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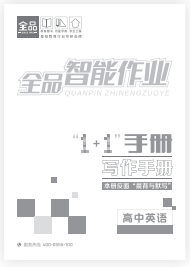

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Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Period One Reading and Thinking

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. _____ to education, he _____ every minute to studying and teaching, so his _____ finally paid off. (commit)
2. It is essential that we carry out a systematic _____ (analyse) of the problem before we make any important decision.
3. I draw a _____ (conclude) from my experience that where there is a will, there is a way.
4. It is widely believed that for the long-term development, students should _____ (evaluate) in terms of overall quality.
5. The old professor's lecture was filled with _____ (science) insights, opening the students' eyes to the wonders of the nature.
6. What truly promotes _____ (academy) progress is the spirit of questioning and exploring unknown areas.

Ⅱ 短语填空

1. _____ (根据) the weather forecast, a heavy rain was coming, so the farmer hurried to collect drying grains.
2. Only when you _____ (坚持) putting what you have learnt into use can you master Chinese as quickly as possible.
3. Success is the result of devoting your energy to what you've set out to do, which doesn't happen _____ (偶然).
4. _____ (从……毕业) university with a biology major, she intends to pursue a career in environmental research.
5. The gold medal will _____ (授予) whoever wins the first place in the cycle race.

Ⅲ 句型训练

1. _____,
John was immediately committed to offering him emotional and financial support. (upon/on)
一听说伯纳德陷入困境,约翰立即承诺为他提供情感和经济上的支持。
2. Our group would like to organize a book donation activity—_____ for Xinhua Primary School. (过去分词作后置定语)
我们小组想为新华小学组织一场名为“分享书籍,传递爱”的图书捐赠活动。

Ⅳ 课文语法填空

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Tu Youyou in 2015, 1. _____ research led to the discovery of artemisinin, 2. _____ crucial new treatment for malaria.

Tu Youyou, a 3. _____ (commit) and patient scientist, was born in Ningbo, China, on 30 December 1930, and 4. _____ (graduate) from Peking University Medical School in 1955. In 1967, the Chinese government formed a team of scientists with the 5. _____ (object) of discovering a new treatment for malaria, and Tu Youyou was 6. _____ the first researchers chosen. From their research, they discovered and tested 380 distinct ancient Chinese medical treatments. One medical text from the fourth century suggested 7. _____ (use) the extract from sweet wormwood to treat a fever. Tu's team tested a collection of dried wormwood leaves but found no effect. They then tried boiling fresh wormwood, and using the liquid 8. _____ (obtain) from this to treat malaria, but this did not work either. She then concluded that boiling the sweet

wormwood 9. _____ (apparent) destroyed its medical properties.

After failing more than 190 times, the team finally succeeded in 1971. Tu Youyou and her team members even insisted on testing the medicine on 10. _____ (they) to make sure that it was safe. Upon hearing that she had been awarded the Nobel Prize, she said, "The honour is not just mine. There is a team behind me, and all the people of my country."

素养提能

Ⅴ阅读理解

A [2026·浙江省台金七校联考高二期中]

The world said farewell to a true pioneer with the passing of Dr Jane Goodall in 2025. Her journey, from a self-funded young woman with a dream to a globally influential figure, not only demonstrates the power of passion and perseverance, but also inspires generations to pursue change with empathy and courage.

With no formal scientific training, Goodall began her work in the forests of Gombe, Tanzania. Her approach—associating so closely with the animals she studied, naming them and even referring to them as "my friends"—was then considered unorthodox by many in the scientific community. Despite facing doubt, her patience was rewarded with a series of discoveries that astonished the world.

In 1960, she witnessed chimpanzees eating bushpigs, overturning the long-held belief that they were strict vegetarians. That year, she saw chimps digging termites(白蚁) out of a hill with a stick, which forced experts to abandon the assumption that tool use was a uniquely human skill. Later, she documented not only acts of aggression—intergroup warfare—but also gestures of affection such as play, grief and care.

As her understanding of chimpanzees grew, so did her sense of responsibility. Driven by the growing threats to chimpanzees and their habitats, Goodall transitioned from a quiet observer to a tireless global advocate. She founded the Jane Goodall Institute and launched the "Roots & Shoots" programme, which has since empowered millions of young people worldwide to engage in environmental projects. "What you do makes a difference, and you have to decide what kind of difference you want to make," she stated, emphasizing individual responsibility.

Goodall's legacy is not merely in her discoveries, but in her unbeatable spirit. She showed that profound change begins with a single, determined individual. Her life stands as a lasting proof of the idea that curiosity, when paired with action, can reshape our world.

( )1. What does the underlined word "unorthodox" in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?

A. Unconventional. B. Efficient.
C. Authoritative. D. Outdated.

( )2. What major breakthrough did Goodall make about chimpanzees in 1960?

A. They maintained a pure vegetarian diet.
B. They often engaged in community violence.
C. They could use objects as tools to obtain food.
D. They were as intelligent as humans in employing tools.

( )3. What can be inferred about Jane Goodall according to Paragraph 4?

