

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<sup>+</sup>年创始人专注教育行业

# 全品学练考

AI智慧教辅

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练习册

高中英语

必修第三册 YLNJ



本书为AI智慧教辅

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



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## 01

### 培养核心素养，聚焦主题语境

#### Unit 1 Nature in the balance

##### 主题素养积累

It was a village in India. The people were poor. However, they were happy. After all, their **forefathers** had lived in the same way for centuries.

Then one day, some visitors from the city arrived. **They told the villagers there were some people elsewhere who liked to eat frog legs.** However, they did not have enough frogs of their own, so they wanted to buy frogs from other places.

This seemed like **money for nothing**. There were millions of frogs in the fields around, and they were no use to the villagers. All they had to do was catch them. An **agreement** was reached, and the children were sent into the fields to catch frogs. Every week a truck arrived to collect the frogs and **hand over** the money. For the first time, the people were able to **dream of** a better future. But the dream didn't last long.

The change was hardly noticed at first, but it seemed as if the crops were not doing so well. More worrying was that the children **fell ill** more often, and that there seemed to be more insects around lately.

The villagers decided that they couldn't just wait to see the crops failing and the children getting weak. They would have to use the money earned to buy pesticides and medicines. Soon there was

no money left.

Then the people realized what was happening. It was the frogs. They hadn't been useless. They had been doing an important job—eating insects. **Now with so many frogs killed, the insects were increasing more rapidly.** They were damaging the crops and **spreading** diseases.

Now, the people are still poor. But in the evenings they sit in the village square and listen to sounds of insects and frogs. These sounds of the night now have a much deeper meaning.

##### 【主题词句背诵】

1. forefather *n.* 祖先, 祖宗
2. money for nothing 不劳而获的钱
3. agreement *n.* 协议
4. hand over 移交
5. dream of 梦想
6. fall ill 生病
7. spread *v.* 传播, 扩散
8. They told the villagers there were some people elsewhere **who liked to eat frog legs.**  
他们告诉村民其他地方有一些人喜欢吃青蛙腿。
9. Now **with so many frogs killed**, the insects were increasing more rapidly.  
现在, 这么多的青蛙被杀死了, 昆虫增长的速度更快了。

## 02

### 夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

#### 词汇点睛

1. **harm** *n.* & *vt.* 伤害, 损害  
(教材 P1) The human race has done much **harm**.  
人类已经造成了很多的伤害。

(1) harm sb/sth = do harm to sb/sth = do sb/sth harm  
对某人/某物造成损害, 损害某人/某物

There is no harm in doing sth.  
做某事无害处。/不妨做某事。

(2) harmful *adj.* 有害的, 导致损害的  
be harmful to... 对……有害

(3) harmless *adj.* 无害的

#### 【活学活用】

- (1) 单句填空

#### 句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **With an area of around 6 million square kilometres, the Amazon rainforest is more than half the size of China.** 亚马孙雨林的面积约为 600 万平方千米, 比中国国土面积的一半还要大。

句型公式  
倍数表示法

#### 【句式点拨】

句中 more than half the size of 表示倍数。

#### 【相关拓展】

倍数表示法有:

(1) A + be + 倍数 + the + 名词 (size/weight/length/...) + of + B

(2) A + be/实义动词 + 倍数 + as + 形容词/副词

## 课内基础巩固

## ① 单词拼写(每小题1分,满分10分)

1. As we know, plants draw minerals and other \_\_\_\_\_ (营养物) from the soil.
2. Many students choose to study \_\_\_\_\_ (在海外) in order to experience different cultures and improve their language skills.
3. Natural ponds fight climate change, improve \_\_\_\_\_ (生物多样性) and help conservation.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ (大批的) production of plastic products has caused serious environmental problems.
5. Even small changes in an \_\_\_\_\_ (生态系统) can have a big effect on the balance of nature.

5. The change in climate might be one of the causes of the \_\_\_\_\_ (extinct) of the wildlife.
6. The value of life lies not in the \_\_\_\_\_ (long) of days, but in how we make use of them.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear) of many animals is a serious issue caused by habitat loss and illegal hunting.
8. The journey gave us the chance to study \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) creatures in our natural environment.

## ② 短语填空(每小题2分,满分12分)

1. Most of the flights were put off last night \_\_\_\_\_ (由于,因为)

## 课后素养提升

## ③ 完形填空(每小题1分,满分15分)

[2025·广东广州育才中学高一期中]

The miracle of the seed never stops amazing me. For many years, I grew my own food, and over time became a seed 1. Upon the arrival of spring, I carefully put each seed in the soil, 2 it gently until it was gone from sight and resting in the 3 of the earth. Then came the time of expectation and 4 waiting.

The great 5 of the little green sprout (新芽) coming into view was always a moment of celebration! Over the summer months, I observed in wonder and appreciation as the sun and the rain 6. The seed that had become a plant grew and grew, flowering, and 7 many more of the very same seed.

- |                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| ( ) 2. A. checking          | B. covering  |
| C. selecting                | D. cleaning  |
| ( ) 3. A. hug               | B. beauty    |
| C. centre                   | D. position  |
| ( ) 4. A. helpless          | B. nervous   |
| C. hopeless                 | D. patient   |
| ( ) 5. A. worry             | B. fear      |
| C. joy                      | D. longing   |
| ( ) 6. A. turned their back |              |
| B. paid their respect       |              |
| C. made their way           |              |
| D. worked their magic       |              |
| ( ) 7. A. picking           | B. producing |
| C. spreading                | D. hiding    |
| ( ) 8. A. doubt             | B. surprise  |
| C. comfort                  | D. courage   |

## ④ 应用文写作(满分15分)

[2025·浙江91联盟高一期中]

假如你是李华,你校将举办以“Stand up for wildlife”为主题的野生动物保护宣传活动,现向全体学生征集活动方案,请你向学校负责人写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 推荐活动方案;
2. 说明推荐理由。

注意:写作词数应为80个左右。

Dear Director,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## ⑤ 读后续写(满分25分)

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。

[2025·河北沧州高一期中]

On a bright, sunny day, my friend and I decided to have a hike up the nearby mountain. The weather was fine, with a gentle breeze (微风) and a clear blue sky overhead. We were having a great time in nature, looking at all the green plants and colourful flowers around us. As we climbed higher, we chatted about our plans for the future and shared laughter at our shared memories.

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# Unit 1 Nature in the balance

★ 提示：加底纹词汇为复现词汇

## Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading—Reading comprehension

### ● 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 30 分)

#### A [2025·广东深圳高一期中]

Seventeen-year-old Mei missed her grandmother's lively countryside garden after moving to a grey city apartment. The busy streets and crowded elevators made her feel lonely. One rainy afternoon, she found a rooftop covered with trash and broken tiles (瓦片). Remembering a lesson about how plants could improve cities, Mei dug into her pocket and found a dry sunflower seed from her old home. With trembling hands, she planted it in a broken flowerpot, determined to bring life to the empty space.

Classmates laughed at Mei's idea, saying plants couldn't grow in the polluted air. She didn't listen, collecting old buckets and plastic bottles to use as planters. Every weekend, she carried heavy soil from nearby building sites until her shoulders ached. But her first plants turned yellow in the rain, and strong winds blew away her pots. Just as Mei felt hopeless, Ms Chen, an experienced gardener living downstairs, noticed her struggles. She brought Mei bamboo sticks and taught her to grow plants upward on metal pipes, where the air was cleaner.

