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6

北京专版

选择性必修第三册 BS

天津出版传媒集团
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天津出版传媒集团

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01 培养核心素养，探究主题意义

Unit 7 CAREERS

主题素养积累

Influenced by relatives who **served as** teachers, Tabichi has taught maths and science for 12 years, hoping to help students. However, working at a remote village school in Kenya hasn't been easy. The unique challenges and obstacles have forced Tabichi to find unique solutions for his students. The school only has one computer and **unreliable** Internet access. The school also has no library or laboratory. To make matters worse, there are not enough books for all the students and the school is **desperately in need of** more teachers. Most of the students are not able to concentrate, because they haven't had enough meals at home.

One of the other major challenges that Tabichi faces is keeping kids in school as long as possible. So Tabichi spends most of his time outside the classroom working on ways to keep kids in school. When the 36-year-old gets the feeling that a student is **at risk of dropping out**, he works to persuade his family to put more value in education. To help those **in poverty** afford food, uniforms, and books, Tabichi also **gives away** 80 percent of his salary. **Despite all the obstacles he faces, Tabichi is credited with improving the school in school.** He has also managed to set up science clubs and addressed food insecurity issues.

Thanks to his tireless work, his students have excelled in science. In recent years, students have won national and international science competitions. In March of 2019, Tabichi was voted the best teacher in the world and won the prize of $1 million.

【主题词句背诵】

1. serve as 担任；充当
2. unreliable *adj.* 不可靠的；不能信赖的
3. desperately in need of 急需
4. at risk of 有……的危险
5. drop out 辍学；退出
6. in poverty 在贫困中
7. give away 赠送；捐赠
8. be credited with 被认为(在某方面)有贡献
9. One of the other major challenges **that Tabichi faces** is **keeping kids in school as long as possible.** 塔比奇面临的其他主要挑战之一是让孩子们尽可能长时间地上学。
10. **Despite** all the obstacles **he faces**, Tabichi **is credited with** improving the school and keeping many of the village's young people in school. 尽管面临着种种障碍，塔比奇因为改善了学校状

02 夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

词汇点睛

1. assistant *n.* 助手，助理，副手

(1)assist *vt.* & *vi.*	帮助，协助，援助
assist sb in/with sth	协助某人某事
assist sb in doing sth/to do sth	协助某人做某事
(2)assistance *n.*	帮助；援助
with one's assistance = with the assistance of...	在……的帮助下
come/go to one's assistance	来/去帮助某人

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[沪教版选必二] For the last two years, I have held the role of library _____(assist) at my school and have gained some useful experience in

句型透视

1. (教材 P9) **It is generally believed that people with high EQs are open to new ideas and have positive attitudes towards life.** 人们普遍认为，情商高的人容易接纳新思想，对待生活积极乐观。

句型公式

It is + 过去分词 + that 从句.

【句式点拨】

本句属于"It be + 过去分词 + that 从句."结构，其中 that 引导主语从句，it 作形式主语。

【归纳拓展】

常见的"It be + 过去分词(短语) + that 从句."结构有：

It is said that... 据说……

It is reported that... 据报道……

03 多维度设置练习，精选语篇，针对有效

课内基础巩固

Ⅰ 单句填空(每小题1.5分，满分12分)

1. My sister is studying law in the university so it is very likely that she will become a _____(law) in the future.
2. As a graduate _____(assist) at the California Institute of Technology during the 1930s, Qian helped conduct important research into rocket propulsion.
3. The dentist's _____(impress) skills in complex surgeries earned him a good reputation.
4. The _____(consult) provided valuable advice for the institution, helping predict market trends.
5. The salesman analysed the _____(economy) trends to adjust his sales strategies and stubborn insistence.

Ⅱ 短语填空(每小题2分，满分8分)

1. _____(在我前往……的路上) the job interview, I double-checked my CV to make sure all the information was correct.
2. The receptionist is trained to _____(与……和睦相处) every guest who comes to the hotel.
3. He _____(担任，充当) a representative in his current company.
4. _____(在……结尾) the speech contest, the host announced the winners and awarded the certificates.

Ⅲ 句型训练(每小题3分，满分6分)

1. Only when you apply _____

课后素养提升

Ⅳ 语法填空(每小题1.5分，满分15分)

[2026·北京第一六一中学高二期中]

A

Evan is a wildlife photographer. Once, two tigers 1._____(run) past him, stopped a metre away from his truck and began to fight. He was too afraid to photograph them. Another time in Namibia, one lion came even 2._____(close). It went all the way round his truck. Then it got up on the back and looked at him 3._____ the window, which was one of his happiest moments. Evan's pictures make people think about animals in danger, which matters a great deal to him.

B

Litter is not just a problem in the countryside—our cities and towns also suffer. The Big Tidy Up was started in 2008 and volunteers in the UK 4._____(collect) more than 50,000 bags of litter in streets and parks up to now. Many schools organise events in September 5._____(tidy) up their areas. They get help with special jackets, so they are safe when they clean up. The project aims to get bigger each year and get more people to take responsibility for their 6._____(community).