A. She sought global recognition for her environmental projects.
B. She believed that collective efforts outweigh individual actions.
C. She inspired youngsters to contribute to a more sustainable world.
D. She focused mainly on developing observation methods for chimpanzees.

( )4. Which of the following best describes Jane Goodall?

A. Innovative and generous.

B. Academic and demanding.

C. Committed and transformative.

D. Indifferent and pioneering.

B [2025·江苏省连云港市高二期中]

The world was astonished on Wednesday when half of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry went to US scientist David Baker for "computational protein design" and the other half to Demis Hassabis and John M. Jumper in London for "protein structure prediction".

There is no doubt that they have made amazing breakthroughs. The Nobel Prize committee remarked that "they cracked the code for proteins' amazing structures". What attracted global attention is the fact that both Hassabis and Jumper come from Google DeepMind, which specializes in artificial intelligence, and they create an AI model that fundamentally changes the way to study a protein's structure.

It's notable that the AI model Hassabis and Jumper developed is central to understanding the structure of proteins, in which amino acids (氨基酸) are linked together in long chains and then fold in a manner that plays a decisive role in its functioning. Since the 1970s, researchers have been trying to predict protein structures from their amino acid sequences (序列) so as to gain a deeper understanding of their functions.

For long the accuracy rate of predictions was just about 40 percent, far below the required 90 percent. It was not until Hassabis and Jumper developed the AI model AlphaFold that the rate reached 60 percent, which has since got better with AlphaFold2.

By understanding the three-dimensional (三维的) structure of a protein, scientists can infer its role and how it interacts with other molecules (分子), helping study diseases and develop new drugs. Besides, predicting protein structures helps in better comprehending the origins of life.

All these date back to Hassabis and Jumper's AlphaFold model developed decades ago. Clearly, AI has helped mankind by making endless computations a cakewalk, in the process quickening studies of the protein structure. The scientists who developed it deserve the prize as more scientists will be encouraged to study it.

( )5. What astonished the world when Hassabis and Jumper won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry?

A. Their not coming from a chemistry-focused company.

B. Their consistent cooperation in the AI field.

C. Their attempts at solving some AI problems.

D. Their contributions to computational protein design.

( )6. What does the underlined word "cracked" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Doubted. B. Lost.

C. Defended. D. Broke.

( )7. With the AI model developed by Hassabis and Jumper, what can scientists do?

A. Study diseases and develop new drugs.

B. Infer protein functions by analysing amino acid sequences.

C. Predict the protein's structure more precisely.

D. Have more time to better comprehend the origins of life.

( )8. What can we infer from the last two paragraphs?

A. AI models won't help make endless computations a cakewalk.

B. Scientists have understood the three-dimensional structure of a protein.

C. The structure of a protein interacts with other molecules in an active way.

D. Human beings' health will be improved with scientists' continuous efforts.

Ⅵ阅读七选五

［2025·广东省惠州市高二期中］

The Free Dictionary defines（定义）a scientist as a person having professional knowledge on one or more sciences, especially natural science or physical science. 1. _____ Let's look at some characteristics of an excellent scientist.

Curiosity

2. _____ Scientists such as Thomas Edison and George Westinghouse discovered things mainly because they wanted to know how things work. If a scientist doesn't have the drive to ask questions or even wonder, then he/she never gets to the first stage of the scientific process.

Patience

3. _____ There are very few jobs that take longer than this one. Even if you think you have received some education on science, you still have a lot of scientific research to do. If you're an instant-gratification（即时满足）type of person, this may not be the best choice for you.

Ethical(道德的) qualities

In order to truly discover and use knowledge for the greater good, a scientist must have a desire to improve people's life as well as the environment. A scientist must report findings honestly regardless of personal or outside commercial（商业的）interests. Sticking to an old belief contradicted(相抵触) by evidence is dishonest. 4. _____

Working habits

An excellent scientist even takes notes of the smallest observation, keeping it in mind and recording it. 5. _____ He/She also needs to communicate thoughts on paper and verbally.

A. Becoming a scientist takes a long time.

B. An excellent scientist must be very curious about things.

C. It also defines a scientist as someone who uses scientific methods.

D. However, that belief shouldn't be changed without powerful evidence.

E. He/She can work well alone or in groups, depending on what's needed.

F. To make discoveries in human knowledge, you have to think differently.

G. One of the main places that many scientists work in is the research laboratory.

Ⅶ语法填空

In 1812, the year Charles Dickens was born, there were 66 novels 1. _____ (publish) in Britain. People had been writing novels for a century—most experts date the first novel to *Robinson Crusoe* in 1719—but nobody wanted to do it professionally. Many works of fiction appeared 2. _____ the names of the authors, often with something like "by a lady". Novels, for the most part, 3. _____ (look) upon as silly, immoral or just plain bad.

In 1870, when Dickens died, the world mourned him as 4. _____ (it) first professional writer and publisher, famous and beloved, 5. _____ had led an 6. _____ (explode) in both the publication of novels and their readership. Today Dickens' greatness is unchallenged. 7. _____ (remove) him from the pantheon（名人堂）of English literature would make about as much sense as the Louvre selling off the *Mona Lisa*.

