



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年专注教育行业

全品学练考

主编
肖德好

练习册

高中英语

选择性必修第一册 RJ

天津出版传媒集团
天津人民出版社

01

培养核心素养，探究主题意义

Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

主题素养积累

【导读】首位斩获诺贝尔科学类奖项的中国女科学家屠呦呦，带领团队攻坚克难发现抗疟特效药青蒿素。

A MEDICAL PIONEER

[改编自北师大版必修二 U6]

At the Nobel Prize Lecture on 7 December, 2015, an 84-year-old Chinese woman walked slowly onto the stage. She began to talk about the life-saving drug, artemisinin, which she had discovered with the help of her team in the 1970s. The woman was Tu Youyou, the first Chinese female scientist to be awarded a Nobel Prize for her work. **A scientist who was on the Nobel Prize Committee called Hans Forsberg explained that “the discovery of artemisinin has led to the development of new drugs which have saved the lives of millions”.** When thanking the Committee for the honour, Tu Youyou said, “This is not only an honour for myself, but also **recognition** of and encouragement for all scientists in China.”

Born in Zhejiang in 1930, Tu studied

the drug artemisinin, now the world’s most **effective** anti-malarial drug, was born.

Even though Tu Youyou is not interested in fame, she has become a scientist whose work is internationally renowned. In 2019, she was selected by the BBC as one of the most **influential** figures of science in the 20th century along with Albert Einstein and Alan Mathison Turing. Tu Youyou **was noted for** her bravery in being a scientist during a difficult time for science in China, her ability to use old wisdom and new methods to achieve her goals and the fact that her work bridged the Eastern and Western worlds, saving millions of lives. Today Tu Youyou continues to **conduct** research despite her age.

【主题词句背诵】

1. recognition *n.* 承认;表彰;赞扬
2. promising *adj.* 有希望的
3. effective *adj.* 有效的,产生预期效果的
4. influential *adj.* 有影响的
5. be noted for (= be known/famous for) 因……而闻名

02

夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

词汇点睛

1. crucial *adj.* 至关重要的,关键性的

(1) be crucial to/for... 对……是至关重要的
play a crucial role/part in sth 在某方面起关键作用

be of crucial importance 非常重要

(2) It is crucial that... ……是至关重要的。
(从句用虚拟语气, should 可以省略)

(3) crucially *adv.* 至关重要地

【佳句背诵】

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

句型透视

1. (教材 P3) Upon hearing that she had been awarded the Nobel Prize, she said... 当听到自己被授予诺贝尔奖时,她说……

句型公式

upon/on + v.-ing/n. —……就……

【句式点拨】

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

【归纳拓展】

表示“一……就……”的表达方式:

(1) as soon as, no sooner... than..., hardly/scarcely... when... 等;

课内基础巩固

I 品句识词(写出黑体词或词块的汉语意思)

(每小题1分, 满分3分)

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

II 单词拼写(每小题1分, 满分10分)

1. As is known to all, talent and hard work are both _____ (至关重要的) to career success.
2. It is necessary for us to have a(n) _____

delicate colours.

7. So long as we _____ (击败) the other team, we'll become the champion.
8. New students will _____ (获得) their library membership when registering for college.
9. Parents often worry about their children's _____ (学业的) performance and how it will affect their future opportunities.
10. The team are working hard to _____ (分析) the problem so that they can find the best solution.

III 短语填空(每小题2分, 满分10分)

1. The gold medal will _____

课后素养提升

IV 阅读理解(每小题2.5分, 满分10分)

[2026·湖南多校联考高二期中]

Yang Chen-Ning, one of the most influential physicists of the 20th century and the first Chinese scientist to win a Nobel Prize, died in Beijing at the age of 103.

Yang was born in Hefei, Anhui Province, in 1922. His father, Yang Wu-Chih, was a mathematics professor at Tsinghua University. The young Yang grew up on the Tsinghua campus, immersed in books and ideas that would shape his future.

In 1957, Yang and fellow theoretical physicist Lee Tsung-Dao were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for their parity violation theory (宇称不守恒定律). The finding overturned one of physics' long-held assumptions and reshaped our understanding of

nature's laws. The Nobel Committee praised "their profound investigation... which has led to important discoveries regarding the elementary that had driven his own life's work.

- () 1. For what was Yang awarded the Nobel Prize?
- A. A remarkable discovery.
 - B. A practical invention.
 - C. A profound investigation.
 - D. A long-held assumption.
- () 2. What did Yang think of Paul Dirac's equation?
- A. Clear yet time-consuming.
 - B. Abstract yet inspiring.
 - C. Exact and beautiful.
 - D. Complex yet insightful.
- () 3. What did Yang believe was an important part of education?

