



练习册

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全品

学练考

高中英语

必修第三册 YLNJ

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

详答案本

01

培养核心素养，聚焦主题语境

导学案

LEARN

Unit 1 Nature in the balance

主题素养积累

It was a village in India. The people were poor. However, they were happy. After all, their **forefathers** had lived in the same way for centuries.

Then one day, some visitors from the city arrived. **They told the villagers there were some people elsewhere who liked to eat frog legs.** However, they did not have enough frogs of their own, so they wanted to buy frogs from other places.

This seemed like **money for nothing**. There were millions of frogs in the fields around, and they were no use to the villagers. All they had to do was catch them. An **agreement** was reached, and the children were sent into the fields to catch frogs. Every week a truck arrived to collect the frogs and **hand over** the money. For the first time, the people were able to **dream of** a better future. But the dream didn't last long.

The change was hardly noticed at first, but it seemed as if the crops were not doing so well. More worrying was that the children **fell ill** more often, and that there seemed to be more insects around lately.

The villagers decided that they couldn't just wait to see the crops failing and the children getting

money left.

Then the people realized what was happening. It was the frogs. They hadn't been useless. They had been doing an important job—eating insects. **Now with so many frogs killed, the insects were increasing more rapidly.** They were damaging the crops and **spreading** diseases.

Now, the people are still poor. But in the evenings they sit in the village square and listen to sounds of insects and frogs. These sounds of the night now have a much deeper meaning.

【主题词句背诵】

1. forefather *n.* 祖先, 祖宗
2. money for nothing 不劳而获的钱
3. agreement *n.* 协议
4. hand over 移交
5. dream of 梦想
6. fall ill 生病
7. spread *v.* 传播, 扩散
8. They told the villagers there were some people elsewhere who liked to eat frog legs.
他们告诉村民其他地方有一些人喜欢吃青蛙腿。
9. Now with so many frogs killed, the insects were increasing more rapidly.

02

夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

词汇点睛

1. **harm** *n. & vt.* 伤害, 损害

(教材 P1) The human race has done much **harm**.
人类已经造成了很多的伤害。

- (1) harm sb/sth = do harm to sb/sth = do sb/sth harm
对某人/某物造成损害, 损害某人/某物
- (2) harmful *adj.* 有害的, 导致损害的
be harmful to... 对……有害
- (3) harmless *adj.* 无害的

【活学活用】

- (1) 单句填空
- ① Tears help to protect the eye from potentially _____ (harm) foreign bodies.
- ② The doctor says that this drug is _____ (harm) to human beings and has no impact on our health.

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **With an area of around 6 million square kilometres, the Amazon rainforest is more than half the size of China.** 亚马孙雨林的面积约为 600 万平方千米, 比中国国土面积的一半还要大。

句型公式

倍数表示法

【句式点拨】

句中 more than half the size of 表示倍数。

【相关拓展】

倍数表示法有:

- (1) A + be + 倍数 + the + 名词 (size/weight/length/...) + of + B
- (2) A + be/实义动词 + 倍数 + as + 形容词/副词 (原级) + as + B
- (3) A + be/实义动词 + 倍数 + 形容词/副词 (比较级) +

课内基础巩固

① 单词拼写

- As we know, plants draw minerals and other _____ (营养物) from the soil.
- I know you have been part of many rescue operations _____ (在海外), as well as in China.
- Natural ponds fight climate change, improve _____ (生物多样性) and help conservation, according to The Revelator organization.
- Two thousand of France's 4,200 s _____ of flowering plants are found in the park.
- We're concerned about the i _____ that smartphones have on how we live and how

7. Three days after his _____ (disappear), the police received an anonymous letter.

8. The Niagara Falls is a great tourist attraction, drawing millions _____ visitors every year.

② 短语填空

- Most of the flights were put off last night _____ (由于, 因为) the heavy fog.
- There are about 100 cattle on the farm and they mainly _____ (以……为食) grass.
- Your health will _____ (垮掉) sooner or later if you always stay up late.
- We hope the new employees can _____ (给……带来起色, 注入活力) our

课后素养提升

③ 完形填空

[2024·河南南阳高一期中]

My friend Keith, a keen animal lover, found a baby squirrel in his garden. Deeply attracted by him, he decided without hesitation to 1 this cute little thing and named him Joey. He and his children all loved Joey and did different things with him, feeding him and playing games. Joey, 2, loved each and every one of them. In just a few months, he became a family member.

