

全品



教辅图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年创始人专注教育行业

全品学练考

AI智慧升级版

主编 肖德好

练习册

高中英语

选择性必修第二册 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 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

主题素养积累

John Snow

John Snow 被认为是流行病学最早的创始人之一，同时又是最初研究和计算麻醉药剂量的医生。

John Snow was a British physician. He was born on 15 March, 1813 in York, England. He was the first of nine children born to William and Frances Snow in their North Street home. His neighbourhood was one of the poorest in the city and was always **in danger of** flooding. His father worked in the local coal yards.

Snow studied in York until the age of 14. He graduated from the University of London in December 1844, and **was admitted to** the Royal College of Physicians in 1850.

Snow was one of the first physicians to study and calculate drug doses (剂量) for use in surgical anaesthesia (麻醉).

John Snow is considered to be one of the fathers of epidemiology (流行病学) because of his work in tracing the source of a cholera **outbreak** in Soho, England, in 1854. He used a **spot map** to **illustrate** how cases of cholera were centred around the pump. He also made a solid use of statistics to illustrate the

connection between the quality of the source of water and cholera cases. He showed that companies taking water from sewage-polluted sections of the Thames **delivered** water **to** homes with an increased incidence of cholera. Snow's study was a major event in the history of public health, and could be regarded as the founding event of the science of epidemiology.

At the age of 45, Snow suffered a stroke while working in his London office on 10 June, 1858. He never recovered, died on 16 June, 1858 and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. John Snow was voted the greatest physician **of all time** in a poll of British doctors in 2003.

【主题词句背诵】

1. in danger of 有……的危险 → in danger 处于危险之中
2. be admitted to 获准进入；被……录取
3. outbreak *n.* 爆发，突然发生 → break out 爆发，突然发生
4. spot map 标点地图
5. illustrate *vt.* (用示例、图画等)解释，说明
6. deliver sth to sb/a place 把某物运送至某人/某地
7. of all time 有史以来；一直，始终

02

夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

词汇点睛

1. **frustrated** *adj.* 懊恼的；沮丧的；失意的
(教材 P2) As a young doctor, John Snow became **frustrated** because no one knew how to prevent or treat cholera.
由于当时没人知道如何预防或治疗霍乱，年轻的约翰·斯诺医生感到很沮丧。

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| (1) be frustrated with/at | 对……感到沮丧/懊恼/失望 |
| (2) frustrate <i>vt.</i> | 使沮丧；使懊恼 |
| frustrating <i>adj.</i> | 令人沮丧的 |
| frustration <i>n.</i> | 沮丧；懊恼；失望 |

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **One theory was that bad air caused the disease.**

一种看法是糟糕的空气引起了这种疾病。

- (教材 P3) **The truth was that the water from the Broad Street pump had been infected by waste.** 真相是来自宽街水泵的水已经被废物污染了。

句型公式

that 引导的表语从句

【句式点拨】

以上两句都是复合句，都属于“主语 + 系动词 + 表语从句”的结构，即“名词 + be (is/was/are/were) + 表语从句”。其中的表语从句解释说明主语的含义或内容；常用来作主语的名词有 advice, answer, conclusion, decision, expectation, explanation,

课内基础巩固

I 品句识词(每小题1分, 满分5分)

1. The team leader **infected** his teammates with his spirit of perseverance, and they finally achieved the goal. _____
2. With the development of e-commerce, more and more **households** prefer to do their shopping online. _____
3. He looked around nervously, **suspecting** that he was being watched. _____
4. The company hired a professional team to **handle** the complex project. _____
5. I **subscribe to** several magazines to keep up with the latest trends in fashion and technology. _____

6. Oil is an important _____ (未经处理的) material that can be processed into many different products, including plastics.
7. Undoubtedly, it is his marriage that has completely _____ (改变) him into a caring man.
8. He knows _____ (大量的) grammar rules, but he can't speak the language fluently.

II 短语填空(每小题2分, 满分16分)

1. The prisoner's statement _____ (与……相矛盾) the one he'd made earlier.
2. The drug, which _____ (被

课后素养提升

III 阅读理解(每小题2.5分, 满分10分)

[2025·山东枣庄高二期末考试]

Carl Wilhelm Scheele ranks as one of the greatest scientists of all time, but he paid a big price for this honour.

Born in 1742 in present-day Germany, Scheele learned about chemicals from his parents starting at a young age. When he was 14, he was sent away to Gothenburg (哥德堡) to become the apprentice (学徒) of a family friend. There he spent eight years studying chemistry and conducting experiments late into the night. Next, Scheele moved around the Holy Roman Empire, working for different chemists and becoming more learned in his trade. In 1767, he moved to Stockholm, where he discovered tartaric acid (酒石酸).

and the fact that he gave his life to chemistry, Carl Wilhelm Scheele is often forgotten in the history of science. Though he discovered many elements before other better-known scientists did, his unwillingness to both attend meetings of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and to publish his work allowed other scientists to take credit for discoveries that he had made.

- () 1. Who first taught chemistry to Scheele?
- A. His parents.
 - B. Joseph Priestley.
 - C. His family friend.
 - D. The Holy Roman Empire.
- () 2. When did Scheele probably discover oxygen?
- A. In 1745.
 - B. In 1767.
 - C. In 1770.
 - D. In 1789.