C

Parents these days seem to protect their children more than ever before. And yet the truth is that children must 7._____(give) the opportunity to take risks in order to

04 重视写作，熟练高考写作题型

Ⅴ 阅读表达(第1、2题各2分，第3题3分，第4题5分，满分12分)

[2023·北京第八十中学高二期中]

Today, technological advances are rapidly making it possible to automate (使自动化) much of the work currently carried out by humans. This applies to both blue-collar jobs through robotics and the Internet of things, and white-collar work through artificial intelligence. The wide applicability of these technologies has led to broad concern about the destruction of jobs. Indeed, according to a 2014 Oxford study, 47%

Ⅵ 书面表达(20分)

[2026·北京朝阳北京中学高二期中]

假定你是红星中学高三学生李华，*Teens*杂志国际版开设“未来职业对话”专栏，邀请各国高中生分享对AI时代职业规划的见解。请你给该专栏编辑写一封英文书信，内容包括：

1. AI可能取代或创造哪些岗位；
2. 你认为高中生该如何应对变化。

注意：1. 词数100左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Editor,

_____

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Unit 7 CAREERS

★ 提示：加底纹词汇为复现词汇

Period One Topic Talk

课内基础巩固

Ⅰ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分，满分 12 分)

1. My sister is studying law in the university so it is very likely that she will become a _____(law) in the future.
2. As a graduate _____(assist) at the California Institute of Technology during the 1930s, Qian helped conduct important research into rocket propulsion.
3. The dentist's _____(impress) skills in complex surgeries earned him a good reputation.
4. The _____(consult) provided valuable advice for the institution, helping predict market trends.
5. The salesman analysed the _____(economy) trends to adjust his sales strategies accordingly.
6. The clerk showed potential in _____(manage) and was promoted to office supervisor.
7. A _____(rely) partner can give us strength, helping us get through hard times in life.
8. True _____(persuade) lies in reason and sincerity instead of blind arguments and stubborn insistence.

Ⅱ 短语填空(每小题 2 分，满分 8 分)

1. _____(在我前往……的路上) the job interview, I double-checked my CV to make sure all the information was correct.
2. The receptionist is trained to _____ _____(与……和睦相处) every guest who comes to the hotel.
3. He _____(担任，充当) a representative in his current company.
4. _____(在……结尾) the speech contest, the host announced the winners and awarded the certificates.

Ⅲ 句型训练(每小题 3 分，满分 6 分)

1. Only when you apply _____ _____ to practice can you say that you have succeeded.(宾语从句)
只有当你把所学的东西应用到实践中，你才能说你成功了。
2. _____, but fortunately, my teachers and classmates are always helpful.(动名词作主语)
学习英语对我来说有挑战性，但幸运的是，我的老师和同学们总是帮助我。

课后素养提升

Ⅳ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

[2026·北京第一六一中学高二期中]

A

Evan is a wildlife photographer. Once, two tigers 1. _____(run) past him, stopped a metre away from his truck and began to fight. He was too afraid to photograph them. Another time in Namibia, one lion came even 2. _____(close). It went all the way round his truck. Then it got up on the back and looked at him 3. _____ the window, which was one of his happiest moments. Evan's pictures make

people think about animals in danger, which matters a great deal to him.

B

Litter is not just a problem in the countryside—our cities and towns also suffer. The Big Tidy Up was started in 2008 and volunteers in the UK 4. _____ (collect) more than 50,000 bags of litter in streets and parks up to now. Many schools organise events in September 5. _____ (tidy) up their areas. They get help with special jackets, so they are safe when they clean up. The project aims to get bigger each year and get more people to take responsibility for their 6. _____ (community).

C

Parents these days seem to protect their children more than ever before. And yet the truth is that children must 7. _____ (give) the opportunity to take risks in order to aid their development. By the time a child becomes an adult, they need to learn 8. _____ they can deal with the success and failure connected with risk-taking. It is a real shame that nowadays there are many children 9. _____ (miss) out on typical childhood activities such as tree climbing. That is mostly because of their parents' fear of 10. _____ (injure), especially as many of those parents may have enjoyed such activities when they were growing up.

Ⅴ 阅读理解(每小题2分,满分8分)

[2025·北京丰台高二期中]

I was sitting in a chemistry lab class during my first year of university, nervous about the experiment we were to perform. I grabbed a pipette and, as I feared, my hand started to shake. The experience was disheartening. I was hoping to pursue a career in science, but I started to wonder whether that would be possible. I thought my dreams had crashed to the ground.

I was a boy born with brain damage. My family managed to find good doctors where we lived, in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg), Russia, and I took part in clinical trials testing new treatments. Shortly after my first birthday, I started walking and it became clear my intelligence function was unaffected. So, in some sense, I was lucky. Still, I couldn't do some things growing up. Both hands shook, especially when I was nervous or embarrassed. My left hand was much worse than my right, so I learned to write and do simple tasks with my right hand, but it wasn't easy to do anything precisely.

