



根据第四段中的 it asks whether humans can create a sustainable city that allows people to live in harmony with nature 可知,“The Line”的本质是一个环保型城市项目。

4. B 必刷考法 ⊙间接理解

根据最后一段“Freed from repetitive drafting work, architects in the age of AI must think more deeply about humanity, the community, and sustainability. The great designs of the future will emerge where technology meets philosophy, not where one replaces the other.”可知,人工智能时代的建筑师应更深入地思考人类、社区和可持续性,即赋予设计灵魂和意义,融入哲学思考与人文关怀。

巅峰计划 第2组

刷

难关

► Passage 65 ◀

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了韩国蔚山科学技术院(UNIST)的研究团队开发出一种利用雨滴下落的能量发电的装置,并详细阐述了其工作原理、实际应用及未来潜力。

1. B 必刷考法 ⊙间接理解

根据第二段中的“To capture energy, the researchers turned to the carbon fiber reinforced polymer, known as CFRP, which can both stand the natural elements and move electricity.”可知,研究人员选择碳纤维增强聚合物来捕获能量,是因为它既能抵御自然环境的影响,又能导电,即耐用且具有导电性。

2. A 必刷考法 ⊙段落大意

根据第三段内容可知,穿过大气的雨滴带有正电荷,而装置表面被设计为带有负电荷,雨滴撞击装置时会发生电荷转移;雨滴撞击后迅速扩散滚开,这一快速运动驱动电流通过碳纤维,从而将雨滴下落的机械能转化为电能。由此可知,本段主要介绍的是该装置的工作原理。

3. B 必刷考法 ⊙细节推理

根据第四段中的“When testing it on real-world rooftops, they discovered the S-FRP-DEG could act as a sensor to automatically... needing any external electricity or batteries.”可知,S-FRP-DEG可以作为传感器,自动区分毛毛雨和暴雨;当暴雨来袭时,这些信号可以用来自动启动排水泵,而不需要任何外部电力或电池。因此,该装置可以作为一个自供能的雨水传感器。

易错警示 本题易错选 C 项。需注意原文逻辑为:装置发出信号→信号被用来自动启动排水泵。装置扮演的是“传感器”的角色,负责触发排水系统,而非排水系统本身。

4. A 必刷考法 ⊙直接理解

根据最后一段中的“Park suggests that this technology could



one day be integrated into mobility systems. Imagine a car or a plane that harvests energy from the rain it passes through.”可知,朴永彬(音译)建议将这项技术整合到移动系统中,比如应用在汽车、飞机等交通工具上,让其收集雨水的能量。

► Passage 66 ◀

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了英国普利茅斯大学的科学家开展的一项研究,该研究发现纳米塑料颗粒能突破植物根部的凯氏带,进入可食用部分。

1. B 必刷考法 ⊙ 直接理解

根据第二段中的“Plants have a layer within their roots called the Casparian strip, which should act as a form of filter against particles, many of which can be harmful.”可知,凯氏带是植物根部的一层结构,起到过滤器的作用,能够抵御许多有害的颗粒。由此可知,凯氏带的作用是充当抵御有害颗粒的屏障。

2. A 必刷考法 ⊙ 间接理解

根据第三段中的“‘There are some limitations to the study, as it didn’t use a real-world farming setup. The amount of plastics in the liquid is higher than that in soil’”可知,该研究存在局限性,其一是没有采用真实的农业环境,所使用的液体中的塑料含量高于土壤中的塑料含量,即研究中使用的塑料量不符合现实情况。

3. D 必刷考法 ⊙ 推断观点态度

根据最后一段中的 This study provides clear evidence that particles in the environment can build up not only in seafood but also in vegetables 以及“Moreover, this work contributes to our understanding of the build-up and potentially harmful effects of microparticles and nanoparticles on human health.”可知,理查德·汤普森认为这项研究提供了明确的证据,有助于人们理解微塑料颗粒和纳米塑料颗粒的积累及其对人类健康的潜在危害。由此可推断,他对这项研究持支持态度。

4. C 必刷考法 ⊙ 标题判断

通读全文可知,本文围绕“纳米塑料颗粒如何进入植物可食用部分”这一研究发现展开,介绍了实验过程、凯氏带的屏障作用被突破、研究的局限性以及这一研究的意义。C项(塑料颗粒如何进入我们的食物链)准确概括了文章的核心内容。

► Passage 67 ◀

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了针对城市热岛效应,植物学家提出的“宫胁法”迷你森林解决方案,包括该方法的原理、夏尔马先生对其的优化应用,以及其与19世纪城市绿化方式的差异。

