



练习册

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全品

学练考

高中英语

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

详答案本

选择性必修第一册 RJ

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01

培养核心素养，聚焦主题语境

导学案

Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

主题素养积累

Tu Youyou, controversial “Mother of Artemisinin”

Chinese female scientist Tu Youyou **won the 2015 Nobel Prize** in Physiology or Medicine on October 5 for her discoveries **concerning** a novel treatment for malaria. This is the first Nobel Prize given to a Chinese scientist for work carried out within China.

Tu shared the prize with Irish-born William Campbell and Satoshi Omura of Japan, who were honoured for their revolutionary anti-roundworm treatment. 84-year-old Tu was awarded this prize for her **contribution to cutting the death rate** of malaria, reducing patients' suffering and promoting mankind's health. Although she received several medical awards in the past, the 2015 Nobel Prize is definitely the most privileged reward that recognizes Tu's dedication and perseverance in discovering artemisinin, the key drug that battles malaria-friendly parasites(寄生虫).

However, her route to the honour has been **anything but** traditional. She won the Nobel Prize in medicine, but she doesn't have a medical degree or a PhD. In China, she is even being called the “three-noes” winner: no medical degree, no doctorate, and she's never worked overseas. No wonder her success has stirred China's national pride

or she comes from, as long as one dives into **scientific research**. There have been discussions on people who really love science but are never able to achieve much during their whole life. Their contributions can never be ignored. They work so hard to prove the wrong way so that the future researchers will be closer to the right one.

As the first Chinese mainland Nobel Prize winner of natural science award, Tu's record-breaking winning also serves as a reminder to those who are too eager for instant success. Science is never about instant success. Tu spent decades on scientific research before its value is officially acknowledged. **There is no way to measure how much one devotes to science and compare it with how much reward he or she may get.**

【主题词句背诵】

1. win the Nobel Prize 获诺贝尔奖
2. concerning *prep.* 关于
3. contribution to 对……的贡献/捐助
4. cut the death rate of 降低……的死亡率
5. anything but 根本不;远非
6. be accessible to 可用的,可接近的
7. One shall be able to become a scientist no matter what kind of background he or she comes from, as long as one dives into scientific research.

02

夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

词汇点睛

1. **crucial** *adj.* (extremely important, because it will affect other things)至关重要的,关键性的

(1) be crucial to/for... 对……是至关重要的
play a crucial role/part in sth

在某方面起关键作用
be of crucial importance

非常重要

(2) It is crucial that... ……是至关重要的。(从句用虚拟语气, should 可以省略)

(3) crucially *adv.* 至关重要地

【佳句背诵】

While driving on the highway, it is **crucial to** follow the speed limit for everyone's safety. 在公路上驾驶时,为了所有人的安全遵守限速是至关重要的。

句型透视

1. (教材 P3) **Upon hearing that she had been awarded the Nobel Prize, she said...**

当听到自己被授予诺贝尔奖时,她说……

句型公式

upon/on + *v. -ing/n.* —……就……

【句式点拨】

upon/on + *v. -ing/n.* 表示“一……就……”,相当于 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句。一些表示短暂性动作的动词,如 arrive, return, leave, reach, hear, see, receive, enter 等,其相应的名词或动名词形式均可用在介词 on/upon 之后表示“一……就……”。

【归纳拓展】

表示“一……就……”的表达方式:

(1) as soon as, no sooner ... than ..., hardly/scarcely ...

课内基础巩固

I 品句识词(写出黑体词或词块的汉语意思)

- For many years, the **scientific** community typically defined addiction in relation to **substances**, such as drugs, and not behaviours, such as Internet use. _____
- It is believed that seals came out when our ancestors had **private property**. _____
- My real research started at the New York **Botanical Garden** where I met a person who was a botanist. _____

II 单词拼写

- As is known to all, talent and hard work are both _____ (至关重要的) to career success.
- It is necessary for us to have an _____ (客观的) attitude towards life.
- You must _____ (承诺) yourself to finish the task on time.
- Only if you make efforts to fulfill the task can

9. The main _____ (目的, 目标) of this meeting is to give more information on our plans.

10. The team are working hard to _____ (分析) the problem so that they can find the best solution.

III 短语填空

- The gold medal will _____ (被授予) whoever wins the first place in the bicycle race.
- Clean air _____ (对……至关重要) the survival of humans, plants and animals.
- After they _____ (从……毕业) college, they determined to cycle along the entire Mekong River.
- The technology promises to speed the development of new _____ (对……的治疗) a whole range of diseases.
- Our school carried out an activity to _____

课后素养提升

IV 阅读理解

[2024·河北衡水二中高二学科素养评估]

Often called “the Lady with the Lamp”, Florence Nightingale was a caring nurse and a leader. She is mostly known for making hospitals a cleaner and safer place to be.

Although her parents were from England, Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 in Italy while they were travelling. Growing up in a wealthy family, Florence Nightingale was homeschooled by her father and expected to engage in a marriage at a young age. However,

she continued to improve the conditions of hospitals. She wrote 150 books, pamphlets (小册子), and reports on health-related issues. In her later years, often bedridden from illness, she continued to advocate safe nursing practices until her death. Although Florence Nightingale died on August 13th, 1910, at the age of 90, her legacy continues.

- () 1. What did Nightingale's parents expect her to do at a young age?
- To get married.
 - To travel in Italy.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分40分)

第一节(满分15分) [2024·浙江杭州二中高二月考]

假定你是李华, 你校最近组织高二学生去附近的河岸清理垃圾。请你为校英语报写一篇报道, 内容包括:

- 活动介绍;
- 活动意义。

注意: 写作词数应为80个左右。

A successful clean-up activity

第二节(满分25分) [2024·江苏南京高二期中学情调研测试]

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。

When I was four, my seven-year-old brother received a baseball glove for his birthday. Every night, as we went to sleep, I'd listen to him throwing a ball into the glove over and over to soften the leather. I wanted a glove so much that I almost cried. But, back then, girls didn't play sports; they played with dolls (洋娃娃).

