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高中英语5 | 选择性必修第二册 RJ

主 编 肖德好

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“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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图书介绍

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 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

Period One Reading and Thinking

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. She had _____（相互矛盾的）feelings towards the city, loving its energy yet longing for rural calm.
2. There is _____（大量的）evidence indicating that regular exercise benefits our physical and mental health.
3. Her interest in the project _____（减少）as time went by.
4. Based on the _____（统计数据）, the sales of this newly-launched product are far beyond our initial expectations.
5. The child looked at her with _____（纯粹的）eyes, full of innocence and trust that melted her instantly.
6. Her new recipe quickly became a favourite in the h_____, always being requested for special occasions.
7. With great curiosity, he looked through the m_____, eager to explore the tiny world within.
8. The i_____ spread through his body like wildfire, consuming his energy and leaving him weak and exhausted.

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. Parental _____（intervene）in children's education can influence their academic success and personal development.
2. The team was _____（severe）disappointed after losing the key match.
3. The detailed report served as convincing _____（prove）that their hard work had finally paid off.
4. After hours of struggling with the difficult maths problem, he finally threw down his pen, _____（frustrate）.
5. _____（suspect）his friend was in trouble, he rushed to the scene without a moment's hesitation.
6. The challenge that the students faced _____ _____（handle）cleverly by the team leader who had rich experience.
7. The origins of what is now generally known as modern art can _____（link）to social changes of the 18th century.
8. Over the past few months, the abandoned factory _____（transform）into a creative art studio.

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. The local library _____（订阅）a wide range of academic journals for researchers last month to meet their growing needs.
2. _____（幸亏）the volunteers' selfless dedication, the charity event was a great success.
3. She cleaned out the garage _____（彻底地）, getting rid of everything unnecessary.
4. _____（通常）, when people exercise regularly, their physical fitness and immunity will be improved.
5. Busy as she was, she always made sure to _____（处理，照料）her daughter's emotional needs.

Ⅳ 句型训练

1. I would appreciate it if _____ _____.
（"特殊疑问词 + 不定式"）
如果您能就如何解决这个问题给我一些建议，我将不胜感激。

2. _____ the old house held countless secrets waiting to be discovered by the curious kids.(seem) 这栋老房子似乎藏着无数秘密,等待好奇的孩子们去发现。

3. After receiving the disappointing exam results, Tom _____ in his hands, his mind filled with self-blame and worry.(have + 宾语 + 宾补)
在得知令人沮丧的考试成绩后,汤姆双手抱头,脑海中充满了自责与焦虑。

4. _____ a smile plays an important role in interpersonal communication.(表语从句)
事实就是微笑在人际交流中起着重要的作用。

素养提能

Ⅴ 阅读理解

A [2025·江苏泰州高二期末]

With a father who is a chemist and a mother who is a biologist, it seemed natural for Kelydra to learn how the world worked by doing science experiments. Kelydra was 15 when the breaking news came that a chemical called C8 in her town's water supply might cause cancer. Kelydra wondered what she could do to help.

Like any good scientist, she started by researching the problem. What exactly was C8? She found out that C8, also known as APFO, is a chemical with a chain of eight carbon atoms. This chemical has shown up not only in drinking water but also in the bodies of people and animals. How much of this chemical was in the water supply? In fact, nobody even knew of an inexpensive, reliable test that could measure the amount of APFO in water. So Kelydra decided to invent one.

Kelydra learned that when you shake water contaminated with high amounts of APFO, the water gets foamy (起泡沫的). The more APFO in the water, the more foam there will be. In this way she could calculate the level of pollutants of the original river water sample. But she wanted to know more than that.

So she started working on a way to remove APFO from the water. She finally succeeded by using a device, consisting of a dry cell battery and two electrodes (电极). Kelydra dipped the electrodes in the water. Then, in a specific process, one of the electrodes became an electrically charged tool that attracted the APFO in the water. Kelydra could then remove the electrode, wash it off, and put it back in the water to draw out more of the chemical.

Kelydra then added another ingredient to the water: activated carbon which looks like grains of black sand and is used in water filters. The carbon filtered (过滤) out even more of the APFO. Kelydra repeated the electrosorption and carbon-filtering process until the water was completely free of APFO—and safe to drink.

( )**1**. What inspired Kelydra to solve the problem?
A. Her extensive knowledge in chemistry.
B. Her deep concern for the locals' health.
C. Her great passion for doing experiments.
D. Her firm desire to follow her parents' path.

( )**2**. What does the underlined word "contaminated" in Paragraph 3 mean?
A. Cleaned. B. Polluted.
C. Heated. D. Identified.