How did Dickens get to the top? It's partly true that Dickens' style of writing 8. _____ (attract) audiences from all walks of life. It's partly that his writings rode a wave of social, political and 9. _____ (science) progress. But it's also that he rewrote the culture of literature and put himself at the centre. No one will ever know what mix of talent, ambition, energy and luck made Dickens such 10. _____ distinguished writer.

Period Two　Learning About Language（Structures）

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. Love and loneliness, both of _____ are necessary, are two most beautiful tunes in life.
2. I am glad to tell you that there'll be a performance to be held in our school hall next Friday, _____ theme is Beijing Opera.
3. We are short of two workers, without _____ we will need three more days to finish the work.
4. All the students will take part in a mountain-climbing activity tomorrow, _____ is intended to help reduce pressure.
5. Li Bai is a Chinese poet praised from his own day to the present as a romantic figure, _____ took traditional poetic forms to new heights.
6. We'll put off the picnic in the park until next week, _____ the weather may be better.
7. There is a window right into the kitchen in this two-story restaurant, _____ you can see chef Gaggan and his staff in action.
8. _____ is expected, the programme has aroused enthusiasm for the native language.

Ⅱ 语法与写作

1. By saving food, we can help people in the world _____.
   通过节约食物，我们可以帮助世界上那些正在面临食物短缺的人们。
2. You can attend some Chinese training courses to lay a solid language foundation before going to China, _____.
   在去中国之前，你可以参加一些汉语培训课程，以打下牢固的语言基础，这有助于你快速地克服语言障碍。
3. The reason _____ is that I have a problem in respect of the writing skill.
   我给你写这封信的原因是我有一个关于写作技巧的问题。
4. During travelling, one can meet various people, _____.（介词＋关系代词）
   在旅游期间，人们可以见到形形色色的人，能够和他们结交为新朋友。

Ⅲ 语篇语法填空

Dunhuang, an oasis（绿洲）in the Taklamakan Desert, used to be a major stop along the Silk Road, but is now mainly a fascinating tourist destination.

Those interested 1._____ Dunhuang's colourful history will be attracted by the Mogao Caves, one of the city's main attractions. The entrance to each cave 2._____（block）by a locked door, which can only be opened by expert guides. Behind these doors are caves of all 3._____（size）—from very small to absolutely huge. The caves contain thousands of priceless manuscripts and silk paintings, which, upon their 4._____（discover）, drew much attention to the area.

Also, there are few things as special as walking across the desert oasis at sunrise. 5._____（catch）this incredible scene, you must rise early. It's bitterly cold. But as the sun rises atop the golden dunes（沙丘）and paints a 6._____（true）picturesque scene, all your efforts pay off. Sunset is a popular time for a camel ride. Get off the camels 7._____ walk up a rather steep dune overlooking Crescent Lake. From this position,

8. _____ (regard) as the best one, the incredible sunset is awe-inspiring.

No trip to Dunhuang is complete without visiting the Dunhuang Museum, 9. _____ it's possible to put all of the city's historical sites into proper historical context. The museum is expansive, 10. _____ (contain) many original artworks. Here, you are bound to be amazed by Dunhuang's rich culture.

素养提能

Ⅳ 阅读理解

[2026·广东省东莞市六校联考高二期中]

Stanford assistant professor Ruike Zhao published a groundbreaking medical breakthrough in *Nature*: using a tiny 2mm micro-robot, she increased the success rate of blood clot (血块) removal from a mere 11% to an amazing 90%, sending shockwaves through the medical world.

In modern society, about one in every dozen people may experience a blood clot in their lifetime. It is widely known that blood clots are the leading cause of strokes and heart attacks. During treatment, the ability to quickly and effectively restore blood flow becomes a matter of life and death.

Unfortunately, traditional mechanical methods have a low success rate. The process is like trying to pick up broken tofu with chopsticks—not only is success unlikely, but the situation may even worsen. Blood clots may break apart while being deformed, resulting in small pieces stuck in hard-to-reach areas.

However, Professor Zhao's 2mm micro-robot enters blood vessels (血管) and, using high-speed rotation (旋转), generates forces to reduce the clot size to 5%. It's like when you press and rub soft things, like hair, between your hands. The force makes them stick together into a small ball. The micro-robot works similarly, using pressure to bring the clot components together, making them easier to remove. This process requires no drugs, causes no vessel damage, and effectively releases trapped red blood cells back into blood.

What's astonishing is that this innovation is inspired from subway TBMs, tunnel boring machines (盾构机). The way tunnel boring machines efficiently handle hard soil and rock in narrow spaces inspired the creation. This brilliant Chinese researcher miniaturized the enormous underground machine to a size tens of thousands of times smaller, and adapted it for use in human blood vessels.

Currently, the technology has been successfully tested on pigs. While most of these studies remain in the laboratory phase, the breakthrough itself is exciting. This technology may soon extend beyond blood clots to address issues like kidney stones or gallstones.

( )1. What is the advantage of Zhao's micro-robot over traditional methods?

A. It is recyclable and economical.
B. It generates blood more rapidly.
C. It prevents clots from forming again.
D. It raises success rate and reduces side effects.