III 写作

第一节 应用文写作(满分15分)

[2026·安徽名校大联考高二期中考试]

假定你是李华, 新学期你校的英语报要增设一个栏目。外教 Clement 提出 "The Person I Admire" 和 "Changes Caused by Technology" 两个选项供大家选择, 请你给 Clement 写一份邮件, 内容包括:

1. 你的选择;
2. 说明理由。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

第二节 读后续写(满分25分)

[2026·河北衡水中学高二期中考试]

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。

A group of poor people live in a village of Africa. The people there relied on corn farming for their livelihood. However, the harsh natural conditions often resulted in poor harvests. Droughts were the biggest challenge, while sudden downpours during the rainy season would flood the fields. Despite these difficulties, there was a young boy in the village named Steven who had a deep love for science.

CONTENTS 目录



扫码领取
高考高频词汇
全科高考真题卷

01 Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Period One	Reading and Thinking—Comprehension	001
Period Two	Reading and Thinking—Language points	004
Period Three	Learning About Language (Grammar)	007
Period Four	Using Language	010
Period Five	Writing	013
▶ 单元小测 (Unit 1)		016

02 Unit 2 LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

Period One	Reading and Thinking—Comprehension	019
Period Two	Reading and Thinking—Language points	022
Period Three	Learning About Language (Grammar)	025
Period Four	Using Language	028
Period Five	Writing	031
▶ 单元小测 (Unit 2)		034

03 Unit 3 FASCINATING PARKS

Period One	Reading and Thinking—Comprehension	037
Period Two	Reading and Thinking—Language points	040
Period Three	Learning About Language (Grammar)	043
Period Four	Using Language	046
Period Five	Writing	049
▶ 单元小测 (Unit 3)		052

04 Unit 4 BODY LANGUAGE

Period One	Reading and Thinking—Comprehension	055
Period Two	Reading and Thinking—Language points	058
Period Three	Learning About Language (Grammar)	061
Period Four	Using Language	064
Period Five	Writing	067
◆ 单元小测 (Unit 4)		070

05 Unit 5 WORKING THE LAND

Period One	Reading and Thinking—Comprehension	073
Period Two	Reading and Thinking—Language points	076
Period Three	Learning About Language (Grammar)	079
Period Four	Using Language	082
Period Five	Writing	085
◆ 单元小测 (Unit 5)		088

M 默写本

Unit 1	PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT	默 001
Unit 2	LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE	默 004
Unit 3	FASCINATING PARKS	默 007
Unit 4	BODY LANGUAGE	默 010
Unit 5	WORKING THE LAND	默 014
	参考答案	默 017

■ 参考答案 (练习册) [另附分册 P091 ~ P122]

■ 导学案 [另附分册 P123 ~ P208]

测 评 卷

单元素养测评卷 (一) [Unit 1]	卷 001
单元素养测评卷 (二) [Unit 2]	卷 005
单元素养测评卷 (三) [Unit 3]	卷 009
单元素养测评卷 (四) [Unit 4]	卷 013
单元素养测评卷 (五) [Unit 5]	卷 017
模块素养测评卷 [Units 1-5]	卷 021
参考答案	卷 025

■ 另附主题读写

Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

★ 提示：加底纹词汇为复现词汇

Period One Reading and Thinking—Comprehension



AI学习有疑问
扫码添加AI伴学师

课内基础巩固

❶ 品句识词(写出黑体词或词块的汉语意思)

(每小题1分,满分3分)

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

❷ 单词拼写(每小题1分,满分10分)

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

delicate colours.

7. So long as we _____ (击败) the other team, we'll become the champion.
8. New students will _____ (获得) their library membership when registering for college.
9. Parents often worry about their children's _____ (学业的) performance and how it will affect their future opportunities.
10. The team are working hard to _____ (分析) the problem so that they can find the best solution.

❸ 短语填空(每小题2分,满分10分)

1. The gold medal will _____ (被授予) whoever wins the first place in the bicycle race.
2. Our school carried out an activity to _____ (与……做斗争) white pollution and develop a green community yesterday.
3. She found the missing key _____ (偶然地,碰巧) under the sofa when cleaning.
4. My mum _____ (坚持) driving me to the airport, even though I said I could take the subway.
5. Last week, she _____ (提取,取出) some money from her savings account to cover the unexpected expenses.

课后素养提升

❹ 阅读理解(每小题2.5分,满分10分)

[2026·湖南多校联考高二期中]

Yang Chen-Ning, one of the most

influential physicists of the 20th century and the first Chinese scientist to win a Nobel Prize, died in Beijing at the age of 103.

