全品
— SINCE 1992 —

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

选择性必修第四册

长江出版传媒
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本册主编：眷改清
副 主 编：杨晓丽
编　　者：覃云华　陈晶晶
　　赵文华　韩得福

长江出版传媒
崇文書局

01 培养核心素养，探究主题意义

Unit 1 SCIENCE FICTION

主题素养积累

Robot nurses

[导读] 依托大数据、人工智能、5G等核心技术，机器人应用场景日益丰富，护理机器人就是其中一例。那么，目前的护理机器人能辅助人类做哪些工作呢？

In Japan, human-like robots are already **being employed as** health care workers in homes for the elderly. Larger robotic machines are used to complete physical tasks such as moving patients, while smaller robots are being used to fight loneliness and **inactivity** in the elderly population.

Advanced robots have additional devices including touch-screens. While many elderly people prefer giving spoken commands to the robots, for those with age-related hearing loss or eye problems, having the choice to use the touch-screen is important.

It's likely that artificial intelligence will be applied in the examination and treatment of

Meanwhile Moxi, a socially intelligent hospital robot developed by Diligent Robotics, has **gone into service** at three hospitals in Texas, the US, as part of a pilot programme designed to **free up** nurses. "Almost 30% of our tasks are to get things," explained Phebe Lyepe, a nurse at Texas Health in Dallas, where the trial took place. "But all you need to do is press your voice button and call for Moxi." During trials, Moxi delivered things patients needed to boxes outside each patient's room and lab specimens (样本) to the lab, and carried heavy bags from patients' rooms to a cleaning area.

Moxi is being used in hospitals across the state.

【主题词句背诵】

1. be employed as 被聘为/雇用为
2. inactivity *n*. 不活动；钝化
3. be applied in 被应用在；应用于
4. sensor *n*. 传感器

02 夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

词汇点睛

1. test out 检验；测试

(教材 P2) It was going to be **tested out** by Larry's wife, Claire.

它将由拉里的妻子克莱尔进行测试。

(1)test out on	在……上进行测试
(2)stand the test of time	经得起时间的考验

【佳句背诵】

Scientists are **testing out** how this new material can withstand extreme temperatures.

科学家正在测试这种新材料如何耐受极端温度。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①The researchers decided to test out the new drug _____ laboratory animals before human trials.

句型透视

(教材 P2) **As she turned around, there stood Gladys Claffern.** 当她转过身来时，格拉迪丝·克拉芬就站在那里。

句型公式

完全倒装结构

【句式点拨】

句中 there stood Gladys Claffern 是一个倒装句，真正的主语是 Gladys Claffern。当表示地点的 here 和 there 位于句首时，其后用完全倒装形式。这类倒装句的谓语通常是 be 动词和 come，go 等表示移动或动态的不及物动词。

【相关拓展】

(1)表示时间、地点和动作转移的副词，如 now，then，up，down，in，away，out 等置于句首，且主语是名词，谓语动词是不及物动词时，句子需用完全倒装。

03 多维度设置练习，精选语篇，针对有效

课内基础巩固

Ⅰ 品句识词(写出下面黑体词的汉语意思)(每小题1分,满分5分)

1. If you meet all the sales targets this month, you will get a substantial **bonus**. _____
2. The board announced that several employees would be **dismissed** from their positions due to the company's restructuring. _____
3. His **salary** is not very high, yet he gains great satisfaction from his meaningful career. _____
4. She avoided meeting her parents because she was feeling **guilty** about lying to them.

Ⅱ 短语填空(每小题2分,满分14分)

1. The real winners in sports are those who know how to persevere and to behave _____ (有尊严地)—whether they win or lose a game.
2. She _____ (为……感
7. We had to _____ (暂缓) our travel plans because my grandmother suddenly fell ill.
8. Despite their different personalities, my two roommates have some _____ (相似之处) in their taste for music.

课后素养提升

Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题2.5分,满分10分)

[2025·河北衡水二中高二期中]

Going into my PhD programme, I knew I loved to communicate science to the public as much as I liked doing science. But the few times I presented to broader audiences, I struggled to explain how my research might be applied in the real world and why it mattered.

The problem came to a head 5 years into my PhD when I took a trip to Maine. Many fellow travellers excitedly shared stories about the latest books they'd consumed. I could vividly recall every detail of the papers piling up back in the lab, yet I couldn't remember the last book I had read for fun. And I found myself mostly talking about my research. As I struggled to convey its broader relevance, I noticed that the enthusiasm in my voice faded time. It suddenly occurred to me that this was my path back to science communication. I'm glad that science fiction helped me professionally, fueling my ability to communicate the wonders of science to broader audiences.

( )1. What was the author's initial problem?
A. How to sustain interest in science consistently.
B. How to spread science to the public effectively.
C. How to apply science to the real world practically.
D. How to recall something about the research vividly.

( )2. Which word can best describe the recommended book by the author's brother?
A. Plain. B. Professional.
C. Complex. D. Novel.