Together, they built tall bamboo supports for climbing vegetables. Slowly, green leaves appeared; sunflowers grew taller than Mei, herbs filled tin cans with fresh smells, and red tomatoes brightened the grey rooftop. Neighbours began visiting and teenagers helped mix leftover food into plant soil, while children painted

smiling faces on old bottles. During a powerful typhoon that flooded the streets, the garden's bamboo pipes directed the rainwater away, protecting their building from damage. People who once doubted Mei now watered the plants daily.

At the autumn festival, the rooftop was full of colour. Mei gave out basil plants (罗勒植物) in reused yogurt cups, explaining how the garden connected everyone. Ms Chen smiled as families shared stories, their clothes dirty from soil and paint. The rooftop, once silent, now buzzed with bees and children's laughter. Against the cold city buildings, golden sunflowers stood like brave soldiers, proving that even in the hardest places, life—and hope—could grow.

- ( ) 1. What directly inspired Mei to start her rooftop project?
- A. A lesson on urban green spaces.  
B. Support from her friends.  
C. Advice from a plant expert.  
D. Encouragement from neighbours.
- ( ) 2. Which of the following best describes Mei's project in Paragraph 2?
- A. Interesting and simple.  
B. Costly and demanding.  
C. Challenging and creative.  
D. Ineffective and progressing.
- ( ) 3. What role did the rooftop garden play during the typhoon?
- A. Food supply for residents.  
B. Building structure support.  
C. The safe place for animals.  
D. Flood damage prevention.

- ( )4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Pollution crisis: urban challenges
  - B. Green revival: healing broken spaces
  - C. Elder wisdom: agricultural revival
  - D. Storm defense: engineering success

**B** [2025·江苏扬州高一期中]

Urban green spaces, such as parks, gardens, and tree-lined streets, have long been recognized for their aesthetic (审美的) and environmental benefits. However, recent research highlights their significant impact on mental health, particularly in densely (密集地) populated cities. A study conducted by researchers at the University of Cambridge analysed data from over 10,000 urban residents across 15 cities worldwide, revealing a strong correlation between access to green spaces and improved mental well-being.

The study found that individuals living within 500 metres of a green space reported lower levels of stress, anxiety, and depression compared to those without such access. Researchers attribute (归因于) this to several factors. First, green spaces provide opportunities for physical activity, such as walking, jogging, or cycling, which are known to reduce stress hormones and boost mood. Second, exposure to nature has a calming effect on the brain, reducing mental fatigue (精神疲劳) and improving concentration. Third, green spaces foster social interactions, creating a sense of community and belonging that can alleviate feelings of loneliness.

Interestingly, the study also revealed that the quality of green spaces matters more than their size. Well-maintained parks with diverse vegetation, seating areas, and recreational facilities had a greater positive impact than

larger but poorly maintained areas. This suggests that urban planners should prioritize the design and upkeep of green spaces to maximize their mental health benefits.

Despite these findings, the study also identified challenges. In many cities, green spaces are unevenly distributed, with wealthier neighbourhoods having better access than low-income areas. This inequality highlights the need for policies that ensure equitable (公平合理的) access to green spaces for all residents.

The researchers recommend several strategies to address these issues. These include increasing investment in urban green infrastructure, integrating green spaces into urban planning, and promoting community involvement in maintaining local parks. By prioritizing green spaces, cities can not only enhance mental health but also address broader environmental challenges, such as air pollution and climate change.

- ( )5. What did the study find about individuals living near green spaces?
- A. They had higher levels of stress.
  - B. They preferred indoor activities.
  - C. They were less physically active.
  - D. Their mental health was enhanced.
- ( )6. What does the underlined word “alleviate” mean in Paragraph 2?
- A. Reduce.
  - B. Increase.
  - C. Ignore.
  - D. Create.
- ( )7. How is the text mainly developed?
- A. By narrating personal experiences.
  - B. By criticizing urban planning policies.
  - C. By comparing different types of green spaces.
  - D. By presenting research findings and their effects.

- ( )8. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Designing effective urban green spaces
  - B. The multifaceted benefits of urban green spaces
  - C. Green spaces: a key to enhancing mental health
  - D. Strategies for equitable access to urban nature

C [2025·湖南三湘名校教育联盟高一期中]

Is it possible to bring back animals that are extinct? Can we revive (复活) the species that once existed on the earth? Well, it is a very tricky process but not impossible. We have made major advancements in using certain technologies to copy or culture DNA. Every animal species has a specific genetic impression in its DNA.

To revive ancient extinct animals, the first thing we will need is their DNA samples. We will have to take out their DNA in sound form. Only the most significant DNA samples will increase the chance of reviving these animals. Put simply, we need 100% genetic information or genome (基因组) to bring back a species. Even if it is 95%, we will not be able to process it. A genome is like a book. We cannot lose any of its chapters.

The biggest issue is that when an animal dies, its genome starts to break down due to natural causes. We have learned that it takes 521 years on average for 50% degradation of an animal's DNA. Therefore, it is very hard to create and de-extinct animals we lost in the prehistoric era. We have found excellent fossils of mammoths (猛犸象化石). One such example is Yuka. It is a mammoth fossil that existed 39,000 years ago in Siberia. Even if we take out its most complete genome, there is a chance

that we will not be able to make extinct animals alive. As the mammoths developed from such a genome will be of the same kind, they will tend to develop serious diseases.

Therefore, to revive a species, we need genetic diversity. This diversity creates stronger species and thus the probability of survival increases. Actually, even the best naturally preserved samples will not contain the full genome or genetic impression of a species. That is the point that all the researchers should make efforts to achieve.

- ( )9. How does the idea of reviving animals sound according to Paragraph 1?
- A. Unachievable.
  - B. Unnecessary.
  - C. Difficult but possible.
  - D. Easy but time-consuming.
- ( )10. What is the function of Paragraph 2?
- A. To offer the analysis of genetic information.
  - B. To tell the discovery of genetic information.
  - C. To explain the basis for reviving extinct animals.
  - D. To introduce the tool for reviving extinct animals.
- ( )11. What is implied in the example of Yuka?
- A. Siberia served as its best habitat.
  - B. Collecting its genome is difficult.
  - C. Degradation of its genes is unavoidable.
  - D. Genetic uniformity lowers its life quality.
- ( )12. What might count most for animal revival?
- A. Survival rates.
  - B. Various samples.
  - C. Genetic diversity.
  - D. Genetic impression.

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## Period Two Welcome to the unit & Reading—Language points

### 课内基础巩固

#### ❶ 单词拼写(每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

1. As we know, plants draw minerals and other \_\_\_\_\_ (营养物) from the **soil**.
2. Many students choose to study \_\_\_\_\_ (在海外) in order to experience different cultures and improve their language skills.
3. Natural ponds fight **climate** change, improve \_\_\_\_\_ (生物多样性) and help conservation.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ (大批的) production of plastic products has caused serious environmental problems.
5. Even small changes in an \_\_\_\_\_ (生态系统) can have a big effect on the balance of nature.
6. Two thousand of France's 4,200 s \_\_\_\_\_ of flowering plants are found in the park.
7. We're concerned about the i \_\_\_\_\_ that smartphones have on how we live and how we work.
8. He makes a l \_\_\_\_\_ by writing novels but it is not enough to support his family.
9. Like any exercise, running increases the flow of blood and o \_\_\_\_\_ to your brain.
10. The Niagara Falls is a great tourist attraction, drawing m \_\_\_\_\_ of visitors every year.