Yang was born in Hefei, Anhui Province, in 1922. His father, Yang Wu-Chih, was a mathematics professor at Tsinghua University. The young Yang grew up on the Tsinghua campus, immersed in books and ideas that would shape his future.

In 1957, Yang and fellow theoretical physicist Lee Tsung-Dao were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for their parity violation theory (宇称不守恒定律). The finding overturned one of physics' long-held assumptions and reshaped our understanding of nature's laws. The Nobel Committee praised "their profound investigation... which has led to important discoveries regarding the elementary particles".

Beyond his technical achievements, Yang's scientific journey was guided by a profound sense of the aesthetic (美学) of thought. In his essay collection, he reflected on the British physicist Paul Dirac, whose ideas, Yang wrote, were "captivating". He described Dirac's writings as "clear as autumn water, unstained by dust", with not a trace of waste. Following Dirac's reasoning, he said, always felt marvellous (非凡的), leading to insights no one could have imagined beforehand. To Yang, the Dirac equation was nothing short of a revelation—an expression of both scientific precision and poetic beauty.

After decades in the United States, Yang began visiting China more frequently in the 1990s. In 1999, he accepted a professorship at Tsinghua University, where he helped establish the Institute for Advanced Study and raised funds to support young scientists.

Even in his eighties and nineties, Yang continued to teach undergraduates and take part in research. Colleagues remember his authority and deep curiosity. He believed education was not only about passing on knowledge, but about inspiring wonder—the same sense of wonder

that had driven his own life's work.

- ()1. For what was Yang awarded the Nobel Prize?
- A. A remarkable discovery.
B. A practical invention.
C. A profound investigation.
D. A long-held assumption.
- ()2. What did Yang think of Paul Dirac's equation?
- A. Clear yet time-consuming.
B. Abstract yet inspiring.
C. Exact and beautiful.
D. Complex yet insightful.
- ()3. What did Yang believe was an important part of education?
- A. Encouraging students to challenge authority.
B. Motivating students to learn actively.
C. Cultivating students' problem-solving abilities.
D. Training students to work independently.
- ()4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Secrets behind the Nobel Prize
B. A scientist's devotion to his motherland
C. Brilliant discovery of physics
D. A physicist of beauty and curiosity

❶ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2026·浙江温州高二期中考试]

Achievers—those leaving marks in science, art, or social change—rarely succeed by accident. Beyond talent, their success comes from mindsets anyone can choose, not just "geniuses".

1. _____ Take Nobel winner Tu Youyou for example. Tasked with finding a malaria treatment, she faced scattered ancient records, poor labs, and repeated extraction failures. Yet she persisted—studying traditional medicine, adjusting methods, and testing the drug on herself—finally discovering artemisinin and saving millions.

Another key mindset is learning from mistakes. Everyone errs, but achievers don't stop. 2. _____ Walt Disney's first animation company went bankrupt, and he was fired for "lacking imagination". But he analysed errors, adjusted his approach, and refined his work. 3. _____

4. _____ Achievers have a clear vision of what they want to accomplish and stick to it, even when progress is slow. Primatologist Jane Goodall aimed to understand and protect chimpanzees. She lived in Africa's Gombe Stream National Park for decades, enduring loneliness, harsh weather, and scientists' doubt, but stayed focused. She changed how the world sees chimpanzees and inspired conservation.

Finally, achievers understand that success is rarely a solo journey. 5. _____ Whether it's a mentor who guides them, a team that supports their ideas, or a community that believes in their mission, these connections provide the strength and resources to turn dreams into reality.

- A. It's easy to step back when difficulties arise, but they choose to move forward.
- B. Errors are not failures to them—they are stepping stones towards progress.
- C. They recognize that reaching their best requires support from people around them.
- D. Many achievers start with nothing but a dream and a lot of hard work.
- E. Holding firm to long-term goals, even in slow progress, matters greatly too.
- F. Such persistence in turning setbacks into fuel is what makes his story inspiring.
- G. Achievers don't let challenges block their way; they embrace them.

Ⅶ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

[2026·湖北部分示范高中高二期中考试]

Jane Goodall, born on April 3, 1934, in

London, England, is a well-known British biologist and environmental activist, 1. _____ life-long work helped broaden the world's understanding of animal behaviour and emotions.

In July 1960, at the age of 26, Jane Goodall travelled from England to Tanzania, Africa and entered the little-known world of wild chimpanzees. 2. _____ (equip) with little more than a notebook and her interest in wildlife, Jane explored the unknown to give the world a 3. _____ (remark) window into humankind's closest living relatives.

