



QUANPIN ZHINENGZUOYE

智
能
作
业

高中英语4
选择性必修第一册

RJ

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编写依据

以最新教材为本，以课程标准（2017年版2020年修订）为纲。

选题依据

研究新教材新高考趋势下的同步命题特点，选题过程中注重落实基础的同时，更加强调试题的情境性、开放性。

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Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Period One Reading and Thinking

基础巩固

I 单词拼写

1. The team are working hard to a _____ the problem so that they can find the best solution to it.
2. As we know, water exists in three forms: solid, l _____ and gas.
3. Now that some endangered species are disappearing from the world at an alarming speed, it's _____ (关键的; 极其重要的) to raise people's consciousness of protecting our planet.
4. According to the school rules, a student shall report any damage to school _____ (财产) to a teacher or the office immediately.
5. Having learned that you are recruiting volunteers in your hospital library, as an exchange student, I am writing to apply to _____ (获得) this voluntary work.
6. The scientist observed a fascinating chemical reaction when she mixed two _____ (物质) together.

II 单句填空

1. What really matters about a leader is their _____ (commit) to getting to the right answer and to doing it in the right way.
2. When the teacher asked him a question, he gave a look of confusion. _____ (apparent) he had no idea what the answer was.
3. I draw a _____ (conclude) from my experience that where there is a will, there is a way.
4. It is widely believed that for the long-term development, students should _____ (evaluate) in terms of overall quality.

5. In my opinion, we must base our opinions on the _____ (object) facts, never making them up freely.
6. The two countries are having more exchange programmes in universities to promote cultural communication and _____ (science) cooperation.
7. What is known to all is that the outstanding _____ (academy) atmosphere, as well as various festivals and sports, draws many students to our school.
8. Nian _____ (defeat), and from then on, the colour red has been considered to bring good luck and good fortune to all.

III 一词多义

1. The government has **committed** itself to improving health education.

2. A lot of money has been **committed** to this project.

3. He **committed** the crime under the influence of drink and after that he felt very regretful.

IV 短语填空

1. The drug, developed last year, unless taken _____ (根据) doctor's directions, will bring about some side effects.
2. Professor Smith _____ (坚持) the truth that it is only by studying bones of ancient people that we can reveal the mystery.
3. Success is the result of devoting your time and energy to what you've set out to do, which doesn't happen _____ (偶然).
4. In no country _____ (除了) Britain, it has been said, can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day.

5. After _____ (从……毕业) college I took some time off to go travelling, which turned out to be a wise decision.

6. The gold medal will _____ (授予) whoever wins the first place in the cycle race.

Ⅴ 句型训练

1. _____, he was so surprised that he couldn't say a word. (upon/on)
一听到这个出乎意料的消息,他惊讶到说不出话来。

2. Our group would like to organize a book donation activity— _____ for Xinhua Primary School. (过去分词作后置定语)

我们小组想为新华小学组织一场名为“分享书籍,传递爱”的图书捐赠活动。

3. Many young people, _____, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams. (介词+关系代词)
很多年轻人都前往偏远地区追求他们的梦想,其中大部分人都受过良好的教育。

素养提能

Ⅵ 阅读理解

A [2024·福建三明高二联考期中]

Norwegian playwright and author Jon Fosse has just been awarded the 2023 Nobel Prize in Literature for his “innovative plays and prose which give voice to the unsayable”. The author was announced as the winner in a ceremony at the Swedish Academy in Stockholm on Thursday (5 October), which was also livestreamed on the Internet.

The Swedish Academy credits Fosse as “one of the most widely performed playwrights in the world”, although the 64-year-old originally made his name as a novelist, beginning with *Red, Black* in 1983. He has since written many works of prose and poetry. “His works, covering a variety of genres (体裁), comprise about 40 plays and a wealth of novels, poetry collections, children's books and translations,” said Olsson, chairman of the Nobel Committee for Literature.

Fosse draws inspiration from his rural living environment and personal struggles, which have deeply influenced his unique writing style. Growing up in a small seaside village, Fosse was lost in the beauty of nature and the vastness of the sea, which filled him with a sense of solitude and introspection (内省) that is reflected in his works. Fosse's writing discussed themes of loneliness, longing, and the search for meaning in life. Additionally, his battles with depression have enabled him to explore the depths of human

emotions and despair.