Fast-forward twenty-six years. Now a thirty-year-old mother of two boys and a girl, I

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Period One Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

课内基础巩固

❶ 品句识词(写出黑体词或词块的汉语意思)

1. For many years, the **scientific** community typically defined addiction in relation to **substances**, such as drugs, and not behaviours, such as Internet use. _____
2. It is believed that seals came out when our ancestors had **private property**. _____
3. My real research started at the New York **Botanical Garden** where I met a person who was a botanist. _____

❷ 单词拼写

1. As is known to all, talent and hard work are both _____ (至关重要的) to career success.
2. It is necessary for us to have an _____ (客观的) attitude towards life.
3. You must _____ (承诺) yourself to finish the task on time.
4. Only if you make efforts to fulfill the task can you be _____ (承认) to be excellent.
5. The waiter handed me a menu, but it was _____ (主要地) written in Chinese, whose characters were completely beyond my comprehension.
6. The two posters are _____ (有区别的) from each other in style.
7. So long as we can _____ (击败) the other team, we'll become the champion.
8. New students _____ (获得) their library membership when registering for college.

9. The main _____ (目的, 目标) of this meeting is to give more information on our plans.

10. The team are working hard to _____ (分析) the problem so that they can find the best solution.

❸ 短语填空

1. The gold medal will _____ (被授予) whoever wins the first place in the bicycle race.
2. Clean air _____ (对……至关重要) the survival of humans, plants and animals.
3. After they _____ (从……毕业) college, they determined to cycle along the entire Mekong River.
4. The technology promises to speed the development of new _____ (对……的治疗) a whole range of diseases.
5. Our school carried out an activity to _____ (与……做斗争) white pollution and develop a green community yesterday.
6. Several years after they'd split up they met again _____ (偶然地) in Paris.
7. Despite my attempts to get him to call me by my Christian name, he _____ (坚持) addressing me as "Mr Kennedy".
8. The stories are written _____ (目的是) being interesting and informative but they are also intended to help you with your studies.

课后素养提升

❹ 阅读理解

[2024·河北衡水二中高二学科素养评估]
Often called "the Lady with the Lamp",

Florence Nightingale was a caring nurse and a leader. She is mostly known for making hospitals a cleaner and safer place to be.

Although her parents were from England, Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 in Italy while they were travelling. Growing up in a wealthy family, Florence Nightingale was homeschooled by her father and expected to engage in a marriage at a young age. However, Nightingale believed she received a “calling” from God to help the poor and the sick. Despite the initial disapproval, her father eventually allowed her to go to Germany and then Paris to study. By the time she was 33, Nightingale was already making a name for herself in the nursing community.

When the Crimean War began in 1854, the British, with the lack of medical supplies, overcrowding, and dirty conditions, were unprepared to deal with a large number of sick and injured soldiers. The Secretary of War, Sidney Herbert asked Nightingale to manage a group of nurses that would go to treat the wounded soldiers. When they got there, the doctors were unwelcoming because they did not want to work with female nurses. However, as the number of patients increased, the doctors needed their help. The nurses brought supplies, nutritious food and cleanliness to the military hospital. Nightingale was known for carrying a lamp and checking on the soldiers at night, so they gave her the nickname “the Lady with the Lamp”. Within six months, Nightingale and her team transformed the hospital, and the death rate went down significantly because of their work.

When Nightingale returned from the war, she continued to improve the conditions of hospitals. She wrote 150 books, pamphlets (小册子), and reports on health-related issues. In her later years, often bedridden from illness, she continued to advocate safe nursing practices until her death. Although Florence Nightingale died on August 13th, 1910, at the age of 90, her legacy continues.

- ()1. What did Nightingale’s parents expect her to do at a young age?
- A. To get married.
B. To travel in Italy.
C. To study in Germany.
D. To help the poor and the sick.
- ()2. How did the doctors react when the nurse team arrived at first?
- A. Passionate. B. Untreated.
C. Uncooperative. D. Indifferent.
- ()3. Why was Nightingale nicknamed “the Lady with the Lamp”?
- A. She liked collecting lamps.
B. She often burned the midnight oil for study carrying a lamp.
C. She brought lamps for the military hospital to use.
D. She usually attended to the soldiers at night.
- ()4. What will be the probable content for the next paragraph?
- A. The books Nightingale wrote.
B. The continued impact Nightingale has made.
C. The difficulties Nightingale encountered before.
D. The great things Nightingale did during her lifetime.

● 阅读七选五

[2024·黑龙江哈尔滨九中高二期中考]

Healing with happiness

Dr Hunter “Patch” Adams decided early in his life that he wanted to help make the world better. Many of the patients who have visited his hospital would agree that he has done just that.

Adams was born in Washington, D.C., but lived in many parts of the world while growing up. As a child, Adams performed well in school. When he grew up, Adams decided to become a doctor. During his medical training he developed his own style of working with patients. 1. _____

He was friendly and thought of ways to make them laugh, hoping to make them feel better. Some of Adams' teachers were not pleased with his way of treating patients. These teachers believed that being friends with patients could get in the way of being a good doctor. Adams did not let his teachers' attitude stop him from trying to make patients laugh. One day he dressed in a clown costume.

2. _____ After that, Adams continued to wear silly costumes while studying to be a doctor.

After he finished medical school, Adams and 20 of his friends opened their own hospital. They named their hospital the Gesundheit! Institute. Gesundheit means "health" in the German language.

3. _____ Like at all hospitals, the doctors and nurses at Adams' hospital worked to make sick patients well again. But Adams' hospital also provided fun activities for patients. They could garden and fish.

4. _____ Adams thought the patients would begin to feel better if they were engaged in things they enjoyed doing.

Adams has written books about his style of healing patients. He writes that you don't have to be a doctor to help someone feel better.

5. _____ Sometimes letting someone know your care can be the most powerful cure of all.