IV 写作

第一节 应用文写作(满分15分)

[2025·江西上饶高二期末考试]

你校正在组织英语征文比赛, 请以“我最敬佩的科学家”为题, 写一篇短文参赛, 内容包括:

1. 人物简介;
2. 敬佩的原因。

注意: 1. 短文题目已为你写好;
2. 词数80个左右。

The scientist I respect most

第二节 读后续写(满分25分)

[2025·辽宁多校联考高二月考]

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。

I was a kindergarten teacher, 40 years old and non-athletic. One day, Ryan, my thirteen-year-old son, approached me and said, “Mum, would you like to join in our bikeathon (自行车马拉松) next month?” As he told me the details of the bikeathon, I laughed out loudly. “What makes you think I could finish a 20-mile bikeathon?” I asked.

Ryan looked straight in my eyes and said,

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Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

★ 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(每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

1. The team leader **infected** his teammates with his spirit of perseverance, and they finally achieved the goal. _____
2. With the development of e-commerce, more and more **households** prefer to do their shopping online. _____
3. He looked around nervously, **suspecting** that he was being watched. _____
4. The company hired a professional team to **handle** the complex project. _____
5. I **subscribe to** several magazines to keep up with the latest trends in fashion and technology. _____

❷ 单词拼写(每小题 1 分,满分 8 分)

1. She felt _____ (沮丧的) when her computer crashed just before she could save her work.
2. Due to the _____ (极为恶劣的) weather, the outdoor concert was postponed to ensure the safety of all attendees.
3. *Qi*, a kind of energy that flows through the body, performs _____ (多种多样的) functions in maintaining health.
4. The politician's statements were _____ (相互矛盾的), leaving the public confused about his true intentions.
5. The World Wildlife Fund warns that, without the urgent government _____ (介入, 干涉), koalas in eastern Australia could be extinct by 2050.

6. Oil is an important _____ (未经处理的) material that can be processed into many different products, including plastics.
7. Undoubtedly, it is his marriage that has completely _____ (改变) him into a caring man.
8. He knows _____ (大量的) grammar rules, but he can't speak the language fluently.

❸ 短语填空(每小题 2 分,满分 16 分)

1. The prisoner's statement _____ (与……相矛盾) the one he'd made earlier.
2. The drug, which _____ (被怀疑) having severe side effects, has been withdrawn from the market.
3. The application must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be _____ (处理, 受理).
4. _____ (迟早) you will appreciate the beauty of this language.
5. _____ (由于) the heavy fog, all flights have been delayed.
6. The report discloses that human error _____ (应对……负责) the accident.
7. The little girl almost _____ (死于) fright when she suddenly encountered a fierce dog on the dark street.
8. _____ (经过不懈努力), the rescue workers finally dug out the survivors from the ruins.

Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·山东枣庄高二期末考试]

Carl Wilhelm Scheele ranks as one of the greatest scientists of all time, but he paid a big price for this honour.

Born in 1742 in present-day Germany, Scheele learned about chemicals from his parents starting at a young age. When he was 14, he was sent away to Gothenburg (哥德堡) to become the apprentice (学徒) of a family friend. There he spent eight years studying chemistry and conducting experiments late into the night. Next, Scheele moved around the Holy Roman Empire, working for different chemists and becoming more learned in his trade. In 1767, he moved to Stockholm, where he discovered tartaric acid (酒石酸).

After three years in Stockholm, he became the director of the Locke Laboratory. It was there, while he was analysing a strange reaction, that Scheele became the first person to identify oxygen.

He called the element “fire air” because he believed, based on the theories of his time, that a substance that made up fire was released from items when they burned. Scheele believed oxygen to be this substance, not understanding that oxygen is merely an element that facilitates (促进) the chemical reaction that is fire.

As historic as this discovery was, Scheele seldom got credit for it, largely because English scientist Joseph Priestley published findings on oxygen before Scheele, even though it is now generally accepted that Scheele made the actual discovery first.

Through his work, he thus exposed himself to many harmful materials. These chemicals had a deadly effect on Scheele, and he eventually died of kidney failure in 1786.

Sadly, in spite of his many achievements

and the fact that he gave his life to chemistry, Carl Wilhelm Scheele is often forgotten in the history of science. Though he discovered many elements before other better-known scientists did, his unwillingness to both attend meetings of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and to publish his work allowed other scientists to take credit for discoveries that he had made.

- () 1. Who first taught chemistry to Scheele?
A. His parents.
B. Joseph Priestley.
C. His family friend.
D. The Holy Roman Empire.
- () 2. When did Scheele probably discover oxygen?
A. In 1745. B. In 1767.
C. In 1770. D. In 1789.
- () 3. What do the underlined words “the element” refer to?
A. Oxygen.
B. Tartaric acid.
C. The strange reaction.
D. The chemical experiment.
- () 4. What can we learn about Scheele from the text?
A. He has been world-famous since the 1700s.
B. He actually died due to his dangerous work.
C. He discovered oxygen later than Joseph Priestley.
D. He thought his findings were not valuable at all.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

Characteristics of an excellent scientist

The dictionary defines a scientist as a person having professional knowledge of one or more sciences, especially natural sciences.

1. _____ Let's look at some characteristics of an excellent scientist.

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Curiosity

An excellent scientist must be very curious about things. Scientists such as Thomas Edison and George Westinghouse discovered things mainly because they wanted to know how things work.2. _____

Patience

Becoming a scientist takes a long time.3. _____ Even if you think you have received some education in science, you still have a lot of scientific research to do. If you're an instant-gratification (即时满足的) 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, since they are linked and they can affect one another in the long run.4. _____ Sticking to an old belief in contradiction to proof is dishonest. However, that belief shouldn't be changed without powerful evidence.