Feeling alone as a teenager, I joined a study group called "The natural world". I thought that getting into the world of animals would keep me away from people. That's how I came into the field of biology. At university, I enjoyed the lectures in my science classes. Many lab tasks proved impossible, however. As I struggled with my mood, I read a book about depression. From then on, the physiology of mental disorders became my scientific passion. I looked into what was being done locally and was excited to discover a lab that did behavioural experiments in rats to study depression.

At the end of my second year, I approached the professor of the lab to see whether I could work with her. I was afraid to admit I couldn't do some lab tasks. To my relief, she was completely supportive. She set me to work performing behavioural experiments for others in the lab with the help of colleagues. I loved the supportive atmosphere and stayed there to complete my master's and PhD.

I've come to realize that my hands aren't the barrier I thought they were. By making use of my abilities and working as part of a team, I've been able to follow my passions. I've also realized that there's much more to being a scientist than performing the physical labour. I may not collect all the data in my papers, but I'm fully capable of designing experiments and interpreting results, which, to me, is the most exciting part of science.

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

A. To live a normal life.

B. To become a scientist.

C. To get a master's degree.

D. To recover from depression.

( )**2**. The author said he was lucky in Paragraph 2 because _____.

A. he didn't lose the function of both hands

B. he learned how to walk at the age of one

C. his family could afford to see good doctors

D. his brain damage didn't affect his intellectual capacity

( )**3**. From the passage, it is clear that _____.

A. the author's own depression inspired him to help others with mental disorders

B. the author was surrounded by a team who urged him to further his study

C. the author's loneliness moved him towards the world of biology

D. the author finally finished the lab tasks on his own

( )**4**. What message does the author want to express?

A. Loving yourself makes a difference.

B. Opportunity follows prepared people.

C. A bright future begins with a small dream.

D. The sun somehow shines through the storm.

Ⅵ 阅读七选五(每小题2分,满分10分)

[2025·北京首都师范大学附属密云中学高二月考]

What is a food critic

A food critic is a writer who specializes in writing criticisms of food. Like theatre and movie critics, food critics are supposed to provide thoughtful, well-informed, and objective information to the public so that members of the public can make decisions about where to spend their money. 1. _____ However some may also engage in more general food writing.

Becoming a food critic takes time. Many food critics pursue professional experiences in the world of food, attending culinary schools, working in restaurants, participating in farming, and so forth. 2. _____ A good food critic is extremely knowledgeable about food, from how certain foods are harvested to the history of various dishes. Food critics also have very well-developed palates, and they may specialize in a particular area.

3. _____ Food critics may move between publishers over the course of their careers, or start working for the food section of a paper and work up to a position as a food critic. A handful of critics become well known and well respected, with most primarily being known only in the area they serve.

Professional integrity is very important for food critics. Many make reservations and visit restaurants anonymously, so that they get an idea of how a restaurant serves ordinary customers. They also make repeat visits so that they can make fair and balanced assessments of a restaurant and its offerings. 4. _____ Implications of favouritism or bribery can ruin the reputation of a food critic.

This is what food critics are like. They describe and evaluate the food, providing opinions on its quality. 5. _____ These can be used as a reference for readers to make decisions.

A. Food critics have the right to score the restaurant.

B. It's important for them to be familiar with varieties of food.

C. Avoidance of gifts from restaurateurs is also very important.

D. Therefore, they can learn about every aspect of the food industry.

E. After considering all aspects of the dining experience, they generate ratings.

F. Food critics primarily write about restaurants from fast food establishments to fancy restaurants.

G. Once a food critic has gained experience, he or she can start writing articles for magazines and newspapers.

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　Lesson 1 EQ：IQ（Reading）

课内基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写(每小题1分,满分4分)

1. By now, Benjamin has become an inspirational figure for individuals with _____(残障).
2. _____(总的说来), the economy of the region has shown a positive trend in recent years.
3. The _____(内部的) training programme helped employees develop problem-solving skills.
4. If a student has his head l_____ to look at his watch, it implies he is bored and just counting the minutes for the class to end.

Ⅱ 单句填空(每小题1.5分,满分15分)

1. The lawyer has a close _____(associate) with his clients, providing them with professional legal advice.
2. His _____(determine) to complete his master's degree inspired his classmates.
3. The physician paid attention to the patient's _____(react) after he took the experimental medicine.
4. Those who are _____(willing) to get such nicknames can feel embarrassed or uncomfortable in public.
5. The _____ offered the architect permanent _____ after reviewing her award-winning projects. (employ)
6. The doctor thinks that the patient's condition deserves _____(monitor) closely in the hospital.
7. Based on market data, the salesman's _____(predict) of high demand for the product proves accurate.
8. The pre-show _____(announce) instructed us to turn off our mobile phones.
9. The architect showed great _____(intelligent) in designing the energy-saving building.
10. This _____(adjust) device allows users to change its mode freely to fit different daily and working situations.

Ⅲ 短语填空(每小题2分,满分10分)

1. The assistant made a report _____(基于) the information collected from different departments.
2. _____(就……而言) medical skills, the dentist was highly praised by patients.
3. _____(与……相比) the chemist's previous experiments, this one had a brilliant result.
4. If the saleswoman can't persuade the client, she may _____(以……结束) losing the order.
5. People with a master's degree _____(更可能) get a high-paying job than those with only a bachelor's degree.

