



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

经浙江省中小学教辅材料
评议委员会评议通过

全品智能作业

学·练·考

主编 肖德好

练习册

本册主编 咎改清

高中英语

选择性必修第二册 RJ 浙江省

长江出版传媒
崇文书局

CONTENTS



01

Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

Period One Reading and Thinking	001
基础巩固/001	素养提能/002
Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)	005
基础巩固/005	素养提能/006
Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress	009
基础巩固/009	素养提能/010
单元基础练	013
写作提能练	014

02

Unit 2 BRIDGING CULTURES

Period One Reading and Thinking	015
基础巩固/015	素养提能/015
Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)	019
基础巩固/019	素养提能/020
Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress	023
基础巩固/023	素养提能/024
单元基础练	027
写作提能练	028

03

Unit 3 FOOD AND CULTURE

Period One Reading and Thinking	029
基础巩固/029	素养提能/030
Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)	033
基础巩固/033	素养提能/034
Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress	037
基础巩固/037	素养提能/038
单元基础练	041
写作提能练	042

04

Unit 4 JOURNEY ACROSS A VAST LAND

Period One Reading and Thinking	043
基础巩固/043	素养提能/044
Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)	047
基础巩固/047	素养提能/048
Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress	051
基础巩固/051	素养提能/052
单元基础练	055
写作提能练	056

05

Unit 5 FIRST AID

Period One Reading and Thinking	057
基础巩固/057	素养提能/058
Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)	061
基础巩固/061	素养提能/062
Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress	065
基础巩固/065	素养提能/066
单元基础练	069
写作提能练	070

06

核心素养提升练

核心素养提升练 1 阅读理解+阅读七选五+语法填空+完形填空	071
核心素养提升练 2 阅读理解+阅读理解+完形填空	074
核心素养提升练 3 阅读七选五+语法填空+应用文写作+读后续写	077

■ 参考答案	079
--------------	-----

测评卷

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

Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

Period One Reading and Thinking

基础巩固

I 单词拼写

1. She had _____ (相互矛盾的) feelings towards the city, loving its energy yet longing for rural calm.
2. There is _____ (大量的) evidence indicating that regular exercise benefits our physical and mental health.
3. Her interest in the project _____ (减少) as time went by.
4. Based on the _____ (统计数据), the sales of this newly-launched product are far beyond our initial expectations.
5. The child looked at her with _____ (纯粹的) eyes, full of innocence and trust that melted her instantly.
6. Her new recipe quickly became a favourite in the h_____, always being requested for special occasions.
7. With great curiosity, he looked through the m_____, eager to explore the tiny world within.
8. Washing hands frequently can effectively prevent bacterial i_____ because it removes harmful germs.
5. _____ (suspect) his friend was in trouble, he rushed to the scene without a moment's hesitation.
6. The challenge that the students faced _____ (handle) cleverly by the team leader who had rich experience.
7. The origins of what is now generally known as modern art can _____ (link) to social changes of the 18th century.
8. Over the past few months, the abandoned factory _____ (transform) into a creative art studio.

III 短语填空

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

II 单句填空

1. Parental _____ (intervene) in children's education can influence their academic success and personal development.
2. The team was _____ (severe) disappointed after losing the key match.
3. The detailed report served as convincing _____ (prove) that their hard work had finally paid off.
4. After hours of struggling with the difficult maths problem, he finally threw down his pen, _____ (frustrate).

IV 句型训练

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

2. _____ the old house held countless secrets waiting to be discovered by the curious kids. (seem)
这栋老房子似乎藏着无数秘密,等待好奇的孩子们去发现。
3. After receiving the disappointing exam results, Tom _____ in his hands, his mind filled with self-blame

and worry. (have + 宾语 + 宾补)

在得知令人沮丧的考试成绩后,汤姆双手抱头,脑海中充满了自责与焦虑。

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

素养提能

V 阅读理解

A [2026·福建厦门第一中学高二期末]

“My father was a physicist. My mother’s an astronomer. I’m not going to lie, but no kid wants to be like their parents,” she jokes, semi-seriously. However, it was written in some sense that Sophie Blake, a physics professor, would end up in observational cosmology—the study of the origin and development of the universe using specialized telescopes.

