



# 练习册

主编 肖德好

全品

# 学练考

## 高中英语

选择性必修第二册 RJ

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

详答案本

天津出版传媒集团  
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## 01

### 培养核心素养，聚焦主题语境

#### 导学案

LEARN

## Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

### 主题素养积累

#### John Snow

John Snow 被认为是流行病学最早的创始人之一，同时又是最初研究和计算麻醉药剂量的医生。

John Snow was a British physician. He was born on 15 March, 1813 in York, England. He was the first of nine children born to William and Frances Snow in their North Street home. His neighbourhood was one of the poorest in the city and was always in **danger of** flooding. His father worked in the local coal yards.

Snow studied in York until the age of 14. He graduated from the University of London in December 1844, and **was admitted to** the Royal College of Physicians in 1850.

Snow was one of the first physicians to study and calculate drug doses (剂量) for use in surgical anaesthesia (麻醉).

John Snow is considered to be one of the fathers of epidemiology (流行病学) because of his work in tracing the source of a cholera **outbreak** in Soho, England, in 1854. He used a **spot map** to **illustrate** how cases of cholera were centred around the pump. He also made a solid use of statistics to illustrate the

connection between the quality of the source of water and cholera cases. He showed that companies taking water from sewage-polluted sections of the Thames **delivered** water **to** homes with an increased incidence of cholera. Snow's study was a major event in the history of public health, and could be regarded as the founding event of the science of epidemiology.

At the age of 45, Snow suffered a stroke while working in his London office on 10 June, 1858. He never recovered, dying on 16 June, 1858 and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. John Snow was voted the greatest physician **of all time** in a poll of British doctors in 2003.

#### 【主题词句背诵】

1. in danger of 有……的危险 → in danger 处于危险之中
2. be admitted to 获准进入; 被……录取
3. outbreak *n.* 爆发, 突然发生 → break out *vi.* 爆发, 突然发生
4. spot map 标点地图
5. illustrate *vt.* 说明; (用示例、图画等) 解释
6. deliver sth to sb/a place 把某物运送至某人/某地
7. of all time 有史以来; 一直, 始终

## 02

### 夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

#### 词汇点睛

1. **infection** *n.* (a disease in a part of your body that is caused by bacteria or a virus) 感染; 传染 (教材 P2) The other was that cholera was caused by an **infection** from germs in food or water. 另一种理论认为霍乱是由食物或水中的细菌感染引起的。

(1) infect *vt.* 使感染; 传染  
infect sb with... 使某人感染……; 使某人充满……(的感情)

be/become infected with 感染上……, 传染上……

(2) infected *adj.* 被感染的; 受细菌污染的; 感染病菌的

(3) infectious *adj.* 传染的; 传染性的  
infectious disease 传染病

#### 句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **One theory was that bad air caused the disease.** 一种理论认为是糟糕的空气引起了这种疾病。

(教材 P3) **The truth was that the water from the Broad Street pump had been infected by waste.** 真相是来自宽街水泵的水已经被废物污染了。

#### 句型公式

that 引导的表语从句

#### 【句式点拨】

以上两句都是复合句, 都属于“主语 + 系动词 + 表语从句”的结构, 即“名词 + be (is/was/are/were) + 表语从句”。其中的表语从句解释说明主语的含意或内容; 常用来作主语的名词有 advice, answer,

## 课内基础巩固

## I 品句识词

1. She **infected** the children with her enthusiasm for music. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Most **households** now own at least one car. \_\_\_\_\_
3. **Suspecting** nothing, he walked right into the trap. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A new man was appointed to **handle** the crisis. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which journals does the library **subscribe to**? \_\_\_\_\_

## II 单词拼写

1. John Snow became \_\_\_\_\_ (沮丧的) when he couldn't prevent cholera at the very beginning.
2. Despite the \_\_\_\_\_ (严重的)

的) material that can be processed into many different products, including plastics.

7. Undoubtedly, it is his marriage that has completely \_\_\_\_\_ (改变) him into a caring man.
8. He knows \_\_\_\_\_ (大量的) grammar rules, but he can't speak the language fluently.

## III 短语填空

1. The prisoner's statement \_\_\_\_\_ (与……相矛盾) the one he'd made earlier.
2. The drug, which \_\_\_\_\_ (被怀疑) having side effects, has been withdrawn from the market.
3. The application must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be \_\_\_\_\_

## 课后素养提升

## IV 阅读理解

[2024·海南三亚高二期末考试]

The 2023 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine has been awarded to Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman for their work on mRNA vaccines (疫苗), a crucial tool in holding back the spread of COVID-19.

Karikó, 68, is from Hungary. In the 1970s, she began studying a new area of research: messenger RNA (mRNA). mRNA is a special molecule (分子) which carries instructions that tell cells what proteins to make. Proteins are one of the building blocks of life. They're involved in almost every process

( ) 1. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about regarding mRNA?

- A. Its reflections on health.
- B. Its main components.
- C. Its threats to proteins.
- D. Its research values.

( ) 2. What can we learn about Weissman according to the text?

- A. He met Karikó by accident.
- B. He applied mRNA to HIV.
- C. He invited Karikó to UPenn.
- D. He helped discover mRNA.

( ) 3. What is Karikó and Weissman's scientific breakthrough?

## 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

## 第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华,下周你校将举行主题为“What makes a great scientist?”的英语演讲比赛。请你写一篇英语演讲稿参赛。内容包括:

1. 你心中最伟大的科学家;
2. 他/她伟大的原因;
3. 你的感想。

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。

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## 第二节(满分25分) [2024·江苏徐州高二期末]

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。

It was my job to watch my younger brother, Jack, and sister, Kelly, as we walked home from school.