Ⅳ 句型训练(每小题3分,满分9分)

1. _____ her kindness and generosity towards others deserve praising for making a positive impact on the community. (形式主语)
人们相信,她对他人的友善和慷慨对社会产生了积极影响,值得赞扬。
2. _____ nature has always been inspiration for humans in many ways such as architecture and technology. (同位语从句)
毫无疑问,自然在许多方面一直给人类灵感,如建筑设计和科技。

3. _____ melted the ice in my heart and let me see the beauty in human nature.（强调句）

是他的善良融化了我心中的冰，让我看到了人性中的美。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 完形填空（每小题1.5分，满分15分）

［2026·北京丰台高二期中］

Movement is our first language; I believe we're born to dance. I've always had a special liking for dance, and my job.

I got great __1__ working in the therapeutic（治疗的）world; it felt more like a calling. I enjoyed every moment; my purpose and mission __2__ me. My highlights are when I've witnessed once dull and hopeless eyes light up when the person felt seen, heard, and accepted.

Then, ill health struck. As my health declined progressively, I had to stop doing what I loved. __3__, all I had was being able to facilitate the occasional workshop when opportunity and energy aligned（一致）. Chronic fatigue syndrome（慢性疲劳综合征）is a merciless beast.

In 2020, the unimaginable happened. In addition to soul-destroying feeling of being __4__, I began experiencing frequent vocal challenges of varying degrees. I could no longer accept facilitation invitations because my __5__ was now unreliable. I grieved, feeling like I was being swallowed by a damp, dark fog.

After an extended period of being in self-pity, I __6__ my thinking. I have internal value. My value or identity is not __7__ by what I can or cannot do. Regarding my health journey, in time, I __8__ this: it is what it is. For this season, this is my path.

So, I started dancing again. Life is full of surprises, pleasant, unpleasant, and neutral, yet what matters is how we __9__ to those surprises. Despite ongoing voice loss and health challenges, I found new ways to make a difference.

You and I may not be able to choose the __10__ life plays for us; however, we do get to choose how we will dance to it. May we dance with strength, courage, and grace.

( )1. A. fame B. surprise C. pleasure D. inspiration

( )2. A. fuelled B. attracted C. instructed D. calmed

( )3. A. Simply B. Particularly C. Eventually D. Apparently

( )4. A. tired B. annoyed C. disappointed D. injured

( )5. A. mind B. sight C. sense D. voice

( )6. A. discovered B. adjusted C. abandoned D. controlled

( )7. A. ignored B. selected C. defined D. assisted

( )8. A. accepted B. recalled C. questioned D. expected

( )9. A. refer B. appeal C. turn D. respond

( )10. A. role B. music C. joke D. game

Ⅵ 语法填空（每小题1.5分，满分15分）

［2026·北京十一学校顺义学校高二期中］

A

Tang Wensheng, born in New York, is an outstanding Chinese interpreter. She 1. _____ (work) for China's top leaders during the 1970s. "I think it was a privilege and a 2. _____ (learn) experience," Tang said. Her mastery of language and extensive insights 3. _____ foreign affairs enabled her to handle high-level dialogues smoothly. Thanks to her lifetime dedication to the field, Tang was honoured with the Lifetime Achievement Award in Translation in 2024.

B

"Information Cocoons (茧)" 4. _____ _____ (coin) by Cass R. Sunstein in 2006. It refers to a phenomenon on the Internet: when facing vast information online, people only focus on what they want to see and algorithms (算法) will select their 5. _____ (prefer) information, which ends up narrowing their horizons. Yet critics argue it comes from personal choice, rather than technology. They argue that 6. _____ the algorithm does is simply save the time of skipping. 7. _____ (gain) a broader understanding of the world, we must overcome mental laziness and step out of our online comfort zones.

C

At the moment, AI tools provide results that are not always correct or appropriate. That's why 8. _____ (company) are looking for people to help train AI programs. These people are called prompt (提示词) engineers, 9. _____ are paid six-figure salaries. Anna Bernstein, a prompt engineer, writes prompts and feeds them into AI tools. This helps AI generate text with accurate information. She thinks prompt engineering is now one of the 10. _____ (hot) tech jobs and she loves her job.

Ⅶ 阅读七选五(每小题2分,满分10分)

[2025·北京大兴高二期中]

In a rapidly changing world, the concept of a job for life has become as rare as a dial-up Internet connection. This shift from stable, long-term employment and single-employer careers to a world where frequent job changes are the norm comes directly from globalization, rapid technological advancements and the changing ideas about work.

1. _____ This has made job markets fiercely competitive and talent and opportunities in the labour market more diverse and digitally accessible. Jobs can be widely publicized and explored online and are no longer tied to your city of birth.

The job market is transforming, with new careers emerging as automation and artificial intelligence (AI) advance. Advanced software in banking and finance means data analysis can be automated. 2. _____ These changes highlight the need for professionals to update their skills and adapt to a technologically evolving job market.

