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基础教育行业专研品牌

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# 全品学练考

AI智慧升级版

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练习册

高中英语

选择性必修第一册 RJ



本书为智慧教辅升级版

“讲题智能体”支持学生聊着学，扫码后哪里不会选哪里；随时随地想聊就聊，想问就问。



长江出版传媒  
崇文书局

## 01

### 培养核心素养，聚焦主题语境

## Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

### 主题素养积累

Tu Youyou, controversial  
"Mother of Artemisinin"

Chinese female scientist Tu Youyou **won the 2015 Nobel Prize** in Physiology or Medicine on October 5 for her discoveries **concerning** a novel treatment for malaria. This is the first Nobel Prize given to a Chinese scientist for work carried out within China.

Tu shared the prize with Irish-born William Campbell and Satoshi Omura of Japan, who were honoured for their revolutionary anti-roundworm treatment. 84-year-old Tu was awarded this prize for her **contribution to cutting the death rate of** malaria, reducing patients' suffering and promoting mankind's health. Although she received several medical awards in the past, the 2015 Nobel Prize is definitely the most privileged reward that recognizes Tu's dedication and perseverance in discovering artemisinin, the key drug that battles malaria-friendly parasites(寄生虫).

or she comes from, as long as one dives into scientific research. There have been discussions on people who really love science but are never able to achieve much during their whole life. Their contributions can never be ignored. They work so hard to prove the wrong way so that the future researchers will be closer to the right one.

As the first Chinese mainland Nobel Prize winner of natural science award, Tu's record-breaking winning also serves as a reminder to those who are too eager for instant success. Science is never about instant success. Tu spent decades on scientific research before its value is officially acknowledged. **There is no way to measure how much one devotes to science and compare it with how much reward he or she may get.**

#### 【主题词句背诵】

1. win the Nobel Prize 获诺贝尔奖
2. concerning *prep.* 关于
3. contribution to 对……的贡献/捐助

## 02

### 夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

#### 词汇点睛

1. **crucial** *adj.* 至关重要的,关键性的

- |                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) be crucial to/for...        | 对……是至关重要的              |
| play a crucial role/part in sth | 在某方面起关键作用              |
| be of crucial importance        | 非常重要                   |
| (2) It is crucial that...       | ……是至关重要的。              |
|                                 | (从句用虚拟语气, should 可以省略) |
| (3) crucially <i>adv.</i>       | 至关重要地                  |

#### 【佳句背诵】

[北师选必三] While some people believe it is **crucial** for scientific advancement, others raise moral concerns. 尽管有些人认为这对于科学的进步至关重要,但也有人提出了道德方面的担忧。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

① It is crucial that strict measures \_\_\_\_\_

#### 句型透视

1. (教材 P3) **Upon hearing that she had been awarded the Nobel Prize, she said...**

当听到自己被授予诺贝尔奖时,她说……

#### 句型公式

upon/on + *v.-ing/n.* 一……就……

#### 【句式点拨】

upon/on + *v.-ing/n.* 表示“一……就……”,相当于 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句。一些表示短暂性动作的动词,如 arrive, return, leave, reach, hear, see, receive, enter 等,其相应的名词或动名词形式均可用在介词 on/upon 之后表示“一……就……”。

#### 【归纳拓展】

表示“一……就……”的表达方式:

- (1) as soon as, no sooner ... than ..., hardly/scarcely ... when ... 等;
- (2) 副词用作连词: immediately, directly, instantly 等;

## 课内基础巩固

## I 品句识词(写出黑体词或词块的汉语意思)

(每小题 1 分, 满分 3 分)

1. Caffeine, a **substance** found in coffee and some soft drinks, is also a drug. \_\_\_\_\_
2. It is believed that seals came out when our ancestors had **private property**. \_\_\_\_\_
3. During the expedition, the team collected several **botanical** samples for further research and **analysis**. \_\_\_\_\_

## II 单词拼写(每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

1. As is known to all, talent and hard work are both \_\_\_\_\_ (至关重要的) to career success.

8. New students will \_\_\_\_\_ (获得) their library membership when registering for college.

9. Parents often worry about their children's \_\_\_\_\_ (学业的) performance and how it will affect their future opportunities.

10. The team are working hard to \_\_\_\_\_ (分析) the problem so that they can find the best solution.

## III 短语填空(每小题 2 分, 满分 16 分)

1. The gold medal will \_\_\_\_\_ (被授予) whoever wins the first place in the bicycle race.

## 课后素养提升

## IV 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分)

[2025·湖北楚天协作体高二期中考试]

Suppose I were to ask you to name some of the greatest nurses that the world has ever known. Chances are you will give me the name of Florence Nightingale, the wealthy woman who gave off everything to serve the needy people of her time and become a nurse. She's still pictured today as she was in the Crimean War (克里米亚战争) of 1853, carrying a lamp from sickbed to sickbed where she tended to the wounded, and that is how she earned herself the title of "The Lady With The Lamp".

Born on May 12th, 1820, she was a genius who spoke multiple languages and pioneered the

Aged 29, she even refused suitors (求婚者) to focus on her nursing career which at that time was non-existent. When Florence turned 30, her dad was completely worn out from resisting and then sent her to Germany for nursing training. In 1853 her dream was completely realized and she undertook a job in London at a hospital.

( ) 1. Why was Nightingale called "The Lady With The Lamp"?

- A. She was the greatest nurse in the world.
- B. She attended the Crimean War in 1853.
- C. She took a lamp to take better pictures.
- D. She tirelessly cared for the wounded carrying a lamp.

## III 写作

## 第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

[2025·福建部分优质高中高二期中考试]

在 2024 年巴黎奥运会上中国运动员展现了向上、拼搏的精神。请选择其中一位,以 "The athlete I admire most" 为题写一篇英语短文。内容包括:

1. 介绍这名运动员的身份(包括从事的运动、主要成就);

2. 你钦佩他/她的原因;

3. 他/她对于你的影响。

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

## 第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

[2025·广东大湾区 40 校高二期中联考]

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

## Winning

Tom Perry concentrated hard. The rocket competition would begin shortly. He had never lost a contest, but that didn't calm him. Tom glanced at the other rockets. They all had their own problems. One rocket, however, caught his eye. It's perfect in every aspect. His critical eye detected that this rocket could beat his. It

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# Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

★ 提示：加底纹词汇为复现词汇

## Period One Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

### 课内基础巩固

#### ❶ 品句识词(写出黑体词或词块的汉语意思)

(每小题 1 分,满分 3 分)