Fosse is the first-ever winner writing in Nynorsk, one of the two official languages of Norwegian, but only used by just 10% of the population. As *The Guardian* writes, “Many Nynorsk speakers see Fosse ‘as a kind of national hero’ for his defending the language.” Fosse's recognition on a global stage promotes the visibility and importance of Nynorsk as a written standard. It will attract more attention to Nynorsk literature, inspire and encourage Nynorsk speakers to continue preserving and promoting their linguistic (语言的) heritage.

() 1. How was the information about Jon Fosse winning the Nobel Prize publicized?

- A. By sending personal invitations.
- B. Only by means of online livestream.
- C. Through a traditional ceremony and online.
- D. Through an official Nobel Foundation newsletter.

() 2. What do we know about Jon Fosse from Paragraph 2?

- A. His most popular work is the play *Red, Black*.
- B. He accomplished various genres of literature works.
- C. Many famous plays are the inspiration for his writing.
- D. His language skills earned him the Nobel Prize in Literature.

- () 3. What is suggested about Jon Fosse's approach to writing?
- A. He follows mainstream trends in literature.
 B. He only focuses on traditional Norwegian stories.
 C. He draws heavily from other Nobel Prize winners.
 D. He combines his background with artistic technique.
- () 4. What contribution of Jon Fosse is mentioned in the last paragraph?
- A. He explains the importance of linguistic diversity.
 B. He has improved the international status of Norway.
 C. He promotes the development and preservation of Nynorsk.
 D. He shapes the basic writing standard of Norwegian literature.

B [2024·河北石家庄高二联考期中]

One of the winners of 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 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 winners believe their hobbies are important to creativity.

- () 5. 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.
- () 6. 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 to their career.
 D. People who are admired for established achievements.
- () 7. What's the author's attitude towards the Root-Bernsteins' discovery?
- A. Subjective. B. Doubtful.
 C. Objective. D. Opposed.
- () 8. 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

How to be strong-minded

Most successful people have one characteristic in common: they are strong-minded. Someone with a strong mind is mentally tough but they aren't too stubborn to grow and adapt to new situations, either. You can achieve it with some work and patience, just like you would train your body in a gym. 1. _____

Quiet your mind. Practise letting go of unnecessary worries and distractions, so you can focus on more important things. If you want to regain focus in the moment, you can try writing down what keeps popping up in your head. When you get these thoughts out of your head, you'll be able to focus better. 2. _____

Discover what brings you joy. Ask yourself when you've felt happiest or most fulfilled and why. Then, identify the reasons why those experiences were so rewarding for you. Try to reproduce these experiences more often. Also, ask people who you're close to about yourself. 3. _____ This can be a powerful tool in self-discovery.

4. _____ Think about what drives you to achieve in your day-to-day life. If you often find yourself just trying to get through the day, ask yourself what you would do with your time if you didn't have to worry about basic concerns like money.

Create actionable short-term goals. Now that you have a general understanding of where you want to go, break those long-term goals down. 5. _____ Try to set SMART goals that are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound.

- A. Find out what motivates you.
- B. Take more opportunities to help others.
- C. Try the following tips if you want a stronger mind.

- D. Being strong-minded can help you achieve the unachievable.
- E. Devote some time later to attending to these thoughts or ideas.
- F. This keeps you from getting overwhelmed and helps you stay on track.
- G. Ask them what characteristics describe you when you're at your happiest.

Ⅷ 语法填空

Huang Wenxiu, an official in Baini Village in Baise, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, 1. _____ (lose) her life at the age of 30 when a flash flood swept her away as she was driving back to work.

After earning 2. _____ master's degree from Beijing Normal University in 2016, Huang returned to Baise, her hometown, instead of seeking a career in the capital. "I grew up in a remote mountainous village 3. _____ quite a number of folk are struggling with poverty, and all I wish is to do my part 4. _____ (improve) their lives," she once said.

With the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, the Chinese government stepped up 5. _____ (it) nationwide campaign to remove poverty in 2015. Huang volunteered to join the grass-roots poverty alleviation (基层扶贫) effort and 6. _____ (appoint) Party chief of Baini in 2018.

Huang introduced tangerine (橘) growing techniques to the village, expanded the planting area and emphasized the 7. _____ (important) of e-commerce sales. Thanks 8. _____ Huang's efforts during her time in office, the village collective economy developed 9. _____ (rapid). 418 villagers from 88 households were lifted out of poverty, with the village's poverty rate 10. _____ (decrease) from 22.88 percent to 2.71 percent.

Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)

基础巩固

I 单句填空

1. Love and loneliness, both of _____ are necessary, are two most beautiful tunes in life.
2. I am glad to tell you that there'll be a performance to be held in our school hall next Friday, _____ theme is Peking Opera.
3. We are short of two workers, without _____ we will need three more days to finish the work.
4. All the students will take part in a mountain-climbing activity tomorrow, _____ is intended to help reduce pressure.
5. Li Bai is a Chinese poet praised from his own day to the present as a romantic figure, _____ took traditional poetic forms to new heights.
6. We'll put off the picnic in the park until next week, _____ the weather may be better.
7. The best table in this two-story colonial Thai home offers a window right into the kitchen, _____ you can see chef Gaggan and his staff in action.
8. In the presence of so many people he was a little tense, _____ was understandable.
9. _____ is expected, the programme has aroused enthusiasm for the native language.
10. Each chapter concludes with a collection of practices, _____ are designed to help you act on the big ideas of the chapter.

II 翻译句子

1. A short drive can take you to the very beautiful city of Hangzhou, _____
_____.
一个很短的车程可以把你带到非常美丽的杭州,它被视为一个非常著名的旅游目的地。

2. By saving food, we can help people in the world _____.
通过节约食物,我们可以帮助世界上那些正在面临食物短缺的人们。
3. You can attend some Chinese training courses to lay a solid language foundation before going to China, _____
_____.
在去中国之前,你可以参加一些汉语培训课程,以打下牢固的语言基础,这有助于你快速地克服语言障碍。
4. The reason _____ is that I have a problem in respect of the writing skill.
我给你写这封信的原因是我有一个关于写作技巧的问题。
5. During travelling, one can meet various people, _____.
(介词+关系代词)
在旅游期间,人们可以见到形形色色的人,能够结交新朋友。

III 语篇填空

There was a time 1. _____ I was tired of learning English and disliked to speak English. And this was the reason 2. _____ my father forced me to join in a 30-day training course in an English club before I went to senior high school. When I first came to the club, 3. _____ I met many strangers, I missed my parents very much. So I packed up my things and wanted to go home. Fortunately, my guide teacher 4. _____ name was Li Yang, communicated with me face to face, from 5. _____ I gained some useful instructions. He also showed me a good partner, and we got along well with each other. Gradually I adapted to the life there. Every day I would like to talk to other teenagers and set down a series of activities 6. _____ we did. My father and

the guide 7. _____ encouraged me to fall in love with English should be appreciated. Now I feel it interesting to learn English, into 8. _____ I put my entire energy. Every day I will read my words and passages aloud. In class I will join in English discussions. Before I go to sleep, I will

recall my passages, through 9. _____ I can memorize a large number of new words. 10. _____ our English teacher says, "As long as we form the habit of learning English every day and have perseverance, we will conquer English sooner or later."

素养提能

Ⅴ 阅读理解 [2024·重庆育才中学高二联考]

Ivan Pavlov, a Russian physiologist, was best known for his discovery of classical conditioning, a learning process where a stimulus (刺激物) brings about a specific response through repeated pairing. During his studies on the digestive systems of dogs, Pavlov found that the animals salivated (流口水) naturally upon the presentation of food. However, he also noticed that the animals began to salivate whenever they saw the white lab coat of an experimental assistant. By associating the presentation of food with the lab assistant, he finally found that a dog would salivate over the presence of a stimulus other than food. He called this response a conditional reflex.

Ivan Pavlov was born in a small village in Ryazan, Russia, where his father was the village minister. His earliest studies were focused on theology (神学) but reading Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* had a powerful impact on his future interests. He soon stopped his religious studies and committed himself to the study of science at the University of Saint Petersburg. Pavlov's interests were the study of physiology and natural sciences. He helped found the Department of Physiology at the Institute of Experimental Medicine and continued to manage the programme for the next 45 years.

Pavlov received much praise for his work. He worked in the Russian Academy of Science and

won the 1904 Nobel Prize in Physiology. The local government also offered lots of support for Pavlov's work. While Ivan Pavlov was not a psychologist, and reportedly disliked the field of psychology, his work had a major influence on the field, particularly on the development of behaviourism. His discovery and research on reflexes influenced the growing behaviourist movement, and even many thinkers, such as John B. Watson.