“I'm tired,” Kelly whined, “and hungry.” “Me too,” added Jack. So we stopped to rest. “What do you think mama is cooking?” I asked. “Noodles!” Kelly said. “Barbecue!” said Jack. “Come on,” I stood up. “We need to keep walking.”

At a busy corner, I noticed a street banner, reading “First Walking Race to Jasan

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## Period One Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

## 课内基础巩固

## I 品句识词

1. She **infected** the children with her enthusiasm for music. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Most **households** now own at least one car. \_\_\_\_\_
3. **Suspecting** nothing, he walked right into the trap. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A new man was appointed to **handle** the crisis. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which journals does the library **subscribe to**? \_\_\_\_\_

## II 单词拼写

1. John Snow became \_\_\_\_\_ (沮丧的) when he couldn't prevent cholera at the very beginning.
2. Despite the \_\_\_\_\_ (严重的) shortage of water resources in some parts of the world, there is serious waste of water.
3. The designer can add \_\_\_\_\_ (多种多样的) details to the design to communicate her idea.
4. There were \_\_\_\_\_ (相互矛盾的) versions of what the President said in his speech.
5. The World Wildlife Fund warns that, without the urgent government \_\_\_\_\_ (介入, 干涉), koalas in eastern Australia could be extinct by 2050.
6. Oil is an important \_\_\_\_\_ (未经处理

的) material that can be processed into many different products, including plastics.

7. Undoubtedly, it is his marriage that has completely \_\_\_\_\_ (改变) him into a caring man.
8. He knows \_\_\_\_\_ (大量的) grammar rules, but he can't speak the language fluently.

## III 短语填空

1. The prisoner's statement \_\_\_\_\_ (与……相矛盾) the one he'd made earlier.
2. The drug, which \_\_\_\_\_ (被怀疑) having side effects, has been withdrawn from the market.
3. The application must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be \_\_\_\_\_ (处理, 受理).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (迟早) you will appreciate the beauty of this language.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (由于) the heavy fog, all flights have been delayed.
6. The report discloses that human error \_\_\_\_\_ (应对……负责) the accident.
7. He was very sick and we knew he might \_\_\_\_\_ (死于) that.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (经过不懈努力), the rescue workers finally dug out the survivors from the ruins.

## 课后素养提升

## IV 阅读理解

[2024·海南三亚高二期末考试]

The 2023 Nobel Prize in Physiology or

Medicine has been awarded to Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman for their work on mRNA vaccines (疫苗), a crucial tool in holding back

the spread of COVID-19.

Karikó, 68, is from Hungary. In the 1970s, she began studying a new area of research: messenger RNA (mRNA). mRNA is a special molecule (分子) which carries instructions that tell cells what proteins to make. Proteins are one of the building blocks of life. They're involved in almost every process in living things, from fighting diseases to building muscles to helping our bodies work. Karikó was excited about the idea that mRNA could be used to help the body fight many different diseases.

In 1985, Karikó moved to America to continue her research. In 1989, she joined the University of Pennsylvania (UPenn) in Philadelphia as a scientist. But as time went on, the initial excitement surrounding mRNA research started to disappear, and other scientists thought it was too financially risky to fund the research. Karikó had trouble getting money for her research. She even got a pay cut from the school. What was worse, at this time, she suffered from cancer. But she stuck at it.

Karikó got to know another UPenn scientist, Drew Weissman in the late 1990s while photocopying research papers. He was hoping to find a way to create a vaccine for a disease known as HIV. The two began talking and soon decided to work together.

One of the biggest problems in using mRNA as a medicine was that the human body saw mRNA as an enemy and fought it off. Together, they came up with an approach to treating mRNA. In 2005, they published their key discovery: mRNA could be changed and delivered effectively into the body to activate (激活) the body's protective immune system. Thanks to their work, companies were able to develop mRNA vaccines far more quickly than ever before, which have saved millions of lives around the world.

- ( )1. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about regarding mRNA?
- A. Its reflections on health.  
B. Its main components.  
C. Its threats to proteins.  
D. Its research values.
- ( )2. What can we learn about Weissman according to the text?
- A. He met Karikó by accident.  
B. He applied mRNA to HIV.  
C. He invited Karikó to UPenn.  
D. He helped discover mRNA.
- ( )3. What is Karikó and Weissman's scientific breakthrough?
- A. Their idea for how to recognize COVID-19 fast.  
B. Their method of testing the mRNA vaccines' effect.  
C. Their way to make the human body accept mRNA.  
D. Their experiment of activating the immune system.
- ( )4. What can we learn from Karikó's story?
- A. We should pursue excellence in our careers.  
B. Creativity results from challenging authority.  
C. Scientists' work follows technological trends.  
D. Success comes from a lasting desire to explore.

#### ❶ 阅读七选五

[2024·广东深圳高级中学高二期末测试]

#### Characteristics of an excellent scientist

The Free Dictionary defines 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 worked. 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 (及时满足的) 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, since they are linked and they can affect each other in the long run. A scientist must report findings honestly regardless of personal or outside commercial 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.

### Ⅶ 语法填空

[2024·湖北夷陵中学、恩施高中高二期末]

Two scientists, Germany's Benjamin List and Scotland-born David MacMillan, have won the 2021 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) a molecule-building (分子建构) tool that can produce many important compounds in a "greener" way.

The process of making molecules 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (require) the linking of individual atoms together in specific positions. This can be very slow and difficult. For many years, chemists only used either complex enzymes(酶) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ metal catalysts (催化剂).

