



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

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全品智能作业

QUANPIN ZHINENGZUOYE

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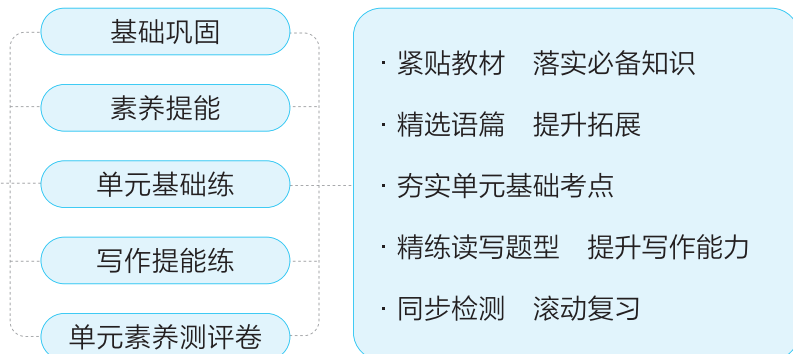
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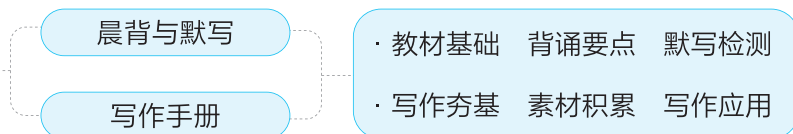
▶ 特点二

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▶ 特点三

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精选一线好题，拒绝知识倒挂及选题超纲现象，
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写作应用

Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

Period One Reading and Thinking

基础巩固

I 单句填空

1. Parental _____ (intervene) in children's education can influence their academic success and personal development.
2. The team was _____ (severe) disappointed after losing the key match.
3. The detailed report served as convincing _____ (prove) that their hard work had finally paid off.
4. After hours of struggling with the difficult maths problem, he finally threw down his pen, _____ (frustrate).
5. _____ (suspect) his friend was in trouble, he rushed to the scene without a moment's hesitation.
6. The challenge that the students faced _____ (handle) cleverly by the team leader who had rich experience.
7. The origins of what is now generally known as modern art can _____ (link) to social changes of the 18th century.
8. Over the past few months, the abandoned factory _____ (transform) into a creative art studio.

II 短语填空

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

5. Busy as she was, she always made sure to _____ (处理, 照料) her daughter's emotional needs.

III 句型训练

1. I would appreciate it if _____ .
(特殊疑问词 + 不定式)
如果您能就如何解决这个问题给我一些建议, 我将不胜感激。
2. _____ the old house held countless secrets waiting to be discovered by the curious kids. (seem) 这栋老房子似乎藏着无数秘密, 等待好奇的孩子们去发现。
3. After receiving the disappointing exam results, Tom _____ in his hands, his mind filled with self-blame and worry. (have + 宾语 + 宾补)
在得知令人沮丧的考试成绩后, 汤姆双手抱头, 脑海中充满了自责与焦虑。
4. _____ a smile plays an important role in interpersonal communication. (表语从句) 事实就是微笑在人际交流中起着重要的作用。

IV 课文语法填空

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

Snow began by 5. _____ (mark) on a map the exact places 6. _____ all those who died had lived. Snow doubted if the water pump was 7. _____ (blame). At last, John Snow was able to announce that the pump water carried cholera germs. Accordingly, he had the handle of the pump 8. _____ (remove).

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

素养提能

Ⅴ 阅读理解

A [2026·广东广州高二期末]

Every year across the world, vaccines (疫苗) prevent as many as five million people from dying. Unfortunately, most vaccines need to be kept cool to stop them from going off. This makes it difficult to transport them to remote areas, because if they get too warm they won't work. This is what Dr Asel Sartbaeva has been attempting to solve.

Growing up, Asel Sartbaeva always looked up to scientists like Michael Faraday and Marie Curie. When she studied at Cambridge University in England, she met an award-winning physicist called Brian Josephson. "My jaw dropped," she said. "It felt like a 'big thing' for me to be working in the same place as scientists I had looked up to for so long."

In 2010, Asel Sartbaeva took her daughter Melinda to be vaccinated. She noticed the doctor had kept the vaccines in the fridge. When she got home, she started reading about it online and found that there are places around the world where vaccines can't be delivered because they can't be refrigerated for the whole journey—meaning some people miss out on getting vaccines. Sartbaeva wanted to invent a way to keep vaccines stable at all temperatures, so she came up with ensilication.