Blake always enjoyed building things like a child engineer. It wasn’t unusual for her to experiment with her father’s research equipment. She thanks, in part, her short attention span for her inquisitiveness. “I am always looking for something.”

Initially, Blake planned a PhD in particle (粒子) physics but switched direction after a visit to a lab with equipment and tools scattering everywhere at the California Institute of Technology. “I didn’t know about observational cosmology then but thought, ‘Whatever this is, I want to do that.’”

She spent a year at the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, after conducting experiments of a balloon-borne microwave telescope launched from McMurdo. “That really inspired my love for remote places,” she said.

After spending a year at the South Pole, she joined the University of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. At that time, the site decision was made for the largest radio telescope group

on Earth. Eventually, she wanted to engineer her own instruments.

For the last few years, Blake has been searching for signs of the universe’s early existence—from the birth of the first stars to the “cosmic (宇宙的) dark ages”—and she’s building her own equipment to explore beyond the known universe, focusing on its distant past with novel radio technology. Since 2017, Blake and her team have been engineering and planting radio telescopes in two of the Earth’s most remote (and quietest) locations for the best shot at hearing the earliest voice of the universe.

“This was a leap of faith,” Blake recalls. “I had never done radio before but I thought, ‘Let me give this a try and see how it goes.’”

- () 1. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Blake followed in her parents’ footsteps.
B. Blake developed an interest in time travel.
C. Blake lied about her parents’ professions.
D. Blake lived up to her parents’ expectations.
- () 2. What does the underlined word “inquisitiveness” in Paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Talent. B. Courage.
C. Curiosity. D. Intelligence.
- () 3. What stimulated Blake’s passion for distant places?
- A. Her visit to a lab in a university.
B. Her wish to build her own equipment.
C. Her faith in hearing the cosmic sound.
D. Her experience at a South Pole Station.

() 4. Which of the following best describes Blake?

- A. Confident and caring.
- B. Generous and optimistic.
- C. Modest and open-minded.
- D. Adventurous and innovative.

B [2026·浙江丽水高二期末]

Normal cement (水泥) tends to absorb infrared radiation (红外线) from the sun and store it as heat, which can increase the temperature inside cement buildings as well as that of the surrounding air. So Fengyin Du, then at Southeast University in Nanjing, China, and her colleagues decided to address this by creating a new cement in which tiny reflective crystals of a mineral collect on the surface.

The team's cement emits infrared light from its surface, rather than storing it, and so loses heat quickly. "It works like a mirror and a radiator, so it can reflect sunlight away and send heat out into the sky, so a building can stay cooler without any air conditioning or electricity," says Du.

In the laboratory, the researchers first produce tiny balls from common minerals like limestone and gypsum. These are ground to dust and mixed with water before being poured into a silicone mould (硅胶模具) covered in small holes. Air bubbles passing through the holes create slight depressions in the cement's surface, where the reflective crystals can then grow, while an aluminium-rich substance in the set cement lets infrared light pass through the material.

Economically, this new cement holds an advantage, costing \$5 per tonne less than normal cement, as Du notes its production requires lower temperatures. Du and her team tested how their cement kept cool on a hot roof at Purdue University in Indiana, which jointly hosted Du's PhD project, finding that the

surface temperature was 5.4°C lower than the air and 26°C lower than the normal cement.

"It's a useful material," says Oscar Brousse at University College London. "You increase the reflective capacity as well as increasing the emissivity, so any energy that is captured or conducted to the material is emitted efficiently back."

However, measuring only the surface temperature of the material doesn't tell us how it will perform in the real world, says Brousse, so it should undergo further testing. "It doesn't mean that because the surface is 5°C lower, the air temperature will be 5°C lower around it. The effect locally may be greatly limited."

() 5. What does the underlined word "this" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. The rising indoor temperature.
- B. The absorbed infrared radiation.
- C. The heat storage of normal cement.
- D. The use of reflective mineral crystals.

() 6. How does the new cement achieve cooling effect?

- A. It reflects sunlight and emits heat.
- B. It lets cool air into minerals.
- C. It locks infrared light with air bubbles.
- D. It creates pressure on the surface.

() 7. What is the strength of the new cement?