( )**3**. Why did Kelydra add activated carbon to the water?
A. To purify the water.
B. To remove the foam.
C. To filter the carbon.
D. To charge the electrodes.

( )**4**. Which of the following best describes Kelydra?

A. Curious and adventurous.

B. Confident and cheerful.

C. Conservative and courageous.

D. Innovative and committed.

B [2025·河北邢台高二期末]

Despite the hopes of both astronomers and science fiction fans alike, Venus may never have been habitable to life. This is the conclusion of a new study out of the University of Cambridge, which has been published in the journal *Nature Astronomy*.

Today, Venus is an extremely hot planet, with surface temperatures around 867 °F, a thick atmosphere made mostly of carbon dioxide (CO_2), and a surface pressure 92 times that of Earth. Yet the planet has been long theorized to have been habitable many millions of years ago, with oceans of liquid water.

The researchers, however, found that Venus' atmosphere is too dry to have supported oceans. The planet's atmosphere lacks enough water, which would have evaporated (蒸发) as the planet warmed over time.

There are two main theories about Venus' history: either the planet has always been as hot as it is today, so water never existed in liquid form, or Venus gradually became hotter due to the greenhouse effect, causing any water to evaporate. The Cambridge team took a different approach by studying Venus' current atmospheric chemistry. They calculated (计算) the rates at which water and other gases are destroyed in Venus' atmosphere. Unlike Earth's volcanoes, which release mostly water vapor, Venus' volcanoes release only about 6% water. This suggests that Venus' volcanic magma contains very little water.

The study also highlighted that, unlike Earth and Mars, Venus shows no signs of erosion (侵蚀) caused by liquid water. Since liquid water is necessary for life as we know it, the lack of such evidence makes it unlikely that Venus ever supported Earth-like life.

While we may not know for certain if Venus ever supported life, the study suggests that it likely never had oceans. This discovery affects the search for life on other planets, especially those similar to Venus.

NASA's DAVINCI mission, expected to reach Venus later this decade, may provide further answers. Understanding Venus' history can help guide the search for life beyond Earth.

( )**5**. What is a misunderstanding about Venus from Paragraph 2?

A. It is packed with a wide range of wildlife.

B. It is habitable with oceans of liquid water.

C. It becomes hotter due to the greenhouse effect.

D. It has a thinner atmosphere than that of Earth.

( )**6**. How did the Cambridge team conduct the study?

A. By referring to previously published articles.

B. By analysing Venus' atmospheric chemistry.

C. By creating an environment similar to Venus'.

D. By cooperating with the scientists from NASA.

( )**7**. What is the author's attitude to NASA's DAVINCI mission?

A. Uncaring. B. Doubtful.

C. Concerned. D. Favourable.

( )**8**. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

A. Oceans on Venus may never have existed

B. It would be possible to make Venus livable

C. Astronomers' dream will be realized soon

D. Research proved a classic theory is correct

Ⅵ 阅读七选五

［2025·福建省厦门大学附属科技中学高二期末］

As research is becoming more international and multidisciplinary（涉及多门学科的）, some people think the Nobel Prize award system is outdated and needs some changes. When Alfred Nobel established the Nobel Prizes in his will in 1895, he specified the areas of work in which they should be awarded, namely, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, and Peace. 1. _____ The only change has been the introduction of the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1969.

2. _____ Researchers have spent much of the last century developing specialized and sub-specialized fields of study, and now it has become clear that these sub-specializations are not independent of each other but closely related.

Some greatest discoveries have been achieved through cooperation between disciplines. Watson（a physicist）and Crick（a biologist）together discovered the structure of DNA. 3. _____ One example is the ENCODE project for human genome sequencing（基因组测序）, which involved very large international teams that worked together over decades.

But except for the prize for Peace, which can be awarded to organizations, all other Nobel Prizes are awarded to individuals. Further, the Nobel Prize allows a maximum of three shared winners for each of the disciplines awarded. 4. _____

Perhaps it is time for change. With the Nobel Prize as a current hot topic of discussion, the issue of its incompatibility（不匹配）with multidisciplinary research has been discussed by several leading international newsletters. 5. _____ *The Guardian* suggests that new interdisciplinary categories be introduced and varied every year. *Scientific American* proposes increasing the maximum number of awardees. Whatever be the way forward, it is clear that the trend towards multidisciplinary studies should be acknowledged and encouraged.

A. They compared genome sequences.

B. Some changes have been recommended.

C. However, some are achieved individually.

D. But science has developed tremendously since 1895.

E. Even today the Nobel Prize is awarded in these categories.

F. This means that not all members can receive this great honour.

G. Also, modern scientific breakthroughs often result from collective efforts.

Ⅶ 语法填空

［2025·广东深圳外国语学校高二期末］

Some scientists say there will not be enough land for Earth in the near future. So some other places should 1. _____（find）by us to live. While some scientists are considering building communities on the moon and Mars, other scientists feel independent space stations could bring many more 2. _____（benefit）.