1. C 必刷考法 ⊙ 信息归纳

根据第二段中的“Using a wide mix of species, not all of them trees, is important.”以及第三段中的“Gardeners gather seeds and plant them at random, rather than in rows. The seedlings



have to fight for sunlight, so only the fastest-growing survive.”可知,“宫胁法”通过随机种植多种本地物种,让幼苗竞争阳光,即高密度竞争性种植,以此促进森林快速生长。

2. A 必刷题法 ⊙ 细节推理

根据第四段中的“Mr. Sharma... has brought his experience in building cars to tree planting, who is particularly hot on time and motion. He has measured how long, on average, it takes to plant each sort of seed or seedling and used that information to schedule their sowing.”可知,夏尔马先生尤其擅长时间规划,通过测算平均种植时间来安排播种时间,其方法强调工业化般的效率。

3. B 必刷题法 ⊙ 细节推理

根据最后一段中的“In those days the prevailing attitude toward nature was to try to tame it... Now, greenery and environmentalism are the fashion, and the wild-like Miyawaki approach reflects this perfectly.”可知,19 世纪的城市绿化是“驯服自然”,如今则是“顺应自然”,即与自然的协作取代了对它的控制。

4. D 必刷题法 ⊙ 猜测短语

根据最后一段中的“The purpose is the same as before—to introduce rus in urbe.”以及前文提到的 19 世纪运动为正在工业化的西方带来城市公园及其健康益处可知,现在夏尔马等人这样做的目的和以前一样,都是将自然引入城市,因此 rus in urbe 意为“将自然引入城市”。

► Passage 68 ◀

【语篇导读】本文是一篇议论文。文章探讨了完美主义的脆弱基础及其对自我价值感的负面影响,区分了两种类型的完美主义,并揭示了完美主义者难以自爱的困境,最后建议实践健康的完美主义。

1. A 必刷题法 ⊙ 间接理解

根据第一段中的“Perfectionism provides meaning, yet unknown to the perfectionist, it's often built on a foundation of sand.”可知,作者认为完美主义建立在不可靠的基础上。

2. B 必刷题法 ⊙ 细节推理

根据第三段中的“Another version of perfectionism, the much more common one, imagines perfection to be extreme. So, for example, one may wish to become the best parent, the best in their profession, and have enough time left over to enjoy hobbies and a social life, all at the same time.”可知,更常见的完美主义是“追求极致”和“同时在多领域做到最好”。B 项(要求事事做到最好的经理)体现了这一特征。

3. C 必刷题法 ⊙ 间接理解

根据第四段中的“Moreover, I ask: Will others' praise finally make you like yourself? The answer, surprisingly, is often no. No, because effort feels one-sided. No, because they don't love



their contributions for their own sake. And no, because they still don't feel appreciated or respected.”可知,完美主义者即使得到外界赞美也仍然感到不满足。

4. A 必刷考法 ⊙ 间接理解

根据最后一段中的“*But this life likely includes the pursuit of perfection for its own sake and at one's own pace. This version of perfection is based on a very strong feeling of enthusiasm and a clear sense of importance.*”可知,要合理健康地追求完美,人们应该出于热情去行动。

刷速度

► Passage 69 ◀

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了习惯化的概念及其对人们感受愉快和不愉快经历的影响。

1. A 必刷考法 ⊙ 推断写作手法

根据第一段中的“*Imagine dining at your favorite restaurant, seated at the best table—next to a window with great views. It is nice and quiet, but the joy experienced during the first hour fades over time. The reason? Habituation.*”可知,作者通过描述在最喜欢的餐厅用餐的场景来引入“习惯化”概念,即通过给出生动的例子来引入。

2. D 必刷考法 ⊙ 直接理解

根据第二段中的“*The data revealed that joy peaked within 43 hours. At the end of the second day was when they were happiest.*”可知,塔利的调查显示了快乐的巅峰时间。

3. A 必刷考法 ⊙ 细节推理

根据第三段中的“*This evidence suggests that you might benefit most from several small trips spread through the year, rather than one long escape. That way, you will experience the pleasure more often.*”可知,作者可能赞同进行不同的周末旅行,以更频繁地体验快乐。

4. B 必刷考法 ⊙ 推断目的意图

通读全文,作者通过多个例子介绍“习惯化”这一概念,并阐述它对愉快和不愉快经历的影响,因此文章的主要目的是介绍习惯化的概念及其影响。

► Passage 70 ◀

【语篇导读】本文是一篇议论文。文章围绕人们面对失败时的常见反应展开,介绍了“汉隆剃刀”这一思维模型,阐述了该模型在日常生活中的作用,并指出在面对他人导致的问题时应如何处理。