- A. Replacing air conditioning.
- B. Reducing air temperature.
- C. Working best on Indiana roofs.
- D. Lowering production cost.

() 8. What is Brousse's attitude towards the new cement?

- A. Objective.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Pessimistic.
- D. Disapproving.

VI 阅读七选五

As research is becoming more international and multidisciplinary (涉及多门学科的), some people think the Nobel Prize award system is

outdated and needs some changes. When Alfred Nobel established the Nobel Prizes in his will in 1895, he specified the areas of work in which they should be awarded, namely, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, and Peace. 1. _____ The only change has been the introduction of the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1969.

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

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

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

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

- A. They compared genome sequences.
- B. Some changes have been recommended.
- C. However, some are achieved individually.
- D. But science has developed tremendously since 1895.
- E. Even today the Nobel Prize is awarded in these categories.
- F. This means that not all members can receive this great honour.
- G. Also, modern scientific breakthroughs often result from collective efforts.

VII 语法填空

[2025·广东深圳外国语学校高二期末]

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

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

Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)

基础巩固

I 单句填空

1. He looks quite excited today. That's _____ he has won the first prize in the speech contest.
2. The fact is _____ we should learn from our mistakes and move forward bravely.
3. The point at issue is _____ we go to the party or not.
4. This is _____ I worked with my parents one year ago.
5. The key to success appears to be _____ we keep trying without giving up.
6. This is _____ we got over many problems during the project—by working together and thinking creatively.
7. I will never forget _____ she did when I was going through a difficult time.
8. What matters most is _____ we respect different opinions during group discussions.
9. The secret to happiness is not getting everything, but is _____ one thing we truly care about most.
10. My question is where we will travel and _____ we will start.

II 语法与写作

1. David was injured in the training. _____ the sports meeting. (why)
戴维在训练中受伤了,那就是他没有参加运动会的原因。
2. The reason why you failed is _____. (that)
你失败的原因是你对自己缺乏信心。
3. The doctor's advice was _____. (that)
医生的建议是你应该保持均衡的饮食。

4. Clouds are gathering. It seems _____ . (as if/though)
云在聚集。天好像要下雨了。

III 语篇填空

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

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

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

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

IV 阅读理解

[2026·辽宁省重点高中沈阳市郊联体高二期末]

Beth Shapiro will lead the scientific efforts to resurrect (使复活) the dodo at Colossal Biosciences, founded by tech entrepreneur Ben Lamm. Scientists hope to recover the dodo if they gather enough DNA to create a clone to implant in the eggs of closely related modern pigeons.

Dodo, an odd-looking flightless bird, lived on the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean until the late 17th century. The arrival of sailors brought with them invasive species like rats and practices like hunting. They doomed the dodo, which showed no fear of humans, to extinction in the space of just a few decades.

Now, a team of scientists wants to bring back the dodo. Shapiro said that she had already completed a key first step in the project based on genetic material taken out from dodo remains in Denmark. The next step was to compare the genetic information with the dodo's closest bird relatives in the pigeon family.

The following work that's needed to resurrect the animal—programming cells from a living relative of the dodo with the lost bird's DNA—will be significantly more difficult. Shapiro said she hopes to adapt an existing technique that has already been used to create a chicken fathered by a duck.

However, Shapiro said that perfecting these synthetic (合成的) biology tools will have wider implications for bird conservation. The techniques could allow scientists to move specific genetic traits between bird species to help protect them as habitats shrink and the climate warms. Shapiro thought the technology which works in chickens would be amazing to get this to work in lots of different birds across

the bird tree of life because that will be hugely impactful for bird conservation.

Whether or not Colossal and its team of scientists are eventually successful in their quest to bring back the dodo and the technological breakthroughs they may generate, they have investors excited. Colossal also announced that it has raised an additional \$150 million, bringing the total amount of funding raised since the company launched in 2021 to \$225 million.

