



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

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学习册

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高中英语

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编写依据

以最新教材为本，以课程标准（2017年版2025年修订）为纲。

选题依据

研究新教材新高考趋势下的同步命题特点，选题过程中注重落实基础的同时，更加强调试题的情境性、开放性。

一、夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. pour *vt.* 倒出；倾泻；斟（饮料） *vi.* （雨）倾盆而下

（教材 P7）A non-Newtonian fluid is strange because you can **pour** it like a liquid, but if you put any pressure on it, it suddenly becomes hard as concrete. “非牛顿流体”是很奇怪的，因为你可以像倾倒一种液体一样把它倒出来，可是如果你给它施加任何压力，它突然就变得和混凝土一样坚硬。

pour in 大量地涌入；蜂拥而至
pour into/out of (= flood into/out of) 不断地或大量地涌进/出

together, he couldn't hold back his emotions, _____ . (读后续写之心理与表情描写)

回想起他们一起度过的艰难时光，他无法抑制自己的情绪，泪水顺着脸颊簌簌而下。

⑤[2022·浙江1月考读后续写] I _____ than ever before, and finally presented our findings to the class, which surprisingly earned us an excellent grade!

我在那个课题上投入了比以往任何时候都多的时间和精力，最后向全班展示了我们的研究成果，令人惊喜的是，我们因此赢得了一个优异的成绩！

2. break out （战争、疾病、打斗等不愉快的事情）爆发；（某种情绪）突然开始

二、多维度设置练习，精选语篇，针对有效

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

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.

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

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

▶ 三、重视高考写作，熟练高考新题型

Ⅰ 应用文写作 [2026·山东济宁高二期末]

假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 Mateo 想来中国留学，发邮件向你询问建议。请你回复邮件，内容包括：

1. 你的看法；
2. 具体建议。

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。

Dear Mateo,

Yours,
Li Hua

Ⅱ 读后续写 [2025·广东汕尾高二月考]

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Emily is a sixth-grade student in a small American town. She is a curious and adventurous girl who always dreams of exploring new places. Last summer, her dream

herself in a corner of the cafeteria, feeling lost and lonely. Just then, a friendly Chinese girl came up to her with a warm smile and said, “Hello, my name is Li Shanshan. I noticed you’re new here. Would you like to be our friend?”

Emily was so relieved and thankful for the friendly offer. “Thank you,” she replied with a big smile. “I’m Emily, and I’m really happy to meet you.”

Shanshan introduced Emily to her group of friends, and they all welcomed her with open arms. They helped Emily with her Chinese language, taught her Chinese customs, and shared their favourite Chinese foods. Slowly but surely, Emily started to feel more comfortable and understand the Chinese culture better.

One day, as the English teacher was planning her class schedule, she came up with an idea. She decided to assign each student in the class a presentation about their hometowns the next week. She believed this could be a great way for the students to learn about different cultures and improve their public

▶ 四、试卷难度设置科学合理，稳步提升综合能力

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2026·浙江金华十校联考高二期末]

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

As cities expand, modern buildings’ cold steel and concrete make urban spaces disconnected from nature. A growing global trend—integrating plants into designs—aims to connect humans with nature, soften city styles, and protect the environment. 36. _____ Unlike small potted plants, trees have a strong presence—their tall trunks and lush leaves can fully transform a space, while offering long-lasting benefits.

Examples of tree-centred design are everywhere, starting with public buildings. Take the Ford Foundation Building in New York; its 12-story atrium (中庭,天井) isn’t an empty hall, but a mini “forest” filled with trees. 37. _____ Apart from public buildings, this trend also extends to apartments and mixed-use buildings—these structures are even called “greenscrapers”, a twist on “skyscrapers” that highlights their green focus. 38. _____ More homeowners now ask architects to include trees in their house plans: some bring small trees indoors; others position outdoor trees carefully to become key parts of the home’s look. These choices don’t just look nice; they bring a sense of peace to daily life.

While this movement is growing, there’s still room for creativity. 39. _____ The key idea is simple: architecture doesn’t have to be separate from nature. Every tree in a building

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·吉林长春外国语学校高二期末]

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

I play tennis a lot. For years, it has been my form of stress 41. But I recently hit a roadblock. No matter how much I played or how much I worked with my 42, my skill wasn’t improving. Being someone who 43 that if you work hard, good results will 44, it was quite an 45 experience. So instead of being a stress reliever, tennis was becoming a stress inducer (诱导剂).

Seeing my frustration, my coach 46 a book, *Champion Minded* by Allistair McCaw. Although much of the book wasn’t 47 to my specific situation (it is written for young elite athletes, and I’m 60 and play club-level tennis), its focus on staying 48 and the present moment not only improved my tennis 49 but also reminded me of the 50 of practising these same approaches to life in general. Although living in the present moment and letting go of the baggage of the 51 is much easier said than done, with practice and regular self-correction, it starts to become a 52 and gets easier over time.

