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# 全品智能作业

QUANPIN ZHINENGZUOYE

AI智慧升级版

## 高中英语4 | 选择性必修第一册 RJ

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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。



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## 编写依据

以最新教材为本，以课程标准（2017年版2020年修订）为纲。

## 选题依据

研究新教材新高考趋势下的同步命题特点，选题过程中注重落实基础的同时，更加强调试题的情境性、开放性。

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# Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

## Period One Reading and Thinking

### 基础巩固

#### I 单词拼写

1. The team are working hard to a \_\_\_\_\_ the problem so that they can find the best solution to it.
2. In the distance, we could see the d \_\_\_\_\_ outline of the mountain against the clear sky.
3. He refuses to back down even in the face of pressure, knowing that staying true to himself is \_\_\_\_\_ (关键的, 极其重要的) for personal growth.
4. Having learned that you are recruiting volunteers in your hospital library, as an exchange student, I am writing to apply to \_\_\_\_\_ (获得) this voluntary work.

#### II 单句填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ to education, he \_\_\_\_\_ every minute to studying and teaching, so his \_\_\_\_\_ finally paid off. (commit)
2. When the teacher asked him a question, he gave a look of confusion. \_\_\_\_\_ (apparent) he had no idea what the answer was.
3. I draw a \_\_\_\_\_ (conclude) from my experience that where there is a will, there is a way.
4. It is widely believed that for the long-term development, students should \_\_\_\_\_ (evaluate) in terms of overall quality.
5. The team members set aside their differences and worked together towards the common \_\_\_\_\_ (object) of winning the championship, practising day and night.
6. The old professor's lecture was filled with \_\_\_\_\_ (science) insights, opening the students' eyes to the wonders of the natural world.
7. What is known to all is that the outstanding \_\_\_\_\_ (academy) atmosphere, as well as various festivals and sports, draws many students to our school.

8. Tears streamed down my face as I lay there, feeling \_\_\_\_\_ (defeat), but my grandfather, with his endless encouragement, urged me to get up and try again.

#### III 短语填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (根据) the weather forecast, a heavy rain was coming, so the farmer hurried to cover the crops, hoping to protect them from the downpour.
2. Only when you \_\_\_\_\_ (坚持) putting what you have learnt into use can you master Chinese as quickly as possible.
3. Success is the result of devoting your time and energy to what you've set out to do, which doesn't happen \_\_\_\_\_ (偶然).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (从……毕业) high school, Tom felt a mix of excitement and nervousness, knowing a new chapter full of opportunities awaited him.
5. The gold medal will \_\_\_\_\_ (授予) whoever wins the first place in the cycle race.

#### IV 句型训练

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
John was immediately committed to helping him by making popcorn. (upon/on)  
一听说伯纳德陷入困境, 约翰立即决定通过做爆米花帮助他。
2. Our group would like to organize a book donation activity—\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ for Xinhua Primary School. (过去分词作后置定语)  
我们小组想为新华小学组织一场名为“分享书籍, 传递爱”的图书捐赠活动。
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
share with you my opinions on Beijing Opera. (形式主语) 我很荣幸能发表演讲, 与大家分享我对京剧的看法。

Ⅴ 阅读理解

A [2025·广东省汕头市金山中学高二期中]

Living for 97 years is an impressive achievement in and of itself. Most people hitting this milestone are probably thankful for what health they have and the memories they've made. In the case of TV host and conservationist Sir David Attenborough, he can reflect on a life of activism in service for our planet. The British icon turned an impressive 97 on May 8, 2023. Born in 1926, Attenborough has spent most of his life on camera for the BBC covering animals and natural history. Today, despite his age, he is still an active campaigner for our planet.

Attenborough, who received a degree in natural sciences from Cambridge University, joined the BBC full-time in 1952. He travelled around the world with his *Zoo Quest* programme, highlighting different creatures. Afterwards, he created his iconic series *Life on Earth* in 1979. Since then, he has created and starred in countless programmes which have brought nature closer to viewers around the world.

His recent documentary with World Wildlife Fund, *David Attenborough: A Life On Our Planet*, often returns to a theme which has predominated in Attenborough's later work. He reflects on just how much the environment has changed in his decades of observation and how swiftly time is running out before further serious damage can be prevented. This programme was widely streamed and considered a "wake up call" for the world. While Attenborough is far from the first or only voice to raise this call, his reach as a respected and powerful figure within the BBC provides a useful platform.