A. His bright clothes and red nose made patients smile.

B. They could watch a play or see a dance performance.

C. They were also trained to be funny and kind to patients.

D. The most important thing anyone can do is visit people who are sick.

E. He made sure there was always a friendly smile under that bright red nose.

F. When he talked with sick people, he wanted to understand how they were feeling.

G. It is also a funny sounding word, which makes it a perfect name for Adams' hospital.

Ⅶ 语法填空

[2024·湖北武汉高二期中考试]

Norwegian playwright and author Jon Fosse 1. _____ (award) the 2023 Nobel Prize in Literature in the previous month for his "innovative plays and prose which give voice to the unsayable".

The Swedish Academy credits Fosse 2. _____ "one of the most widely performed playwrights in the world", although the 64-year-old originally made his name as a novelist, 3. _____ (begin) with *The Red and the Black* in 1983. He has since written many works of prose and poetry.

Growing up in a small coastal village, Fosse was immersed in the beauty of nature and the vastness of the sea. He draws 4. _____ (inspire) from his rural living environment and personal struggles, which have deeply influenced his distinctive writing style. Fosse's writing discussed themes of loneliness, longing, and the search for meaning in life.

5. _____ (addition), his battles with depression have enabled 6. _____ (he) to explore the depths of human emotions and existential despair.

"He touches you so deeply when you read his works," said Anders Olsson, Chairman of the Nobel Prize Committee. "7. _____ is special about him is the closeness in his writing. It touches your 8. _____ (deep) feelings—anxieties, insecurities, questions of life and death, 9. _____ are things that every human being actually faces from the very beginning. In that sense I think he reaches very far and there is 10. _____ universal impact of everything that he writes—it has appeal to this basic humanity."

班级	
姓名	
题号	答案
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七选五	
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Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

课内基础巩固

❶ 单句填空

1. Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, _____ (commit) citizens can change the world; indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.
2. We looked up to the scientist as a shining example of devotion to the _____ (science) cause.
3. With her luggage in her hands, the girl stood looking round in all directions, but _____ (apparent) no one had come to meet her.
4. Being the coach of the new team, I was excited because I knew we were going to win, but to my disappointment we _____ (defeat).
5. Our _____ (analyse) shows that the company's failure was caused by lack of investment.
6. Evidence _____ (obtain) from observation and experiment is often used to confirm a scientific theory.
7. The _____ (academy) atmosphere at the university was lively, with students engaging in various discussions and actively pursuing knowledge.
8. It is widely acknowledged that students should _____ (evaluate) in terms of overall quality.
9. Vitamins are _____ (crucial) important for maintaining good health.
10. We can easily come to a _____ (conclude) that the sharp decrease of wildlife species results from population growth.

❷ 短语填空

1. Remember to _____ (确保) that all doors are locked before you leave.
2. As a matter of fact, it was his carelessness as well as laziness that _____ (导致) his failure.
3. David _____ (坚持) running as if he had forgotten his weakness, though he tripped over within a few kilometres.
4. The car _____ (被卡住) in the mud, which made the driver upset.
5. It is a pity that scientists haven't yet _____ (得出结论) on the causes of this illness.
6. _____ (目的是) promoting environmental awareness, our school organized a tree-planting campaign in the local community.
7. Parents _____ (在……中扮演重要角色) preparing their child for school.
8. He was so great a political leader that he _____ (承诺,保证) serving the people all his life.

❸ 句型训练

1. _____, Mr Wang hurried out of his house, and drove all the way to the hospital. (upon/on doing)
一听到这个消息,王先生就急忙跑出了家门,一路开车去了医院。
2. The expression on his face suggested that _____, so I suggested that the workers _____.
他脸上的表情表明他很生气,所以我建议工人们马上完成他们的工作。

3. _____ I had left the car key on the dinner table when I went downstairs. (strike) 当我下楼时,我突然想到我把车钥匙放在餐桌上了。

4. _____ when the day comes. (honour)
当那天到来时,带你参观北京对于我来说是莫大的荣幸。

课后素养提升

Ⅳ 阅读理解

[2024·广东江门高二期中联考]

Born on July 1st, 1948, in the small Italian city of Palmi, Roberto Crea was a genius kid. He moved to the Netherlands and majored in Biological Chemistry. It was this university that directed his interest in the synthesis (合成) of nucleotides (核苷酸), the basic units that are required to build DNA. At that time, not many researchers studied the combination of genes (基因), but Roberto's strong chemistry background made a historical invention possible.

In 1977, he joined the Genentech, Inc. and the gene synthesis team at City of Hope Medical School. The company funded Dr Crea's ongoing research on gene synthesis. After working day and night, the brilliant individual finally invented a new procedure that improved the chemical synthesis of genes. Thanks to his rich knowledge and the joint efforts of the excellent Genentech team, he made use of this discovery to produce the human insulin (胰岛素) genes, A and B. It was his invention that allowed Genentech to be labeled as the first producer of human protein. This benefited hundreds of millions of people suffering from diabetes (糖尿病) all over the world.

Today Roberto is known as the father of synthetic insulin and had almost won the Nobel Prize. His efforts did not stop after discovering the synthetic insulin. In fact, he was more than driven and tried to make more contributions to the field of biotechnology. His team of experts

discovered Ziconotide under his teachings and guidance. According to leading scientists and researchers, this drug is more powerful and effective than morphine (吗啡), and the best part of this is that it has zero side effects.

Dr Roberto Crea has a long list of creditable discoveries and researches that he has achieved in 65 years of his life. He is an inspiration for many individuals who aim to add value to humanity with the help of science.

- () 1. What may contribute to Roberto's invention of the human insulin genes?
- A. His good luck in his life.
B. His curiosity about his study.
C. His creative imagination.
D. His knowledge of chemistry.
- () 2. What do the underlined words "this discovery" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. A special way of producing human protein.
B. A reliable method for curing people of diabetes.
C. A new procedure for improving gene synthesis.
D. A simple technique of separating human genes.
- () 3. What do we know about Roberto in Paragraph 3?
- A. He won a Nobel Prize.
B. He stuck to his scientific research.
C. He discovered morphine with his team.
D. He retired after making the great discovery.