#### ❷ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 12 分)

1. Most of us were surprised at his \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) in that terrible traffic accident.
2. Extremely dry weather over the past year has cut \_\_\_\_\_ (agriculture) production in the **region**.
3. Pollution has a \_\_\_\_\_ (damage) effect on the environment and must be reduced to protect our planet.
4. Although he clearly knows that eating and drinking too much is \_\_\_\_\_ (harm) to health, he still turns a deaf ear to our advice.

5. The change in **climate** might be one of the causes of the \_\_\_\_\_ (extinct) of the **wildlife**.
6. The value of life lies not in the \_\_\_\_\_ (long) of days, but in how we make use of them.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear) of many animals is a serious issue caused by habitat loss and illegal hunting.
8. The journey gave us the chance to study \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) creatures in our natural environment.

#### ❸ 短语填空(每小题 2 分,满分 12 分)

1. Most of the flights were put off last night \_\_\_\_\_ (由于,因为) the heavy fog.
2. Your health will \_\_\_\_\_ (垮掉) sooner or later if you always stay up late.
3. We hope the new employees can \_\_\_\_\_ (给……带来起色,注入活力) our company.
4. The aim of those activities is to help students \_\_\_\_\_ (增强) confidence to speak English in public.
5. After he left school, he tried his hand at \_\_\_\_\_ (各种各样的) jobs.
6. Once such emissions reach a certain level, they result in environmental problems that will, \_\_\_\_\_ (相应地,转而), **harm** human beings.

#### ❹ 句型训练(每小题 3 分,满分 6 分)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a tall tree with a history of over 100 years, which is protected by the government now. (倒装)  
在我们房子的前面有一棵有 100 多年历史的大树,现在被政府保护起来了。(应用文写作之动植物保护)

2. However, making a paper bag uses \_\_\_\_\_ as making a plastic bag and up to three times the amount of water.

然而,制造一个纸袋所消耗的能源是制造一个塑料袋的四倍,所消耗的水相当于制造塑料袋的三倍。(应用文写作之环境保护)

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 完形填空(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·广东广州育才中学高一期中]

The miracle of the seed never stops amazing me. For many years, I grew my own food, and over time became a seed \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_. Upon the arrival of spring, I carefully put each seed in the soil, \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ it gently until it was gone from sight and resting in the \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ of the earth. Then came the time of expectation and \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ waiting.

The great \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ of the little green sprout (新芽) coming into view was always a moment of celebration! Over the summer months, I observed in wonder and appreciation as the sun and the rain \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_. The seed that had become a plant grew and grew, flowering, and \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ many more of the very same seed.

In the fall with great respect, I gathered the offerings of food, with such \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ in knowing that there was enough to plant the following spring.

During the \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ winter months, garlic resting in baskets, potatoes layered in wood shavings, and dried corn and beans \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ like jewels in glass jars represented hope. What a mystery they held, carrying the secret of the transmission (传递) of \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ within!

They reproduced year after year in repeated generations. To participate in the journey with \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ is to see the miracle contained in the cycle of life. The cooperation of the seasons and the elements all joined together, making life \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_. We certainly have an excellent example through the wisdom of nature \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ before our eyes. We know the seeds we sow \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ the future.

- ( )1. A. sharer                      B. trader  
C. saver                         D. researcher

- ( )2. A. checking                      B. covering  
C. selecting                         D. cleaning  
( )3. A. hug                              B. beauty  
C. centre                             D. position  
( )4. A. helpless                        B. nervous  
C. hopeless                          D. patient  
( )5. A. worry                          B. fear  
C. joy                                 D. longing  
( )6. A. turned their back  
B. paid their respect  
C. made their way  
D. worked their magic  
( )7. A. picking                         B. producing  
C. spreading                         D. hiding  
( )8. A. doubt                            B. surprise  
C. comfort                            D. courage  
( )9. A. cold                             B. busy  
C. boring                             D. hard  
( )10. A. breaking                        B. shining  
C. dancing                            D. falling  
( )11. A. energy                          B. message  
C. life                                 D. memory  
( )12. A. seasons                        B. flowers  
C. crops                               D. seeds  
( )13. A. possible                        B. interesting  
C. simple                             D. meaningful  
( )14. A. disappearing                    B. unfolding  
C. returning                          D. improving  
( )15. A. know                          B. win  
C. protect                             D. decide

Ⅵ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2025·山东青岛高一期中]

A major project called green-prescription (处方) helping people in En gland connect with nature was launched. More than 8,000 people took part in such activities in the project including



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community gardening, tree planting and wild swimming. 1. \_\_\_\_\_

The result can show it. After taking part in the project, people’s feelings of happiness and of life being worthwhile jumped to near national averages while levels of anxiety fell significantly. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ The traditional treatments took up to 1,000 pounds for 10 sessions, nearly twice the cost of green prescription.

“Green social prescribing” is an effective way of supporting people with mental health problems. But the project is just in its early stage. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ It is expected to get a new round of funding from the authority to work on expanding its reach because there is an awful lot of demand, both from health services and from a lot of people whose needs are not being met.

Connecting with nature is a lifelong resource with proven benefits for mental and physical health. It can cut through generations of pitiable life events. But now many of the patients can’t access nature in this way due to a range of personal, social, and cultural factors. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ This project has the possibility to reduce the prescribing and treatment costs, as well as addressing many health needs and lowering the risk of several diseases, from diabetes (糖尿病) to depression. So the project tries its best to help more people.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ It has sites in Humberside, South Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Manchester, Surrey and the West Country. 21% of the people who receive green prescribing are populations from remote areas and 57% from underdeveloped areas.

- A. The people in need are recommended to the project.
- B. That’s why green social prescribing is so important.
- C. The project has reached a broad range of people now.
- D. Most of them with mental ill health have benefited from it.

- E. The participants were checked before and after the project.
- F. The project also found a green prescription was cost-effective.
- G. Its further growth requires the assistance of the government system.

Ⅶ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)  
[2025·湖北武汉中学高一期中]

Recently, a summer camp 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) by Wuhan University, with the theme of “Global Exchanges and Sustainable Development”, got underway. Twenty-two students from six foreign countries and more than twenty undergraduates from Wuhan University started an inquiry about sustainable development.

Yi Qing, Deputy Secretary General of Poyang Lake Ecological Conservation Foundation of Jiangxi Province, said, “I want students to know how Chinese ecological conservation efforts 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) in areas around Poyang Lake over the past decade, providing them with our first-hand 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (practice) experience and profound (深刻的) insights.”

While 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) key labs and the Digital Cultural Heritage (遗产) Research Centre of Wuhan University, students 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (impress) by China’s resolve and capacity (能力) to use digital technology 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (preserve) and pass on the cultural heritage of humanity. Tawanakoro Viliame from Fiji remarked that he couldn’t wait to share 7. \_\_\_\_\_ he had seen in China with the people in his country, and hoped the friendship between China and Fiji could last.