Working habits

5. _____ In addition to this, he/she can work well alone or in groups, depending on what's needed, and he/she also needs to communicate thoughts on paper and verbally. Networking connects him/her with colleagues working on similar projects where he/she may discover something new.
- A. To make discoveries, you have to think differently.
 - B. There are very few jobs that take longer than this one.
 - C. It also defines a scientist as someone who uses scientific methods.
 - D. One of the main places that many scientists work in is the research laboratory.
 - E. An excellent scientist even takes notes of the smallest observation and keeps it in mind.
 - F. A scientist must report findings honestly regardless of personal interests or public opinion.

G. Without a drive to ask questions or even wonder, a scientist will never get to the first stage of the scientific process.

语法填空 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)
[2025 · 广东深圳高二期末]

Space exploration has always been pursued by 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 the manned lunar mission, space probes for planets like Jupiter, and has built simulation grounds.

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 12 分)

1. Jack was so _____ (severe) injured in the accident that he could not walk by himself.
2. In the early 19th century, cholera broke out in Europe, _____ (lead) to millions of deaths.
3. Washing hands frequently can effectively prevent bacterial _____ (infect) because it removes harmful germs.
4. When things go wrong, all of us naturally feel disappointed and _____ (frustrate).
5. At first, we _____ (suspect), but we finally convinced them of our honesty.
6. With many tasks _____ (handle), Tom is not available for our party at present.
7. There is convincing _____ (prove) that skin cancer is linked to exposure to the sun.
8. The witnesses gave us two completely _____ (contradict) descriptions.

❷ 短语填空(每小题 2 分, 满分 16 分)

1. Avoid close contact with anyone with a cold or flu-like symptoms in case you _____ (感染) the virus.
2. Reading at grade level when kids are young _____ (与……息息相关) how well they will do in school later.
3. _____ (幸亏, 由于) their great teamwork, the project was completed on time.
4. It was the professor that _____

(因……而应受责备) what had happened in the lab.

5. We're going to look into the root cause of the failure and get it resolved _____ (最终地, 彻底地).
6. All the people present _____ (赞同) the proposal put forward by the chairman.
7. To our relief, the number of people who are smoking is _____ (在减少).
8. In different temperatures, substances can _____ (被转换成) another state.

❸ 句型训练(每小题 3 分, 满分 12 分)

1. One of their plans is _____. (表语从句)
他们的计划之一是要引进更多的高级人才。
2. Our company is sure to _____ to every destination safely. (have sth done)
我们公司一定会把客户的货物安全地送到每一个目的地。
3. His burns _____ he died before reaching the hospital. (so...that...)
他的烧伤非常严重, 以至于他还没到医院就去世了。
4. There is no doubt that it is human activities _____ the worsening environment. (blame)
毫无疑问, 正是人类活动应该对环境的恶化负责任。

课后素养提升

❹ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分)

[2025·山西阳泉高二期末]

Sweetgreen, a California-based restaurant chain, has made its latest innovation public, the Infinite Kitchen, at its Willis Tower location in

Chicago. This automated system transforms the salad-making process by combining speed, accuracy, and freshness, offering an improved dining experience for customers.

The Infinite Kitchen, first introduced in

select locations, uses a futuristic producing line of robotic chefs to craft salads like Kale Caesar and Hummus Crunch with exacting standards. Ingredients are divided, mixed, and maintained at ideal temperatures, ensuring consistency and quality. While robots handle the preparation, human team members manage machine refilling and finishing touches.

Chicago's Willis Tower restaurant is the first to adopt a hybrid model, operating both traditional and automated salad lines. This approach allows Sweetgreen to refine the Infinite Kitchen system while maintaining the personal touch of human interactions. The automated kitchen also promises increased productivity, with a seven percent reduction in workforce costs reported across participating locations.

Sweetgreen, founded in 2007, has grown into a national chain with 245 locations across the US, aiming to improve fast food with fresh, healthy options. By next year, Sweetgreen plans to apply the technology to all new restaurants.

The cost of installing (安装) the system, about \$ 450,000—\$ 550,000 per location, is seen as a contribution in future savings. Sweetgreen co-founder Nicolas Jammet highlights that no employees have been laid off due to automation; instead, they have been rearranged to customer-focused roles.

Despite challenges like reduced office lunch crowds in Chicago in the past three years, the Willis Tower location continues to serve thousands of customers daily. The Infinite Kitchen aims to handle peak-hour demand more effectively, speeding up service while maintaining high-quality meals.

As Sweetgreen looks to improve this technology, it's preparing the way for a cooperative future between humans and machines, aiming to "reimagine the fast food experience". Robots deliver speed and

accuracy, while humans focus on providing a friendly, welcoming environment.

- () 1. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. Advantages of robotic chefs.
B. Humans' role in the automated system.
C. Operating mode of the Infinite Kitchen.
D. Characteristics of salad produced by machine.
- () 2. What does the underlined word "refine" in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Repair. B. Upgrade.
C. Recycle. D. Distinguish.
- () 3. What has happened to the staff in Sweetgreen according to Nicolas Jammet?
- A. Their salaries have gone up.
B. They have been out of work.
C. Their working intensity has increased.
D. They have new tasks in the restaurant.
- () 4. What is the future of Sweetgreen probably like?
- A. Promising. B. Demanding.
C. Unchanging. D. Disturbing.

