CANPOINT®

智能作业

QUANPIN ZHINENGZUOYE

全品

高中英语5

选择性必修第二册

RJ

主 编：肖德好

天津出版传媒集团
天津人民出版社

图书介绍

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。

▼ 课时作业

细分课时，同步一线教学

每课时分层训练，满足不同层次学生需求

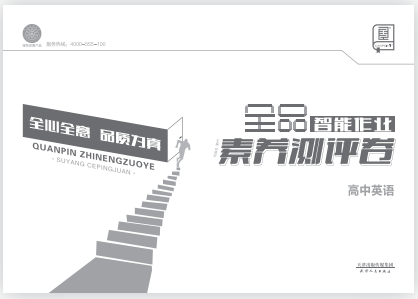
精选试题，提升语言素养

▼ 素养测评卷

单元卷＋阶段卷＋模块卷

试卷设置更加合理：科学设置语篇难度系数

配备听力试题，扫描二维码即可播放听力音频



CONTENTS 全品智能作业 · 英语

04 Unit 4 JOURNEY ACROSS A VAST LAND

05 Unit 5 FIRST AID

06 核心素养提升练

素养测评卷

Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

Period One Reading and Thinking

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. People usually give two completely _____ (相互矛盾的) descriptions so it is up to you to make the right decisions.
2. Innovation is key to business survival, and companies put _____ (大量的) resources into encouraging employees to develop new ideas.
3. Contrary to popular belief, moderate exercise actually _____ (减少) your appetite; most people don't want to eat a lot after exercise.
4. Of the outstanding ladies listed in the _____ (统计数据), who do you think was the most important woman of the past 100 years?
5. At one time French people banned the borrowed words from English in order to keep their language _____ (纯粹的) and unique.
6. The human body is made up of trillions of tiny cells. Each cell is so small that you need a m_____ to see them.
7. Residents in China are encouraged to use more low-energy h_____ appliances and less single-use products.
8. The sweet smile on her face is a p_____ that life is full of interest, expectation and happiness.

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. _____ (suspect) the traveller of carrying something banned, the customs officer stopped him and went through his suitcase.
2. Please remember to remind them that the products inside are fragile and must _____ (handle) with great care.
3. Those who convey false news should be _____ (severe) punished by the authorities.
4. It became obvious that without Amelia's timely _____ (intervene), Isabella would have suffered extreme pain to reach the aid checkpoint on her own.
5. The origins of what is now generally known as modern art can _____ (link) to social changes of the 18th century.
6. It is a surprise that the small city _____ _____ (transform) into a modern industrial centre in recent years.
7. When asked about the _____ (infect) of the disease, he said that washing hands regularly was what really mattered.
8. He was disabled from birth, but he never felt _____ (frustrate), nor did he give in to any difficulty.

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. Many scientists _____ (同意, 赞同) the idea that it is human beings' activities that have resulted in global warming.
2. _____ (幸亏) her friends' encouragement, she succeeded in reaching the top of the mountain.
3. The tone of her voice was designed to stop this topic of conversation _____ (彻底地).
4. _____ (通常), it is failure which encourages us to work harder that eventually leads to success.
5. I can't go to your birthday party on Sunday because I have something important to _____ _____ (处理,照料).
6. The teacher didn't know who _____ (应受责备) because it happened while she was not in the classroom.

7. Hospital patients who see tree branches out of their window _____(有可能) recover at a faster rate than patients who see buildings or the sky instead.

8. According to the World Health Organisation, annually 2.4 million people _____(死于) causes directly related to air pollution.

Ⅳ 句型训练

1. I would appreciate it if _____. ("特殊疑问词 + 不定式")
如果您能就如何解决这个问题给我一些建议，我将不胜感激。

2. _____ the teacher appreciated what I did for my classmates. (seem)
老师好像很欣赏我为我的同学们做的一切。

3. _____an hour before the plane took off. (have + 宾语 + 宾补)
Mary 在飞机起飞前一小时让她的行李接受了检查。

4. _____ a smile plays an important role in interpersonal communication. (表语从句)
事实就是微笑在人际交流中起着重要的作用。

素养提能

Ⅴ 阅读理解

A [2024·浙江绍兴诸暨高二期末]

Eight scientists were awarded the 2023 Future Science Prize, also called "China's Nobel Prize", the first Chinese non-governmental science award jointly initiated by groups of scientists and entrepreneurs (企业家). Since the establishment in 2016, a total of 35 scientists have been awarded the Future Science Prize so far.