04 重视新高考写作，熟练高考新题型

Ⅳ 写作

第一节 应用文写作(满分15分)

[2025·安徽合肥六校联盟高二期末联考]

假定你是一所国际学校的学生会主席李华,你校学生会计划举办校园科创节(School Science and Innovation Festival),旨在促进交流,激发创造力和探索精神。请你代表学生会,撰写一则英文通知,要点如下:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动内容、时间和地点;
3. 参与方式。

注意:1. 词数为80个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

第二节 读后续写(满分25分)

[2025·江苏海安高级中学高二月考]

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Susan had a secret: she loved robots. She had helped her dad in his workshop and knew a lot about motors, but her friends didn't know this.

One day, she heard Alex and Jacob talking about their robot, Robbie. They were preparing for a big competition but Robbie wasn't working properly. Susan was surprised by their courage, as they always seemed unpopular among the boys. She felt bad for them and wanted to help.

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■ **另附主题读写**

Unit 1 SCIENCE FICTION

★ 提示：加底纹词汇为复现词汇

Period One Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

课内基础巩固

Ⅰ 品句识词(写出下面黑体词的汉语意思)(每小题1分,满分5分)

1. If you meet all the sales targets this month, you will get a substantial **bonus**. _____
2. The board announced that several employees would be **dismissed** from their positions due to the company's restructuring. _____
3. His **salary** is not very high, yet he gains great satisfaction from his meaningful career. _____
4. She avoided meeting her parents because she was feeling **guilty** about lying to them. _____
5. The region that was **declared** a natural reserve last year has seen a sharp increase in wildlife populations. _____

Ⅱ 单词拼写(每小题1分,满分8分)

1. It is _____ (荒谬的) to judge a foreign culture only by its food.
2. We've always regarded him as a man of _____ (正直) and high professional competence.
3. Due to a sudden business trip, he had to reschedule his _____ (预约) with the doctor to next Friday.
4. Some of the studies show positive results, _____ (然而) others do not.
5. He longs for a society in which the _____ (尊严) of all people is recognized.
6. His lawyers are confident that the judges will _____ (宣告) Mr Stevens innocent.
7. We had to _____ (暂缓) our travel plans because my grandmother suddenly fell ill.
8. Despite their different personalities, my two roommates have some _____ (相似之处) in their taste for music.

Ⅲ 短语填空(每小题2分,满分14分)

1. The real winners in sports are those who know how to persevere and to behave _____ (有尊严地)—whether they win or lose a game.
2. She _____ (为……感到内疚) the team's failure, even though it wasn't her fault.
3. This new smartphone isn't just a communication tool—it's _____ (更像是) a portable computer.
4. Clare made it a rule to _____ her granny _____ (陪……到……) the park during those days.
5. I was about to tell you that I would _____ (与……有约) my dentist at 9 o'clock tomorrow.
6. The research team _____ (用……做实验) a new drug for two years, hoping to find a cure for the rare disease.
7. She _____ (被解雇) her job last week for disobeying the company's safety regulations.

Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题2.5分,满分10分)

[2025·河北衡水二中高二期中]

Going into my PhD programme, I knew I loved to communicate science to the public as much as I liked doing science. But the few times I presented to broader audiences, I struggled to explain how my research might be applied in the real world and why it mattered.

The problem came to a head 5 years into my PhD when I took a trip to Maine. Many fellow travellers excitedly shared stories about the latest books they'd consumed. I could vividly recall every detail of the papers piling up back in the lab, yet I couldn't remember the last book I had read for fun. And I found myself mostly talking about my research. As I struggled to convey its broader relevance, I noticed that the enthusiasm in my voice faded away with each new conversation. "Is my PhD killing my love of science?" I thought.

When I returned home, I resolved to dedicate more time to reading for pleasure, and my brother had recommended a science fiction book, which blew me away by the scientific technologies and plots crafted within a wildly imaginative storyline. It was like nothing I had ever read before.

I kept reading science fiction after I finished my PhD. But I still hadn't got back to communicating science to the public until a colleague invited me to speak at a pop culture convention, where I gave a talk about the science behind the classic *Dune* books by Frank Herbert.

When the day came to present, I felt anxious until I was behind the podium and saw the bright-eyed, eager attendees. After I finished, I was overwhelmed with questions and comments that spilled over beyond the given time. It suddenly occurred to me that this was my path back to science communication. I'm glad that science fiction helped me professionally, fueling my ability to communicate the wonders of science to broader audiences.

( )**1**. What was the author's initial problem?

A. How to sustain interest in science consistently.

B. How to spread science to the public effectively.

C. How to apply science to the real world practically.

D. How to recall something about the research vividly.

( )**2**. Which word can best describe the recommended book by the author's brother?

A. Plain. B. Professional.

C. Complex. D. Novel.

( )**3**. What is the turning point on the author's path back to science communication?

A. Preference for reading science fiction.

B. Attendees' unsatisfaction and doubts.

C. A classic book written by Frank Herbert.

D. A speech on the science behind a book.

( )**4**. What is the text mainly about?