- () 1. What does the underlined word “doomed” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Destroyed. B. Rescued.
C. Hunted. D. Fed.
- () 2. Which is the most challenging in resurrecting the dodo?
- A. Taking out genetic material from dodo remains.
B. Comparing genetic information with the dodo's relatives.
C. Programming its living relative's cells with the dodo's DNA.
D. Adapting an existing technique to create a chicken.
- () 3. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Scientists can change a duck into a chicken.
B. Synthetic biology tools will shrink bird habitats.
C. Protection of birds will benefit from the technology.
D. The project will bring back the dodo soon.
- () 4. Why are the numbers mentioned in the last paragraph?
- A. To show the project is promising.
B. To evidence the technology is predictable.
C. To imply the funding is insufficient.
D. To prove the breakthrough is admirable.

V 阅读七选五 [2026·广东汕尾高二期末]

Encouraging a love for science from an early age sets the foundation for curiosity, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. Science is all around us, and by incorporating (融合) it into everyday activities, parents and educators can develop children's natural wonder about the world.

Children are naturally curious, and everyday life presents countless opportunities to engage (使参与) them in scientific thinking.

1. _____ And when a child asks questions like "Why do leaves turn yellow in autumn?", encourage them to explore answers together rather than simply provide one.

2. _____ An easy experiment like testing what objects sink in water makes science both exciting and accessible. When children see results first-hand, they develop a better understanding of scientific concepts.

3. _____ It will help them develop a sense of discovery and fun.

Besides hands-on experiments, books are an excellent way to introduce young children to science. Many children's books incorporate scientific concepts in a fun and engaging way. Picture books about space, dinosaurs, the ocean, or simple physics can introduce difficult ideas in a relatable manner. After reading, ask children questions like "What do you think would happen next?" 4. _____

Additionally, children learn best through play, and incorporating science into their playtime can make it more engaging. 5. _____ Pretend play scenarios (剧本) where kids act as scientists, astronauts, or engineers enable them to get involved in discovery and problem-solving. The key is to make science feel like a natural and enjoyable part of everyday play.

- A. Take kids on science-focused outings.
- B. This can further encourage their thinking.
- C. Observing helps children develop their imagination.
- D. Role-playing games can encourage scientific exploration.
- E. Nothing excites kids about science more than hands-on experiments.
- F. Encourage kids to collect leaves, observe insects, or notice patterns in nature.
- G. So provide them with opportunities to engage in safe and simple experiments.

VI 语法填空

[2025·河北衡水枣强中学高二期末]

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

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

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

According 8. _____ the

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

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

Ⅶ 完形填空 [2025·河南漯河高二期末]

At a company picnic in my father's workplace, they organized a fun competition for the kids. I was 13 years old and full of energy, so I 1 joined in.

A cloth handkerchief was 2 to each child, and we were told that the winner would be whoever threw theirs the furthest. The first few participants swung their arms back with great strength, but when they 3 the handkerchief, it would open and land just a short distance away, much to the 4 of the onlookers. It was then that I understood the contest wasn't about 5 skills; it was meant to be a joke. However, this 6 fueled my desire to think differently.

I was frustrated to see that no matter how hard the kids threw, the handkerchief would always catch the wind and fall 7. It was clear that the same 8 wouldn't work. What if I were to tie a 9 inside the handkerchief? But that would get me 10 upon being detected. Instead, I started 11 the handkerchief around itself, making it small and tightly packed to prevent it from opening up.

When I reached the throwing line, the crowd was already laughing with the 12 that a strong-looking kid like me would also

throw the handkerchief just a few inches. I waved my arms and the handkerchief was thrown away, 13 maybe 60 feet. The 14 turned into astonishment. I hadn't broken any rules.

The lesson I took from this competition was that to live creatively, one must think outside the box and 15 routines and ideas taken for granted.

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. | A. curiously | B. worriedly |
| | C. eagerly | D. unwillingly |
| () 2. | A. donated | B. brought |
| | C. bought | D. handed |
| () 3. | A. found | B. released |
| | C. decorated | D. played |
| () 4. | A. amusement | B. amazement |
| | C. annoyance | D. confusion |
| () 5. | A. comparing | B. applying |
| | C. demonstrating | D. discovering |
| () 6. | A. imagination | B. enthusiasm |
| | C. realization | D. suggestion |
| () 7. | A. deep | B. short |
| | C. distantly | D. narrowly |
| () 8. | A. rule | B. pose |
| | C. situation | D. method |
| () 9. | A. line | B. stone |
| | C. needle | D. leaf |
| () 10. | A. removed | B. motivated |
| | C. rewarded | D. relieved |
| () 11. | A. casting | B. cutting |
| | C. linking | D. folding |
| () 12. | A. assumption | B. confirmation |
| | C. identification | D. adaptation |
| () 13. | A. floating | B. jumping |
| | C. transferring | D. travelling |
| () 14. | A. anxiety | B. ignorance |
| | C. laughter | D. belief |
| () 15. | A. quote | B. cue |
| | C. defend | D. challenge |

Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress

基础巩固

I 单词拼写

1. True _____ (领导才能) is not about power, but about the ability to bring out the best in others.
2. The scientist came up with a _____ (绝妙的) idea that could potentially solve the energy problem.
3. The new _____ (概念) of eco-friendly travel gradually gained popularity among young people.
4. We need a clear _____ (框架) for this project to ensure its smooth progress.
5. Hobbies offer knowledge and relaxation. _____ (此外), they help improve one's mental and physical health.
6. Artists often use _____ (抽象的) forms to break the boundaries of traditional art.
7. His o_____ achievements in the field of science won him great respect.
8. With a s_____ understanding of the subject, he was able to answer all the difficult questions in the exam with ease.

II 单句填空

1. The country's economy has grown _____ (steady) over the past decade, lifting millions out of poverty.
2. The school has a programme for _____ (gift) children to help them reach their full potential.
3. The newly-developed software serves as a great _____ (assist) for office workers, simplifying their daily tasks.
4. As the discussion deepens, the emphasis _____ (shift) from the theoretical aspects to the practical applications.
5. The travel blogger wrote _____ (vivid) about his adventures in the deep

forest and the local tribes.

6. The unique charm of the place comes from the perfect _____ (combine) of ancient architecture and modern facilities.
7. Their _____ (devote) to the cause of environmental protection moved many people.
8. The football team's strong _____ (defend) prevented the opposing team from scoring any goals during the match.

III 短语填空

1. Seven people were caught in the big fire that _____ (爆发) on Friday, four of whom were badly injured.
2. In group work, we need to communicate effectively, share ideas, and _____ (最重要的是), support one another.
3. Just as they were about to start the exciting journey, Tom _____ (染上) a fever which forced him to stay at home regrettably.
4. When asked about the cause of the accident, the man _____ (掌管) said it was being investigated.
5. When it comes to traditional festivals, the old people _____ (熟悉) all the customs that have been passed down for generations.
6. The regular exercise she does every day _____ (对……有影响) her physical condition, making her much healthier and stronger.

IV 句型训练

1. The position _____ actually requires at least 5 years' working experience. (过去分词作后置定语)
被许多申请者申请的这个职位实际上需要至少5年的工作经验。

2. In the face of challenges, _____
_____ to boost our confidence. (否定式 + 比较级)
面对挑战时,我们找不到比积极态度更强大的武器来增强我们的信心了。
3. I think she has many good qualities _____
_____. (besides)

我觉得她不但长得非常漂亮,而且还有很多优秀的品质。

4. _____,
we enjoyed the warm sunshine and a beautiful view. (状语从句的省略)
爬山时,我们享受到了温暖的阳光和美丽的风景。

素养提能

Ⅴ 阅读理解

[2026·重庆西南大学附属中学高二期末]

Scientists at MIT have managed to change ordinary spinach (菠菜) plants into natural sensors which can find chemicals used in bombs. The secret to giving spinach these special powers is nanotech (纳米技术), which is a scientific area that deals with making or changing things that are extremely tiny.

“Ordinary spinach plants can be found everywhere and easy to store; like other plants, they normally take in carbon dioxide gas,” the scientists say. “But actually they can sense small changes of soil and water potential and respond to them. If we tap into this point, there is a wealth of information to access.” That’s what the scientists use to power their tiny experiments.

For this experiment, the scientists placed two different kinds of tiny nano-materials into spinach plants. To embed (植入) them into the plants, the scientists put a liquid containing them on the bottom of the plant’s leaves. As part of its natural process, the spinach plant pulls water through its roots and into its leaves. If the water contains certain chemicals used in bombs, the tiny sensors in the leaves make the nano-tubes, which, along with the sensors, were placed into the spinach plant before by the scientists, produce a slightly special kind of light. By watching the plant constantly using a camera attached to a computer, the scientists set up a system that can send a warning e-mail if chemicals from explosives are found in the water.