Although he has received countless awards, Attenborough has used recent accolades (荣誉) as

a chance to focus once more on the planet. Shortly after winning the Champions of the Earth Lifetime Achievement Award in 2022, he sent an urgent message about the state of the planet to all viewers in *Frozen Planet II*. Even after his 97th birthday, he continues to write and speak on preserving the UK and the world for future generations.

- ( ) 1. What is Sir David Attenborough known for?
  - A. The possession of treasures.
  - B. The memories about activities.
  - C. The rewards as a British icon.
  - D. The contribution to earth protection.
- ( ) 2. How did Attenborough try to get nature and his audience closer?
  - A. By majoring in natural sciences in university.
  - B. By travelling throughout the world while in BBC.
  - C. By sitting closer to viewers when hosting programmes.
  - D. By starting and starring in many relevant programmes.
- ( ) 3. What can we know about *David Attenborough: A Life On Our Planet*?
  - A. It features environment shifts and conservation.
  - B. It is about how swiftly one's life runs out.
  - C. It is received by few viewers and thought little of.
  - D. It provides a powerful and useful platform for BBC.
- ( ) 4. Which words can best describe Sir David Attenborough?
  - A. Dependent and curious.
  - B. Devoted and responsible.
  - C. Humorous and passionate.
  - D. Ambitious and reserved.

**B** [2025·河北省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 create 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.

- ( ) 5. 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.
- ( ) 6. What does the underlined word “cracked” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Doubted. B. Lost.
- C. Defended. D. Broke.
- ( ) 7. 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
- ( ) 8. 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.

❶ 阅读七选五 [2025·河南省许昌市高二期中]

To make science stories more concrete and engaging, it's important to use some effective strategies. Here are four of them.

**Put people in the story.**

Science stories often lack human characters.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Characters can also be people affected by a scientific topic, or interested in learning more about it. Besides, they can be storytellers who are sharing their personal experiences.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

People often think of science as objective and fair. But science is actually a human practice that continuously involves choices, missteps and biases (偏见). If you explain science as a course, you can walk people through the sequence of how science is done and why researchers reach certain conclusions. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ And they can also stress the reason why people should trust the course of science to provide the most accurate conclusions possible given the available information.

**Include what people care about.**

Scientific topics are important, but they may not always be the public's most pressing concerns. In April 2024, a polling company found that "the quality of the environment" was one of the lowest-ranked priorities among people in the US. The stories about the environment could weave in connections to higher-priority topics. 4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Tell science stories.**

Scientists, of course, can be science communicators, but everyone can tell science stories. When we share information online about health, or talk to friends and family about the weather, we contribute to information that circulates about science topics. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Think about all of a story's characteristics—character, action, sequence, scope, storyteller and content—and how you might incorporate them into the topic.

A. Explain science as a process.

B. Shoot attractive short science videos.

C. Scientists themselves can actually become ideal ones.

D. This practice is to stress why the content is important.

E. You can tell growth stories of remarkable teenage scientists.

F. Science communicators can emphasize how science is conducted.

G. You may as well borrow features from stories to strengthen your message.

❷ 语法填空

[2025·河北省保定市六校高二期中]

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) about 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.

## Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)

### 基础巩固

#### I 单句填空

1. Love and loneliness, both of \_\_\_\_\_ are necessary, are two most beautiful tunes in life.
2. I am glad to tell you that there'll be a performance to be held in our school hall next Friday, \_\_\_\_\_ theme is Beijing Opera.
3. We are short of two workers, without \_\_\_\_\_ we will need three more days to finish the work.
4. All the students will take part in a mountain-climbing activity tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ is intended to help reduce pressure.
5. Li Bai is a Chinese poet praised from his own day to the present as a romantic figure, \_\_\_\_\_ took traditional poetic forms to new heights.
6. We'll put off the picnic in the park until next week, \_\_\_\_\_ the weather may be better.
7. The best table in this two-story colonial Thai home offers a window right into the kitchen, \_\_\_\_\_ you can see chef Gaggan and his staff in action.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is expected, the programme has aroused enthusiasm for the native language.

#### II 语法与写作

1. By saving food, we can help people in the world \_\_\_\_\_.  
通过节约食物,我们可以帮助世界上那些正在面临食物短缺的人们。
2. You can attend some Chinese training courses to lay a solid language foundation before going to China, \_\_\_\_\_.  
在去中国之前,你可以参加一些汉语培训课程,以打下牢固的语言基础,这有助于你快速地克服语言障碍。
3. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ is that I have a problem in respect of the

writing skill. 我给你写这封信的原因是我有一个关于写作技巧的问题。

4. During travelling, one can meet various people, \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_. (介词+关系代词)在旅游期间,人们可以见到形形色色的人,能够结交为新朋友。

#### III 语篇语法填空

Dunhuang, an oasis (绿洲) in the Taklamakan Desert, used to be a major stop along the Silk Road, but is now mainly a fascinating tourist destination.

