



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年专注教育行业

全品学练考

主编 肖德好

练习册

高中英语

选择性必修第二册 RJ

天津出版传媒集团
天津人民出版社

01

培养核心素养，探究主题意义



Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

主题素养积累

John Snow

John Snow 被认为是流行病学最早的创始人之一，同时又是最初研究和计算麻醉药剂量的医生。

John Snow was a British physician. He was born on 15 March, 1813 in York, England. He was the first of nine children born to William and Frances Snow in their North Street home. His neighbourhood was one of the poorest in the city and was always **in danger of** flooding. His father worked in the local coal yards.

Snow studied in York until the age of 14. He graduated from the University of London in December 1844, and **was admitted to** the Royal College of Physicians in 1850.

Snow was one of the first physicians to study and calculate drug doses (剂量) for use in surgical anaesthesia (麻醉).

John Snow is considered to be one of the fathers of epidemiology (流行病学) because of his work in tracing the source of a cholera **outbreak** in Soho, England, in 1854. He used a **spot map** to **illustrate** how cases of cholera were centred

around the pump. He also made a solid use of statistics to illustrate the connection between the quality of the source of water and cholera cases. He showed that companies taking water from sewage-polluted sections of the Thames **delivered** water **to** homes with an increased incidence of cholera. Snow's study was a major event in the history of public health, and could be regarded as the founding event of the science of epidemiology.

At the age of 45, Snow suffered a stroke while working in his London office on 10 June, 1858. He never recovered, died on 16 June, 1858 and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. John Snow was voted the greatest physician **of all time** in a poll of British doctors in 2003.

【主题词句背诵】

1. in danger of 有……的危险→in danger 处于危险之中
2. be admitted to 获准进入；被……录取
3. outbreak *n.* 爆发，突然发生→break out 爆发，突然发生
4. spot map 标点地图
5. illustrate *vt.* (用示例、图画等)解释，说明

02

夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

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 <i>vt.</i> | 使沮丧；使懊恼 |
| frustrating <i>adj.</i> | 令人沮丧的 |
| frustration <i>n.</i> | 沮丧；懊恼；失望 |

【佳句背诵】

Feeling **frustrated** at the misunderstanding

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,

课内基础巩固

① 品句识词(每小题1分,满分4分)

1. The team leader **infected** his teammates with his spirit of perseverance, and they finally achieved the goal. _____
2. He looked around nervously, **suspecting** that he was being watched. _____
3. The company hired a professional team to **handle** the complex project. _____
4. I **subscribe to** several magazines to keep up with the latest trends in fashion and technology. _____
5. The World Wildlife Fund warns that,

without the urgent government _____
(介入,干涉), koalas in eastern Australia could be extinct by 2050.

6. Oil is an important _____ (未经处理的) material that can be processed into many different products, including plastics.
7. Undoubtedly, it is his marriage that has completely _____ (改变) him into a caring man.
8. He knows _____ (大量的) grammar rules, but he can't speak the language fluently.

课后素养提升

④ 阅读理解(每小题2.5分,满分10分)

[2026·浙江杭州高二期末]

Space engineer Barbara Braun is working to turn the dream of living on Mars into reality, starting in a remote part of Utah, a place whose environment has much in common with that of Mars. As a mission officer, she leads missions that copy life on Mars to test how humans can survive in space. Braun studied space engineering at MIT and also became a qualified emergency medical worker—someone trained to give emergency medical care. This skill later proved to be extremely valuable.

Her most important test was a two-week mission at Utah's Mars Desert Research Station. As the health and safety officer, she led explorations in simulated (模拟的)

"We need pipe repairers, metal workers, and everyday people in space," she says. To young space lovers, her advice is to read widely and try out different things with passion—you never know which skill will prepare you for space. Through her work, Braun is helping to make humanity's next space home a reality.

- () 1. Why does Barbara Braun conduct her work in a remote part of Utah?
- A. It is available to humans.
 - B. It has advanced technology.
 - C. It has emergency medical care.
 - D. It has a similar environment to Mars.
- () 2. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?
- A. The function of Utah's Mars Desert Research Station.
 - B. The advanced technologies tested in

④ 写作

第一节 应用文写作(满分15分)

[2026·浙江杭州高级中学高二期末]

假定你是李华,为了激发同学们学习科学的热情,你校的英语校报想增设一个栏目,外教 Sabrina 提出 "Great Scientists" 和 "Fun in Science" 两个选项供大家选择,请你给 Sabrina 写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 你的选择;
2. 说明理由。

注意:写作词数应为80个左右。

Dear Sabrina,

Best regards,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分25分)

[2026·安徽皖中名校高二期末]

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 corridor outside the science labs was always bustling between classes, filled with the sounds of lockers clanging (发出叮当声) and students chatting. However, a small problem had been growing quietly for weeks: the recycling corner. It was supposed to have three neatly labeled bins for paper, plastic, and cans, but it had turned into a messy thing. Students, often in a hurry, would toss their bottles and papers without looking, often missing the bins

CONTENTS

目录



扫码领取
高考高频词汇
全科高考真题卷

01 Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

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

02 Unit 2 BRIDGING CULTURES

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

03 Unit 3 FOOD AND CULTURE

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

04 Unit 4 JOURNEY ACROSS A VAST LAND

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

05 Unit 5 FIRST AID

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

M 默写本

Unit 1	SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS	默 001
Unit 2	BRIDGING CULTURES	默 004
Unit 3	FOOD AND CULTURE	默 008
Unit 4	JOURNEY ACROSS A VAST LAND	默 011
Unit 5	FIRST AID	默 014
参考答案		默 017

■ 参考答案 (练习册) [另附分册 P091 ~ P114]

■ 导学案 [另附分册 P115 ~ P208]

>> 测 评 卷

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

■ 另附主题读写



Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS



AI学习有疑问
扫码添加AI伴学师

★ 提示：加底纹词汇为复现词汇

Period One Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

课内基础巩固

❶ 品句识词(每小题1分,满分4分)

1. The team leader **infected** his teammates with his spirit of perseverance, and they finally achieved the goal. _____
2. He looked around nervously, **suspecting** that he was being watched. _____
3. The company hired a professional team to **handle** the complex project. _____
4. I **subscribe to** several magazines to keep up with the latest trends in fashion and technology. _____

❷ 单词拼写(每小题1分,满分8分)

1. She felt _____ (沮丧的) when her computer crashed just before she could save her work.
2. Due to the _____ (极为恶劣的) weather, the outdoor concert was postponed to ensure the safety of all attendees.
3. Qi, a kind of energy that flows through the body, performs _____ (多种多样的) functions in maintaining health.
4. He gave two _____ (相互矛盾的) explanations, leaving all of us doubtful about his honesty.
5. The World Wildlife Fund warns that, without the urgent government _____ (介入, 干涉), koalas in eastern Australia could be extinct by 2050.
6. Oil is an important _____ (未经处理

的) material that can be processed into many different products, including plastics.