( )2. Why does the author mention the action of rubbing hair between hands in Paragraph 4?

A. To illustrate how people usually deal with soft things in daily life.
B. To explain the physical principle behind the micro-robot's function.
C. To describe a common method used in other medical treatments.
D. To emphasize the soft nature of blood clots compared to hair.

( )3. What does the underlined word "miniaturized" in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

A. Enlarged. B. Simplified.

C. Shrank. D. Strengthened.

( )4. What is the last paragraph about?

A. Choice of new research methods.

B. Possible difficulty for further study.

C. Potential application of the invention.

D. Necessity for tests on more animals.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五

Failure is likely the most tiring experience one ever has. There is nothing more exhausting than not succeeding. 1. _____

In the former case, we keep putting off a task because it is either too boring or too difficult. And the longer we delay it, the more tired we feel. Such start-up fatigue (疲劳) is very real, even if not actually physical, not something in our muscles or bones. 2. _____ Years ago, I was asked to write 102 essays on the great ideas of some famous authors. Applying my own rule, I determined to write them alphabetically, never letting myself leave out a tough idea. And I always started the day's work with the most difficult task of essay-writing. The experience proved that the rule works.

3. _____ Though willing to get started, we cannot seem to do the job right. Its difficulties appear so great that, however hard we work, we fail again and again. In such a situation, I work as hard as I can and then let the unconscious take over.

When planning *Encyclopedia Britannica*, I had to create a table of contents based on the topics of its articles. Day after day, I kept coming up with solutions, but none of them worked. 4. _____ One day, mentally exhausted, I tried to convince myself that the trouble was with the problem itself, not with me. Relieved, I sat back in an easy chair and fell asleep. 5. _____ In the weeks that followed, the solution which had come up in my unconscious mind proved correct at every step. Though I worked as hard as before, I felt no fatigue. Success was now as exciting as failure had been depressing.

Human beings, I believe, must try to succeed. Success, then, means never feeling tired.

A. My fatigue became almost unbearable.

B. I felt depressed and gave it up eventually.

C. Performance fatigue is more difficult to handle.

D. Use your unconsciousness and you can reduce your tiredness.

E. An hour later, I woke up suddenly with the solution clearly in mind.

F. The solution is not easy to apply: always handle the most difficult job first.

G. Here are two ways of exhaustion—start-up fatigue and performance fatigue.

Ⅵ 语法填空

[2026·重庆市九校联盟高二期中]

"I never imagined that my work would appear on a fashion runway in Paris," said Aniu Axia, 1. _____ representative protector of Yi embroidery (刺绣). At a fashion show 2. _____ (hold) at the Louvre Museum in France, her Yi embroidery designs immediately won over the audience. This moment of international 3. _____ (recognize) proved that ethnic culture could shine globally.

4. _____ (grow) up in Zhaojue County, Sichuan Province, Aniu learned embroidery from her mother. In college, her Yi-style clothes attracted admiration, inspiring her to share her 5. _____ (culture) heritage. After graduation, she refused a teaching job and opened a studio to develop Yi embroidery products. Since the market wasn't ready, she 6. _____ (force) to close her studio. To preserve the art, she began to visit older craft workers and record traditional

patterns. In 2010, she launched a programme to teach young embroiderers.

7. _____ (eventual), Aniu Axia's hard work paid off. By mixing traditional Yi elements 8. _____ global fashion trends, she created a series of designs that are both culturally rich and modern. In 2018, she presented her collection at the China Fashion Week and later in Paris, 9. _____ showed the creative ability of ethnic fashion. To reach a broader market, she 10. _____ (expand) into other product categories in recent years, continuing to demonstrate how tradition and creativity can beautifully exist together.

Ⅶ 完形填空

[2026·陕西省榆林市高二期中]

Wang Zhenyi, a world-leading leukemia (白血病) scientist, has won China's top __1__, the Medal of the Republic.

Wang, a centenarian, has __2__ his entire career to patient care. His research began in 1979, and by 1986, he had not only __3__ a medicine called all-trans Retinoic Acid (ATRA) to treat acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL), a particularly deadly form of blood cancer, but also successfully transformed cancer cells in leukemia patients into __4__ ones clinically. This innovation has __5__ improved the acute APL survival rates.

Wang __6__ this treatment to a critically ill five-year-old girl, and after a week, her __7__ improved significantly. Within a month, she was completely cured. Moreover, the girl is still __8__ and healthy today.

Wang and his team treated a total of 24 patients in that __9__ within a year, and all of them experienced full __10__. As the therapy proved highly effective, Wang's medical approach was __11__ in many countries. Later, Wang combined ATRA with a traditional Chinese medicine compound, dramatically __12__ APL's 5-year survival rate from 10% (1978) to over 95%. This made it the world's first __13__ leukemia.

This __14__ is listed by some international media among "the new People's Republic of China's eight major global medical contributions". Chen Zhu, former health minister, __15__ Wang as both a teacher and a scientific role model.