Chai Jijie and Zhou Jianmin received the Future Science Prize in life sciences for the discovery of resistosomes (抗病小体) and explanations of their molecular structures and functions in plant immune responses against pathogens (病原体). Understanding of resistosome functions will lead to better methods for controlling plant disease and therefore have enormous importance for global food security.

Chai said that he felt extremely honoured, excited and happy via a video call at the press conference. He emphasized that this recognition was not only for himself but also for the team's years of hard work. "My cooperation with Professor Zhou has lasted for nearly 20 years. Our partnership has been productive and enjoyable, and I believe our cooperation will carry on," he said.

During the video call, Zhou remarked that the Future Science Prize is grounded in the national context. It is heartening to see that the prize places greater emphasis on supporting agriculture.

Zhao Zhongxian and Chen Xianhui received the Future Science Prize in physical sciences for their influential breakthroughs in the discovery of high-temperature superconducting materials and systematic advancements in elevating the transition temperature. Notably, both Zhao and Chen conducted systematic studies to show the underlying physical mechanisms of high TC materials, positioning themselves at the forefront of superconductor research for several years.

He Kaiming, Sun Jian, Ren Shaoqing, Zhang Xiangyu received the Future Science Prize in mathematics and computer science, for their extraordinary contributions to artificial intelligence by introducing deep residual learning (深度残差学习).

The 2023 Future Science Prize Week and the Award Ceremony were held in Hong Kong from October 14 to 17.

( )1. For what were the eight scientists awarded?
A. Their never-ending pursuit of knowledge.
B. Their long-term partnership in researches.
C. Their remarkable contributions to science.
D. Their intense efforts to overcome barriers.

( )**2**. What contributes to their discovery according to Chai?

A. Vision. B. Passion.

C. Ambition. D. Cooperation.

( )**3**. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 5 indicate?

A. Their discovery is ground-breaking.

B. Zhao and Chen have a long way to go.

C. Research is certain to be rewarded.

D. The real value cannot be overestimated.

( )**4**. What is the writing purpose of the passage?

A. To appeal to many more people to innovate.

B. To reveal the recipe for their great success.

C. To encourage us to be committed to science.

D. To introduce the 2023 Future Science Prize.

B ［2024·河北邢台部分重点高中高二期末］

A lunar crystal (晶体) was found in lunar basalt particles (玄武岩颗粒) collected from the moon in 2020 when the Chinese moon mission landed in Oceanus Procellarum, returning with more than 1.7 kg of lunar samples delivered safely to the Earth.

The crystal found on the near side of the moon is giving scientists hope of providing limitless power for the world forever. It is made of material previously unknown to the scientific community and contains a key ingredient for the nuclear fusion (核聚变) process, a form of power generation that uses the same forces that fuel the sun and other stars. It is transparent and roughly the width of a single human hair, and it formed in a region of the moon where volcanoes were active around 1.2 billion years ago.

One of the primary ingredients found in this crystal is helium-3(氦-3), which scientists believe may provide a stable fuel source for nuclear fusion reactors. The element is incredibly rare on the Earth, but it seems to be fairly common on the moon. China's next moon mission is expected to be carried out by *Chang'e 6* in 2024, which will attempt to collect the first samples from the far side of the moon, which never faces the Earth.

Although it is too early for scientists to make financial estimates on such a fuel source, it will undoubtedly be extremely costly. There is, of course, the matter of bringing the crystals back from the moon, especially in large amounts that are needed to fuel fusion reactors.

Helium-3 produces significantly less radiation and nuclear waste than other elements. The current nuclear fusion process has raised serious safety concerns, and as a result, scientists have been searching for a way to create nuclear power from nuclear fusion. During the fusion process, radioactive waste is not produced, potentially making a securer and more efficient fuel source.

Around 25 tons of helium-3 could power the US for a year. Multiple private companies and countries with space agencies have signaled their intentions to mine the moon for helium-3, and this latest discovery could kick-start the race.

( )**5**. What can we learn about the crystal?

A. It is 1.7 centimetres wide.

B. It is expected to power the Earth.

C. It is commonly found on the Earth.

D. It is made of previously familiar material.

( )**6**. What will *Chang'e 6* try to do in the next moon mission?

A. Collect up nuclear waste.

B. Find out the elements of helium-3.

C. Set up lunar nuclear fusion reactors.

D. Take back the first samples from the far side of the moon.

( )**7**. What is helium-3 as fuel expected to be like?