"He was just the most lovable squirrel. He'd let anybody 3 him," says Keith. "Right up until the fellow broke in." That was the rainy day Keith came home to discover some obvious signs of a(n) 4. Strange, muddy footprints were tracked around the 5. His

he said he took 14 what he could and left as fast as he could."

Keith's family got their stuff back, and Joey got his favourite 15: nuts.

- () 1. A. checked in B. believed in
C. took in D. called in
- () 2. A. in turn B. in return
C. in brief D. in need
- () 3. A. reward B. comfort
C. challenge D. pet
- () 4. A. robbery B. mistake
C. fight D. accident
- () 5. A. street B. garden
C. office D. square
- () 6. A. gone B. damaged
C. stored D. abandoned
- () 7. A. deal B. request

④ 应用文写作

[2024·NT20 河北名校高一期中]

假定你是李华, 你校将组织全体师生本周六去油菜花田 (canola flower fields) 游玩, 请你写封电子邮件邀请外国友人 Ella 同去, 内容包括:

- 出发时间和地点;
- 活动内容(拍照、野餐等);
- 表示期待。

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Ella,

Yours,
Li Hua

⑤ 读后续写

[2024·河南多校联考高一期中]

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

In 2019, Veronica, a park owner, planned to set free a bear named Archie into the wild, but Veronica worried about his well-being. So she came up with a brilliant plan. If she could prove that Archie was her pet, she could legally adopt him. To do that, she would need to prove beyond every doubt that she was in complete control of the animal.

So Veronica and Archie would go fishing to show the two of them having fun together.

目录 Contents

01 Unit 1 Nature in the balance

Period One	Welcome to the unit & Reading—Reading comprehension	练 001/导 115
Period Two	Welcome to the unit & Reading—Language points	练 004/导 118
Period Three	Grammar and usage & Integrated skills	练 007/导 122
Period Four	Extended reading & Project & Assessment	练 010/导 126
Period Five	Writing	练 013/导 131
▶ 单元小测 (Unit 1)		练 016

02 Unit 2 Natural disasters

Period One	Welcome to the unit & Reading—Reading comprehension	练 020/导 132
Period Two	Welcome to the unit & Reading—Language points	练 023/导 135
Period Three	Grammar and usage & Integrated skills	练 026/导 139
Period Four	Extended reading & Project & Assessment	练 029/导 144
Period Five	Writing	练 032/导 148
▶ 单元小测 (Unit 2)		练 035

03 Unit 3 The world online

Period One	Welcome to the unit & Reading—Reading comprehension	练 039/导 151
Period Two	Welcome to the unit & Reading—Language points	练 042/导 153
Period Three	Grammar and usage & Integrated skills	练 045/导 158
Period Four	Extended reading & Project & Assessment	练 048/导 162
Period Five	Writing	练 051/导 167
▶ 单元小测 (Unit 3)		练 054

04 Unit 4 Scientists who changed the world

Period One	Welcome to the unit & Reading—Reading comprehension	练 058/导 169
Period Two	Welcome to the unit & Reading—Language points	练 061/导 171
Period Three	Grammar and usage & Integrated skills	练 064/导 176
Period Four	Extended reading & Project & Assessment	练 067/导 180
Period Five	Writing	练 070/导 186
◆ 单元小测 (Unit 4)		练 073

H 核心素养提升练

核心素养提升练 1	阅读理解 + 完形填空 + 阅读七选五 + 语法填空	练 077
核心素养提升练 2	阅读理解 + 完形填空 + 阅读七选五 + 语法填空	练 080

M 默写本

Unit 1	Nature in the balance	默 01
Unit 2	Natural disasters	默 04
Unit 3	The world online	默 07
Unit 4	Scientists who changed the world	默 10

◆ 参考答案 (练习册)	练 083
◆ 参考答案 (默写本)	默 13
◆ 参考答案 (导学案)	导 187

测 评 卷

单元素养测评卷 (一)	[Unit 1]	卷 001
单元素养测评卷 (二)	[Unit 2]	卷 005
单元素养测评卷 (三)	[Unit 3]	卷 009
单元素养测评卷 (四)	[Unit 4]	卷 013
模块素养测评卷 (一)	[Units 1—4]	卷 017
模块素养测评卷 (二)	[Units 1—4]	卷 021
参考答案		卷 025

Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading—Reading comprehension

● 阅读理解

A

[2024·安徽师大附中高一期中]

Grizzly bears have all but disappeared from the continental United States. But there's one place where the bears are making a comeback in and around Yellowstone National Park. By 1975, the grizzlies' population had dropped below 140. Forty-one years later, that number has increased to about 700.