Beyond her scientific contributions, Jane Goodall is also 4. _____ passionate advocate for environmental conservation and animal welfare. Through her numerous books, lectures and documentaries, she has inspired countless people around the world 5. _____ (care) about the natural world and take action to protect it.

Jane Goodall visited China for the 17th time from November 30th to December 4th, 2024. She participated 6. _____ the recording of the science and culture interview programme *Beichen Dialogue*, which 7. _____ (create) by Yangshipin (China Media Group's video platform) and the China Science and Technology Museum. Her 8. _____ (visit) to the Chinese mainland play an important role in promoting cross-cultural exchanges and the spread of conservation concept.

Jane Goodall passed away on October 1st, 2025 due to natural causes in California. "Goodall worked 9. _____ (tireless) for our planet and all its inhabitants, 10. _____ (leave) an extraordinary legacy for humanity and nature," the UN said as it mourned her death.

班级	
姓名	
题号	答题区
阅读	理解
1	
2	
3	
4	
七选五	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

课内基础巩固

❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

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

❷ 短语填空(每小题 2 分,满分 16 分)

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

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

❸ 句型训练(每小题 3 分,满分 12 分)

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

当我下楼时,我突然想到我把车钥匙落在餐桌上。

4. _____
_____ when the day

comes. (honour)

当那天到来时,带你参观北京对于我来说是莫大的荣幸。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2026·河南郑州十校联考高二期中考试]

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

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

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

To get accurate results from experiments, she worked very hard day and night at a laboratory and gained a reputation (名声) for

accuracy. There was a saying among physicists: if the experiment was done by Wu, it must be correct. She was always very careful in experiments, spending a great deal of time calibrating (校准) instruments. She didn’t start collecting data until she fully understood the instruments. Her experiments overturned many previous experimental results and theories, said Samuel Chao Chung Ting, American physicist and Nobel Prize winner.

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

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

班级	
姓名	
题号	
阅读	
1	
2	
3	
4	
完形	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	

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

● 完形填空(每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

[2026·山东德州高二期中考试]

Inspiration can strike in unexpected ways. For Jesse and Shane, meeting their childhood hero became a life-changing 1, in 2021 when Dr Jane visited their community in St. Louis Park, Minnesota.

Her visit 2 many visitors, but none more than Jesse and Shane. Dr Jane took time to discuss her Roots & Shoots programme with the two young men, 3 a remarkable story of determination and action. "Starting a Roots & Shoots group really 4 me not to be afraid to start something new," Jesse reflected.

After gathering fellow students, they 5 their community and decided to focus on environmental justice and climate change. Though they were a small group, Jesse and Shane had big plans to 6 issues facing their community.

They started by sorting recycling, which quickly 7 social and environmental activism. This incredible opportunity opened up new 8 for environmental work, creating different career paths for many students.

However, their efforts 9 a new community issue: limited access to higher education. Many graduates stopped environmental work due to life 10 and job searches. The 11 inspired them to create an environmental studies scholarship. The Roots & Shoots scholarship was 12 through their school's programme. This successful initiative has 13 over \$1,000,000 to graduates over the years.

Today, both Jesse and Shane are university students following their 14. Jesse founded an organization in rural Haiti, while Shane is an Animal Health Supervisor.

Their advice to young changemakers is simple yet powerful. Find something you're passionate about and start immediately, even if you don't feel 15. Action beats perfect timing.

- () 1. A. challenge B. experience
 C. discovery D. adventure
- () 2. A. impressed B. confused
 C. disappointed D. worried
- () 3. A. ending B. continuing
 C. stimulating D. preventing
- () 4. A. forced B. empowered
 C. required D. reminded
- () 5. A. served B. left
 C. observed D. protected
- () 6. A. evaluate B. avoid
 C. address D. overlook
- () 7. A. broke down
 B. settled down
 C. turned around
 D. snowballed into
- () 8. A. enthusiasm B. confusion
 C. difficulty D. competition
- () 9. A. solved B. predicted
 C. uncovered D. ignored
- () 10. A. achievements B. stresses
 C. opportunities D. relationships
- () 11. A. failure B. survey
 C. evidence D. situation
- () 12. A. established B. cancelled
 C. replaced D. delayed
- () 13. A. watched B. awarded
 C. requested D. earned
- () 14. A. friends B. teachers
 C. passions D. schedules
- () 15. A. ready B. curious
 C. interested D. persistent

Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

课内基础巩固

❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

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

benefit a lot.

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

❷ 语法与写作(每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)

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

课后素养提升

❸ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分)

[2026 · 山东高二期中联考]

John Hopfield from Princeton University in the US and Geoffrey Hinton from the University

of Toronto, two early AI developers, won Nobel Prizes in Physics. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences gave them the award because they helped create methods that are the

base for today's powerful machine learning.