1. Caffeine, a **substance** found in coffee and some soft drinks, is also a drug. \_\_\_\_\_
2. It is believed that seals came out when our ancestors had **private property**. \_\_\_\_\_
3. During the expedition, the team collected several **botanical** samples for further research and **analysis**. \_\_\_\_\_

#### ❷ 单词拼写(每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

1. As is known to all, talent and hard work are both \_\_\_\_\_ (至关重要的) to career success.
2. It is necessary for us to have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (客观的) attitude towards life.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ (尽责的) teacher stayed after school to help students who were struggling with their assignments.
4. Only if you make efforts to fulfill the task can you be \_\_\_\_\_ (承认) to be excellent.
5. The waiter handed me a menu, but it was \_\_\_\_\_ (主要地) written in Chinese, whose characters were completely beyond my comprehension.
6. The two paintings have \_\_\_\_\_ (有区别的) styles. One is full of bold and vivid colours, while the other features soft and delicate colours.
7. So long as we \_\_\_\_\_ (击败) the other team, we'll become the champion.

8. New students will \_\_\_\_\_ (获得) their library membership when registering for college.
9. Parents often worry about their children's \_\_\_\_\_ (学业的) performance and how it will affect their future opportunities.
10. The team are working hard to \_\_\_\_\_ (分析) the problem so that they can find the best solution.

#### ❸ 短语填空(每小题 2 分,满分 16 分)

1. The gold medal will \_\_\_\_\_ (被授予) whoever wins the first place in the bicycle race.
2. Clean air \_\_\_\_\_ (对……至关重要) the survival of humans, plants and animals.
3. After they \_\_\_\_\_ (从……毕业) college, they determined to cycle along the entire Mekong River.
4. The technology promises to speed the development of new \_\_\_\_\_ (对……的治疗) a whole range of diseases.
5. Our school carried out an activity to \_\_\_\_\_ (与……做斗争) white pollution and develop a green community yesterday.
6. Several years after they'd split up they met again \_\_\_\_\_ (偶然地) in Paris.
7. Despite my attempts to get him to call me by my Christian name, he \_\_\_\_\_ (坚持) addressing me as "Mr Kennedy".
8. Last week, she \_\_\_\_\_ (提取,取出) the money from her savings account to pay for the unexpected expenses.

Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·湖北楚天协作体高二期中考试]

Suppose I were to ask you to name some of the greatest nurses that the world has ever known. Chances are you will give me the name of Florence Nightingale, the wealthy woman who gave off everything to serve the needy people of her time and become a nurse. She's still pictured today as she was in the Crimean War (克里米亚战争) of 1853, carrying a lamp from sickbed to sickbed where she tended to the wounded, and that is how she earned herself the title of "The Lady With The Lamp".

Born on May 12th, 1820, she was a genius who spoke multiple languages and pioneered the concepts of statistical analysis that are still used today. Her parents were different, too. They were super-wealthy, and actually cared about the education of their two daughters. This came as a surprise because at that time, being born with two X chromosomes (染色体) was the high road to a life full of knitting and taking care of a household, but her father was really dedicated to his two daughters. Education for women at that time was still at its earliest but Florence got the best education possible.

On February 5, 1837, the teenage Florence declared that she had had a vision and God had commanded her to end suffering in this world and this is when she joined nursing. Both of her parents disagreed with that, considering that at that time nursing was looked down upon. Florence over the next 12—13 years tried convincing her parents, but they didn't give in.

Aged 29, she even refused suitors (求婚者) to focus on her nursing career which at that time was non-existent. When Florence turned 30, her dad was completely worn out from resisting and then sent her to Germany for nursing training. In 1853 her dream was completely realized and she undertook a job in London at a hospital.

( ) 1. Why was Nightingale called "The Lady With The Lamp"?

- A. She was the greatest nurse in the world.
- B. She attended the Crimean War in 1853.
- C. She took a lamp to take better pictures.
- D. She tirelessly cared for the wounded carrying a lamp.

( ) 2. What can be inferred about Nightingale's father according to Paragraph 2?

- A. He was strict with his two daughters.
- B. He believed women should stay at home.
- C. He placed a high value on education.
- D. He objected to his daughter's becoming a nurse.

( ) 3. How is the passage developed?

- A. By making comparisons.
- B. By listing reasons.
- C. By following time order.
- D. By listing examples.

( ) 4. Which of the following can best describe Nightingale?

- A. Selfless and determined.
- B. Caring and mean.
- C. Serious and stubborn.
- D. Optimistic and knowledgeable.

V
阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2025·安徽合肥六校联盟高二期中联考]

As the saying goes, failure is the mother of success. Many of us were told from an early age that, at school or in life, “you learn from your mistakes”. Is this actually true?

The short answer is “yes”. 1. \_\_\_\_\_. Because we would not like to fail, learning from our mistakes is, in reality, very hard. It doesn’t feel good. So we react to failure in emotional ways, like giving up on a task easily, telling ourselves we don’t care whether we succeed, or finding fault with the task itself. This is self-protective, according to Hallgeir Sjastad, a psychology professor. In his opinion, most of us want to think of ourselves as capable. 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

Fortunately there are strategies to help us overcome the emotional barriers. 3. \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of asking “Why did I fail?”, we could ask “Why did Sam fail?”, for example. Multiple studies show this way helps to soften our negative emotional reactions. Also it allows us to look at failure more objectively.

4. \_\_\_\_\_. This led to better levels of motivation and academic success in the test groups—involving both adults and children—that were asked to give advice based on their own failures. Professor Eskreis-Winkler found that the satisfaction of helping others “forces people to engage with their experience and what they have learned”.

The writer Samuel Beckett once said, “Fail again, fail better.” But it now seems that we should say “fail again, fail smarter”. 5. \_\_\_\_\_, but by learning to overcome the emotional barriers around it, we may find the road to success is a little easier to navigate (驾驭).

- A. Everyone needs success  
B. Hard work leads to success  
C. Failure can be a teachable moment  
D. Failure is an unavoidable part of life

- E. One of them is to adopt a third-person view  
F. Next, offer advice to others in the same position as us  
G. So what failure causes is a serious threat to our self-image

VI
语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·河北保定六校高二期中]

Benjamin Lou is a computer scientist and advocate who was born with a rare genetic disorder 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (call) spinal muscular atrophy (SMA), which affects the muscles used for moving the body. At the age of one, he became 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) paralyzed (瘫痪) from the chest down, making it difficult for him to breathe, feed himself, or move around without assistance. Despite these 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (challenge), Benjamin beat the odds and entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ he earned a degree in computer science and artificial intelligence.