❶ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

[2025·浙江绍兴高二期末]

Recently, Adam Clancy, a chemist at University College London has published the recipe for a sort of pasta (意大利面食)—“nanotini”, 1. _____ is only 372 nanometres wide and is only comprised 2. _____ two ingredients: flour and formic acid (甲酸). Clancy says it is 3. _____ skinniest pasta yet made, but he doesn't intend to create specials for Italian restaurants. Instead, his team are conducting research on starch (淀粉) nanofibres to make better bandages.

Ideal wound dressings aren't simple 4. _____ (barrier). They should also speed recovery. Starch nanofibres from plants have such advantages. Starch nanofibres can help the wound heal 5. _____ (incredible) faster than common ones. Because starch can promote the cells around injuries to

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grow. Also, starch has another natural strength. 6. _____ (extract) from green plants, it is one of the most common organic substances on the planet.

Previously, nanofibres 7. _____ (produce) from purified starch from corn and rice. This is the first time that white flour 8. _____ (employ). To make it, Clancy’s team first put the flour in acid. It broke up the starch bits so they could turn into thin strings. Next was a delicate, hours-long sequence of 9. _____ (heat) and cooling. 10. _____ followed was a complex process using electric charge. Finally, as the acid dried quickly in the air, the starch chains formed solid threads and the world’s smallest pasta was born.

Ⅶ 完形填空(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·湖南长沙周南中学高二期末考试]

For a little girl growing up in Colombia, a science career with NASA may seem impossible. Trujillo, however, is an aerospace 1 who leads a team at the NASA laboratory 2 for the robotic arm of the latest Mars rover (火星探测器).

How did Trujillo go from simply dreaming about the universe to 3 exploring it? That’s a tale of 4 written in the stars.

Born in 1983, even as a young girl, Trujillo was 5 of her enthusiasm for science. But she doubted how far she’d be able to 6 in a male-dominated field. Then her dad offered to send her to Miami. Only 17 at the time, she 7 the offer.

Trujillo took a series of housekeeping 8 to put herself through Miami Dade College. Sometimes she was cleaning bathrooms to help pay her way through her 9. But she didn’t 10. “I saw everything coming my way as an opportunity.”

Then came another 11 moment. She became the first Hispanic (西班牙语国家的) woman to be 12 to the NASA Academy.

Later, she became an engineer at NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Centre.

This February, when the *Perseverance* rover 13 on the surface of Mars, it was accompanied by commentary (解说) from Trujillo in NASA’s first-ever Spanish-language 14.

Trujillo’s own story is 15 that just beyond the barrier lies an entire universe of opportunities waiting for anyone willing to work hard enough to reach for the stars.

- () 1.

A. sponsor

B. ambassador

C. engineer

D. leader
- () 2.

A. suitable

B. responsible

C. capable

D. remarkable
- () 3.

A. actually

B. gradually

C. accurately

D. repeatedly
- () 4.

A. curiosity

B. kindness

C. enthusiasm

D. talent
- () 5.

A. certain

B. anxious

C. content

D. fond
- () 6.

A. adapt

B. motivate

C. rise

D. apply
- () 7.

A. made up

B. brightened up

C. picked up

D. took up
- () 8.

A. measures

B. events

C. jobs

D. steps
- () 9.

A. studies

B. teachings

C. lectures

D. investigations
- () 10.

A. commit

B. conclude

C. compete

D. complain
- () 11.

A. life-changing

B. goal-setting

C. eye-opening

D. heart-warming
- () 12.

A. connected

B. admitted

C. arranged

D. planned
- () 13.

A. stressed

B. produced

C. landed

D. touched
- () 14.

A. advertisement

B. broadcast

C. comment

D. performance
- () 15.

A. truth

B. information

C. expectation

D. proof

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. The result of the invention of the steam engine was _____ human power was replaced by mechanical power.
2. Her biggest doubt was _____ she should trust the stranger.
3. As John Lennon once said, life is _____ happens to you while you are busy making other plans.
4. Please put the medicine on the top of the shelf. It's _____ our children can't reach it.
5. The last time we had great fun together was _____ we were visiting the Water Park.
6. The little girl who got lost decided to remain _____ she was and wait for her mother.
7. From space, the earth looks blue. That's _____ about 71% of its surface is covered by water.
8. He was born here. That's _____ he likes the place so much.
9. The teacher's requirement is _____ we should recite the passage in twenty minutes.
10. The reason why he can't go with you is _____ he has something important to do.

❷ 语法与写作(每小题 3 分, 满分 12 分)

1. _____ he has outstanding leadership skills and a strong sense of responsibility.
我推荐他的原因是他有出色的领导能力和强烈的责任感。
2. What troubles me most is _____.
最困扰我的是,我每天晚上都很难入睡。

3. If you are addicted to your mobile phone, that's _____ and be involved in meaningful activities.
(表语从句)
如果你沉迷于手机,那么该是你放下手机,参加有意义的活动的时候了。
4. What I can still remember is _____ when I was a junior school student.
我仍然记得的是,当我还是初中生时,我身体虚弱,成绩有待提高。

❸ 语篇填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

[2025·湖北黄冈高二联考]

The future will be full of endless possibilities, and our lives 1. _____ (paint) with the colours of creation. Imagine a world 2. _____ technology is not only a tool, but also an extension of our abilities. Smart homes will cater to our every need, with AI assistants managing our schedules and health, while self-driving cars ease traffic jams 3. _____ reduce accidents.

In the future, renewable energy will power our cities, and electric vehicles will make air travel cleaner and more 4. _____ (efficiency). Virtual reality will transform education, allowing students to explore the world without 5. _____ (leave) their classrooms. Telemedicine will provide remote access to health care, ensuring that quality medical services are available to all, regardless of location.