Enjoy the journey. Life doesn’t always 53 like we want it to be, but living in the past isn’t productive. Training to think like a(n) 54 isn’t only relevant to sports. It’s a(n) 55 that can

CONTENTS



Unit 1	SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS	001
Period One	Reading and Thinking	001
Period Two	Learning About Language (Structures)	008
Period Three	Using Language & Assessing Your Progress	009
Period Four	Writing	014
Unit 2	BRIDGING CULTURES	015
Period One	Reading and Thinking	015
Period Two	Learning About Language (Structures)	021
Period Three	Using Language & Assessing Your Progress	026
Period Four	Writing	031
Unit 3	FOOD AND CULTURE	032
Period One	Reading and Thinking	032
Period Two	Learning About Language (Structures)	036
Period Three	Using Language & Assessing Your Progress	039
Period Four	Writing	043

Unit 4 JOURNEY ACROSS A VAST LAND	044
Period One Reading and Thinking	044
Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)	049
Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress	051
Period Four Writing	055
 Unit 5 FIRST AID	 057
Period One Reading and Thinking	057
Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)	060
Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress	068
Period Four Writing	073
 ■ 参考答案	 075

■ **练习册** [另附分册]

■ **测评卷** [另附分册]

Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

Period One Reading and Thinking

课前自主探究 预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Text Structure Analysing

JOHN SNOW DEFEATS “KING CHOLERA”	
About cholera and John Snow	Cholera, which is a 1. _____ illness, used to be one of the most feared diseases in the world. When an outbreak of cholera hit Europe, causing millions of deaths, John Snow became 2. _____. In time, he rose to become famous, always desiring to destroy cholera once and for all
Two 3. _____ theories explaining how cholera spread	One theory was that bad air caused it. The other was that cholera was caused by an 4. _____ from germs in food or water, to which John Snow 5. _____
Finding 6. _____	The water from the Broad Street pump 7. _____ by waste. Some companies sold water from the River Thames that was polluted by 8. _____
The results	Snow’s tireless efforts led to a 9. _____ decrease of the threat of cholera around the world, and made people know how to prevent cholera. In his use of maps and statistics, Snow 10. _____ the way of studying diseases

Task 2: Micro-writing

In the early 19th century, an outbreak of cholera hit Europe. No one knew how to prevent or treat it. John Snow, a British doctor, felt 1. _____ (frustrate). But he never lost his desire to destroy cholera once and 2. _____ all. In general, doctors in those days had two contradictory theories to explain how cholera spread, and Snow subscribed to the second theory that cholera 3. _____ (cause) by an infection from germs in food or water. It was correct, but 4. _____ (prove) was still needed. He was determined to find out why.

Snow began by 5. _____ (mark) on a

map the exact places 6. _____ all those who died had lived. Snow doubted if the water pump was 7. _____ (blame). At last, John Snow was able to announce that the pump water carried cholera germs. Accordingly, he had the handle of the pump 8. _____ (remove).

Through this intervention, the disease was stopped in its tracks. 9. _____ (fortunate), we now know how to prevent cholera, thanks to the work of John Snow. Moreover, Snow transformed the way scientists study diseases. For this reason, Snow is considered 10. _____ father of modern epidemiology.

语言知识梳理 直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

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

约翰·斯诺医生感到很沮丧。

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

◆佳句背诵

She looked out of the window, feeling **frustrated** by the rain that had ruined her outdoor plans. 她望着窗外,因这场雨毁了她的户外计划而感到沮丧。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①[2021·天津卷] After letting go of his anger and _____ (frustrate), he found himself on a road to sympathy instead.
- ②[2021·天津卷] After several _____ (frustrate) hours of unsuccessful attempts to fix it, my husband suggested watching the Michael Jordan documentary (纪录片) series *The Last Dance*.
- ③ _____ (frustrate) with the constant noise from the nearby construction site, the residents complained to the local council.

◆完成句子

- ④ I'm sorry to hear about your worries and I understand _____. (应用文写作之建议信)
- 很遗憾得知你的担忧,我理解你有多沮丧。

- ⑤ _____, she sat in the corner, tears streaming down her face. (读后续写之心理与表情描写)
- 既沮丧又绝望,她坐在角落里,泪水从脸上滑落。

2. infection n. 感染; 传染

(教材 P2) The other was that cholera was caused by an **infection** from germs in food or water. 另一种看法是霍乱是由食物或水中的细菌感染引起的。

(1) infect vt.	使感染; 传染
infect sb with...	使某人感染……; 使某人充满……(的感情)
get/be/become infected with	感染上……, 传染上……
(2) infected adj.	被感染的; 受细菌污染的; 感染病菌的
infectious adj.	传染性的; 有感染力的

◆佳句背诵

A good teacher should be able to **infect** his students **with** his own keenness on his subject.

一个好教师应该能以自己对本学科的热情来感染学生。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① The importance of washing one's hands before a meal is that it prevents _____ (infect).
- ② The old man's sad story infected the listeners _____ sorrow, and many people couldn't help but shed tears.
- ③ The doctor is treating an _____ (infect) patient with great care to prevent the spread of the disease.
- ④ [外研选必二] My mission was to relieve Emma, a Canadian specialist in _____ (infect) diseases at the end of her posting.

◆完成句子

- ⑤ With the joint efforts of scientists and medical staff, the number of people _____ has significantly decreased. 在科学家和医护人员的共同努力下,感染病毒的人数大幅下降。
- ⑥ Her bright smile _____, making the gloomy room suddenly filled with laughter. (读后续写之场景描写)
- 她灿烂的笑容让她周围的每个人都充满了喜悦,使昏暗的房间突然充满了笑声。

3. subscribe vi. 认购(股份); 定期订购; 定期交纳(会费)

(教材 P2) Snow **subscribed** to the second theory. 斯诺赞同第二种看法。

(1) subscribe to	同意, 赞成; 订阅, 订购; 定期捐款
(2) subscription n.	(报刊等的) 订阅费; 订阅, 订购; 捐款
subscriber n.	订阅人, 订购者; 定期捐款者, 定期捐助者

◆佳句背诵

Becoming a **subscriber** to the library gives you access to thousands of e-books and audiobooks. 成为图书馆的订阅者, 你可以访问数千本电子书和有声书。

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

①The company advises us to **subscribe** 50 *yuan* to the relief fund. _____

②She decided to **subscribe to** the new streaming service for access to her favourite TV shows.

