do." Dressed (5) \_\_\_\_\_ festive costumes, Wang held a balloon with Chinese character "Fu", meaning good luck. Ye also held (6) \_\_\_\_\_ sticker with the Chinese character "Fu". In addition, the taikonauts decorated the orbiting core module with red (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (lantern), Chinese knots and paper - cut crafts.

On Oct. 16, 2021, the Shenzhou XIII mission sent the three taikonauts into the ce station, a six - month stay, the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (long) ever duration in the country's

manned space program. Multiple tasks (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) by them over the past five months, including performing two spacewalks and a live science lecture.

There is a general belief (10) \_\_\_\_\_ more Chinese people will enjoy the Spring Festival in space in the future.

#### 五. 语法填空 (共 4 小题)

12. 阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

##### Space Station Rice Tests Show Promise

Chinese astronauts have successfully grown rice seedlings (幼苗) onboard the Tiangong space station.

There have been other rice (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (experiment) in space. But the one being conducted on Tiangong is the first of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (it) kind that aims to produce the complete life cycle of the plant, which begins with a seed and ends with (3) \_\_\_\_\_ mature plant producing new seeds.

China launched the Wentian space laboratory into orbit on July 24. The space lab, which weighs 23 metric tons and is 17.9 meters tall, is the country's (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (large) spacecraft to date. Onboard (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) eight experimental payloads, including the one for the rice experiment.

"We want to investigate how microgravity affects the plant flowering time on the molecular (分子的) level (6) \_\_\_\_\_ whether it is possible to use the microgravity environment (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (control) the related process," said Zheng Huiqiong, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Flowering is a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (vital) important stage for plant reproductive development.

"If we want to land on and explore Mars, food (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) from Earth is not enough for the astronauts' long journey and mission in space. We have to find a sustainable food source (10) \_\_\_\_\_ long-term space explorations," Zheng said.

13. The Shenzhou - 13 return capsule, carrying the three Chinese astronauts, Zhai

Zhigang, Wang Yaping and Ye Guangfu, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) landed back on Earth on Saturday morning after a record breaking six-month mission in space. China declared the Shenzhou - 13 mission (2) \_\_\_\_\_ complete success after the medical team waiting on site (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (confirm) that all three astronauts were in good health.

Zhai, the commander of the mission, was the first (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out of the capsule, waving his hand to the cheering crowd on site with a big smile. He said he felt very good. He (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) by Wang, the first female Chinese astronaut who had entered China's space station. "I want to tell my daughter, mom returned after reaching for the stars," she said. Ye exited last (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the capsule. "My first flight to space lasted six months, which was a challenge to me. My space dream came true," he said.

During the six-month journey in the space station, the crew confirmed key technologies for the construction of the space station, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (involve) in-orbit transposition of spacecraft and robotic arm operation of heavy loads. Besides (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (science) missions, the crew also gave two live science (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (lecture) from the space station, during (10) \_\_\_\_\_ they conducted various experiments and answered questions from students watching the class on Earth.

14. Samantha Cristoforetti, the first Italian female astronaut in space, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (post) a group of photos and several Chinese sentences on her account during her mission at the International Space Station.

Attached to the photos (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) several lines from Preface to Poems Composed at the Orchid Pavilion, an ancient Chinese calligraphy masterpiece (3) \_\_\_\_\_ famous Chinese calligrapher Wang Xizhi from the Eastern Jin Dynasty.

Cristoforetti even gave (4) \_\_\_\_\_ accurate translation of the lines, saying, "Looking up, I see the vastness of the universe. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (bow) my head, I look at the multitude of the world. The gaze flies, the heart expands, the joy of the senses can reach its peak, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ this is true happiness indeed."

"Her quotation (引语) of the lines shows that she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (careful) observed the universe with the vision of Chinese civilization while observing China from space. Such a quotation is very special, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ shows her ambition and a sense of pride," said Professor Wang Hui from Tsinghua University.

Her quotation also sparked a heated (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) among foreign Internet users on social media. Some netizens said that with her Chinese language capacity, Cristoforetti also has the ability (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at the Chinese space station, while others hope that there will be less conflict and more cooperation in the world.