US officials suggest it's time to remove them from the endangered species list. "The bears are occupying all suitable habitat," Michael Thabault, of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, said. "This tells us the population is fixed."

Scientists argue that the bears still face many challenges in the wild. The loss of important food sources is one. Trout and elk, both favourite foods of grizzlies, are dwindling. According to Thabault, the bears are adaptable and will eat whatever foods are available in order to survive.

The biggest worry for scientists is that grizzlies will be hunted once protections are removed. The bears will remain protected within Yellowstone National Park, but nearby states—Wyoming, Montana and Idaho—plan to allow hunting.

"States want to manage their own wildlife and not have the federal government tell them how to do it," says Andrea Santarsiere. She's a lawyer of the Centre for Biological Diversity, a group that protects animals. She says the

government should recover historic bears' habitat before even thinking about delisting.

The decision on delisting grizzlies in the Yellowstone area could be announced by mid-November. States are creating a protection plan in case that they gain control over the bears' management.

Biologist Kerry Gunther, of the National Park Service, believes grizzlies are ready for delisting. But he admits that the bears' lives depend on the strength of each state's plan. "The recovery of this symbol of the wilderness is a success story," he says. Whether or not that story has a happy ending will depend on what happens next.

- () 1. What do the numbers mentioned in Paragraph 1 show?
- Grizzly bears' population have returned.
 - There will be more national parks.
 - Governments should save more bears.
 - Grizzlies have become endangered animals.
- () 2. What is the biggest threat to grizzlies according to the scientists?
- Food shortages.
 - The pollution.
 - Human beings.
 - Natural enemies.
- () 3. What does Santarsiere say about delisting grizzlies?
- It is useless.
 - It is unacceptable.
 - It has a bright future.
 - It should be done immediately.

- () 4. What does Gunther agree with?
- A. Delisting has a happy ending.
 - B. States should make plans for parks.
 - C. Grizzlies need more time to survive in the wild.
 - D. States play an important role in protecting grizzlies.

B

[2024·湖南常德第一中学高一月考]

If, as the saying goes, “you are what you eat”, then it stands to reason that you also excrete (排泄) what you are. If we follow this rule, it means that our bodily waste reflects our diet and overall health. For instance, analysing human excreta can help find abnormal levels of certain chemicals, which might show signs of some diseases.

A new study shows that analysis of a city’s wastewater can also provide insights into the health and behaviour of its residents. Such surveillance (监测) can be applied to sample (取样) all toilet users without knowing their names. It is much cheaper than alternative sampling techniques, and flexible enough to monitor everything from drug use to diet and even mental health.

Wastewater surveillance has become an important tool in over 70 countries for monitoring and managing public health. This new approach involves analysing wastewater samples to look for and track the presence of various viruses, bacteria and parasites. By monitoring the genetic material of these pathogens (致病菌) in wastewater, scientists and public health officials can gain valuable insights into the spread of diseases within communities. This is especially true in poor countries, where alternative means of testing are expensive.

It could also be applied to many other areas. For example, the police can adopt the tool to spot criminal behaviour. Anything from

consuming illegal drugs to handling bomb ingredients could potentially be detected in wastewater.

But for wastewater surveillance to fulfil its potential, today’s systems must be transformed into something more stable and organized. In addition, testing bodies should be open about the extent of their capabilities, and exactly how data will be used. They should also consult with the people being monitored. It would be a shame if privacy worries caused support for it to disappear.

- () 5. Why does the author mention the example in Paragraph 1?
- A. To show some signs of physical illness.
 - B. To introduce a method of detecting diseases.
 - C. To explain the importance of diet to health.
 - D. To present the value of studying bodily waste.
- () 6. What is an advantage of wastewater surveillance?
- A. It serves more purposes.
 - B. It requires less effort to do.
 - C. It protects residents’ privacy.
 - D. It needs little professional knowledge.
- () 7. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
- A. The development of wastewater surveillance.
 - B. The means of wastewater testing for poor areas.
 - C. The application of wastewater in disease detection.
 - D. The potential of wastewater in discovering dangerous goods.
- () 8. What is the author’s attitude towards wastewater surveillance?
- A. Doubtful.
 - B. Careful.
 - C. Unclear.
 - D. Unconcerned.