Over the next few years, Sartbaeva and her team have tested out a number of different ways to see if the ensilicated vaccines can be kept stable when they're out of the fridge. One

of these experiments involved sending some vaccines in the post from Bath to Newcastle. The journey is more than 300 miles, which can take a day or two by post, but the vaccines were still safe to use when they arrived.

In 2021, Sartbaeva was named a UNICEF Ambassador for Girls in Science project. She designed experiments to get more girls interested in the science-based subjects. "In addition to my scientific and teaching work, I want to make scientific discoveries closer and more understandable to people," she said.

- () 1. What does the underlined phrase "going off" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
- A. Boiling. B. Being misused.
C. Failing. D. Being polluted.
- () 2. How did Sartbaeva feel about her meeting with Brian Josephson?
- A. Honoured. B. Scared.
C. Amused. D. Embarrassed.
- () 3. What inspired Sartbaeva's idea of ensilication?
- A. Limitations of the vaccine storage.
B. Vaccine shortages in some places.
C. Her daughter's unexpected illness.
D. The children's high demand for vaccines.
- () 4. Why does the author mention the journey in Paragraph 4?
- A. To introduce the core of ensilication.
B. To show the effectiveness of ensilication.
C. To compare different means of transportation.
D. To emphasize the hardship of the experiment.

In recent decades, experiments have begun to catch up with what people who work closely with animals have always known—that animals have an inner life, and consciousness isn't uniquely human.

Consciousness is a concept that is extremely difficult to define. There have been many attempts: Is it awareness, or awareness of that awareness, or self-awareness instead? But a useful working definition might be that it is any kind of subjective experience, ranging from how we perceive the external world to our inner thoughts and emotions. Because you can never be inside another living being's head, questions of consciousness are both hard to answer and open to bias.

Findings of experiments inspired a group of scientists in April to write The New York Declaration on Animal Consciousness, which now has over 300 supporters. It states that there is “strong scientific support for conscious experience” in mammals and birds and “at least a realistic possibility of conscious experience” in fish and other species.

That animals have some form of inner life must surely be self-evident to many people who live or work with them, just as I would guess that most carers of newborn babies don't see these infants as senseless automatic machines. The experiences of people with thorough knowledge of either have historically been viewed as subjective and biased, as emotional connection tends to influence logical reasoning. Our consciousness leads us to over-empathize with others we cannot truly know, the argument goes.

But, as the biologist Marc Bekoff wrote, if we humans have something, then other animals are likely to have it too. I personally feel that attempts to divorce emotion, feeling and

experience from how we see animals can be as unscientific. For too long, we assumed that humans are unique and animals don't feel pain or emotions the way that we do, a convenient but cruel null hypothesis (无效假设), when we could have started from the position that perhaps they do instead.

- () 5. Which is a key characteristic of consciousness according to the passage?
- A. It means any emotional experience of humans.
 - B. It refers to individuals' subjective experience.
 - C. It is all about how we perceive the external world.
 - D. It refers to a common quality shared by all animals.
- () 6. Why are the carers of newborn babies mentioned?
- A. To show that animals are just as conscious as human babies.
 - B. To help readers understand why animals possess consciousness.
 - C. To argue against the view of people living or working with animals.
 - D. To explain why animal carers would assume animals have an inner life.
- () 7. What might be the author's attitude towards Marc Bekoff's assumption about animal emotions?
- A. Doubtful.
 - B. Objective.
 - C. Supportive.
 - D. Uncertain.
- () 8. Which can be the best title of the passage?
- A. Consciousness improved through practice
 - B. Questions of human consciousness answered
 - C. Factors affecting animal consciousness discovered
 - D. Conscious experience found in certain animal species

VI 阅读七选五 [2025·福建厦门高二期末]

As research is becoming more international and multidisciplinary (涉及多门学科的), some people think the Nobel Prize award system is outdated and needs some changes. When Alfred Nobel established the Nobel Prizes in his will in 1895, he specified the areas of work in which they should be awarded, namely, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, and Peace. 1. _____ The only change has been the introduction of the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1969.