15. Since the beginning of time, exploring the Universe has been a dream of humankind. Human

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (curious) has fuelled interest in exploring and discovering new worlds, pushing the boundaries of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ known, and expanding scientific and technical knowledge.

States and ce agencies (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on ce exploration since the first ce launch. The first ce launch led to the first human ce flight, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ led to the first moonwalk. Nowadays focus has shifted to joint human and robotic missions, near - Earth asteroids (小行星), Mars and destinations beyond our own solar system.

ce exploration and the innovation (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (involve) in it are essential drivers for opening up new areas in ce science and technology. That produces new partnerships (6) \_\_\_\_\_ develops capabilities that create new opportunities for (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (address) global challenges. ce exploration also motivates young people (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (pursue) education and careers in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (the STEM disciplines) .

Though the precise nature of future benefits from ce exploration is not easily predefined (预先确定), current trends suggest that significant advantage may (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) in areas such as new materials, health and medicine, transportation and computer technology. As the benefits of ce exploration and innovation become (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (well) known, increasingly more countries and non - governmental entities are interested in engaging in exploration and innovation.

## 答案与试题解析

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**【考点】**宇宙探索；应用文。

**【正确答案】**CAA

**【分析】**本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四个网上讲座的情况。

(1) 细节理解题。根据第一节 Black Holes 部分中 These black holes help determine how galaxies will develop over time. (这些黑洞有助于确定星系如何随着时间的推移而发展) 以及第三节 Hunt for Distant Worlds 部分中 The discovery of such systems has provided interesting insights, challenging our views about how planet systems form and develop. (这些系统的发现提供了有趣的见解, 挑战了我们关于行星系统如何形成和发展的观点) 可知, 对行星或恒星系统的发展感兴趣, 可以选择 Black Holes 和 Hunt for Distant Worlds。故选

C。

(2) 细节理解题。根据最后一节 Mars and Beyond 中 Description: Will we ever reach Mars? And what will it take to travel to other stars? Dr.Camille Lopez will meet these questions with a speech of what we can expect in the next 30 years. (我们会到达火星吗? 去其他星球旅行需要什么? 卡米尔·洛佩斯博士将在演讲中回答这些问题, 讲述我们对未来 30 年的期望) 可知, 可以从 Mars and Beyond 了解到太空旅行的前景。故选 A。

(3) 推理判断题。根据文章第一段 Every event here features a noted scientist who discusses a different cosmic topic.They will be presented with a livestream to our Science World official website and questions can be asked in the website chat. (这里的每个活动都有一位著名的科学家来讨论不同的宇宙主题。他们将在我们的科学世界官方网站上进行直播, 并可以在网站聊天中提出问题) 及结合全文可知, 文章主要介绍了四个网上讲座的情况。由此可推知, 文章的主要目的是宣传网上公开讲座。故选 A。

【点评】阅读理解题测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力, 要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系, 对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断; 或根据作者所阐述的观点理论, 对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释。考生首先要仔细阅读短文, 完整了解信息, 准确把握作者观点。

2. The term is "ce archaeology (考古学)", but the field is much more down to Earth.ce archaeologists use satellite imagery and other remote - sensing techniques to look for ancient sites on our planet.As archaeologist Sarah Parcak explains in her new book, Archaeology from ce, these tools have transformed studies of ancient times. "We've gone from mapping a few dozen ancient sites in one summer - long archaeological season to mapping hundreds, if not thousands, of sites in weeks, " she writes.

With Parcak as a guide, the book offers a lively, inspiring trip around the world, back in time and even into the future.Parcak begins with the basics of ce archaeology, explaining how, for example, satellite images can reveal the locations of walls or the foundation of a former building.Even long - buried ruins can leave a mark on the surface, affecting the growth of vegetation (植被) and so resulting in "crop marks".These outlines become apparent from high above and with instruments attuned to certain wavelengths of light.