A. It is low in cost.

B. It is clean and safe.

C. It absorbs radiation.

D. It produces no waste.

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

A. A struggling race to make crystals

B. An undoubted discovery powering the US

C. An efficient way to collect crystals from the moon

D. A rare moon crystal discovered by Chinese scientists

Ⅵ 阅读七选五

How to succeed in science

To succeed in science, you need a lot more than luck. In my view, you have to combine intelligence with willingness not to follow conventions when they block your path forward. Thus, these have come to be my rules for success.

1. _____

That might sound proud, but the fact is that you must always turn to people who are brighter than yourself. It's like playing any game. Even as a child, I never wanted to play games with anyone who was as bad as I was. If you win, it gives you no pleasure. And in the game of science or life, the highest goal isn't simply to win; it's to win at something really difficult. 2. _____

Take risks.

To make a huge success, a scientist has to be prepared to get into deep trouble. If you are going to make a huge jump in science, you will very likely be unqualified to succeed by definition. 3. _____ This can be more than upsetting.

Never do anything that bores you.

My experience in science is that someone is always telling you to do things, and then leaves you alone. I'm not good enough to do well in something I dislike. 4. _____

It's very hard to succeed if you don't want to be with other scientists—you have to go to key meetings where you find key facts that would have escaped you. And you have to chat with your competitors, even if you find them unpleasant. So my final rule is: 5. _____

A. Avoid foolish people.

B. Meet challenges with great courage.

C. In fact, I find it hard to do well in something I like.

D. If you can't stand being with your real peers, get out of science.

E. Make sure you always have someone to save you from a deep mess.

F. Besides, you even have to be prepared to disbelieve your scientific heroes.

G. Put another way, it's to go somewhere beyond your ability and come out on top.

Ⅶ 语法填空

[2024·江西上饶广丰一中高二期末]

C. V. Raman, a great Indian physicist, was born in 1888. His father was a lecturer in maths and physics, so C. V. Raman was exposed to 1. _____ (science) things from an early age. He 2. _____ (attend) Presidency College in 1902, getting his BA in 1904 and MA in 1907. Though he was a brilliant student, there weren't many 3. _____ (opportunity) for scientists in India at that time. 4. _____, after finishing his studies, he went to work for the Indian Finance Department and carried out his experimental research on acoustics (声学).

He 5. _____ (offer) a professorship in physics at the University of Calcutta in 1917 and stayed for the next 15 years, 6. _____ (achieve) fame for his research there. In 1930, he won the Nobel Prize for his work in 7. _____ field of light scattering. Raman found 8. _____ light passes through a transparent substance (透明物质), most of the light remains unchanged but a small part of it has different wavelengths. This later is known 9. _____ the Raman effect and is very useful 10. _____ (analyse) gases, liquids and solids, including biological tissue.

Period Two　Learning About Language(Structures)

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. She looks so happy. That's _____ she has won the competition.
2. The reason why I fell asleep so quickly was _____ I was tired.
3. The point at issue is _____ we go to the party or not.
4. This is _____ I worked with my parents one year ago.
5. This is _____ we've dealt with the economic crisis.
6. She appeared as if she _____ (know) nothing about it.
7. That was _____ she did this morning on her way to school.
8. The trouble is _____ I have lost his address.
9. There are three roads ahead. What I want to know is _____ one we should take.
10. My question is where we will travel and _____ we will start.

Ⅱ 翻译句子

1. David was injured in the training. _____ _____ the sports meeting. (why)
戴维在训练中受伤了,那就是他没有参加运动会的原因。
2. The reason why you failed is _____ _____. (that)
你失败的原因是对自己缺乏信心。
3. The doctor's advice was _____ _____. (that)
医生的建议是你应该保持均衡的饮食。
4. Clouds are gathering. It seems _____ _____. (as if/though)
云在聚集。天好像要下雨了。
5. The last time we had great fun was _____ _____ the Water Park. (when)
我们上一次痛快地游玩是我们参观水上公园的时候。

Ⅲ 语篇填空

Li Hongwei is 12 years old. His dream is 1. _____ he can be a famous scientist just like his grandfather. The reality 2. _____ he has to face is 3. _____ he is not very intelligent. It looks as 4. _____ he has no chance to realize his dream. His grandfather tells him 5. _____ persistence and diligence are 6. _____ it takes to be a real scientist. This is 7. _____ the search for truth is difficult and it often costs much time. It seems 8. _____ many young people can't bear the boring life of doing research. That is 9. _____ Li surpasses others. His grandfather's suggestion is 10. _____ he should spare no effort to gain as much knowledge as possible and prepare himself well for the future.