That all changed in 2000, when List and MacMillan 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (independent) reported that small organic molecules can be used to do the same job.

The process has made the production of some drugs much 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (easy). It noted that an 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (estimate) 35 percent of the world's total GDP, in some way involves chemical catalysis.

Speaking after the 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (announce), List said the award came as a "huge surprise". He said at the beginning he did not know that MacMillan was working on the same subject, and he thought his effort might turn out to be, what he called, 8. \_\_\_\_\_ "stupid idea".

MacMillan said the start of his catalysis work was a pretty simple idea 9. \_\_\_\_\_ really sparked a lot of different research. He added, "The part we're just so proud of is that you don't have to have huge amounts of equipment and money 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (do) fine things in chemistry."

班级	
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## Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

### 课内基础巩固

#### ❶ 单句填空

1. Jack was so \_\_\_\_\_ (severe) injured in the accident that he could not walk by himself.
2. In the early 19th century, cholera broke out in Europe, \_\_\_\_\_ (lead) to millions of deaths.
3. The patient had to have one of his legs removed because of \_\_\_\_\_ (infect).
4. When things go wrong, all of us naturally feel disappointed and \_\_\_\_\_ (frustrate).
5. At first, we \_\_\_\_\_ (suspect), but we finally convinced them of our honesty.
6. With many tasks \_\_\_\_\_ (handle), Tom is not available for our party at present.
7. There is convincing \_\_\_\_\_ (prove) that skin cancer is linked to exposure to the sun.
8. The witnesses gave us two completely \_\_\_\_\_ (contradict) descriptions.

#### ❷ 短语填空

1. Avoid close contact with anyone with a cold or flu-like symptoms in case you \_\_\_\_\_ (感染) the virus.
2. Reading at grade level when kids are young \_\_\_\_\_ (与……息息相关) how well they will do in school later.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (幸亏,由于) their great teamwork, the project was completed on time.
4. It was the professor that \_\_\_\_\_ (因……而应受责备) what had happened in the lab.

5. We're going to look into the root cause of the failure and get it resolved \_\_\_\_\_ (最终地,彻底地).
6. All the people present \_\_\_\_\_ (赞同) the proposal put forward by the chairman.
7. To our relief, the number of people who are smoking is \_\_\_\_\_ (在减少).
8. In different temperatures, substances can \_\_\_\_\_ (被转换成) another state.

#### ❸ 句型训练

1. One of their plans is \_\_\_\_\_ (表语从句)  
他们的计划之一是要引进更多的高级人才。
2. Our company is sure to \_\_\_\_\_ to every destination safely. (have sth done)  
我们公司一定会把客户的货物安全地送到每一个目的地。
3. His burns \_\_\_\_\_ he died before reaching the hospital. (so... that...)  
他的烧伤非常严重,以至于他还没到医院就去世了。
4. There is no doubt that it is human activities \_\_\_\_\_ the worsening environment. (blame)  
毫无疑问,人类活动应该对环境的恶化负责任。
5. The research team explained that \_\_\_\_\_ loneliness and an increased risk of cancer. (there be)  
研究团队解释说,孤独和不断增长的癌症风险之间有明显的联系。

Ⅳ 阅读理解

“There’s a little black woman walking, spraying(喷洒) stuff on the sidewalks and trees on Elizabeth and Florence...” he told the police. Her neighbour saw her spraying something on the sidewalks and trees and this made him worried. In the call to 911, he described the child as “a little black woman”.

Well, the “little black woman” was actually 9-year-old Bobbi Wilson, a young scientist. The fourth-grader had created her own insecticide(杀虫剂) to fight spotted lanternflies(斑衣蜡蝉). She came across the recipe on TikTok and had recently learned that the harmful species damages trees because they feed on their sap(树液). Bobbi was simply testing out her invention in her neighbourhood when the police call was made.

“That’s her thing,” her mother Monique Joseph said. “She’s going to kill the lanternflies, especially if they’re in a tree. That’s what she’s going to do.” Bobbi’s 13-year-old sister, Hayden Wilson, also defended her, noting that Bobbi “was not only doing something amazing for our environment, but she was also doing something that made her feel like a hero”. Luckily, what happened didn’t influence Bobbi’s spirit and has led to some positive experiences for her.

She has since been recognized by several organizations for her environmental efforts. She has also been invited on special tours. One took place at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. Another was given by the United

States Department of Agriculture of New Jersey at a plant where they discussed lanternflies. But that’s not where her recognition ends! The Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissions (ANJEC) honoured Bobbi with their Sustainability Award for her work to save trees and fight lanternflies.

“We were excited that she was doing that,” Ann Marchioni of the ANJEC said. Ann added that the organization praises volunteers for being “hands-on” in their community. In addition to the award, she and her family got to visit with a group of black female scientists at Yale University. They showed her various labs and even invited her to donate lanternfly specimens(标本) for the university’s work.

- ( ) 1. What made the neighbour call the police?
- A. A girl climbing trees.  
B. A girl spraying something.  
C. A girl littering the sidewalks.  
D. A girl testing something dangerous.
- ( ) 2. How did Hayden Wilson feel about her sister’s behaviour?
- A. Ashamed.                      B. Proud.  
C. Shocked.                        D. Relieved.
- ( ) 3. What kind of volunteers does ANJEC think highly of?
- A. Those whose donations help ANJEC.  
B. Those who can do something creative in their university.  
C. Those whose environmental awareness is quite impressive.  
D. Those who can do something practical in their community.



班级
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( ) 4. Which of the following would best describe Bobbi?

- A. Creative and determined.
- B. Watchful and serious.
- C. Friendly and generous.
- D. Talkative and strict.