A. The dilemma of most PhD students.

B. The impact of pop culture convention.

C. The joy of rediscovering science communication.

D. The significance of public engagement in science.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五(每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

Science fiction short stories are a genre of short stories with a plot that deals with science and the latest technology. This type of story is suitable for young people who are excited about learning and exploring new things. 1. _____

Expand your English vocabulary.

As you read a sci-fi story, you will come across words that you don't understand. Every time you come across a difficult word, you should look it up in the dictionary and find out its meaning. 2. _____

Improve your imagination.

Another benefit is that it can improve your imagination and help you become more creative. There are times when you find your imagination is not creative enough and you get stuck when you are trying to come up with some ideas for a creative project. 3. _____ By improving your imagination, you will be able to create better games, create more creative arts and write better stories of your own.

Spend your free time meaningfully.

4. _____ When you read a sci-fi story, you are learning something instead of wasting time doing things that will not benefit you. Every second of time counts and you don't want to let it slip away without doing something useful to improve yourself.

5. _____

If you read a lot of sci-fi stories, you will have things to talk to people in conversations. If you have nothing to talk about in conversations, people will find you boring. If you know a lot of stories, you can mention them to a person you have met and this can spark up (激起) an interesting conversation.

A. Develop a good reading habit.

B. Give you something to talk about.

C. Making full use of your time can help you to develop a disciplined lifestyle.

D. The following are benefits of reading short stories in the science fiction genre.

E. Regularly reading sci-fi stories allows you to spend your spare time meaningfully.

F. The more science fiction stories you read, the wider your vocabulary will become.

G. As you read through a story's plot, you will be able to imagine the plot in your mind vividly.

Ⅵ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·广东广州高二期末]

Liu Huiying, also known as Zhou Wen, is a distinguished Chinese female science fiction writer. Her literary world, 1. _____ (root) in her academic knowledge and real-life insights, has earned wide recognition in the global sci-fi circle.

Her passion for sci-fi was awakened by chance 2. _____, as a senior two student, she read Liu Cixin's *The Wandering Earth* in the school library. During her master's degree, she dived into linguistic (语言学的) studies. She obtained sources from her major coursework 3. _____ her creative writing. Translation theory class inspired her reflection over the relationship between humans and AI, while from interpretation course she 4. _____ (outline) the story of a dream-chasing girl.

Zhou Wen's journey was never smooth. With the desire to write and the academic pressure 5. _____ (battle) each other, she found 6. _____ (she) lost at one time. However, she never gave up. In 2018, her 7. _____ (represent) work *The Syllables of Silence* was listed as the Best Short Story at Gravity Awards. In the years that followed, she produced numerous works, and in 2022, she won her first Chinese Nebula (星云) Award. Up to now, many of her masterpieces 8. _____ (translate) into different languages, gaining great popularity among overseas readers.

She firmly holds the belief 9. _____ science fiction should have the power to touch 10. _____ deepest part of human hearts and convey humanistic care. Her perseverance also proves that determination will eventually set the stage for success.

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 Two　Reading and Thinking—Language points

课内基础巩固

Ⅰ 单句填空(每小题1.5分,满分15分)

1. We were _____ (alarm) to hear a loud crash from the kitchen; it turned out that the cat had knocked over a pile of bowls.
2. Her sudden _____ (dismiss) came as a shock to all colleagues, as she had always been a hard-working and reliable team member.
3. Last Friday, all train services between the two cities _____ (suspend) temporarily due to the heavy rainfall.
4. The _____ (saleswoman) at this shop are always patient—they take time to help customers find clothes that fit their style and size.
5. The main character in this novel is a _____ (fiction) detective who solves mysterious cases with his sharp observation skills.
6. The government made a formal _____ (declare) about the new environmental protection policy yesterday.
7. I need to make an _____ (appoint) with the dentist next week—my tooth has been hurting.
8. She couldn't hide her _____ (guilt) expression when her mum asked who had eaten the last piece of chocolate cake.
9. The number of people using public transportation has increased _____ (steady) over the past five years, thanks to better route planning.
10. An idea _____ (strike) her while she was taking a walk—she could organize a charity sale to help the poor.

Ⅱ 短语填空(每小题2分,满分16分)

1. I didn't walk to the park—_____ (或者更确切地说), I planned to, but it started raining so I took the bus instead.
2. When I sent my best friend to the airport, she _____ (转身) to wave and say goodbye to me.
3. Working in the new school gave him a chance to _____ (测试) some of the latest ideas in education.
4. The children stared at the picture _____ _____ (惊奇地) as they had never seen a more interesting one.
5. Outgoing people usually make big movements with their arms, while quieter people keep their arms _____ (靠近) their bodies.
6. To our regret, yesterday the old man _____ _____ (从……摔下) the bike, breaking his left leg.
7. Reviewing _____ (及时) what we've learnt in class is a very important learning skill.
8. At the beginning of this term, students are supplied with _____ (一张……的清单) books that they are expected to read.