( )1. A. credit B. award C. wisdom D. essay

( )2. A. devoted B. forced C. advised D. referred

( )3. A. approved B. discovered C. opposed D. charged

( )4. A. sufficient B. flexible C. distinct D. normal

( )5. A. regularly B. hardly C. obviously D. probably

( )6. A. applied B. prevented C. inquired D. occupied

( )7. A. function B. reaction C. passion D. condition

( )8. A. depressed B. reliable C. alive D. grateful

( )9. A. fashion B. method C. style D. context

( )10. A. recovery B. despair C. basis D. rescue

( )11. A. earned a living
B. come to power
C. made a proposal
D. put into use

( )12. A. increasing B. estimating C. advocating D. forecasting

( )13. A. steady B. initial C. curable D. visible

( )14. A. behaviour B. treatment C. event D. system

( )15. A. persuaded B. ignored C. appointed D. praised

Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. Engineers are working on a new d_____ that can turn solar energy into electricity more efficiently.
2. The concept of r_____ in physics suggests that measurements of space and time are not absolute but depend on the observer's state of motion.
3. They e_____ countless hardships throughout their journey, each of which tested their will, but they succeeded in the end.
4. Her talent in music being e_____, she quickly gained recognition in the international art circle.
5. The _____ (流动,流量) of traffic was disrupted by the construction work on the main road.
6. Einstein was a brilliant man and he was ahead of his time but his _____ (理论) were rejected by the people at that time.
7. Had it not been for your timely assistance in giving me first aid, I fear that the _____ (后果) might have been more serious.
8. He has been a part of this charitable _____ (社会公共机构) for over a decade, helping those in need.

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. The shy girl _____ (gradual) opened up, starting to share her thoughts in class.
2. Once you have confidence in yourself, you are sure to make _____ (remark) progress with your study.
3. _____ (found) by kind-hearted students, the small charity organization consistently helps homeless animals secure warm homes.
4. Under no _____ (circumstance) should we sacrifice environmental protection for economic development.
5. His _____ (passion) speech about climate change moved the audience to take action.
6. Now a plan _____ (draft) to build a world-class ecological protection system for wildlife conservation.
7. As the small boat moved _____ (gentle) along the river, all worries faded away with the flowing water.
8. She closed her eyes _____ (narrow) her focus, recalling the details of the conversation that took place.
9. Encouraged by her teacher, the young girl dreamed of becoming a _____ (novel).
10. By analysing the experiment's key data, researchers made a reliable _____ (infer) about the hurricane's path change.

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. Ever since he _____ (掌权,上台), links between the two countries have been tightened.
2. He left a career in teaching to _____ _____ (任职) with the Arts Council.
3. At the end of the speech, he _____ (概括) the main points clearly to ensure that he could be fully understood.
4. Not until you realize where your potential is can you _____ (取得伟大的成就) in your life.
5. In the last 15 years, AI researchers _____ _____ (对……做出巨大的贡献) advancing technological innovation.
6. _____ (作为……的结果) your outstanding performance, we invite you to take part in this volleyball match!

Ⅳ 句型训练

1. _____, Tom threw himself on the couch, ready to relax with soft music.(独立主格结构)
作业做完后,汤姆一下扑到沙发上,准备用轻音乐放松一下。
2. While _____, we discussed the great artists' works, from which we broadened our horizons.(省略结构)
参观美术展时,我们讨论了伟大艺术家的作品,从中我们开阔了视野。
3. The little girl stared at the empty cage, her eyes filled with tears, _____ _____ when it flew away.(方式状语)
小女孩盯着空荡荡的笼子,眼里满是泪水,仿佛她心爱的鸟儿飞走时,也带走了她的心。

素养提能

Ⅴ 阅读理解

[2025·江苏省锡山高级中学高二期中]

Tipping points, also known as critical transitions (转变), are mathematical cliff-edges influencing everything in our life. Anyone can spot a tipping point after it's been crossed. But it is extremely difficult to spot them before they happen.

Computer scientists in China now show that artificial intelligence (AI) can help. In a recent study, the researchers accurately predicted the beginning of tipping points in complicated systems with the help of machine-learning algorithms (算法). It could help solve real-world problems, such as predicting floods and power failure.

To simplify their calculations, the team reduced all such problems to ones taking place within a large network of interacting nodes (节点), the individual elements within a large system. In a financial system, for example, a node might represent a company. The team then designed two artificial neural (神经的) networks to analyse such systems.

To train their model, the researchers firstly turned to simplified theoretical systems in which tipping points are known to occur. Once the model could predict these transitions, it was applied to the real-world problem of how tropical forests turn to savannah (稀树草原). This has happened many times on Earth, but the details remain mysterious. The researchers first analysed the data from three central African regions in the past 20 years and identified the tipping points. They then wanted to see if training their algorithm on data from two of these regions could enable it to correctly predict a transition point in the third. It could.

The team then asked the algorithm to identify the conditions that drove the shift. The answer was, as expected, down to annual rainfall. But the AI was able to go further. The AI detailed that a slight decrease in rainfall from 1,800mm to 1,630mm led to a minor 5% drop in tree cover, but a further decrease to 1,620mm caused a significant 30% drop. This would be a textbook critical transition. And by predicting it from the raw data, the researchers say they have broken new ground in this field.