The computer the scientists used is about the size of a playing card. They say that in the future, their system could even use a cellphone with its camera changed slightly. Discovering chemicals used in bombs is just one of the many uses the researchers are exploring. They have used such plants to discover several other dangerous chemicals as well. From their point of view, there’s no doubt that in the future, such systems could give farmers specific information about the health of the land and water on their farms.

- () 1. Why do the scientists use spinach plants to do the experiment?
- A. They are common in the daily life.
B. They are environmentally responsive.
C. They are small in size and easy to store.
D. They are efficient at absorbing carbon dioxide.
- () 2. What’s the function of the nano-tubes placed into spinach plants?
- A. Fixing the tiny sensors.
B. Containing the liquid.
C. Controlling the camera.
D. Giving off plant light.
- () 3. What can we infer about the system from the last paragraph?
- A. Researchers are confident in its agricultural potential.
B. Future success depends on specialized phone cameras.
C. Farmers have received farm-specific environmental data.
D. The computer can be sized according to scientists’ needs.

- () 4. What is a suitable title for the text?
- A. Nanotech helps spinach grow healthily
 - B. Nanotech protects spinach from danger
 - C. Spinach delivers warnings via nanotech
 - D. Spinach is sensitive to chemicals in bombs

VI 阅读七选五

[2026 · 吉林长春外国语学校高二期末]

Physicist and Nobel Prize winner Richard Feynman developed a clever learning method known as the Feynman Technique (费曼学习法). It involves explaining what you're learning to others. By teaching what you've learned from memory, you engage in active recall. 1. _____ It also ensures that you understand the topic, because you can only explain an idea if you truly understand it. The technique is made up of four repeatable steps.

To begin, choose a concept or topic you wish to fully understand. 2. _____ The more interested you are, the faster you'll grasp it. Moreover, a personally interesting topic will keep you motivated and engaged.

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

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

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

The Feynman Technique is a great way for kids and grown-ups to learn. It is mentally demanding. You need to actively think about

the problem instead of passively reading or listening to someone else. 5. _____

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

VII 语法填空 [2025 · 广东深圳高二期末]

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

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

human space flight capabilities.

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

 完形填空 [2025·河南洛阳高二期末]

I showed up as a member of the genetic (基因的) group and met the geneticist, Lindon Eaves. He didn't have 1 appearance. However, he impressed me with his great passion for research work and unique way of viewing 2.

One day, we discussed some complex aspects of 3 analysis. Eaves pulled his hands up, almost shouting, "Sometimes you can't confirm the best hypothesis (假设) 4, and then you just have to 5 it out!" He said so excitedly—with great 6 and a thick accent—that I've never forgotten his words.

I'd 7 science was a reasonable, clear process, but Eaves taught me science was messy. You could 8 some facts, but it was difficult to understand what they really meant. So Eaves told us to 9 one theory after another until we got a model that could explain the facts best. Eaves meant using intuition (直觉) and imagination—giving up our logic and getting 10.

Eaves never 11 any popular idea just because it was popular. He claimed that a scientist has to be a contrarian (叛逆者). It

was because the truth isn't necessarily the majority 12.

After the course, I took great pleasure in doing scientific research. Eaves 13 me that scientific research is important, exciting, and worthwhile. I gave Mr Eaves 14 for his instruction and enlightenment. As Henry Adams once wrote in his book, "A teacher 15 students forever; he can never tell where his influence ends."