7. Undoubtedly, it is his marriage that has completely _____ (改变) him into a caring man.
8. He knows _____ (大量的) grammar rules, but he can't speak the language fluently.

❸ 短语填空(每小题2分,满分16分)

1. The prisoner's statement _____ (与……相矛盾) the one he'd made earlier.
2. The drug, which _____ (被怀疑) having severe side effects, has been withdrawn from the market.
3. The application must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be _____ (处理, 受理).
4. _____ (迟早) you will appreciate the beauty of this language.
5. _____ (由于) the heavy fog, all flights have been delayed.
6. The report discloses that human error _____ (应对……负责) the accident.
7. The little girl almost _____ (死于) fright when she suddenly encountered a fierce dog on the dark street.
8. _____ (经过不懈努力), the rescue workers finally dug out the survivors from the ruins.

Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2026·浙江杭州高二期末]

Space engineer Barbara Braun is working to turn the dream of living on Mars into reality, starting in a remote part of Utah, a place whose environment has much in common with that of Mars. As a mission officer, she leads missions that copy life on Mars to test how humans can survive in space. Braun studied space engineering at MIT and also became a qualified emergency medical worker—someone trained to give emergency medical care. This skill later proved to be extremely valuable.

Her most important test was a two-week mission at Utah's Mars Desert Research Station. As the health and safety officer, she led explorations in simulated (模拟的) spacesuits, where her team tested technologies like 3D mapping drones and radiation-detecting tools. The mission was full of challenges. The team had to deal with many unexpected problems from broken spacesuits to a broken toilet. Solving such practical issues was a core part of the experience. "There's no pipe repairer on Mars," she says, "so you need to be handy."

Braun's wide range of skills sets her apart. Her training as an emergency medical worker, combined with volunteer work as a firefighter, helped her develop skills needed for space exploration: thinking quickly and staying calm in stressful situations. She believes these practical experiences are as important as her school education. "These experiences prepared me for the unexpected—on Earth and Mars," she notes, highlighting the connection between her daily life and her space-related work.

Looking ahead, Braun acknowledges challenges like radiation but remains optimistic. She believes building a community on Mars will require all kinds of people, not just scientists.

"We need pipe repairers, metal workers, and everyday people in space," she says. To young space lovers, her advice is to read widely and try out different things with passion—you never know which skill will prepare you for space. Through her work, Braun is helping to make humanity's next space home a reality.

- () 1. Why does Barbara Braun conduct her work in a remote part of Utah?
- A. It is available to humans.
B. It has advanced technology.
C. It has emergency medical care.
D. It has a similar environment to Mars.
- () 2. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?
- A. The function of Utah's Mars Desert Research Station.
B. The advanced technologies tested in the Mars mission.
C. The Mars simulation mission and its tough difficulties.
D. The responsibilities of a health and safety officer in space.
- () 3. What can we learn from Braun's advice?
- A. Practice makes perfect.
B. Many skills make light work.
C. Books are the ladder to success.
D. Where there's passion, there's success.
- () 4. Which of the following words can best describe Barbara Braun?
- A. Knowledgeable and mild.
B. Ambitious and generous.
C. Passionate and all-round.
D. Specialized and conventional.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

Characteristics of an excellent scientist

The dictionary defines a scientist as a person having professional knowledge of one or more sciences, especially natural sciences.

1. _____ Let's look at some characteristics of an excellent scientist.

班级	
姓名	
题号	答案区
阅读理解	
1	
2	
3	
4	
七选五	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Curiosity

An excellent scientist must be very curious about things. Scientists such as Thomas Edison and George Westinghouse discovered things mainly because they wanted to know how things work. 2. _____

Patience

Becoming a scientist takes a long time. 3. _____ Even if you think you have received some education in science, you still have a lot of scientific research to do. If you're an instant-gratification (即时满足的) 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, since they are linked and they can affect one another in the long run. 4. _____ Sticking to an old belief in contradiction to proof is dishonest. However, that belief shouldn't be changed without powerful evidence.

Working habits

5. _____ In addition to this, he/she can work well alone or in groups, depending on what's needed, and he/she also needs to communicate thoughts on paper and verbally. Networking connects him/her with colleagues working on similar projects where he/she may discover something new.

- A. To make discoveries, you have to think differently.
- B. There are very few jobs that take longer than this one.
- C. It also defines a scientist as someone who uses scientific methods.
- D. One of the main places that many scientists work in is the research laboratory.
- E. An excellent scientist even takes notes of the smallest observation and keeps it in mind.
- F. A scientist must report findings honestly regardless of personal interests or public opinion.

G. Without a drive to ask questions or even wonder, a scientist will never get to the first stage of the scientific process.

Ⅶ 语法填空 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

[2026 · 山东德州高二期末]

Dr Jane Goodall, a well-known zoologist, died of natural causes on Wednesday in California on a speaking tour of the US. Born in 1934 and 1. _____ (raise) in London, Dr Goodall said she had been fascinated by animals since childhood. She 2. _____ (gain) international recognition for her pioneering research on chimpanzees in Tanzania in the 1960s. Her most famous discovery that chimpanzees use tools was praised as a moment 3. _____ redefined humankind, and revolutionized science.