素养提能

Ⅳ 阅读理解 [2024·浙江温州高二期末]

The road to a Nobel Prize, the most respected scientific award in the world, is growing ever longer, with almost half of winners now waiting more than 20 years from making a Nobel-worthy discovery to receiving the prize.

One analysis shows that the average time between publishing the work and receiving one of

the science prizes has nearly doubled in the past 60 years. Across the three science prizes, chemistry now has the longest "Nobel lag"—an average of 30 years over the past decade—and physiology or medicine has the shortest, 26 years.

Alfred Nobel's will stated that the prizes should be awarded "to those who, during the previous year, shall have given the greatest benefit to mankind". In reality this has only happened a few times. But in the first half of the twentieth century, it was common for Nobel Prize winners to be in their 30s—and that is unheard of now, says Santo Fortunato, now a computational social scientist at Indiana University.

There are a number of possible reasons for this, says Yian Yin, a computational social scientist at Cornell University. It could be that the overall number of breakthroughs is increasing each year, so awards cannot keep up with the number of people who deserve to be recognized, he says. It is also the case that the importance of some works, which Yin describes as "sleeping beauties", is only realized years or decades later. Besides, the lengthening gap could be a sign that there has been a decrease in "disruptive" science—important studies or discoveries that change the paradigm (范例) of their field. This could be causing the Nobel committees to focus more on the past.

Fortunato points out that, if the gap continues to grow, outstanding scientists could miss out on the award owing to the Nobel Committee's rule banning posthumous prizes (追授奖项). "It has to stop at some point," he says, adding that a rethink of the posthumous-awarding ban would allow more people's work to get the recognition that it deserves.

( )**1**. Why does the writer mention the numbers in the first two paragraphs?

A. To explain a rule.

B. To present a fact.

C. To clarify a concept.

D. To make a prediction.

( )**2**. What can we learn about the Nobel Prize winners from Paragraph 3?

A. None of them are in their 30s nowadays.

B. Their names are unheard of by the public.

C. None of them receive the prizes several times.

D. They must make contributions the year before.

( )**3**. What might be a cause of the Nobel lag?

A. The change in standards.

B. The requirement of the award.

C. The increase in breakthroughs.

D. The tradition of the committees.

( )**4**. What does Fortunato suggest in the last paragraph?

A. Reconsidering the current rule.

B. Establishing a better committee.

C. Stopping the award presentation.

D. Recognizing more people's work.

Ⅴ 阅读七选五

The science of risk-seeking

Sometimes we decide that a little unnecessary danger is worth it because when we weigh the risk and the reward, the risk seems worth taking. 1. _____ Some of us enjoy activities that would surprise and scare the rest of us. Why? Experts say it may have to do with how our brains work.

The reason why any of us take any risks at all might have to do with early humans. Risk-takers were better at hunting, fighting, or exploring.

2. _____ As the quality of risk-taking was passed from one generation to the next, humans ended up with a sense of adventure and tolerance for risk.

So why aren't we all jumping out of airplanes then? Well, even 200,000 years ago, too much risk-taking could get one killed. A few daring people survived, though, along with a few stay-in-the-cave types. As a result, humans developed a range of character types that still exist today. So maybe you love car racing, or maybe you hate it.

3. _____

No matter where you are on the risk-seeking range, scientists say that your willingness to take risks increases during your teenage years.

4. _____ To help you do that, your brain increases your hunger for new experiences. New experiences often mean taking some risks, so your brain raises your tolerance for risk as well.

5. _____ For the risk-seekers, a part of the brain related to pleasure becomes active, while for the rest of us, a part of the brain related to fear becomes active. As experts continue to study the science of risk-seeking, we'll continue to hit the mountains, the waves or the shallow end of the pool.

A. It all depends on your character.

B. Those are the risks you should jump to take.

C. Being better at those things meant a greater chance of survival.

D. Thus, these well-equipped people survived because they were the fittest.

E. This is when you start to move away from your family and into the bigger world.

F. However, we are not all using the same reference standard to weigh risks and rewards.

G. New brain research suggests our brains work differently when we face a nervous situation.

Ⅵ 语法填空 [2024·山东青岛莱西高二期末]

Global Natural History Day (GNHD)—youth science knowledge competition—took place in Shanghai in March, 2023, in an effort to provide a platform 1. _____ school students to learn more about natural science.