Career paths have become fluid and multi-directional. 3. _____ It's about exploring different paths, switching jobs and industries and sometimes even venturing into freelancing and the gig economy.

How are employers coping with this shift? Employers are rethinking strategies for career development with emphasis on providing diverse and flexible career opportunities, supporting continuous learning, and acknowledging unconventional career paths. 4. _____

And for the individuals stepping into the workforce, the message is clear. Take charge of your career development. 5. _____ Make preparation to navigate through transitions and uncertainties. In these dynamic career landscapes, adaptability and resilience are your best allies that help you craft a fulfilling, meaningful career.

A. It's no longer just about getting a regular paycheck.
B. Rapid technological advancements can't be ignored.
C. Risks and price policies can be efficiently assessed using AI.
D. They want to balance their work and life in a changing world.
E. Be optimistic, embrace change, and continually update your skills.
F. Globalization has turned the world economy into a giant, interconnected web.
G. These approaches aim to attract talent in a highly competitive job market.

Period Three　Lesson 2 Career Skills

课内基础巩固

Ⅰ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 12 分)

1. A _____(logic) mind helps us sort out complicated information and make wise decisions in critical moments.
2. She got a credit card to deal with her _____(finance) problems temporarily.
3. One day, she accidentally hit on one of the most popular _____(trend) of the time: making bead (珠子) animals.
4. The company guarantees _____ (improve) the product quality according to clients' feedback.
5. Driven by strong _____ to succeed, she stays _____ by setting clear goals and celebrating small wins. (motivate)
6. The _____(disappear) of the internal document caused a great panic in the department.
7. He couldn't find a reasonable _____ (explain) for his lower score in the exam.
8. What reading does is encourage _____ (comprehend) and our ability to focus, and it also improves our vocabulary.

Ⅱ 短语填空(每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

1. The lawyer had to _____ (跟上) the latest laws to provide better service for his clients.
2. The assistant had to _____(适应) the demanding work schedule of the manager.
3. _____(总之), the consultant's advice on management greatly improved the company's efficiency.
4. Even after graduating from high school, we still _____(与……保持联系) each other by sending messages every week.
5. The architect's innovative design may _____(导致) the building winning an award.

Ⅲ 句型训练(每小题 3 分,满分 9 分)

1. In Japan, it may demonstrate respect to look down _____. (状语从句的省略)
在日本,与年长者交谈时低头,可能是一种表达尊敬的方式。
2. Students must learn _____ _____ with limited language skills. (疑问词 + 不定式)
学生们必须学会如何在语言能力有限的情况下,在不熟悉的环境中生活。
3. Eight years later, Lin graduated from Peking Union Medical College(PUMC) with the Wenhai Scholarship, the highest prize _____ _____. (非谓语作后置定语)
八年后,林从北京协和医学院毕业,荣获文海奖学金——这是授予毕业生的最高奖项。

课后素养提升

Ⅳ 阅读理解(每小题 2 分,满分 14 分)

A [2024·北京大兴高二期中]

The evolution of multimedia technologies

In the late 20th century, a revolution began with the development of various communication tools, producing what we now know as multimedia. This mixture of text, audio, graphics, and video into one medium has transformed the way information is transferred and received, greatly changing several industries.

In the field of education, multimedia platforms have become a must in classrooms. Traditional

classrooms, with chalk and blackboards, have transformed into dynamic spaces with interactive whiteboards. Students, no longer passive listeners, are now actively interacting with the content, gaining a deeper understanding of subjects. Multimedia has allowed for the creation of e-learning platforms, ensuring that no student is left behind, even in remote parts of the world.

The entertainment industry too has seen a big change. Gone are the days when families would gather around a single television set. Due to the popularity of multimedia devices, people have a large amount of content to choose from. Streaming platforms have challenged traditional media systems, providing viewers with a personalized viewing experience.

Moreover, multimedia has proved to be a boon for the business world. Companies employ multimedia presentations to show ideas, products, and visions, ensuring that their message stands out. Virtual tours, 3D product modeling, and interactive customer service have made user experience better, leading to increased brand loyalty (品牌忠诚度).

The field of healthcare has also been significantly impacted. With multimedia, doctors can now visualize complex medical procedures and share them with patients, making sure of a better understanding from the patients. Medical students benefit from 3D models, making learning more interactive and precise.

However, multimedia can sometimes result in information overload, causing cognitive tiredness. Additionally, the cost of setting up multimedia systems can be high, leading to a digital divide where only the rich people can afford the latest technology.

Another concern is the invasion of privacy. With smartphones turning into multimedia platforms, every click, swipe, and download can be tracked, leading to questions about data security. The wide use of multimedia, while beneficial, requires a stronger framework for data protection and user rights.

In conclusion, the rise of multimedia technologies is a testament to human creativity. While it offers many opportunities, it's essential to address the related challenges to ensure a harmonious digital future, respecting the rights and limits of its users.

( )**1**. How does the author strengthen his arguments about multimedia's effects on different sectors?