The summer camp was included 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Wuhan University’s 2024 summer camp programme. It not only took on 9. \_\_\_\_\_ role of a platform for international students to understand the basic concept of sustainable development, but dramatically inspired them to see the development of China from the viewpoint of global exchanges, together with its 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (contribution) to the global community.

## Period Three Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

### 课内基础巩固

❶ 用所给词的适当形式填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 9 分)

1. The competitor's remarks seemed calculated, as if \_\_\_\_\_ (damage) the image of their rival company.
2. The research is designed in such a way that once \_\_\_\_\_ (begin), it cannot be changed.
3. When \_\_\_\_\_ (trap) in a difficult situation, she always manages to find a way out through her resourcefulness and determination.
4. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, not \_\_\_\_\_ (make) it more difficult.
5. While \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her research, she came up with a groundbreaking theory that challenged existing scientific beliefs.
6. Although \_\_\_\_\_ (order) to stop, the driver kept on driving as fast as he could.

❷ 语法与写作(用省略形式)(每小题 3 分, 满分 12 分)

1. \_\_\_\_\_, you should be aware of its customs and observe them.  
当你参观另一个国家时,你应该了解它的习俗并遵守它们。
2. \_\_\_\_\_? Thus I can help you out.  
为什么不问我呢? 这样我就可以帮助你了。
3. \_\_\_\_\_, he didn't sense our approaching.  
沉浸在他最喜欢的小说里,他没有感觉到我们靠近。
4. We should do it with all our heart. \_\_\_\_\_, we will have it unfinished.

我们应该全心全意地做这件事, 不然的话, 我们将会半途而废。

❸ 语篇语法填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

I love spending time in skywells. To me, these skywells of old Chinese houses are the perfect place to be in 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a hot and damp day.

Although skywell buildings have existed in China for hundreds of years, in recent times they have often been forgotten by people 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) modern facilities. Over the past two decades, however, due to a revival of 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) Chinese architecture, skywell buildings 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a comeback.

Ancient "green 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (wise)" such as skywells continues to inspire today's climate adaptive design and innovations in passive cooling, according to Wang Zhengfeng, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ postdoctoral researcher in environmental humanities at the Institute for Area Studies in the Netherlands. Passive cooling is a method that integrates design and technology 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (cool) a building without the use of power.

When 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) about why skywells have caught more attention of modern Chinese people, Wang says that the skywell 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (design) to serve as a gathering space for families or communities, and comes with ceremony meanings. "Perhaps it is changes in the way of life 10. \_\_\_\_\_ have set off the feeling of missing the past among people living in concrete and glass forests."



Ⅳ 完形填空(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·湖南永州高一期中]

Xi Zhinong, the founder of Wild China Film, devoted all his life to protecting wildlife. In January 2020, Wild China Film 1 college students in Beijing to stage *Peacock on the Tip of the Heart* at Star Theatres.

Twenty-five years ago in Lancang River Basin in Yunnan Province, Xi 2 some of the best photos of green peacocks in China. When he 3 to the place where he filmed the green peacock in 2017, 4 he found that fewer than 500 of the peacocks may still exist, and it has now become one of China's most endangered wildlife, even 5 than the giant panda. So as to save this beautiful 6, Xi started work on protecting the green peacock, camera 7. "A good wildlife work can cut through to people's 8, and that is the power of nature," Xi said.

9 that if people were to be made aware of the 10 of protecting the environment, much more than pictures of birds was required, he has photographed countless wild animals, and is 11 to use the images to promote wildlife protection.

"To be a wildlife photographer, a 12 love for nature is the minimum you need. Indeed there is more to photography than just taking pictures," Xi said. "Photography is a(n) 13, a powerful weapon for nature conservation to make images strike a chord with the 14 spot of one's heart." Through his 15, Xi hopes to inspire others to protect wildlife like the green peacock.

- ( ) 1. A. stuck with B. agreed with  
C. teamed up with D. mixed up with
- ( ) 2. A. shot B. saw  
C. observed D. selected
- ( ) 3. A. applied B. returned  
C. pointed D. belonged
- ( ) 4. A. merrily B. eventually  
C. surprisingly D. frequently
- ( ) 5. A. rarer B. more  
C. smaller D. better
- ( ) 6. A. soul B. location  
C. species D. picture
- ( ) 7. A. in hand B. in the air  
C. in particular D. in turn
- ( ) 8. A. eyes B. ears  
C. brains D. hearts
- ( ) 9. A. Announcing B. Realizing  
C. Assuming D. Researching
- ( ) 10. A. impression B. tradition  
C. significance D. strategy
- ( ) 11. A. required B. expected  
C. shocked D. determined
- ( ) 12. A. desperate B. selfish  
C. mild D. quiet
- ( ) 13. A. attempt B. element  
C. solution D. tool
- ( ) 14. A. strange B. hard  
C. soft D. weak
- ( ) 15. A. beliefs B. efforts  
C. collections D. conversations

Ⅴ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

As the world struggles to deal with climate crisis, some companies are working to remove polluted carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the air. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ But two US companies have recently made important progress.

Scientists say large amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> must be removed from the atmosphere and stored. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ But there's so much CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere that just planting trees and protecting forests won't solve the problem. And, when plants and trees die, the CO<sub>2</sub> they've stored gets released again.

That means humans need to come up with ways of removing CO<sub>2</sub> from the air and storing it. This is called Direct Air Capture (DAC). The science of removing CO<sub>2</sub> from the air is challenging, and it's still pretty new. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ So one puzzle for these companies is how to remove CO<sub>2</sub> without creating more pollution.

A company called Heirloom has just opened the first DAC plant in the United States. The company heats up the limestone to separate out the CO<sub>2</sub>, which is then locked away in concrete. The process is extremely expensive. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ That's a tiny amount compared to how much CO<sub>2</sub> needs to be removed from the atmosphere, but the company says it hopes to remove a billion tons per year by 2035.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ Some people worry that it will take too long for DAC technology to become powerful enough to make a difference. Others worry that focusing on removing CO<sub>2</sub> could take attention away from more important climate actions, like switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy. But experts say the decision isn't to do one or the other. The world needs to end fossil fuel use and pull CO<sub>2</sub> out of the air.

A. Plants and trees do this naturally.  
B. That's a huge and challenging goal.  
C. Not everyone is excited about CO<sub>2</sub> removal.  
D. Graphyte is another US company working on DAC.

- E. The new plant can remove 1,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> a year.  
F. Most DAC processes require a large amount of energy.  
G. As a matter of fact, CO<sub>2</sub> is just a small part of the gases that make up air.

Ⅶ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)  
[2025·浙江舟山中学高一期中]

Wildlife came into existence billions of years ago, 1. \_\_\_\_\_ used to live in harmony with other animals, insects and plants. However, at present, what we are concerned about is that animals are dying out at an 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (alarm) rate, 75 species every day on average. This is 3. \_\_\_\_\_ human beings don't observe animal protection laws. Animals are being hunted, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (shoot) and attacked illegally so that people can obtain 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (they) skin, fur or other organs. Furthermore, not only do human activities lead to the 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) of animal habitats, but also they cause the rise of global temperature, which threatens the survival of some animals, especially those species living in the polar regions. They make a living by 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (hunt) or fishing. So the ocean creatures are in danger due to the rapid melting of ice and they have difficulty adapting 8. \_\_\_\_\_ the alarming changes.