By now, Benjamin 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (become) an inspirational figure for individuals with disabilities, using his experiences to raise 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (aware) of the importance of accessibility to technology and advocating policies that make digital tools more usable for people with disabilities. He has also worked on 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) assistive technologies, such as a voice-controlled computer interface that can be used by people with limited mobility.

In addition 8. \_\_\_\_\_ his work in technology, Benjamin is a passionate advocate for disability rights, using his platform to challenge stereotypes and promote understanding of living with a disability. Through his writing and speaking engagements, he hopes to encourage others 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (accept) their differences and work towards creating 10. \_\_\_\_\_ more inclusive society for all.

班级	
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阅读理解	
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## Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

### 课内基础巩固

#### ❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

1. The company's \_\_\_\_\_ (commit) to reducing its carbon footprint has led to significant environmental improvements.
2. We looked up to the scientist as a shining example of devotion to the \_\_\_\_\_ (science) cause.
3. With her luggage in her hands, the girl stood looking round in all directions, but \_\_\_\_\_ (apparent) no one had come to meet her.
4. Being the coach of the new team, I had thought we were going to win, but to my disappointment we \_\_\_\_\_ (defeat).
5. The data \_\_\_\_\_ (analyse) shows that the new marketing strategy is working effectively.
6. Evidence \_\_\_\_\_ (obtain) from observations and experiments is often used to confirm a **scientific** theory.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ (academy) atmosphere at the university was lively, with students actively engaging in various discussions and pursuing knowledge.
8. It is widely **acknowledged** that students should \_\_\_\_\_ (evaluate) in terms of overall quality.
9. Good communication skills are \_\_\_\_\_ (crucial) necessary when people are working in a team to avoid misunderstandings.
10. We can easily come to a \_\_\_\_\_ (conclude) that the sharp decrease of wildlife species results from population growth.

#### ❷ 短语填空(每小题 2 分, 满分 16 分)

1. Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ (确保) that all doors are locked before you leave.

2. As a matter of fact, it was his carelessness as well as laziness that \_\_\_\_\_ (导致) his failure.
3. David \_\_\_\_\_ (坚持) running as if he had forgotten his weakness, though he tripped over within a few kilometres.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (卡壳, 卡住) while writing her novel as she didn't know how to develop the plot further.
5. It is a pity that scientists haven't yet \_\_\_\_\_ (得出结论) on the causes of this illness.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (目的是) promoting environmental awareness, our school organized a tree-planting campaign in the local community.
7. Teachers \_\_\_\_\_ (在……中扮演重要角色) inspiring students' interest in learning and helping them build a solid knowledge foundation.
8. He was so great a political leader that he \_\_\_\_\_ (承诺, 保证) serving the people all his life.

#### ❸ 句型训练(每小题 3 分, 满分 12 分)

1. \_\_\_\_\_, Mr Wang hurried out of his house, and drove all the way to the hospital. (upon/on doing)  
一听到这个消息, 王先生就急忙冲出了家门, 一路开车去了医院。
2. The expression on his face suggested that \_\_\_\_\_, so I suggested that he \_\_\_\_\_.  
他脸上的表情表明他很生气, 所以我建议让他单独待一会儿。

3. When I went downstairs, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ I had left the car key  
on the dinner table. (strike)  
当我下楼时,我突然想到我把车钥匙落在餐桌上了。

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ when the day  
comes. (honour)  
当那天到来时,带你参观北京对于我来说是莫大的荣幸。

### 课后素养提升

#### Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·浙江浙里特色联盟高二期中联考]

Compared with physicists such as Marie Curie or Richard Feynman, Wu Chien-shiung is not a household name in China but she was one of the most influential nuclear physicists of the 20th century, one that “completely” changed humans’ view of the universe.

Wu’s father, Wu Zhongyi, founded the first school for girls in Taicang, aiming to break the old idea that it was women’s virtue to have no talents, which had the greatest influence on Wu Chien-shiung’s life. Working in the scientific world dominated (支配) by men, she never gave up or lowered her standards even if unequally treated. After graduating from the former National Central University in Nanjing in 1934, Wu registered at the University of California, Berkeley at the age of 24 to continue her study in physics.

During her 44-year career as a nuclear physicist, Wu’s pioneering achievements won her nicknames such as “Chinese Madame Curie”, “queen of nuclear research” and “first lady of physics”. She was the first woman to be president of American Physical Society, the first female winner of the Comstock Prize in Physics given by the US National Academy of Sciences, the first person to receive the Wolf Prize in Physics, the first honorary doctorate awarded by Princeton University to a woman, and the first female professor of physics in the history of Columbia University.

To get accurate results from experiments, she worked very hard day and night at a laboratory and gained a reputation (名声) for accuracy. There was a saying among physicists: If the experiment was done by Wu, it must be correct. She was always very careful in experiments, spending a great deal of time calibrating (校准) instruments. She didn’t start collecting data until she fully understood the instruments. Her experiments overturned many previous experimental results and theories, said Samuel Chao Chung Ting, American physicist and Nobel Prize winner.

On Feb. 16, 1997, Wu died in the US. According to her will, she was buried in her hometown Taicang. She was a distinguished world citizen, and was forever a Chinese.

- ( ) 1. What influenced Wu Chien-shiung when she was young?
- A. Her life in America.  
B. Her love for physics.  
C. Her family background.  
D. Marie Curie’s achievements.
- ( ) 2. What does the author intend to show in Paragraph 3?
- A. Awards are usually gained through great efforts.  
B. Wu Chien-shiung was “a pioneer” in many ways.  
C. No scientists were better than Wu Chien-shiung.  
D. We cannot stress the importance of physics enough.



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- ( )3. Which of the following can best describe Wu Chien-shiung?
- A. Caring and responsible.  
B. Courageous and creative.  
C. Stubborn and sensitive.  
D. Cautious and hard-working.

- ( )4. What is the text mainly about?
- A. An influential woman nuclear physicist.  
B. An important contribution to physics.  
C. The influence of modern education.  
D. Nuclear researches in the scientific world.

Ⅴ 完形填空(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·江西部分学校高二教学质量检测]

Sarkar is a nanotechnologist (纳米技术专家) and assistant professor at MIT. She is conducting her research on brain diseases that 1 the minds of millions of people worldwide.