班级
姓名
题号
答案区
阅读理解
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完形填空
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() 4. Which of the following best describes Roberto?

- A. Enthusiastic and generous.
- B. Courageous and calm.
- C. Ambitious and patient.
- D. Devoted and talented.

Ⅶ 完形填空

[2024·湖北高二期中测试]

Francis Kéré is the first African to win the Pritzker Architecture Prize, known as the Nobel Prize of architecture. However, his journey to the top of his field was far from 1.

Growing up in a village where there was no kindergarten, he was 2 into an extremely hot classroom with over 100 students until seven years old. This experience of poor building facilities promoted his earliest 3 to improve the educational lives of local children, using architecture.

His early reputation came in helping 4 a school in his village after graduating from college. He 5 the whole village to provide ideas and drew the 6 on sand for all to see. 7, he employed them to construct the school, using local wood and local clay (黏土).

The result of their hard work was a welcoming structure with a “floating” roof that 8 ventilation (通风) in a hot climate and wall openings that bring 9 for students to learn even without electricity. He showed the villagers that ideas to 10 climate or other challenges are always at hand.

In this process, local people learned 11 skills that they could later use to find work. By cooperating with them, Kéré 12 the idea that climate solutions started with big

institutions. He 13 that everyone could contribute to addressing the major issues related to education and climate and 14 a global impact by acting locally.

Adopted by architects in dozens of countries, his 15 is rooted in the “unique” aspects of each community now.

- () 1. A. reliable B. **distinct**
C. simple D. professional
- () 2. A. accompanied B. crowded
C. persuaded D. forced
- () 3. A. confidence B. patience
C. interest D. ability
- () 4. A. design B. donate
C. **commit** D. occupy
- () 5. A. forbade B. warned
C. commanded D. encouraged
- () 6. A. plot B. **draft**
C. **theory** D. clue
- () 7. A. Merely B. Otherwise
C. Therefore D. Moreover
- () 8. A. blocks B. affects
C. lowers D. allows
- () 9. A. hope B. light
C. desire D. imagination
- () 10. A. deal with B. bring about
C. find out D. leave off
- () 11. A. physical B. practical
C. educational D. commercial
- () 12. A. challenged B. implied
C. formed D. advocated
- () 13. A. doubted B. opposed
C. promised D. demonstrated
- () 14. A. receive B. access
C. create D. witness
- () 15. A. **patent** B. innovation
C. expectation D. guess

Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

课内基础巩固

❶ 句型转换(用非限制性定语从句改写句子)

1. **It is well known to us all that** the 2008 Olympic Games were a great success.
→ _____, the 2008 Olympic Games were a great success.
2. We reached Quebec on the eighth day **and most people there speak French**.
→ We reached Quebec on the eighth day, _____.
3. Mr Li has three daughters, **but none of them is a dancer**.
→ Mr Li has three daughters, _____.
4. The weather turned out to be very good **and it was more than we could expect**.
→ The weather turned out to be very good, _____.

❷ 单句填空

1. Personally, I prefer to work in a team, _____ offers me a chance to learn how to get along with others.
2. They just busied themselves in playing their cellphones, totally ignoring their grandpa, _____ let out a deep sigh and left the party.
3. We will put off the picnic in the park until next week, _____ the weather may be better.
4. The Summer Camp, _____ is scheduled, will last 7 days, during which time many interesting activities are arranged.
5. Later, he worked in Africa, _____ many people suffered from blindness for lack of proper treatment.
6. Participants, most of _____ are middle school students, will meet at the Olympic Forest Park.
7. Mr Zhang, _____ daughter went to Tsinghua University last year, retired yesterday.
8. You know we Chinese have a lot of traditional art forms, _____ which paper-cutting is one of the most popular.
9. Our school offers a variety of after-school activities, _____ which we all benefit a lot.
10. I'm writing to explain to you the reason _____ I was absent from your lecture last time.

❸ 语法与写作

1. He has a good knowledge of French, _____ for the school trip to France next year. (which)
他法语学得很好,这在明年学校的法国之旅中将会派上用场。
2. I live next door to a couple _____ (whose)
我住在一对夫妻的隔壁,他们的孩子们经常制造很多噪声。
3. She graduated from a local high school, _____
她毕业于当地的一所高中,之后她去了北京大学。
4. Many young people, _____, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams. (代词 + 介词 + 关系代词)
很多年轻人都去了偏远地区追寻自己的梦想,他们中大部分都受过良好的教育。
5. _____, the main purpose of school education is to have students in preparation for their future. (as)
众所周知,学校教育的主要目的是让学生做好准备应对未来。

Ⅳ 阅读理解 [2024·河北沧州高二期中]

Nobel Prize-winning theoretical physicist Frank Wilczek has been honoured with this year's Templeton Prize. The award recognizes individuals whose life's work brings together science and spirituality.

Wilczek is known for his research into the laws of nature. In a statement, the John Templeton Foundation said his work changes "our understanding of the forces that govern our universe". It said he used physics to address "the great questions of meaning and purpose pondered by generations of religious thinkers".

John Templeton created the prize in 1972. It is one of the most highly valued prizes at more than \$1.3 million. Past winners include Jane Goodall, Mother Teresa and Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Wilczek told The Associated Press, "It's a company I'm very glad to join in." He added, "It's encouragement in a direction that I've really only taken up in a big way quite recently... which is thinking about not just what the world is and how it came to be this way but what we should do about it."

Over a long career, Wilczek had many successes. He won the 2004 Nobel Prize along with David J. Gross, and H. David Politzer for their 1973 research explaining the unusual properties of the strong force. Wilczek is currently a physics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Arizona State University and Stockholm University. He is also the founding director of Shanghai Jiao Tong University's T. D. Lee Institute. He has also written several books that are informed by science but look into spiritual and philosophical questions.