1. C 必刷考法 ⊙ 间接理解

根据第一段中的“*If you ever feel that the world is against you, you are not alone. We all have a tendency to assume that when anything goes wrong, the fault lies within some great intrigues against us.*”以及第四段中的“*We all lead complex lives where things are constantly going wrong. When this occurs, a common*



response is to blame the nearest person and assume they have bad intentions.”可知,人们通常对失败的反应是指责别人。

2. C 必刷考法 ②间接理解

根据第二段中的“*This is where Hanlon’s razor comes in—a useful mental model that tells us not to think someone is doing something bad on purpose when their actions can be fully explained by ignorance.*”可知,“汉隆剃刀”是一个有用的思维模型:它告诉我们,如果他人的行为完全可以由无知来解释,就不要认为他人是在故意做坏事。由此可知,“汉隆剃刀”理论指的是避免将无知视为故意的伤害。

3. A 必刷考法 ②猜测词义

根据画线词上文的“*When this occurs, a common response is to blame the nearest person and assume they have bad intentions. However, when someone messes up something around us, we forget how many times we, too, have done the same.*”可知,当有人把事情搞砸了,我们忘记了自己有多少次也犯了同样的错误,而认为犯错者是极大烦恼的根源。由此可知,画线词 *perpetrator* 意为“错误制造者”。

4. B 必刷考法 ②推断行文走向

根据最后一段中的“*Often, the best way to react to other people causing us problems is to seek to educate them, not to dismiss them. In this way, we can avoid repetitions of the same situation.*”可知,文章接下来可能会讨论如何有效地指导他人。

► Passage 71 ◀

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。中国将无人机技术和生物技术融入农业,在花卉等产业中实现技术创新与文化遗产的结合,不仅提升了自身产业水平,还将技术和文化影响力扩展到国外,通过“科技小院”等模式助力全球农业发展。

1. C 必刷考法 ②间接理解

根据第二段中的“*For decades, China’s flower industry faced a problem. Despite being the world’s largest rose grower, it relied on foreign breeds for 85% of commercial varieties, paying royalties of up to 12% per plant.*”可知,中国花卉产业不能独立生产多样化的品种。

2. A 必刷考法 ②细节推理

根据第四段“*The Global South is noticing. In Brazil, banana farmers who once used tractors for spraying now fly Chinese-made drones. ‘It’s faster and more precise,’ says grower Rubens de Castro, ‘but it also changes how we think about the land.’*”可知,巴西农民使用中国无人机的例子说明中国(技术)的影响力已经扩展到国外。

3. C 必刷考法 ②间接理解

根据第五段中的“*Now globally, its ‘1+1+1’ training model—one year in China, one year of practice at home, one year of advanced study back in China—has trained agricultural scientists from 11 African and Latin American countries.*”可知,“科技小

院”模式在中国及农业专家的本国对他们进行培训。

4. C 必刷考法 ⊙标题判断

通读全文可知,文章主要讲述了中国在农业领域的发展,如花卉产业创新、将农业技术推广到国外以及“科技小院”模式等,同时将技术与文化结合,传播了文化,所以 C 项(播种技术,传播文化)最适合作本文标题。

► Passage 72 ◀

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了一种以食用油为原料制成的黏性昆虫胶,它作为物理杀虫剂,是化学杀虫剂的绿色替代品。

1. B 必刷考法 ⊙间接理解

根据第二段中的“A key advantage of physical pesticides over chemical pesticides is that pests are highly unlikely to evolve resistance, which would require them to develop much larger and stronger bodies.”可知,物理杀虫剂相较于化学杀虫剂的核心优势是害虫很难对其产生抗药性。

2. C 必刷考法 ⊙段落大意

第三段首先说明害虫危害严重、化学杀虫剂使用量增加的现状,随后指出化学杀虫剂对自然、野生动物及人类造成了严重危害,导致诸多杀虫剂被禁用,同时提及现有替代方案,为本文介绍的新型黏性杀虫剂做铺垫并形成对比。由此可知,该段主要介绍了这项研究的背景。

3. B 必刷考法 ⊙间接理解

根据第五段中的“The sticky drops will biodegrade, but the team is investigating how long this takes. They are also assessing how quickly dust reduces the stickiness of the drops.”可知,研究人员目前正在调查黏性滴剂的生物降解时长,以及灰尘降低其黏性的速度,即围绕其黏性的持久性展开研究。

4. A 必刷考法 ⊙推断观点态度

根据最后一段中托马斯·科杰博士的话“We hope it will not have nearly as disastrous side effects on the local environment or cause accidental poisonings of humans as chemical pesticides. And the other alternatives are much worse, which may lead to potential starvation due to crop loss or the overuse of chemical pesticides”可知,他认为这种昆虫胶不会像化学杀虫剂那样对当地环境和人类造成严重的副作用,是一种环保的选择。