Born in Kolkata, India, Sarkar credits both of her parents as early 2. Her courage as a researcher comes from her 3, who as a young woman went against social norms (常态) in her village by 4 to fund her own education. Meanwhile, Sarkar's father 5 her interest in engineering. Sarkar recalls her father finding time for his 6, fashioning devices to make home life more 7, including an electricity-free washing machine. "That got me very 8 in science and technology," Sarkar says.

After 9 a Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology Dhanbad, Sarkar 10 California to study nanoelectronics. There, she tested new ways to 11 nanodevices that could reduce the amount of 12 consumed by computers and other everyday electronics. 13, she made a breakthrough by developing a standout nanodevice.

Along the way, Sarkar became fascinated with the 14, which she calls "the lowest energy computer". She hopes to put nanodevices between human neurons (神经细胞) to improve the computing speed of the processor in our brains. "Our brains are 15, but we could be better than what we are," she says.

- |                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| ( )1. A. enrich         | B. read         |
| C. affect               | D. poison       |
| ( )2. A. birds          | B. researchers  |
| C. failures             | D. inspirations |
| ( )3. A. aunt           | B. mother       |
| C. sister               | D. grandmother  |
| ( )4. A. working        | B. pretending   |
| C. refusing             | D. waiting      |
| ( )5. A. protected      | B. switched     |
| C. stimulated           | D. supported    |
| ( )6. A. job            | B. holiday      |
| C. discomfort           | D. passion      |
| ( )7. A. complex        | B. convenient   |
| C. peaceful             | D. meaningful   |
| ( )8. A. interested     | B. honest       |
| C. lucky                | D. disappointed |
| ( )9. A. starting       | B. earning      |
| C. needing              | D. introducing  |
| ( )10. A. adapted to    | B. related to   |
| C. headed to            | D. belonged to  |
| ( )11. A. create        | B. fix          |
| C. operate              | D. sell         |
| ( )12. A. water         | B. money        |
| C. power                | D. time         |
| ( )13. A. Unfortunately | B. Immediately  |
| C. Obviously            | D. Eventually   |
| ( )14. A. computer      | B. brain        |
| C. exercise             | D. fashion      |
| ( )15. A. empty         | B. busy         |
| C. relaxed              | D. remarkable   |

## Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

### 课内基础巩固

#### ❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

1. Personally, I prefer to work in a team, \_\_\_\_\_ offers me a chance to learn how to get along with others.
2. They just busied themselves in playing their cellphones, totally ignoring their grandpa, \_\_\_\_\_ let out a deep sigh and left the party.
3. We will put off the picnic in the park until next week, \_\_\_\_\_ the weather may be better.
4. The Summer Camp, \_\_\_\_\_ is scheduled, will last 7 days, during which time many interesting activities are arranged.
5. Later, he worked in Africa, \_\_\_\_\_ many people suffered from blindness for lack of proper treatment.
6. The participants in the environmental project, most of \_\_\_\_\_ were middle school students, met at the Olympic Forest Park.
7. Mr Zhang, \_\_\_\_\_ daughter was admitted into Tsinghua University, was overjoyed and threw a grand celebration party.
8. There are diverse traditional Chinese art forms, \_\_\_\_\_ which paper-cutting is one of the most popular.
9. Our school offers a variety of after-school

activities, \_\_\_\_\_ which we all benefit a lot.

10. I'm writing to explain to you the reason \_\_\_\_\_ I was absent from your lecture last time.

#### ❷ 语法与写作(每小题 3 分,满分 15 分)

1. He has a good knowledge of French, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ when he travels in France. (which)  
他法语学得很好,这使他在法国旅行时能和法国人自如地交流。
2. I live next door to a couple \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (whose)  
我住在一对夫妻的隔壁,他们的孩子们经常制造很多噪声。
3. She graduated from a local high school, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
她毕业于当地的一所高中,之后她去了北京大学。
4. Many young people, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams. (代词 + 介词 + 关系代词)  
很多年轻人都去了偏远地区追寻自己的梦想,他们中大部分都受过良好的教育。
5. \_\_\_\_\_, the main purpose of school education is to have students in preparation for their future. (as)  
众所周知,学校教育的主要目的是让学生做好准备应对未来。

### 课后素养提升

#### ❸ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·河北部分学校高二期中联考]

The world was astonished on Wednesday when half of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry went to US scientist David Baker for “computational protein design” and the other half to Demis

Hassabis and John M. Jumper in London for “protein structure prediction”.

There is no doubt that they have made amazing breakthroughs. The Nobel Prize committee remarked that “they cracked the code for proteins’ amazing structures”. What



attracted global attention is the fact that both Hassabis and Jumper come from Google DeepMind, which specializes in artificial intelligence, and they created an AI model that fundamentally changes the way to study a protein's structure.

It's notable that the AI model Hassabis and Jumper developed is central to understanding the structure of proteins, in which amino acids (氨基酸) are linked together in long chains and then fold in a manner that plays a decisive role in its functioning. Since the 1970s, researchers have been trying to predict protein structures from their amino acid sequences (序列) so as to gain a deeper understanding of their functions, for which they even launched Critical Assessment of Structure Prediction, which conducts community experiments in this regard.

For long the accuracy rate of predictions was just about 40 percent, far below the required 90 percent. It was not until Hassabis and Jumper developed the AI model AlphaFold that the rate reached 60 percent, which has since got better with AlphaFold2.

By understanding the three-dimensional (三维的) structure of a protein, scientists can infer its role and how it interacts with other molecules (分子), helping study diseases and develop new drugs. Besides, predicting protein structures helps in better comprehending the origins of life, which is linked to the Nobel Prize in Physiology that went to researches in mRNA.

All these date back to Hassabis and Jumper's AlphaFold model developed decades ago. Clearly, AI has helped mankind by making endless computations a cakewalk, in the process quickening studies of the protein structure. The scientists who developed it deserve the prize as more scientists will now be encouraged to study it.

- ( ) 1. What astonished the world when Hassabis and Jumper won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry?
- A. Their not coming from a chemistry-focused company.  
B. Their consistent cooperation in the AI field.  
C. Their attempts at solving some AI problems.  
D. Their contributions to computational protein design.
- ( ) 2. What does the underlined word "cracked" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Doubted.                      B. Lost.  
C. Defended.                    D. Broke.
- ( ) 3. With the AI model developed by Hassabis and Jumper scientists can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. study diseases and develop new drugs  
B. conduct community experiments in the lab  
C. predict the protein's structure more precisely  
D. have more time to better comprehend the origins of life
- ( ) 4. What can we infer from the last two paragraphs?
- A. AI models won't help make endless computations a cakewalk.  
B. Scientists have understood the three-dimensional structure of a protein.  
C. The structure of a protein interacts with other molecules in an active way.  
D. Human beings' health will be improved with scientists' continuous efforts.