③He **subscribed to** the idea that hard work leads to success. _____

◆单句填空

④The rich man is said to have subscribed a large amount of money _____ the collection for the hospital.

⑤By paying a monthly _____ (subscribe) fee of \$10.99, viewers could watch their favourite shows on demand.

⑥My main reason for _____ (subscribe) to *New Scientist* is to stay informed about advances in science.

◆完成句子

⑦My recommendation is that _____, which not only provides you with the latest news both at home and abroad, but helps expand your English vocabulary. (应用文写作之建议信)

我的建议是你订阅《中国日报》，它不仅为你提供国内外的最新消息，而且有助于扩大你的英语词汇量。

⑧In conclusion, after careful consideration, I _____ environmental protection should be given top priority in our development plans. (议论文写作之结论句)

总之，经过仔细考虑，我赞同在我们的发展计划中应将环境保护置于首位这一观点。

4. suspect *v.* 怀疑；疑有；不信任 *n.* 犯罪嫌疑人；可疑对象

(教材 P2) Snow **suspected** that the water pump was to blame. 斯诺怀疑水泵就是罪魁祸首。

(1)suspect sb of (doing) sth

怀疑某人(做)某事

suspect sb to be...

怀疑某人是……

(2)suspicious *adj.*

感觉可疑的，怀疑的；可疑的

(3)suspected *adj.*

有嫌疑的，疑似……的

(4)suspicion *n.*

怀疑；嫌疑

◆佳句背诵

The villagers **suspect** the stranger asking about the old house **to be** a treasure hunter. 村民们怀疑那个打听老房子的陌生人是个寻宝者。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①The police suspect him _____ theft as some valuable items went missing after he visited the house.

②Although the _____ (suspect) thief was caught on camera, no one recognized him in the crowded hallway.

③The building, in which the police found several _____ (suspect) packages, was blocked off immediately to ensure public safety.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④She gave me a long look, _____ about my claim that a gust of wind had blown everything out of place. (读后续写之心理描写)

她久久地注视着我，眼中满是怀疑，她对我的一阵狂风把所有东西都吹得乱七八糟的说法表示怀疑。

⑤看到我脸上那副紧张的表情，妈妈怀疑我有所隐瞒。我原本打算在她生日前用一份礼物给她一个惊喜，可现在我担心她会察觉到。 (读后续写之心理描写)

→Seeing the nervous look on my face, _____. I had planned to surprise her with a gift before her birthday, but now I worried she'd figure it out. (suspect that)

→Seeing the nervous look on my face, _____. I had planned to surprise her with a gift before her birthday, but now I worried she'd figure it out. (suspect sb of doing)

5. **blame** *v.* 把……归咎于,责怪,指责 *n.* (坏事或错事的)责任,责备,指责

(教材 P2) Snow suspected that the water pump was to **blame**. 斯诺怀疑水泵就是罪魁祸首。

(1)blame sb for (doing) sth
因(做了)某事而责备某人
blame sth on sb/sth
把某事归咎于某人/某物
be to blame (for...)
(因……)应受责备,
(为……)应承担
(2) bear/take/accept/shoulder the blame (for sth)
(对某事)承担责任

◆佳句背诵
Don't always **blame** your own failure **on** others. Sometimes you yourself **are to blame**. 不要总把自己的失败归咎于他人,有时候该怪你自己。

【活学活用】

- ◆单句填空
- ①The police blamed the traffic accident _____ Jack's careless driving.
- ②_____ (blame) for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits.
- ③Some people blame the smartphone _____ the incident, yet in fact people's weakening self-control and self-discipline are _____ (blame).

◆完成句子

④Instead of _____, we should focus on finding solutions to the problem. (应用文写作之建议信)

我们不应因学生学习成绩不佳而责备他们,而应专注于寻找解决问题的办法。

⑤The truth was that the polluted water rather than food and vegetables _____ the outbreak of the disease.

事实上,是受污染的水而不是食物和蔬菜应为这种疾病的爆发负责任。

6. **link** *n.* 联系;纽带 *vt.* 把……连接起来;关联

(教材 P3) Moreover, Snow was later able to show a **link** between other cases of cholera and the different water companies in London.

此外,斯诺之后还证明了另外几起霍乱病例与伦敦不同的供水公司之间的联系。

(1)There is a link between...and...
……和……之间有联系。
(2)link... to/with... 把……和……连接/联系起来
be linked to/with... 与……有联系/有关

[温馨提示] 表示“联系”的短语:
be related to, be associated with, be connected with, be involved in (与……有关联)。

◆佳句背诵
[2025·全国二卷] Volunteering during teenage years has **been linked to** some major positive effects such as improved grades and increased self-confidence.

青少年时期的志愿服务与一些主要的积极影响有关,如成绩提高和自信心增强。

【活学活用】

- ◆单句填空
- ①By the 13th century the Grand Canal consisted of more than 2,000 km of artificial waterways, _____ (link) five of China's main river basins.
- ②The fitness trainer designed a personalized workout plan for me with each exercise _____ (link) to my specific fitness goals.
- ③[2024·新课标 I 卷] People often link their memory of what they've read _____ how far into the book it was or where it was on the page.