So what is wrong 3. _____ the moon or Mars? Firstly, the distances are a problem. The moon is about 384,000 kilometres from Earth. Mars is over 55 million kilometres away. In contrast, the journey to the moon takes from four to eight days, 4. _____ the one to Mars takes from six to eight months. It will be both time-consuming and 5. _____（danger）to get settlers to these distant places. Moreover, it takes a message up to 44 minutes to go from Earth to Mars, 6. _____（make）fast communication impossible. However, 7. _____ space station circling Earth is just a few hours away, 8. _____ makes the trip much cheaper and communication 9. _____（relative）easy. Furthermore, the absence of light at night on the moon and Mars isn't a good thing either. On a space station, however, the sun's energy can be made available 10. _____（support）mankind living there 24 hours a day.

Period Two　Learning About Language (Structures)

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. He looks quite excited today. That's _____ he has won the first prize in the speech contest.
2. The fact is _____ we should learn from our mistakes and move forward bravely.
3. The point at issue is _____ we go to the party or not.
4. This is _____ I worked with my parents one year ago.
5. The key to success appears to be _____ we keep trying without giving up.
6. This is _____ we got over many problems during the project—by working together and thinking creatively.
7. That was _____ she did this morning on her way to school.
8. What matters most is _____ we respect different opinions during group discussions.
9. There are three roads ahead. What I want to know is _____ one we should take.
10. My question is where we will travel and _____ we will start.

Ⅱ 语法与写作

1. David was injured in the training. _____ _____ the sports meeting.(why)
戴维在训练中受伤了,那就是他没有参加运动会的原因。
2. The reason why you failed is _____ _____.(that)
你失败的原因是你对自己缺乏信心。
3. The doctor's advice was _____ _____.(that)
医生的建议是你应该保持均衡的饮食。
4. Clouds are gathering. It seems _____ _____.(as if/though)
云在聚集。天好像要下雨了。
5. The last time we had great fun was _____ _____ the Water Park.(when)
我们上一次痛快地游玩是我们参观水上公园的时候。

Ⅲ 语篇填空

Advertising 1. _____ (refer) to the activity of promoting a product or service. It has become part of our modern life.

Advertising has always been closely linked with the mass media. In addition to making people aware of a product or service, a successful advertisement can also create a desire to buy, thus 2. _____ (boost) business. That is 3. _____ when a company wants to promote a product or service, it often launches a mass media advertising campaign.

Based on the psychology behind creating a desire to buy, advertisers have developed ways of persuading people into purchasing their 4. _____ (product) or services. A common technique to make an impact is to create 5. _____ memorable slogan, which uses simple but impressive language to make people remember the product or service. Another technique advertisers often employ is 6. _____ (link) their company or product to a "brand ambassador". Moreover, some advertisements such as product placement 7. _____ (be) not so obvious. We absorb the marketing messages without thinking about them too much, yet they 8. _____ (probable) have an effect on us the next time we go shopping.

In the future, advertising will be more about understanding individual customers and sending them advertisements that are tailored 9. _____ specific needs. Not only will this make them feel 10. _____ (valued), but it will also help companies target their customers more efficiently.

素养提能

Ⅳ 阅读理解

［2025·浙江宁波高二期末联考］

Laughter comes in many forms, from a polite chuckle to an infectious howl of amusement. Scientists are now developing an AI system that can copy various forms of laughter accurately. The team behind the laughing robot, Erica, say that the system could improve natural conversations between people and AI systems.

Dr Koji Inoue, lead author of the research from Kyoto University, highlights empathy（共情）as a crucial aspect of conversational AI, suggesting laughter sharing as a means for robots to connect with users. To achieve this, Inoue and his team gathered data from over 80 speed-dating dialogues between male students and Erica, initially operated by amateur actors.

Dialogue data labeled for individual, social, and joyful laughter was used to train an AI system to identify and produce fitting laughter responses. Based on the audio files, the algorithm（算法）learned their subtle differences, aiming to imitate social laughs subtly and hearty laughs empathetically.

"Our biggest challenge in this work was identifying the actual cases of shared laughter," explained Inoue, emphasizing the need for careful categorization. Erica's "sense of humour" was tested with four dialogues, integrating the new shared-laughter algorithm. These were compared to cases where Erica didn't laugh or emitted social laughs upon detecting laughter.