GNHD 2. _____ (start) by Kenneth Behring in 2012 in China. It is an international education programme intended 3. _____ (inspire) students' interest in natural history and science and encourage them to get outdoors and explore their environment. It is based in Shanghai, 4. _____ world-famous economic and financial centre. 5. _____ (support) by local museums and natural science organizations, these science knowledge competitions have been continuously held for 12 years, attracting 60,000 teams 6. _____ involving millions of students and teachers. In this programme, students will develop problem-solving abilities, and 7. _____ (deep) cross-cultural understanding. More importantly, they also explore 8. _____ the future state of the natural world will be like.

In the past decade, GNHD 9. _____ (add) popular science paintings, story broadcasting and science exhibition to further arouse students' interest in natural science learning. Under 2023's main theme "Seeing small things——Nature's small perspective and big vision", natural science 10. _____ (talent) from around the world presented their achievements in exhibitions, science paintings and storytelling.

Ⅶ 完形填空

You may always hear about people who knew exactly what they wanted to do with their life from the time they were in kindergarten. I didn't consider lots of career __1__ when I graduated from high school. Like most students who earned good grades in maths and science classes, I found people __2__ me to be an engineer. But all of that changed when I went to __3__.

I will never forget the feeling of walking into my very first biology __4__. I nervously found a seat and waited for the type of __5__ you see in TV shows, old and strict. What I got was exactly __6__. Dr Espinoza was a caring and __7__ teacher, and two terms of her classes made me fall in love with biology. Her exciting classes made me realise that I had other choices besides being a(n) __8__: heading for a career in biological research.

Due to Dr Espinoza, I found that scientists aren't just what we __9__ on the National Geographic Channel. They are real people who answer real questions and __10__ real problems. This led me to seek out opportunities to do real science projects and see if I __11__ it. While I was at university, I learned how to ask good questions, how to __12__ experiments and collect data, and how to share what I learned with people.

Falling in love with __13__ was a long process for me, but it led me to a job I love. Like science itself, my journey towards being a scientist was __14__, but helped along by many teachers and professors who __15__ me the way.

( )**1**. A. development B. difficulty
C. choices D. requirements

( )**2**. A. appointing B. forcing
C. allowing D. encouraging

( )**3**. A. university B. office
C. room D. lab

( )**4**. A. league B. lecture
C. test D. teamwork

( )**5**. A. agent B. volunteer
C. host D. professor

( )**6**. A. opposite B. traditional
C. typical D. similar

( )**7**. A. average B. casual
C. enthusiastic D. severe

( )**8**. A. lawyer B. educator
C. scholar D. engineer

( )**9**. A. take care of B. make fun of
C. learn about D. search for

( )**10**. A. solve B. bring
C. raise D. ignore

( )**11**. A. enjoyed B. doubted
C. recommended D. acknowledged

( )**12**. A. replace B. predict
C. conduct D. copy

( )**13**. A. literature B. science
C. language D. art

( )**14**. A. precious B. smooth
C. beneficial D. slow

( )**15**. A. promised B. showed
C. left D. awarded

Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress

基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. As is known to all, one of the true tests of _____(领导才能) is the ability to recognize an issue before it becomes an emergency.
2. Research finds that laughing is the perfect way to give your muscles a real workout and is also a _____ (绝妙的) way to relieve physical tension and stress.
3. Since the _____ (概念) introduced in this session is complex, students are given some time to digest it.
4. The newly discovered star was named after a Chinese _____(天文学家) in honour of his contributions to astronomy.
5. When we start gazing into the night sky with a _____ (望远镜), soon we'll be astonished by the image.
6. Hobbies offer knowledge and relaxation. _____ (此外), they help improve one's mental and physical health.
7. My best friend Tina helped me a lot in time of difficulty, without whose support I wouldn't have walked out of the life_____ (阴影).
8. Last week, I visited the gallery, where many _____(抽象的) oil paintings, ranging from the 13th century to the 20th century, were exhibited.
9. Sitting in the lecture hall were a number of committed teachers, whose attention was on an o_____ teacher's lesson.
10. No matter what jobs you want to do, be sure to lay a s_____ foundation in basic knowledge and skills.