Goodall's groundbreaking observations, from chimpanzee hunting behaviour to their capacity for compassion, laid the foundation 4. _____ modern primatology (灵长类动物学) and influenced diverse 5. _____ (field) such as human health, ecology, and evolutionary biology. Widely regarded as the world's foremost expert on chimpanzees, she devoted more than six decades to 6. _____ (study) their social and family interactions in the wild.

As chimpanzees became endangered, since 1986, Goodall has shifted her emphasis from research to 7. _____ (conserve), travelling the world giving lectures, visiting schools 8. _____ teaching young people about the environment. She spent more than 300 days a year on the road in more than three decades.

Goodall's contribution lies in her firm belief that "every individual matters". Her work inspired generations 9. _____ (respect) and protect nature, leaving 10. _____ permanent mark on science, and humanity's relationship with the natural world.

Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

课内基础巩固

❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 12 分)

1. Jack was so _____ (severe) injured in the accident that he could not walk by himself.
2. In the early 19th century, cholera broke out in Europe, _____ (lead) to millions of deaths.
3. Washing hands frequently can effectively prevent bacterial _____ (infect) because it removes harmful germs.
4. When things go wrong, all of us naturally feel disappointed and _____ (frustrate).
5. At first, we _____ (suspect), but we finally convinced them of our honesty.
6. With many tasks _____ (handle), Tom is not available for our party at present.
7. There is convincing _____ (prove) that skin cancer is linked to exposure to the sun.
8. The witnesses gave us two completely _____ (contradict) descriptions.

❷ 短语填空(每小题 2 分, 满分 12 分)

1. Avoid close contact with anyone with a cold or flu-like symptoms in case you _____ (感染) the virus.

2. Reading at grade level when kids are young _____ (与……息息相关) how well they will do in school later.
3. _____ (幸亏, 由于) their great teamwork, the project was completed on time.
4. It was the professor that _____ (因……而应受责备) what had happened in the lab.
5. We're going to look into the root cause of the failure and get it resolved _____ (最终地, 彻底地).
6. All the people present _____ (赞同) the proposal put forward by the chairman.

❸ 句型训练(每小题 3 分, 满分 9 分)

1. One of their plans is _____.
_____. (表语从句)
他们的计划之一是要引进更多的高级人才。
2. Our company is sure to _____
_____ to every destination safely. (have sth done) 我们公司一定会把客户的货物安全地送到每一个目的地。
3. His wounds _____
he could hardly move before being sent to the hospital. (so...that...)
他的伤势非常严重, 以至于在被送往医院前他几乎无法动弹。

课后素养提升

❹ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分)

[2026·江西赣州高二期末]

Plastic pollution remains one of the most serious environmental problems worldwide. For many years, scientists have tried to create workable biodegradable (可生物降解的) alternatives. However, many plastics, including those using natural materials like

bamboo or seaweed, have often been difficult to break down effectively on a large scale, limiting their real-world use.

An important step forward now comes from research at Rutgers University, inspired by nature's own efficient systems. Noticing that natural materials such as DNA break down relatively easily, researchers found the reason:

these biological molecules (分子) contain special built-in chemical parts known as “neighbouring groups”. These groups help the material break down from within. By creating artificial versions of these parts and adding them during the plastic-making process, scientists can now design materials with a specific, planned lifespan—whether meant to last days, months, or years.

This new technology is to create plastics with finely-tuned lifespans that could quickly break down, showing great promise for short-use items. Products like food packaging and other short-lived consumer materials could be made to stay strong during use but degrade safely soon after, offering a clear environmental benefit.

However, the technology has limits. It is not yet suitable for long-term uses where materials must stay strong for decades, such as in buildings or cars. Another current drawback is its need for UV light, including ordinary sunlight, to start the breaking-down process. This means plastics thrown away in landfills or covered up will not break down as they should.

Key issues must be solved before wide use. The safety of the small pieces left after breakdown needs careful testing to make sure they are not harmful to nature. Scientists are still working to improve the system, mainly aiming to enable decomposition (分解) without light exposure.

Still, this progress in creating plastics with a planned lifespan is a significant move forward. By building controlled breakdown into the material itself, it opens a practical path towards smarter plastics that do their job and then safely disappear, which could help reduce the lasting problem of plastic pollution.

- () 1. What is the advantage of the new plastic developed by researchers?
- A. It's stronger than traditional plastic.
- B. Its breakdown time can be precisely set.

- C. It decomposes faster than regular plastic.
D. It's made entirely from natural materials.
- ()2. What enables the new plastic to break down?
- A. Being buried underground for months.
B. Exposure to high temperatures in landfills.
C. Natural materials like seaweed or bamboo.
D. Special chemical groups added during production.
- ()3. What can we know about the decomposition process?
- A. It works better in wet conditions.
B. It requires high temperatures to start.
C. Dark environments prevent decomposition.
D. The breakdown products are definitely safe.
- ()4. What does the author think of the new technology?
- A. Useless. B. Promising.
C. Perfect. D. Impractical.

●V 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·河北邯郸高二联考]

China's first key national R & D project equipment for high-altitude wind energy—the world's largest 5,000-square-metre power-generating kite—1. _____ (successful) completed all scheduled flight tests in Alxa Left Banner, North China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, on Wednesday.

The China-made kite, 2. _____
(develop) under a national programme led by
China Energy Engineering Corp. , achieved full
in-air deployment and retraction (部署与回收)
during testing, 3. _____ (mark) a solid
step towards the engineering 4. _____
(apply) of high-altitude wind power technology
in China.

Looking like a giant kite, the power-generating kite can collect wind energy above 300 metres high and transmit it to the ground through a tether cable (电缆) that drives a

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

generator. The 5. _____ (late) test carried out the deployment and retraction of both a 5,000-square-metre kite and two 1,200-square-metre kites.

High-altitude wind energy, often described as 6. _____ untouched “no man’s land” of renewable power, offers significant potential thanks to its higher wind speeds, stable directions, 7. _____ greater energy density. Currently two main technological paths 8. _____ (explore) globally—airborne and ground-based systems—but there is still a long way to go. In the airborne approach, lightweight wind turbines (风力涡轮机) are fixed on flying platforms 9. _____ (generate) electricity in the sky. The recent test focused on the ground-based model, 10. _____ a working wind turbine deployed at high altitude captures wind energy to drive a ground-based generator.