Ⅲ 句型训练(每小题3分,满分9分)

1. Playing interactive games together can _____ _____ _____. (make + 宾语 + *adj.*)
一起玩互动游戏能让家庭时光变得更有趣、更有意义。
2. On the hilltop _____, we paused to enjoy the panoramic view of the valley. (完全倒装)
在那座矗立着一座破败城堡的小山顶上,我们驻足欣赏山谷的全景。

3. They walked through the park, _____ _____ that they had watched the night before.（分词作状语）

他们步行穿过公园，聊着前一晚看过的那部电影。

课后素养提升

Ⅳ 阅读理解（每小题2.5分，满分10分）

［2025·广东广州三校高二期末联考］

On February 20, the science fiction magazine *Clarkesworld* was forced to stop accepting any new articles from writers after it was flooded with AI-written stories.

"By the time we closed on the 20th, we had received 500 human-written stories and 700 AI-written ones," said editor-in-chief Neil Clarke. "It was increasing at such a speed that we figured that by the end of the month, we would have doubled the number of articles we normally have. The rate had been growing from previous months, and we were concerned that we had to do something to stop it."

Worries about AI misuse have frequently appeared in headlines recently, particularly since the launch of ChatGPT in November, 2022, which can not only answer a broad range of questions, but also create original poems and stories.

Clarke said magazines like his, which pay contributors for their work, were being targeted by people trying to make quick money. He said he had already spoken to editors of other magazines and that all of them had agreed to stop accepting AI-written articles. He also admitted that the humour of his sci-fi magazine being targeted by AI robots is not lost on him.

"You know, our mascot（吉祥物）is a robot. So we see the irony," he said. "But the thing is that science fiction is often intended to give a warning to people. We don't celebrate technology just because it exists. We want to make sure that we're using it right. And there are some significant legal and moral issues around this technology that we're not ready to accept."

Clarke said the magazine didn't know how to deal with the issue, and that part of the motivation to speak out was in the hope of finding some solutions. He also said the quality of the AI-written stories was very poor.

（ ）**1**. What's the matter with the magazine *Clarkesworld*?

A. It will close down forever.

B. It was targeted by AI writers.

C. It stopped paying contributors.

D. It has lost many good authors.

（ ）**2**. What can we infer about other magazines' attitude to the AI-written stories?

A. Disapproving.　　B. Favourable.

C. Unknown.　　D. Tolerant.

（ ）**3**. What does Neil Clarke say about science fiction?

A. It often intends to find some solutions.

B. It welcomes the existing new technologies.

C. It will accept AI-written stories in the near future.

D. It often tries to warn the dark side of technologies.

（ ）**4**. Where is this text most likely from?

A. A notice.

B. A science fiction novel.

C. A news report.

D. A book review.

班级

姓名

答题区 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

Ⅴ 完形填空(每小题1分,满分15分)

[2026·江苏苏州高二期中]

In a cafe in downtown London, two teenagers sat across from each other. Their eyes were fixed on their phones, their fingers __1__ rapidly across the screens. Not a single word was spoken. This scene, once considered __2__, has become a common sight in the digital age.

A recent study by Cambridge University reveals that 73% of teens prefer texting to face-to-face conversations. "We call it the 'silent __3__'," says Dr Carter, the lead researcher. "Young people feel more __4__ expressing themselves through emojis than spoken words."

However, the consequences are __5__. Social skills like reading body language and maintaining eye contact are gradually __6__ among Gen Z. Last month, a high school debate team in New York __7__ a national competition simply because their arguments lacked emotional __8__. "They relied too much on data screens," the judge commented, "and forgot how to __9__ the audience."

Technology isn't the enemy—it's about balance. When used __10__, apps can even __11__ communication. Video calls help overseas families stay connected, while AI language tools __12__ shy students in starting conversations. The key, as Dr Carter notes, is to "use tech as a bridge, not a(n) __13__".

The London cafe teenagers finally looked up when their orders arrived. For a brief second, their eyes met. One flashed a hesitant smile. The other, __14__ reaching for her phone, asked, "How's your project going?" It was a small step, but as the ancient proverb says, "The longest journey begins with a single __15__."