The clips were played to 130 volunteers who rated the shared-laughter algorithm highly for empathy and naturalness. The team believed laughter could imbue robots with unique character traits, including conversational behaviours like laughter, eye gaze, gestures, and speaking style. However, Inoue acknowledged it could take over 20 years to have a "casual chat with a robot like we would with a friend".

Professor Sandra Wachter, of the Oxford Internet Institute at the University of Oxford, said, "One of the things I'd keep in mind is that a robot or algorithm will never be able to understand you. It doesn't understand the meaning of laughter. They fail to feel, but they might get very good at making you believe they understand what's going on."

( )**1**. Why do scientists develop the AI system that can copy various forms of laughter?

A. To make robots sound more human-like.

B. To help robots understand human emotions better.

C. To enable robots to have a sense of humour like humans.

D. To enhance the emotional interaction between people and AI systems.

( )**2**. What was the challenge Inoue faced while working on this project?

A. Creating an algorithm that can genuinely feel amusement.

B. Identifying the situations where laughter is truly understood.

C. Distinguishing between different types of laughter accurately.

D. Collecting sufficient data for training the machine learning system.

( )**3**. What does the underlined word "imbue" mean in Paragraph 5?

A. Equip. B. Inspire.

C. Engage. D. Influence.

( )**4**. What is Professor Sandra Wachter's view on laughing robots?

A. They are not capable of capturing human laughter.

B. They can imitate laughter but lack thorough comprehension.

C. It is possible for them to play tricks on humans occasionally.

D. It will take long before humans have comfortable conversations with them.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五

The science of risk-seeking

Sometimes we decide that a little unnecessary danger is worth it because when we weigh the risk against the reward, the risk seems worth taking. 1. _____ Some of us enjoy activities that would surprise and scare the rest of us. Why? Experts say it may have to do with how our brains work.

The reason why any of us take any risks at all might have to do with early humans. Risk-takers were better at hunting, fighting, or exploring. 2. _____ As the quality of risk-taking was passed from one generation to the next, humans ended up with a sense of adventure and tolerance for risk.

So why aren't we all jumping out of airplanes then? Well, even 200,000 years ago, too much risk-taking could get one killed. A few daring people survived, though, along with a few stay-in-the-cave types. As a result, humans developed a range of character types that still exist today. So maybe you love car racing, or maybe you hate it. 3. _____

No matter where you are on the risk-seeking range, scientists say that your willingness to take risks increases during your teenage years. 4. _____ To help you do that, your brain increases your hunger for new experiences. New experiences often mean taking some risks, so your brain raises your tolerance for risk as well.

5. _____ For the risk-seekers, a part of the brain related to pleasure becomes active, while for the rest of us, a part of the brain related to fear becomes active. As experts continue to study the science of risk-seeking, we'll continue to hit the mountains, the waves or the shallow end of the pool.

A. It all depends on your character.

B. Those are the risks you should jump to take.

C. Being better at those things meant a greater chance of survival.

D. Thus, these well-equipped people survived because they were the fittest.

E. This is when you start to move away from your family and into the bigger world.

F. However, we are not all using the same reference standard to weigh risks against rewards.

G. New brain research suggests our brains work differently when we face a nervous situation.

Ⅵ 语法填空

[2025·河北衡水枣强中学高二期末]

Chinese scientists have recently developed a new form of technology, 1. _____ can quickly and accurately measure the sensory qualities of pumpkins. This achievement, 2. _____ (make) by researchers from the Hefei Institutes of Physical Science, combines two advanced technologies, Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) and Hyperspectral Imaging (HSI).

3. _____ (traditional), pumpkin quality evaluation proved a slow and subjective process, with farmers often relying on cooking and tasting 4. _____ (measure) sweetness and other relevant factors. 5. _____ new method, however, allows for a more objective evaluation by analysing critical elements like starch (淀粉) and moisture content.

In their efforts to develop this new type of technology, the team 6. _____ (collect) 97 pumpkin samples from 34 different pumpkins. 7. _____ (use) NIRS and HSI methods, they created predictive models to assess sensory

quality based on the starch and moisture content in each pumpkin.

According 8. _____ the researchers, their current experiments are based on sliced pumpkins, while the new technique can also test quality without damaging the pumpkin.

Moreover, a researcher said that this technology could 9. _____ (apply) to other fruits and vegetables as well. "We are currently developing customized solutions based on specific 10. _____ (requirement). For example, companies could use it to check sugar content in apples or vitamin levels in oranges."

Ⅶ 完形填空 [2025·河南漯河高二期末]

At a company picnic in my father's workplace, they organized a fun competition for the kids. I was 13 years old and full with energy, so I __1__ joined in.