The team are now trying to discover what specific features the AI identifies to make these predictions, which could help better predict everything from infectious outbreaks to the next stock market crash.

( )1. How did the team simplify the calculations?
A. By limiting the problems within a large network.
B. By focusing on the individual elements in a network.
C. By transforming the problems into ones in a network.
D. By reducing the number of problems in each network.

( )2. Why was the algorithm trained on data from two central African regions?
A. To improve its ability of prediction.
B. To check its analysis of the data.
C. To perfect its solutions to problems.
D. To test the accuracy of its prediction.

( )3. What breakthrough did the AI make in the study?

A. It revealed the idea that tipping points are predictable.

B. It identified a critical transition point in the tree cover.

C. It confirmed previous theories about rainfall and tree cover.

D. It predicted the future expansion of savannahs in central Africa.

( )4. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

A. The analysis of rainfall: AI and tree cover

B. Spotting tipping points: a big challenge for AI

C. AI: predicting critical moment

D. Critical transitions: the key to making predictions

Ⅵ 阅读七选五

[2025·重庆市第一中学高二月考]

So, what does it take to be great? I thoroughly reject the "10 years, 10,000 hours" notion that anyone can be an expert if they just put in enough time. 1. _____

Another reality though is that you can't control your genes. If you received good ones from your parents, thank them. If you didn't, don't blame your parents because they didn't choose their genes either. 2. _____

Inborn ability is certainly a wonderful thing to have been given, but it is a bit overrated. 3. _____ What this means is that you need inborn ability to be great, but it isn't enough. The world is full of gifted failures, of "can't-miss kids" who missed. Talent is only the starting point to greatness and, if you're fortunate enough to have won the genetic lottery, it puts you ahead of the field at the beginning of the race to be great. 4. _____ You have to work hard, push your limits, and struggle mightily to get to the finish for anything in life worth pursuing greatness in.

Ultimately, being great isn't about being objectively great because, as noted above, the chances that you will achieve true greatness in some aspect of your life are, statistically, very small. 5. _____ I define that as fully realizing whatever ability you were born with. That inborn ability may not be enough to be a superstar in your area of achievement, but, if you do what is necessary, you will find a reasonable level of success.

A. Instead, let it go and focus on what you can control.

B. Rather, your goal should be to find your own personal greatness.

C. But, of course, races aren't won at the start, but at the finish.

D. Inborn ability is a necessary but not sufficient contributor to greatness.

E. You might think that personal greatness isn't the same as true greatness.

F. They enjoy the struggles they experienced and the satisfaction of overcoming them.

G. The reality is that genes matter, whether inborn intelligence or inborn physical talent.

Ⅶ 语法填空

[2025·河北省保定市六校高二期中]

Benjamin Lou is a computer scientist and advocate who was born with a rare genetic disorder 1. _____ (call) spinal muscular atrophy (SMA), which affects the muscles used for moving the body. At the age of one, he became 2. _____ (complete) paralyzed (瘫痪) from the chest down, making it difficult for him to breathe, feed himself, or move around without assistance. Despite these 3. _____ (challenge), Benjamin beat the odds and entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 4. _____ he earned a degree in computer science and artificial intelligence.

By now, Benjamin 5. _____ (become) an inspirational figure for individuals with disabilities, using his experiences to raise

6. _____ (aware) of the importance of accessibility to technology and advocating policies that make digital tools more usable for people with disabilities. He has also worked on 7. _____ (develop) assistive technologies, such as a voice-controlled computer interface that can be used by people with limited mobility.

In addition 8. _____ his work in technology, Benjamin is a passionate advocate for disability rights, using his platform to challenge stereotypes and promote understanding of living with a disability. Through his writing and speaking engagements, he hopes to encourage others 9. _____ (accept) their differences and work towards creating 10. _____ more inclusive society for all.

完形填空

[2025·广东省清远市高二期中]

Heman Bekele, a 14-year-old from Virginia, stood out as the winner of the 2023 Young Scientist Challenge. Among the ten finalists he __1__ the title of "America's Top Young Scientist" with his __2__ creation known as the Skin Cancer Treating Soap (SCTS), a bar of soap created for the very first time at a low cost to treat melanoma, the most common kind of skin cancer.

Rather than a cure, Bekele's brilliant idea __3__ the development of a soap that aims to help the patient's cells stay active while fighting melanoma. He always has endless passion for biology and technology, and the Young Scientist Challenge just __4__ him with the perfect platform to display his ideas. Reflecting on his __5__, Bekele shared that his childhood experience had played a crucial role in __6__ his innovative thinking. "Having witnessed people work tirelessly under the sun, I wanted to raise people's awareness of __7__ related to constant sun exposure."

"I wanted to make my idea accessible to a broad audience," Bekele remarked during an interview. Bekele also passionately expressed his __8__ of turning the soap into a world where skin cancer treatment is within __9__ for all. He was grateful that he had received invaluable __10__ from a product-engineering specialist, who connected him with other scientists to __11__ him to reach his ambitious plans.

While similar methods are available for skin cancer treatments, his solution is a more __12__ option. In the future, Bekele longs to __13__ his invention by trial and error and establish a non-profit organization __14__ to providing fair skin cancer treatment to as many people as possible, bringing __15__ to the battle against skin cancer.