Ⅶ 完形填空(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·湖南长沙高二期末]

For a little girl growing up in Colombia, a science career with NASA may seem impossible. Trujillo, however, is an aerospace 1 who leads a team at the NASA laboratory 2 for the robotic arm of the latest Mars rover (火星探测器).

How did Trujillo go from simply dreaming about the universe to 3 exploring it? That’s a tale of 4 written in the stars.

Born in 1983, even as a young girl, Trujillo was 5 of her enthusiasm for science. But she doubted how far she’d be able to 6 in a male-dominated field. Then her dad offered to send her to Miami. Only 17 at the time, she 7 the offer.

Trujillo took a series of housekeeping 8 to put herself through Miami Dade College. Sometimes she was cleaning bathrooms to help pay her way through her 9. But she didn’t 10. “I saw everything coming my way as an opportunity.”

Then came another 11 moment. She

became the first Hispanic (西班牙语国家的) woman to be 12 to the NASA Academy. Later, she became an engineer at NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Centre.

This February, when the *Perseverance* rover 13 on the surface of Mars, it was accompanied by commentary (解说) from Trujillo in NASA’s first-ever Spanish-language 14.

Trujillo’s own story is 15 that just beyond the barrier lies an entire universe of opportunities waiting for anyone willing to work hard enough to reach for the stars.

- () 1.

A. sponsor

B. ambassador

C. engineer

D. leader
- () 2.

A. suitable

B. responsible

C. capable

D. remarkable
- () 3.

A. actually

B. gradually

C. accurately

D. repeatedly
- () 4.

A. curiosity

B. kindness

C. enthusiasm

D. talent
- () 5.

A. certain

B. anxious

C. content

D. fond
- () 6.

A. adapt

B. motivate

C. rise

D. apply
- () 7.

A. made up

B. brightened up

C. picked up

D. took up
- () 8.

A. measures

B. events

C. jobs

D. steps
- () 9.

A. studies

B. teachings

C. lectures

D. investigations
- () 10.

A. commit

B. conclude

C. compete

D. complain
- () 11.

A. life-changing

B. goal-setting

C. eye-opening

D. heart-warming
- () 12.

A. connected

B. admitted

C. arranged

D. planned
- () 13.

A. stressed

B. produced

C. landed

D. touched
- () 14.

A. advertisement

B. broadcast

C. comment

D. performance
- () 15.

A. truth

B. information

C. expectation

D. proof

Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

课内基础巩固

❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

1. The result of the invention of the steam engine was _____ human power was replaced by **mechanical** power.
2. Her biggest doubt was _____ she should trust the stranger.
3. As John Lennon once said, life is _____ happens to you while you are busy making other plans.
4. Please put the medicine on the top of the shelf. It's _____ our children can't reach it.
5. The last time we had great fun together was _____ we were visiting the Water Park.
6. The little girl who got lost decided to remain _____ she was and wait for her mother.
7. From space, the earth looks blue. That's _____ about 71% of its surface is covered by water.
8. He was born here. That's _____ he likes the place so much.
9. The teacher's requirement is _____ we should recite the passage in twenty minutes.
10. The reason why he can't go with you is _____ he has something important to do.

❷ 语法与写作(每小题 3 分, 满分 12 分)

1. _____ he has outstanding leadership skills and a strong sense of responsibility. 我推荐他的原因是他有出色的领导能力和强烈的责任感。
2. What troubles me most is _____.
_____ .
最困扰我的是, 我每天晚上都很难入睡。

3. If you are addicted to your mobile phone, that's _____ and be involved in meaningful activities. (表语从句)
如果你沉迷于手机, 那么该是你放下手机, 参加有意义的活动的时候了。

4. What I can still remember is _____
_____ when I was a junior school student.
我仍然记得的是, 当我还是初中生时, 我身体虚弱, 成绩有待提高。

❸ 语篇填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

[2026 · 江西宜春高二期末]

China's Tiangong Space Station, a landmark of the country's aerospace frontier, has entered the application and development stage. It is the first time that building an independent long-term inhabited space station by a non-Western country 1. _____ (achieve) such remarkable progress in on-orbit scientific experiments.

The reason why Tiangong gains global praise is 2. _____ it supports various research in fields like life science and microgravity physics. With three cabin sections 3. _____ (run) stably in orbit, astronauts can carry out complex experiments smoothly. People often associate Tiangong 4. _____ technological innovation, but it also serves as a platform for international space cooperation.

5. _____ desire of Chinese aerospace engineers to advance space technology never weakens. Their 6. _____ (ambition) plan to expand the station's functions has inspired many young researchers.
7. _____ is widely recognized that the
 8. _____ (adapt) to the extreme space

environment is a key challenge for astronauts. Despite the tough conditions, the research team worked 9. _____ (optimistic) to ensure the success of every mission.

Tiangong provides a unique space lab for human beings 10. _____ (explore) the universe, and it has become a symbol of China's rising scientific and technological strength.

课后素养提升

Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2026·河北张家口高二期末]

One person's trash (废弃物) could soon become another person's plane fuel. Researchers at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign have developed a method to turn food waste into fuel that can power airplanes. Their study, published in *Nature Communications*, shows this fuel meets all industry standards for regular plane fuel.

This innovation comes at a crucial time. Transportation produces nearly 30% of US greenhouse gas emissions (排放), with commercial flights contributing about 7%. While cars are shifting towards electric batteries, airplanes face a bigger challenge: plane fuel carries about 50 times more energy than standard lithium batteries (锂电池) per kilogram, making long electric flights currently impossible.

Biofuels from plants have been used in cars for years, but they haven't worked well for planes because of strict chemical requirements. This is where food waste offers a new solution. The Illinois team collected waste from food-processing plants and used a process called hydrothermal liquefaction (HTL)—like a high-tech pressure cooker—to quickly turn it into crude oil (原油). They then cleaned the oil, removing impurities like salt and ash. What remained were the exact hydrocarbons needed for plane fuel.

Tests confirmed the fuel passes standards set by aviation authorities without requiring special additives, meaning it could theoretically power commercial planes today. “We take the

waste and recover energy to make a usable product,” said Professor Yuanhui Zhang, highlighting the shift towards a circular economy.