In example after example, Parcak demonstrates the capabilities of different technologies.Many of the book's stories and tales of fieldwork focus on what Parcak have learned about ancient



Egypt. While studies of monuments and tombs have revealed aspects of everyday Egyptian life, satellite data have filled in some bigger picture details. In the first survey of settlement patterns in the ancient Nile Delta, Parcak's team discovered that people largely abandoned the region as a result of environmental change and droughts near the end of Egypt's Old Kingdom some 4,000 years ago. It feels remarkably timely in this era of climate change reading what contributed to the Old Kingdom's fall. Parcak notes that part of archaeology's value lies in learning lessons in resiliency (适应力) from past societies.

(1) What is the book *Archaeology from Space* about?   D  

- A. Searching for antiques in space.
- B. Archaeologists conducting research in space.
- C. Astronauts doing experiments above the Earth.
- D. Using satellite techniques to explore the Earth.

(2) Which of the following can replace the underlined word "attuned" in paragraph 2?   B  

- A. Compared.
- B. Adjusted.
- C. Appealed.
- D. Launched.

(3) Why is the fall of Egypt's Old Kingdom mentioned in the book?   D  

- A. It can attract readers' attention.
- B. It is the most important discovery.
- C. It will make the book popular in Egypt.
- D. It can serve as a lesson to modern humans.

(4) What is the main idea of the text?   C  

- A. Traditional techniques of archaeology become outdated.
- B. Crop marks help archaeologists locate underground ruins.
- C. Satellites are changing how archaeologists study the past.
- D. Archaeologists are losing their jobs due to new technologies.

【考点】宇宙探索；说明文。

【正确答案】DBDC

【分析】这篇短文主要介绍了"太空考古学"的概念和应用。太空考古学家利用卫星图像和其他遥感技术在地球上寻找古代遗址。这些工具已经改变了对古代时期的研究。作者 Sarah Parcak 在她的新书《太空考古学》中解释说："我们从一个夏季的考古季节中绘制几十个古代遗址的地图，转变为在几周内绘制数百甚至数千个遗址的地图。"书中通过 Parcak 的引导，带领读者环游世界，回到过去甚至进入未来。Parcak 从太空考古学的基础开始解释，例如解释了卫星图像如何揭示墙壁的位置或者以前建筑物的基础。即使是长时间埋藏的废墟也会在地表上留下痕迹，影响植被的生长，从而形成"农作物痕迹"。这些轮廓从高空变得明显，并且通过调整到特定波长的光的仪器来观测。通过一个个例子，Parcak 展示了不同技术的能力。书中的许多故事和实地考古的重点都集中在 Parcak 对古埃及的研究上。虽然对纪念碑和陵墓的研究揭示了古埃及日常生活的方面，但卫星数据填补了一些更大的细节。在对古代尼罗河三角洲的定居模式进行的第一次调查中，Parcak 的团队发现，大约在约 4000 年前的古埃及旧王国末期，由于环境变化和干旱，人们大部分地区都被遗弃了。在气候变化时代阅读导致旧王国衰落的原因感到非常及时。Parcak 指出，考古学的价值部分在于从过去的社会中学习适应能力的教训。

(1) 细节理解题。根据第一段 *ce archaeologists use satellite imagery and other remote - sensing techniques to look for ancient sites on our planet.As archaeologist Sarah Parcak explains in her new book.Archaeology from ce, these tools have transformed studies of ancient times.* (太空考古学家使用卫星图像和其他遥感技术来寻找我们星球上的古代遗址。正如考古学家莎拉·帕尔卡克在她的新书中解释的那样。来自太空的考古学，这些工具改变了对古代的研究。)可知，太空考古学家使用卫星图像和其他遥感技术来寻找我们星球的。  
A.Searching for antiques in ce.在太空中寻找古董； B.Archaeologists conducting research in ce.考古学家在太空中进行研究； C.Astronauts doing experiments above the Earth.宇航员在地球上空做实验； D.Using satellite techniques to explore the Earth.利用卫星技术探索地球。故选 D 项。

(2) 词句猜测题。根据本句中 *instruments* (仪器) 和 *certain wavelengths of light* (某些波长的光) 可推断，该项技术使用能够适合特定波长的反射光的原理对地下遗址进行探测，所以猜测 *attune* 表"调整"的意思。A.Compared.比较； B.Adjusted.调整； C.Appealed.呼吁； D.Launched.启动。故选 B 项。