C

[2024·福建泉州一中等三校联盟高一期中]

Plastic is everywhere, from the Arctic ice to vital organs in the human body. In fact, previous estimates suggest that the average person swallows a credit card-worth of microscopic plastic particles every week. But new research shows that this could actually be an understatement.

Microplastics are plastics smaller than 5 millimetres, found in industrial waste, beauty products, and formed during the degradation of larger plastic pieces. Over time, they break down into even smaller nanoplastics. These tiny particles can pass through our intestines and lungs into our bloodstream, reaching vital organs like the heart and brain.

While the idea of eating plastic is unsettling in itself, the major concern here is that these plastic particles contain chemicals that can interrupt our body's natural release of hormones, potentially increasing our risk of reproductive disorders and certain cancers. They can also carry toxins (毒素) like heavy metals on their surface.

In the past, researchers have shown bottled water can contain tens of thousands of identifiable plastic fragments in a single container. However, until recently, only the larger microplastics were detectable with available measuring tools, leaving the area of nanoplastics largely a mystery.

Using Raman microscopy (显微术), capable of detecting particles down to the size of a flu virus, the team measured an average of 240,000 particles of plastic per litre of bottled water, 90 percent of which were nanoplastics, a revelation 10 to 100 times larger than previous estimates.

These plastics likely originate from the bottle material, filters used to “purify” the water, and the source water itself. “It is not totally unexpected to find so much of this stuff,” the study’s lead author, Columbia graduate student Naixin Qian, said in a statement. His team hopes to expand their research into tap water and other water sources to better inform our exposure to these potentially dangerous particles. “The idea is that the smaller things get, the more of them I reveal,” he added.

- () 9. What is the primary focus of the new research?
- The presence of plastic particles.
 - The use of plastic in everyday products.
 - The detection methods for microplastics.
 - The potential risks of nanoplastics to humans.
- () 10. What is the advantage of Raman microscopy?
- Finding the source of plastic particles.
 - Helping to cure the deadly flu virus.
 - Detecting the smaller plastic particles.
 - Improving the quality of bottled water.
- () 11. Why will the team expand their research into tap water?
- To focus on areas with higher plastic pollution.
 - To be aware of the dangerous plastic particles in daily life.
 - To further measure the types of plastic particles in tap water.
 - To detect the smaller plastic particles in industrial areas.
- () 12. What is Qian’s attitude towards his research?
- Sceptical.
 - Objective.
 - Conservative.
 - Positive.

班级

姓名

题号
答案区
阅读理解

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

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10

11

12

Period Two Welcome to the unit & Reading—Language points

课内基础巩固

❶ 单词拼写

1. As we know, plants draw minerals and other _____ (营养物) from the soil.
2. I know you have been part of many rescue operations _____ (在海外), as well as in China.
3. Natural ponds fight climate change, improve _____ (生物多样性) and help conservation, according to The Revelator organization.
4. Two thousand of France's 4,200 s _____ of flowering plants are found in the park.
5. We're concerned about the i _____ that smartphones have on how we live and how we work.
6. Many young farmers have come to big cities to make a l _____ these days.

❷ 单句填空

1. Most of us were surprised at his _____ (survive) in that terrible traffic accident.
2. Extremely dry weather over the past year has cut _____ (agriculture) production in the region.
3. There is research which shows that lead is potentially _____ (damage) to children's health.
4. Although he clearly knows that eating and drinking too much is _____ (harm) to health, he still turns a deaf ear to our advice.
5. The change in climate might be one of the causes of the _____ (extinct) of the wildlife.
6. Mr Duncan is especially interested in proposals to _____ (length) the school day and year.

7. Three days after his _____ (disappear), the police received an anonymous letter.
8. The Niagara Falls is a great tourist attraction, drawing millions _____ visitors every year.

❸ 短语填空

1. Most of the flights were put off last night _____ (由于, 因为) the heavy fog.
2. There are about 100 cattle on the farm and they mainly _____ (以……为食) grass.
3. Your health will _____ (垮掉) sooner or later if you always stay up late.
4. We hope the new employees can _____ (给……带来起色, 注入活力) our company and promote its development.
5. The aim of those activities is to help students _____ (增强) confidence to speak English in public.
6. After he left school, he tried his hand at _____ (各种各样的) jobs—bricklayer, cinema usher, coalman, etc.
7. Once such emissions reach a certain level, it results in environmental problems that will, _____ (相应地, 转而), harm human beings.
8. At that moment, Tony took her in his arms, bringing his face _____ (接近) hers.