A. By telling stories.

B. By presenting data.

C. By giving examples.

D. By quoting from experts.

( )**2**. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Multimedia has so many drawbacks that we need to keep away from it for now.

B. Multimedia has many benefits; however, it's important to consider the challenges.

C. Multimedia benefits classroom teaching, but it also distracts students from the subjects.

D. Multimedia focuses mainly on combining audio and video and needs further development.

( )**3**. What would be a suitable title for this passage?

A. Multimedia: Yes or no?

B. The wonders of virtual reality

C. The history of communication tools

D. The digital divide: a growing concern

B [2026·北京第三十五中学高二期中]

Going to university is supposed to be a mind-broadening experience. That statement is probably made in comparison to training for work straight after school, which might not be so encouraging. But is it actually true? Jessika Golle of the University of Tübingen, in Germany, thought she would try to find out. Her result,

however, is not quite what might be expected. As she reports in *Psychological Science* this week, she found that those who have been to university do indeed seem to leave with broader and more inquiring minds than those who have spent their immediate post-school years in vocational (职业的) training for work. However, it was not the case that university broadened minds. Rather, work seemed to narrow them.

Dr Golle came to this conclusion after she and a team of colleagues studied the early careers of 2,095 German youngsters. The team used two standardized tests to assess their volunteers. One was of personality traits, including openness, conscientiousness (认真) and so on. The other was of attitudes, such as realistic, investigative and enterprising. They administered both tests twice—once towards the end of each volunteer's time at school, and then again six years later. Of the original group, 382 were on the intermediate track, from which there was a choice between the academic and vocational routes, and it was on these that the researchers focused. University beckoned for 212 of them. The remaining 170 chose vocational training and a job.

When it came to the second round of tests, Dr Golle found that the personalities of those who had gone to university had not changed significantly. Those who had undergone vocational training and then got jobs were not that much changed in personality, either—except in one crucial respect. They had become more conscientious.

That sounds like a good thing, certainly compared with the common public image of undergraduates as a bunch of lazybones. But changes in attitude that the researchers recorded were rather worrying. In the university group, again, none were detectable. But those who had chosen the vocational route showed marked drops in interest in tasks that are investigative and enterprising in nature. And that might restrict their choice of careers.

Some investigative and enterprising jobs, such as scientific research, are indeed beyond the degreeless. But many, particularly in Germany, with its tradition of vocational training, are not. The researchers mention, for example, computer programmers and finance-sector workers as careers requiring these traits. If Dr Golle is correct, and changes in attitude brought about by the very training Germany prides itself on are narrowing people's choices, that is indeed a matter worthy of serious consideration.

( )**4**. Which of the following can best replace "beckoned for" in Paragraph 2?

A. Examined. B. Attracted.
C. Organized. D. Recognized.

( )**5**. What can we learn from the research?

A. The degreeless have not changed in personality.
B. Going to university is a mind-broadening experience.
C. Working straight after school narrows people's minds.
D. College students pride themselves on their education.

( )**6**. According to the last two paragraphs, _____.

A. college students enjoy a very good public image
B. the undergraduates have changed significantly in attitude
C. the degreeless are much better at dealing with challenging tasks
D. people show less interest in investigative jobs due to vocational training

( )**7**. What is the author's attitude towards the finding?

A. Concerned. B. Optimistic.
C. Unclear. D. Sceptical.

班级
姓名
题号 答题区
阅读理解
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Period Four　Lesson 3 Meet the New Boss：You（Reading）

课内基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写（每小题1分，满分4分）

1. She manages _____（多种的）tasks while maintaining a decent work-life balance.
2. Understanding market trends is _____（极其重要的）for making logical financial decisions.
3. The p_____ of innovation in AI is so rapid that workers must constantly retrain.
4. Holding a master's degree can broaden one's career p_____ across various sectors of the competitive tech industry.

Ⅱ 单句填空（每小题1.5分，满分12分）

1. The department is responsible for ensuring the _____（secure）of employees' personal information.
2. The client is looking for a _____（profession）salesman with reliable experience in international sales.
3. The _____ engineer，using financial planning，enjoys a stable life after _____.（retire）
4. Only those with a master's degree are _____（qualify）to apply for this job in the field.
5. Her CV shows many experiences with _____（relevant）to the job requirements.
6. The accurate diagnosis of a medical _____（specialize）reduces the likelihood of treatment delays.
7. The _____（innovate）who develops a new AI application will have a bright future in the technology field.
8. As a journalist，her _____（occupy）requires her to travel frequently，and cover stories that matter across varied cities and countries.

Ⅲ 短语填空（每小题2分，满分8分）

1. My father was extremely delighted that I _____（继承他的事业）and became a doctor.
2. The news is _____（过时的）and what we need is the information that is up to date.
3. What impressed us deeply were the delicious local food and the comfortable accommodation well _____（为……准备）us.
4. After having comforted her，something slowly changed inside me. The sense of loneliness _____（被……取代）the responsibility of being an elder brother.