Ⅳ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

**Being the BEST: common qualities of Nobel Prize winners**

Once again, we celebrate the Nobel Prize winners and how they expand our knowledge, improve our planet, and enrich our lives. These awards have showed some intellectuals do

contribute substantially to advancing our progress. 1. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Thinking outside the box**  
2. \_\_\_\_\_. It allows us to look past and think ahead. The limit of knowledge is our inability to observe the world and ideas in a new way. Albert Einstein, for example, needed to see beyond the Newtonian understanding of the universe to rewrite the concepts of physics. Nobel Prize winners frequently display enormous amounts of open-mindedness.

**Acting with persistence**  
People somehow get the false impression that breakthroughs happen during a sudden moment of understanding. A light shines on their face, music bursts into the background, and the person immediately discovers some previously hidden answer. Although this scene is wonderful for movies, usually gaining new understandings is a much more complicated process. 3. \_\_\_\_\_. Those who win Nobel Prize persist when others give up. Only those with enormous amounts of persistence can work past these obstacles.

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
Cooperation motivates us, and allows us to consider alternative ideas. These activities create an atmosphere of creation and learning. Additionally, many Nobel Prizes are awarded to multiple people, since the work was accomplished by an assortment (各式各样) of intellectuals working together.

These traits exist as similarities among Nobel Prize winners. 5. \_\_\_\_\_. However, even if you do not achieve this admirable goal, you will indeed have a much greater chance of success in whatever you pursue.  
A. Working in groups  
B. Considering alternative ideas  
C. Creativity is one of the most important human resources

- D. As for us, we can still learn from the common qualities of the winners  
E. Years of devotion, frustration, and even failure usually come before success  
F. Of course, displaying these qualities does not mean certainly winning a Nobel Prize  
G. The Nobel Prizes are the most significant awards given for extraordinary achievements

**V 语法填空**(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)  
[2025·浙江金砖联盟高二期中联考]

TCM, short for traditional Chinese medicine, is a system of medicine, which 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (practise) in China for over 3,000 years. It is largely related to Chinese history and culture. Shennong, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ figure in ancient myth, is believed as the father of Chinese medicine. According to the legend, he tested hundreds of herbs to find anything 3. \_\_\_\_\_ could be used as medicine.

Generally, TCM is much more about achieving the balance of human body. It has gradually developed into a medical science in the daily life of the people and in the process of them 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (fight) against diseases. Professionals regard TCM as 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (effective) in preventing diseases and curing chronic(慢性的) illness than western medicine.

Under the theory of “treat pre-disease”, people believe some medicine and food share the same origin 6. \_\_\_\_\_ that the same kind of material can be part of the recipes of both medicine and food.

In 2015, Chinese scientist Tu Youyou won the Nobel Prize 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the discovery of artemisinin. Her discovery 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (root) in ancient Chinese herbal medicine has brought traditional Chinese medicine to the world. Now it is 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (wide) applied in other Asian nations. Many foreigners including Olympic athletes, are getting fascinated by various 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (treat), such as Cupping, Guasha, Tuina.

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## Period Four Using Language

### 课内基础巩固

#### ① 单词拼写(每小题 1 分,满分 6 分)

1. The river \_\_\_\_\_ (流动) into Lake Jingpo, and then continues north.
2. From his hesitant response, I \_\_\_\_\_ (推断) that he wasn't quite sure about the answer himself.
3. He was an effective enough \_\_\_\_\_ (政治家), but he had no ambition to become a party leader.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (偶遇) many hikers who headed for a distant campground with just enough time to get there before dark.
5. In addition, he served as a visiting \_\_\_\_\_ (教授) at several American universities.
6. In a department store, there are \_\_\_\_\_ (许多的) goods on display, ranging from fashionable clothes to high-quality household appliances.

#### ② 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

1. When the bombing started, the population \_\_\_\_\_ (flee) to places of safety.
2. As a \_\_\_\_\_ (consequent) of the heavy rain, the football match was postponed to next week.
3. The success of the novels has made her the most highly paid \_\_\_\_\_ (novel) in history.
4. An Olympic silver medal is a \_\_\_\_\_ (remark) achievement for one so young.
5. The robot was made by Boston Dynamics, a company \_\_\_\_\_ (found) in 1992 by a professor.
6. Based on the data collected, scientists were able to make an \_\_\_\_\_ (infer) about the climate changes over the past century.

7. Carefully \_\_\_\_\_ (draft) and thoroughly reviewed, the new policy was expected to have a significant impact on the economy.
8. He was a handsome Spanish man with a \_\_\_\_\_ (passion) nature and a warm, generous heart.
9. In the good care of the nurses, the boy is \_\_\_\_\_ (gradual) recovering from his heart operation.
10. She came close to Dorothy and kissed her \_\_\_\_\_ (gentle) on the forehead.

#### ③ 短语填空(每小题 2 分,满分 16 分)

1. Darwin was an English naturalist who \_\_\_\_\_ (对……有强烈的爱好) nature.
2. He turned down an offer from Ms Gillard to \_\_\_\_\_ (担任职务) in a new ministry.
3. The causes of the accident may be \_\_\_\_\_ (概括) as human error and equipment failure.
4. The river overflowed its banks, and \_\_\_\_\_ (因此), several nearby homes were flooded.
5. The furniture suffers a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (磨损) because it has been used for many years.
6. After the president \_\_\_\_\_ (开始执政), he launched a series of policies to boost the economy.
7. We were all in deep sorrow upon hearing the news that Dr Yuan \_\_\_\_\_ (去世).
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (在这种情况下), we had no choice but to cancel the outdoor event.

Ⅳ 句型训练(每小题 3 分,满分 12 分)

1. \_\_\_\_\_, but also he proved himself to be a reliable person. (not only)  
他不仅展示了他的勇气,而且还证明了他是一个可靠的人。
2. Even today, I still clearly remember the whole thing \_\_\_\_\_. (as though)  
时至今日,我仍然清楚地记得整个事情,就好像它刚刚发生一样。

3. While \_\_\_\_\_, I made up my mind to be a lawyer to help those who couldn't afford legal fees. (状语从句的省略)  
在大学学习时,我就下定决心成为一名律师以帮助那些没有钱打官司的人。
4. If you go to the Palace Museum, you'll \_\_\_\_\_ there. (find + 宾语 + 宾补)  
你如果去故宫博物院,你就会发现许多珍宝在那儿展览。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·山东潍坊高二期中联考]

A 25-year-old woman with type 1 diabetes (糖尿病) started producing her own insulin (胰岛素) less than three months after receiving a transplant of reprogrammed stem cells. She is the first person with the disease to be treated using cells from her own body. "I can eat sugar now," said the woman, who lives in Tianjin, on a call with *Nature*. It has been more than a year since the transplant, and, she says, "I enjoy eating everything—especially hotpot."