Heather Dill is the Templeton Foundation president. In a statement, she said, "Like Isaac

Newton and Albert Einstein, he is a natural philosopher who unites a curiosity about the behaviour of nature with a playful and profound philosophical mind."

- () 1. What is Frank Wilczek famous for?
 A. His long-time efforts in philosophy.
 B. His study in natural science.
 C. His gains in the chemical awards.
 D. His contribution in the field of art.
- () 2. What does the underlined word "pondered" in Paragraph 2 mean?
 A. Governed strictly.
 B. Designed seriously.
 C. Considered carefully.
 D. Abandoned completely.
- () 3. What does Paragraph 5 focus on concerning Frank Wilczek?
 A. His hobbies.
 B. His advantages.
 C. His expectations.
 D. His achievements.
- () 4. What's the purpose of the text?
 A. To advertise a book.
 B. To introduce a great scientist.
 C. To explain the difference of two prizes.
 D. To stress the importance of science and philosophy.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五

[2024·重庆外国语学校高二期中考试]

Being the BEST: common qualities of Nobel Prize winners

Once again, we celebrate the Nobel Prize winners and how they expand our knowledge, improve our planet, and enrich our lives. These awards have showed some intellectuals do contribute substantially to advancing our progress. 1. _____.

Thinking outside the box

2. _____. It allows us to look past and think ahead. The limit of knowledge is our

inability to observe the world and ideas in a new way. Albert Einstein, for example, needed to see beyond the Newtonian understanding of the universe to rewrite the concepts of physics. Nobel Prize winners frequently display enormous amounts of open-mindedness.

Acting with persistence

People somehow get the false impression that breakthroughs happen during a sudden moment of understanding. A light shines on their face, music bursts into the background, and the person immediately discovers some previously hidden answer. Although this scene is wonderful for movies, usually gaining new understandings is a much more complicated process. 3. _____. Those who won Nobel Prize persist when others gave up. Only those with enormous amounts of persistence can work past these obstacles.

4. _____

Cooperation motivates us, and allows us to consider alternative ideas. These activities create an atmosphere of creation and learning. Additionally, many Nobel Prizes are awarded to multiple people, since the work was accomplished by an assortment (各式各样) of intellectuals working together.

These traits exist as similarities among Nobel Prize winners. 5. _____. However, even if you do not achieve this admirable goal, you will indeed have a much greater chance of success in whatever you pursue.

- A. Working in groups
- B. Considering alternative ideas
- C. Creativity is one of the most important human resources
- D. As for us, we can still learn from the common qualities of the winners
- E. Years of devotion, frustration, and even failure usually come before success
- F. Of course, displaying these qualities does not mean certainly winning a Nobel Prize

G. The Nobel Prizes are the most significant awards given for extraordinary achievements

Ⅶ 语法填空

[2024·山东临沂高二期中]

The 2023 Nobel Prize in Physics has been awarded to a team of scientists who created a groundbreaking technique using lasers (激光) to understand the extremely rapid movements of electrons, which were 1. _____ (previous) thought impossible to follow.

“Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz and Anne L’Huillier demonstrated a way to create extremely short pulses (脉冲) of light that can 2. _____ (use) to measure the rapid processes in which electrons move or change energy,” the Nobel Committee said when the prize was announced in Stockholm on Tuesday. It 3. _____ (praise) the winners for giving “humanity new tools for 4. _____ (explore) the world of electrons inside atoms and molecules (分子)”.

5. _____ rapid are the movements of electrons inside atoms and molecules that they are measured in attoseconds—6. _____ almost incomprehensibly short unit of time. “An attosecond is to one second as one second is to the age of the universe,” the Committee explained.

“They were able to, in a sense, provide an illumination (照明) tool that allows us to watch the 7. _____ (gather) of molecules; how things come together 8. _____ (make) a molecule,” Bob Rosner, president of the American Physical Society and a professor at the University of Chicago, told CNN.

“The movements happen very quickly and normally we have no idea how they actually occur or 9. _____ the order of events is,” said Rosner. But their work 10. _____ (mean) scientists can now observe how these movements happen, he added.

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Period Four Using Language

课内基础巩固

❶ 单词拼写

1. The river _____ (流动) into Lake Jingpo, and then continues north.
2. Based on his hesitant response, I _____ (推断) that he had forgotten about our meeting at that time.
3. He was an effective enough _____ (政治家), but he had no ambition to become a party leader.
4. I _____ (偶遇) many hikers who headed for a distant campground with just enough time to get there before dark.
5. In addition, he served as a visiting _____ (教授) at several American universities.
6. In a big department store, there are _____ (许多的) departments selling different kinds of goods.

❷ 单句填空

1. When the bombing started, the population _____ (flee) to places of safety.
2. She was a bright and eager student and, _____ (consequence), did well in school.
3. The success of the novels has made her the most highly paid _____ (novel) in history.
4. An Olympic silver medal is a _____ (remark) achievement for one so young.
5. The robot was made by Boston Dynamics, a company _____ (found) in 1992 by a professor.
6. His change of mind was recent and sudden, the _____ (infer) being that someone had persuaded him.
7. Carefully _____ (draft) and worked on by several people, his statement was recognized by all the people present.

8. He was a handsome Spanish man with a _____ (passion) nature and a warm, generous heart.
9. In the good care of the nurses, the boy is _____ (gradual) recovering from his heart operation.
10. She came close to Dorothy and kissed her _____ (gentle) on the forehead.