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. China's image is improving _____ (steady), with more countries recognizing its role in international affairs.
2. She is not only _____ (gift) in music but also familiar with all kinds of musical instruments.
3. I saw your advertisement for the post of personal _____ (assist) on your website and I would like to apply for the position.
4. Nowadays the priority for travelling _____ (shift) from shopping to food and scenery.
5. He told stories so _____ (vivid) that all the people there were listening attentively.
6. It was the _____ (combine) of beauty and intelligence that made her stand out in the contest.
7. It is your determination and _____ (devote) that are what it takes to ensure your success.
8. We hold this meeting to show respect to the soldiers who sacrificed in _____ (defend) of our country.

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. Seven people were caught in the big fire that _____ (爆发) on Friday, four of whom were badly injured.
2. Today's students need to acquire language skills, computer know-how and so on, but _____ (最重要的是) they need to learn how to be an honest and responsible citizen.
3. Many children in the kindergarten _____ _____ (染上) the flu last week.
4. When asked about the cause of the accident, the man _____ (掌管) said it was being investigated.

5. Last summer, I went back to my hometown, only to find the neighbours I used to _____ _____ (熟悉) were gone.

6. Flying kites, as some researchers _____ (指出), can not only bring joy to us, but also promote our health.

7. The fact that more and more people _____ _____ (乐意) enter public education means the increased recognition of teaching.

8. A simple gesture of kindness can _____ _____ (对……有影响) another person's whole life.

Ⅳ 句型训练

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

2. _____ with each other is very interesting.
他们彼此交流的方式很有趣。

3. I think she has many good qualities _____ _____. (besides)
我觉得她不但长得非常漂亮,而且还有很多优秀的品质。

4. _____, we enjoyed the warm sunshine and a beautiful view. (状语从句的省略)
爬山时,我们享受到了温暖的阳光和美丽的风景。

素养提能

Ⅴ 阅读理解 [2024·湖北武汉华师一附高二期末]

This past year an issue has been bothering me. It's the way scientists talk.

This is not a new concern. Many years ago science writer Susan Hassol and atmospheric scientist Richard Somerville wrote a humorous but serious piece about how the terms that climate scientists use mean one thing to them but often something very different to others. In the climate system, for example, "positive feedback" refers to amplifying (放大) feedback loops (循环), such as the ice-albedo feedback. ("Albedo" basically means "reflectivity".) The loop develops when global warming causes Arctic ice to melt, exposing water that is darker and reflects less of the sun's warming rays, which leads to more warming, which leads to more melting... and so on. In the climate system, this positive feedback is a bad thing. But for most, it brings to mind comforting images, such as receiving praise from your boss.

Hassol and Somerville call this "speaking in code". Codes, of course, are not intended for outsiders, but some scientific language is mysterious even to many insiders.

Studies show that strange terms, in fact, confuse people and make them feel excluded (排除在外的). One study showed that even when participants were given definitions for the terms being used, materials full of technical terms made them less likely to identify with the scientific community and decreased their overall interest in the subject. In plain words: terms turn people off.

Of course, technical terms used in regulatory contexts may be hard to change for legal reasons. But if scientists could explain in a more accessible way, it would help us understand their claims and better appreciate their work.

( )1. What has bothered the author recently?
A. The latest scientific research.
B. The manner scientists behave.
C. The speeches delivered by scientists.
D. The terms employed by scientists.

( )2. What leads to the development of the loop in "ice-albedo feedback"?
A. Changeable temperature.
B. Lower reflectivity of water.
C. The expansion of Arctic ice.
D. The decrease in the sun's warming rays.

( )**3**. Why do Hassol and Somerville describe scientific language as "code"?

A. Because it is intended for daily use.

B. Because only experts can understand it.

C. Because it rarely gets across to outsiders.

D. Because they want to make the language mysterious.

( )**4**. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Scientists: please speak plainly

B. Insiders: be friendly to the public

C. Turn people off with technical terms

D. Get more engaged in the scientific world

Ⅵ 阅读七选五

STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education is future-oriented (面向未来的). The demands for jobs that need routine skills have decreased, while those requiring more technical (技术的) skills have increased. We should encourage students to choose STEM fields after school. 1. _____

Improve the image of science.

Many people view science as something tough and boring. Much of this can be blamed on those movies and books that describe scientists as nerdy (书呆子气的). 2. _____ They can tell students how science has changed the world and say interesting things about the subject. They can encourage their students by showing different scientific experiments.

3. _____

If a student sees that a teacher is knowledgeable and passionate about science, then they will try to follow in their footsteps. So, try to act as their role model.

Make it fun.

You should get students involved in science at an early stage and try to make it fun and interesting. You can use hands-on experiments to develop their interest in science.

Connect it to everyday life.