- () 1. What can we infer from Pavlov's studies on dogs?
- A. Animals naturally salivate when they are hungry.
 - B. Animals react differently to the presentation of food.
 - C. Animals salivate in response to stimuli linked with food.
 - D. Animals tend to establish close relationship with lab assistants.
- () 2. Which is true about Pavlov's early life?
- A. He was born in a wealthy family in Russia.
 - B. He was greatly influenced by Charles Darwin's book.
 - C. He never gave up his interest in the study of religion.
 - D. He was a founding member of the Institute of Experimental Medicine.

- () 3. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. Pavlov's discovery had a profound effect on psychology.
- B. The local government considered Pavlov's work valueless.
- C. John B. Watson was also a well-known physiologist in behaviourism.
- D. Pavlov showed a strong passion for physiology as well as psychology.
- () 4. What can be a suitable title for this text?
- A. The discovery of the conditional reflex
- B. The life and great discovery of Ivan Pavlov
- C. The Nobel Prize winner and his lasting influence
- D. The contributions to psychology made by Ivan Pavlov

V 阅读七选五

According to personal development author and blogger Steve Pavlina, there are supports for self-discipline. 1. _____

Acceptance

Acceptance means that you look at your life and assess yourself in regard to self-discipline. 2. _____ Do you keep your desk and work environment clean and neat? Do you get adequate exercise? Once we get to know ourselves, we can make a proper plan to improve our self-discipline.

Persistence(坚持)

Persistence doesn't mean you have to stick to your goals for decades. 3. _____ But when you have a clear vision and plan how to get there you must keep pushing hard. Persistence will create its own positive cycle. Working hard on your goals, you'll start to see results. These results will give you more motivation to keep working to create more results that will give you even more motivation.

Hard work

4. _____ You might get lucky once in a

while but hard work is a must for lasting success. Hard work is work that challenges you, both physically and mentally. It makes you grow as you constantly push to the limits and expand yourself. Develop hard work and you will improve your self-discipline.

Willpower

Willpower allows us to break through our comfort zone and make gradual and necessary improvement in our life to change it for the better. 5. _____ For example, when going on a diet, you manage to stick with it a few days and then you go back to eating the old ways. That's why it's important to use our willpower strategically, setting our environment in a way that requires the least amount of willpower.

- A. People also change their goals.
- B. Let's take a look at some of them.
- C. It doesn't mean the same as hard work.
- D. It might be fine with just going with the flow.
- E. You must realize that there is no straight path to success.
- F. It's best to identify your weakest areas and strongest ones.
- G. But the problem is that we only have a limited amount of it.

VI 语法填空 [2024·浙江高二联考期中]

On Sept. 7, famous Chinese archaeologist (考古学家) Fan Jinshi, 85, 1. _____ (award) by UNESCO for her contribution 2. _____ the protection of the Mogao Caves in Dunhuang.

3. _____ (call) the "daughter of Dunhuang", she started her story with the cave 60 years ago. In 1963, Fan, then a 25-year-old Peking University graduate, had the chance 4. _____ (work) at the Mogao Caves, a place she had wanted to explore for a long time. Back in those days, the Mogao Caves were almost 5. _____ (complete) cut off from the

world. Fan and her co-workers stayed inside the caves to do research, copy murals (壁画), and do 6. _____ they could to protect and restore them. 7. _____ time passed, Fan found a serious problem. 8. _____ number of tourists visiting Dunhuang was increasing, which might harm the caves, 9. _____ (cause) the murals inside to fade. In the late 1980s, Fan stumbled upon computer technology by chance. She realized that this might preserve the Mogao Caves forever.

After over 30 years of 10. _____ (explore), the Dunhuang Academy built a digital database to protect cultural relics there, allowing Dunhuang's art to live forever and to step out of the caves to meet the world.

Ⅶ 完形填空 [2024·湖北武汉七校高二期中]

Francis Kéré is the first African to win the Pritzker 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 passive 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. rewarding
 C. simple D. professional
- ()2. A. accompanied B. crowded
 C. persuaded D. forced
- ()3. A. confidence B. patience
 C. appetite D. ability
- ()4. A. design B. donate
 C. integrate D. occupy
- ()5. A. forbade B. warned
 C. commanded D. encouraged
- ()6. A. plot B. draft
 C. gesture 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 Using Language & Assessing Your Progress