We must be aware that the extinction of masses of animals does great harm to us. Only if the authorities take effective 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (measure) immediately can we make progress in wildlife protection. Now, more natural reserves 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (build) to preserve endangered animals from extinction.

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## Period Four Extended reading & Project & Assessment

### 课内基础巩固

#### ❶ 单词拼写(每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

1. Some poems tell a story or describe a certain \_\_\_\_\_ (图像) in the reader's mind.
2. Since last month, George, along with some of his \_\_\_\_\_ (以前的) classmates, has been preparing for the 20-year gathering.
3. So far all the problems have been settled under the guidance of the \_\_\_\_\_ (主要的,首席的) engineer.
4. Teenagers should learn different \_\_\_\_\_ (策略) to deal with stress from school and daily life.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ (化学制品) leak indeed did harm to the ecosystem, causing damage to the local wildlife and water sources.
6. Human beings damaged the habitats of animals, tracked and killed them. As a c \_\_\_\_\_, the ecosystem was destroyed.
7. The local residents gathered to p \_\_\_\_\_ against the decision made by the committee yesterday.
8. At that moment, he was no longer an athlete aiming for a m \_\_\_\_\_—he was just a brother.
9. To raise people's awareness of protecting the environment, we handed out b \_\_\_\_\_ in the community.
10. The problems of g \_\_\_\_\_ warming cannot be solved without the participation of all countries.

#### ❷ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 12 分)

1. This book deals with the social, \_\_\_\_\_ (economy) and political issues of the period.
2. I recommend that you stay away from \_\_\_\_\_ (process) foods whenever possible.

3. The activity \_\_\_\_\_ (organize) by the students was so interesting that two hours had passed before we realized it.
4. We will refund your money to you in full if you are not \_\_\_\_\_ (entire) satisfied.
5. He was bitten by a \_\_\_\_\_ (poison) snake and was sent to hospital immediately.
6. Nothing is \_\_\_\_\_ (absolute) right in the world, so we should learn to look at the world from different perspectives.
7. The city was so \_\_\_\_\_ (smog) that it was difficult to see the buildings clearly from a distance.
8. With some measures taken, the number of people living in \_\_\_\_\_ (poor) has dropped significantly.

#### ❸ 短语填空(每小题 2 分,满分 8 分)

1. He hired a lawyer to represent him \_\_\_\_\_ (捍卫) his interests during the legal dispute.
2. You must \_\_\_\_\_ (摆脱,丢弃) the bad habits that damage your health, such as drinking and smoking.
3. Things are different in different cultures, and such difference may \_\_\_\_\_ (引起) conflicts.
4. The consumers will \_\_\_\_\_ (要求) the company to apologize for making products of low quality soon.

#### ❹ 句型训练(每小题 3 分,满分 9 分)

1. \_\_\_\_\_, I can't go with you as planned. (with 复合结构)  
我的左脚受了重伤,我不能按计划和你一起去了。(应用文写作之道歉意)
2. Football is very important to me, and \_\_\_\_\_ (倒装句)  
足球对我非常重要,我们的友谊也同样很重要。(读后续写之友情)

3. \_\_\_\_\_, you should try your best to finish your work.

即使你可能会失败,你也应该尽力去完成你的工作。(应用文写作之建议信)

### 课后素养提升

#### Ⅴ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 20 分)

A [2025·广东松莞和深大附中联考高一期中]

Elephants' important role in maintaining biodiversity and healthy ecosystems has earned them various names including ecosystem engineers and forest gardeners. However, African forest elephants—a species living in the rainforests of central Africa—are increasingly recognized by another name: “climate heroes”.

African forest elephants help lessen climate change by increasing carbon storage in their forest habitats, meaning they help remove heat-trapping CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere. They do this by influencing the forest structure, including by increasing the diversity and abundance of plant species. It's estimated that one forest elephant can increase the net carbon capture (捕获) capacity of the forest by almost 250 acres. This is equal to removing from the atmosphere a year's worth of emissions (排放量) from 2,047 cars.

“As strange as it seems, all that eating and destruction help the forest pull more carbon out of the air,” says Alison Pearce Stevens in the book *Animal Climate Heroes!*. Elephants eat more than 400 pounds of food a day, so they spend a lot of time searching for food. As they walk through the forest, they do a lot of damage to the surrounding smaller trees, leading to the survival of trees that have the ability to absorb and store more CO<sub>2</sub>.

In addition, their thirst for fruits also helps to promote forest growth. This is because elephants disperse fruit seeds. In other words, the seeds pass through the elephant bodies until they drop back to the forest floor.

But African forest elephants are seriously endangered and continue to face threats. These mainly come from hunting for the illegal

international trade in elephant ivory (象牙), but also from habitat loss and fewer food sources. The number of forest elephants fell by more than 86% over a period of 31 years, and their habitats are thought to have reduced by 75%. Protecting forest elephants and the forests they depend on means we are safeguarding their ecological contributions that we all rely on.

( ) 1. How do African forest elephants help relieve climate change?

- A. They increase the diversity of wildlife species.
- B. They help to maintain the plants of the forest.
- C. They take in heat-trapping CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere.
- D. They promote the net carbon capture ability of the forest.

( ) 2. What does the underlined word “disperse” in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Consume.                      B. Preserve.
- C. Spread.                        D. Gather.

( ) 3. What are the threats facing African forest elephants?

- A. Illegal hunting and habitat loss.
- B. The disturbed balance of the forest ecosystem.
- C. Natural disasters resulting from climate change.
- D. The competition for water sources with other animals.

( ) 4. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Preserving forests: elephants' contribution
- B. New role of African forest elephants: climate heroes
- C. Ivory trade threatens African forest elephants
- D. Forest elephants are approaching the edge of extinction

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B [2025·江苏常州高一期中]

Vast plains of solar panels can help nature more than clean energy: as populations of crucial pollinators (传粉昆虫) decline, developers have been seeding the grounds of their solar arrays (阵列) with native wildflowers. Now a five-year study published in *Environmental Research Letters* confirms that this approach boosts the pollinators' abundance and diversity—with extra benefits for surrounding farms.

From 2018 through 2022, Argonne National Laboratory landscape ecologist Leroy J. Walston and his colleagues regularly visited two such arrays covering hectares (公顷) each in southern Minnesota. The scientists recorded the number and kinds of pollinators the wildflowers attracted and found populations of bees, beetles, butterflies, moths, and more had increased on-site—even as they continued declining elsewhere in the US.

Humans' pesticide use, greenhouse gas emissions and habitat destruction have caused mass pollinator die-offs. Monarch butterfly numbers, for example, have decreased by 80 percent nationwide in the past two decades, and according to the Centre for Biological Diversity's 2017 report, nearly one in four native bee species are endangered and at increasing risk of extinction. Further big losses would be disastrous for ecosystems and agriculture: 75 percent of North American plant species rely on pollinators.

The federal government's energy goals require several million hectares for solar energy, with more than 80 percent of the projects planned for former agricultural land; seeding it this way could help save endangered pollinators.