6. _____ (prepare) for this future, we must embrace lifelong learning. As technology evolves, so must our skills. We should encourage curiosity and creativity in our

education 7. _____ (system) to foster (培养) the innovators of tomorrow. In addition, our goal is 8. _____ sustainability (可持续性) should be at the core of our actions, from reducing waste to protecting resources, ensuring that our planet remains habitable for future generations.

Community 9. _____ (engage) will also be crucial. As we look to the future, we must work together to solve global challenges like climate change and inequality. By sharing ideas, we can create a future that is not only technologically advanced but also 10. _____ (social) just and inclusive.

课后素养提升

Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[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.

● 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)
[2025·湖北省市级示范高中高二联考]

Physicist and Nobel Prize winner Richard Feynman developed a clever learning method known as the Feynman Technique (费曼学习方法). It involves explaining what you’re learning to others. By teaching what you’ve learned from memory, you engage in active recall.

1. _____ It also ensures that you understand the topic, because you can only explain an idea if you truly understand it. The technique is made up of four repeatable steps.

To begin, choose a concept or topic you wish to fully understand. 2. _____ The more interested you are, the faster you’ll grasp it.

Moreover, a personally interesting topic will keep you motivated and engaged.

3. _____ Write notes and explain it in a way that makes sense to a five-year-old. If you’d rather avoid actually teaching someone, you can just teach it to an imaginary audience. But it works much better if you use a real person. They’ll be able to let you know when something isn’t clear.

While teaching you may discover gaps in your understanding. 4. _____ Review your notes, reread books, or seek external help to ensure you have a complete understanding of the context before moving forward.

Now that you fully grasp the concept, test your understanding by trying to teach it to another person. This will help you identify any remaining areas of uncertainty you need to revisit.

The Feynman Technique is a great way for kids and grown-ups to learn. It is mentally demanding. You need to actively think about the problem instead of passively reading or listening to someone else. 5. _____

- A. This helps the information stick in your mind better.
- B. Teach it to a five-year-old, who would give you direct feedback.
- C. Once you have chosen a topic, you can teach it to someone else.
- D. Your curiosity about it will determine the pace of your learning.
- E. Active engagement plays a key role in promoting deeper learning.
- F. When this happens, refer back to the original material for the missing pieces.
- G. However, with great efforts in mastering this method, your learning results improve quicker than ever before.

班级

姓名

题号
答案区

阅读理解

1

2

3

4

七选五

1

2

3

4

5

Period Four Using Language

课内基础巩固

❶ 单词拼写(每小题 1 分,满分 6 分)

1. He walked alone in the _____ (阴影), hoping no one would recognize him.
2. There is no _____ (具体的,确实的) **proof** that the knife belongs to her.
3. Given the opportunity, she might well have become an _____ (优秀的,杰出的) artist.
4. He has many _____ (缺点), but dishonesty isn't one of them.
5. The last few years have seen a _____ (稳定的) increase in the number of **infections**.
6. Beauty is often considered an _____ (抽象的) **concept** as it varies from person to person.

❷ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

1. The local charity organization provides _____ (assist) for those who have been affected by the natural disaster.
2. _____ (initial), she was hesitant about joining the drama club, but her friends encouraged her to give it a try.
3. The sun shone through the leaves, _____ (cast) **shadows** on the lawn.
4. Rose was an extremely _____ (gift) musician, and we enjoyed her romantic songs in particular.
5. _____ (trace) back to the Southern Song Dynasty, this teahouse in Hangzhou has a long-standing reputation for its traditional tea-making techniques.
6. The guide described the scenery so _____ (vivid) that we all wanted to see it ourselves.
7. What points can be raised in _____ (defend) of this argument?

8. The **mechanic** quickly identified the _____ (fault) part in the car engine and started the repair work.
9. As she practised the piano every day, her skills improved _____ (steady), and she could play more complex pieces.
10. The saying reminds us that so long as we have a strong will, there is no difficulty that can't _____ (overcome).

❸ 短语填空(每小题 2 分,满分 16 分)

1. In the past 10 years, great changes have taken place in my hometown _____ (在……领导下) the government.
2. Lily _____ (患,染上) the flu right before the important exam, which made her really worried.
3. If you _____ (承担) this project, it will mean a lot of extra work.
4. The board has decided to put the most capable manager _____ (负责,掌管) the sales department.
5. One needs high intelligence, and _____ (最重要的是), some important personal qualities to make a successful scientist.
6. They wished to live in peace, but unfortunately the war _____ (爆发).
7. Those who _____ (熟悉) Shakespeare's works often find inspiration in his plays.
8. The decisions we make today will _____ (对……有影响) the kind of world our children will live in.

❹ 句型训练(每小题 3 分,满分 12 分)

1. So far, _____ China's agriculture than Yuan Longping. (否定词 + 比较级)
到目前为止,没有哪个科学家对中国农业的影响比袁隆平大。

2. _____ have benefited a lot from his research work. (not only...but also...)

不仅我们国家的人民,而且许多其他国家的人民,也都从他的研究工作中获益匪浅。

3. _____ is the unique characters and the unexpected plot.

(主语从句)

使这个故事如此吸引人的是独特的人物和出人意料的情节。

4. She finally understood the truth behind _____:

love is unconditional. (宾语从句)

她终于明白了母亲一直告诉她的话背后的真相:爱是无条件的。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·山东济宁高二期末]

Imagine sitting in a dark movie theatre wondering just how much soda is left in your oversized cup. Rather than pulling off the cap and looking, you pick up and shake the cup a bit to hear how much ice is inside, giving you a decent indication of if you'll need to get a free refill. Setting the drink back down, you wonder absent-mindedly if the armrest is made of real wood. After giving it a few knocks and hearing an empty sound, you decide it must be made from plastic.