Ⅶ 完形填空

[2024·辽宁丹东高二期末教学质量监测]

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 (巴氏灭菌法).

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(n) 4 for painting and drawing. When he realized that art was 5 to help him 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

## Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

### 课内基础巩固

#### ❶ 单句填空

1. The result of the invention of the steam engine was \_\_\_\_\_ human power was replaced by mechanical power.
2. The main question is \_\_\_\_\_ you want your arms inside or outside the sleeping bag.
3. As John Lennon once said, life is \_\_\_\_\_ happens to you while you are busy making other plans.
4. Please put the medicine on the top of the shelf. It's \_\_\_\_\_ our children can't reach it.
5. The last time we had great fun together was \_\_\_\_\_ we were visiting the Water Park.
6. The little girl who got lost decided to remain \_\_\_\_\_ she was and wait for her mother.
7. From space, the earth looks blue. That's \_\_\_\_\_ about 71% of its surface is covered by water.
8. He was born here. That's \_\_\_\_\_ he likes the place so much.
9. The teacher's requirement is \_\_\_\_\_ we (should) recite the passage in twenty minutes.
10. Sorry, he can't go with you. The reason is \_\_\_\_\_ he has something to do tomorrow.

#### ❷ 语法与写作

1. What I told him yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_ manager of the company. (表语从句) 我昨天告诉他的是, 他已经被提升为公司经理了。
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the company pays special attention to. (强调句型) 这个公司特别重视的是团队精神。
3. If you are addicted to your mobile phone, that's \_\_\_\_\_ and be involved in meaningful activities. (表语从句) 如果你沉迷于手机, 那么该是你放下手机, 参加有意义的活动的时候了。

4. The reason for his absence from this meeting is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ his father in the hospital. (not...but...)

他缺席这次会议的原因不是他不想参加, 而是他不得不在医院里照看他的父亲。

#### ❸ 语篇填空

Chang'an Tower, also known as the Great Wild Goose Pagoda, is an architectural wonder 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (locate) in Xi'an, China. With its rich historical significance and stunning beauty, this ancient tower stands as a masterpiece of China's cultural heritage.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (original) built during the Tang Dynasty in the 7th century, Chang'an Tower served as a Buddhist pagoda, housing Buddhist materials that the monk Xuanzang brought from India. Its construction 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (order) by Emperor Gaozong to promote Buddhism and facilitate (使……便利) the translation of Buddhist scriptures (佛经) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.

Rising to a 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (high) of 64 metres, the square-shaped, thirteen-storey tower showcases the splendid craftsmanship of ancient Chinese craftsmen, each storey of 6. \_\_\_\_\_ exhibits unique architectural features, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (reflect) the cultural influences of the time. Visitors can go up the internal staircase to the top for magnificent 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (view) of the city. Surrounding the pagoda, the serene gardens and the Da Ci'en Temple offer a peaceful retreat as well.

Whether it is for experiencing a piece of history 9. \_\_\_\_\_ exploring cultural wonders, Chang'an Tower is 10. \_\_\_\_\_ essential destination for those exploring China's vast historical landscape.



Ⅳ 阅读理解

[2024·江苏南京高二月考]

Laughter comes in many forms, from a polite and quiet laugh to a great hearty laugh. Scientists are now developing an AI system to recreate different laughs in proper social contexts. The team behind the laughing robot Erica said that the system could improve natural conversations between people and an AI robot. “We think that one of the important functions of conversational AI is empathy(共情),” said Dr Koji Inoue, the lead author of the research. “So we decided that one way a robot can empathize with its users is to share their laughter.”

The team have set out to teach their AI system the art of conversational laughter. They gathered training data from more than 80 daily dialogues between male subjects and the robot that was initially operated by four actresses remotely. The dialogue data was grouped into social laughs (where polite or embarrassed laughter isn't involved) and laughter of joy. Based on the audio files, the algorithm(算法) learned the basic characteristics of social laughs, which tend to be softer, and merry laughs, with the aim of mirroring these inappropriate situations.

“Our biggest obstructor in the work was identifying the actual cases of shared laughter because as you know, most laughter is actually not shared at all,” said Inoue. “We had to carefully decide exactly which laughs we could use for our analysis and we couldn't just assume that any laugh can be responded to. It was really not easy work.” The team said laughter could help create robots with their own distinct character although it could take more than 20 years before it would be possible to have a casual chat with a robot like we would with a friend.

“One of the things we'd keep in mind is

that a laughing robot or algorithm will never be able to understand you or the meaning of laughter,” points out Prof. Sandra Wachter of the Oxford Internet Institute. “But with their development, they might get very good at tricking you into believing they understand what's going on.”

- ( ) 1. Why did Inoue's team develop the AI system?
- A. To better understand human empathy.  
B. To promote the social skills of robots.  
C. To explore the differences between laughs.  
D. To assist robots in identifying people's moods.
- ( ) 2. What can robot Erica probably do at present?
- A. Repeat the details of the 80 dialogues.  
B. Distinguish people by hearing their laughs.  
C. Recreate a scene played by the four actresses.  
D. Master the features of laughs provided by data.
- ( ) 3. What does the underlined word “obstructor” in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Potential.                      B. Barrier.  
C. Alternative.                    D. Division.
- ( ) 4. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. Are AI systems going beyond human ability?  
B. Can conversational AI really understand us?  
C. Laughing robots are around the corner  
D. Robots become laughing masters

Ⅴ 阅读七选五

[2024·江西上饶高二期末]

Experts often tell students to centre their efforts on a narrow field to get a job after school. 1. \_\_\_\_\_.