(3) 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中 *It feels remarkably timely in this era of climate change reading what contributed to the Old Kingdom's fall.Parcak notes that part of archaeology's*

value lies in learning lessons in resiliency from past societies. (在这个气候变化的时代, 阅读古王国衰落的原因是非常及时的。帕尔卡指出, 考古学的部分价值在于从过去的社会中学习适应力的课程。) 可知, 我们人类可以从过去社会中学习适应力的课程。故选 D 项。

(4) 主旨大意题。由第一段 The term is "ce archaeology (考古学)", but the field is much more down to Earth.ce archaeologists use satellite imagery and other remote - sensing techniques to look for ancient sites on our planet.As archaeologist Sarah Parcak explains in her new book, Archaeology from ce, these tools have transformed studies of ancient times. (这个术语是"太空考古学", 但这个领域更接近地球。太空考古学家使用卫星图像和其他遥感技术来寻找我们星球上的古代遗址。正如考古学家莎拉·帕尔卡克在她的新书《来自太空的考古学》中解释的那样, 这些工具改变了对古代的研究) 以及后文可知, 本文通过介绍 Archaeology from ce 一书及其描述的卫星成像和遥感等新技术在考古上的应用, 说明卫星技术正在改变考古学家研究过去的方式。故选 C 项。

【点评】做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍, 做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析, 结合选项选出正确答案。

### 3. Chinese cecraft finds lunar soil could make oxygen and fuel on the moon.

Lunar soil could be used to make oxygen and other products from chemical reactions that mimic photosynthesis (模拟光合作用), according to an analysis of samples brought back to Earth by the Chang'e 5 cecraft.Reliable supplies of such substances are necessary for any future lunar base.

It is expensive to send goods into ce, so any material that can be found on the moon and that doesn't have to be brought from Earth can save a lot of money.

Yingfang Yao at Nanjing University, China, and his team examined a lunar soil sample to see if it could be used as a catalyst (催化剂) for a system that would transform carbon dioxide and water released by astronauts' bodies into oxygen, hydrogen and other useful by - products that could be used to power a lunar base.

Yao and his team first analysed their sample using techniques to identify catalytically active components of the soil.They found high levels of iron and magnesium - based compounds (复合物) that could be useful in a reaction mimicking the photosynthesis that occurs in green plants.

The researchers then tested the soil as a catalyst in various chemical reactions that would form part of a photosynthesis - like process to produce hydrogen and oxygen from CO<sub>2</sub> and water.They

found that the soil's efficiency wasn't as good as catalysts we have on Earth and isn't currently good enough to generate products in sufficient quantities to support human life on the moon, but that slight adjustments to the structure and composition of the lunar soil sample might see significant improvements.

(1) Why is the finding about lunar soil's products important?   B  

- A. It gives evidence for plants to grow outside Earth.
- B. It provides efficient support for future lunar base.
- C. It makes clear how the moon is mostly made up of.
- D. It tells how photosynthesis happens on the moon.

(2) What's the aim of Chinese scientists' study about lunar soil?   A  

- A. To test its chemical nature.
- B. To compare it with that from the earth.
- C. To analyze its elements and by - products.
- D. To find useful mines that are rare on the earth.

(3) What is used in the research?   C  

- A. A green plant.
- B. An iron component.
- C. A lunar soil sample.
- D. Oxygen and hydrogen.

(4) What can we know about the lunar soil from the last paragraph?   A  

- A. It needs further research.
- B. It can't mimic photosynthesis at present.
- C. It can only be used as soil for plant growing.
- D. Its efficiency is better than catalysts on Earth.