❹ 句型训练

1. While visiting the art exhibition, we discussed the great artists' works, _____ . (定语从句)
参观美术展时, 我们讨论了伟大的艺术家们的作品, 从中我们开阔了视野。
2. _____ a tall tree with a history of over 100 years, which

is protected by the government now.

在我们房子的前面有一棵 100 多年历史的大树,现在被政府保护起来了。

3. _____ help, I do not have much time available. (while 引导从句)
尽管我愿意帮忙,但是我没有多少时间。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 完形填空

[2024·河南南阳高一期中]

My friend Keith, a keen animal lover, found a baby squirrel in his garden. Deeply attracted by him, he decided without hesitation to 1 this cute little thing and named him Joey. He and his children all loved Joey and did different things with him, feeding him and playing games. Joey, 2, loved each and every one of them. In just a few months, he became a family member.

“He was just the most lovable squirrel. He'd let anybody 3 him,” says Keith. “Right up until the fellow broke in.” That was the rainy day Keith came home to discover some obvious signs of a(n) 4. Strange, muddy footprints were tracked around the 5. His safe was scratched (刮擦) up. A couple of items of value were 6. He called the police to make a 7 about the break-in, and soon Officer Kate arrived at the house.

“Joey had run in the bedroom...and kind of 8 me,” says Keith. Kate asked if Joey bites. “Not usually,” Keith explained, “but he is, after all, a 9 animal. You never know.”

Hours later, Kate returned with a remarkable story: she'd 10 a suspect, based in part on the cuts all over his hands.

“She asked him, ‘Did you get that from a 11?’ And he says, ‘Yeah, it kept 12 me and wouldn't stop until I left,’” says Keith.

“The attack scared him, apparently, because he wasn't 13 to have a squirrel come flying out of nowhere at him,” says Kate. “So basically

4. However, making a paper bag uses _____ as making a plastic bag and up to three times the amount of water. 然而,制造一个纸袋所消耗的能源是制造一个塑料袋的四倍,所消耗的水相当于制造塑料袋的三倍。

he said he took 14 what he could and left as fast as he could.”

Keith's family got their stuff back, and Joey got his favourite 15: nuts.

- () 1. A. checked in B. believed in
C. took in D. called in
- () 2. A. in turn B. in return
C. in brief D. in need
- () 3. A. reward B. comfort
C. challenge D. pet
- () 4. A. robbery B. mistake
C. fight D. accident
- () 5. A. street B. garden
C. office D. square
- () 6. A. gone B. damaged
C. stored D. abandoned
- () 7. A. deal B. request
C. decision D. report
- () 8. A. delighted B. frightened
C. annoyed D. surprised
- () 9. A. cute B. unique
C. mass D. wild
- () 10. A. questioned B. charged
C. identified D. recognized
- () 11. A. kid B. squirrel
C. officer D. dog
- () 12. A. pulling B. chasing
C. approaching D. attacking
- () 13. A. expecting B. noticing
C. pretending D. promising
- () 14. A. off B. up
C. of D. out
- () 15. A. toy B. target
C. treat D. joy

Ⅶ 阅读七选五

[2024·广东东莞东华高级中学高一期中]

When raindrops fall to the ground in summer, a familiar scent always follows. Many people call this “the smell of rain”. However, rain is made up of odourless (无味的) water. So, where does this smell come from?

1. _____ But it actually comes from wet soil. This special odour even has its own name: petrichor (潮土油), which comes from a pair of chemical reactions.

The pleasant smell has long been an interest of scientists since Australian scientists first documented the formation of petrichor in 1964. According to scientists, some plants produce oils during dry periods. 2. _____

Yet, it's the second reaction that creates the most petrichor. It occurs when chemicals produced by bacteria in soil are released.

3. _____ These bacteria break down and change into simple chemical compounds, providing nutrition for plants. Meanwhile the process also produces geosmin (土臭素), a compound with a distinct earthy aroma (香味).

Lots of animals are sensitive to geosmin but human beings are extremely sensitive to it. When it rains after a long period of dryness, drops of water hit the ground. Geosmin is then released from the surfaces. 4. _____ And it finally gives raindrops their familiar scent. If it rains heavily enough, geosmin will be spread downwind, warning others of the coming rain.

5. _____ And the next time someone mentions how much they love the smell of rain, you can prove your intelligence by explaining where that smell comes from.

- A. And when it rains, these oils are released into the air.
B. Rain can refresh the soil specially when it rains heavily.
C. The smell of petrichor is quite pleasant to the human nose.