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

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

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

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

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

VII 语法填空

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

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

Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)

基础巩固

I 单句填空

1. He looks quite excited today. That's _____ he has won the first prize in the speech contest.
2. The fact is _____ we should learn from our mistakes and move forward bravely.
3. The point at issue is _____ we go to the party or not.
4. This is _____ I worked with my parents one year ago.
5. The key to success appears to be _____ we keep trying without giving up.
6. This is _____ we got over many problems during the project—by working together and thinking creatively.
7. What really matters is not _____ you start, but _____ you choose to become along the way.
8. The most important thing is _____ we respect different opinions during group discussions.
9. What puzzles us most is _____ of the three travel routes we will choose to explore the ancient coastal city next summer vacation.
10. My question is where we will travel and _____ we will start.

II 语法与写作

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

医生的建议是你应该保持均衡的饮食。

4. Clouds are gathering. It seems _____.
(as if/though)
云在聚集。天看起来好像要下雨了。
5. The last time we had great fun was _____ the Water Park.
(when)
我们上一次痛快地游玩是我们参观水上公园的时候。

III 语篇填空

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

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

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

In the future, advertising will be more about understanding individual customers and sending them advertisements that are tailored 9. _____ specific needs. Not only will this

make them feel 10. _____ (valued), but it will also help companies target their customers more efficiently.

素养提能

IV 阅读理解 [2025·浙江宁波高二期末联考]

Laughter comes in many forms, from a polite chuckle to an infectious howl of amusement. Scientists are now developing an AI system that can copy various forms of laughter accurately. The team behind the laughing robot, Erica, say that the system could improve natural conversations between people and AI systems.

Dr Koji Inoue, lead author of the research from Kyoto University, highlights empathy (共情) as a crucial aspect of conversational AI, suggesting laughter sharing as a means for robots to connect with users. To achieve this, Inoue and his team gathered data from over 80 speed-dating dialogues between male students and Erica, initially operated by amateur actors.

Dialogue data labeled for individual, social, and joyful laughter was used to train an AI system to identify and produce fitting laughter responses. Based on the audio files, the algorithm (算法) learned their subtle differences, aiming to imitate social laughs subtly and hearty laughs empathetically.

“Our biggest challenge in this work was identifying the actual cases of shared laughter,” explained Inoue, emphasizing the need for careful categorization. Erica’s “sense of humour” was tested with four dialogues, integrating the new shared-laughter algorithm. These were compared to cases where Erica didn’t laugh or emitted social laughs upon detecting laughter.

The clips were played to 130 volunteers who rated the shared-laughter algorithm highly for empathy and naturalness. The team

believed laughter could imbue robots with unique character traits, including conversational behaviours like laughter, eye gaze, gestures, and speaking style. However, Inoue acknowledged it could take over 20 years to have a “casual chat with a robot like we would with a friend”.

Professor Sandra Wachter, of the Oxford Internet Institute at the University of Oxford, said, “One of the things I’d keep in mind is that a robot or algorithm will never be able to understand you. It doesn’t understand the meaning of laughter. They fail to feel, but they might get very good at making you believe they understand what’s going on.”

- () 1. Why do scientists develop the AI system that can copy various forms of laughter?
- A. To make robots sound more human-like.
 - B. To help robots understand human emotions better.
 - C. To enable robots to have a sense of humour like humans.
 - D. To enhance the emotional interaction between people and AI systems.
- () 2. What was the challenge Inoue faced while working on this project?
- A. Creating an algorithm that can genuinely feel amusement.
 - B. Identifying the situations where laughter is truly understood.
 - C. Distinguishing between different types of laughter accurately.
 - D. Collecting sufficient data for training the machine learning system.

- () 3. What does the underlined word “imbue” mean in Paragraph 5?
A. Equip. B. Inspire.
C. Engage. D. Influence.
- () 4. What is Professor Sandra Wachter’s view on laughing robots?
A. They are not capable of capturing human laughter.
B. They can imitate laughter but lack thorough comprehension.
C. It is possible for them to play tricks on humans occasionally.
D. It will take long before humans have comfortable conversations with them.

V 阅读七选五 [2026·广东汕尾高二期末]

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

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

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

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

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

Besides hands-on experiments, books are an excellent way to introduce young children to science. Many children’s books incorporate scientific concepts in a fun and engaging way. Picture books about space, dinosaurs, the ocean, or simple physics can introduce difficult

ideas in a relatable manner. After reading, ask children questions like “What do you think would happen next?”. 4. _____

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

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

VI 语法填空 [2025·河北衡水高二期末]

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

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

In their efforts to develop this new type of

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

According 8. _____ the researchers, their current experiments are based on sliced pumpkins, while the new technique can also test quality without damaging the pumpkin.