Hinton is called the godfather of AI for his work in machine learning. Asked about the potential significance of the technology his research has helped to develop, he said AI will have a “huge influence” on our society. But we also have to worry about a number of possible bad consequences, particularly the threat to humans, he warned. The Nobel Committee also mentioned the fears and said humans should use AI safely and make it morally acceptable.

Hopfield developed the “Hopfield network”, an artificial neural network that can find and store patterns in information in a way that mimics (模仿) the brain in the 1980s. After Hopfield published his book, Hinton expanded it using ideas from statistical physics and developed the earliest form of machine learning, called the “Boltzmann machine”. “Thanks to their work from the 1980s, AI has become part of our daily lives, from facial recognition to language translation,” said Ellen Moons, chair of the Nobel Committee for Physics.

Hinton had an unconventional background as a psychologist (心理学家) and was really curious about how the mind works, said Nick Frosst, who was Hinton's first hire at Google's AI division in Toronto. “His interest in answering basic questions I think is crucial to his success as a scientist,” Frosst said. “He's been always trying out crazy things and some of them work very well and some of them don't,” Frosst said.

“For a long time, people thought what my team and I were doing was meaningless,” Hinton said in an interview. “My message to young researchers is, don't be put off if everyone tells you what you are doing is silly.”

- ()1. Why did John Hopfield and Geoffrey Hinton win the Nobel Prize in Physics?
- A. They designed the great advanced AI robot.
 - B. They made a breakthrough in basic physics.
 - C. They laid a foundation for machine learning.
 - D. They were the pioneers to develop computers.
- ()2. What should be a major concern for AI according to the Nobel Committee?
- A. To make strict rules to fight AI.
 - B. To work out technical difficulties.
 - C. To popularize the knowledge of AI.
 - D. To develop safe and responsible AI.
- ()3. What led to Hinton's success according to Nick Frosst?
- A. His performance in other research fields.
 - B. His strong interest in how the mind works.
 - C. His constant pursuit of unconventional views.
 - D. His desire to explore the nature of problems.
- ()4. What is Hinton's suggestion for young researchers?
- A. Hold firm to your principles.
 - B. Face pressure with courage.
 - C. Innovate to ensure success.
 - D. Adjust to the environment.

Ⅳ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

Being the BEST: common qualities of Nobel Prize winners

Once again, we celebrate the Nobel Prize winners and how they expand our knowledge, improve our planet, and enrich our lives. These awards have shown some intellectuals do contribute substantially to advancing our progress. 1. _____.

Thinking outside the box

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

Acting with persistence

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

4. _____

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

These traits exist as similarities among Nobel Prize winners. 5. _____. However, even if you do not achieve this admirable goal, you will indeed have a much greater chance of success in whatever you pursue.

- A. Working in groups
- B. Considering alternative ideas
- C. Creativity is one of the most important human resources
- D. As for us, we can still learn from the common qualities of the winners

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

Ⅶ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·江西临川一中高二期中考试]

Huang Xuhua, called “Father of Nuclear Submarines”, passed away in Feb. 2025. Born in 1926 in Guangdong, he witnessed China’s struggles during foreign invasions, 1. _____ shaped his determination to strengthen the country through science.

When China launched its nuclear submarine programme in the 1950s, Huang immediately answered the call 2. _____ limited technology and resources. To ensure secrecy, he cut contact with his family for decades, 3. _____ (devote) himself entirely to research. The team faced various 4. _____ (challenge). Their most critical task was achieving underwater stability through repeated trials.

After two decades of efforts, China successfully tested its first nuclear submarine in the 1970s, becoming the fifth country 5. _____ (master) this technology. Huang continued advancing submarine systems until his 6. _____ (retire). His 7. _____ (remark) contributions earned him the Medal of the Republic in 2019.

Huang’s life teaches us that true progress 8. _____ (require) both wisdom and devotion. Young people should embrace his spirit by taking social responsibilities, facing difficulties 9. _____ (brave), and keeping national interests above personal needs. It is only through such dedication 10. _____ we can ensure his pioneering spirit lives on, lighting China’s path towards rejuvenation (复兴).

班级

姓名

题号

答案区

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

❷ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

1. When the fire broke out in the building, all residents _____ (flee) to the safety of the street immediately.
2. As a _____ (consequent) of the heavy rain, the football match was postponed to next week.
3. The success of the novels has made her the most highly paid _____ (novel) in history.
4. An Olympic silver medal is a _____ (remark) achievement for one so young.
5. The robot was made by Boston Dynamics, a company _____ (found) in 1992 by a professor.
6. We can make an _____ (infer) from his body language that he is nervous about the interview.