However, expanding the technology from lab experiments to fueling entire planes remains a major problem. It will require significant time, fund, and industrial cooperation. As Zhang notes, “Our research solves the science and engineering problems—then industry can step in.”

This research not only presents a promising way to reduce plane emissions but also turns a common waste problem into a potential resource for cleaner air travel.

- () 1. What made standard batteries unsuitable for planes?
- A. Weight. B. Price.
C. Shape. D. Quality.
- () 2. What can be inferred about the oil made by the Illinois team?
- A. It promises huge profits.
B. It needs special additives.
C. It meets required standards.
D. It's made in food-processing plants.
- () 3. What is the author's attitude towards the technology?
- A. Supportive. B. Doubtful.
C. Indifferent. D. Critical.
- () 4. Which of the following best sums up the text?
- A. All roads lead to Rome.
B. Green outweighs growth.
C. Make food out of fuel.
D. Turn trash into treasure.

V
阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[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(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·吉林延边高二期末]

1. _____ (explore) the unknown universe has long been a great dream of humanity, which is why many scientists devote themselves to aerospace research. Yang Liwei, 2. _____ was China’s first astronaut in space, set a milestone in our country’s aerospace history.

His journey inspired countless young people to develop an interest in science. It is necessary for young learners to master basic scientific knowledge, and 3. _____ solid foundation in science can help them achieve their dreams. When they 4. _____ (face) with difficulties in research, scientists never give up easily.

The reason why scientists pursue international cooperation is 5. _____ we can make faster progress in space technology. In fact, no achievement is 6. _____ (valuable) than the spirit of persistence. Scientists have made continuous efforts to realize the dream, and their 7. _____ (devote) has won widespread respect. They expect 8. _____ (make) more contributions to human exploration, and it is clear that our future in space will be promising.

Now, more young people are joining the team 9. _____ (positive) and bringing new ideas and energy. We believe that with their efforts to adapt 10. _____ the fast pace of science and technology, we will overcome all challenges and make greater breakthroughs.

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

Period Four Using Language

课内基础巩固

❶ 单词拼写(每小题 1 分,满分 6 分)

1. He walked alone in the _____ (昏暗处), hoping no one would recognize him.
2. There is no _____ (具体的,确实的) **proof** that the knife belongs to her.
3. Given the opportunity, she might well have become an _____ (优秀的,杰出的) artist.
4. He has many _____ (缺点), but dishonesty isn't one of them.
5. The last few years have seen a _____ (稳定的) increase in the number of **infections**.
6. Beauty is often considered an _____ (抽象的) **concept** as it varies from person to person.

❷ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

1. The local charity organization provides _____ (assist) for those who have been affected by the natural disaster.
2. _____ (initial), she was hesitant about joining the drama club, but her friends encouraged her to give it a try.
3. The sun shone through the leaves, _____ (cast) **shadows** on the lawn.
4. Rose was an extremely _____ (gift) musician, and we enjoyed her romantic songs in particular.
5. _____ (trace) back to the Southern Song Dynasty, this teahouse in Hangzhou has a long-standing reputation for its traditional tea-making techniques.
6. The guide described the scenery so _____ (vivid) that we all wanted to see it ourselves.
7. What points can be raised in _____ (defend) of this argument?
8. The **mechanic** quickly identified the _____

(fault) part in the car engine and started the repair work.

9. As she practised the piano every day, her skills improved _____ (steady), and she could play more complex pieces.
10. The saying reminds us that so long as we have a strong will, there is no difficulty that can't _____ (overcome).

❸ 短语填空(每小题 2 分,满分 16 分)

1. In the past 10 years, great changes have taken place in my hometown _____ (在……领导下) the government.
2. Lily _____ (患,染上) the flu right before the important exam, which made her really worried.
3. If you _____ (承担) this project, it will mean a lot of extra work.
4. The board has decided to put the most capable manager _____ (负责,掌管) the sales department.
5. One needs high intelligence, and _____ (最重要的是), some important personal qualities to make a successful scientist.
6. A serious flood _____ (爆发) last summer, leaving many houses destroyed.
7. Those who _____ (熟悉) Shakespeare's works often find inspiration in his plays.
8. The decisions we make today will _____ (对……有影响) the kind of world our children will live in.

❹ 句型训练(每小题 3 分,满分 9 分)

1. So far, _____ China's agriculture than Yuan Longping. (否定词 + 比较级)
到目前为止,没有哪个科学家对中国农业的影响比袁隆平大。

2. _____

have benefited a lot from his research work.
(not only... but also...) 不仅我们国家的人民,而且许多其他国家的那些人民,也都从他的研究工作中获益匪浅。

3. _____

is the unique characters and the unexpected plot. (主语从句)
使这个故事如此吸引人的是独特的人物和出人意料的情节。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2026·福建福州高二期末]

Delivery drones (无人机) and flying cars may sound like science fiction, but in China, they are fast becoming an everyday reality. In Guangzhou, a company named EHang recently received the world's first licence to carry passengers in its self-flying electric take-off and landing aircraft. Meanwhile, in Shenzhen, drone deliveries are already common. Office workers line up at special kiosks (售货亭) run by food-delivery app Meituan. After customers enter a code, their lunch—milk tea or noodle soup—is handed out, having been dropped off by a drone through an opening in the roof.

This is all part of China's ambition to develop a "low-altitude economy". The term refers to a wide range of airborne devices flying at less than 1,000 metres and offering various services. The Chinese government is strongly promoting this new field, announcing it as a key engine for future growth. The goal is to build a futuristic industry for China to dominate (主导), improving the approach that has already turned the country into an electric-vehicle powerhouse.

The low-altitude economy is growing at a remarkable speed. By the end of 2024, 2.2 million civilian drones were operating around the country, a huge jump in just five years. The applications are diverse. Beyond food delivery, drones are used to transport blood to

hospitals, and help put out fires in high-rises. In agriculture, a quarter of a million drones spray fertilizer and pesticides on farmland, improving efficiency.

