**2025高考英语一轮复习外刊阅读与词汇专练**

**专题07【猫奴必备】为何猫咪才是真爱？**

**1. 精编外刊阅读**

**2. 阅读理解专项**

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**【精编·外刊阅读】**

**Cat style, cat society, cat world**

**（文章来源： Times Literary Supplement）**

**文中红色粗体为课标词，下面有专门的高频课标词训练和课标词梳理表格**

A cartoon of a cat playing a trumpet

Description automatically generated[A] It’s always supposed that one is either a “cat person” or a “dog person”. Dogs, the **assumption** goes, are **loyal**, affectionate, and fun; cats, as Mrs Beeton suggested in 1862, are “**selfish**, **cruel**, **greedy**, and without a bit of affection”. But what does it **reveal** about someone who **prefers** the **company** of cats? This **interesting** question is at the heart of Kathryn Hughes’s Catland, where she explores the **cultural** **significance** of cats **throughout** history.

[B] Hughes **traces** the history of the cat in culture and society, **focusing** on its journey from pest to pet in the mid-19th-century. She also explores the anthropomorphic（拟人的） world of “cat art” created by the 19th-century artist Louis Wain. H. G. Wells **credited** Wain with "inventing a cat **style**, a cat society, and a whole cat world." In Wain’s comic-like pictures, cats **adopt** human form, wear clothes, drive cars, and parent naughty baby cats. Standing on their back legs with huge, **expressive** eyes, Wain’s cat subjects often **reflect** their view, offering a **unique** social observation on the period.

[E] In **addition** to Wain's **contributions**, Hughes explores the **broader** 19th-century interest in cats. She suggests that the **mystery** **surrounding** cats could **easily** lead to **misunderstandings** between humans and these animals, **potentially** explaining the **origins** of ailments（疾病） like ailurophobia (the fear of cats).

[G] The book also **highlights** the influence of cats on **famous** **figures** of the time, such as Edward Lear and Thomas Hardy. While Hardy is **buried** at Westminster Abbey, his heart is famously **transported** and **buried** in a **graveyard** in Dorset, having been transported there in a biscuit tin.

[H] **Returning** to Louis Wain, his **later** years took a darker turn. **Declared** mentally ill and **committed** to a mental hospital, Wain continued to create art, but his cats took on a **dream-like**, **colorful** **character**, far **removed** from the naughty baby cats of his earlier work.

**【原创 阅读理解】**

1. What assumptions are made about “cat people” and “dog people”?

A. Dog people are considered intelligent, while cat people are viewed as untrustworthy.

B. Dog people are introverted, while cat people are outgoing.

C. Dog people are believed to be independent, while cat people are seen as affectionate.

D. Dog people are loyal and fun, while cat people are selfish.

1. What does Hughes link cat fascination to in humans?

A. The assumption that cats are smarter than dogs.

B. An obsession with cats as mystical creatures.

C. Misunderstandings of cat behavior leading to fear.

D. The thought that cats are symbols of wealth.

1. Why does Hughes mention Edward Lear in relation to cats?

A. To highlight Lear’s love for cats in his work.

B. To address Lear’s negative feelings to cats.

C. To show Lear’s obsession with rare breeds.

D. To illustrate Lear’s role in popularizing cats.

1. How did Wain’s later work differ from his earlier ones?

A. Later work is more dream-like and abstract.

B. Later work focused on dogs instead of cats.

C. Later work turned more serious and darker.

D. Later work depicted cats in natural settings.

【答案】DCAA

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章探讨了人们对“猫派”和“狗派”的假设，并通过Kathryn Hughes的《Catland》一书，阐述了猫在文化和历史中的重要性，以及Louis Wain等艺术家如何通过作品展示了猫的独特文化影响。

**1．细节理解题。**根据原文第一段中的描述：“Dogs, the assumption goes, are loyal, affectionate, and fun; cats... are ‘selfish, cruel, greedy, and without a bit of affection’”可知，狗被认为是忠诚、有爱心且有趣的，而猫被认为是自私的。选项D与原文信息一致，故选D。