◆完成句子

④The above chart shows that the poor performance of many students at school _____ their frequent use of smartphones. (应用文写作之图表分析)

上述图表显示,许多学生在学校表现不佳与他们频繁使用智能手机密切相关。

⑤As is clearly shown in the bar chart, _____ the amount of time spent on online learning platforms and the improvement in academic performance. (应用文写作之图表分析)

正如条形图中清晰所示的那样,花在在线学习平台上的时间与学习成绩的提升之间存在明显的联系。

7. decrease n. 减少,降低;减少量 v. (使大小、数量等)减少,减小,降低

(教材 P3)Through Snow's tireless efforts, water companies began to sell clean water, and the threat of cholera around the world saw a substantial **decrease**.

通过斯诺的不懈努力,供水公司开始出售洁净水,世界各地霍乱的威胁大幅降低。

(1)a sharp/marked decrease in...	在……方面急剧/明显减少
on the decrease	在减少
(2)decrease to...	下降到……;减少到……
decrease by...	下降了……;减少了……
(3)increase v. & n.	增加
on the increase	在增加

[温馨提示] 在动词 decrease/drop/fall/reduce“下降,减少”和 increase/rise“增加,上升”之后,接介词 by/to 表示增减度。

◆佳句背诵

[外研选必二] But although the virus caused the rabbit population to **decrease** from 130,000 to around 10,000, it also meant less food for the cats.

然而,虽然病毒使得兔子的数量从 130 000 降到约 10 000 只,但这也意味着猫的食物变少了。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①Her heart rate decreased _____ 20 beats per minute after she started meditating(冥想).

②The water level in the river decreased _____ its lowest point in ten years.

◆完成句子/句式改写

③Due to the popularity of e-books and online reading resources, the number of books borrowed from the school library _____ this semester.

由于电子书和在线阅读资源的普及,本学期学校图书馆的图书借阅量下降了 15%。

④The intake of fresh fruits and vegetables in the diet of many young people _____, replaced by junk food and sugary drinks. (应用文写作之现象描述)

→ _____ the intake of fresh fruits and vegetables in the diet of many young people, with junk food and sugary drinks replacing them. (用 there be 句型改写)

许多年轻人饮食中新鲜水果和蔬菜的摄入量在减少,取而代之的是垃圾食品和含糖饮料。

8. thanks to 幸亏;由于

(教材 P3) Fortunately, we now know how to prevent cholera, **thanks to** the work of John Snow.

幸运的是,由于约翰·斯诺的努力,我们现在知道如何预防霍乱了。

due to	由于,因为
owing to	由于,因为
because of	由于,因为
on account of	由于
as a result of	作为……的结果,因为
as a consequence of/in consequence of	由于,因为

◆佳句背诵

[2025·全国二卷] The sun-dried clothes smell especially pleasant where I live, **thanks to** the absence of smog and plenty of blue sky afternoons with lots of fresh air.

在我住的地方,由于没有雾霾,天空湛蓝,下午常有清新的空气,阳光晒干的衣服闻起来格外宜人。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[译林选必一] Thanks _____ all this fine detail, the *Qingming Scroll* provides a comprehensive look at life during the Northern Song Dynasty.

②[北师大必修一] I've been moving from one city to the next because _____ my dad's job.

③ _____ (owe) to the rapid development of technology, online shopping has become an essential part of our daily lives.

◆完成句子

④[2024·新课标 I 卷读后续写] I told him that _____, everything had gone smoothly.

我告诉他,多亏了他的慷慨与及时帮助,一切都进展得很顺利。

9. transform *vt.* 使改观;使改变形态 *vi.* 改变;转变

(教材 P3) Moreover, in his use of maps and statistics, Snow **transformed** the way scientists study diseases. 此外,通过使用地图和数据,斯诺改变了科学家研究疾病的方式。

(1) transform...into... 把……转变成……

(2) transformation *n.* 转变;转换;改革;变形

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2023·全国乙卷] The Chinese coach transformed Douglas _____ one of the best gymnasts in the world, helping her skyrocket from an average member of the national team to the top of the sport.

②The digital _____ (transform) of education has made learning more accessible than ever before.

③[2023·浙江1月考] Over the past few years, many solar farm developers _____ (transform) the space under their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil improvement and carbon reduction.

◆完成句子

④It was your generous help and kindness _____
_____. (应用文写作之感谢信)

正是你的慷慨帮助和善意使我的第一次加拿大之行成为一段难忘的回忆。

⑤[2024·北京卷书面表达] With the historic leap in economic power, the past two decades have seen _____ a global economic powerhouse.

随着经济实力实现历史性飞跃,在过去二十年里,中国崛起并转型成为全球经济强国。

句型透视

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

一种看法是糟糕的空气引起了这种疾病。

(教材 P3) **The truth was that the water from the Broad Street pump had been infected by waste.**

真相是来自宽街水泵的水已经被废物污染了。

句型公式

that 引导的表语从句

◆句式点拨

以上两句都是复合句,都属于“主语+系动词+表语从句”的结构,即“名词+be (is/was/are/were)+表语从句”。其中的表语从句解释说明主语的含义或内容;常用来作主语的名词有 advice, answer, conclusion, decision, expectation, explanation, evidence, fact, hope, idea, information, news, possibility, problem, promise, report, solution, suggestion, truth, wish, reality 等。

◆相关拓展

(1)表语从句放在系动词之后,充当复合句中的表语。可接表语从句的连系动词有 be, look, seem, sound, appear 等。

(2)引导表语从句的有:从属连词 that, whether; 连接代词 what, who, whom, whose, which; 连接副词 when, where, how, why; 其他连接词 as if, as though, because。

(3)that 和 what 都可引导表语从句,其中 that 是从属连词,只起连接作用,不在从句中充当任何成分;what 是连接代词,在从句中充当主语、宾语或表语。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①The reason for his absence seems _____ he was caught in traffic.
- ②All the people have incredible ideas to share, but what matters is _____ we're able to carry them out.
- ③[2025·全国一卷] ... the reality is _____ the majority of the western cities were completely redesigned around the needs of the motor car.
- ④There are three roads ahead. What I want to know is _____ one we should take.