One of the winners of Nobel Prize in Chemistry was Danish scientist Morten Meldal, who is 70 years old and works at the University of Copenhagen. When describing his career, Meldal said he started out as an engineer but changed to chemistry because he “wanted to understand the world”.

2. \_\_\_\_\_. 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. The researchers looked into past Nobel Prize winners and their students. 3. \_\_\_\_\_, 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.

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 also found that the Nobel Prize winners have an open mind about their life experiences. Unlike many people who spend long hours at work and give up their outside interests, 4. \_\_\_\_\_.

The researchers say that, even among people who do not win big prizes, those with many interests are often successful. They pointed to a 2022 report about students who study two major fields in college. 5. \_\_\_\_\_. Double majors are often more creative and more interested in starting their own businesses than those who centre on only one study area.

- A. That study plan is called a “double major”
- B. What we believe is of great benefits to them
- C. Meldal’s experience may come as a surprise to students
- D. They discovered that if they helped each other afterwards
- E. Nobel Prize winners believe their hobbies are important to creativity
- F. They found that when the students of the winners went on to win Nobel Prizes

G. But recent research into Nobel Prize winners suggests that wider interests are important

### Ⅶ 语法填空

[2024·广东汕头高二期末]

When Peter Sanger and Liang Wu got together, it 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (strike) them that they must be long-lost friends. Both firmly advocate the fight 2. \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution. They believe that if you can’t measure it, you can’t beat it. That’s 3. \_\_\_\_\_ they founded Green City Solutions, the solution to quantifiably improving city air.

Their invention, the CityTree, acts as an air purifier, an interesting 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (add) to urban trees and green spaces. Rooted in science, air pollution can be eaten by the vertical flat-paneled (平面的) “trees” 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (dot) around cities across Europe, while the “trees” also act as seats for pedestrians. Sanger and Wu’s vision is for a world in which people in cities can live 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (healthy). They long to create living conditions that allow all people around the world to permanently have cleaner air 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (breathe).

The CityTree combines 8. \_\_\_\_\_ air-purifying feature of moss with remote technology to increase the air flow through the “trees”. This allows them to “suck up” and clean more air than normal, and the amount they purify can be increased 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (depend) on pollution levels at different times of day.

The German green-tech start-up is now funded by the European Commission. A CityTree network of 15 brand new units will be set up and tested in a 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (science) way in Berlin’s pollution hot spots next year.

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## Period Four Using Language

### 课内基础巩固

#### ❶ 单词拼写

1. He walked alone in the \_\_\_\_\_ (阴影), hoping no one would recognize him.
2. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ (具体的, 确实的) proof that the knife belongs to her.
3. Given the opportunity, she might well have become an \_\_\_\_\_ (优秀的, 杰出的) artist.
4. He has many \_\_\_\_\_ (缺点), but dishonesty isn't one of them.
5. The last few years have seen a \_\_\_\_\_ (稳定的) increase in the number of infections.
6. This debate is becoming too \_\_\_\_\_ (抽象的)—let's have some hard facts!

#### ❷ 单句填空

1. She can still come downstairs with \_\_\_\_\_ (assist) but she's very weak.
2. She came \_\_\_\_\_ (initial) to spend a few days, but in the end she stayed for a whole month.
3. The sun shone through the leaves, \_\_\_\_\_ (cast) shadows on the lawn.
4. Rose was an extremely \_\_\_\_\_ (gift) musician, and we enjoyed her romantic songs in particular.
5. This teahouse in Hangzhou \_\_\_\_\_ (trace) back to the Southern Song Dynasty.
6. The guide described the scenery so \_\_\_\_\_ (vivid) that we all wanted to see it ourselves.
7. What points can be raised in \_\_\_\_\_ (defend) of this argument?
8. You'll make good grades if you get down to \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for the coming exam carefully.
9. The company has \_\_\_\_\_ (steady) increased its market share in the past ten years.
10. The saying reminds us that so long as we have a strong will, there is no difficulty that can't \_\_\_\_\_ (overcome).

#### ❸ 短语填空

1. In the past 10 years, great changes have taken place in my hometown \_\_\_\_\_ (在……领导下) the government.
2. Don't worry about him. He has just \_\_\_\_\_ (患病) a bad cold; he'll recover soon.
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (承担) this project, it will mean a lot of extra work.
4. Whoever \_\_\_\_\_ (对……有天赋) organization and management is likely to be selected and trained for future important work.
5. The board has decided to put the most capable manager \_\_\_\_\_ (负责, 掌管) the sales department.
6. One needs high intelligence, and \_\_\_\_\_ (最重要的是), some important personal qualities to make a successful scientist.
7. They wished to live in peace, but unfortunately the war \_\_\_\_\_ (爆发).
8. There is no doubt that, over time, these bad phenomena will \_\_\_\_\_ (对……有影响) our work.

## Ⅴ 句型训练

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
have benefited a lot from his research work.  
(not only... but also...)

不仅我们国家的人民,而且许多其他国家的人民,也都从他的研究工作中获益匪浅。

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
doctors and nurses always ready for such occasions. (强调句型)

正是这种长期特殊的训练才使得医生和护士们时刻准备好应对这样的情况。

3. So far, \_\_\_\_\_

China's agriculture than Yuan Longping.  
(否定词+比较级)

到目前为止,没有哪个科学家对中国农业的影响比袁隆平大。

4. The thief ran away \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (immediately)

小偷一看见警察就跑了。

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
when you have more knowledge. (It seems +  
*adj.* + that...)