James Shapiro, a transplant doctor and researcher at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada, says the results of the operation are astonishing. "They've greatly improved the health of the patient, who was requiring substantial amounts of insulin beforehand."

The study, published in *Cell* today, follows results from a separate group in Shanghai, China, who reported in April that they had successfully transplanted insulin-producing islets (胰岛) into a 59-year-old man with type 2 diabetes. The islets were also obtained from reprogrammed stem cells taken from the man's own body and he has since stopped taking insulin.

The studies are among a handful of pioneering trials using stem cells to treat diabetes, which affects close to half a billion people worldwide. Most of them have type 2

diabetes, in which the body doesn't produce enough insulin or its ability to use the hormone decreases. In type 1 diabetes, the immune system attacks islet cells in the pancreas (胰腺).

Islet transplants can treat the disease, but there aren't enough donors to meet the growing demand, and receivers must use anti-rejection medicines to prevent the body from rejecting the donor tissue.

Stem cells can be used to grow any tissue in the body and can be cultured indefinitely in the laboratory, which means they potentially offer a limitless source of pancreatic tissue. By using tissue made from a person's own cells, researchers also hope to avoid the need for anti-rejection medicines.

- ( ) 1. What can we learn about the transplant from the first two paragraphs?
- A. It is widely adopted.  
B. It has bettered the woman's condition.  
C. It improves the function of insulin.  
D. It has changed the woman's eating preferences.
- ( ) 2. What is the writing purpose of Paragraph 4?
- A. To show the potential dangers of diabetes.  
B. To analyse the impact of stem cells transplant.

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- C. To stress the necessity of stem cells transplant.
- D. To compare the symptoms of two types of diabetes.
- ( )3. Why does the author mention “donors” and “receivers” in Paragraph 5?
- A. To predict the effect of diabetes treatment.
- B. To explain the drawbacks of islet transplants.
- C. To present people’s attitude to islet transplants.
- D. To conclude a new method of diabetes treatment.
- ( )4. Why are the stem cells taken from the patient’s own body?
- A. To make the process easy.
- B. To relieve the patient’s pain.
- C. To save the patient’s money.
- D. To prevent transplant rejection.

完形填空(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)  
 [2025·海南高二期中考试]

Cesare Mencarini graduated from high school in England with excellent grades. But he was more excited about his 1—building a working nuclear fusion reactor (核聚变反应堆).

Cesare grew up in Italy, but his family moved to Cardiff, England two years ago because his father 2 a new job there. As a child, Cesare 3 an interest in electronics. At Cardiff, after seeing a video about someone building a fusion reactor, Cesare was 4 to build one, too.

But the school 5 his idea at first. Cesare didn’t give up. 6, he tried his best to persuade his teachers. 7, after a complete safety review, and with an extra advisor offering to help out, the school gave in.

Cesare’s regular classes weren’t giving him enough 8 to build a fusion reactor. So he spent countless hours doing research, 9 information on the Internet, and watching videos.

“We’re living in an age when almost

everything is 10 online,” he says. When he faced a problem, he would read, watch 10 or 15 videos, and then try to 11 it. He also joined a website in order to receive 12 from scientists with more experience.

As a result of Cesare’s continuous effort, at the very end of the school year last June, the reactor was 13.

Cesare was one of the youngest students to have created such an advanced fusion reactor. For him, it wasn’t 14 about the reactor. It was also about learning by doing, and about 15 with other people doing similar things.

- ( )1. A. solution                      B. agreement
- C. achievement                      D. task
- ( )2. A. created                        B. landed
- C. required                        D. refused
- ( )3. A. developed                      B. quit
- C. adjusted                        D. shared
- ( )4. A. invited                        B. allowed
- C. taught                        D. inspired
- ( )5. A. ignored                        B. checked
- C. challenged                        D. improved
- ( )6. A. Instead                        B. Therefore
- C. Still                        D. Otherwise
- ( )7. A. By all means                      B. On purpose
- C. After all                        D. In the end
- ( )8. A. attention                        B. knowledge
- C. time                        D. freedom
- ( )9. A. spreading                        B. collecting
- C. forecasting                        D. correcting
- ( )10. A. suitable                        B. safe
- C. available                        D. impressive
- ( )11. A. consider                        B. identify
- C. record                        D. fix
- ( )12. A. payment                        B. protection
- C. praise                        D. advice
- ( )13. A. replaced                        B. discovered
- C. completed                        D. distinguished
- ( )14. A. actually                        B. hardly
- C. simply                        D. usually
- ( )15. A. arguing                        B. connecting
- C. competing                        D. living



## Period Five Writing

### ① 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·河北石家庄精英中学高二二调]

Scientist Yan Ning of the Chinese Academy of Sciences received the 2024 L'Oréal-UNESCO for Women in Science International Award for the Asia-Pacific region in Paris on Tuesday. The Award, established by the L'Oréal Corporate Foundation and UNESCO in 1998, aims to improve the position of women in science by recognizing outstanding women researchers who have contributed to scientific progress in life sciences or physical sciences, mathematics, and computer science. Each year, the award recognizes one woman from each of the world's five broad regions: Asia and the Pacific, Africa and the Arab States, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, and North America.

Yan, a professor at the School of Life Sciences at Tsinghua University, was recognized for her research in structural biology (生物学) that has helped explain multiple disorders and guided the treatment of complex pain condition.

"Our goal is to broaden the boundaries of human knowledge," Yan said in an interview published by UNESCO. "Through cutting-edge technologies, my work has developed from exploring cell activities to accurately identifying potentially effective health treatments. Ultimately, I aim to use science to understand the universe and to study the origins of life."

UNESCO said that as a leading authority in her field, "Yan inspires female scientists globally and is a strong advocate for gender (性别) equality in research and science education". "The path to becoming a female scientist may

be challenging, but it is not enough to stop you from moving forward. So, be brave and be yourself," Yan said in her acceptance speech. Since 2015, she has been organizing annual forums for female scientists. "We must establish gender equality and establish more female role models," Yan said.