A cloth handkerchief was __2__ to each child, and we were told that the winner would be whoever threw theirs the furthest. The first few participants swung their arms back with great strength, but when they __3__ the handkerchief, it would open and land just a short distance away, much to the __4__ of the onlookers. It was then that I understood the contest wasn't about __5__ skills; it was meant to be a joke. However, this __6__ fueled my desire to think differently.

I was frustrated to see that no matter how hard the kids threw, the handkerchief would always catch the wind and fall __7__. It was clear that the same __8__ wouldn't work. What if I were to tie a __9__ inside the handkerchief? But that would get me __10__ upon being detected. Instead, I started __11__ the handkerchief around itself, making it small and tightly packed to prevent it from opening up.

When I reached the throwing line, the crowd was already laughing with the __12__ that a strong-looking kid like me would also throw the handkerchief just a few inches. I waved my arms and the handkerchief was thrown away, __13__ maybe 60 feet. The __14__ turned into astonishment. I hadn't broken any rules.

The lesson I took from this competition was that to live creatively, one must think outside the box and __15__ routines and ideas taken for granted.

( )**1**. A. curiously B. worriedly C. eagerly D. unwillingly

( )**2**. A. donated B. brought C. bought D. handed

( )**3**. A. found B. released C. decorated D. played

( )**4**. A. amusement B. amazement C. annoyance D. confusion

( )**5**. A. comparing B. applying C. demonstrating D. discovering

( )**6**. A. imagination B. enthusiasm C. realization D. suggestion

( )**7**. A. deep B. short C. distantly D. narrowly

( )**8**. A. rule B. pose C. situation D. method

( )**9**. A. line B. stone C. needle D. leaf

( )**10**. A. removed B. motivated C. rewarded D. relieved

( )**11**. A. casting B. cutting C. linking D. folding

( )**12**. A. assumption B. confirmation C. identification D. adaptation

( )**13**. A. floating B. jumping C. transferring D. travelling

( )**14**. A. anxiety B. ignorance C. laughter D. belief

( )**15**. A. quote B. cue C. defend D. challenge

Period Three　Using Language & Assessing Your Progress

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. His outstanding _____（领导才能）inspired the team to overcome numerous difficulties and achieve great success.
2. The scientist came up with a_____（绝妙的）idea that could potentially solve the energy problem.
3. The new _____（概念）of eco-friendly travel gradually gained popularity among young people.
4. The newly-discovered star was named after a Chinese _____（天文学家）in honour of his contributions to astronomy.
5. We need a clear _____（框架）for this project to ensure its smooth progress.
6. Hobbies offer knowledge and relaxation. _____（此外），they help improve one's mental and physical health.
7. As night fell，the streetlights turned on，each one with a _____（阴影）that added to the mysterious atmosphere.
8. Artists often use _____（抽象的）forms to break the boundaries of traditional art.
9. His o_____ achievements in the field of science won him great respect.
10. With a s_____ understanding of the subject，he was able to answer all the difficult questions in the exam with ease.

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. The athlete trained _____（steady）every day，which led to his performance improvement.
2. The school has a programme for _____（gift）children to help them reach their full potential.
3. The newly-developed software serves as a great _____（assist）for office workers，simplifying their daily tasks.
4. As the discussion deepens，the emphasis _____（shift）from the theoretical aspects to the practical applications that can solve real-world problems.
5. The travel blogger wrote _____（vivid）about his adventures in the deep forest and the local tribes.
6. The unique charm of the place comes from the perfect _____（combine）of ancient architecture and modern facilities.
7. Their _____（devote）to the cause of environmental protection moved many people.
8. The football team's strong _____（defend）prevented the opposing team from scoring any goals during the match.

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. Seven people were caught in the big fire that _____（爆发）on Friday，four of whom were badly injured.
2. In group work，we need to communicate effectively，share ideas，and _____（最重要的是），support one another.
3. Just as they were about to start the exciting journey，Tom _____（染上）a fever which forced him to stay at home regrettably.
4. When asked about the cause of the accident，the man _____（掌管）said it was being investigated.
5. When it comes to traditional festivals，the old people _____（熟悉）all the customs that have been passed down for generations.
6. Flying kites，as some researchers _____（指出），can not only bring joy to us，but also promote our health.
7. The fact that more and more people _____ _____（乐意）enter public education means the increased recognition of teaching.

8. The regular exercise she does every day _____ _____（对……有影响）her physical condition, which becomes much healthier and stronger.