当你拥有更多知识的时候,科学就在我们周围(这一事实)似乎就会更清晰。

## 课后素养提升

### Ⅵ 阅读理解

[2024·福建福州八校联考高二期末]

Blind people have long desired for brightness, but scientists don't have the technology. To bring that one step closer to reality, Zhiyong Fan, a materials scientist of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, developed a new artificial eye recently. The device, which is about as sensitive to light and has sharper vision and a faster reaction time than a real eyeball, may outperform human eyes.

The human eye owes its wide field of view and clear eyesight to the retina(视网膜)—an area at the back of the eyeball covered in light-detecting cells. The design for a new artificial eye is based on the structure of the human eye and uses a friendly light-sensitive material. At the back of the eyeball, an artificial retina is lined with nanoscale light sensors(纳米级光感器). Those sensors measure light that passes through the lens(晶状体) at the front of the eye. Wires attached to the back of the retina send signals from those sensors to the processor, similar to the way nerve networks connect the eyeball to the brain.

"In the future, we can use this to replace

damaged human eyes," says the lead designer. In theory, this artificial eye could see more clearly than the human eye, because the artificial retina contains about 460 million light sensors per square centimetre while a real retina has about 10 million light-detecting cells per square centimetre. Besides, the artificial eyeball records changes in lighting faster than human eyes can—within about 30 to 40 milliseconds, rather than 40 to 150 milliseconds. Although its 100-degree field of view isn't as broad as the 150 degrees a human eye can take in, the device can see as well as the human eye in poor light.

Hongrui Jiang, an electrical engineer at the University of Wisconsin, though, thinks engineers need a much more practical and efficient way to produce vast series of tiny wires on the back of the artificial eyeball to give it superhuman sight, which is super hard to achieve.

( ) 1. Why does Zhiyong Fan develop the artificial eye?

- A. To replace people's real eyeballs.
- B. To gain sharper vision.
- C. To help the blind gain their eyesight.
- D. To help normal eyes perform better.

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- ( ) 2. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. The design of the artificial eye.  
B. The structure of the human eye.  
C. The advantages of the artificial eye.  
D. The material used for the artificial eye.
- ( ) 3. What can we learn about the artificial eye and the human eye?
- A. They have the same structure.  
B. The artificial eye may see more clearly.  
C. The human eye sees better in weak light.  
D. The artificial eye takes in a broader view.
- ( ) 4. Which word best describes Hongrui Jiang's attitude to the artificial eye that Zhiyong Fan developed?
- A. Doubtful.                      B. Favourable.  
C. Tolerant.                        D. Ambiguous.

VI 完形填空

[2024·江西上饶高二期末质量检测]

The first cellphone was invented more than fifty years ago. The man who 1 that phone, Martin Cooper, is now 96 years old.

In the early 1970s, Cooper worked for an American technology company. At the time the company and other manufacturers were 2 to create wireless phones that could work in vehicles and also be carried. There was 3 between manufacturers to build the first truly 4 phone.

Cooper made the first public call from a hand-held portable telephone on April 3, 1973. The device, called Dyna TAC, 5 about 1.1 kilograms and was 23 centimetres long.

Today while Cooper is pleased that his 6 has opened up a series of technological possibilities for cellphone users, he thinks many people are just too 7 with their devices. "I am 8 when I see some people crossing the street and 9 their cellphones. They are out of their minds," Cooper said.

The modern progress of cellphones is sure

to continue long into the future. Cooper 10 cellphone batteries could even be replaced by body 11. "You ingest food, and you create energy. Why not have this receiver for your ear embedded under your skin, powered by your body?" he imagined.

Cooper also expressed 12 about how the device has created serious risks for 13 especially in the area of privacy. He hopes cellphones will continue to 14 in ways that can greatly help humanity. "Each generation is going to be smarter ... They will learn how to use the cellphone more 15," Cooper said.

- ( ) 1. A. operated                      B. applied  
   C. built                                      D. discovered
- ( ) 2. A. attempting                      B. refusing  
   C. fearing                                    D. choosing
- ( ) 3. A. discussion                        B. waste  
   C. competition                            D. trade
- ( ) 4. A. available                         B. suitable  
   C. changeable                            D. portable
- ( ) 5. A. added                                B. weighed  
   C. lost                                        D. remained
- ( ) 6. A. dream                                B. advice  
   C. fame                                        D. invention
- ( ) 7. A. obsessed                            B. satisfied  
   C. impressed                                D. careful
- ( ) 8. A. thankful                            B. excited  
   C. sad                                         D. lucky
- ( ) 9. A. turning off                         B. aiming at  
   C. cleaning up                              D. focusing on
- ( ) 10. A. predicts                            B. disagrees  
   C. warns                                      D. doubts
- ( ) 11. A. **consumption**                    B. **behaviour**  
   C. experience                                D. energy
- ( ) 12. A. plans                                B. worries  
   C. surprises                                 D. decisions
- ( ) 13. A. users                                B. students  
   C. designers                                 D. colleagues
- ( ) 14. A. show                                 B. progress  
   C. fight                                        D. **decrease**
- ( ) 15. A. individually                      B. differently  
   C. effectively                                D. constantly



## Period Five Writing

### ① 阅读理解

[2024·湖北高二联考]

Certain areas near the moon's poles stay everlastingly in shadow, never receiving direct sunlight. Recent studies suggest these so-called permanently shadowed regions (PSRs) contain rich ice resource that could show details about the early solar system; they could also help future visitors make fuel and other resources. But these areas are hard to photograph from satellites moving around the moon and thus are a challenge to study. The few photos are often flooded by camera noise and quantum effects (量子效应).