Those interested 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Dunhuang's colourful history will be attracted by the Mogao Caves, one of the city's main attractions. The entrance to each cave 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (block) by a locked door, which can only be opened by expert guides. Behind these doors are caves of all 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (size)—from very small to absolutely huge. The caves contain thousands of priceless manuscripts and silk paintings, which, upon their 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (discover), drew much attention to the area.

Also, there are few things as special as walking across the desert oasis at sunrise. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) this incredible scene, you must rise early. It's bitterly cold. But as the sun rises atop the golden dunes (沙丘) and paints a 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (true) picturesque scene, all your efforts pay off. Sunset is a popular time for a camel ride. Get off the camels 7. \_\_\_\_\_ walk up a rather steep dune overlooking Crescent Lake. From this position, 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (regard) as the best one, the incredible sunset is awe-inspiring.

No trip to Dunhuang is complete without visiting the Dunhuang Museum, 9. \_\_\_\_\_ it's possible to put all of the city's historical sites into proper historical context. The museum is expansive, 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (contain) many original artworks. Here, you are bound to be amazed by Dunhuang's rich culture.



Ⅳ 阅读理解

[2025·湖北省武汉市六校高二期中联考]

When Meng Jintao was a child, power outages in his rural hometown sparked his curiosity: Why can't we store electricity during regular times and use it when the power goes out?

Now 29, Meng has turned this childhood curiosity into reality with his advanced iron-based flow energy storage system. Distinguished by its massive storage capacity, high safety standards, and long-term endurance, this technology represents a major advancement in energy storage.

In 2013, Meng began his studies at Hefei University of Technology in Anhui, East China, majoring in new energy materials and devices. During his university years, he travelled to Qinghai and Gansu provinces in Northwest China for research, where he observed the initial success of wind and solar power projects. However, he learned from power station staff that much of the energy generated by wind turbines was unstable and could not be effectively used. It was during this period that Meng recognized the urgent need for advanced storage solutions to stabilize energy supply and release it steadily to the grid, thereby increasing efficiency. This realization led him to develop the iron-based flow energy storage system.

"This system functions like a large power bank for cities," he explained. According to Meng, while lithium (锂) batteries are well-established, there is a growing need for a more affordable and safer storage solution. He chose iron for its cost-efficiency and the abundant availability of iron resources in China. Iron-based flow energy storage systems are also more economical and use water as a solution, making them fire-resistant and safer.

In 2020, while pursuing his master's degree at Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Meng achieved a significant milestone by successfully testing the first iron-based flow battery in his lab. "Seeing the battery model start its charging and discharging cycles was a moment of endless pride," he said. "With China announcing its double carbon goals, I wanted to transform my research into a tangible product that could both benefit the country and make a difference."

Through continuous adjustments, accurate research, and determined experimentation, Meng and his team completed their first kilowatt-level energy storage system in 2021, suitable for everyday use. "I want to keep improving the technology to make energy storage safer and more cost-effective, both in China and worldwide," he said.

- ( ) 1. What inspired Meng Jintao to seek new solutions for energy storage?
- A. His observations of power cuts in rural areas.
  - B. His major in new energy materials and devices.
  - C. His experience of working with lithium batteries.
  - D. His witness to the success of renewable power projects.
- ( ) 2. What characteristic of iron led Meng Jintao to choose it?
- A. Its work efficiency.
  - B. Its unlimited supply.
  - C. Its economic advantage.
  - D. Its environmental friendliness.
- ( ) 3. Which of the following words can best describe Meng Jintao?
- A. Cautious and generous.
  - B. Capable and determined.
  - C. Intelligent and considerate.
  - D. Hard-working and outgoing.

- ( )4. What is the most suitable title for this passage?
- A. The future of renewable energy: strengths and weaknesses
  - B. Meng Jintao: leading figure in power generation technology
  - C. From curiosity to creation: Meng Jintao's journey in energy storage
  - D. Lithium vs. iron: the ongoing battle for better energy storage solution

### V 阅读七选五

Failure is likely the most tiring experience one ever has. There is nothing more exhausting than not succeeding. 1. \_\_\_\_\_

In the former case, we keep putting off a task because it is either too boring or too difficult. And the longer we delay it, the more tired we feel. Such start-up fatigue (疲劳) is very real, even if not actually physical, not something in our muscles or bones. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Years ago, I was asked to write 102 essays on the great ideas of some famous authors. Applying my own rule, I determined to write them alphabetically, never letting myself leave out a tough idea. And I always started the day's work with the most difficult task of essay-writing. The experience proved that the rule works.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Though willing to get started, we cannot seem to do the job right. Its difficulties appear so great that, however hard we work, we fail again and again. In such a situation, I work as hard as I can and then let the unconscious take over.