基础巩固

I 单词拼写

1. The work is so difficult to deal with that I think none but a man of g_____ could accomplish the task.
2. There's no electricity, running water or even textbooks, not to mention laptops, tablets, or other modern d_____!
3. Actually, Einstein's theory of r_____ and his other scientific works are not that hard to understand with a little study.
4. Being caught in the storm made him rather anxious, as he seldom e_____ such a situation in the past.
5. The director of the research _____ (机构) came in person to make sure that everything was all right.
6. Mr Smith, a _____ (教授) from Britain, made an impressive speech on American Literature in the hall last night.
7. Scientists have advanced many _____ (理论) about why human beings cry tears, none of which has been proved.
8. Had it not been for your timely assistance in giving me first aid, I fear that the _____ (后果) might have been more serious.
9. Realizing the importance of this breakthrough, the researchers applied for _____ (专利权) on it.
10. While working there, out of a strong _____ (酷爱; 激情) for knowledge, he continued to study.

II 单句填空

1. Taken good care of by the nurses, the boy is _____ (gradual) recovering from his heart operation.
2. Once you have confidence in yourself, you are sure to make _____ (remark)

progress with your study.

3. The United Nations, whose main mission is to preserve international peace and security, _____ (found) in 1945.
4. The ordinary people all look at the intelligent man with admiration because under no _____ (circumstance) will he fail to cope with emergencies.
5. In America, it is often the judges, rather than the _____ (politics) who make the big decision that will affect people's life.
6. Now a plan _____ (draft) to meet the requirements of building a system with the largest scale of protection in the world.
7. Thinking that the students were having an evening class, the teacher left the classroom, slowly and _____ (gentle).
8. We managed _____ (narrow) the gap between our team and theirs, and won the game finally.
9. Faulkner has been regarded as the greatest American _____ (novel) of his generation.
10. A human can sometimes make _____ (infer) based on previous knowledge.

III 一词多义

1. Chaplin was not just a **genius**; he was among the most influential figures in film history. _____

2. This is the mark of her real **genius** as a designer. _____

IV 短语填空

1. Ever since he _____ (掌权, 上台), links between the two countries have been tightened.
2. After graduating, he _____ (任职) in a computer company.

3. Bob's lectures covered a fairly wide range and I can't _____ (概括) what he said in a few sentences.
4. Some of those ghost stories make my hair _____ (竖立, 竖起来), even though I don't believe in ghosts.
5. Not until you realize where your potential is can you _____ (取得伟大的成就) in your life.
6. Much to our disappointment, the sports meeting has been put off _____ (因为, 由于) the bad weather.
7. The school sees its job as preparing students to _____

(对……做出巨大的贡献) society.

8. _____ (作为……的结果) his hard work, he was eventually admitted to Nanjing University.

Ⅶ 句型训练

1. _____, he didn't know what to say. (独立主格结构)
这个姑娘盯着他,他不知道说什么好。
2. _____, I have learned a lot. (involve)
参与志愿工作,我学到了很多。
3. He treats the old couple _____ (方式状语).
他对待这对老夫妇就像他们是他的父母似的。

素养提能

Ⅵ 阅读理解 [2024·山西实验中学高二期中]

There once lived a woman who had been blind for decades. Then one day, she found a doctor who treated the woman with a new device she had invented called the Laserphaco Probe. For the first time in over 30 years, the woman could regain her eyesight. The doctor responsible for this life-changing surgery was called Dr Patricia E. Bath.

Dr Bath was an American ophthalmologist (眼科医生), researcher, and advocate for the prevention, treatment, and cure of blindness. She had an interest in science and medicine from a young age, which she said was first evoked by a chemistry kit her mother had bought for her when she was young.

During a fellowship at Columbia University, Dr Bath realized that African Americans were twice as likely to suffer from blindness than other patients she attended to. This observation led to her development of a community ophthalmology system, which increased the amount of eye care given to underserved communities. This allowed thousands of people to get early preventative care for conditions that would have otherwise been untreated, saving the eyesight of many.

Dr Bath also invented a new technique to remove cataracts (白内障) by the Laserphaco Probe. This technique is still used around the world, and it has allowed doctors to restore patients' eyesight in a more precise, and less painful manner than techniques before it.

Cataracts develop as people age. They form when the proteins in the lens (晶状体) of the eye break down, making the lens cloudy. This can significantly affect vision. Traditional cataract surgery involved removing the cloudy lens of the eye and replacing it with an artificial lens. However, this surgery was not always successful, and could be quite painful. Dr Bath succeeded in solving the problem.