7. Carefully _____ (draft) and thoroughly reviewed, the new policy was expected to have a significant impact on the economy.
8. He was a handsome Spanish man with a _____ (passion) nature and a warm, generous heart.
9. In the good care of the nurses, the boy is _____ (gradual) recovering from his heart operation.
10. The teacher spoke _____ (gentle) to the nervous student, encouraging her to try again.

❸ 短语填空(每小题 2 分,满分 16 分)

1. Darwin was an English naturalist who _____ (对……有强烈的热爱) nature.
2. He turned down an offer from Ms Gillard to _____ (担任职务) in a new ministry.
3. The teacher _____ (概括,总结) the lesson before the class ended, helping us review key knowledge.
4. The river overflowed its banks, and _____ (因此), several nearby homes were flooded.
5. The furniture suffers a lot of _____ (磨损) because it has been used for many years.
6. After the president _____ (开始执政), he launched a series of policies to boost the economy.
7. We were all in deep sorrow upon hearing the news that Dr Yuan _____ (去世).
8. _____ (在这种情况下), we had no choice but to cancel the outdoor event.

Ⅴ 句型训练(每小题 3 分,满分 12 分)

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

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

课后素养提升

Ⅵ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2026·安徽“皖南八校”高二期中考试]

Katherine Johnson, a hero to American space travel and exploration, was born on Aug. 26, 1918, in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Her genius for maths and science was evident early and her parents arranged for her and her siblings' education to be a priority.

Katherine graduated from high school at only 14 and attended West Virginia State College, a historically black college. When West Virginia decided to quietly integrate its graduate schools in 1939, West Virginia State's president, Dr John W. Davis, selected her and two men to be the first black students offered spots at the state's flagship school, West Virginia University.

In 1953, in a time of racial separation, she started a job as a human “computer” with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), which later developed into NASA. She worked in the West Area Computing section at Langley Research Centre on a team headed by fellow West Virginian Dorothy Vaughan. This turned into a permanent position and set the course for Katherine's role in space exploration.

In 1960, she and engineer Ted Skopinski co-authored Determination of Azimuth Angle at

Burnout for Placing a Satellite Over a Selected Earth Position, a report laying out the equations (方程式) describing an orbital spaceflight in which the landing position of the spacecraft is specified. It was the first time a woman in the Flight Research Division had received credit as an author of a research report.

Her expertise was key to John Glenn's orbit around Earth in 1962, with Glenn putting much of his confidence in Katherine to make the mission a success. As a part of the preflight checklist, Glenn asked engineers to “get the girl”—Johnson—to run the same numbers through the same equations that had been programmed into the computer, but by hand, on her desktop mechanical calculating machine. “If she says they're good,” Katherine Johnson remembered the astronaut saying, “then I'm ready to go.”

- () 1. What can we learn about Katherine Johnson's life experience?
- A. Her parents attached great importance to her education.
- B. She was the only black student to enter West Virginia University in 1939.
- C. She was the leader of the West Area Computing section.
- D. She joined the NACA organization after NASA had been founded.

班级	
姓名	
题号	
阅读	
1	
2	
3	
4	
完形	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	

- () 2. Why does the writer quote John Glenn's words in the last paragraph?
- A. To explain Johnson's hand calculation was tough.
- B. To highlight John Glenn was a strict mission leader.
- C. To prove Johnson's hand calculation was reliable.
- D. To illustrate the computer's data was not trustworthy.
- () 3. Which of the following can best describe Katherine Johnson?
- A. Modest and sociable.
- B. Talented and diligent.
- C. Stubborn and hardworking.
- D. Considerate and cooperative.
- () 4. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Katherine Johnson: a lifetime of educational pursuits
- B. The story of a "computer": Katherine Johnson's early life at NASA
- C. Katherine Johnson: a pioneering force in space exploration
- D. Mathematics: the key to John Glenn's historic space flight

VI 完形填空(每小题1分,满分15分)

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

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

After 9 a Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the Indian Institute

of Technology Dhanbad, Sarkar 10 California to study nanoelectronics. There, she tested new ways to 11 nanodevices that could reduce the amount of 12 consumed by computers and other everyday electronics. 13, she made a breakthrough by developing a standout nanodevice.

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

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

Period Five Writing

① 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2026·河北邯郸五校高二期中联考]

Chenoa Tremblay is a radio astronomer who uses radio telescopes (望远镜) and a specific analytical technique to study molecules (分子) in the gas layers (层) around stars. By analysing these molecules' unique frequency signals, she identifies signs related to life—such as water—that are potential signs of life beyond Earth. Additionally, she uses computers and advanced mathematics to turn these signals into images, enabling the study of the universe in ways that human eyes can't.