This ability to interpret the world through sound vibrations (振动) coming from an object is what researchers are just about to give to robots to boost their rapidly growing set of sensing abilities.

Set to be published at the Conference on Robot Learning in Munich, Germany, new research from Duke University details a system entitled SonicSense that allows robots to interact with their surroundings in ways previously limited to humans.

SonicSense features a robotic hand with four fingers, each equipped with a contact microphone placed in the fingertip. These sensors detect and record vibrations generated when the robot grasps or shakes an object. While SonicSense is not the first attempt to use this approach, it goes further and performs better than previous work by using touch-based microphones that tune out noise and advanced AI techniques.

Based on the interactions and detected signals, SonicSense extracts frequency features and uses its previous knowledge, paired with AI, to figure out what material the object is made out of. If it's an object the system has never seen before, it might take 20 different interactions for the system to come to a conclusion. But if it's an object already in its database, it can correctly identify it in as little as four.

SonicSense gives robots a new way to hear and feel, much like humans, which can transform how current robots perceive and interact with objects. While vision is essential, sound adds layers of information that can reveal things the eye might miss.

() 1. What does the author stress in the first paragraph?

- A. How people perceive the environment.
- B. When moviegoers make rough estimates.
- C. What function vision performs in darkness.
- D. Whether people should trust initial judgements.

() 2. How does SonicSense make robots different?

- A. It generates hand movements by vibration.
- B. It enables robots to interact with humans.
- C. It employs sound to interpret the world.
- D. It integrates diverse visual feedback.

Period Five Writing

① 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·湖南娄底高二期末]

A study claims that wearable devices could also be used by cows on the farms of the future. Researchers from Southwest Jiaotong University in China have developed a smartwatch that can be used to monitor cows' health, reproductivity and location.

"Monitoring environmental and health information of cattle can help prevent diseases and improve the efficiency of pasture breeding (草场培育) and management," said Zutao Zhang, co-author of the study. In the study, the team set out to develop a wearable device that could be used to collect vital information on cows. "This information can include oxygen concentration, air temperature, amount of exercise, reproductive cycles, disease, and milk production," explained Mr Zhang.

The smart devices are worn around the cows' necks and ankles. They contain a unique motion enhancement mechanism (运动增强机制) to strengthen small movements the cows make. Once captured, the kinetic energy (动能) from the cows' movements is stored in a battery and used to power the device. This means the device doesn't need to be charged like a traditional smartwatch.

"There is a large amount of kinetic energy that can be harvested in cattle's daily movements, such as walking, running, and even neck movement," said co-author Yajia Pan. To put the device to the test, the researchers tested it on human participants. The tests revealed that even a light jog was enough to power temperature measurements on the device.

Beyond cows, the researchers say that the smart device could have a range of applications in humans. This includes sports monitoring, health care, smart homes, and wireless sensor networks. "Kinetic energy is everywhere in the environment—leaves falling in the wind, the movement of people and animals—these phenomena all contain a lot of kinetic energy," said Zhang. "We shouldn't let this energy go to waste."

- () 1. Why did the team develop the wearable device?
- A. To monitor cows' environmental effects.
 - B. To gather vital information on cows.
 - C. To locate where cows reproduce.
 - D. To improve the quality of milk.
- () 2. How is the device different from other smartwatches?
- A. It can be applied to many human-related fields.
 - B. It should be worn around the cows' necks and ankles.
 - C. It makes use of the energy from the cows' movements.
 - D. It takes less time to be charged than traditional smartwatches.
- () 3. What do we know about kinetic energy from the last two paragraphs?
- A. It is easy to harvest.
 - B. It is simple to test.
 - C. It is huge in amount.
 - D. It is widely applied.
- () 4. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. Wearable devices on the future farm
 - B. The kinetic energy in natural world
 - C. The quality meat of the super cows
 - D. Wide applications of a new invention

❶ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2025·广州茂名高二期末考试]

How would you feel if moving to a new town meant losing track of your friends? What if the only way of getting news from faraway friends was writing letters that took ages to be delivered? 1. _____ Thanks to progress in technology, how we make friends and communicate with them has changed significantly.

Nowadays, we can move around the world and still stay in touch with the people that we want to remain friends with. 2. _____ All you need is a Wi-Fi connection. The digital age also helps us find people who share our interests, such as playing an unusual instrument. Whatever our hobbies, the Internet can connect people who share the same hobbies, even if they live on the other side of the world.

3. _____ It depends. If people always exchange true personal information online, these friendships can be real and meaningful. Yet we need to keep in mind that what we see on social media is often not the whole truth. On social media sites, people tend to post only positive updates that make them appear happy and friendly. 4. _____ Remember the saying: on the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog. A young person could be old; a woman could be a man; we could even be sharing our information with bad guys.

This doesn't mean that we should throw the baby out with the bath water, though. Technology has changed the way we make friends, but the meaning of friendship and our longing for friends remain the same. 5. _____

- A. The Internet helps us make more friends.
B. But smiling photos can hide real problems.

- C. This was how things worked not very long ago.
D. However, does the Internet really bring people closer?
E. However, are the “friends” you make online really your friends?
F. No one would choose to live without friends, even if he had all other good things.
G. Social media lets us see what our friends are busy with and maintains our friendships.