( )**1**. A. sweeping B. drawing C. tapping D. pressing

( )**2**. A. rare B. normal C. awkward D. outdated

( )**3**. A. protest B. period C. revolution D. generation

( )**4**. A. direct B. creative C. comfortable D. formal

( )**5**. A. amusing B. alarming C. invisible D. temporary

( )**6**. A. exploring B. improving C. changing D. disappearing

( )**7**. A. missed B. entered C. lost D. held

( )**8**. A. development B. engagement C. response D. support

( )**9**. A. calm down B. connect with C. speak to D. cheer up

( )**10**. A. wisely B. secretly C. purposely D. doubtfully

( )**11**. A. prevent B. keep C. control D. enhance

( )**12**. A. assist B. train C. prepare D. persuade

( )**13**. A. authority B. miracle C. trial D. barrier

( )**14**. A. due to B. instead of C. apart from D. as for

( )**15**. A. factor B. word C. step D. message

Period Three　Learning About Language（Grammar）

课内基础巩固

Ⅰ 单句填空（每小题 1.5 分，满分 12 分）

1. I have already handed in my schoolwork and guess it _____（grade）now.
2. When they got home they found that their house _____（break）into and a lot of valuable things stolen.
3. People sit uncomfortably on plastic chairs, reading old magazines, all of which _____ _____（read）hundreds of times previously.
4. Nowadays, cycling, along with jogging and swimming, _____（regard）as one of the best all-round forms of exercise.
5. When fat and salt _____（remove）from food, the food tastes as if it is missing something.
6. His efforts paid off and the medicine_____（prove）to be very effective at that time.
7. I was sent to the village last month to see how the development plan _____（carry）out in the following two years.
8. He _____ for the accident last week, but actually, he is not the one who is _____ for it.（blame）

Ⅱ 语法与写作（每小题 3 分，满分 12 分）

1. The number of deaths from cancer _____ _____ greatly if people _____ _____ to eat more fruit and vegetables.
   如果说服人们多吃水果和蔬菜，癌症死亡人数将大大减少。
2. All the factors had better _____ _____ when we make key decisions in our daily life.
   当我们在日常生活中做出关键决定时，最好考虑到所有因素。
3. On the last day of our week-long stay, we _____, listening to musicians and meeting interesting locals.
   在我们为期一周逗留的最后一天，我们应邀参加了一场私人音乐会，聆听了音乐家（的演奏），并遇见了有趣的当地人。
4. When I entered the room, I found that the detailed information of this activity _____ _____ at the meeting.
   当我走进房间时，我发现会议上正在讨论这项活动的详细信息。

Ⅲ 语篇填空（每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

［2026·河南郑州高二期末］

In sci-fi films, robots frequently act as a vital part of futuristic life, participating in industrial production and operating in dangerous environments where human access 1. _____ _____（restrict）. Today, such scenes are becoming a reality in China.

With cutting-edge artificial intelligence（AI）and autonomous navigation systems, an increasing number of intelligent robots are working across China, their roles 2. _____（range）from performing repetitive tasks on factory production lines to providing real-time assistance on marathon courses. They come 3. _____ diverse forms, including rescue robots and tea-making robots.

What makes the Chinese robot industry brilliant? First, 4. _____（equip）with "super muscles"—integrated actuators（驱动器）, robots become much stronger, especially compared with previous versions, and are now capable of completing 5. _____ half marathon race in two hours and forty minutes. Strength alone isn't enough; coordination of limbs（四肢协调）is also essential.

Furthermore, with the 6. _____ (integrate) of AI, robots can now reason and learn, 7. _____ (genuine) beginning to "think".

In early 2025, the Yangtze River Delta and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area formed a partnership 8. _____ (establish) highly efficient supply and innovation chains, 9. _____ enables a "robot neighbourhood" ecosystem where a robot's design and component sourcing can be completed within a single day. In short, China has become an 10. _____ (influence) force in shaping the future of robotics.

课后素养提升

Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题2.5分,满分10分)

[2025·广东大湾区高二期末]

We're familiar with the trappings of onscreen science fiction (sci-fi), many of which generously expand the possibilities of real science. But it is not just a place for imagination: it holds an important position in contemporary culture, and its influence can be seen in the direction of some real scientific and technological advances.

Onscreen sci-fi is extremely popular, taking up four of the current top five box office hits. It's also central to the history of film: the move to narrative filmmaking, which defined cinema as we know it today, is widely associated with the film *A Trip to the Moon*, made by Méliès who saw the potential for creating special effects. A film scholar includes this film among the "32 most significant moments in the history of film", stating it changed the way movies were produced.

Science fiction serves as an inspiration for real life. Many common devices were imagined in sci-fi before entering the real world. The classic series *Star Trek* features several everyday technologies that seemed unbelievable in the 1960s: video calls, automatic sliding doors, and flip phones (翻盖手机). Among them, flip phones are already becoming a thing of the past, but the rise of foldable smartphones evokes the folding screens found in other popular science fiction such as *Minority Report* or *Westworld*.

The influence of particular works of science fiction extends beyond technology and can even shape scientific investigations. In making the successful sci-fi movie *Interstellar*, Franklin, the visual effects supervisor, worked with a physicist, Thorne, to create better black hole images. This was no small task for either of them, so they worked tirelessly together. The result provided new insights into gravitational lensing (引力透镜) around black holes, which was published in two technical papers after the film's release.

So, the influence of onscreen sci-fi is not reserved for box office takings, but can inspire real changes in science and society. Although we are not sure what inventions may emerge from the screen in future years, we anticipate that they continue to provide fantastic development for our life.

( )**1**. Why was *A Trip to the Moon* mentioned?

A. To define the feature of current sci-fi films.

B. To highlight the talents of a sci-fi film director.

C. To display the potential of film special effects.

D. To show sci-fi films' role in film development.

( )**2**. What does the underlined word "evokes" mean in Paragraph 3?

A. Recalls. B. Inspires.

C. Abandons. D. Updates.

( )**3**. What was the unexpected result of the cooperation between Franklin and Thorne?