( )1. A. obtained B. desired C. analysed D. defeated
( )2. A. efficient B. objective C. potential D. groundbreaking
( )3. A. insists on B. switches on C. focuses on D. agrees on
( )4. A. armed B. satisfied C. provided D. filled
( )5. A. profession B. inspiration C. determination D. imagination
( )6. A. shaping B. displaying C. obeying D. detecting
( )7. A. challenges B. theories C. prospects D. advantages
( )8. A. fear B. doubt C. surprise D. dream
( )9. A. distance B. space C. limit D. reach
( )10. A. praise B. welcome C. guidance D. invitation
( )11. A. require B. remind C. press D. assist
( )12. A. fashionable B. affordable C. accurate D. relevant
( )13. A. perfect B. clear C. control D. picture
( )14. A. used B. addicted C. committed D. opposed
( )15. A. recognition B. hope C. comfort D. device

单元基础练

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. He was so selfless that he committed himself to _____ (do) voluntary work to help people in need all the time.
2. Spotting the approaching bear, the hikers _____ (flee) in panic, their hearts pounding as they rushed through the underbrush.
3. The researchers tested the new medicine _____ (scientific), carefully recording every reaction.
4. While evaluating experimental results, researchers must remain _____ (object) to avoid biased conclusions.
5. With data supporting her, she came to the _____ (conclude) that regular exercise reduces heart disease risks.
6. This is Professor Wang, in whose class I learn a lot and _____ (gradual) take to reading English novels.
7. It _____ (acknowledge) that the shortest distance between persons is a sincere smile.
8. Tom, _____ (passion) for literature, formed a reading club at school, gathering like-minded friends to discuss classic novels.
9. It's not the score you've got, but the attitude you choose that determines our _____ (evaluate) of your work.
10. Their friendship was laid on a solid _____ (found) of trust and mutual understanding, which enabled them to support each other.

Ⅱ 短语填空

1. The shoes showed signs of _____ (磨损) after being worn daily for several months.
2. Considering his poor health, the doctor _____ (坚持) his taking a good rest before going back to work.
3. If we can grasp the core logic of the text, we can _____ (概括) the author's purpose more accurately.
4. It has been five years since his party _____ _____ (掌权). Many people wonder whether it will stay on.
5. Evidence _____ (从……中获得) observations and experiments is often used to confirm a scientific theory.
6. He fell from the bike and broke his leg. _____ (因此), he had to be away from school.
7. My voice has got so low now that I _____ _____ (被误认为) a man the other day on the phone.
8. How I regretted not having studied hard at school, which _____ (导致) struggling with the courses in senior high.

Ⅲ 句型训练

1. _____, she stood frozen in shock. (upon/on)
听到这个意外的消息,她惊得僵住了。
2. I still remember the scene _____ _____ at the end of the performance. (定语从句)
我依旧记得表演结束时观众们起立鼓掌的场景。
3. _____ to give a welcoming speech to our guests at the party. (it;honour)
我感到非常荣幸被邀请在晚会上向我们的客人致欢迎辞。
4. The moment he saw his mother, he ran into her arms, _____ _____. (独立主格结构)
他一见到妈妈,就奔向她的怀抱,内心的恐惧变成了持续的大哭。
5. _____, I found other students chatting and making introductions with each other. (省略)环顾四周时,我发现其他学生在聊天,相互介绍。

写作提能练

Ⅰ 应用文写作

主题写作——人物介绍

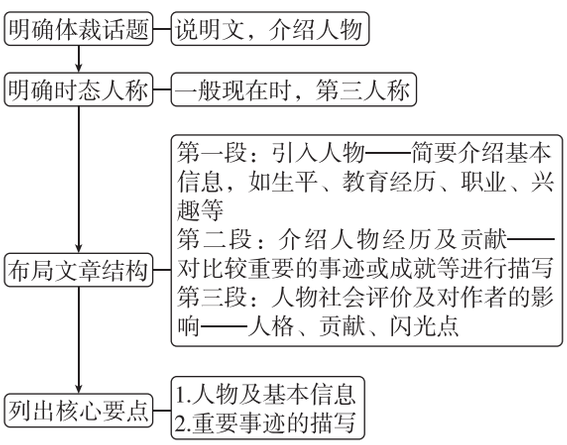
【写作题目】

你校正在组织英语作文比赛，请你以身边值得尊敬和爱戴的人为题，写一篇短文参赛，内容包括：

1. 人物简介；
2. 尊敬和爱戴的原因。

注意：词数 80 个左右。

【思路点拨】



【写作素材】

1. 主题词汇

(1)_____ *adj.* 尽心尽力的，坚定的

(2)_____ *adj.* 杰出的

(3)_____ *adj.* 温柔的

(4)_____ *adj.* 令人钦佩的

(5)_____ *adj.* 勇敢的；有勇气的；无畏的

(6)_____ *n.* 人物

(7)_____ 在……中扮演重要角色

(8)_____ 致力于

(9)_____ 做出巨大贡献

(10)_____ 对……印象深刻

(11)_____ 对……的强烈爱好

2. 常用句式

(1)其中，我最尊敬的人是钟南山。

Among them, the person _____ is Zhong Nanshan.