Ⅳ 句型训练

1. The position _____ actually requires at least 5 years' working experience.（过去分词作后置定语）被许多申请者申请的这个职位实际上需要至少5年的工作经验。
2. In the face of challenges, _____ _____ to boost our confidence.（否定式+比较级）面对挑战时，我们找不到比积极态度更强大的武器来增强我们的信心了。
3. I think she has many good qualities _____ _____.（besides）我觉得她不但长得非常漂亮，而且还有很多优秀的品质。
4. _____, we enjoyed the warm sunshine and a beautiful view.（状语从句的省略）爬山时，我们享受到了温暖的阳光和美丽的风景。

素养提能

Ⅴ 阅读理解

［2025·安徽阜阳高二期末］

When put to the test, bees have proved over and over again that they've got a lot more to offer than pollinating（授粉）, making honey and being loyal to a queen, and now some scientists say there's proof that they also like to play. A study recently published in *Animal Behaviour* suggests that bumblebees, when given the chance, like to fool around with toys.

Researchers from Queen Mary University of London conducted an experiment in which they set up a container that allowed bees to travel from their nest to a feeding area. But along the way, the bees could opt to pass through a separate section with a few of small wooden balls. Over 18 days, the scientists watched as the bees went out of their way to roll wooden balls repeatedly, despite no apparent motivation to do so. The finding suggests that like humans, insects also interact with lifeless objects as a form of play. Also similar to people, younger bees seemed to be more playful than adult bees.

"This research provides a strong indication that insect minds are far more sophisticated than we might imagine," Lars Chittka, a professor of sensory and behavioural ecology at Queen Mary University of London, who led the study, said in a statement. "There are lots of animals who play just for the purposes of enjoyment, but most examples come from young mammals and birds," said Chittka.

The study's first author, Samadi Galpayage, who is a PhD student at Queen Mary University of London, added that there is yet more evidence that insects may be capable of experiencing feelings.

"They may actually experience some kind of positive emotional states. This sort of finding has implications for our understanding of feelings and welfare of insects and will, hopefully, encourage us to respect and protect life on Earth ever more," she said in the statement.

( )1. What can we know about bees from a recent study?
A. They can adapt to new situations.
B. They are quite faithful to the queen.
C. They are more intelligent than expected.
D. They are probably fond of having fun.

( )2. Why do the scientists design a separate section with small wooden balls?
A. To find out whether bees will be distracted.
B. To prohibit bees from going through the pass.
C. To better watch bees play with lifeless objects.
D. To figure out how bees interact with each other.

( )3. What does the underlined word "sophisticated" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Energetic. B. Complicated.
C. Social. D. Outgoing.

(　)**4**. What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs?

A. Insects are badly treated nowadays.

B. Bees are one of the smartest insects.

C. Insects may have feelings as humans.

D. Insects are a reminder of nature protection.

Ⅵ 阅读七选五

STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education is future-oriented (面向未来的). The demands for jobs that need routine skills have decreased, while those requiring more technical (技术的) skills have increased. We should encourage students to choose STEM fields after school. 1. _____

Improve the image of science.

Many people view science as something tough and boring. Much of this can be blamed on those movies and books that describe scientists as nerdy (书呆子气的). 2. _____ They can tell students how science has changed the world and say interesting things about the subject. They can encourage their students by showing different scientific experiments.

3. _____

If a student sees that a teacher is knowledgeable and passionate about science, then they will try to follow in their footsteps. So, try to act as their role model.

Make it fun.

You should get students involved in science at an early stage and try to make it fun and interesting. You can use hands-on experiments to develop their interest in science.

Connect it to everyday life.

You should show students how science is used in everyday life. We have cellphones, video games, computers, etc. because of science. 4. _____

Give them opportunities.

You can create competitions and ask the students to use science to come up with new ideas, designs, etc. 5. _____ You can encourage group competitions as well.

A. Bring it to life.

B. Be a positive role model.

C. Teachers can play a big role in changing this view.

D. You should tell them how these things are making our life better.

E. For example, you can ask them to develop an app for everyday use.

F. Here are some ways to inspire students to choose science for their future.

G. You should encourage students to watch different programmes related to science.

Ⅶ 语法填空 [2025·广东深圳高二期末]

Space exploration has always been an extraordinary pursuit for countries around the world, and China is no exception. China's space ambitions can be traced back to 1957 1. _____ the Soviet Union launched the world's first satellite, *Sputnik*. Mao Zedong decided that China should also launch 2. _____ (it) own satellite with the assistance of Soviet technology and top scientists such as Qian Xuesen. Thus, the country started the first space programme.

China's first satellite *Dongfanghong-1* 3. _____ (launch) in 1970, using the *Long March* rocket modified from the *Dongfang* ballistic missile. In 1992, China began project 921, 4. _____ manned space programme. Using Russian aerospace technology 5. _____ (purchase) during this period, the country's space programme made a significant 6. _____ (improve). A breakthrough came in 2003. The *Shenzhou-5* spacecraft carried China's first astronaut, Yang Liwei, into space. China became the third country 7. _____ (have) independent human space flight capabilities.