❷ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·山西晋城高二期末]

A new, small robotic camera designed to be swallowed for use in medical examinations was 1. _____ (recent) demonstrated at a conference in Canada. The device called PillBot can be guided through a body remotely, meaning electronically from outside. Its creators hope the device will replace traditional endoscopies (内窥镜检查). An endoscopy is when a camera attached to a wire is directed down the throat and into a sleeping 2. _____ (patient) stomach.

The PillBot is designed to be the first motorized endoscopic camera. Here 3. _____ (be) how developers say it works: a patient does not eat for one day, and then swallows the PillBot with lots of water. The PillBot acts like 4. _____ small submarine (潜艇) controlled by a wireless remote control. When the exam is completed, the body will expel (排出) the PillBot 5. _____ the same way it expels other solid waste.

Dr Vivek Kumbhari is the co-founder of the company. It is the latest step towards his larger goal of 6. _____ (make) complex medicine more accessible.

If endoscopies can 7. _____ (move) from a hospital setting to a patient's

home, he said, “then I think we have achieved that goal.” The device provides “a safer, 8. _____ (comfortable) approach”, he added.

Alex Luebke is the co-founder of Endiatx. He said the PillBot can help people in rural areas 9. _____ medical centres and treatment are lacking. The micro-robotic pill is undergoing testing. If 10. _____ (approve), the PillBot could be available by 2026.

IV 写作

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

[2025·江西上饶高二期末考试]
你校正在组织英语征文比赛,请以“我最敬佩的科学家”为题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:
1. 人物简介;
2. 敬佩的原因。
注意: 1. 短文题目已为你写好;
2. 词数 80 个左右。

The scientist I respect most

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

[2025·辽宁多校联考高二月考]
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。
I was a kindergarten teacher, 40 years old and non-athletic. One day, Ryan, my thirteen-year-old son, approached me and said, “Mum, would you like to join in our bikeathon (自行车马拉松) next month?” As he told me the details of the bikeathon, I laughed out loudly. “What makes you think I could finish a 20-mile bikeathon?” I asked.
Ryan looked straight in my eyes and said, “I know you can do it. You can be my ‘iron mummy’.” I almost laughed again. But my son was serious. So I promised him that I would

consider it. When I began to think over his invitation, I surprisingly found that it would need months of training and new equipment, and that my bike needed fixing to work again. At that moment, I lost my interest in doing all of that.

The next day, I went to kindergarten class. I played a familiar counting song and the kids were struggling to keep up with the beat at first. “Let’s do it again, and this time better. I know you can do it!” There it was again and again, and the kids made it to sing to the beat. Realizing my inspiring words “I know you can do it”, I was determined to have a try for the bikeathon.

I told Ryan about it and asked him to give me some tips on how to get ready. I began training hard to get prepared. Then the bikeathon day came on a cool spring morning. Ryan and I set out for the site together. Ryan kept encouraging me on the road. However, as soon as I came to the starting point, which is on a hill overlooking our town and about twenty miles away from the finish line, I became a bit nervous.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。
Paragraph 1:
Then the bikeathon began. _____

Paragraph 2:
Encouraged by Ryan and other bikers, I regained (重新获得) my energy. _____

班级	
姓名	
题号	答案区
阅 读 理 解	
1	
2	
3	
4	
七选五	
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3	
4	
5	

单元小测

Unit 1

Ⅰ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

A. 词形转换及动词变化

1. He found that the movie was _____ (frustrate) because the ending was so bad.
2. This is a time of decisive action and quick _____ (think).
3. China's image is improving _____ (steady), with more countries recognizing its role in international affairs.
4. My child is thought to be _____ (gift) and that has brought some unexpected changes to him and our family.
5. With sweat _____ (pour) down his face, he took off his coat.
6. He speaks highly of *China Orbit* as a unique science fiction novel that _____ (vivid) shows a child's real-life experience in a military camp.
7. Misunderstanding arising from the lack of communication unless _____ (handle) properly, may lead to serious problems.
8. Ancient people built towers in different locations for military _____ (defend).
9. In the story, the hero _____ (cast) a glance of determination towards the distant mountains before setting off on his journey.
10. The only way to live happily with others is to overlook their _____ (fault) and admire their virtues.

B. 固定搭配及用法

1. The volunteers all **subscribe** _____ the view that helping others will benefit themselves as well.
2. Today, we are just as closely linked _____ each other by the bond of friendship as we were 20 years ago.
3. The more experienced you are, the easier it is to find fault _____ other people's ideas.

4. Thanks _____ the timely rescue, the injured climber was saved from danger.
5. Faced with the challenging project, she decided to take _____ the responsibility alone.

Ⅱ 句型训练(每小题 3 分, 满分 9 分)

1. Through the exhibition, _____, _____ you can have a better understanding of traditional Chinese painting. (not only... but also...)

通过展览,你不仅可以欣赏精彩的图画,还可以更好地了解中国传统绘画。

2. _____, _____, staring blankly at the wall for a long time. (seem)
他似乎陷入了沉思,长时间茫然地盯着墙壁。

3. She _____ because it broke down on the way to school. (have sth done)
她把自行车拿去修了,因为它在上学路上坏了。

Ⅲ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分)

[2025·广东深圳高二期末]

"If a tree falls in a forest and no one is around to hear it, does it make a sound?" the philosopher George Berkeley once wondered.

Compared to real trees, the virtual (虚拟的) ones catch more of our attention—you must be familiar with the 3D cartoon images that city planners use to illustrate green spaces. Adorable as they are, a new technology is reshaping the landscape. Meet "Tree-D Fusion (融合)", an innovative 3D tree modeling method which has so far produced 600,000 virtual trees in local communities, and aims globally.