Tremblay grew up in a small town in New Hampshire. There wasn't a lot of expectation of girls doing much outside of home. But she was a naturally very curious child. Throughout high school, learning was hard for her most of the time. But maths was always fairly easy, and she enjoyed chemistry.

Tremblay decided to study business and accounting in college. It seemed logical, but she really wasn't sure what she'd do with it. Her roommate was studying chemistry, and she found herself helping her with her homework. Her friends finally convinced her to study chemistry instead.

Tremblay started volunteering for university projects to learn from teachers. That helped her figure out how to become a radio astronomer. In 2016, she got into a doctoral programme for physics and astronomy in Australia. During her programme, Tremblay and her team were using a brand-new radio telescope in Western Australia. In high school and her first years in college, she really

struggled with physics. So it's really funny that she ended up with a PhD in the subject. At some point in the learning process, things just started to click.

“The career you decide on now doesn't have to be what you do later. You can change your mind and switch paths,” Tremblay said in a speech for young students. “You can explore what you find interesting about the world.”

- () 1. What can we learn from the first paragraph?
- A. Tremblay is good at designing telescopes.
 - B. Tremblay finds it possible to live beyond Earth.
 - C. Tremblay's work is about the study of the universe.
 - D. Tremblay's study has gained widespread recognition.
- () 2. What directly led Tremblay to change her university major?
- A. The appeal of chemistry.
 - B. The push from her friends.
 - C. The advice from her parents.
 - D. The doubt about her future job.
- () 3. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?
- A. A new radio telescope.
 - B. Tremblay and her team.
 - C. University volunteer work.
 - D. Tremblay's PhD journey.
- () 4. What can we learn from Tremblay's experience?
- A. Nothing is impossible.
 - B. Creativity is important.
 - C. Practical experience helps.
 - D. Career paths can be adjusted.

II 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

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

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

●Read more books and gain knowledge. If you're on a self-improvement journey, reading more books is one of the best things you can do. Read books on subjects both within or beyond your field, read some on fascinating new subjects and read about ancient societies. 3. _____

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

● Implement (实施) healthy habits to support your physical well-being. When you feel good physically, you're more likely to perform well in all the other areas of your life, so it's incredibly important to build healthy habits into your routine, such as, getting good quality sleep and eating a balanced diet. 5. _____ Also, take part in some kind of physical activity to boost your mood.

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

III 写作

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

[2026·安徽名校大联考高二期中考试]

假定你是李华,新学期你校的英语报要增设一个栏目。外教 Clement 提出“The Person I Admire”和“Changes Caused by Technology”两个选项供大家选择,请你给 Clement 写一份邮件,内容包括:

- 1. 你的选择;
 - 2. 说明理由。
- 注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Clement,

I really like the idea of adding a new column to our school English newspaper. _____

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

[2026·河北衡水中学高二期中考试]

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。

A group of poor people live in a village of Africa. The people there relied on corn farming for their livelihood. However, the harsh natural conditions often resulted in poor harvests. Droughts were the biggest challenge, while sudden downpours during the rainy season would flood the fields. Despite these difficulties, there was a young boy in the village named Steven who had a deep love for science. He dreamed of using knowledge to change the fate of his community.

From a young age, the boy was fascinated by the wonders of science. He spent his days exploring the world around him, eager to know its mysteries. While other children played in the fields, he could be found conducting “experiments” and thinking about his future under the shade of a tree. He wanted to develop a dam to store rainwater and then pump (用泵抽运) the water from the dam to water the corn when there would be a drought. But to build the dam was a big problem.

His passion for learning was undeniable, but his father, a traditionalist who valued hard work above all else, did not understand or support his son’s ambition at first. To him, the only real way to help the family was through manual labour on the farm.

Despite his father’s disapproval, Steven remained determined in his pursuit of knowledge. Steven believed that education held the key to a better future, not just for himself but for the entire village. Seeing his son’s firm determination, the father changed his mind.

The father realized that perhaps there was more to life than working in the fields. With a heavy heart, he emptied his savings to send Steven to school, hoping that one day his son would make his own dream come true.