When planning *Encyclopedia Britannica*, I had to create a table of contents based on the topics of its articles. Day after day, I kept coming up with solutions, but none of them worked. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ One day, mentally exhausted, I tried to convince myself that the trouble was with the problem itself, not with me. Relieved, I sat back in an easy chair and fell asleep. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ In the

weeks that followed, the solution which had come up in my unconscious mind proved correct at every step. Though I worked as hard as before, I felt no fatigue. Success was now as exciting as failure had been depressing.

Human beings, I believe, must try to succeed. Success, then, means never feeling tired.

- A. My fatigue became almost unbearable.
- B. I felt depressed and gave it up eventually.
- C. Performance fatigue is more difficult to handle.
- D. Use your unconsciousness and you can reduce your tiredness.
- E. An hour later, I woke up suddenly with the solution clearly in mind.
- F. The solution is not easy to apply: always handle the most difficult job first.
- G. Here are two ways of exhaustion—start-up fatigue and performance fatigue.

### VI 语法填空

[2025·云南师范大学附属中学高二期中]

When art meets science, the result can be dramatically explosive and revolutionary. This 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (combine) lies at the heart of “Cai Guo-Qiang: A Material Odyssey”, an exhibition currently on at the University of Southern California Pacific Asia Museum.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ makes the exhibition stand out is its gallery format that goes beyond traditional ones, integrating art with chemistry, physics and artificial intelligence to display the pioneering work of artist Cai Guo-Qiang.

A Material Odyssey 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (feature) a series of gunpowder test pieces, highlights something 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (rare) seen in exhibitions: science as a tool for understanding artistic techniques, and presents imagery that explores the molecular (分子的) behaviour of gunpowder. No matter how precisely a gunpowder drawing is planned, the results are still

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (predictable). “I am inspired by the calmness and the natural strength 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (demonstrate) in the work after the vibrant colours fade. Changes in the gunpowder bring 7. \_\_\_\_\_ uncontrollability and unpredictability, 8. \_\_\_\_\_ is what makes working with gunpowder so fascinating,” Cai says.

The exhibition will serve as 9. \_\_\_\_\_ notable gesture of how the art world can mix the virtual and real in this new AI-driven era, while also 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) as a strong voice and decisive action in these unstable times.

## Ⅶ 完形填空 [2025·广东省清远市高二期中]

Heman Bekele, a 14-year-old from Virginia, stood out as the winner of the 2023 Young Scientist Challenge. Among the ten finalists he 1 the title of “America’s Top Young Scientist” with his 2 creation known as the Skin Cancer Treating Soap (SCTS), a bar of soap created for the very first time at a low cost to treat melanoma, the most common kind of skin cancer.

Rather than a cure, Bekele’s brilliant idea 3 the development of a soap that aims to help the patient’s cells stay active while fighting melanoma. He always has endless passion for biology and technology, and the Young Scientist Challenge just 4 him with the perfect platform to display his ideas. Reflecting on his 5, Bekele shared that his childhood experience had played a crucial role in 6 his innovative thinking. “Having witnessed people work tirelessly under the sun, I wanted to raise people’s awareness of 7 related to constant sun exposure.”

“I wanted to make my idea accessible to a broad audience,” Bekele remarked during an interview. Bekele also passionately expressed his 8 of turning the soap into a world where skin cancer treatment is within 9 for all. He was grateful that he had received invaluable 10

from a product-engineering specialist, who connected him with other scientists to 11 him to reach his ambitious plans.

While similar methods are available for skin cancer treatments, his solution is a more 12 option. In the future, Bekele longs to 13 his invention by trial and error and establish a non-profit organization 14 to providing fair skin cancer treatment to as many people as possible, bringing 15 to the battle against skin cancer.