During their study, Walston and his team watched goldenrod soldier beetles boom as their namesake flower goldenrod bloomed around the arrays. As other flowers bloomed, a symphony of insects appeared. Native bees saw the most stunning growth, with their population increasing 20 times by the study's end. Monarch butterflies also increased in number and flapped their

dotted wings across the sites. Twice as many bees visited soybean fields close to the solar sites as fields farther away, making the nearby plots' gains comparable to those of neighbouring land enrolled in conservation programmes.

The approach's effectiveness in other parts of the country—such as the desert Southwest—remains to be seen. However, as Walston says, at least in the Midwest, “if you plant it, yeah, they'll come.”

- ( ) 5. What does the five-year study focus on?
- A. The number of pollinators.  
B. The influence of solar panels on insects.  
C. The effect of the wildflower seeding project.  
D. The use of alternative clean energy.
- ( ) 6. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
- A. Native bee species are in danger of dying out.  
B. Pollinator populations are decreasing at an alarming rate.  
C. Northern American agriculture falls victim to solar panels.  
D. The government is taking measures to meet the demands for solar energy.
- ( ) 7. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following expressions best shows the characteristics of the wildflower seeding project?
- A. Two birds with one stone.  
B. A breath of fresh air.  
C. A drop in the ocean.  
D. A game changer.
- ( ) 8. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?
- A. Butterflies increased more than the number of bees.  
B. Farmland near solar arrays benefits more than conservation land.  
C. This method is effective in some specific locations.  
D. Solar projects may have negative environmental impacts.



## Period Five Writing

### 课内基础巩固

#### ❶ 补全句子(每小题 3 分,满分 18 分)

1. Animals not only provide us with food and clothes, \_\_\_\_\_.

动物不仅给我们提供食物和衣服,而且还帮助维持我们的生态系统的平衡。

2. Above all, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ and their need for protection is everyone's duty. (非谓语)

最重要的是,传播对野生动物重要性及其保护需求的认识是每个人的责任。

3. Many **organizations** and zoos have volunteer programmes. Thus you can help clean beaches, \_\_\_\_\_.

许多组织和动物园都有志愿者项目。因此,你可以帮助清洁海滩,拯救野生动物或教育游客。

4. While it is not unusual \_\_\_\_\_, the rate at which this is now happening is cause for concern.

尽管物种自然灭绝并不罕见,但现在这种情况发生的速度令人担忧。

5. Without forests, we would have no air to breathe, and without clean water, \_\_\_\_\_.

没有森林,我们将没有空气呼吸;没有干净的水,我们将无法生存。

6. \_\_\_\_\_, we can save trees as well as animals **living** in the forest.

通过减少我们对木材和纸张的使用,我们可以拯救树木和生活在森林中的动物。

#### ❷ 续写语段填空(每小题 3 分,满分 15 分)

Soon, everyone—students, staff and volunteers—began working to spread the topsoil. It was hard work, but seeing the barren yard

gradually 1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (被营养丰富的土壤覆盖) filled us with a sense of accomplishment. Students 2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (热心帮助

专业人士种植) the young trees. Staff members

and volunteers set up benches and outdoor

learning stations, 3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(将曾经很空的空间变成一个舒适的环境).

The landscape designer's plan started to come

to life before our eyes. The sense of pride and

togetherness that 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (弥漫在

空气中) was noticeable, as 5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (我们并肩工作创造)

an outdoor oasis (绿洲) full of vigour for the

school community.

#### ❸ 语篇填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

Sustainable tourism, which is becoming

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (increasing) popular nowadays,

is not just about seeing the sights—it is also

about connecting with people and their cultures,

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a positive impact on the

places we visit and enhancing opportunities for

the future. So, how can we be sustainable tourists?

It is important to travel in 3. \_\_\_\_\_

environmentally friendly manner. Getting to a

tourist destination by airplane, which greatly

increases our carbon footprint, 4. \_\_\_\_\_

(have) a huge impact on the global environment.

While avoiding flying is not always 5. \_\_\_\_\_

(practice), we can help improve the environment

by travelling on local public transport or even,

on foot wherever possible. When at the hotel,

we can reduce our impact by cutting back on

water consumption and not having our bedding

and towels 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) everyday. We

also need to protect the local culture. When visiting temples, where a strict dress code may 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (require), we should dress properly. While travelling, we should respect the right to privacy. We must ask for 8. \_\_\_\_\_

(permit) before taking pictures of the local people, 9. \_\_\_\_\_ are human beings and not on display. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ summary, being a sustainable tourist comes down to respect for nature, culture and people.

### 课后素养提升

#### Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·安徽皖南八校高一期中]

The mission is simple. Arrive on foreign soil, fit in and wait. Then, when the time is right, emerge from the shadows and take over. This procedure, familiar from spy fiction as the preserve of sleeper agents (潜伏的间谍), is also the strategy of certain invasive plant species.

Invasive species that stay put, known as sleeper species, are not hard-wired to do so. Their natural tendency to expand is, instead, held back by some external factors. With the climate rapidly changing, Bethany Bradley at the University of Massachusetts wondered whether alterations in temperature and rainfall had the potential to activate some sleeper species. As she reports in a paper in *Biological Invasions*, the answer is a definitive yes.

Dr Bradley and her team came to their conclusions by studying 1,795 plant species in northeastern America that are identifiable as foreign but not yet locally listed as invasive. Of these, 169 were unquestionably demonstrating invasive behaviour in other parts of the world, and causing damage to their environment. That suggested they had the capacity to cause similar damage in America too.

To determine whether the conditions coming to the region would activate any of the set 169, the researchers first identified the conditions under which these species would thrive (茁壮成长). A number of the plants on their list were held back by the cold winters that are less and less common in the region. They also found

that some other species required more rainfall than is typical.

According to the team's findings, climate change is on track to awaken 18 sleeper species that could cause serious environmental and economic problems. Dr Bradley estimates that they will establish populations large enough to be noticed between 2040 and 2060 if something is not done soon.

The most practical course of action, in her view, is to seek these sleeper species out before they are able to spread. Removing them today may be expensive, but it will be far cheaper than trying to weed them out tomorrow.

- ( ) 1. What strategy do sleeper species employ?
- A. Rapidly expanding in new environments.  
B. Patiently waiting for human intervention.  
C. Remaining inactive until conditions are favourable.  
D. Avoiding detection by staying in shadowy-corners.
- ( ) 2. What does the underlined word “hard-wired” in Paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Adapted.                      B. Supported.  
C. Influenced.                      D. Born.
- ( ) 3. What did researchers aim to uncover by focusing on the 169 species?
- A. The potential risks they could pose in the future.  
B. Their invasive behaviour in other parts of the world.  
C. The reasons why they failed to survive in America.  
D. Possible ways to make them less common in America.

- ( )4. What's Dr Bradley's suggestion for dealing with sleeper species?
- A. Let nature take its course.
  - B. Prevention is better than cure.
  - C. Cutting budgets is a top priority.
  - D. Delay action until it's necessary.

❶ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2025·山东名校考试联盟高一期中]

One hundred and sixty years ago, Henry David Thoreau lamented (感到悲痛) that humankind was losing contact with nature.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Studies now confirm that long-term separation from nature harms our mental health and work performance.

Two main factors explain this phenomenon. Urban (城市的) populations grow from 3% in 1800 to over 55% today, physically distancing people from natural spaces. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Recent surveys show adults spend 7 hours daily on screens but less than 30 minutes outdoors. This “double distancing” creates what experts call nature deficiency syndrome (自然缺失综合征).