【考点】宇宙探索；新闻报道。

【正确答案】BACA

【分析】本文是一篇新闻报道，报道了中国的科学家对嫦娥5号宇宙飞船从月球带回来的土壤的研究。

(1) 细节理解题。根据第二段 Reliable supplies of such substances are necessary for any

future lunar base. (这些物质的可靠供应对于未来的月球基地来说是必要的。)可知, 这些研究对于未来月球基地提供有效支持。故选 B。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第四段 Yingfang Yao at Nanjing University, China, and his team examined a lunar soil sample to see if it could be used as a catalyst (催化剂) for a system that would transform carbon dioxide and water released by astronauts' bodies into oxygen, hydrogen and other useful by - products that could be used to power a lunar base. (中国南京大学的姚莹芳和他的团队研究了月球土壤样本, 看看它是否可以用作一个系统的催化剂, 该系统将宇航员身体释放的二氧化碳和水转化为氧气、氢气和其他有用的副产品, 可用于为月球基地提供动力。)可知, 研究月球土壤的目的是检测它的化学性质。故选 A。

(3) 细节理解题。根据第四段 Yingfang Yao at Nanjing University, China, and his team examined a lunar soil sample to see if it could be used as a catalyst (催化剂) for a system that would transform carbon dioxide and water released by astronauts' bodies into oxygen, hydrogen and other useful by - products that could be used to power a lunar base. (中国南京大学的姚莹芳和他的团队研究了月球土壤样本, 看看它是否可以用作一个系统的催化剂, 该系统将宇航员身体释放的二氧化碳和水转化为氧气、氢气和其他有用的副产品, 可用于为月球基地提供动力。)可知研究中使用了月球土壤样本。故选 C。

(4) 推理判断题。根据最后一段 They found that the soil's efficiency wasn't as good as catalysts we have on Earth and isn't currently good enough to generate products in sufficient quantities to support human life on the moon, but that slight adjustments to the structure and composition of the lunar soil sample might see significant improvements. (他们发现, 月球土壤的效率不如地球上的催化剂那么好, 目前也不足以产生足够数量的产品来支持人类在月球上的生活, 但对月球土壤样本的结构和成分进行轻微调整可能会有显著改善。)可推断, 需要做进一步的研究。故选 A。

**【点评】** 阅读理解题测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力, 要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系, 对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断; 或根据作者所阐述的观点理论, 对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释。考生首先要仔细阅读短文, 完整了解信息, 准确把握作者观点。

## 二. 短文改错 (共 2 小题)

4. 假定英语课上, 老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。作文中

共有 10 处错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

注意：增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号 (^)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改：在错的词下面画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Millions of students across China watched the live broadcast of the lecture giving by Shenzhou - 13 crew members in last month. During the one - hour class, students learned about the working environment of the ce station. Amazing, they observed experiments related to human body movement as well cell growth in the weightless environment. They were so excited to attend such the wonderful live class in which they learned much about ce than before. After they hear about the negative effects of the ce environment on human body, they expressed their admiration for the astronaut. "They are really great people. They have devoted himself to the ce exploration though facing high risks. There is no doubt whether their devotion deserves our respect."

【考点】宇宙探索；网络直播；航空航天；体育；环境保护。

【正确答案】1.giving 改为 given； 2.去掉 last 前 in； 3.Amazing 改为 Amazingly； 4.well 后加 as； 5.the 改为 a； 6.much 改为 more； 7.hear 改为 heard； 8.astronaut 改为 astronauts； 9.himself 改为 themselves； 10.whether 改为 that

【分析】本文主要介绍中国各地数百万学生观看了神舟十三号机组人员的直播讲座。令人惊讶的是，他们观察到在失重环境中有关人体运动和细胞生长的实验，他们也很兴奋能参加如此精彩的现场课堂，在课堂上他们学到了比以前更多的关于太空的知识。

Millions of students across China watched the live broadcast of the lecture giving by Shenzhou - 13 crew members ~~in~~ last month. During the one - hour class, students learned about the working environment of the ce station. Amazing, they observed experiments related to human body movement as well <sup>^</sup> cell growth in the weightless environment. They were so excited to attend such the wonderful live class in which they learned much about ce than before. After they hear about the negative effects of the ce environment on human body, they expressed their admiration for the astronaut. "They are really great people. They have devoted himself to the ce exploration though facing high risks. There is no doubt whether their devotion deserves our respect."

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