- ( ) 1. A. obtained                      B. desired  
   C. analysed                              D. defeated
- ( ) 2. A. efficient                              B. objective  
   C. potential                              D. groundbreaking
- ( ) 3. A. insists on                              B. switches on  
   C. focuses on                              D. agrees on
- ( ) 4. A. armed                                      B. satisfied  
   C. provided                              D. filled
- ( ) 5. A. profession                              B. inspiration  
   C. determination                              D. imagination
- ( ) 6. A. shaping                                      B. displaying  
   C. obeying                                      D. detecting
- ( ) 7. A. challenges                              B. theories  
   C. prospects                                      D. advantages
- ( ) 8. A. fear    B. doubt  
   C. surprise                                      D. dream
- ( ) 9. A. distance                                      B. space  
   C. limit    D. reach
- ( ) 10. A. praise    B. welcome  
   C. guidance                                      D. invitation
- ( ) 11. A. require                                      B. remind  
   C. press    D. assist
- ( ) 12. A. fashionable                              B. affordable  
   C. accurate                                      D. relevant
- ( ) 13. A. perfect    B. clear  
   C. control    D. picture
- ( ) 14. A. used    B. addicted  
   C. committed                                      D. opposed
- ( ) 15. A. recognition                              B. hope  
   C. comfort                                      D. device



## Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress

### 基础巩固

#### I 单词拼写

- Engineers are working on a new d\_\_\_\_\_ that can turn solar energy into electricity more efficiently.
- The concept of r\_\_\_\_\_ in physics suggests that measurements of space and time are not absolute but depend on the observer's state of motion.
- They e\_\_\_\_\_ countless hardships throughout their journey, each of which tested their will, but they succeeded in the end.
- With each person I met, I felt a growing sense of pride as part of this e\_\_\_\_\_ team, whose devotion to the cause shone from their eyes.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (流动, 流量) of traffic was disrupted by the construction work on the main road.
- Mr Smith, a \_\_\_\_\_ (教授) from Britain, made an impressive speech on American Literature in the hall last night.
- Einstein was a brilliant man and he was ahead of his time but his \_\_\_\_\_ (理论) were rejected by the people at that time.
- Had it not been for your timely assistance in giving me first aid, I fear that the \_\_\_\_\_ (后果) might have been more serious.
- After years of research, the team finally obtained a \_\_\_\_\_ (专利权) for their unique water purification system, which they hoped would bring clean water to remote areas.
- He has been a part of this charitable \_\_\_\_\_ (社会公共机构) for over a decade, helping those in need.
- Once you have confidence in yourself, you are sure to make \_\_\_\_\_ (remark) progress with your study.
- The small charity organization \_\_\_\_\_ (found) by a group of kind-hearted students, and they've been helping homeless animals find warm shelters and new homes steadily.
- Under no \_\_\_\_\_ (circumstance) should you share your personal password with anyone, even if they claim to be from the IT department.
- His \_\_\_\_\_ (passion) speech about climate change moved the audience to take action.
- Now a plan \_\_\_\_\_ (draft) to meet the requirements of building a system with the largest scale of protection in the world.
- As the small boat moved \_\_\_\_\_ (gentle) along the river, he was left speechless by the mountains being silently reflected in the water.
- She closed her eyes \_\_\_\_\_ (narrow) her focus, trying to remember the details of the important conversation from the day before.
- Encouraged by her teacher, the young girl dreamed of becoming a \_\_\_\_\_ (novel), filling notebooks with her imaginative plots and characters.
- Her \_\_\_\_\_ (infer) that he was lying was based on his nervous behaviour during the interview.

#### II 单句填空

- The shy girl \_\_\_\_\_ (gradual) opened up, starting to share her thoughts and ideas in class, her confidence growing with each passing day.
- Ever since he \_\_\_\_\_ (掌权, 上台), links between the two countries have been tightened.
- He left a career in teaching to \_\_\_\_\_ (任职) with the Arts Council.

3. At the end of the speech, he \_\_\_\_\_  
(概括) the main points clearly to ensure that  
he could be fully understood.
4. Not until you realize where your potential is  
can you \_\_\_\_\_  
(取得伟大的成就) in your life.
5. The school sees its job as preparing students to  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(对……做出巨大的贡献) society.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (作  
为……的结果) your outstanding performance,  
we invite you to take part in this volleyball  
match!

#### IV 句型训练

1. \_\_\_\_\_, Tom threw  
himself on the couch, ready to relax with a  
video game. (独立主格结构)  
作业做完后, 汤姆一下扑到沙发上, 准备玩电  
子游戏放松放松。
2. While \_\_\_\_\_, we  
discussed the great artists' works, from which  
we broadened our horizons. (省略结构)  
参观美术展时, 我们讨论了伟大艺术家的作  
品, 从中我们开阔了视野。
3. The little girl stared at the empty cage, her  
eyes filled with tears, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ when it flew away. (方式状语)  
小女孩盯着空荡荡的笼子, 眼里满是泪水, 仿  
佛她心爱的鸟儿飞走时, 也带走了她的心。

#### 素养提能

#### V 阅读理解

[2025·江苏省锡山高级中学高二期中]

Tipping points, also known as critical transitions (转变), are mathematical cliff-edges influencing everything in our life. Anyone can spot a tipping point after it's been crossed. But it is extremely difficult to spot them before they happen.