According to UNESCO data, women make up just a third of the global research workforce, and only a quarter of the senior scientific positions in Europe are held by women. Audrey Azoulay, director general of UNESCO, said, "The world needs science, and science needs women."

- ( ) 1. What do we know about the L'Oréal-UNESCO for Women in Science International Award?
- A. It is awarded to scientists across all scientific fields.
  - B. It aims to inspire female scientists across the world.
  - C. It usually recognizes one woman scientist each year.
  - D. It was launched by the L'Oréal Corporate Foundation.
- ( ) 2. Why did Yan Ning win the award?
- A. She has cured numerous patients.
  - B. She advocated women in science.
  - C. She advanced structural biology research.
  - D. She explained the origin of complex pain.
- ( ) 3. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. Yan's goal: expand knowledge.
  - B. The origin of the universe.
  - C. The significance of health care.
  - D. The objectives of science.

- ( ) 4. What does Yan stress most in her acceptance speech?
- A. The threat of gender inequality.
  - B. The impact of female role models.
  - C. Challenges female scientists face.
  - D. The bravery women scientists need.

II 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

[2025 · 广东部分名校高二期中联合检测]

You may have heard someone say that they're "working on themselves". 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Working on yourself means taking steps to improve your life. If you're interested in starting a journey of self-improvement, you've come to the right place! Here are some tips that can be taken to make that happen.

● 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Everyone has a few areas where they could improve or push themselves to be better, and identifying (识别) these potential growth areas is the first step for self-improvement. Reflect on the things in your life that might be keeping you stuck, so that you can set goals to improve or address them.

● Read more books and gain knowledge. If you're on a self-improvement journey, reading more books is one of the best things you can do. Read books on subjects both within or beyond your field, read some on fascinating new subjects and read about ancient societies.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

● Learn new skills and take up new hobbies. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ You'll gain new abilities, while also proving to yourself that you're capable of change and growth. This is all super rewarding! Adding new things to your routine can boost your mood when you're feeling down and help you feel more excited in life.

● Implement (实施) healthy habits to support your physical well-being. When you feel good physically, you're more likely to

perform well in all the other areas of your life, so it's incredibly important to build healthy habits into your routine, such as, getting good quality sleep and eating a balanced diet.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ Also, take part in some kinds of physical activity to boost your mood.

- A. What does this actually mean?
- B. What exactly do you want to learn?
- C. Start with the right proper resources.
- D. Recognize areas where you'd like to make changes or grow.
- E. Trying new things is essential when you're on a self-improvement journey.
- F. But people often forget that proper fuel and proper rest can help function better.
- G. Challenge your mind to continually open your mind up and take in new information.

III 写作

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

[2025 · 福建部分优质高中高二期中考试]

在 2024 年巴黎奥运会上中国运动员展现了向上、拼搏的精神。请选择其中一位,以“The athlete I admire most”为题写一篇英语短文。内容包括:

1. 介绍这名运动员的身份(包括从事的运动、主要成就);

2. 你钦佩他/她的原因;

3. 他/她对于你的影响。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

[2025·广东大湾区 40 校高二期中联考]

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Winning

Tom Perry concentrated hard. The rocket competition would begin shortly. He had never lost a contest, but that didn't calm him. Tom glanced at the other rockets. They all had their own problems. One rocket, however, caught his eye. It's perfect in every aspect. His critical eye detected that this rocket could beat his. It belonged to a newcomer—Ed. Suddenly, Ed turned, his sight pausing on Tom's rocket. Admiring it for a while, he then gave Tom a thumbs-up with a smile.

The announcer began to explain the competition. Tom barely listened; he couldn't help but repeatedly look over to Ed's rocket. Suddenly his heart did a leap. Tom knew that Ed had no chance of winning. He had noticed that as Ed lifted his rocket to place it on the launch pad, one fin (翼) had caught against something on the ground, pulling it away from the rocket and making it loose. But Ed hadn't noticed. He glanced back at Tom and gave another thumbs-up sign. Tom felt sorry but decided he wasn't going to destroy a sure win by saying anything. Anyway, it was up to Ed to keep checking his rocket.

The contest began. Most gained respectable heights but none exceeded (超过) 1,000 feet. Tom watched, but the problems the others had didn't make him feel good. For the first time the looks on their faces bothered him.

Tom thought about the loose fin of Ed's rocket, wondering if he should say something. He was lost in thought and didn't hear his name being called. When it was repeated, it shocked him. He moved to the pad. With a shaky hand, he connected the wires to the igniter (点火器). Stepping back to the firing board, he took a deep breath and pushed the button. His rocket climbed wonderfully to a height of 1,100 feet. As he ran out into the field to pick up his rocket, he heard Ed's name being announced.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Ed lifted his rocket and approached the launch area. \_\_\_\_\_

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Paragraph 2:

The figure of 1,150 feet came as a shock to Tom. \_\_\_\_\_

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## ► 单元小测

Unit 1

### ❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 21 分)

#### A. 词形转换

1. She has a strong \_\_\_\_\_ (academy) background in physics and has published several important papers in the field.
2. The company's \_\_\_\_\_ (commit) to providing quality at a reasonable price has been **vital** to its success.
3. There's a clear \_\_\_\_\_ (distinct) between the dialects spoken in the two regions.
4. In \_\_\_\_\_ (conclude), walking is a cheap, safe, enjoyable and readily available form of exercise.
5. We will then have a firmer \_\_\_\_\_ (found) of fact on which to build theories.
6. The athlete recovered \_\_\_\_\_ (remarkable) quickly from his injury and was able to participate in the competition again just a few weeks later.
7. The two scientists found a common \_\_\_\_\_ (science) interest and decided to cooperate.
8. Pausing for a moment, she lifted her hand and knocked on the door \_\_\_\_\_ (gentle).
9. We must make an \_\_\_\_\_ (evaluate) of the **consequences** caused by the fire.
10. This information is only raw data and will need further \_\_\_\_\_ (analyse).

#### B. 固定搭配及用法

1. When he returned from England, Dunbar **took up the position** \_\_\_\_\_ an assistant librarian at the Library of Congress.
2. The sudden noise was so terrifying that my hair almost stood \_\_\_\_\_ end.
3. Our purpose is to develop students with a passion \_\_\_\_\_ lifelong learning in a safe and secure environment.