Looking ahead, many believe these technologies will reshape urban life. Hu Huazhi, EHang's CEO, imagines a future with freedom in the skies. Consider the example of Beijing, he adds, a city with multiple ring roads. The distance between the east and west sides of the fifth ring road is about 30km. It takes about an hour to drive between them, but only ten minutes to fly. "Short-distance flights within the city will be the largest market in the future," he says.

- () 1. Which of the following is a current application of drones?
- A. Delivering blood to hospitals.
 - B. Passenger transportation in Shenzhen.
 - C. Public transportation between cities.
 - D. Carrying passengers in self-flying taxis.
- () 2. What can be inferred about the low-altitude economy in China?
- A. Its main focus is on food delivery services.
 - B. Its growth is limited by current technology.
 - C. It has already replaced traditional transport.
 - D. It is a key future industry for national leadership.

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

- ()3. What does the Beijing ring road example imply?
- A. Urban roads will soon be unnecessary.
- B. Short flights will take the place of cars.
- C. Flying can greatly improve travel efficiency.
- D. Current traffic designs have major limitations.

- ()4. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. The history of drone technology in China
- B. How drones are changing Chinese agriculture
- C. Science fiction comes true: China's skyward ambition
- D. The challenges of developing self-flying vehicles

Ⅶ 完形填空(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·河南洛阳高二期末]

I'd been fascinated by fishing since I was young, when my older brother would take me to the Sorgue and the other wild rivers. But I never even 1 the idea that I might be able to make a career out of this interest.

I grew up in a large 2 class family; my mother was a cleaner, my father a house painter. In high school, my teachers said I wouldn't make it, not even in occupational training, and my school counselors 3 on me.

For several years, I was an anonymous (无名的) worker, polishing floors in shopping stores in the middle of the night, cleaning pest-affected kitchens. I took 4 in doing difficult, 5 jobs—but something still 6 me whenever I went fishing.

I was 24 when I began to feel I needed a 7. Even if it meant starting from the very beginning, I decided I would turn my 8 into a career. Somehow, I would become a fish scientist.

After 9 a science-based graduation

certificate for adults, I started a biology degree at university, 10 myself with money I had saved while working. 11 I got into a master's programme in ecological engineering and biodiversity management.

The last time I visited a lake, my brother 12 me to help. We spent 2 days by the water, just like when we were kids. But this time, he saw me 13 the work, managing the team, and taking responsibility. I had come full circle. Life had brought me back to where it all began, this time as a 14, with a passion that had become my 15.

- ()1. A. ignored B. doubted
C. considered D. preferred
- ()2. A. working B. ruling
C. rising D. farming
- ()3. A. stayed up B. backed up
C. gave up D. kept up
- ()4. A. care B. interest
C. trouble D. pride
- ()5. A. irrelevant B. undervalued
C. nonstop D. invisible
- ()6. A. stimulated B. comforted
C. shocked D. tricked
- ()7. A. choice B. change
C. clue D. servant
- ()8. A. hobby B. creativity
C. faith D. technique
- ()9. A. consulting B. producing
C. completing D. designing
- ()10. A. impressing B. supporting
C. entertaining D. proving
- ()11. A. Undoubtedly B. Consequently
C. Reliably D. Eventually
- ()12. A. ordered B. joined
C. wished D. encouraged
- ()13. A. estimating B. adjusting
C. leading D. restricting
- ()14. A. bystander B. learner
C. tourist D. scientist
- ()15. A. profession B. hope
C. potential D. gesture

Period Five Writing

❶ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2026·江苏泰州高二期末]

We all know people with quite different motivation levels: some wake at 5 am to train for a marathon; others are reluctant to perform even the simplest tasks, like making a cup of tea. We might think of the latter as “lazy”, but the research of the neuroscientist Masud Husain at the University of Oxford tells a different story.

Take David as an example. He was once productive and outgoing but suddenly lost interest in his job as well as people around him. He became passive and indifferent—yet was not depressed, and even described himself as happy. His family thought he was “just being lazy”. Only when Husain’s team performed a brain scan was the true cause revealed: minor damage to the basal ganglia, a deep brain region essential for turning intention into action. “David can complete a task if asked,” Husain explains, “but he won’t decide to do it himself. His brain no longer signals that the effort is worthwhile.”

This is not a single case. Further research points to a common biological basis. Husain’s lab studied 42 similar patients and found consistently weak activity in dopamine, a chemical important for generating motivation. To see how this mechanism (机制) works, Oxford researchers scanned brains of students while they chose between tasks requiring different effort levels for varying rewards. Those who preferred “small reward + no effort” over “big reward + work” showed less activity in the brain’s effort-assessment areas. In other words, their brains perceived effort as a greater cost than reward.

Fortunately, science offers practical ways

to help reshape our motivation patterns. These include structuring daily routines to reduce the effort of making choices, engaging in regular aerobic exercise to help dopamine function naturally, and using external reminders such as alarms or visual reminders, for example, placing a book on your pillow, to overcome the mental hindrance to reading.

Husain isn’t saying laziness doesn’t exist, but his work shows indifference often isn’t a choice. “Small, science-backed changes,” he notes, “can help our brains remember that effort is worth it.”

- () 1. Why is David’s case mentioned?
- A. To show how depression affects motivation.
B. To prove that lazy people can still be happy.
C. To explain how family support helps recovery.
D. To illustrate a case of brain-based motivation loss.
- () 2. According to Husain’s research, what is the function of dopamine?
- A. It helps make important decisions.
B. It fuels our willingness to try.
C. It limits the basal ganglia output.
D. It improves the ability to assess rewards.
- () 3. What does the underlined word “hindrance” in Paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. Response. B. Barrier.
C. Addiction. D. Contribution.
- () 4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Behind laziness: brain unmotivated
B. Dopamine chemical: action driven
C. Laziness cures: routine and exercise
D. David’s story: depression and drive

❶ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2025·广东茂名高二期末]

How would you feel if moving to a new town meant losing track of your friends? What if the only way of getting news from faraway friends was writing letters that took ages to be delivered? 1. _____ Thanks to progress in technology, how we make friends and communicate with them has changed significantly.

Nowadays, we can move around the world and still stay in touch with the people that we want to remain friends with. 2. _____ All you need is a Wi-Fi connection. The digital age also helps us find people who share our interests, such as playing an unusual instrument. Whatever our hobbies, the Internet can connect people who share the same hobbies, even if they live on the other side of the world.