Computer scientists in China now show that artificial intelligence (AI) can help. In a recent study, the researchers accurately predicted the beginning of tipping points in complicated systems with the help of machine-learning algorithms (算法). It could help solve real-world problems, such as predicting floods and power failure.

To simplify their calculations, the team reduced all such problems to ones taking place within a large network of interacting nodes (节点), the individual elements within a large system. In a financial system, for example, a node might represent a company. The team then designed two artificial neural (神经的) networks to analyse such systems.

To train their model, the researchers firstly turned to simplified theoretical systems in which tipping points are known to occur. Once the model could predict these transitions, it was applied to

the real-world problem of how tropical forests turn to savannah (稀树草原). This has happened many times on Earth, but the details remain mysterious. The researchers first analysed the data from three central African regions in the past 20 years and identified the tipping points. They then wanted to see if training their algorithm on data from two of these regions could enable it to correctly predict a transition point in the third. It could.

The team then asked the algorithm to identify the conditions that drove the shift. The answer was, as expected, down to annual rainfall. But the AI was able to go further. The AI detailed that a slight decrease in rainfall from 1,800mm to 1,630mm led to a minor 5% drop in tree cover, but a further decrease to 1,620mm caused a significant 30% drop. This would be a textbook critical transition. And by predicting it from the raw data, the researchers say they have broken new ground in this field.

The team are now trying to discover what specific features the AI identifies to make these predictions, which could help better predict everything from infectious outbreaks to the next stock market crash.

- ( ) 1. How did the team simplify the calculations?
- By limiting the problems within a large network.
  - By focusing on the individual elements in a network.
  - By transforming the problems into ones in a network.
  - By reducing the number of problems in each network.
- ( ) 2. Why was the algorithm trained on data from two central African regions?
- To improve its ability of prediction.
  - To check its analysis of the data.
  - To perfect its solutions to problems.
  - To test the accuracy of its prediction.
- ( ) 3. What breakthrough did the AI make in the study?
- It revealed the idea that tipping points are predictable.
  - It identified a critical transition point in the tree cover.
  - It confirmed previous theories about rainfall and tree cover.
  - It predicted the future expansion of savannahs in central Africa.
- ( ) 4. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?
- The analysis of rainfall: AI and tree cover
  - Spotting tipping points: a big challenge for AI
  - AI: predicting critical moment
  - Critical transitions: the key to making predictions

## VI 阅读七选五 [2025 · 广东省惠州市高二期中]

### Characteristics of an excellent scientist

The Free Dictionary defines(定义) a scientist as a person having professional knowledge on one or more sciences, especially natural science or physical science. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Let's look at some characteristics of an excellent scientist.

#### Curiosity

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Scientists such as Thomas Edison and George Westinghouse discovered things mainly because they wanted to know how things work. If a scientist doesn't have the drive to ask

questions or even wonder, then he/she never gets to the first stage of the scientific process.

#### Patience

3. \_\_\_\_\_ There are very few jobs that take longer than this one. Even if you think you have received some education on science, you still have a lot of scientific research to do. If you're an instant-gratification(即时满足) type of person, this may not be the best choice for you.

#### Ethical(道德的) qualities

In order to truly discover and use knowledge for the greater good, a scientist must have a desire to improve people's life as well as the environment and living things, since they are all linked and they can affect one another in the long run. A scientist must report findings honestly regardless of personal or outside commercial(商业的) interests. Sticking to an old belief contradicted(相抵触) by evidence is dishonest. 4. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Working habits

An excellent scientist even takes notes of the smallest observation, keeping it in mind and recording it. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ He/She also needs to communicate thoughts on paper and verbally. Networking skills connect him/her with colleagues working on similar projects where he/she may discover something new.

- Becoming a scientist takes a long time.
- An excellent scientist must be very curious about things.
- It also defines a scientist as someone who uses scientific methods.
- However, that belief shouldn't be changed without powerful evidence.
- He/She can work well alone or in groups, depending on what's needed.
- To make discoveries in human knowledge, you have to think differently.
- One of the main places that many scientists work in is the research laboratory.