You should show students how science is used in everyday life. We have cellphones, video games, computers, etc. because of science. 4. _____

Give them opportunities.

You can create competitions and ask the students to use science to come up with new ideas, designs, etc. 5. _____ You can encourage group competitions as well.

A. Bring it to life.

B. Be a positive role model.

C. Teachers can play a big role in changing this view.

D. You should tell them how these things are making our life better.

E. For example, you can ask them to develop an app for everyday use.

F. Here are some ways to inspire students to choose science for their future.

G. You should encourage students to watch different programmes related to science.

Ⅶ 语法填空

Museums inspire dreams—to become an astronaut, an 1. _____(astronomy), or an aerospace engineer. But can they also help provide a pathway to those goals?

For students seeing everything 2. _____ dinosaurs to distant galaxies(星系) on a museum visit, the real-life applications of science, technology, engineering and mathematics are clear. The American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) doesn't want to just impress students. It aims to make those "wow" moments the first step towards 3. _____(develop) the future STEM leaders.

4. _____(start) building a career in STEM, students need hands-on experiences and a support network. They need a place 5. _____ they feel comfortable while learning. AMNH uses

its position as 6. _____ out-of-school environment with collections, research tools, informal educators, and scientific staff. The museum trains its scientists to work with students 7. _____ offers them year-long, scientist-mentored research opportunities. Students are provided with opportunities to present 8. _____ (they) work to the public.

Students thrive in the programme. To date, over 1,000 students 9. _____ (participate) in NASA-themed Science Research Mentoring Programme courses, and they have published their work in journals and at conferences. They have gone on to college at a rate of almost 100 percent, with many 10. _____ (active) involved in research at their schools.

完形填空 [2024·辽宁丹东高二期末]

Louis Pasteur was born on December 27, 1822, in Dole, France, into a poor family. The French chemist and microbiologist made remarkable scientific __1__ regarding the principles of vaccination (疫苗接种), microbial fermentation, and pasteurization (加热杀菌法).

The family was on a very tight __2__. However, his parents __3__ education and found support to send him to the best schools they could afford. Pasteur had a __4__ for painting and drawing. When he realized that art was __5__ to earn a living, he changed to __6__.

He was not a(n) __7__ student, but he worked very hard once he put his mind to it. It took him three tries to pass the exam to get into his __8__ school. Later, he owed his success to his __9__. He impressed senior scientists with his hard work and willpower in __10__ some of the most difficult scientific problems.

Pasteur's __11__ research was completely self-funded. His wife, Marie, __12__ supported his work and acted as his assistant in the lab.

As he became famous gradually, he was able to __13__ research positions at more great institutions. Eventually, he was able to establish the Pasteur Institute to __14__ and prevent the causes of disease, particularly rabies.

He was highly respected and won just about every award __15__ in his field. As a consequence, Pasteur greatly advanced the science of his day.

( )**1**. A. predictions B. discoveries C. methods D. performances

( )**2**. A. turn B. schedule C. relationship D. budget

( )**3**. A. valued B. overestimated C. sharpened D. assigned

( )**4**. A. demand B. temptation C. passion D. inspiration

( )**5**. A. unavoidable B. unlikely C. unexpected D. uneventful

( )**6**. A. geography B. arithmetic C. politics D. chemistry

( )**7**. A. considerate B. intelligent C. lifelong D. intimate

( )**8**. A. desired B. approved C. engaged D. varied

( )**9**. A. fame B. routine C. perseverance D. blessing

( )**10**. A. fundraising B. tackling C. motivating D. occupying

( )**11**. A. overnight B. joint C. monthly D. early

( )**12**. A. actively B. objectively C. humbly D. nobly

( )**13**. A. turn down B. cope with C. work out D. take up

( )**14**. A. dedicate B. treat C. find D. commit

( )**15**. A. available B. memorable C. favourable D. knowledgeable

单元基础练

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. The _____ (subscribe) can be cancelled within 7 days and you can get your money back.
2. The companies are working together to create what they hope will bring the greatest _____ (transform) in the 21st century.
3. Great amounts of waste water _____ (pour) into the river from the factories several years ago.
4. On the top of the hill stands a temple, whose style can _____ (trace) to the ages of the Tang Dynasty.
5. Don't always blame your own failure on others. Sometimes you yourself are _____ (blame).
6. In this lecture, I can only give you a _____ (pure) personal view of how we can live life to the full.
7. In conclusion, positive _____ (think) is a powerful and effective tool for dealing with hard times and improving the quality of one's life.
8. John dreamed of becoming a polar explorer and he _____ (initial) set his goals on the North Pole.