Dr Bath made innovative contributions to the field of medicine which had long-lasting impacts on the communities she served.

- () 1. Which of the following can best replace the underlined word "evoked" in Paragraph 2?
A. Displayed. B. Decreased.
C. Stimulated. D. Maintained.
- () 2. Why did Dr Bath create a community ophthalmology system?
A. To offer eye care treatment to the poor.
B. To help the blind regain their eyesight.

- C. To provide eye surgery for African Americans.
- D. To give real care to blind people.
- () 3. What can we say about Dr Bath's device?
- A. It prevents proteins in the lens breaking down.
- B. It needs to be advertised around the world.
- C. It helps patients avoid getting cataracts.
- D. It makes cataract surgery better than before.
- () 4. What would be the main idea for the text?
- A. A woman improved vision for millions.
- B. An inventor changed the face of science.
- C. A doctor had various medical skills.
- D. A researcher advocated the well-being of the poor.

Ⅶ 阅读七选五

Characteristics of an excellent scientist

The Free Dictionary defines(定义) a scientist as a person having professional knowledge on one or more sciences, especially natural science or physical science. 1. _____ Let's look at some characteristics of an excellent scientist.

Curiosity

2. _____ Scientists such as Thomas Edison and George Westinghouse discovered things mainly because they wanted to know how things work. If a scientist doesn't have the drive to ask questions or even wonder, then he/she never gets to the first stage of the scientific process.

Patience

3. _____ There are very few jobs that take longer than this one. Even if you think you have received some education on science, you still have a lot of scientific research to do. If you're an instant-gratification(即时满足) type of person, this may not be the best choice for you.

Ethical(道德的) qualities

In order to truly discover and use knowledge for the greater good, a scientist must have a desire to improve people's life as well as the

environment and living things, since they are all linked and they can affect one another in the long run. A scientist must report findings honestly regardless of personal or outside commercial(商业的) interests. Sticking to an old belief contradicted(反驳) by evidence is dishonest. 4. _____

Working habits

An excellent scientist even takes notes of the smallest observation, keeping it in mind and recording it. 5. _____ He/She also needs to communicate thoughts on paper and verbally. Networking skills connect him/her with colleagues working on similar projects where he/she may discover something new.

- A. Becoming a scientist takes a long time.
- B. An excellent scientist must be very curious about things.
- C. It also defines a scientist as someone who uses scientific methods.
- D. However, that belief shouldn't be changed without powerful evidence.
- E. He/She can work well alone or in groups, depending on what's needed.
- F. To make discoveries in human knowledge, you have to think differently.
- G. One of the main places that many scientists work in is the research laboratory.

Ⅷ 语法填空

Born in China in 1911, Qian Xuesen majored in railroad engineering at Jiaotong University in Shanghai but switched to aeronautics(航空学) in 1935 1. _____ he came to the United States to pursue graduate studies. He 2. _____ (earn) a master's degree in 1936 from MIT and then a PhD in 1939.

Shortly thereafter, he worked in America and played a contributing role in the American space programme. In 1950, 3. _____ (he) request to return to China was denied. Eventually, he left with his family for China in 1955 as a result of diplomatic negotiations in Geneva. Upon his

return to China, Qian 4. _____ (appoint) as director of the Institute of Mechanics in the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, he helped China conduct the first test of an atomic (原子的) bomb 5. _____ (deliver) by a medium-range missile in 1966. He furthermore contributed 6. _____ China launching its first satellite in 1970.

In his later years, Qian was also credited in China for 7. _____ (provide) critical support for the human space flight programme when it faced cutbacks. He was 8. _____ (especial) influential in his promotion of systems engineering in aerospace (航空航天) projects and other 9. _____ (area) until his death in 2009. Qian is regarded as 10. _____ pioneering and foundational figure in the history of China's space programme.

IX 完形填空

I wanted to build rockets and airplanes. Ever since age 11, I had 1 to become an aerospace engineer. I even picked my activities and summer 2 in middle school based on that goal. It also helped me to 3 my high school. I went to Wheeler High School in Marietta, where there was a programme that 4 science, maths and technology. It was out of my school 5, so I rode the bus for an hour every morning from my home. But I knew that was the most 6 school for me and my goal. So I made it happen and so did my parents.

Wheeler offered an aerospace-engineering course. Then, for college, I 7 attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), which was especially 8 in aerospace engineering. That exactly fit my goal. It has 9 so many astronauts and even has astronauts as professors.