**2．推理判断题。**根据第三段中的“She suggests that the mystery surrounding cats could easily lead to misunderstandings between humans and these animals, potentially explaining the origins of ailments like ailurophobia (the fear of cats).”可知，Hughes认为人类对猫的迷恋可能是由于对它们行为的误解，进而导致恐惧。选项C符合这一点，故选C。

**3．写作意图题。**根据第五段中的“The book also highlights the influence of cats on famous figures of the time, such as Edward Lear and Thomas Hardy.”可知，作者提到Edward Lear的目的是为了强调猫对他及其作品的影响，从而展示猫在19世纪文化中的重要地位。选项A正确，故选A。

**4．细节理解题。**根据最后一段中“Wain continued to create art, but his cats took on a dream-like, colorful character, far removed from the naughty baby cats of his earlier work.”可知，Wain的后期作品变得更加梦幻和抽象。选项A正确，故选A。

**【原创 语法填空】**

People often identify as either a “cat person” \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ a “dog person.” Dogs are typically seen as loyal, affectionate, and fun, while cats, \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Beeton famously described in 1862, are “selfish, cruel, greedy, and without a bit of affection.” But what does it reveal about those who prefer the company of cats? This interesting question is central to Kathryn Hughes’s book *Catland*, \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ she explores the deep cultural significance of cats throughout history.

Hughes traces the journey of cats from \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ (consider) pests to becoming beloved pets during the mid-19th century. She particularly focuses on the work of Louis Wain, a 19th-century artist who created a unique “cat style” that depicted cats in human roles—driving cars, wearing clothes, and even \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ (parent) naughty kittens. H.G. Wells \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ (credit) Wain with inventing a whole “cat society” that offered insightful social commentary on the period.

In addition to Wain’s contributions, Hughes delves into the \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ (broad) Victorian fascination with cats, suggesting that their mysterious and often misunderstood nature could easily lead to human fears and \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ (conception), such as ailurophobia, the fear of cats.

The book also \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ (highlight) how cats influenced notable figures of the time, including Edward Lear and Thomas Hardy. In his later years, Louis Wain’s artwork took on \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ darker, more dream-like quality, reflecting his declining mental health and further enhancing the cultural narrative surrounding cats.

【答案】

| 1. or | 2. as | 3. where | 4. being considered | 5. parenting |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. credited | 7. broader | 8. misconceptions | 9. highlights | 10. a |

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讨论了猫在人类文化中的深远影响，以及19世纪艺术家Louis Wain对猫的艺术表现和文化象征所做出的贡献。

1. 考查连词。句意：“人们通常认为自己要么是‘爱猫人士’，要么是‘爱狗人士’。”这里用“or”连接“cat person”和“dog person”两种选择，故填or。
2. 考查介词。句意：“正如Beeton夫人在1862年所描述的，猫是‘自私的、残忍的、贪婪的，没有一点感情的’。”介词as引导方式状语，表示“正如……所说”，故填as。
3. 考查关系副词。句意：“这个有趣的问题是Kathryn Hughes的书《Catland》的核心，在书中她探讨了猫在历史上的深远文化意义。”where引导非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词book，表示地点，指书中讨论的内容，故填where。
4. 考查动词短语的被动形式。句意：“Hughes追溯了猫从被视为害虫到19世纪中期成为宠物的旅程。”“consider”意为“认为”，此处使用“being considered”表示“被认为”，故填being considered。
5. 考查动名词。句意：“他创作了一种独特的‘猫风格’，描绘了扮演人类角色的猫——开车、穿衣服，甚至照顾顽皮的小猫。”此处“parenting”表示“照顾”，用作动名词作宾语，故填parenting。
6. 考查过去分词。句意：“H.G. Wells认为Wain创造了整个‘猫社会’。”此处考查短语“be credited with”，意为“被认为是……的功劳”，故用credited。
7. 考查形容词的比较级。句意：“Hughes还探讨了维多利亚时代人们对猫的更广泛的迷恋。”此处需要用比较级形式来表达更大范围的迷恋，故填broader。
8. 考查名词。句意：“他们神秘而常被误解的性格很容易引起人们的恐惧和误解。”此处应填misconceptions，表示“误解”，与前文“fears”并列，作“lead to”的宾语，故填misconceptions。
9. 考查一般现在时。句意：“这本书还强调了猫对当时著名人物的影响。”本句描述的是事实，应使用一般现在时，主语为“The book”，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式，故填highlights。
10. 考查冠词。句意：“在他的晚年，Louis Wain的艺术作品变得更为阴暗、梦幻，反映了他日益恶化的精神健康状况，并进一步增强了围绕猫的文化叙事。”“darker, more dream-like quality”是可数名词单数，前面需要用不定冠词，故填a。