This disconnection quietly shapes our daily life. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ A recent study compared 50-minute walks in parks versus city streets: nature walkers showed 30% lower anxiety levels. Another experiment found four tech-free days in forests improved creativity by 50%. Clearly, nature acts as mental medicine we often neglect.

Practical solutions exist. First, use natural light to reset your biological clock. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Walking barefoot on grass for 20 minutes daily can also lift mood through “grounding effects”. Even small actions matter—office workers with window views of trees focus 23% better than those facing walls.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ Schedule 40-minute park walks to refresh your mind every day. Choose camping instead of city hotels for vacations. Most

importantly, build nature into daily routines—observe sunsets instead of staring at screens or create mini-gardens on balconies (阳台). As the saying goes, “A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.”

- A. The situation is undoubtedly worse today.
- B. Weekend mountain hikes can relieve stress.
- C. Immediate action should be taken in your daily life.
- D. Begin by following the sun's schedule for daily routines.
- E. Technology also steals our attention from outdoor activities.
- F. Artificial lighting weakens your connection to biological clock.
- G. People in the countryside have 40% less stress than city workers.

❷ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·河南南阳高一期中]

Every year a huge amount of waste ends up in the world's oceans and causes problems for marine animals.

About 80% of all marine waste is plastic from bottles and packaging, most of 1. \_\_\_\_\_ runs into rivers when it rains and then flows into the sea. Rubbish causes problems for the animals 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the ocean. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ millions of tons of waste entering the ocean every year, it greatly threatens sea animals. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ is clear that we need to do something.

One organization that does this is Ocean Conservancy, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ organization that started in the USA. Since 1986, it 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (organize) International Coastal Clean-up. The event grows every year and now people are getting involved in over 6,000 beaches in more than 100 countries. Less packaging and 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (few) products are a step on the way to more sustainable development.



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If rubbish 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (pick) up from the beach, it will not cause problems for animals that eat it or become 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (trap) in it.

Cleaning up the oceans seems like an 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (possible) task, but if everybody spares no efforts, one day there may no longer be a need for an ocean clean-up day.

应用文写作(满分 15 分)

[2025·浙江 91 联盟高一期中]

假如你是李华,你校将举办以“Stand up for wildlife”为主题的野生动物保护宣传活动,现向全体学生征集活动方案,请你向学校负责人写一封邮件,内容包括:

- 1. 推荐活动方案;
- 2. 说明推荐理由。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Dear Director,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

读后续写(满分 25 分)

[2025·河北沧州高一期中]

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。

On a bright, sunny day, my friend and I decided to have a hike up the nearby mountain. The weather was fine, with a gentle breeze (微风) and a clear blue sky overhead. We were having a great time in nature, looking at all the green plants and colourful flowers around us. As we climbed higher, we chatted about our plans for the future and shared laughter at our shared memories.

Suddenly, we heard a weak sound coming from a nearby bush. Curious, we approached as

quietly as a mouse and discovered a small bird with an injured wing. It was clear that the bird was in trouble, and we really wanted to help. However, every time we tried to approach the bird, it would fly away in fear, staying away from us.

Deciding to save the little bird, my friend had an idea. He reached into his backpack and pulled out a small piece of fruit and bread that he had packed for our hike. Gently, he placed the foods near the bush, hoping they would get the bird to come closer.

At first, the bird remained careful, its eyes darting (瞥) between us and the foods. Slowly, hunger seemed to overcome its fear, and it hopped towards the foods, carefully pecking at (啄食) the foods. My friend and I stayed very still, not wanting to frighten it away again.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

After a few minutes, the bird seemed to realize that we were not a threat. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

At home, we took good care of the bird.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## ► 单元小测

Unit 1

### ❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

1. This activity held by the **organization** is a fantastic opportunity for you to develop a \_\_\_\_\_ (far) understanding of ancient Chinese culture.
  2. Luckily, Tom **survived** the terrible car crash but he was the only \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) of the accident.
  3. That is a big, \_\_\_\_\_ (global) competitive company, which has been affected by the **economic** slowdown across the globe.
  4. The government has \_\_\_\_\_ (official) declared the mysterious **disappearance** of the aircraft an unsolved case.
  5. Some food packaging cannot be **recycled**, and that's not good—the packaging should be changed so that it's \_\_\_\_\_ (recycle).
  6. If you are interested in our club, please fill in this \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) form.
  7. **Millions** of people are threatened with starvation as a **consequence** of \_\_\_\_\_ (dry) and poor harvests.
  8. It is beyond question that the CEO's leadership skills and \_\_\_\_\_ (strategy) decision-making have advanced the company's success.
  9. Green energy is becoming more and more \_\_\_\_\_ (profit) as people pay greater attention to environmental protection.
  10. In 1999, the “white bikes” returned to Amsterdam—this time with a computer \_\_\_\_\_ (track) system to record their every move!
2. When it comes to Beijing, Tian'anmen Square and the Forbidden City immediately \_\_\_\_\_ (突然想到).
  3. It takes hundreds of years for plastic to \_\_\_\_\_ (分解), but much less time for paper.
  4. In geometry class, the students were asked to \_\_\_\_\_ (想出) out-of-the-box solutions to the problems.
  5. We were excited to learn the introduction of innovative technology \_\_\_\_\_ (使发生, 产生) increased **profit** for the company.
  6. Practising Chinese kung fu can not only \_\_\_\_\_ (逐渐增加) people's strength, but also develop people's character.

### ❷ 句型训练(每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)

1. The ladder \_\_\_\_\_ was broken and I slipped onto the ground.  
(“介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句)  
我脚下的梯子坏了, 我滑倒在地。(读后续写之动作描写)
2. \_\_\_\_\_, moments like those gave us hope for the future.  
尽管我们已经失去了很多, 但这样的时刻给了我们未来的希望。(读后续写之总结句)
3. He jumped \_\_\_\_\_ his opponent, clearing the bar effortlessly.  
他跳的高度是对手的两倍, 轻而易举地越过了横杆。(读后续写之体育运动)
4. Under the night sky \_\_\_\_\_, as if each one was telling its story.  
在夜空下闪烁着无数的星星, 仿佛每一颗都在讲述它的故事。(读后续写之自然环境描写)

### ❸ 短语填空(每小题 2 分, 满分 12 分)

1. Mum smiled with satisfaction for his \_\_\_\_\_ (改掉) such a bad habit.

5. Since we knew each other, you have made much progress in Chinese, and \_\_\_\_\_ in English. (so 引导的倒装句)

自从我们认识以来,你的中文进步很大,我的英语也进步很大。(应用文写作之感谢信)

Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·广东实验中学高一期中]

Every time AI drafts an e-mail or an image, the planet pays for it. Making two images can consume as much energy as charging a smartphone. By 2027, the global AI industry could annually consume as much electricity as the Netherlands. And a new study identifies another concern: generative AI applications alone could add 1.2 million to five million tons of this harmful trash to the planet by 2030.

Such a contribution would add to the tens of millions of tons of electronic products the globe abandons annually. Cellphones, computers and other digital products often contain mercury (汞), lead or other poisons. When improperly disposed of, they can pollute air, water and soil. In 2022, about 78% of the world's e-waste end up in landfills or at unofficial recycling sites, where labourers risk their health to clean up rare metals.