Now researchers have produced a deep-learning algorithm (算法) to cut through the interruption and to see these dark zones. "Our images enable scientists to identify the features of craters and boulders (陨石坑和巨石)," says Valentin Bickel, a planetary scientist at the Max Planck Institute of Solar System Research in Germany and lead author of a *Nature Communications* study testing the new algorithm.

The researchers used more than 70,000 images of completely dark lunar areas—with no light signal—together with details about the camera's temperature and position in orbit to train their algorithm to recognize and remove camera noise. Next they dealt with the rest of noise through information learned from millions of sunlit lunar photos, together with copied versions of the same images in shadow. Ignacio Lopez-Francos, a study co-author and engineer at the NASA Ames Research Centre, says using

such man-made shadow was necessary because sunlit PSR images do not exist. A similar technique is also used in low-light digital camera photography.

The researchers used their algorithm to analyse the size and number of craters and boulders in several PSRs that might be explored by NASA's Artemis moon programme. They also found the likely origins of some boulders and established a potential route for an astronaut through a PSR on the moon, avoiding obstacles and slopes steeper than 10 degrees.

"It's an interesting application of machine-learning technology, and the noise model seems realistic and useful for this real case," says computer scientist Chongyi Li, who uses similar strategies to enhance underwater images at Singapore's Nanyang Technological University and was not involved in the study.

- ( ) 1. Why is exploring the PSRs a challenge?
- A. Because satellites are remote.
  - B. Because the solar system is complex.
  - C. Because the photos are often covered.
  - D. Because the moon has abundant resources.
- ( ) 2. How did the researchers train their algorithm?
- A. They trained it through photos and images.
  - B. They trained it by cutting through the interruption.
  - C. They trained it through numerous images of sunlit lunar areas.
  - D. They trained it by using low-light digital camera photography.

- ( ) 3. What is Chongyi Li's attitude to this algorithm?
- A. Doubtful.  
B. Objective.  
C. Indifferent.  
D. Favourable.
- ( ) 4. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?
- A. To appeal to us to explore lunar areas.  
B. To promote our understanding of the moon.  
C. To introduce an application of technology.  
D. To describe the reasons of lunar shadow lands.

### II 阅读七选五

[2024·黑龙江哈三中高二期末]

Achievements require proper goal setting if they are to be accomplished. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ However, goals don't set themselves, nor do they accomplish themselves. It requires effort from you. So get started, identify what matters to you, set goals, keep going, and achieve your eagerness.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ If you don't regard the outcome as being sufficiently worthwhile then you won't have the motivation to see your goal through to a conclusion.

How we think matters, too. You can't achieve much with negative thinking. A positive mind with a genuine sense of direction will take you as far as you really want to go. There are no limits for anyone with enough self-belief and a real sense of what they really want from life. Believe you can and you will. 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Dream high dreams. Don't be afraid to have a magnificent prospect for yourself that is

truly inspiring. Don't be afraid to have dreams big enough to be just a little bit frightening. Your goals should be big enough to stretch you and inspire the desire within you. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Anything easy will not give you a sense of achievement.

Revisit your inner child. Children have no limits to their dreams. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ The problem is, as we get older we fear losing face if we are seen repeating trial and error. So goal setting starts with pretending you're a kid again and believing that anything's possible.

- A. Believe you can't and you won't.  
B. Be realistic of course but don't make goals too easy.  
C. Accomplishing the outcome must really matter to you.  
D. Most children believe they can achieve anything they want in life.  
E. What you accomplish will undoubtedly bring a lot to you in the future.  
F. You can never turn your dreams into achievements without goal setting.  
G. A big goal should be broken down into a series of smaller goals and activities.

### III 写作

#### 第一节 应用文写作

[2024·浙江丽水高二期末]

假定你是李华,你所在的学校上周成功举办了一场主题为“我最喜欢的科学家”的活动。请你用英文给校报写一篇报道介绍此次活动。内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动内容;
3. 活动反响。

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。

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worried about appearing less than fully dedicated to my science. So, when a senior grad student in my lab whispered, “I hear you love poetry!” I froze. My heart began to race. She went on to invite me to perform at our department’s art gala (联欢会). “By the way, Cheryl will be performing!” she added.

I was surprised to discover that Cheryl, our lab’s principal investigator, was a dancer. I excitedly sought her out, and we spoke for more than an hour about how science and art could intertwine (交织). She explained that my skill at picking up patterns in experimental results was the same one I used to create rhymes in my poems. With Cheryl as a model, I decided to perform at the gala, for once not feeling I had anything to hide.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

**Paragraph 1:**

*On the night of the gala, I was amazed at the talent of the performers.* \_\_\_\_\_

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**Paragraph 2:**

*Since then, I decided to be my whole self.* \_\_\_\_\_

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**第二节 读后续写**

[2024·河北邯郸五校高二月考]

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

“Would you say you are more of a scientist or an artist?” I commonly heard this question as I was preparing to start my neuroscience doctoral programme, often after I told my teachers and classmates that I love writing poetry. I learned to respond, “A scientist”—not because it was necessarily true, but because I felt it would win me more respect. As an undergraduate, poetry had been a way for me to relax. But in grad school, I wanted to be seen as just as devoted to my work as those around me, who appeared completely undisturbed by nonscientific hobbies. So, I left my poetry by the wayside—but it wasn’t long before I felt a huge void (空虚) in my life.

By the second year of my PhD, my paper project had become very boring and tiring and I was starting to burn out. One afternoon, a student mentioned the weekly event held by the university’s poetry club, of which she was a leader. After hearing how much I enjoyed poetry, she declared, “You should come!” A few days later, I sat in a crowded cafe, excited to be here and to be a part of it.