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

Ⅶ完形填空 [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 |

Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress

基础巩固

I 单词拼写

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

II 单句填空

1. China's image is improving _____ (steady), with more countries recognizing its role in international affairs.
2. The school has a programme for _____ (gift) children to help them reach their full potential.
3. The newly-developed software serves as a great _____ (assist) for office workers, simplifying their daily tasks.

4. As the discussion deepens, the emphasis _____ (shift) from the theoretical aspects to the practical applications that can solve real-world problems.
5. The travel blogger wrote _____ (vivid) about his adventures in the deep forest and the local tribes.
6. The unique charm of the place comes from the perfect _____ (combine) of ancient architecture and modern facilities.
7. Their _____ (devote) to the cause of environmental protection moved many people.
8. The football team's strong _____ (defend) prevented the opposing team from scoring any goals during the match.

III 短语填空

1. Seven people were caught in the big fire that _____ (爆发) on Friday, four of whom were badly injured.
2. In group work, we need to communicate effectively, share ideas, and _____ (最重要的是), support one another.
3. Just as they were about to start the exciting journey, Tom _____ (染上) a fever which forced him to stay at home regrettably.
4. When asked about the cause of the accident, the man _____ (掌管) said it was being investigated.
5. When it comes to traditional festivals, the old people _____ (熟悉) all the customs that have been passed down for generations.
6. Flying kites, as some researchers _____ (指出), can not only bring joy to us, but also promote our health.
7. Those who achieve great things _____ (乐意) work harder and persist longer than others.

8. The regular exercise she does every day _____ (对……有影响) her physical condition, making her much healthier and stronger.

IV 句型训练

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

2. In the face of challenges, _____ to boost our confidence. (否定式 + 比较级)
面对挑战时,我们找不到比积极的态度更强大的武器来增强我们的信心了。
3. _____, we enjoyed the warm sunshine and a beautiful view. (状语从句的省略)
爬山时,我们享受到了温暖的阳光和美丽的风景。

素养提能

V 阅读理解 [2025·安徽阜阳高二期末]

When put to the test, bees have proved over and over again that they've got a lot more to offer than pollinating (授粉), making honey and being loyal to a queen, and now some scientists say there's proof that they also like to play. A study recently published in *Animal Behaviour* suggests that bumblebees, when given the chance, like to fool around with toys.

Researchers from Queen Mary University of London conducted an experiment in which they set up a container that allowed bees to travel from their nest to a feeding area. But along the way, the bees could opt to pass through a separate section with a few of small wooden balls. Over 18 days, the scientists watched as the bees went out of their way to roll wooden balls repeatedly, despite no apparent motivation to do so. The finding suggests that like humans, insects also interact with lifeless objects as a form of play. Also similar to people, younger bees seem to be more playful than adult bees.

"This research provides a strong indication that insect minds are far more sophisticated than we might imagine," Lars Chittka, a professor of sensory and behavioural ecology at Queen Mary University of London, who led the study, said in a statement. "There are lots of animals who play just for the purpose of

enjoyment, but most examples come from young mammals and birds," said Chittka.

The study's first author, Samadi Galpayage, who is a PhD student at Queen Mary University of London, added that there is yet more evidence that insects may be capable of experiencing feelings.

"They may actually experience some kind of positive emotional states. This sort of finding has implications for our understanding of feelings and welfare of insects and will, hopefully, encourage us to respect and protect life on Earth ever more," she said in the statement.

- () 1. What can we know about bees from a recent study?
- A. They can adapt to new situations.
B. They are quite faithful to the queen.
C. They are more intelligent than expected.
D. They are probably fond of having fun.
- () 2. Why do the scientists design a separate section with small wooden balls?
- A. To find out whether bees will be distracted.
B. To prohibit bees from going through the passage.
C. To better watch bees play with lifeless objects.
D. To figure out how bees interact with each other.

- () 3. What does the underlined word “sophisticated” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. Energetic. B. Complicated.
C. Social. D. Outgoing.
- () 4. What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs?
- A. Insects are badly treated nowadays.
B. Bees are one of the smartest insects.
C. Insects may have feelings like humans.
D. Insects are a reminder of nature protection.