One major reason for China's success in space is the huge government investment. Beijing's spending 8. _____ research and development for spacecraft manufacturing skyrocketed from $22.6 million in the year 2000 to $433.4 million in 2014. Still, the Chinese space programme has quite a lot of catching up to do. However, there is one thing for sure: China is a 9. _____ (lead) force to be reckoned with in the current space race. It has 10. _____ (clear) defined plans for manned lunar missions, space probes for planets like Jupiter, and has built simulation grounds.

完形填空 [2025·河南洛阳高二期末]

I showed up as a member of the genetic (基因的) group and met the geneticist, Lindon Eaves. He didn't have __1__ appearance. However, he impressed me with his great passion for research work and unique way of viewing __2__.

One day, we discussed some complex aspects of __3__ analysis. Eaves pulled his hands up, almost shouting, "Sometimes you can't confirm the best hypothesis (假设) __4__, and then you just have to __5__ it out!" He said so excitedly—with great __6__ and a thick accent—that I've never forgotten his words.

I'd __7__ science was a reasonable, clear process, but Eaves taught me science was messy. You could __8__ some facts, but it was difficult to understand what they really meant. So Eaves told us to __9__ one theory after another until we got a model that could explain the facts best. Eaves meant using intuition (直觉) and imagination—giving up our logic and getting __10__.

Eaves never __11__ any popular idea just because it was popular. He claimed that a scientist has to be a contrarian (叛逆者). It was because the truth isn't necessarily the majority __12__.

After the course, I took great pleasure in doing scientific research. Eaves __13__ me that scientific research is important, exciting, and worthwhile. I gave Mr Eaves __14__ for his instruction and enlightenment. As Henry Adams once wrote in his book, "A teacher __15__ students forever; he can never tell where his influence ends."

( )**1**. A. odd B. attractive C. common D. comfortable

( )**2**. A. science B. literature C. security D. medicine

( )**3**. A. profession B. market C. data D. society

( )**4**. A. completely B. relevantly C. essentially D. logically

( )**5**. A. stick B. take C. give D. put

( )**6**. A. intelligence B. anger C. eagerness D. effort

( )**7**. A. planned B. wondered C. questioned D. thought

( )**8**. A. collect B. employ C. predict D. doubt

( )**9**. A. make B. try C. support D. announce

( )**10**. A. unique B. creative C. independent D. conscious

( )**11**. A. hunted for B. heard of C. longed for D. took in

( )**12**. A. fashion B. prospect C. option D. method

( )**13**. A. guaranteed B. convinced C. warned D. advised

( )**14**. A. credit B. relief C. concern D. advice

( )**15**. A. determines B. affects C. devotes D. explores

单元基础练

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. His _____ (subscribe) to the scientific journal, which provides the latest research findings, keeps him updated on cutting-edge knowledge.
2. The doctor warned us that the disease is highly _____ (infect), so we should take strict preventive measures.
3. The companies are working together to create what they hope will bring the greatest _____ (transform) in the 21st century.
4. She gave him a _____ (suspect) look when he claimed he had never seen the missing document.
5. Deep in thought, he sat by the window, his _____ (think) circling around how he could overcome the difficulties that seemed unconquerable.
6. Despite his _____ (frustrated) with the team's performance, he remained supportive and encouraging.
7. With no umbrellas available, the students got completely wet, the rain _____ (pour) down like a waterfall.
8. The origin of this traditional festival can _____ (trace) back to over a thousand years ago when people held ceremonies to pray for good harvests.

Ⅱ 短语填空

1. _____ (幸亏) advances in technology, how we make friends and communicate with them has changed significantly.
2. It is fortunate that Jim narrowly escaped death when a fire _____ (爆发) in his home on Sunday morning.
3. Success, wealth and fame are desirable, but _____ (最重要的是), happiness counts.
4. _____ (一般而言), people who maintain a positive attitude towards life are more likely to overcome difficulties that come their way.
5. On the path of pursuing knowledge, numerous teachers we have encountered may _____ _____ (对……有终身的影响) us, and even contribute to shaping who we are.
6. Try to _____ the young man _____ (阻止某人做某事) driving too fast, as it's extremely dangerous.
7. By _____ (订阅) online courses on art history, he has developed a deeper appreciation of different art forms.
8. We must take immediate action to address the environmental issue _____ (彻底地), before it causes unfixable damage to our planet.