Ⅳ 句型训练（每小题3分，满分6分）

1. _____ _____ a painting you weren't that interested in?
如果他们花很长时间谈论一幅你不那么感兴趣的画怎么办？
2. I'm sorry that I can't go out with you as planned. _____ _____ the other day and that I must look after him.（表语从句）
很抱歉我不能按计划和你出去。原因是我弟弟前几天摔断了腿，我必须照顾他。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 完形填空(每小题1.5分,满分15分)

[2025·北京海淀高二期末]

The dismissal letter trembled in my hand and the company logo was clouded by tears that carried the smell of burnt coffee and shame. At thirty-two, I was __1__ from the Vice President position I'd struggled for six years to achieve. Three weeks into unemployment, I kept cleaning coffee rings off my desk—marks of __2__ late-night work sessions.

One morning, Mrs Rosetti, my Italian friend, marched into my apartment, holding a coffee pot and a bag of Ethiopian coffee beans. "Let's learn to make something real," she said. "Then we'll talk about living."

What began as a distraction became a(n) __3__. I learned how the minerals in water might affect the flavour, and how the foam on a cappuccino whispered truths that office reports never captured.

The real __4__ point arrived during a cupping (品鉴) session at a Queens Café. When I described a flavour as "layoffs after a company merger (合并) hidden in chocolate tones", the owner of the café, a former Wall Street analyst, said: "You __5__ stories in the beans."

Six months later, my coffee shop "Layoff Latte Art" was __6__. It serves special drinks __7__ career challenges: one for those switching careers midlife and another symbolizing startup pains. Each cup comes with a note about the beans' journey from mountain to cup, and space for customers to write their own __8__ of starting over. It's amazing to read the experiences that people share.

The anxiety __9__, replaced by the rhythmic hum of the coffee machine. Now, when the morning light hits the milk jug just right, I no longer see the shadow of my former high-achieving self. __10__, I see a woman who, just like the coffee beans, allows herself to be transformed into something richer, deeper, and far braver.

( )**1**. A. cut off B. laid off C. dropped off D. wiped off

( )**2**. A. careless B. fearless C. hopeless D. countless

( )**3**. A. association B. celebration C. inspiration D. contribution

( )**4**. A. turning B. breaking C. meeting D. shining

( )**5**. A. hear B. read C. taste D. write

( )**6**. A. born B. bought C. discovered D. exhibited

( )**7**. A. facing B. handling C. mirroring D. predicting

( )**8**. A. recipes B. reports C. secrets D. stories

( )**9**. A. grew B. eased C. spread D. remained

( )**10**. A. Instead B. Moreover C. Meanwhile D. Therefore

Ⅵ 语法填空(每小题1.5分,满分15分)

[2025·北京顺义第一中学高二月考]

A

Tome is a teacher who is optimistic, enthusiastic as well as 1. _____(commit) to his job. When he was a student, he was ambitious to become 2. _____ astronaut. However, as he 3. _____(grow) up, he was determined to become a teacher and devote himself to teaching, because he appreciated his teacher's commitment to teaching.

B

We should be aware 4. _____ the fact that without the species on which we depend for our survival, we would also be at risk. Many anxious environmentalists write informative essays to educate people to go green. Measures involve switching to solar energy, stopping 5. _____ (use) throwaway cartons or chopsticks, and taking regular buses to and from work. To sum up, everybody has a role 6. _____ (play) in protecting our planet and if we all do our part, the world will be much better.

C

The shelves in most supermarkets are full of family-size this and multi-buy that. However, if you're shopping for one, 7. _____ (buy) extra to benefit from price reductions doesn't make sense. Either your shopping is then too heavy to carry home or you can't use 8. _____ you've bought while it's still fresh. Of course, shops are not charities—they price goods in the way 9. _____ will make them the most money. If most of their customers are happy to buy larger quantities, that's what they'll promote. But that leaves the solo (单独的) customers out of pocket and 10. _____ (disappoint).

Ⅵ 阅读七选五(每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

If you're looking for ways to improve your productivity, chances are, you've come across a term called timeboxing (时间定量法). 1. _____ This is the opposite of the "normal" way of working, which is to just work on a task until it's done. Timeboxing can increase your productivity in many ways.

2. _____ Choose a short period of time and then work without distractions for this amount of time. Twenty-five minutes isn't much, and even if you feel a strong desire to do something distracting, just push through this short time period. And you'll be surprised by how much you can get done in 25 minutes if you don't allow any distractions to take away your attention.

It also gives you control over your time. This means that you're in charge of your own work and life, not the other way around. 3. _____ Instead of just working on any given task until it's done, you decide how much time you'll give it in advance.

Given so many benefits of timeboxing, why not use it to increase productivity? To achieve it, you need to determine how much time you need for a task. To track the time you really need for a task, you obviously need a timer (计时器). Chances are that you'll take longer if you don't use a timer. 4. _____

Don't allow any distractions during a timebox. 5. _____ So, close your e-mail inbox, and put your phone in a different room when you're working. Trust me; this will improve your productivity greatly.