Along the way, my biggest 10 was that I didn't truly believe in myself. It's something that

we all go through at some point in our lives. And it's a 11 that I fought up until I attended MIT. Even though I was 12, I always thought I didn't have the 13 to achieve my dreams. I finally started to believe in myself and realized I was able to do this work. And I looked in the 14 and said to myself, "I believe in you."

Today, I'm a 15 structural engineer at Boeing and have helped design vehicles that may in time shuttle (运送) people to the moon or Mars.

- () 1. A. refused B. desired
 C. appointed D. promised
- () 2. A. programmes B. holidays
 C. festivals D. majors
- () 3. A. attend B. admit
 C. leave D. select
- () 4. A. looked to B. brought about
 C. focused on D. looked up
- () 5. A. rule B. district
 C. policy D. diagram
- () 6. A. convenient B. harmless
 C. suitable D. traditional
- () 7. A. mildly B. unexpectedly
 C. neatly D. definitely
- () 8. A. shallow B. excellent
 C. previous D. vital
- () 9. A. found B. conquered
 C. launched D. graduated
- () 10. A. goal B. disadvantage
 C. position D. courage
- () 11. A. disaster B. construction
 C. conflict D. battle
- () 12. A. moving B. sinking
 C. recovering D. progressing
- () 13. A. abilities B. rights
 C. steps D. principles
- () 14. A. conclusion B. material
 C. book D. mirror
- () 15. A. private B. financial
 C. successful D. sensitive

单元基础练

I 单句填空

1. Mother laid the baby _____ (gentle) on the bed and then bent down to pick up the toy lying on the ground.
2. When the fire broke out, office workers in the building ran and _____ (flee) in panic.
3. Good emotions contribute to good health, which has been confirmed _____ (scientific).
4. The science camp will be held next month with the _____ (object) of encouraging more students to throw themselves into scientific research.
5. Do remember that you shouldn't judge a person by his/her appearance, which may lead to wrong _____ (conclude).
6. This is Professor Wang, in whose class I learn a lot and _____ (gradual) take to reading English novels.
7. It _____ (acknowledge) that the shortest distance between persons is a sincere smile.
8. Employees who are _____ (passion) about their jobs tend to be more productive workers.
9. It's not the score you've got, but the attitude you choose that determines our _____ (evaluate) of your work.
10. Later Ryan's experience led him to set up a _____ (found) to encourage more people to help.

II 短语填空

1. _____ (致力于) developing the green economy, as is reported, is the driving force behind the success of the village.
2. Considering his poor health, the doctor _____ (坚持) his taking a good rest before going back to work.

3. Let me take a minute to _____ (概括) the main points of this discussion.
4. It has been five years since his party _____ (掌权). Many people wonder whether it will stay on.
5. Evidence _____ (从……中获得) observation and experiment is often used to confirm a scientific theory.
6. He fell from the bike and broke his leg. _____ (因此), he had to be away from school.
7. My voice has got so low now that I _____ (被误认为) a man the other day on the phone.
8. How I regretted not having studied hard at school, which _____ (导致) the failure in my career!

III 句型训练

1. _____, she stood frozen in shock. (upon/on)
听到这个意外的消息,她惊得僵住了。
2. Jordan _____ in the USA. (think)
乔丹被认为是美国最好的篮球选手之一。
3. _____ to give a welcoming speech to our guests at the party. (It; honour)
我感到非常荣幸被邀请在晚会上向我们的客人致欢迎辞。
4. The moment he saw his mother, he ran into her arms, _____ (独立主格结构)
他一见到妈妈,就奔向她的怀抱,内心的恐惧变成了持续的大哭。
5. To help us prepare for the exam, the teacher _____ (suggest)
为了帮助我们准备考试,老师建议通读我们的笔记。

写作提能练

I 应用文写作

主题写作——人物介绍

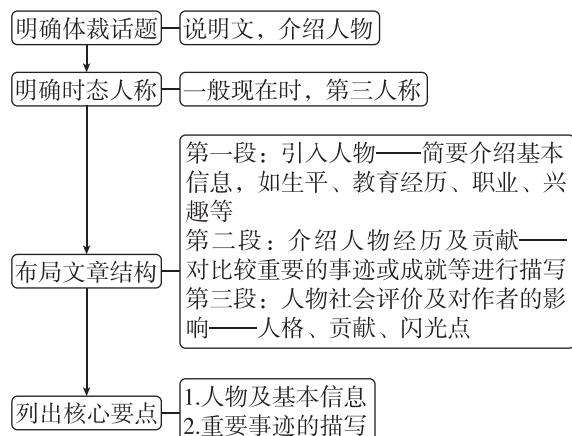
【写作题目】

你校正在组织英语作文比赛。请以身边值得尊敬和爱戴的人为题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