## VII 语法填空

In 1812, the year Charles Dickens was born, there were 66 novels 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) in Britain. People had been writing novels for a century—most experts date the first novel to

*Robinson Crusoe* in 1719—but nobody wanted to do it professionally. Many works of fiction appeared 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the names of the authors, often with something like “by a lady”. Novels, for the most part, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (look) upon as silly, immoral or just plain bad.

In 1870, when Dickens died, the world mourned him as 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (it) first professional writer and publisher, famous and beloved, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ had led an 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (explode) in both the publication of novels and their readership. Today Dickens’ greatness is unchallenged. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (remove) him from the pantheon (名人堂) of English literature would make about as much sense as the Louvre selling off the *Mona Lisa*.

How did Dickens get to the top? It’s partly true that Dickens’ style of writing 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (attract) audiences from all walks of life. It’s partly that his writings rode a wave of social, political and 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (science) progress. But it’s also that he rewrote the culture of literature and put himself at the centre. No one will ever know what mix of talent, ambition, energy and luck made Dickens such 10. \_\_\_\_\_ distinguished writer.

Ⅷ完形填空 [2025·江西省九江市高二期中]

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 (规范) in her village by 4 to fund her own education. Meanwhile, Sarkar’s father inspired her interest in 5. 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. politics B. history  
C. engineering D. sport
- ( )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

## 单元基础练

### I 单句填空

1. He was so selfless that he committed himself to \_\_\_\_\_ (do) voluntary work to help people in need all the time.
2. Spotting the approaching bear, the hikers \_\_\_\_\_ (flee) in panic, their hearts pounding as they rushed through the underbrush.
3. The researchers tested the new medicine \_\_\_\_\_ (scientific), carefully recording every reaction.
4. The science camp will be held next month with the \_\_\_\_\_ (object) of encouraging more students to throw themselves into scientific research.
5. This led Jones to the \_\_\_\_\_ (conclude) that there are too many extremely lonely people in his community, who are easy targets of cheating.
6. This is Professor Wang, in whose class I learn a lot and \_\_\_\_\_ (gradual) take to reading English novels.
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ (acknowledge) that the shortest distance between persons is a sincere smile.
8. Tom, \_\_\_\_\_ (passion) for literature, formed a reading club at school, gathering like-minded friends to discuss classic novels.
9. It's not the score you've got, but the attitude you choose that determines our \_\_\_\_\_ (evaluate) of your work.
10. Their friendship was laid on a solid \_\_\_\_\_ (found) of trust and mutual understanding, which enabled them to support each other.

### II 短语填空

1. The shoes showed signs of \_\_\_\_\_ (磨损) after being worn daily for several months.
2. Considering his poor health, the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (坚持) his taking a good rest before going back to work.

3. After the exciting adventure, the team leader \_\_\_\_\_ (概括) the experience, highlighting the moments of bravery and cooperation that led them through difficulties.
4. It has been five years since his party \_\_\_\_\_ (掌权). Many people wonder whether it will stay on.
5. Evidence \_\_\_\_\_ (从……中获得) observations and experiments is often used to confirm a scientific theory.
6. He fell from the bike and broke his leg. \_\_\_\_\_ (因此), he had to be away from school.
7. My voice has got so low now that I \_\_\_\_\_ (被误认为) a man the other day on the phone.
8. How I regretted not having studied hard at school, which \_\_\_\_\_ (导致) the failure in my career!

### III 句型训练

1. \_\_\_\_\_, she stood frozen in shock. (upon/on)  
听到这个意外的消息,她惊得僵住了。
2. I still remember the scene \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the performance. (定语从句)  
我依旧记得表演结束时观众们起立鼓掌的场景。
3. \_\_\_\_\_ to give a welcoming speech to our guests at the party. (It; honour)  
我感到非常荣幸被邀请在晚会上向我们的客人致欢迎辞。
4. The moment he saw his mother, he ran into her arms, \_\_\_\_\_ . (独立主格结构)  
他一见到妈妈,就奔向她的怀抱,内心的恐惧变成了持续的大哭。
5. \_\_\_\_\_, I found other students chatting and making introductions with each other. (省略)环顾四周时,我发现其他学生在聊天,相互介绍。