The AI boom rapidly consumes data storage devices and high-performance components, which are usually replaced when new versions are available. To calculate the e-waste contribution, researchers examined hardware use, lifespan, and the industry's growth rate. Their prediction is an estimate that could change based on various factors.

This study's biggest value comes from its attention to AI's broad environmental impacts, says Shaolei Ren, a researcher at the University

of California, Riverside. "We might want AI companies to slow down a bit," he says.

Few countries mandate (强制执行) the proper disposal of e-waste, and those that do often fail to carry out their existing laws on it. Twenty-five US states have e-waste management policies, but there is no federal law that requires electronics recycling.

Thankfully, some companies claim to be taking independent action. Microsoft and Google have committed to reaching net zero waste and net zero emissions respectively by 2030. They have many options to limit e-waste. It's possible to squeeze more life out of servers, for instance, through regular maintenance and updates or by shifting worn-out devices to less-intensive applications. These strategies are vital to reducing e-waste and benefiting society, the study authors estimate.

- ( ) 1. What can be inferred from Paragraph 1?
- A. The Netherlands consumes too much electricity.
- B. The disadvantages of AI outweigh the advantages.
- C. The environmental footprint of AI is alarmingly extensive.
- D. AI's energy-related issues largely result from image-making.
- ( ) 2. What is Shaolei Ren's attitude towards the growth of AI companies?
- A. Critical.                      B. Positive.
- C. Cautious.                      D. Ambiguous.
- ( ) 3. What is the key to reducing e-waste?
- A. Adjusting AI application frequency.
- B. Prioritizing smartphone recycling.
- C. Banning the overuse of AI completely.
- D. Adopting device-lifespan-extending measures.

- ( ) 4. What is the best title for the text?
- A. AI may worsen the e-waste crisis
  - B. E-waste calls for proper use of AI
  - C. E-waste problems are mostly blamed on AI
  - D. AI and e-waste always go hand in hand

❶ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

[2025 · 江苏镇江中学高一期中]

In the animal kingdom, parents adopt babies that aren't their own, and even other species. Why do they do it?

For foster (领养的) parents, there are huge costs, with no promise of passing on genes. 1. \_\_\_\_\_, because it seems to be wholly altruistic (利他主义的). But this makes it especially confusing in animals, who do not have the cultural influences we do.

One of the most striking places to see adoption in the animal kingdom is Año Nuevo Island, rising from the sea less than one kilometre off the rocky California coast. 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

From 1976, scientist Marianne Riedman studied adoption among the seals and why it was happening. It's a crowded beach, with high tides and rough surf, which explains why many little seals each year were separated from their mothers at least once, some permanently.

The researchers counted a total of 572 adopted little seals over the course. Interestingly, some adult seals were likely than others to become foster parents. For one thing, all the foster parents were female. 3. \_\_\_\_\_. Yet among females, the most common foster seal was a mother who had lost her own child. Why might this be? One possible reason is that adoption helped these females reproduce later on. Regular nursing may cause them to give ovulation (排卵). 4. \_\_\_\_\_.

Another possibility is that mothers are prepared to care for their children immediately following birth. 5. \_\_\_\_\_, the motivation towards care may be so great that they redirect their attention onto other unrelated little animals.

- A. Considering the absence of their own young
- B. Scientists have long been interested in adoption
- C. Once a year, it is home to hundreds of northern elephant seals to give birth
- D. Because those poor little seals can meet the seals of their own size in the foster family
- E. That's unsurprising, for what drives these poor little seals to seek out care is the need to nurse
- F. In turn, it could make a female more likely to give birth to her own child the following season
- G. Only in this way can the species go on keeping its unity and power to fight against the danger

❷ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

[2025 · 福建龙岩一级校联盟高一期中]

China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs has released new guidelines for agricultural technology from 2024 to 2028. These include creating better crops, 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) farmland, and developing eco-friendly farming. The guidelines say it is important to develop fast soil testing tools for smart farming. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ digital soil system, a soil monitoring network, and farmland evaluation tools are also suggested.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) environmental problems, we should focus 4. \_\_\_\_\_ reducing farm pollution and using climate-friendly methods. Zhang Xingwang, a government leader, said China's farm technology is now among the best 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (global). The progress rate of

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farm technology is over 63%. In 2024, more than 400 million *mu* of black soil was restored, and 3.11 million soil samples 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (create) nationwide.

Chen Bangxun, another leader, said protecting farmland and water is key. Some test projects will start to use green methods in farming. The guidelines also ask for technology to improve village life and management. Different areas in China should use development plans 7. \_\_\_\_\_ fit their economic situations.

“The secret 8. \_\_\_\_\_ modern farming is modern science,” Zhang said. He added that China would 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (strength) its technology system, help farm companies, and speed up the 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) of new scientific ideas to build a strong farming country.

Ⅷ 完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)  
[2025·浙江宁波中学高一期中]

A little penguin, named Mercy, afterwards arrived at the Bonorong Wildlife Hospital. He was in really bad condition. “The penguin was 1, not doing so well and needed fattening up,” said Petra Harris, the hospital manager. Little penguins were the smallest species of penguins on Earth but sadly in 2 numbers. 3, with the help of a team of wildlife keepers, Mercy regained full health and was 4 back into the wild. Mercy’s story has now been made into a video and was 5 on social media platforms on World Penguin Day on April 25. In the 6, Ms Harris said a man 7 Mercy looking unwell and contacted them through their rescue line. Rescuers went to 8 Mercy and brought him back. The vet (兽医) team did a full 9 on him. “We X-rayed him to check for any injuries that weren’t 10.” To their 11, it turned out that Mercy was just a little underweight.

Mercy was 12 to fatten up at the hospital until he could swim. Then he was released at dawn so that he could spend the day fishing before returning to his burrow (洞穴). “It’s a comfort for us to see animals go back where they 13,” Ms Harris said. “Mercy was the lucky one that gets to have a second 14 at life, and it’s certainly very 15 for us to make it.”

- ( )1. A. underweight      B. concerned  
                                 C. unfriendly          D. depressed
- ( )2. A. climbing            B. stable  
                                 C. declining            D. average
- ( )3. A. Naturally            B. Fortunately  
                                 C. Strangely            D. Consequently
- ( )4. A. watched over      B. let alone  
                                 C. set free              D. brought up
- ( )5. A. changed            B. posted  
                                 C. filmed                D. refused
- ( )6. A. hospital             B. book  
                                 C. video                 D. record
- ( )7. A. treated              B. hunted  
                                 C. searched             D. observed
- ( )8. A. cure                  B. select  
                                 C. raise                  D. collect
- ( )9. A. examination        B. favour  
                                 C. description          D. survey
- ( )10. A. serious             B. obvious  
                                 C. previous             D. familiar
- ( )11. A. puzzle              B. shock  
                                 C. awareness            D. relief
- ( )12. A. supported          B. fed  
                                 C. operated             D. adapted
- ( )13. A. belong              B. recover  
                                 C. reserve                D. escape
- ( )14. A. thought             B. success  
                                 C. chance                D. try
- ( )15. A. demanding        B. fascinating  
                                 C. alarming              D. rewarding