A. For example, it helps to stay focused.
B. In the beginning, this will just be a guess.
C. This means that you should take control of your space.
D. It's simply because you don't realize how fast time passes.
E. If you stick to that, you'll get your tasks done faster than ever before.
F. Timeboxing means giving yourself a certain amount of time for a certain task.
G. Instead of not knowing what to expect on any given day, you arrange it the way you need.

Period Five　Grammar

课内基础巩固

Ⅰ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 12 分)

1. I quickly lower myself, ducking my head to avoid looking directly into his eyes so he doesn't feel _____(challenge).
2. _____(satisfy) with the efforts that the students made, all the teachers nodded and smiled.
3. One thing I think we all agree on, though, is that the saying "My AI did it!" won't be any excuse for _____(legal) or immoral behaviour!
4. When _____(see) from afar, the mangrove forests appear more splendid.
5. When you wear a VR headset _____(equip) with cameras and sensors, you are surrounded by 3D images, sounds and other sensory information.
6. When we saw the road _____(block) with snow, we decided to spend the holiday at home.
7. Applying cool running water to burns helps because it may reduce swelling and ease _____(comfort).
8. The _____(limit) green grass, the wandering sheep, the setting sun and the countless stars above the curtain of night kept me spellbound (沉醉).

Ⅱ 语法+写作(每小题 3 分,满分 9 分)

1. I _____ that traditional culture is gaining great popularity among teenagers in Beijing.
   我惊讶地得知传统文化在北京青少年中大受欢迎。
2. _____, it is reasonable for us to believe that the problem will be solved in the near future. (with 复合结构)
   采取了这些有效的措施,我们有理由相信这个问题会在不久的将来得到解决。
3. _____, we didn't lose heart and encouraged each other.
   虽然被对方队伍打败了,但我们并没有灰心,而是相互鼓励。

课后素养提升

Ⅲ 阅读理解(每小题 2 分,满分 16 分)

A [2025·中国人民大学附属中学高二期中]

At first the question was how quickly people would get back to the office. Then it was whether they would ever return. The last three years has witnessed a major change in white-collar working patterns. The office is not dead but many professionals have settled into a hybrid (混合的) arrangement of some office days and some remote days.

Hybrid working has much to recommend: flexibility for employees, periods of concentration at home, bursts of cooperation in the office. A new paper from Harvard Business School describes an experiment in which workers at BRAC, a non-profit organization in Britain, were randomly assigned to three groups, each spending different amounts of time working from home. The intermediate group, who spent between 23% and 40% of their time in the office, performed best on various performance measures.

But a shift on this large scale is bound to raise tricky issues. In workplaces that have moved to hybrid work, there are still plenty of open questions. One is how to handle the impact of less time in the office for new joiners

and younger workers. Research by Emma Harrington of the University of Iowa shows that software engineers receive more feedback on their code when the team sits next to each other in the office, especially new engineers. According to Nicholas Bloom of Stanford University, making new employees spend more time in the office can be a good way of integrating them into company culture and improving their competence. And these younger employees were most likely to quit when everyone was forced to go remote.

A second question concerns how strictly to enforce attendance on days when teams are meant to be in the office. An agreement holds that there should be agreed "anchor days" on which all the people come to work in the office; since the idea is to spend time together, as many people as possible should be there. But one person on the team might have moved somewhere else; someone else might have asked to stay home to let the repairer in. In practice, therefore, hybrid working still often means a mixture of people on screen and people in the office.

Other questions exist. How to define performance measures so managers do not spend time worrying about lazy workers at home? Would company-wide anchor days be more effective, or would team-level ones be preferable? The era of hybrid working is only just beginning, so it will take time for answers to emerge. But if there is a message from this first full year of hybrid working, it is that flexibility does not mean a free-for-all.

( )**1**. What benefits can newcomers gain from in-office work?

A. Better work-life balance.

B. Increased flexibility in work hours.

C. Enhanced focus and fewer distractions.

D. More chances for feedback and skill growth.

( )**2**. What makes it difficult to enforce attendance on anchor days?

A. Young workers prefer working on screen.

B. Engineers object to the idea of anchor days.

C. Office workers can't take a day off as expected.

D. Employees have various private matters to address.

( )**3**. Which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with?

A. It is necessary to grant employees full autonomous rights.

B. Employers should go with the flow because new questions will emerge.

C. Allowing flexibility in work arrangements does not mean having no rules.

D. It is no easy job to arrange either company-wide or team-level anchor days.

( )**4**. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. Hybrid working is outdated after workers' return.

B. A shift of working patterns calls for hybrid working.

C. Some open questions exist regarding hybrid working.

D. Fixed restrictions should be applied to hybrid working.

B [2026·北京师范大学附属中学高二期中]

As we enter a period of profound economic uncertainty, presaged (预示) by recent high-profile layoffs and a culture of "quiet quitting", thinking about the future of work might well seem a daunting (令人生畏的) prospect.

Indeed, an ever-increasing digital skills gap threatens to stop businesses adopting the game-changing technologies that will help to power growth in the months and years ahead. For instance, with each exciting new technology comes a growing concern about whether we have a digitally savvy (精明的) workforce ready to take advantage of it. After all, keeping