写作提能练

I 应用文写作

主题写作——人物介绍

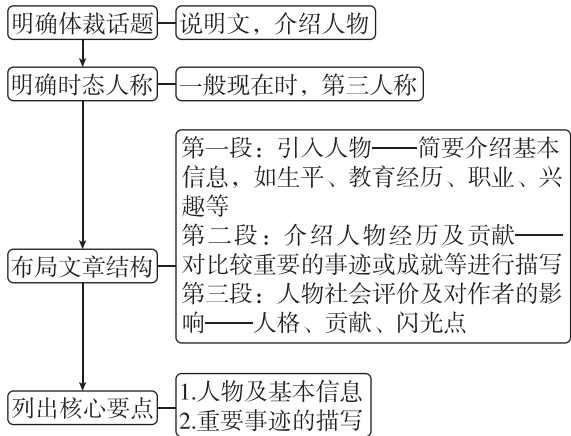
【写作题目】

你校正在组织英语作文比赛,请你以身边值得尊敬和爱戴的人为题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

- 1. 人物简介;
- 2. 尊敬和爱戴的原因。

注意:词数 80 个左右。

【思路点拨】



【写作素材】

1. 主题词汇

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 尽心尽力的, 坚定的
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 杰出的
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 温柔的
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人钦佩的
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 贡献
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 尊重
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 勇敢的; 有勇气的; 无畏的
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 人物
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ 毕业于
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_ 在……中扮演重要角色
- (11) \_\_\_\_\_ 致力于

- (12) \_\_\_\_\_ 做出巨大贡献
- (13) \_\_\_\_\_ 对……印象深刻
- (14) \_\_\_\_\_ 对……的强烈爱好
- (15) \_\_\_\_\_ 鼓励……做……

2. 常用句式

- (1) 其中, 我最尊敬的人是钟南山。  
Among them, the person \_\_\_\_\_ is Zhong Nanshan.
- (2) 他因为对战胜病毒做出的巨大贡献而成为家喻户晓的人物。  
He has become a household name for \_\_\_\_\_ defeating viruses.
- (3) 首先, 钟南山被认为是一位杰出的科学家。  
First of all, Zhong Nanshan is considered as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) 他的研究成果在科学的发展中发挥着越来越重要的作用。  
His research achievements are \_\_\_\_\_ the development of science.
- (5) 他面临着新冠肺炎疫情的挑战。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ the challenge of COVID-19.
- (6) 他致力于帮助他人, 为整个社会做出了巨大贡献。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ helping others and made great contributions to the whole society.
- (7) 他找到了一个有效的解决方案。  
He found \_\_\_\_\_.
- (8) 他鼓励无数的志愿者加入他的行列。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ join him.
- (9) 这使很多需要帮助的人受益。  
It benefited a great many people \_\_\_\_\_.



3. 句式升级

(1)将上面句子(1)和(2)改写成非限制性定语从句。

(2)将上面句子(3)和(4)改写成非限制性定语从句。

(3)将上面句子(5)和(6)改写成过去分词短语作状语的句子。

(4)将上面句子(7)、(8)和(9)改写成含有 not only... but(also)... 和非限制性定语从句的句子。

【连句成篇】

II 读后续写

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。

“Is this all I got?” my daughter, Allison, asked. “I asked for a new cellphone and a laptop!”

My son, Blake, joined in, asking, “Where are the rest of the presents? I wanted a set of golf clubs and a skateboard!”

My children, Allison and Blake, were filled with disappointment on Christmas morning. They expected fancy presents, but money had been tight since their father passed away. As a single parent, I was doing my best to provide for them, but I could no longer afford our previous lifestyle. I

knew we had spoiled them, but I never realized it was this bad. Their reactions shocked and hurt me, but I tried not to show it. “Next year, we’ll be celebrating Christmas differently!” I told them firmly.

Over the following months, I planned our next Christmas celebration. I found a family in need, living on a farm about an hour away. The father had lost his job, and they were struggling to make ends meet.

As Christmas approached, we carried out our usual traditions of decorating the tree, baking cookies, and singing carols. Yet, there were no gifts under our tree. My children grew curious and asked where the presents were. Then I explained that we would be giving gifts to a family that truly needed them. They needed to see what it was like to need essentials such as clothing and food.

We went shopping to purchase essential items like coats, hats, gloves, socks, and shoes for the family. We also selected age-appropriate toys for their children. Next, we headed to the grocery store and filled our carts with everything they would need for a delicious Christmas dinner. We even bought extra items to help them through the winter.

Blake and Allison didn’t seem thrilled by the situation, but I hoped they were reflecting on their attitudes from the previous Christmas. I had a couple of gifts hidden in my closet, ready to reward them if they showed respect and kindness.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

*On the day before Christmas Eve, we set off to deliver the gifts and food.*

Paragraph 2:

*As it grew late, we said our goodbyes to the family.*