◆完成句子

- ⑤_____ they fully enjoyed their performance without getting into a panic, winning storms of cheers and applause. (读后续写之场景描写)
- 让我高兴的是,他们完全享受了自己的表演,没有惊慌失措,赢得了雷鸣般的欢呼声和掌声。

2. (教材 P2) He discovered that in two particular streets the cholera outbreak was so severe that more than 500 people died in ten days. 他发现,霍乱的爆发在两条特定的街道上尤为严重,以至于十天内就有 500 多人死亡。

句型公式

so... that... 引导结果状语从句

◆句式点拨

句中 so... that... 意为“如此……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句。

◆相关拓展

(1)so 修饰形容词和副词,表示程度。

so { $adj./adv.$
 $adj. + a(n) + \text{可数名词单数}$
 $many/few + \text{可数名词复数}$
 $much/little + \text{不可数名词}$ + that...

(2)such 修饰名词。

such { $a(n) + adj. + \text{可数名词单数}$
 $adj. + \text{不可数名词}$
 $adj. + \text{可数名词复数}$ + that...

【温馨提示】

(1)名词前面有 little 表示“少”时用 so 修饰,但表示“小”时用 such 修饰。如:

There is **so little time left that** we must hurry.

时间不多了,我们必须快一点。

They are **such little children that** they can't understand it.

他们还只是小孩子,理解不了这件事。

(2)在 so... that... 和 such... that... 结构中,当 so/such 置于句首时,其所在的句子要用部分倒装。如:

I was **so nervous that** I could hardly tell which direction was left.

→**So nervous was I that** I could hardly tell which direction was left.

我太紧张了,几乎分不清哪个方向是左。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①You can't imagine _____ little birds can eat _____ many insects in _____ a short time.
- ②When the football fans saw Beckham, they got _____ excited that they cried out.
- ③There was _____ a heavy fog that one couldn't see further than five metres.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④[2023·新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] I _____ I immediately shared it with my teacher.

听到这个消息我非常高兴,立即和老师分享了它。

⑤[2022·浙江 6 月考应用文写作] 自习室是一个非常吸引人的地方,许多学生会聚集在那里进一步提高他们的学习成绩。

→The self-study room is _____ many students will gather there to further improve their academic performance. (such)

→The self-study room is _____ many students will gather there to further improve their academic performance. (so)

Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)

语法归纳

【语境感悟】

阅读以下有关“科学”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

The biggest attraction of scientific exploration is ① **that it holds countless secrets waiting to be discovered**. This very quality is also ② **what drives scientists to constantly push the boundaries of human knowledge**. Moreover, scientific exploration is ③ **where new technologies and innovations are born**. Among the many mysteries that scientists seek to solve, one common question is ④ **whether life exists on other planets**. In the field of biology, a key question is ⑤ **why some species evolve faster than others**. Meanwhile, a central goal of medical science is ⑥ **how better treatments for diseases can be developed**. In complex experiments, however, what often remains unclear is ⑦ **which approach will work best**.

【自主发现】

以上语段中,①、②、③、④、⑤、⑥、⑦句均为_____从句;其中 that, whether 为_____,在从句中不作成分;what, which 为_____ ;where, why, how 为_____。

Predicative clauses
(表语从句)

在复合句中,位于系动词之后作表语的从句叫作表语从句。表语从句常用以下引导词:

类别	例词	说明
从属连词	that, whether	两者在从句中都不作成分,that 无实义,whether 意为“是否”,通常不能用 if 替换
连接代词	who, whose, what, which 等	在从句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语
连接副词	when, why, where, how	在从句中作时间、原因、地点、方式状语
其他连接词	because	主句主语不用 reason
	as if/as though	表语从句表示的情况发生的可能性较小时常用虚拟语气

如:The most important thing is **that we should find enough water for the sheep**.

最重要的事是我们应为羊找到足够的水。

The doubt is **who has taken away the valuable painting**.

疑问是谁拿走了那幅珍贵的画。

The black clouds are gathering. It looks **as if it is going to rain**.

乌云正在聚集。天看起来好像要下雨了。

注意:

1. that, why, because 引导表语从句的区别:

(1)表示原因的名词(reason, cause)作句子主语时,其后的表语从句常用 that 引导,不可用 because。如:

The reason why he was late was **that** he missed the first bus this morning.

他迟到的原因是他今天早晨错过了首班公共汽车。

(2)because 引导的表语从句常用于“That’s because...”结构中,说明产生上述结果的原因,表示前果后因;why 引导的表语从句说明由上述原因导致的某种结果,表示前因后果。如:

I was late for school this morning. **That’s because** I stayed up too late last night. (果→因)
今天早晨我上学迟到了,那是因为我昨晚熬夜太晚了。

I stayed up too late last night. **That’s why** I was late for school this morning. (因→果)
我昨晚熬夜太晚,那就是我今天早晨上学迟到的原因。

2. 表语从句中的虚拟语气

当主语是表示“建议、命令、要求、计划”(suggestion, advice, proposal, order, command, request, requirement, demand, plan)等的名词时,表语从句应该用虚拟语气,即从句谓语用“should + 动词原形”形式,should 可以省略。如:

My suggestion is that we (should) set off early tomorrow.