A. The discovery of a universal theory.

B. The better pictures of black holes.

C. The publication of scientific articles.

D. The commercial success of a film.

( )**4**. What is the author's attitude towards sci-fi films?

A. Positive. B. Unclear.

C. Objective. D. Negative.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

Science fiction, or sci-fi, with more themes related to environmental issues, overpopulation, and technological growth, has explosively (爆发地) grown in popularity since the beginning of the 21st century. 1. _____

Some Chinese sci-fi history

2. _____ Few works were translated. And the Western world had little to no taste for it. The history of Chinese sci-fi is extensive, but the modern genre first took root during the 1900s. Authors such as Lu Xun promoted sci-fi's early development in China and translated multiple Western stories like Jules Verne's *From the Earth to the Moon*. Following the 1970s, China began its own golden age of science fiction. Movies, clubs, magazines, societies and communities formed around this genre and became increasingly popular among Chinese readers. 3. _____

Its entry into the West

Chinese sci-fi has become internationally recognized, mainly because of Ken Liu, who translated *The Three-Body Problem*, the first contemporary Chinese sci-fi novel to be translated into English. 4. _____ Chinese sci-fi's introduction into the West began with this novel, and it couldn't have been given a better international debut (首次亮相). Liu has become a go-to source for Chinese authors seeking international audiences.

What makes Chinese sci-fi distinctive

The subgenre is unique for using a number of cultural and traditional objects, words, places and beliefs. 5. _____ The stories are also different because many modern Chinese sci-fi authors were heavily affected by the events of the 20th century. Their perspectives and ideas on morals, ethics, government, politics, science and anything in between come from standpoints previously unknown to Western readers.

A. Published in 2014, it proved to be a huge success.

B. He is a writer, translator and computer scientist.

C. Before the 2000s, Chinese sci-fi was lesser-known.

D. Chinese sci-fi also made its way to the West and took it by storm.

E. Similar to Western sci-fi, it has experienced the ups and downs.

F. This laid the foundation for its eventual introduction to Western readers.

G. This makes Chinese sci-fi a cultural and historical analysis of China.

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

Ⅰ 单词拼写(每小题1分,满分5分)

1. The stadium has been specifically designed as a _____(活动场地) for World Cup matches.
2. She strode past him without a _____(向后的) glance.
3. Before paper tissues became popular, people carried cotton _____(手帕) to wipe sweat and tears in daily life.
4. Hearing someone following her, she quickened her_____(步伐).
5. Under the hot sun, farmers _____(努力工作) to harvest wheat before the predicted storm arrived.

Ⅱ 单句填空(每小题1.5分,满分15分)

1. A loud _____(explode) was heard from the factory on the edge of the town.
2. The streets in this district were narrow and _____(mud), and there were terrible smells everywhere.
3. His declaration did not produce any immediate cheers, only a _____(stun) silence while the words sank in.
4. The child ran back and forth in the yard, _____(fetch) toys for his little sister.
5. The report urged that all children _____ _____(teach) to swim.
6. The _____(calculate) of how many guests will attend the wedding is based on the number of invitations we sent out.
7. The school sends a _____(week) newsletter to parents, informing them of upcoming events and students' performance.
8. The community leader worked hard to bridge the _____(divide) between old and young residents by organizing joint activities like gardening and movie nights.
9. The survey team _____(random) chose 500 households in the city to collect data about people's living habits.
10. Her_____(action) made the poor cat shiver in the cold, and she deeply regretted it.

Ⅲ 短语填空(每小题2分,满分16分)

1. She decided that I was the ideal person to _____(接管) the job.
2. She always weighs the _____(利与弊) before making a big purchase, so she rarely regrets spending money on unnecessary things.
3. The English party which was organized by our class _____(结果是) to be very successful.
4. We need to constantly update and review the needed documents _____(经常地,以定期的方式).
5. Technically this model _____(比……更好) its competitors, so it is well received by customers.
6. Working overtime every weekend _____ _____(与……冲突) her personal principle of balancing work and family life, so she is considering changing jobs.
7. The teacher asked students to pick a book _____(随意地) from the shelf and share their first impressions of it.
8. He _____(有强烈的欲望) call his best friend whenever he feels upset—talking to him always makes his bad mood fade away.

Ⅳ 句型训练(每小题3分,满分9分)

1. As the professor puts it, _____ _____ determines success for all people. (强调句)
正如教授所说,正是积极的态度决定了所有人的成功。

2. It turns out that all these problems can be solved at once, _____. (as long as)
事实证明,只要我们充分了解原因,所有这些问题都可以被立即解决。

3. He talked about the accident _____ _____ himself, which made others believe his story. (as if)
他谈论那场事故时,仿佛他本人目睹过一样,这让其他人相信了他的说法。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 阅读理解(每小题2.5分,满分10分)

Search engines, virtual worlds, the Internet—ever get the feeling that you're living in a science fiction fantasy? Well indeed you are. For more than a century, inventors have been driven to create what sci-fi writers have boldly imagined before.