Ⅲ 句型训练

1. _____ the young artist's creativity knew no bounds, as his latest works, which were full of unique ideas, amazed the audience. (表语从句)
这位年轻艺术家的创造力似乎无穷无尽,他最新的作品充满独特创意,令观众惊叹不已。
2. _____, many people preferred more flexible working hours. (状语从句的省略)
当被问及他们的工作安排时,许多人喜欢更灵活的工作时间。
3. _____ next month has not been decided. (主语从句)
我们是否在下个月召开运动会还没有决定。
4. The twins _____ strangers found it difficult to tell them apart. (so... that...)
这对双胞胎长得很像,陌生人发觉很难把他俩区分开。
5. Richard felt upset and _____ after hearing the bad news. (have sth done)
理查德在听到这个坏消息后感到沮丧,双臂交叉。

写作提能练

Ⅰ 应用文写作

主题写作——科学精神

【写作题目】

假定你是李华，为缅怀“杂交水稻之父”袁隆平，你校英语报拟刊登介绍中国科学家袁隆平的短文，请你写一篇文章投稿。内容包括：

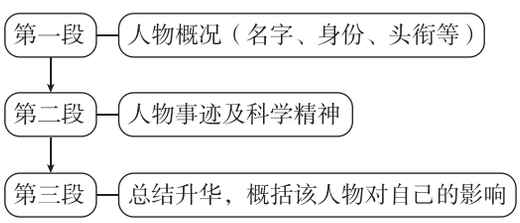
1. 人物简介；
2. 事迹或贡献；
3. 其科学精神对你的影响。

_____

_____

_____

【思路点拨】



【写作素材】

1. 主题词汇和短语

(1)_____ *adj*. 有影响力的；有支配力的

(2)_____ *n*. 改革，创新

(3)_____ *adj*. 很多的，许多的；数不清的

(4)_____ *n*. 奖，奖赏；(收入的)增加

(5)_____ *n*. 决心；决定

(6)_____ *vt*. 履行(诺言等)；执行(命令等)

(7)_____ *n*. 深爱；奉献；虔诚

(8)_____ *n*. 精神，心灵；勇气

(9)_____ *v*. 激励；启发

(10)_____作为……而著名，被称为

(11)_____ 杂交水稻之父

(12)_____献身于/致力于

(13)_____ 经过他的不懈努力

(14)_____ 第一代杂交水稻

(15)_____ 被用于耕作

2. 常用句式

(1)袁隆平被称为“杂交水稻之父”。

Yuan Longping _____ the “father of hybrid rice”.

(2)袁隆平是农业领域最著名和最有影响力的科学家之一。

Yuan Longping is _____ _____ in agriculture.

(3)袁隆平于1953年毕业。

Yuan Longping _____.

(4)袁成为一名研究员，把他所有的时间和精力都投入到了农业上。

Yuan became a researcher and _____ _____ agriculture.

(5)他实现梦想的决心以及他对农业和我们国家的奉献对我的影响最大。

_____ as well as his devotion to agriculture and our country influenced me most.

3. 句式升级

(1)将句(1)和句(2)合并成含有过去分词作后置定语的句子。

_____

_____

(2)将句(3)和句(4)合并成含有现在分词作状语的句子。

_____

_____

(3)将句(5)改写成含有主语从句的句子。

【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。

Jack was a bright and curious child, always eager to learn new things and explore the mysterious world about science. However, he often found himself in disagreement with his mother. His mother was always busy with her work and she didn't have enough time to learn about his interests and passions.

One day, Jack came home from school feeling particularly excited. He just found a sci-fi book about an adventure on the moon. Upon arriving at home, he couldn't tear himself away from the book. He read and read until it was dark. Having finished reading it, he couldn't wait to share it with his mother, only to be told that he should focus on more practical subjects like maths and history, which would help him get into a good college and have a successful career.

Jack couldn't understand why his mother didn't see the value in what he was doing. He felt that she was holding him back and not allowing him to pursue his true interests. "Why can't you see how important this is to me?" Jack asked his mother angrily. "I'm never going to be happy if I have to spend my life doing things that I show no interest in just because they are practical or make you proud."

The once peaceful home was filled with tension and anger. His mother's voice grew louder as she shouted, "You can't just do whatever you want! You should be responsible for your future!" Jack, fueled by his own frustration, shouted back, "I am tired of you always telling me what to do! I am not a child anymore! You only care about your own feeling! You never thought about my feeling!" They were so caught up in their own anger and hurt that they failed to see how their words and actions were affecting each other.

注意：续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1：

Jack rushed into his bedroom and locked the door heavily.

Paragraph 2：

When Jack heard his mother's words, regretful tears rolled down his face.