我的建议是我们明天早点儿动身。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. I didn't see the film last night. That was _____ I had to help my brother with his homework.
2. He thinks that not everyone is born equal and this is _____. I disagree.
3. The question is _____ technology is our servant or our master.
4. He didn't get what he had expected. That's _____ he left this company.
5. What I want to know is _____ the meeting will begin.
6. What the doctor really doubts is _____ my mother will recover from the serious disease soon.
7. When I was a little boy, the dinner on the eve of the Spring Festival was _____. I looked forward to most.
8. My neighbour Sana is always sheltering her child too much, and that's _____ we differ.
9. The reason why the girl cried was _____ her friends misunderstood her.
10. The focus of the meeting was _____ we could develop transportation without polluting the environment.

② 语法与写作

1. What concerns me is _____.
让我担心的是你是否已经适应了大学生活。
2. The bottle of milk smells _____, so you'd better throw it away.
这瓶牛奶闻起来好像已经变质了,因此你最好把它扔掉。
3. From him, I realize the secret to success is _____.
从他身上,我意识到成功的秘诀不在于你出生在哪里,而在于你在生活中做什么。
4. My suggestion is _____ to discuss this issue and find a better solution. (应用文写作之建议信)
我的建议是我们召开一个会议来讨论这个问题并找到一个更好的解决方案。
5. The reason why I recommend Mr Li for this position is _____ and excellent communication skills in this field. (应用文写作之推荐信)
我推荐李先生担任这个职位的原因是他在这个领域有丰富的经验和出色的沟通技巧。

Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Text Structure Analysing

Qian Xuesen	
Para. 1	1. _____ to Qian Xuesen
Paras. 2-5	His personal history and 2. _____
Para. 6	His 3. _____
Para. 7	His 4. _____
Stephen Hawking	
Para. 1	5. _____ to Stephen Hawking
Para. 2	His claim to 6. _____
Para. 3	7. _____ that made him great

Task 2: Micro-writing

Described as a man with “great scientific thought and scientific spirit”, Qian Xuesen had a 1. _____ (great) impact on China's aerospace science than anyone else. Qian returned to China from America in 1955. He was put 2. _____ charge of not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile programme. Under his leadership, China 3. _____ (successful) launched its first man-made satellite. Much of the technology behind the Shenzhou spacecraft can also be traced back to Qian's research. That is 4. _____ he was called “the father of China's aerospace”.

Stephen Hawking was one of the most famous and 5. _____ (gift) scientists in physics. Due to his illness, he had to be in the wheelchair and his world became one of abstract thought. In 1964, Hawking pointed out that Fred Hoyle 6. _____ (make) a mistake in his maths. Once the maths 7. _____ (correct), it showed that the big bang theory, 8. _____ holds that the universe began at a single point in

time and space, was true. Hawking's work was proven by astronomers with telescopes. A star was born. What made Stephen Hawking a genius? Besides 9. _____ (be) brilliant, he was brave, outspoken and determined. Above all, Hawking was willing to admit his 10. _____ (fault). This odd combination of characteristics had made him one of the greatest thinkers of the 20th and 21st centuries.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **pour** *vt.* 倒出; 倾泻; 斟(饮料) *vi.* (雨)倾盆而下

(教材 P7) A non-Newtonian fluid is strange because you can **pour** it like a liquid, but if you put any pressure on it, it suddenly becomes hard as concrete. “非牛顿流体”是很奇怪的, 因为你可以像倾倒一种液体一样把它倒出来, 可是如果你给它施加任何压力, 它突然就变得和混凝土一样坚硬。

pour in	大量地涌入; 蜂拥而至
pour into/out of (= flood into/out of)	
	不断地或大量地涌进/出
pour down	流下; (雨)倾盆而下

[温馨提示] pour sth into/to sth 也可指“大量投入(金钱、时间、精力)于(某事物)”。

◆佳句背诵

Application letters from all over the country are **pouring in** by the thousands every week. 每星期有数千封申请信从全国各地纷至沓来。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①A big fire broke out in her house yesterday and thick black smoke was seen _____ (pour) out of the roof from the distance.
- ②[2021·全国乙卷] People _____ (pour) into stadiums since the days of ancient Greece.
- ③No sooner had I got the chance to explain than she rushed into the _____ (pour) rain.

◆完成句子

- ④Recalling the tough times they had spent

together, he couldn't hold back his emotions, _____. (读后续写之心理与表情描写)

回想起他们一起度过的艰难时光, 他无法抑制自己的情绪, 泪水顺着脸颊簌簌而下。

⑤[2022·浙江1月考读后续写] I _____ than ever before, and finally presented our findings to the class, which surprisingly earned us an excellent grade!

我在那个课题上投入了比以往任何时候都多的时间和精力, 最后向全班展示了我们的研究成果, 令人惊喜的是, 我们因此赢得了一个优异的成绩!