As a boy in India, Amit Singhal dreamed of space. "Those were my favourite times as a little child on a hot summer day, sitting in a room watching *Star Trek*," he says. Singhal now works at Google, where he is in charge of maintaining Google's search algorithms (算法). "But my main job is to dream about what searching would look like a few years from now," he says. And what do those dreams look like? Singhal was fascinated by the way *Star Trek* characters simply talk to a computer to find out about almost anything, so now he's working on Google's voice-recognition search products.

Singhal isn't unique. Scratch the surface of many inventors in Silicon Valley, and there's a kid who loved science fiction underneath. "Teenagers read these things, they fall in love with the novel, they get inspired by the technology and they keep it in the back of their minds till they're about 30, and then they build it," technology forecaster (预言家) Paul Saffo says.

The grandfather of science fiction is probably Jules Verne, whose novels have inspired whole generations of people. And ever since Verne, there's been a long list of inventions that come from science fiction. Buck Rogers inspired a generation of scientists excited about space exploration. William Gibson dreamed up the Internet while writing *Neuromancer* on a manual typewriter. Neal Stephenson predicted virtual worlds in his novel *Snow Crash*. One of his readers Philip Rosedale built the virtual world Second Life based on the "Metaverse" from the novel.

Science fiction helps engineers see the meaning of their work, says *Snow Crash* author Stephenson. It makes it "possible for these people to see a realized vision of what all of their efforts could eventually lead to".

( )1. What can we learn about Singhal?
A. He has shown less enthusiasm for space.
B. He has strongly criticized the movie *Star Trek*.
C. He has dreamed of becoming a science fiction writer.
D. He has been exploring future possibilities of search engines.

( )2. What does Saffo say about science fiction?
A. It plants seeds of creativity in teenagers' hearts.
B. It helps readers understand real human issues.
C. It fails to live up to its full potential.
D. It should be based on scientific facts.

( )**3**. How is Paragraph 4 mainly developed?

A. By presenting writers' achievements.

B. By analysing the reasons for technological progress.

C. By making comparisons between fiction and reality.

D. By giving examples of innovations driven by science fiction.

( )**4**. What is the best title for the text?

A. Jules Verne imagined the world ahead

B. Science fiction inspires engineers to build our future

C. Why teens are fascinated by science fiction

D. Why science fiction writers are so good at predicting the future

Ⅵ 完形填空(每小题1分,满分15分)

[2025·山西运城高二调研改编]

One of my greatest interests in life is reading science fiction stories. It usually goes beyond __1__ as I try to understand the science behind them. When we __2__ humans' current civilization, it becomes __3__ that we are living in a science fiction world that was once just a __4__.

In 2015, while I was satisfying my __5__ for skiing, an accident __6__ at the venue—I __7__ a severe knee injury. The doctors recommended operations as that was the only __8__ to ensure my knee's integrity (完好). However, having a blood clot (凝块) in my knee allowed me four weeks to __9__ what to do.

During this period, I truly __10__ the influence of science fiction on my life. Rather than __11__ accepting the doctors' advice, I kept imagining some __12__ so that my cells could somehow be used to repair my knee. Stem cell (干细胞) therapy, an idea from one of the science fiction stories, came into my mind.

While my parents considered it to be __13__, I just wanted to explore more and couldn't ignore the great __14__ driven by my passion for science fiction. After weighing the advantages against disadvantages with the help of a top doctor, I went through the stem cell procedure that turned out to be smooth and my knee was then in recovery.

This incredible experience __15__ my belief in the power of sci-fi. Like the creative fictional characters, we need to try original approaches since we live in a world where science and technology in sci-fi will continue to impact reality.

( )**1**. A. entertainment B. calculation C. comparison D. balance

( )**2**. A. pick out B. reflect on C. work out D. put down

( )**3**. A. complex B. abstract C. clear D. uncertain

( )**4**. A. lesson B. service C. responsibility D. fantasy

( )**5**. A. urge B. right C. mistake D. order

( )**6**. A. reacted B. marched C. ended D. happened

( )**7**. A. recalled B. avoided C. suffered D. dominated

( )**8**. A. solution B. excuse C. habit D. hobby

( )**9**. A. ignore B. abandon C. forget D. consider

( )**10**. A. exposed B. realized C. decreased D. switched

( )**11**. A. secretly B. blindly C. pitifully D. elegantly

( )**12**. A. shadows B. savings C. options D. towels

( )**13**. A. unreasonable B. illegal C. traditional D. valuable

( )**14**. A. tension B. ambition C. curiosity D. success

( )**15**. A. reduces B. challenges C. limits D. strengthens

Period Five　Writing

❶ 阅读理解(每小题2.5分,满分10分)

[2026·辽宁大连高二期末]

A robot inspired by desert tumbleweeds (风滚草) may become a new generation of energy-efficient explorers rolling into future disaster zones.