❸ 短语填空

1. Darwin was an English naturalist who _____ (对……有强烈的爱好) nature.
2. He turned down an offer from Ms Gillard to _____ (担任职务) in a new ministry.
3. The questions, though very complicated, may be _____ (概括) as coming under three categories.
4. His death was totally unexpected and, _____ (因此), no plans had been made for his replacement.
5. The furniture suffers a lot of _____ (磨损) when the children are at home.
6. After he _____ (开始执政), the president delivered a wonderful speech.
7. We were all in deep sorrow when hearing the news that Dr Yuan _____ (去世).
8. _____ (无论如何不) shall we give in to pressures or threats imposed by foreign countries.
9. She _____ (被误认为) her twin sister at yesterday's party due to their strikingly similar appearance.

Ⅴ 句型训练

1. _____, but also he has proved himself to be a reliable person. (not only)
他不仅展示了他的勇气,而且还证明了他是一个可靠的人。
2. Even today, I still clearly remember the whole thing _____. (as though)
时至今日,我仍然清楚地记得整个事情,就好像它刚刚发生一样。

3. While _____, I made up my mind to be a lawyer to help those who have no money to go to court. (状语从句的省略)
在上大学的时候,我就下定决心成为一名律师以帮助那些没有钱打官司的人。
4. If you go to the Palace Museum, you'll _____ there. (find + 宾语 + 宾补)
你如果去故宫博物院,你就会发现许多珍宝在那儿展览。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 阅读理解 [2024·重庆一中高二期中]

What kind of people can become scientists? When a group of researchers posed that question to 9th- and 10th-graders, almost every student gave such responses as “People who work hard.” or “Anyone who seems interested in the field of science.”

Many of these same students struggled to imagine themselves as scientists, citing concerns such as “I’m not good at science.” and “Even if I work hard, I will not do well.” It’s easy for them to see a scientist’s work as arising from an inborn talent.

But for high school students, learning more about some struggles of scientists can help students feel more motivated to learn science. Researchers at Teachers College, Columbia University and the University of Washington designed an intervention (干预) to change students’ beliefs that scientific achievement depends on ability rather than effort by exposing students to stories of how accomplished scientists struggled and overcame challenges in their scientific efforts.

During the study, the students read one of three types of stories about Albert Einstein, Marie Curie and Michael Faraday. Intellectual (智力的) struggle stories: stories about how scientists “struggled intellectually”, such as making mistakes while addressing a scientific

problem and learning from them. Life struggle stories: stories about how scientists struggled in their personal lives, such as not giving up in the face of poverty or lack of family support. Achievement stories: stories about how scientists made great discoveries, without any discussion of coexisting challenges.

Researchers found that students who heard either type of “struggle stories” improved their science performance after intervention, compared to students in the control group. The effect was especially pronounced for lower performing students, for whom being exposed to struggling stories led to significantly better science-class performance than low-performing students who read achievement stories. In addition, students who read struggle stories reported feeling more personally connected to the scientists. By recognizing a scientist’s struggles and introducing the growth mindset he or she applied to accomplish great works, the students were able to empathize (共情) with the scientists during their own struggles.

- () 1. Why do students fail to imagine themselves as scientists according to the text?
- A. They lack interest in science.
B. They are short of confidence.
C. They don’t have inborn talent.
D. They don’t work hard.

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- () 2. Which stories will probably motivate students most?
- A. Michael Faraday was interested in chemistry and physics from a young age.
 B. Marie Curie got involved in aiding soldiers of World War I.
 C. Marie Curie conducted the research mostly in a small, poorly built house.
 D. Einstein received the 1921 Nobel Prize for his work with Theoretical Physics.
- () 3. What does the underlined word “pronounced” mean in the last paragraph?
- A. Noticeable. B. Slight.
 C. Doubtful. D. Long-lasting.
- () 4. What can we learn from the research?
- A. Science ability has nothing to do with talents.
 B. Inspirational stories ensure students to become scientists in the future.
 C. The intervention has helped clear up misunderstandings of scientific work.
 D. Low-performing students tend to feel more connected to scientists.

Ⅶ 完形填空

[2024·云南昆明一中高二期中考试]

Marion Sheppard began to go blind in her 40s. Since childhood, she had always been a(n) 1 dancer. Now she was so scared that she rarely left her 2. She couldn't shake the worry that people would look at her 3.

After a tough time, Sheppard 4 herself to leave her house. She attended a social event for people with visual impairment(受损), and was shocked to find that no one 5. They all just sat still. “Oh no!” she told herself. “That is not the way I 6 to live!” She bought a walking stick and continued to 7 at the library. She retired from the library in her 50s when her 8 further declined, but she kept moving and dancing.

When she participated in 9 at a Manhattan community centre for the 10

run by Visions, she asked if she could teach her class there, but was 11 for the safety of the visually impaired. But she insisted, and finally 12 the administrators to let her teach line dancing on a volunteer basis. Her 13 proved to be so popular that in 2012, Visions hired her to be on the staff.

Over the past decade, Sheppard has 14 her students in more than dance steps. She has also encouraged them to be confident and 15. She always says, “As long as we're alive, we have to keep moving.”

- () 1. A. curious B. enthusiastic
 C. professional D. committed
- () 2. A. community B. library
 C. apartment D. hospital
- () 3. A. angrily B. gently
 C. openly D. differently
- () 4. A. recommended B. signaled
 C. forced D. selected
- () 5. A. argued B. listened
 C. smiled D. danced
- () 6. A. want B. hate
 C. pretend D. fear
- () 7. A. read B. work
 C. learn D. help
- () 8. A. support B. performance
 C. vision D. income
- () 9. A. events B. ceremonies
 C. discussions D. experiments
- () 10. A. deaf B. blind
 C. speechless D. depressed
- () 11. A. called in B. picked out
 C. turned down D. kicked out
- () 12. A. inspired B. convinced
 C. urged D. promised
- () 13. A. classes B. stories
 C. schedules D. ideas
- () 14. A. joined B. controlled
 C. instructed D. examined
- () 15. A. active B. honest
 C. kind D. modest

Period Five Writing

① 阅读理解

[2024·河北石家庄部分学校高二联考]

One of the winners of this year's Nobel Prize in Chemistry was Danish scientist Morten Meldal. When describing his career, Meldal said he started out as an engineer but changed to chemistry because he “wanted to understand the world”.