VI 阅读七选五

[2026 · 吉林长春外国语学校高二期末]

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

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

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

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

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

remaining areas of uncertainty you need to revisit.

The Feynman Technique is a great way for kids and grown-ups to learn. It is mentally demanding. You need to actively think about the problem instead of passively reading or listening to someone else. 5. _____

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

VII 语法填空 [2025 · 广东深圳高二期末]

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

China's first satellite *Dongfanghong-1* 3. _____ (launch) in 1970, using the *Long March* rocket modified from the *Dongfeng* ballistic missile. In 1992, China began Project 921, 4. _____ manned space programme. Using Russian aerospace technology 5. _____ (purchase) during this period, the country's space programme made a significant 6. _____ (improve).

A breakthrough came in 2003. The *Shenzhou-5* spacecraft carried China's first astronaut, Yang Liwei, into space. China became the third country 7. _____ (have) independent human space flight capabilities.

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

完形填空 [2025·河南洛阳高二期末]

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

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

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

Eaves never 11 any popular idea just

because it was popular. He claimed that a scientist has to be a contrarian (叛逆者). It was because the truth isn't necessarily the majority 12.

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

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

单元基础练

I 单句填空

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

II 短语填空

1. _____ (多亏) advances in technology, how we make friends and communicate with them has changed significantly.
2. It is fortunate that Jim narrowly escaped death when a fire _____ (爆发) in his home on Sunday morning.
3. Success, wealth and fame are desirable, but _____ (最重要的是), happiness counts.
4. _____ (一般而言), people who maintain a positive attitude towards life are

more likely to overcome difficulties that come their way.

5. On the path of pursuing knowledge, numerous teachers we have encountered may _____ (对……有终身的影响) us, and even contribute to shaping who we are.
6. Try to _____ the young man _____ (阻止某人做某事) driving too fast, as it's extremely dangerous.
7. By _____ (订阅) online courses on art history, he has developed a deeper appreciation of different art forms.
8. We must take immediate action to address the environmental issue _____ (彻底地) before it causes unfixable damage to our planet.

III 句型训练

1. The reason this young artist amazes everyone is _____, his new works full of unique ingenuity astonishing all the audience. (表语从句)
这位年轻艺术家能惊艳众人的原因在于他拥有无穷的创造力,他那些满是独特巧思的新作令观众赞叹不已。
2. _____, many people preferred more flexible working hours. (状语从句的省略)
当被问及他们的工作安排时,许多人更喜欢更灵活的工作时间。
3. _____ next month has not been decided. (主语从句)
我们下个月是否召开运动会还没有决定。
4. The twins _____ strangers found it difficult to tell them apart. (so...that...)
这对双胞胎长得很像,陌生人发觉很难把他俩区分开。
5. Richard felt upset and _____ after hearing the bad news. (have sth done)
理查德在听到这个坏消息后感到沮丧,双臂交叉。

写作提能练

I 应用文写作

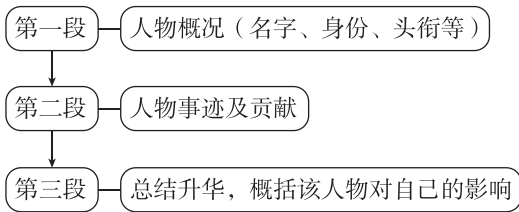
主题写作——科学精神

【写作题目】

假定你是李华，为缅怀“杂交水稻之父”袁隆平，你校英语报拟刊登介绍中国科学家袁隆平的短文，请你写一篇文章投稿。内容包括：

- 1. 人物简介；
- 2. 事迹或贡献；
- 3. 其科学精神对你的影响。

【思路点拨】



【写作素材】

1. 主题词汇和短语

- (1) _____ *adj.* 有影响力的;有支配力的
- (2) _____ *n.* 决心;决定
- (3) _____ *vt.* 履行(诺言等);实现(梦想等)
- (4) _____ *n.* 热爱;奉献;虔诚
- (5) _____ *n.* 精神,心灵;勇气
- (6) _____ 缓解食物短缺
- (7) _____ 作为……而著名,被称为
- (8) _____ 杂交水稻之父
- (9) _____ 献身于/致力于
- (10) _____ 经过他的不懈努力
- (11) _____ 第一代杂交水稻
- (12) _____ 突破性成就

2. 常用句式

- (1) 袁隆平被称为“杂交水稻之父”。
Yuan Longping _____ the “father of hybrid rice”.