**【原创·课标高频词训练】**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (significant) of the research findings cannot be exaggerated, as they could lead to major advancements in the field.
2. The new policy could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (potential) affect thousands of employees if carried out without proper consideration.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mystery) circumstances surrounding the event have led to numerous wild theories.
4. The entire conflict arose from a simple \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (misunderstand) that could have been easily clarified.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (culture) heritage of the region is reflected in its traditional festivals and ceremonies.
6. The book is known for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reveal) previously unknown details about the life of the famous author.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (remove) of outdated equipment has improved the efficiency of the production process.
8. Her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) for working independently often leads her to take on challenging projects.
9. The artist’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (origin) approach to painting set him apart from his contemporaries.
10. The study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (highlight) the importance of early education in child development.
11. She made sure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (credit) her team for their hard work and dedication in the successful project.
12. He must commit to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (improve) his skills if he wants to advance in his career.
13. The treasure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bury) deep underground, protected by a series of intricate traps.
14. The professor provided a much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (broad) overview of the topic before delving into the details.
15. The plan is based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (assume) that market conditions will remain stable over the next few years.

【答案】

| 1. significance | 2. potentially | 3. mysterious | 4. misunderstanding | 5. cultural |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. revealing | 7. removal | 8. preference | 9. original | 10. highlights |
| 11. to credit | 12. improving | 13. was buried | 14. broader | 15. assumption |

**【梳理·外刊中的课标词】**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **词汇** | **词性** | **词汇** | **词性** |
| trace |  | significance |  |
| selfish |  | potentially |  |
| mystery |  | misunderstanding |  |
| loyal |  | later |  |
| easy |  | cultural |  |
| unique |  | transport |  |
| throughout |  | surrounding |  |
| style |  | reveal |  |
| remove |  | reflect |  |
| prefer |  | origin |  |
| highlight |  | greedy |  |
| focus |  | figure |  |
| declare |  | cruel |  |
| credit |  | contribution |  |
| company |  | commit |  |
| character |  | bury |  |
| broad |  | assumption |  |
| adopt |  | addition |  |
| pest |  | observation |  |
| mentally |  | graveyard |  |
| famously |  | expressive |  |
| affectionate |  | affection |  |
| ailurophobia |  | ailments |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **词汇** | **中文意思** | **词汇** | **中文意思** |
| trace | v. 追溯 | significance | n. 重要性 |
| selfish | adj. 自私的 | potentially | adv. 潜在地 |
| mystery | n. 神秘 | misunderstanding | n. 误解 |
| loyal | adj. 忠诚的 | later | adj. 后来的 |
| easy | adj. 容易的 | cultural | adj. 文化的 |
| unique | adj. 独特的 | transport | v. 运输 |
| throughout | prep. 贯穿 | surrounding | adj. 环绕的 |
| style | n. 风格 | reveal | v. 揭示 |
| remove | v. 移除 | reflect | v. 反映 |
| prefer | v. 更喜欢 | origin | n. 起源 |
| highlight | v. 强调 | greedy | adj. 贪婪的 |
| focus | v. 专注 | figure | n. 人物 |
| declare | v. 宣布 | cruel | adj. 残酷的 |
| credit | v. 归功于 | contribution | n. 贡献 |
| company | n. 陪伴 | commit | v. 犯（罪、错） |
| character | n. 特性 | bury | v. 埋葬 |
| broad | adj. 广泛的 | assumption | n. 假设 |
| adopt | v. 采用 | addition | n. 另外 |
| pest | n. 害虫 | observation | n. 观察 |
| mentally | adv. 精神上地 | graveyard | n. 墓地 |
| famously | adv. 著名地 | expressive | adj. 表情丰富的 |
| affectionate | adj. 充满感情的 | affection | n. 感情 |
| ailurophobia | n. 恐猫症 | ailments | n. 疾病 |