Years passed, and Steven tirelessly worked on his studies. His efforts paid off when he graduated with top honours from university. Armed with a wealth of knowledge and a burning desire to make a difference, he returned to his village with a mission.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Upon returning to the village, Steven immediately set out to solve the problem. _____

Paragraph 2:

With the plan approved and everyone fully motivated, all the villagers volunteered to take part in building the dam. _____

班级

姓名

题号

答案区

1

2

3

4

七选五

1

2

3

4

5

▶ 单元小测

Unit 1

❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 21 分)

A. 词形转换

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

B. 固定搭配及用法

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

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

❷ 句型训练(每小题 3 分, 满分 6 分)

1. The scientist, _____ has led to several breakthroughs in cancer treatment, is highly respected in the medical community. (committed)

这位科学家,在医学界备受尊敬,其认真且专注的研究态度已经在癌症治疗方面带来了几项重大突破。

2. _____ at the international conference as a young researcher. (honour)

作为一名年轻的研究人员,能被邀请在国际会议上发言对她来说是极大的荣幸。

❸ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分)

[2026·浙江 A9 协作体高二期中联考]

On Oct. 6, three scientists were awarded the 2025 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. They discovered how the body stops its own immune system from turning against itself, a process vital for preventing autoimmune (自身免疫性) diseases.

The immune system performs a remarkable balancing act. On a daily basis, it must accurately identify and destroy a great many foreign invaders like viruses and bacteria, many of which have gradually developed into what look like our own cells. The critical question was: What system ensures this defense force does not harm the body it is meant to protect?

For a long time, the thymus (胸腺), a small organ in the chest, was considered the central area for establishing "immune tolerance". It was thought to remove attacking cells during early development. However, this theory could not fully explain the body's

continuous self-control.

The revolutionary change began with the work of Japanese scientist Shimon Sakaguchi. Through a series of innovative experiments on newborn mice in the 1980s and 1990s, he made an unexpected discovery that removing the thymus led to autoimmune disorders, suggesting that the organ was not just removing harmful cells but was also the source of specialized protective cells. After a decade of strict investigation, Sakaguchi definitively identified a new class of cells in 1995, which he named “T-regs”.

In the beginning, the scientific community met this discovery with a lot of doubt, since the existence of these “peacekeeper” cells was a completely new idea. The crucial confirmation came from the work of American scientists Mary Brunkow and Fred Ramsdell. Their research in the late 1990s and early 2000s detailed the precise systems: T-regs either produce calming proteins or deliver direct signals to take control of other attacking immune cells. Furthermore, they identified a specific protein called FoxP3, which acts as a key switch for T-reg function, providing a clear marker for their study.

The discoveries of these three scientists have proved that immunity is not merely an attacking force but is under constant, active control. This essential knowledge has opened up new roads for treating autoimmune conditions, improving organ transplant capacity, and even developing more effective cancer treatments, showcasing the significant impact of understanding the body’s internal safeguards.

- ()1. What does “immune tolerance” in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. The process of avoiding self-attack.
B. The function in producing immune cells.

- C. The ability to destroy viruses and bacteria.
D. The tendency of losing continuous self-control.

- ()2. What can be inferred from Sakaguchi’s experiment?
- A. The result was immediately accepted.
B. The thymus failed to remove harmful cells.
C. T-regs were confirmed to produce calming proteins.
D. The thymus had a previously unknown protective function.
- ()3. What is mainly mentioned about the discovery in the last paragraph?
- A. Its remaining challenges.
B. Its impact on our body.
C. Its wide applications in medicine.
D. Its success in curing illnesses.
- ()4. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
- A. T-regs: body’s peacekeepers
B. Thymus: centre of creating cells
C. Side effects of the immune system
D. Fight against autoimmune diseases

Ⅳ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·江西景德镇高二期中]

Three US-based scientists, John Clarke, Michel H. Devoret and John M. Martinis, 1. _____ (award) the 2025 Nobel Prize in Physics. They won the prize for their 2. _____ (discover) of macroscopic quantum mechanical (量子力学的) tunnelling and energy quantisation in an electric circuit—a breakthrough opening new doors for quantum technology.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences praised their experiments, saying they revealed quantum physics in action. It stressed that 3. _____ makes the discovery special is its mix of theory and practice: it not only confirms a key quantum principle, but also

班级	
姓名	
题号	
阅读	
理解	
1	
2	
3	
4	
完形	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	

provides a 4. _____ (practice) solution for testing quantum effects in real-world devices.

Quantum mechanics allows particles 5. _____ (pass) through barriers, a process 6. _____ (call) tunnelling. Normally, such effects fade when many particles are involved, 7. _____ their experiments showed quantum behaviour can still appear on a large scale.

8. _____ (build) on this finding, researchers have developed new quantum tools, like ultra-sensitive sensors. “Quantum mechanics is not just a theory—it serves 9. _____ the basis of all digital technology we use now,” said Olle Eriksson, chair of the Nobel Committee for Physics. He added that the prize is a reminder of how basic science can drive technological change 10. _____ (remarkable).

⑦ 完形填空(每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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