2. **break out** (战争、疾病、打斗等不愉快的事情)爆发; (某种情绪)突然开始

(教材 P7) However, after the Songhu Battle **broke out** in 1932, Qian made the decision to switch his major to aviation because he realised that China needed its own powerful air force to protect and defend the country. 然而, 1932 年淞沪抗战爆发后, 钱学森决定改学航空专业, 因为他意识到中国需要它自己的强大的空军来保卫国家。

break in	强行进入; 打断
break into	强行闯入; 突然开始(笑、唱等)
break up	粉碎; 解散; 破裂, 结束(关系); 放假
break down	(机器)出故障; (身体)垮掉; 情不自禁地哭起来; (谈判等)失败; (化学)分解
break through	冲破; 取得突破; 取得新的重大发现
break away (from sb/sth)	挣脱, 逃脱; 摆脱(束缚或控制)

[温馨提示] break out, happen, take place 都是不及物动词或短语,不用于被动结构。

【活学活用】

◆用 break 短语的适当形式填空

- ① Her mother totally _____ at the passing away of her grandmother.
- ② So far, the research team _____ in the development of a new drug.
- ③ A political crisis _____ in the country after the election results were announced.
- ④ Two friends had an argument that _____ their friendship forever.
- ⑤ The moment the children caught sight of the birthday cake, they _____ cheers.

◆完成句子

- ⑥ _____, leaving the Henderson Tower seriously damaged. 周日晚上发生了一场可怕的火灾,致使亨德森大厦严重受损。

3. defend vt. 保卫;防守;辩解

(教材 P7) However, after the Songhu Battle broke out in 1932, Qian made the decision to switch his major to aviation because he realised that China needed its own powerful air force to protect and **defend** the country. 然而,1932 年淞沪抗战爆发后,钱学森决定改学航空专业,因为他意识到中国需要它自己的强大的空军来保卫国家。

(1)defend ... from/against ... (= protect ... against/from... = preserve...from...)

保卫……免受……

defend oneself 自卫;申辩;自行辩护

(2)defence n. 防御;保卫;答辩

in defence of (= in one's defence)

保护……;为……辩护

◆佳句背诵

All the people, men and women, young and old, were fighting against the flood **in defence of** their own homes. 所有的人,无论男女老少,为了保卫自己的家园,都在与洪水做斗争。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① Once infected with HIV, the body is unable to defend itself _____ diseases.

- ② The strong walls of the castle served as a good _____ (defend) against the attackers.
- ③ Farmers planted trees along the riverbank to defend the soil from _____ (wash) away by floods.

◆完成句子/一句多译

- ④ When his colleagues unjustly blamed him for the project's delay, Mark had to _____. 当同事们不公正地因项目延误责备他时,马克不得不为自己辩护。
- ⑤ 看到这条凶猛的蛇,他像箭一样冲过去保护他的儿子。(读后续写之肢体动作描写)

→ Seeing the fierce snake, _____ . (defend)

→ Seeing the fierce snake, _____ . (defence)

4. in charge of 主管;掌管

(教材 P8) He received a hero's welcome from his homeland and was put **in charge of** not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile programme.

他受到祖国英雄般的欢迎,受命发展中国的火箭科学以及航天和导弹项目。

(1)in the charge of... 由……负责/掌管(强调状态)

take charge (of) 主管;负责(强调动作)

free of charge 免费

(2)charge v. 收(费);指责;控告;

给……充电;猛冲

n. 费用;主管,负责;指控;责任

charge sb for sth 因某物向某人收费

charge sb some money for sth 为某物向某人要价……

charge sb with (doing) sth 指控/起诉/指责某人(做)某事

charge sth (up) 给……充电→charger n. 充电器

charge at... 朝……猛冲

[温馨提示]

in charge of	in the charge of
掌管,负责	由……负责,在……的掌管之下
一般用人作主语	一般用物作主语

【活学活用】

◆用 charge 短语的适当形式填空

- ①The school will put an experienced teacher _____ that class to bring the children under control.
- ②That class will be _____ an experienced teacher the school assigns to bring the children under control.
- ③When the coach fell ill, the assistant had to _____ the team's training session.
- ④You can download from the Internet as much information as you need _____.

◆完成句子

- ⑤The shop owner _____ the noodles; I felt a wave of warmth and gratitude welling within me. (读后续写之情感描写)
- 店主没有收我面条的钱,我感到一股温暖和感激之情涌上心头。
- ⑥The Student Union members, _____ planning this year's Culture Festival, have invited several local artists to attend the event. (话题写作之校园生活)
- 负责策划今年文化节的学生会成员们,已经邀请了几位本地艺术家参加这个活动。

5. come down with 患(病),染上(小病)

(教材 P8) Since he **came down with** a disease which caused him to lose the use of most of his muscles, his world became one of abstract thought.

他因患病致使其大部分肌肉萎缩无力,他的世界变成了一个抽象思维的世界。

come down	崩塌;落下;着陆;下降
come about	发生(无被动形式)
come across	偶然遇见
come up	走近;被提及;被讨论
come up with	想出,提出
come out	出现;出版;结果是

【活学活用】

◆用 come 短语的适当形式填空

- ①So far, several members _____ suggestions for the upcoming charity event.
- ②While cleaning the room yesterday, I _____ an old photograph of my mother.
- ③During the cold rainy weather last week, Mr Bill suddenly _____ a fever.
- ④Can you explain how it _____ that you were an hour late?

◆完成句子

- ⑤I am writing to request sick leave because I _____ last night, and the doctor advised me to rest for a few days.

(应用文写作之请假条)

我写信是想请病假,因为我昨晚得了重感冒,医生建议我休息几天。

6. above all 最重要的是;尤其是

(教材 P9) **Above all**, Hawking was willing to admit his faults.