3. _____ It depends. If people always exchange true personal information online, these friendships can be real and meaningful. Yet we need to keep in mind that what we see on social media is often not the whole truth. On social media sites, people tend to post only positive updates that make them appear happy and friendly. 4. _____ Remember the saying: on the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog. A young person could be old; a woman could be a man; we could even be sharing our information with bad guys.

This doesn't mean that we should throw the baby out with the bathwater, though. Technology has changed the way we make friends, but the meaning of friendship and our longing for friends remain the same. 5. _____

- A. The Internet helps us make more friends.
B. But smiling photos can hide real problems.
C. This was how things worked not very long ago.
D. However, does the Internet really bring

people closer?

- E. However, are the “friends” you make online really your friends?
F. Social media lets us see what our friends are busy with and maintains our friendships.
G. No one would choose to live without friends, even if he had all other good things.

❷ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·重庆长寿区高二期末]

A new, small robotic camera designed to be swallowed for use in medical examinations was 1. _____ (recent) demonstrated at a conference in Canada. The device called PillBot can be guided through a body remotely, meaning electronically from outside. Its creators hope the device will replace traditional endoscopies (内窥镜检查). An endoscopy is when a camera attached to a wire is directed down the throat and into a sleeping 2. _____ (patient) stomach.

The PillBot is designed to be the first motorized endoscopic camera. Here 3. _____ (be) how developers say it works: a patient does not eat for one day, and then swallows the PillBot with lots of water. The PillBot acts like 4. _____ small submarine (潜艇) controlled by a wireless remote control. When the exam is completed, the body will expel (排出) the PillBot 5. _____ the same way it expels other solid waste.

Dr Vivek Kumbhari is the co-founder of Endiatx, the company behind the PillBot. It is the latest step towards his larger goal of 6. _____ (make) complex medicine more accessible.

“If endoscopies can 7. _____ (move) from a hospital setting to a patient's home,” he said, “then I think we have achieved that goal.” The device provides “a safer, 8. _____ (comfortable) approach”, he added.

Alex Luebke is another co-founder of the company. He said the PillBot can help people in rural areas 9. _____ medical centres and treatment are lacking. The micro-robotic pill is undergoing testing. If 10. _____ (approve), the PillBot could be available by 2026.

IV 写作

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

[2026·浙江杭州高级中学高二期末]

假定你是李华,为了激发同学们学习科学的热情,你校的英语校报想增设一个栏目,外教 Sabrina 提出“Great Scientists”和“Fun in Science”两个选项供大家选择,请你给 Sabrina 写一封邮件,内容包括:

- 1. 你的选择;
- 2. 说明理由。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Dear Sabrina,

Best regards,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

[2026·安徽皖中名校高二期末]

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 corridor outside the science labs was always bustling between classes, filled with the sounds of lockers clanging (发出叮当声) and students chatting. However, a small problem had been growing quietly for weeks: the recycling corner. It was supposed to have three neatly labeled bins for paper, plastic, and cans, but it had turned into a messy thing. Students, often in a hurry, would toss their bottles and papers without looking, often missing the bins entirely. The result was a pile of recyclables lying on the floor, which the cleaning staff sighed about daily.

Leo and Maya, members of the Environmental Club, passed by the mess every day. It frustrated them. “It’s not that people

don’t want to recycle,” Leo observed one afternoon, watching a student try and fail to throw a plastic bottle into the overflowing bin from two steps away. “It’s just that this setup isn’t working.” Maya nodded, her eyes fixed on the chaos. “The bins are identical, the signs are small and worn out, and there’s no interest in taking that extra second to aim correctly.”

Their idea was simple. They believed the solution wasn’t scolding or more rules, but a clever design. “What if we make it impossible to ignore and fun to do?” Maya suggested, recalling a psychology concept about nudging (渐渐推动) positive behaviour—the idea that small, thoughtful changes in the environment can effortlessly guide people towards better choices.

After getting a quick approval from their science teacher and the cleaning staff, they spent an afternoon brainstorming. They decided to redesign the recycling station to be more engaging and user-friendly. They wanted to create something that would catch the eye, guide the hand, and maybe even bring a smile. Their plan required no special tools, no complex technology, and almost no money—just creativity, some art supplies, and a bit of teamwork.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

With a box of donated paint, brushes, and some old cardboard, Leo and Maya started their project after school. _____

Paragraph 2:

The change at the recycling corner became the talk of the school the next morning. _____

班级	
姓名	
题号	答案区
阅读理解	
1	
2	
3	
4	
七选五	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

► 单元小测

Unit 1

❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

A. 词形转换及动词变化

1. He found that the movie was _____ (frustrate) because the ending was so bad.
2. This is a time of decisive action and quick _____ (think).
3. China's image is improving _____ (steady), with more countries recognizing its role in international affairs.
4. My child is thought to be _____ (gift), which has brought some unexpected changes to him and our family.
5. With sweat _____ (pour) down his face, he took off his coat.
6. He speaks highly of *China Orbit* as a unique science fiction novel that _____ (vivid) shows a child's real-life experience in a military camp.
7. Misunderstanding arising from the lack of communication, unless _____ (handle) properly, may lead to serious problems.
8. Ancient people built towers in different locations for military _____ (defend).
9. He _____ (cast) as the hero in the new play, which is popular among students.
10. The only way to live happily with others is to overlook their _____ (fault) and admire their virtues.

B. 固定搭配及用法

1. The volunteers all **subscribe** _____ the view that helping others will benefit themselves as well.
2. Today, we are just as closely **linked** _____ each other by the bond of friendship as we were 20 years ago.
3. The more experienced you are, the easier it is to find fault _____ other people's ideas.

4. Thanks _____ the timely rescue, the injured climber was saved from danger.
5. Faced with the challenging project, she decided to take _____ the responsibility alone.

❷ 句型训练(每小题 3 分, 满分 9 分)

1. Through the exhibition, _____, _____ you can have a better understanding of traditional Chinese painting. (not only...but also...)