4. She was mistaken \_\_\_\_\_ her twin sister at yesterday's party due to their strikingly similar appearance.

### ❷ 句型训练(每小题 3 分, 满分 12 分)

1. The scientist, \_\_\_\_\_ has led to several breakthroughs in cancer treatment, is highly respected in the medical community. (committed)  
这位科学家, 在医学界备受尊敬, 其认真且专注的研究态度已经在癌症治疗方面带来了几项重大突破。
2. The book \_\_\_\_\_ last year left a deep impression on me with its profound insights and beautiful language. (encounter)  
我去年遇到的那本书以其深刻的见解和优美的语言给我留下了深刻的印象。
3. \_\_\_\_\_ at the international conference as a young researcher. (honour)  
作为一名年轻的研究人员, 能被邀请在国际会议上发言对她来说是极大的荣幸。
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather will be unusually cold this weekend, so residents are advised to prepare accordingly. (it 作形式主语)  
据报道, 本周末的天气将异常寒冷, 因此建议居民做好相应准备。

### ❸ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分)

One of the winners of 2023's Nobel Prize in Chemistry was Danish scientist Morten Meldal. When describing his career, Meldal said he started out as an engineer but changed to chemistry because he "wanted to understand the world".

Meldal's experience may come as a surprise to students. They might believe they have to centre their work and school lives in one field to

be successful. But a study from professors at Michigan State University shows that is not always the case.

Michele Root-Bernstein and Robert Root-Bernstein (her husband) published their study in the *Creativity Research Journal*. They said that a large number of Nobel Prize winners can be described as “polymaths”.

The writers looked at past Nobel Prize winners and their students. They decided that when students of winners go on to win Nobel Prizes, some of what they learned from their teachers is how to live a life with many interests. They are, in a way, learning how to be creative.

Having many interests, the Root-Bernsteins wrote, permits scientists to look for creative ways to solve problems. In fact, one important part of science is not discovering answers, but recognizing problems that need to be solved.

The prize winners, the Root-Bernsteins said, transfer “skills, techniques and materials from one field to another”. They said Alexis Carrel won his Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1912 by using techniques he learned from the clothing business. He realized that people who used thread to make and fix clothing had a skill that could be used in operations to put new organs into people’s bodies.

The Michigan State University professors study creativity. They found Nobel Prize winners are nine times more likely to have experience in working with wood, metal or in the arts than most scientists. The researchers say that unlike many people who spend long hours at work and give up some of their outside interests, Nobel Prize winners believe their hobbies are important to creativity.

- ( ) 1. What comes as a surprise to students according to the passage?
- A. Meldal’s winning the Nobel Prize.  
B. Meldal’s original working field.

- C. Meldal’s desire to understand the world.  
D. Meldal’s study with Michigan State University.

- ( ) 2. What kind of people can be sorted as “polymaths”?
- A. People who are equipped with various interests.  
B. People who only concentrate on just one field.  
C. People who are committed to their career.  
D. People who are admired for established achievements.
- ( ) 3. What’s the author’s attitude towards the Root-Bernsteins’ discovery?
- A. Subjective.                      B. Doubtful.  
C. Objective.                        D. Opposed.
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?
- A. A creative scientist  
B. An amazing rise to fame  
C. A born Nobel Prize winner  
D. A secret to winning top prize

Ⅳ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

[2025·江苏徐州高二期中考试]

Recently, the Swedish Academy has announced that South Korean author Han Kang has been awarded the 2024 Nobel Prize in Literature, in honour of her poetic writing that 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (skilful) explores themes of historical wounds and the fragility (脆弱性) of human existence. The announcement made Han the first South Korean writer 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (win) this distinguished award.

Han Kang, born in 1970 in Gwangju, was significantly shaped by her formative years in a family of writers, which proved to be an 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (influence) foundation for her literary career. Following her education at Yonsei University, she launched her professional journey with a focus on poetry. However, it was her novel *The Vegetarian*,

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published in 2007 4. \_\_\_\_\_ gave her international fame. It 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) into over thirty languages ever since. The novel, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (consist) of three acts, follows the decision of an ordinary woman to give up meat, leading to a series of unheard abuse from family members. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ they claim they are concerned about her health, actually they oppose her rebellious (叛逆的) behaviour.

The 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) of Han Kang's work represents a significant achievement for South Korean literature and serves as an inspiration for women writers globally. As she 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) to embark on a new literary journey, Han's influence 10. \_\_\_\_\_ the literary landscape will expand further, inspiring future generations to engage with complex themes.

完形填空(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·湖北武汉高二期中考试]

In 2014, Amy collapsed from a brain hemorrhage (脑出血) while working. After a year recovering at home, she 1 a course with the ambition to become a 2 .

However, occasional vision disturbance was still 3 , influencing the amount of 4 she could give to the course. Further complications (并发症) left the young artist almost completely blind, making it difficult to see a whole figure. It's particularly 5 because it seemed to 6 her optimism to be a painter!

One morning, when watching the sunrise, she suddenly felt a sense of 7 . She realized that she may not 8 a whole face anymore, but it shouldn't stop her from putting what she could see on canvas (画布). The following years, she 9 her special art journey.

"Strangely, my experience has increased my 10 when drawing, enabling me to catch a character better," she explains. "People often speak highly of the detail and sensitivity of the

character. I have more determination and appreciation for my 11 . These are 12 I wouldn't have had without everything I've 13 ." For her new touring exhibition, she has produced a series of artworks based on her visual experience. "In the 14 interaction between what I can and cannot see lies my perspective on the world."

Sometimes, we can turn a loss into a gain: something unique and individual that has been gifted to us by never 15 .

- ( )1. A. switched on  
B. signed up for  
C. called on  
D. kept in touch with
- ( )2. A. librarian B. painter  
C. witness D. doctor
- ( )3. A. crucial B. essential  
C. present D. distant
- ( )4. A. donation B. occupation  
C. credit D. energy
- ( )5. A. embarrassing B. rewarding  
C. depressing D. opposing
- ( )6. A. assess B. ruin  
C. reveal D. contradict
- ( )7. A. thankfulness B. achievement  
C. belonging D. security
- ( )8. A. draw B. obtain  
C. see D. found
- ( )9. A. stopped B. started  
C. adopted D. detected
- ( )10. A. sensitivity B. taste  
C. eyesight D. attention
- ( )11. A. talent B. display  
C. interaction D. vision
- ( )12. A. gifts B. challenges  
C. awards D. pains
- ( )13. A. lived off B. gone after  
C. appealed to D. survived through
- ( )14. A. misty B. abnormal  
C. automatic D. regular
- ( )15. A. losing B. leaving  
C. failing D. quitting