(2)他因为对战胜病毒做出的巨大贡献而成为家喻户晓的人物。

He has become a household name for _____ _____ defeating viruses.

(3)他面临控制病毒传播这一艰巨任务。

He _____ the tough task of containing the spread of the virus.

(4)他致力于帮助他人，为整个社会做出了巨大贡献。

He _____ helping others and made great contributions to the whole society.

(5)他找到了一个有效的解决方案。

He found _____.

(6)他鼓励无数的志愿者加入他的行列。

He _____ join him.

(7)这使很多需要帮助的人受益。

It benefited a great many people _____.

3. 句式升级

(1)将上面句子(1)和(2)改写成非限制性定语从句。

_____

_____

(2)将上面句子(3)和(4)改写成过去分词短语作状语的句子。

_____

_____

(3)将上面句子(5)、(6)和(7)改写成含有 not only…but(also)…和非限制性定语从句的句子。

_____

_____

_____

_____

【连句成篇】

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。

Sure, as a child, I made mud patties and loved to play in the sandbox and build sandcastles at the beach, but at fifty-three years old I couldn't imagine myself playing in the dirt mud.

It started so casually. Six months earlier, while warming up for a workout, the trainer at my gym announced that she was signing up for the Mud Girl Run, a race dedicated to women, with money going to breast cancer research. She asked if anyone wanted to join her team.

I knew the race. There would be 17 obstacles consisting of a weight pulley system, mud pits (泥浆池), hills to climb, sandbags to carry, and even nets to climb over, among others. Participants in outfits (全套装备) went over all obstacles taking place in mud. However, they did allow participants that did not complete an obstacle the option of taking an easier path around it.

My first response was just to keep my head down, as clearly she wasn't directing the question at me. After all, I complained each time we were told to run a simple lap in the parking lot. Obviously, she didn't care that I was ignoring the conversation because suddenly she singled me out, directly asking if I was going to sign up. My response was, "I'll have to check my calendar."

After being a member of her gym for over a year, she seemed to know me too well and replied with, "You don't have anything on your calendar six months from now. And ... Didn't you just tell me you were writing a book about getting out of your comfort zone and saying yes to new opportunities?"

She was right. Still, I spent the next few days coming up with every excuse I could to cancel. However, everything changed one day when the trainer took us to a lecture on cancer research. I saw many women were suffering from cancer, and I met countless extraordinary women working for this cause. It was at that moment that I agreed to join. But I also told myself this was a once-in-a-lifetime thing.

注意：续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1：

The day of the race arrived. _____

Paragraph 2：

When the race started, I realized how wrong the idea of my once-in-a-lifetime thing was! _____

故事线梳理：

(Paragraph 1)Problems：

1. What was the author's mental state before the race started?

2. What made the author decide to keep going?

(Paragraph 2)Problems：

1. How was the author's mood during the contest?

2. What caused the author to have such a mood change?

3. What was the author's feeling about the contest?

单元素养测评卷(一)

范围:Unit 1

(时间:120 分钟　分值:150 分)

单元素养测评卷(一)听力录音

第一部分　听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

(　)1. What will the man buy?
A. Meat.　　B. Bread.
C. Vegetables.

(　)2. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Boss and secretary.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Customer and waitress.

(　)3. What does Mary probably do?
A. She is a journalist.
B. She is a firefighter.
C. She is an animal trainer.

(　)4. What does the woman say about John?
A. He won't wait for her.
B. He won't come home today.
C. He won't be on time for dinner.

(　)5. Why does the woman learn Spanish?
A. She will travel to Madrid.
B. She will study in Madrid.
C. She will move to Madrid.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段录音,回答第 6、7 题。

(　)6. How does the woman usually go to work?
A. By car.　　B. By bus.
C. By train.

(　)7. What do the speakers agree about taking the train?
A. It is safer.　　B. It is faster.
C. It is cheaper.

听第 7 段录音,回答第 8 至 10 题。

(　)8. What happened to the woman's sweater?
A. It became smaller.
B. It became dirty.
C. It changed colour.

(　)9. What does the woman want the man to do?
A. To follow the directions.
B. To ignore the care labels.
C. To separate sweaters from T-shirts.

(　)10. What caused the bad smell on the clothes?
A. Not being dried in time.
B. Not being washed at all.
C. Not using washing powder.

听第 8 段录音,回答第 11 至 13 题。

(　)11. What caused the delivery problem according to the man?
A. The address was incomplete.
B. The weather conditions were bad.
C. The number of the package was wrong.

(　)12. What is the date today?
A. October 12th.　　B. October 15th.
C. October 18th.

(　)13. How does the man sound?
A. Helpful.　　B. Nervous.
C. Confused.

听第 9 段录音,回答第 14 至 16 题。

(　)14. How many exchange students are coming?
A. Ten.　　B. Twenty.　　C. Thirty.

(　)15. What will the exchange students do on the second day?
A. Visit the school.　　B. Go to a party.
C. Give performances.