最重要的是,霍金愿意承认自己的错误。

after all	毕竟,终归
(not) at all	完全(不);一点也(不)
first of all	首先
in all	总计,总共
all in all	总的来说
once and for all	彻底地

【活学活用】

◆用 all 短语填空

- ①Children need many things, but _____ they need love.
- ②The tickets we had bought numbered twelve _____.
- ③We need to deal with this problem _____ before it gets worse.
- ④It's not surprising that you're tired. _____, you stayed up until three last night!

◆完成句子

- ⑤As is known to all, travelling in China has become safer, more enjoyable and _____, more economical.
- 众所周知,在中国旅行已经变得更安全、更愉快,最重要的是更经济实惠。

句型透视

1. (教材 P7) Perhaps no other scientist has had a greater impact on China's aerospace science than Qian Xuesen.

也许再没有哪一位科学家比钱学森对中国航天科学的影响更大了。

句型公式

否定词 + 比较级

◆句式点拨

句中的否定词 no 与比较级 greater 连用,构成“否定词 + 比较级”结构,表示最高级的含义,意为“没有……能够比……更……的了”。常用的否定词有 nothing, no, not, never, hardly, nobody 等。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① To me, nothing can be _____ (significant) than to carry others through hard times.

② We decided to take his suggestion because nobody could offer a _____ (good) solution.

③ Nowhere in the world can you find a _____ (mysterious) ruin than Machu Picchu, whose history and architecture are truly fascinating.

◆完成句子

④ I _____ than the one I received at your store yesterday, where the staff were extremely rude. (应用文写作之投诉信)

我从未体验过比昨天在贵店所受服务更令人失望的了,店里的员工极其无礼。

⑤ There couldn't be _____ than volunteering to help those in need, which not only changes their lives but also enriches yours.

(应用文写作之招募启事)

没有比志愿帮助那些有需要的人更有意义的经历了,这不仅能改变他们的生活,也能丰富你自己的生活。

2. (教材 P8) He received a hero's welcome from his homeland and was put in charge of not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile programme.

他受到祖国英雄般的欢迎,受命发展中国的火箭科学以及航天和导弹项目。

句型公式

not only... but also...

◆句式点拨

句中“not only... but also...”意为“不但……而且……”,用于连接两个表示并列关系的成分,如主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语或从句等,着重强调后者。但需要注意的是:

(1) not only... but also... 连接主语时,其后的谓语动词单复数遵循“就近原则”;

(2) not only... but also... 连接两个分句且当 not only 位于句首时,含有 not only 的句子要使用部分倒装结构。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Not only the temple, which was built in AD 200, but the ancient buildings around it _____ (be) worth visiting as well.

② [2022·全国甲卷书面表达] Not only _____ the ocean offer us sufficient food, but it also maintains the balance of nature.

③ As we all know, not only can reading classics enhance our studies, _____ it also fills our spare time with meaning and enjoyment.

◆完成句子/句式改写

④ [2022·天津卷书面表达] The club activities have benefited me a lot. I have _____ improved my spoken English, _____ made a large circle of friends.

→ The club activities have benefited me a lot. _____

_____ made a large circle of friends. (用倒装句改写)

俱乐部活动让我受益匪浅。我不仅提高了英语口语水平,还结识了一大群朋友。

⑤ [2024·浙江1月考读后续写] _____, _____ she got to be involved in varieties of activities.

伊娃(Eva)不仅拓宽了她的生活空间,还得以参与各类活动。

Period Four Writing

An opinion essay about the scientific spirit

【写作点拨】

本单元的写作任务是“探讨科学精神”。要阐释科学精神，需要借助科学家的真实事迹。在叙述科学家事迹时，建议采用时间顺序展开，使文章条理清晰、逻辑顺畅。

写作时应注意使用恰当的衔接词语来增强文本连贯性，例如，时间顺序词：born in...，after...，over the course of...，later，eventually；转折关系词：however，nevertheless，although；因果关系词：because，therefore，as a result。

【范例】

假设你是李华，收到好友 Henry 的邮件。Henry 希望自己将来能成为一名科学家，因此向你咨询科学家需要具备哪些品质。请你给他回一封电子邮件。要点如下：

1. 对 Henry 的梦想表示支持；
2. 科学家应具备的品质。
- 注意：1. 词数 80 个左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【常见词块】

1. 多重品质 _____
2. 同意看法 _____
3. 以……为基础 _____
4. 将……记在心中 _____
5. 坚持某人的梦想 _____

【高级句式】

1. It's truly an admirable dream, and I'm happy to share my thoughts on _____.

这确实是一个令人钦佩的梦想，我很乐意分享我对是什么造就一名优秀科学家的看法。

2. To begin with, scientists are usually _____.

首先，科学家通常知识渊博、有天赋并且意志坚定。

3. Furthermore, they _____ randomly and always base their research on solid proof.

此外，他们从不随便地附和意见，而总是把他们的研究建立在可靠的证据之上。

4. _____, a scientist should bear in mind that perseverance is essential in the face of difficulties, _____.

最重要的是，科学家应该记住，面对困难时坚持不懈是至关重要的，因为科学突破往往是在无数次失败之后取得的。

【连贯成文】

【活学活用】

假定你是红星中学高二学生李华。你校英语校刊“科学人物”专栏以“A great figure”为题征集英语短文。请你根据以下要求投稿。

1. 人物的基本信息；
2. 人物的基本事迹；
3. 人物对你的影响。

注意：词数 80 个左右。

A great figure