1. 人物简介;
2. 尊敬和爱戴的原因。

注意:词数 80 个左右。

【思路点拨】



【写作素材】

1. 主题词汇

- (1) _____ *adj.* 尽心尽力的, 坚定的
- (2) _____ *adj.* 杰出的
- (3) _____ *adj.* 温柔的
- (4) _____ *adj.* 令人钦佩的
- (5) _____ *n.* 贡献
- (6) _____ *v.* 尊重
- (7) _____ *adj.* 勇敢的; 有勇气的; 无畏的
- (8) _____ *n.* 人物
- (9) _____ 毕业于
- (10) _____ 在……中扮演重要角色
- (11) _____ 致力于
- (12) _____ 做出巨大贡献
- (13) _____ 对……印象深刻

(14) _____ 对……的强烈爱好

(15) _____ 鼓励……做……

2. 常用句式

(1) 其中, 我最尊敬的人是钟南山。

Among them, the person _____ is Zhong Nanshan.

(2) 他因为对战胜病毒做出的巨大贡献而成为家喻户晓的人物。

He has become a household name for _____ defeating viruses.

(3) 首先, 钟南山被认为是一位杰出的科学家。First of all, Zhong Nanshan is considered as _____.

(4) 他的研究成果在科学的发展中发挥着越来越重要的作用。

His research achievements are _____ the development of science.

(5) 他面临着新冠肺炎疫情的挑战。

He _____ the challenge of COVID-19.

(6) 他致力于帮助他人, 为整个社会做出了巨大贡献。

He _____ helping others and made great contributions to the whole society.

(7) 他找到了一个有效的解决方案。

He found _____.

(8) 他鼓励无数的志愿者加入他的行列。

He _____ join him.

(9) 这使很多需要帮助的人受益。

It benefited a great many people _____.

3. 句式升级

(1) 将上面句子(1)和(2)改写成非限制性定语从句。

(2)将上面句子(3)和(4)改写成非限制性定语从句。

(3)将上面句子(5)和(6)改写成过去分词短语作状语的句子。

(4)将上面句子(7)、(8)和(9)改写成含有 not only... but (also) ... 和非限制性定语从句的句子。

【连句成篇】

II 读后续写 [2024·湖南部分校联考高二期中]

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。

“Is this all I got?” my daughter, Allison, asked. “I asked for a new cellphone and a laptop!”

My son, Blake, joined in, asking, “Where are the rest of the presents? I wanted a set of golf clubs and a skateboard!”

My children, Allison and Blake, were filled with disappointment on Christmas morning. They expected fancy presents, but money had been tight since their father passed away. As a single parent, I was doing my best to provide for them, but I could no longer afford our previous lifestyle. I knew we had spoiled them, but I never realized it was this bad. Their reactions shocked and hurt

me, but I tried not to show it. “Next year, we’ll be celebrating Christmas differently!” I told them firmly.

Over the following months, I planned our next Christmas celebration. I found a family in need, living on a farm about an hour away. The father had lost his job, and they were struggling to make ends meet.

As Christmas approached, we carried out our usual traditions of decorating the tree, baking cookies, and singing carols. Yet, there were no gifts under our tree. My children grew curious and asked where the presents were. Then I explained that we would be giving gifts to a family that truly needed them. They needed to see what it was like to need essentials such as clothing and food.

We went shopping to purchase essential items like coats, hats, gloves, socks, and shoes for the family. We also selected age-appropriate toys for their children. Next, we headed to the grocery store and filled our carts with everything they would need for a delicious Christmas dinner. We even bought extra items to help them through the winter.

Blake and Allison didn’t seem thrilled by the situation, but I hoped they were reflecting on their attitudes from the previous Christmas. I had a couple of gifts hidden in my closet, ready to reward them if they showed respect and kindness.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

On the day before Christmas Eve, we set off to deliver the gifts and food. _____

Paragraph 2:

As it grew late, we said our goodbyes to the family. _____