"The inspiration struck me on a windy winter afternoon along the shores of Lake Neuchâtel," said Sanjay Manoharan. "I was watching kite surfers use the wind to carve beautiful arcs (弧线) and achieve effortless lifts. Yet, I realized nature had already perfected this art long before us."

The tumbleweed is famous for its efficiency. Despite appearing like a seemingly random mass of twigs (细枝), the plants use wind to travel large distances and spread seeds as moving along on their journeys. In fact, they work so well that ecologists are trying to control them due to their tendency to turn into wildfire risks.

Manoharan and his research group investigated how the plant moves so easily, despite generating more air resistance than a solid ball. The results revealed an unexpected, previously undocumented structural feature of tumbleweeds: the plant remains are spongier on the "top" than they are on their "bottom". "In the upright position, the upper half, being porous, allowed airflow to pass through freely. In contrast, the lower half was tightly packed and thus offered greater resistance," the study's authors explained.

Scientists included these findings in a robotic design printed using 3D laser molding. Their creation named HERMES was far more efficient than either natural tumbleweeds or artificial balls. In field testing, HERMES successfully moved through sharp slopes. During maze tests, it used 48 percent less energy than a robot requiring constant control, and finished the maze 37 percent faster.

With additional advancements and small adjustments, robots like HERMES could one day be sent into dangerous disaster zones, deadly minefields, and even on windy neighbouring planets like Mars.

(　)**1**. Why are ecologists attempting to control tumbleweeds?

A. Because they tend to cause fires.

B. Because they spread seeds too quickly.

C. Because they look like a random mass of twigs.

D. Because they travel too fast and block paths.

(　)**2**. What does the underlined word "porous" in Paragraph 4 mean?

A. Solid.　　B. Holey.

C. Soft.　　D. Thick.

(　)**3**. What can we learn about HERMES?

A. It requires no energy to operate.

B. It demands constant human control.

C. It performs better in energy use and speed.

D. It has the same structure as natural tumbleweeds.

(　)**4**. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. HERMES: an energy-efficient robot in use

B. HERMES: a nature-inspired robot for future explorations

C. Tumbleweeds: a wind-driven traveller that spreads seeds

D. Tumbleweeds: a natural model for energy-efficient design

❷ 阅读七选五(每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2026·湖北荆州中学高二阶段检测]

We use our imagination in many ways. Novelists rely on it to dream up plots,

characters and scenes. Artists use it to produce new works. 1. _____ For adults, however, one of the most common uses of imagination is counterfactual thinking.

Do you often find yourself lost in deep thoughts about what could have been? Imagining alternatives, different outcomes and reflecting on your choices? If so, then you've engaged in the cognitive process called counterfactual thinking, a psychological exercise that enables us to imagine "what if" situations and explore how different choices or circumstances might lead to different results. 2. _____ Following it, we can see how things would have been if something else had been changed.

Counterfactual thinking can be a powerful tool for behaviour regulation. For example, Sam applied for a job but wasn't given an opportunity. In this case, he thought "If I had prepared more thoroughly, could I have impressed the interviewer enough for him to hire me?" Sam might understand some of the factors that contributed to his job application outcome and do better next time. 3. _____ By imagining alternative scenarios (场景) and reflecting on our actions, we can identify mistakes, learn from them, and adjust our behaviour for the future.

4. _____ When taken to extremes, counterfactual thinking can lead to endless regret. We've all been there—lying awake at night, replaying embarrassing moments or missed opportunities, torturing ourselves with "what ifs". This kind of excessive counterfactual thinking can be a typical feature of overthinking, and it can have serious negative impacts on our mental health and well-being. 5. _____ This way, we can use it constructively without falling into an unproductive thought cycle.

A. It is like rewriting history mentally.

B. Considering the "what if" question clearly offers benefits.

C. Yet letting your imagination run wild isn't always productive.

D. Children entertain themselves by creating fantastical worlds in their minds.

E. However, it can sometimes lead us to get lost in our counterfactual thinking.

F. The process of thinking will make us think about problems and improve creativity.

G. We should find a balance between learning from the past and accepting what cannot be undone.

Ⅲ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·河南南阳六校高二期末联考]

Science fiction, often shortened to sci-fi, is 1. _____ type of fiction that explores imaginary futures shaped by scientific 2. _____ (discovery) or technological advances.

While some stories present completely new worlds, the others describe versions of our own world changed by innovations that seem only 3. _____ (slight) superior to those we have now.

What makes sci-fi different from fantasy is that its stories, though fictional, usually follow scientific principles. Instead of relying on magic, science fiction creates 4. _____ (believe) technologies based on actual or possible science. For example, a story might describe a future world 5. _____ robots can take over human jobs, raising questions about the role of humans in an automated society.

Writers of sci-fi often have an urge 6. _____ (explore) the consequences of rapid change. Many stories reflect fears about how technology could harm our dignity or integrity, especially when used 7. _____ guidance. These stories may serve as warnings, showing how human values could 8. _____ (lose) in the race for progress.

Still, not all sci-fi is dark or serious. Some sci-fi combines comedy or romance. Whether random or carefully 9. _____ (design),