Meldal's experience may come as a surprise to students. They might believe they have to centre their work and school lives in one field to be successful. But a study from professors at Michigan State University shows that is not always the case.

Michele Root-Bernstein and Robert Root-Bernstein (her husband) published their study in the *Creativity Research Journal*. They said that a large number of Nobel Prize winners can be described as “polymaths”.

The writers looked at past Nobel Prize winners and their students. They decided that when students of winners go on to win Nobel Prizes, some of what they learned from their teachers is how to live a life with many interests. They are, in a way, learning how to be creative.

Having many interests, the Root-Bernsteins wrote, permits scientists to look for creative ways to solve problems. In fact, one important part of science is not discovering answers, but recognizing problems that need to be solved.

The prize winners, the Root-Bernsteins said, transfer “skills, techniques and materials from one field to another”. They said Alexis Carrel won his Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1912 by using techniques he learned from the clothing business. He realized that people who used thread to make and fix clothing had a skill

that could be used in operations to put new organs into people's bodies.

The Michigan State University professors study creativity. They found Nobel Prize winners are nine times more likely to have experience in working with wood, metal or in the arts than most scientists. The researchers say that unlike many people who spend long hours at work and give up some of their outside interests, Nobel Prize winners believe their hobbies are important to creativity.

- () 1. What comes as a surprise to students according to the passage?
- A. Meldal's winning Nobel Prize.
B. Meldal's original working field.
C. Meldal's desire to understand the world.
D. Meldal's study with Michigan State University.
- () 2. What kind of people can be sorted as “polymaths”?
- A. People who are equipped with various interests.
B. People who only concentrate on just one field.
C. People who are committed lifelong to their career.
D. People who are admired for established achievements.
- () 3. What's the author's attitude towards the Root-Bernsteins' discovery?
- A. Subjective. B. Doubtful.
C. Objective. D. Opposed.
- () 4. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?
- A. A creative scientist
B. An amazing rise to fame
C. A born Nobel Prize winner
D. A secret to winning top prize

II 阅读七选五

[2024·河南高二学业质量监测考试]

Soft skills are the skills you own that go beyond your technical, measurable abilities.

1. _____ Although soft skills are more personality-based, you can still improve them. Here are some steps to help you improve your soft skills.

Arrive at work on time.

Time management is an important soft skill to have in the workplace. 2. _____ Following a schedule can give you the ability to meet goals, finish work on time and stay organized, which are all skills that lead to more productivity and can help you stand out from your peers (同龄人).

Work through conflict.

3. _____ But it's how you work through it that matters. When conflict occurs, think of alternative ways to solve it so you can continue your relationship with colleagues, learn from each other and continue to be productive as teammates.

Observe others.

One of the strongest ways you can improve your soft skills is by observing others around you. 4. _____ Observe the way they complete a task, including how they interact with others and their individual process, which may involve many soft skills.

Get outside of your comfort zone.

As with anything you want to improve, it's important to step outside of your comfort zone and take on something new. This may be a new environment, new responsibilities or a leadership role. You can even offer to be the one in your group who gives the project presentation. 5. _____

- A. Place yourself in an unfamiliar environment.
- B. In that way you can improve your public speaking skills.
- C. It's not uncommon for there to be conflict in the workplace.
- D. Effective communication is a helpful soft skill in the workplace.
- E. A great way to improve this skill is by arriving to work on time.
- F. They focus more on your social, leadership and problem-solving skills.
- G. This can mean paying attention to managers, colleagues and even employees from other areas.

III 写作

第一节 应用文写作

[2024·河北石家庄高二月考]

假定你是李华,即将参加学校举办的主题为“我最喜欢的科学家”的英语演讲比赛。请根据下面的要点提示,写一篇英文演讲稿,内容包括:

- 1. 他/她的名字;
- 2. 他/她的主要事迹;
- 3. 你的观点。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

▶ 单元小测

Unit 1

❶ 单句填空

A. 词形转换

1. Gray had great _____ (academy) performance in high school and wanted to apply to Harvard University, but could not afford the application fees.
2. The company's _____ (commit) to providing quality at a reasonable price has been vital to its success.
3. There's a clear _____ (distinct) between the dialects spoken in the two regions.
4. The _____ (conclude) of your essay is good, but the final sentence is too long and complicated.
5. We will then have a firmer _____ (found) of fact on which to build theories.
6. Except for the _____ (remarkable) tidy kitchen, the place was a mess.
7. Due to the lack of funding for their work, the two scientists found a common _____ (scientist) interest and decided to cooperate.
8. Pausing for a moment, she lifted her hand and knocked on the door _____ (gentle).
9. If there is truly a concern about a professor's professionalism or ability, be sure to use online course _____ (evaluate) to calmly offer your comments.
10. This information is only raw data and will need further _____ (analyse).

B. 固定搭配及用法

1. When he returned from England, Dunbar took up a position _____ an assistant librarian at the Library of Congress.
2. The sudden noise was so terrifying that my hair almost stood _____ end.

3. Our purpose is to develop students with a passion _____ lifelong learning in a safe and secure environment.
4. Rubbish, such as burst balloons, can be mistaken _____ food by desert tortoises and, once eaten, may remain in their stomachs.

❷ 句型训练

1. I owe a debt of thanks to Joyce Thompson, _____ was of great help to me. (commit)
我欠乔伊斯·汤普森一份感谢之情,他谨慎而专注的研究对我有极大的帮助。
2. He is one of the most extraordinary thinkers on leadership and management _____ . (encounter)
他是我遇到过的最精于领导和管理的人才之一。
3. _____ to speak here as a representative of our graduates. (honour)
我非常荣幸能作为毕业生代表在这里发言。
4. _____ on the moon in years to come. (it 作形式主语)
据报道,未来几年会在月球上建一个空间站。

❸ 阅读理解

[2024·陕西渭南高二期中考试]

The next time you have cheese, remember the French scientist Louis Pasteur who discovered that bad milk and many diseases are caused by bacteria(细菌).