Ⅱ 短语填空

1. _____ (幸亏) advances in technology, how we make friends and communicate with them has changed significantly.
2. It is fortunate that Jim narrowly escaped death when a fire _____ (爆发) in his home on Sunday morning.
3. I'm very lucky to have a comfortable life, where there's always food on the table, heat in the winter, and, _____ (最重要的是), love in the house.
4. _____ (一般而言), happiness has nothing to do with money, but is connected with the attitude to life.
5. On the path of pursuing knowledge, numerous teachers we have encountered may _____ _____ (对……有终身的影响) us, and even contribute to shaping who we are.
6. Try to _____ the young man _____ (阻止某人做某事) driving too fast, as it's extremely dangerous.
7. My main reason for _____ (订阅) *New Scientist* is to keep up with advances in science.
8. You are the key to your own happiness, so go ahead and unlock it _____ (彻底地).

Ⅲ 句型训练

1. _____ most of the students in our class benefited much from Professor Li's lecture. (表语从句)
   看来我们班的大多数学生都从李教授的讲座中获益良多。
2. _____, many people preferred more flexible working hours. (状语从句的省略)
   当被问及他们的工作安排时,许多人喜欢更灵活的工作时间。
3. _____ next month has not been decided. (主语从句)
   我们是否在下个月召开运动会还没有决定。
4. The twins _____ strangers found it difficult to tell them apart. (so…that…)
   这对双胞胎长得很像,陌生人发觉很难把他俩区分开。
5. Richard felt upset and _____ after hearing the bad news. (have sth done)
   理查德在听到这个坏消息后感到沮丧,双臂交叉。

写作提能练

❶ 应用文写作

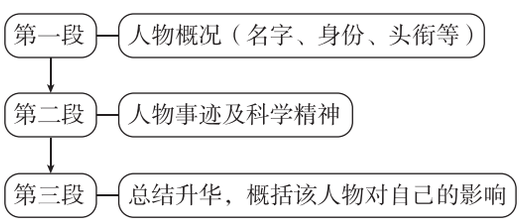
主题写作——科学精神

【写作题目】

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

1. 人物简介；
2. 事迹或贡献；
3. 其科学精神对你的影响。

【思路点拨】



【写作素材】

1. 主题词汇和短语

(1)_____ *adj*. 有影响力的；有支配力的

(2) _____ *n*. 改革，创新

(3) _____ *adj*. 很多的，许多的；数不清的

(4) _____ *n*. 奖，奖赏；(收入的)增加

(5) _____ *n*. 决心；决定

(6) _____ *vt*. 履行(诺言等)；执行(命令等)

(7) _____ *n*. 热爱；奉献；虔诚

(8) _____ *n*. 精神，心灵；勇气

(9) _____ *v*. 激励；启发

(10) _____ 作为……而著名，被称为

(11) _____ 杂交水稻之父

(12) _____ 献身于/致力于

(13) _____ 经过他的不懈努力

(14) _____ 第一批杂交水稻

(15)_____ 被用于耕作

2. 常用句式

(1)袁隆平被称为“杂交水稻之父”。

Yuan Longping _____ the “father of hybrid rice”.

(2)袁隆平是农业领域最著名和最有影响力的科学家之一。

Yuan Longping is _____ _____ in agriculture.

(3)袁隆平于1953年毕业。

Yuan Longping _____.

(4)袁成为一名研究员，把他所有的时间和精力都投入到了农业上。

Yuan became a researcher and _____ _____agriculture.

(5)他实现梦想的决心以及他对农业和我们国家的奉献对我的影响最大。

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

3. 句式升级

(1)将句(1)和句(2)合并成含有过去分词作后置定语的句子。

(2)将句(3)和句(4)合并成含有现在分词作状语的句子。

(3)将句(5)改写成含有主语从句的句子。

【连句成篇】

Ⅱ 读后续写［2024·山东青岛高二联考］

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

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

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

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

The once peaceful home was filled with tension and anger. His mother's voice grew louder as she shouted, "You can't just do whatever you want! You should be responsible for your future!" Jack, fueled by his own frustration, shouted back, "I am tired of you always telling me what to do! I am not a child anymore! You only care about your own feeling! You never thought about my feeling!" They were so caught up in their own anger and hurt that they failed to see how their words and actions were affecting each other.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Jack rushed into his bedroom and locked the door heavily.

Paragraph 2:

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