To create the "Tree-D" model, the researchers have used a mixed method. Besides using the traditional model to outline the shapes of branches and leaves, developers have also

adopted AI deep learning. By using inputs like tree types, temperatures, and light conditions, the AI-driven model can not only monitor the trees' growing process but show how the trees will grow in generated pictures based on the data. While the previous modeling method excels at recognizing static (静态的) features, the Tree-D Fusion can effectively present the trees' changing nature, making it possible to forecast the trees' growth.

"Even the slightest movement of branches in a gentle wind can be recorded," says PhD student Jae Joong Lee, who created the technology. "Understanding these interactions with the environment can be significant for city planning." For example, planners can tell when and where growing branches might get caught in power lines, or find the right locations where placing trees could improve cooling and air quality. If planners rely on traditional procedures, they have no choice but to make adjustments after the trees have grown and the problems show up.

"This is just the beginning," says Lee. "We aim to design more sustainable urban communities globally, creating a closer connection between people and their living environments."

- ()1. Why does the author mention the question in Paragraph 1?
- A. To introduce a new technology.
B. To stress the importance of trees.
C. To call attention to forest protection.
D. To encourage philosophical thinking.
- ()2. What is an advantage of the Tree-D model over the traditional one?
- A. It can recognize trees' static features.
B. It can identify different types of trees.
C. It can produce numerous identical trees.
D. It can predict the dynamic growth of trees.

- ()3. What can the "Tree-D Fusion" technology help with?
- A. Planning ahead in city tree positioning.
B. Making up for environmental damage.
C. Developing new power supply facilities.
D. Equipping planners with planting skills.
- ()4. What is the best title for this text?
- A. AI reducing the need for real trees
B. AI tree modeling aiding city design
C. Tree-D Fusion making trees grow faster
D. 3D trees enhancing community connections

IV 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

[2025·福建龙岩高二期末考试]

Low-altitude tourism is becoming more and more popular in China. 1. _____ (fuel) by rapidly developing technologies, scenic spots are getting increasingly digitalized 2. _____ visitors being able to order food, drinks and other items delivered by drones (无人机).

At the Badaling Great Wall in Beijing, tourists can order 3. _____ (product) through their mobile phones and get them delivered in a few minutes by drones. Previously, such a delivery would require a 50-minute walk, and this time has been 4. _____ (dramatic) shortened with drones.

Huangshan Mountain has launched a drone transport route. In the period from May last year to January of this year, drones were operated 12,590 times and 5. _____ (transport) 253 tons of goods. Previously, the work could only be done manually and faced problems such as high labour intensity and difficulties in sustaining 6. _____ (grow) in transport capacity.

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姓名	
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答题区	
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完形填空	
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The application of drones at Huangshan Mountain has enabled those who have a demand to transport goods in the mountainous areas 7. _____ (see) a possibility to address the issue. “8. _____ increasing number of new applications and life service scenarios (场景) 9. _____ (expect) to emerge one after another, 10. _____ the application of drones in those scenarios will have a long-term impact on the life of consumers,” said a senior director of drone manufacturer DJI.

Ⅶ 完形填空(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·陕西安康高二期末考试]

On a small island, morning mist rolls down a hill, 1 passing ships of dangers beneath the waves.

Robot is 2 this lighthouse. He quickly connects to the lighthouse network, 3 that all satellite connections are functioning properly. Within seconds, he learns all the shipping plans for every 4 boat and flags one small boat that doesn't match the expected data.

Robot climbs to the observation deck to check on the 5. Throughout the day, he performs 6 maintenance to keep the lighthouse in working order.

Robot prepares the lighthouse for another night. A storm is approaching, and with no moon or stars to guide them, his lighthouse will be crucial for the safety of 7 at sea. Suddenly, Robot wakes up before his 8 time. He learns that yesterday's unregistered boat is now stuck on the rocks. Without 9 Robot rushes to the boat, and discovers a man lying on the deck, 10 conscious (有意识的). Robot quickly carries him off the ship, 11 the best way to safety. As they enter the lighthouse, Robot is 12 that the man is conscious.

“I'm glad you're awake,” Robot says. The man replies, “Thank you. I apologize for my 13 arrival, but I'm unharmed.” “It's wonderful that you're well,” Robot responds.

“You are the perfect lighthouse keeper,” the man 14 a smile, promising to inform Robot if anything is wrong.

Robot is proud of his 15, returns to the charging station before powering down and gives himself full marks for the day.

()1. A. tiring B. suspecting
C. warning D. persuading

()2. A. in honour of B. in support of
C. in need of D. in charge of

()3. A. estimating B. perceiving
C. ensuring D. predicting

()4. A. witnessed B. expanded
C. prohibited D. registered

()5. A. cottages B. surroundings
C. fountains D. missiles

()6. A. essential B. apparent
C. identical D. visible

()7. A. politicians B. pirates
C. sailors D. journalists

()8. A. occupied B. implied
C. advocated D. scheduled

()9. A. comparison B. barrier
C. competence D. hesitation

()10. A. completely B. barely
C. slightly D. merely

()11. A. approving B. subscribing
C. detecting D. clarifying

()12. A. relieved B. annoyed
C. embarrassed D. depressed

()13. A. initial B. unexpected
C. potential D. dramatic

()14. A. casts B. recalls
C. reveals D. defends

()15. A. gesture B. career
C. characteristic D. component