Louis Pasteur is known as the father of microbiology. In his lifetime, he not only proved that bacteria are the cause of diseases, but also discovered the process of vaccination (接种疫苗) which has saved billions of lives.

When Pasteur worked with chickens that

were suffering from cholera (霍乱) during his experiments, he accidentally spread cholera to his chickens. Pasteur's chickens became mildly sick but did not die. This was strange as every chicken that came near cholera earlier had died. He realized soon that the cholera had become weak. By the time he tried again, the chickens he had cured earlier did not get cholera anymore. He realized that a weak cholera helped his chickens develop an antibody against it.

Later, Pasteur went on to try this on cows, pigs and dogs. All his research helped him develop different vaccines. We now know that the process of vaccination introduces a weakened kind of bacteria into our body. Our body reacts by creating antibodies to fight the bacteria. Now, when our body comes across the same bacteria which are much stronger, it can fight them off.

Louis Pasteur received numerous awards for the advancement of biology, chemistry, and medicine. He founded the Pasteur Institute to study diseases. It was the first university to teach microbiology and today there are 32 institutes across 29 countries. For every child vaccinated against a deadly disease, we have Louis Pasteur to thank.

- () 1. What do we know about Louis Pasteur?
- A. His discoveries weren't used at his time.
- B. He discovered the connection between bacteria and diseases.
- C. He was a professor at the Pasteur Institute.
- D. His discoveries brought many profits and awards to him.
- () 2. What can we learn from his experiment with chickens?
- A. Cholera was not a deadly disease then.
- B. Pasteur spread cholera to chickens on purpose.

- C. All chickens suffering from cholera died at last.
- D. The weakened cholera couldn't kill the living creatures.

- () 3. What is the function of the process of vaccination?
- A. It builds up people's body.
- B. Without it, people will die.
- C. It improves people's ability to avoid diseases.
- D. It can kill all the diseases and make the sick healthy.
- () 4. Why does the author write the passage?
- A. Because he wants to honour Louis Pasteur and his contribution to the world.
- B. Because he wants to show the discoveries of the vaccination.
- C. Because he wants to call on children to learn from Louis Pasteur.
- D. Because he wants to introduce an important invention in microbiology.

IV 语法填空

[2024·广东中山高二期中考试]

Located at the foot of Wushan Mountain in the southern scenic area of Hangzhou, Qinghefang Historic & Culture Feature Street sits just several hundred metres away from West Lake. It ranks as 1. _____ must-visit destination for culture and history lovers.

Huqingyutang Traditional Chinese Medicine Museum, 2. _____ (lie) on Qinghefang Street, is an ancient wooden building 3. _____ combines commerce and art. It's also the best-preserved commercial building from the late Qing Dynasty.

In 1874, a local resident named Hu Xueyan started his pharmacy (药房) here. He invited famous doctors from around Zhejiang 4. _____ (visit) and learn from each other. He also studied the prescriptions (处方) used by 5. _____ (early) generations.

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Based on its selected and authentic medicines, this pharmacy gained a high reputation and Hu Xueyan 6. _____ (praise) as the “Pharmaceutical King” of that area. Over the following century, the pharmacy experienced much change, including the 7. _____ (transform) from a privately-run business to a state-owned one. In 1991, Huqingyutang Traditional Chinese Medicine Museum 8. _____ (official) opened at the site of this famous former pharmacy.

Hand-held folding fans available at Wangxingji Fan, a shop on Qinghefang Street, 9. _____ (be) among the most highly ranked in Hangzhou. The shop offers a variety of fans. The black paper fan, made of brown bamboo and mulberry paper, is particularly famous 10. _____ its versatility (多功能). It’s locally referred to as “half an umbrella in one fan”.

Ⅶ 完形填空

[2024·广东汕头高二期中考试]

Throughout history, female scientists, engineers and mathematicians have changed the world. But while their 1 have been massive, their names and their stories have 2 been publicized. Physicist Jess Wade wanted to 3 the stories of great scientific pioneers who may be overlooked and she 4 a unique way to do that: writing Wikipedia pages.

Wade told CBS News that while the 5 of women in science is small in comparison to that of men, she has always had 6 in the field. When she was a graduate student, Wade 7 an inspiring woman in science, Kim Cobb, who is a climate scientist at Brown University.

“So when I met her I thought she is a(n) 8 person and I need to learn more about her. When I did a little search, I couldn’t 9 any information about her. What I 10 was a Wikipedia page but it wasn’t there.”

That’s how Wade got the 11 —to start writing Wikipedia pages for diverse people in science who don’t yet have them.

In her free time, Wade searches the Internet to 12 information, and then she gets to work writing Wikipedia pages. She’s written more than 1,700 so far.

Wade is now making a 13 for herself in science, and she knows she wouldn’t be here without those who came before her. “We all have a role to 14 in making science a more diverse and 15 place,” she said.

- () 1. A. ambitions B. potentials
C. achievements D. demands
- () 2. A. naturally B. permanently
C. rarely D. regularly
- () 3. A. share B. choose
C. read D. appreciate
- () 4. A. thought little of B. came up with
C. passed down D. left out
- () 5. A. goal B. progress
C. responsibility D. number
- () 6. A. concepts B. role models
C. safety rules D. followers
- () 7. A. referred to B. turned down
C. ran across D. took in
- () 8. A. awesome B. ordinary
C. serious D. patient
- () 9. A. remember B. identify
C. offer D. find
- () 10. A. desired B. accepted
C. recommended D. acknowledged
- () 11. A. help B. order
C. belief D. idea
- () 12. A. collect B. post
C. manage D. correct
- () 13. A. suggestion B. will
C. name D. request
- () 14. A. make B. play
C. select D. decide
- () 15. A. fairer B. safer
C. quieter D. wider