(2) 袁隆平是农业领域最著名和最有影响力的科学家之一。

Yuan Longping is _____ in agriculture.

(3) 袁隆平于 1953 年毕业。

Yuan Longping _____.

(4) 袁成为一名研究员,把他所有的时间和精力都投入到了农业上。

Yuan became a researcher and _____ agriculture.

(5) 他实现梦想的决心以及他对农业和我们国家的奉献对我的影响最大。

_____ as well as his devotion to agriculture and our country influenced me most.

3. 句式升级

(1) 将句(1)和句(2)合并成含有过去分词作后置定语的句子。

(2) 将句(3)和句(4)合并成含有现在分词作状语的句子。

(3) 将句(5)改写成含有主语从句的句子。

【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。

Jack was a bright and curious child, always eager to learn new things and explore the mysterious world about science. However, he often found himself in disagreement with his mother. His mother was always busy with her work and she didn't have enough time to learn about his interests and passions.

One day, Jack came home from school feeling particularly excited. He just found a sci-fi book about an adventure on the moon. Upon arriving at home, he couldn't tear himself away from the book. He read and read until it was dark. Having finished reading it, he couldn't wait to share it with his mother, only to be told that he should focus on more practical subjects like maths and history, which would help him get into a good college and have a successful career.

Jack couldn't understand why his mother didn't see the value in what he was doing. He felt that she was holding him back and not allowing him to pursue his true interests. "Why can't you see how important this is to me?" Jack asked his mother angrily. "I'm never going to be happy if I have to spend my life doing things that I show no interest in just because they are practical or make you proud."

The once peaceful home was filled with tension and anger. His mother's voice grew louder as she shouted, "You can't just do whatever you want! You should be responsible for your future!" Jack, fueled by his own frustration, shouted back, "I am tired of you always telling me what to do! I am not a child anymore! You only care about your own feeling! You never thought about my feeling!"

They were so caught up in their own anger and hurt that they failed to see how their words and actions were affecting each other.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Jack rushed into his bedroom and locked the door heavily. _____

Paragraph 2:

When Jack heard his mother's words, regretful tears rolled down his face. _____

故事线梳理:

(Paragraph 1) Problems:

1. What did Jack do after rushing into his bedroom?

2. What was Jack feeling at that time?

3. What words of his mother led Jack to cry tears of regret?

(Paragraph 2) Problems:

1. What did Jack realize when hearing his mother's words?

2. What did Jack do after knowing his mother's intention?

3. What did they do after the misunderstanding was cleared up?

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 does the woman think of her swimming lessons?
A. Tiring. B. Relaxing.
C. Rewarding.
- () 2. What is the weather like outside?
A. It's sunny. B. It's cloudy.
C. It's rainy.
- () 3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Doctor and patient.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Father and daughter.
- () 4. What does the man suggest they do this Friday?
A. Listen to a lecture.
B. Make music.
C. Attend a concert.
- () 5. What does the woman mean?
A. She doesn't care how the movie ended.
B. She'd rather see a horror film next time.
C. She generally dislikes that type of movie.

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. What's Tom's main purpose in making the train trip?

- A. To attend an exhibition.
B. To visit his grandparents.
C. To explore the countryside.

- () 7. When will Tom come back?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday.
C. On Sunday.

听第 7 段录音,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- () 8. What bothers Michael?
A. He's not sure about his future.
B. He has no interest in studying.
C. He isn't allowed to attend a film school.
- () 9. What does Michael often do after school?
A. He plays football.
B. He takes acting classes.
C. He watches English films.
- () 10. What does the woman suggest Michael do?
A. Talk with his friends.
B. Perform in the school play.
C. Stay at school until he's 18.

听第 8 段录音,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- () 11. How did the man get there?
A. By train and by car.
B. By train and by bus.
C. By plane and by coach.
- () 12. Where will the meeting for new students be held?
A. In the canteen.
B. In the Common Room.
C. In Room 501.
- () 13. Who is the woman probably?
A. A teacher. B. A new student.
C. The man's mother.

听第 9 段录音,回答第 14 至 16 题。

- () 14. How should one swing his arms while walking, according to Emma?
A. Freely back and forth from your shoulders.