Through reading and writing poems, I rediscovered how to relax. However, I still



## ▶ 单元小测

Unit 1

### ❶ 单句填空

#### A. 词形转换及动词变化

1. He found that the movie was \_\_\_\_\_ (frustrate) because the ending was so bad.
2. This is a time of decisive action and quick \_\_\_\_\_ (think).
3. China's image is improving \_\_\_\_\_ (steady), with more countries recognizing its role in international affairs.
4. My child is thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ (gift) and that has brought some unexpected challenges to him and our family.
5. With sweat \_\_\_\_\_ (pour) down his face, he took off his coat.
6. He speaks highly of *China Orbit* as a unique science fiction novel that \_\_\_\_\_ (vivid) shows a child's real-life experience in a military camp.
7. Misunderstanding arising from the lack of communication unless \_\_\_\_\_ (handle) properly, may lead to serious problems.
8. Ancient people built towers in different locations for military \_\_\_\_\_ (defend).
9. The priceless treasures \_\_\_\_\_ (cast) into the Nile during the war many years ago.
10. The only way to live happily with others is to overlook their \_\_\_\_\_ (fault) and admire their virtues.

#### B. 固定搭配及用法

1. The volunteers all subscribe \_\_\_\_\_ the view that helping others will benefit themselves as well.
2. Today, we are just as closely linked \_\_\_\_\_ each other by the bond of friendship as we were 20 years ago.

3. The more experienced you are, the easier it is to find fault \_\_\_\_\_ other people's ideas.
4. Apart \_\_\_\_\_ some spelling mistakes, the composition is fairly good.
5. Man is the only creature that is gifted \_\_\_\_\_ speech.

### ❷ 句型训练

1. It's her friendliness and her sense of responsibility \_\_\_\_\_.  
(强调句型)  
正是她的友善和责任感让我钦佩她。
2. Through the exhibition, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ you can have a better understanding of traditional Chinese painting. (not only...but also...)  
通过展览,你不仅可以欣赏精彩的图画,还可以更好地了解中国传统绘画。
3. \_\_\_\_\_ to buy the cheapest brand of computer just to save a few dollars. (it 形式主语)  
为了省几美元而买最便宜的牌子的电脑是不明智的。
4. Experts warn people that medical waste from hospitals, \_\_\_\_\_, may lead to the spread of diseases. (省略句式)  
专家们警告人们,医院的医疗垃圾如果得不到恰当处理,可能会导致疾病的蔓延。

### ❸ 阅读理解

[2024·安徽江淮名校高二阶段性联考]

Smart and highly sensitive (灵敏的), a new soft sensor developed by UBC (University of British Columbia) and Honda researchers opens the door to a wide range of applications in robotics and prosthetics (假肢).

When applied to the surface of prosthetic or robotic arms, the sensor skin provides touch sensitivity and flexibility, making it possible for

difficult tasks to be completed by machines, such as picking up a piece of soft fruit. The sensor is also soft to the touch, like human skin, which helps make human interactions safer and more lifelike.

“Our sensor uses weak electric fields to sense objects, even at a distance, much as touch screens do. But unlike touch screens, this sensor is soft and can detect forces into and along its surface,” explained Dr John Madden, senior study author and a professor of electrical and computer engineering who leads the Advanced Materials and Process Engineering Laboratory at UBC.

The UBC team developed the technology in cooperation with Frontier Robotics, Honda’s research institute. Honda has been innovating in humanoid robotics since the 1980s, and developed the well-known ASIMO (Advanced Step in Innovative Mobility) robot. It has also developed devices to assist walking and the emerging Honda Avatar Robot.

“Dr Madden’s lab has significant expertise in flexible sensors and we’re happy to cooperate with this team in developing touch sensors that can be applied to robots,” said Mr Ishizaki Ryusuke, one of the study’s lead authors and chief engineer at Frontier Robotics.

Dr Madden said, “Human skin has a hundred times more sensing points on a fingertip than our technology does, making it easier to light a match or sew. As sensors continue to develop to be more skin-like, and can also detect temperature and even damage, there is a need for robots to be smarter about which sensors to pay attention to and how to respond. Developments in sensors and artificial intelligence will need to go hand in hand.”

- ( )1. What do we know about the new sensor?
- A. Its surface feels soft.  
B. It is far from sensitive.

C. Its interaction with humans seems unsafe.

D. It is unable to pick up a piece of fruit.

- ( )2. What does Paragraph 3 mainly tell us about the new sensor?

A. Its types.

B. Its structures.

C. Its advantages.

D. Its directions for use.

- ( )3. What is Mr Ishizaki Ryusuke’s attitude towards the UBC team?

A. Doubtful.

B. Positive.

C. Unconcerned.

D. Unclear.

- ( )4. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

A. Human skin is easily hurt.

B. A fingertip has few sensing points.

C. Sensors can light matches easily.

D. Robots need further improvement.

#### Ⅳ 语法填空

[2024·湖南益阳高二期末考试]

No one can foretell the future of technology exactly, because no one can see the future. However, there are reasonable 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) based on the advances and trends in technology in the past. For example, it’s reasonable to predict that computers will continue to become more powerful, numerous and cheaper. Areas with huge potential, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ are just beginning to be made use of today, like biotechnology, will continue to produce fruit.

Technology in general will probably continue to improve, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (create) both promises and risks. In 4. \_\_\_\_\_ area of computers, someone might interact with hundreds of embedded microchips (嵌入式微芯片) throughout the home and the office. In the future, it will be many thousands. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ some have called “ubiquitous computing”—computers everywhere helping us with everything—will be caused by increasing