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|
| () 1. | A. odd | B. attractive |
| | C. common | D. comfortable |
| () 2. | A. science | B. literature |
| | C. security | D. medicine |
| () 3. | A. profession | B. market |
| | C. data | D. society |
| () 4. | A. completely | B. relevantly |
| | C. essentially | D. logically |
| () 5. | A. stick | B. take |
| | C. give | D. put |
| () 6. | A. intelligence | B. anger |
| | C. eagerness | D. effort |
| () 7. | A. planned | B. wondered |
| | C. questioned | D. thought |
| () 8. | A. collect | B. employ |
| | C. predict | D. doubt |
| () 9. | A. make | B. try |
| | C. support | D. announce |
| () 10. | A. unique | B. creative |
| | C. active | D. conscious |
| () 11. | A. hunted for | B. heard of |
| | C. longed for | D. took in |
| () 12. | A. fashion | B. prospect |
| | C. option | D. method |
| () 13. | A. guaranteed | B. convinced |
| | C. warned | D. advised |
| () 14. | A. credit | B. relief |
| | C. concern | D. advice |
| () 15. | A. determines | B. affects |
| | C. devotes | D. explores |

单元基础练

I 单句填空

1. His _____ (subscribe) to the scientific journal, which provides the latest research findings, keeps him updated on cutting-edge knowledge.
2. The doctor warned us that the disease is highly _____ (infect), so we should take strict preventive measures.
3. The rapid _____ (transform) brought by artificial intelligence is reshaping industries and job markets worldwide.
4. She gave him a _____ (suspect) look when he claimed he had never seen the missing document.
5. Deep in thought, he sat by the window, his _____ (think) circling around how he could overcome the difficulties that seemed unconquerable.
6. Despite his _____ (frustrate) with the team's performance, he remained supportive and encouraging.
7. With no umbrellas available, the students got completely wet, the rain _____ (pour) down like a waterfall.
8. The unique architectural style of these old buildings can _____ (trace) back to the influence of European designers in the 19th century.

II 短语填空

1. _____ (幸亏) advances in technology, how we make friends and communicate with them has changed significantly.
2. It is fortunate that Jim narrowly escaped death when a fire _____ (爆发) in

his home on Sunday morning.

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

III 句型训练

1. What I have learned from failure is _____.
_____. (表语从句)
我从失败中学到的是, 每一个错误都给了我们变得比以前更好的机会。
2. _____,
many people preferred more flexible working hours. (状语从句的省略)
当被问及他们的工作安排时, 许多人喜欢更灵活的工作时间。
3. _____
next month has not been decided. (主语从句)
我们是否在下个月召开运动会还没有决定。

写作提能练

I 应用文写作 [2026·辽宁大连高二期末]

为弘扬科学精神，你校将举办一场主题为“科学就在身边”的英语演讲比赛。请你根据以下要点撰写一篇英文演讲稿参赛。要点如下：

1. 对科学的理解；
2. 科学在身边的实例；
3. 呼吁科学探索与实践。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Science is all around us

Good morning, everyone! _____

II 读后续写

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The robotics challenge

I had always enjoyed working with machines, so when my teacher announced a robot-building contest, I immediately raised my hand to join. The task was to create a robot that could follow a black line on the floor and pick up small objects along the way. The winning team would represent our school in the city wide competition—a chance I didn't want to miss.

My teammates were Alex, who loved computers, and Mia, who was good at fixing things. At our first meeting in the science classroom, Alex kept typing on his laptop while saying things like “We need better sensors.” and “The code must be perfect.”. Mia sat quietly drawing detailed pictures of how the robot should look, but didn't want to start building yet. After three long hours, we just talked and didn't make anything.

Over the next week, I tried my best to help. I stayed after school reading books about robots and writing down possible solutions in my notebook. When I excitedly showed Alex my simplest idea, he barely looked up from his computer screen. “That won't work,” he muttered (低声嘟囔). “We need a more complex program.” Mia, surrounded by metal parts and tools, just shook her head when I asked when we could build something. “Not yet,” she said, “the design isn't ready.”

Feeling very anxious, I made up my mind to handle everything on my own. That night, I stayed up late, working hard to build the robot by myself. However, despite all my efforts, the result was far from satisfactory—wheels that couldn't go straight, arms that couldn't grasp anything. I was exhausted and discouraged. My dad noticed I was upset. “You can't do this alone,” he gently reminded me. “Alex and Mia have talents that can make this project shine. Don't let them get stuck on perfection at the beginning. Get them to help you with the practical problems first.”

注意：续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

With only three days left, I knew I had to do something. _____

Paragraph 2:

On the competition day, the gym was busy as teams set up their robots. _____