通过展览,你不仅可以欣赏精彩的图画,还可以更好地了解中国传统绘画。

2. _____, staring blankly at the wall for a long time. (seem)

他似乎陷入了沉思,长时间茫然地盯着墙壁。

3. She _____ because it broke down on the way to school. (have sth done)

她把自行车送去修了,因为它在上学路上坏了。

❸ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分)

[2026·河北廊坊高二期末]

The human body is always giving off different chemicals through breath and skin. Some of these can act as early warnings of illness. A famous case is Joy Milne, a retired nurse. She noticed a special strong smell on her husband years before he was found to have Parkinson's disease. Later, science tests proved she could correctly tell who had the disease just by their smell. This shows that changes in how a person smells can give us important information about their health.

Scientists are now studying small chemical particles called volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Our bodies make these as part of their

normal work, and we release them through sweat and breath. When a person gets sick—with an infection, cancer, or a brain disease—these VOCs can change. For example, diabetic ketoacidosis (糖尿病酮症酸中毒) might cause a sweet, fruity smell. Problems with the liver or kidneys can lead to a musty (发霉的) smell. Some illnesses like cholera and tuberculosis (结核病) also have special smells.

The human nose cannot smell many of these weak, sickness-related chemicals. But dogs with special training have shown they can smell illnesses like prostate cancer and malaria. Learning from this, scientists are building tools like “electronic noses”. These machines use man-made sensors to “smell” and find patterns linked to diseases for early checks.

High-tech methods are also helping scientists find the exact chemicals that point to sicknesses like Parkinson’s disease. Soon, we might have very fast and simple tests using just a breath sample or a cotton swab wiped on the skin. This could make finding diseases much quicker. Finding sickness earlier in this way could change how doctors normally work. Studying body smells opens new roads for health checks. It also shows us how closely our body’s inner work is connected to our health, reminding us there is still much to learn about the signals our bodies send out.

- () 1. What do we know about Joy Milne?
- She is working in the hospital.
 - She can examine patients with her nose.
 - She smelled a particular smell on her husband.
 - She did tests to prove her husband’s disease.
- () 2. What does the example of a fruity smell in diabetic ketoacidosis patients show?

- VOCs will reduce when people get sick.
- VOCs make patients release a pleasant smell.
- VOC changes may lead to diabetic ketoacidosis.
- VOC changes can tell us about health problems.

- () 3. Why are scientists developing electronic noses?
- To make doctors smell illnesses.
 - To detect smells humans cannot smell.
 - To train dogs more effectively.
 - To cure diseases like cancer.
- () 4. Which can be the best title for the text?
- Using body smells to find diseases early
 - Joy Milne and her special sense of smell
 - Dogs can smell diseases better than humans
 - Technology has been used for health checks

IV 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

[2026·湖南长沙长郡中学高二期末]

Today I’ll be speaking to you about drones, also 1. _____ (refer) to as UAVs. Flying around on their own, drones have already been used for photography, scientific research and military operations. They will come into wider use in various fields in the near future. 2. _____ all the wonderful functions that drones perform, they may also cause risks.

Take air traffic for example. When passenger drones are flying above our cities in large 3. _____ (quantity), the sky will be getting more and more crowded. As a result, they are 4. _____ (likely) to crash into each other. In addition, drones cause much trouble for airlines as some of them fly near airports, posing 5. _____ threat to planes that are taking off or landing.

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

6. _____ is that people might take advantage of drones to harm others. For instance, as more people 7. _____ (use) drones for photography in the future, some might spy on and take photographs of others without their knowledge. 8. _____ (legal) hunters might also use drones to track and kill animals.

Such issues require 9. _____ (address) urgently. The government needs to make laws to monitor the production and use of drones. At the moment, different countries are developing air traffic control platforms, 10. _____ large numbers of drones can be managed. Police forces around the world are also looking at ways of stopping drones from flying near airports and stadiums.

Ⅶ 完形填空(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·陕西咸阳高二期末]

Kids in developed countries have plenty of scientific toys. However, they are rather 1 _____ in developing countries. So how can adults spark (激发) kids' interest in science? Arvind Gupta has the solution: teach them to make such toys from 2 _____.

After graduating from his university, Gupta 3 _____ at Tata Motors to build trucks. Five years later, however, he realized it wasn't the 4 _____ for him. In 2018, he 5 _____ and participated in the Hoshangabad Science Teaching Programme. "Our 6 _____ was to make science engaging for village children using cheap, simple materials," he said. "It felt far more 7 _____ than building trucks."

From then on, Gupta 8 _____ designing scientific toys. Today, he 9 _____ the Children's Science Centre with a small team. They've created 800 waste-based educational toys, with teaching videos 10 _____ for free online. "Every day over 50,000 children and teachers watch these videos. This fills our hearts with 11 _____

of bridging the science education gap," said Gupta.

One of his students, Hamsa, found the pencil toy 12 _____ interesting. She wrote a 12-page scientific paper on it, which won the second Intel ISEF Top Award of \$2,500. "This is a remarkable 13 _____," he said.

Needless to say, however, Gupta isn't in it for money or 14 _____. Instead, he simply wishes to 15 _____ a quality in children that he believes they all have.

- ()1.

A. vital

B. rare

C. ideal

D. vast
- ()2.

A. wood

B. plastic

C. glass

D. waste
- ()3.

A. worked

B. taught

C. learned

D. lived
- ()4.

A. attitude

B. identity

C. emotion

D. career
- ()5.

A. tried

B. agreed

C. quit

D. failed
- ()6.

A. objective

B. problem

C. success

D. prediction
- ()7.

A. convenient

B. meaningful

C. intelligent

D. grateful
- ()8.

A. made out

B. went through

C. lived off

D. carried on
- ()9.

A. fixes

B. runs

C. hires

D. bans
- ()10.

A. abnormal

B. commercial

C. available

D. exceptional
- ()11.

A. fear

B. peace

C. practice

D. hope
- ()12.

A. literally

B. illegally

C. particularly

D. regularly
- ()13.

A. achievement

B. arrangement

C. disappointment

D. argument
- ()14.

A. fund

B. health

C. progress

D. celebrity
- ()15.

A. reject

B. grow

C. judge

D. lose