- D. There are a group of micro-organisms widely found in soils.
E. Scientists found the distinctive smell doesn't come from rain.
F. The pleasant smell always comes into being with the flow of air.
G. It is further spread around its surroundings with the aid of wind and rain.

Ⅷ 语法填空

[2024·黑龙江佳木斯三校联考高一期中]

The Kindness Rocks Project is a movement designed to encourage people 1. _____ (paint) rocks with inspirational messages and leave them in public places for others to find and brighten their day. It 2. _____ (start) a few years ago by a mum in Massachusetts, and has spread around the world. Kids, families, and adults of all 3. _____ (age) are taking part—painting rocks, hiding rocks, and finding painted rocks all over the place. Some post photos of the rocks on social media, and others 4. _____ (simple) move the rocks for someone else to find.

9-year-old twins Harry and Hannah Derieze have painted hundreds of rocks with their parents. Most evenings, the family and their small dog walk around with a wagon (小推车) full 5. _____ rocks that they hide as they walk.

“It's an 6. _____ (interest) family activity,” Hannah says. “We will do it in the winter too.”

Ben Burinsky, 9, and his brother, Luke, 7, were visiting relatives when they 7. _____ (find) their first painted rock in a park. They were 8. _____ excited that they went home and painted their own rocks, and then hid them for others to find.

“I love how something so small can bring 9. _____ smile to my children's faces. In return, they learn the value of 10. _____ (give) back to others,” their mother, Judy Burinsky says.

Period Three Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

课内基础巩固

❶ 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. The competitor's remarks seemed calculated, as if _____ (damage) the image of their rival company.
2. The research is designed in such a way that once _____ (begin), it cannot be changed.
3. When _____ (trap) in a difficult situation, she always manages to find a way out through her resourcefulness and determination.
4. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, not _____ (make) it more difficult.
5. While _____ (do) her research, she came up with a groundbreaking theory that challenged existing scientific beliefs.
6. Although _____ (order) to stop, the driver kept on driving as fast as he could.

❷ 句子翻译(用省略形式)

1. _____, you should be aware of its customs and observe them.
当你参观另一个国家时,你应该了解它的习俗并遵守它们。
2. _____? Thus I can help you out.
为什么不问我呢? 这样我就可以帮助你了。
3. _____, he didn't sense our approaching.
沉浸在他最喜欢的小说里,他没有感觉到我们靠近。
4. We should do it with all our heart. _____, we will have it unfinished.

我们应该全心全意地做这件事, 不然的话, 我们将会半途而废。

❸ 语篇填空

I love spending time in skywells. To me, these skywells of old Chinese houses are the perfect place to be in 1. _____ a hot and damp day.

Although skywell buildings have existed in China for hundreds of years, in recent times they have often been forgotten by people 2. _____ (prefer) modern facilities. Over the past two decades, however, due to 3. _____ (tradition) Chinese architecture, skywell buildings 4. _____ (make) a comeback.

Ancient "green 5. _____ (wise)" such as skywells continues to inspire today's climate adaptive design and innovations in passive cooling, according to Wang Zhengfeng, 6. _____ postdoctoral researcher in environmental humanities at the Institute for Area Studies in the Netherlands. Passive cooling is a method that integrates design and technology 7. _____ (cool) a building without the use of power.

When 8. _____ (ask) about why skywells have caught more attention of modern Chinese people, Wang says that the skywell 9. _____ (design) to serve as a gathering space for families or communities, and comes with ceremony meanings. "Perhaps it is changes in the way of life 10. _____ have set off the feeling of missing the past among people living in concrete and glass forests."

Ⅳ 完形填空

[2024·广东广州真光中学高一期中]

When I retired, my wife Peg said, “Great! You’ll have time to clean the garage!” After 30 years’ 1 as director of a radio station, I would finally have more time for housework, but I worried I’d lose the sense of 2 I had felt in my profession.

I pushed at the garage’s wooden doors, but they were as 3 as I felt in this new stage of my life. I finally got the doors open and started to empty the shelves. Then my hand hit something 4. It was a common old metal can. I 5 the cover and found a 6 envelope with a postmark of May 13, 1940 inside. 7, I opened it and found some flower seeds in it. “Eighty years! I wonder if they’ll still grow?” I said.

I 8 the seeds in a plastic pot. I checked them every day, but nothing happened. “I guess they’re just too 9 to be any good,” I told Peg in 10. I picked up the pot to get rid of it, but something made me 11. I changed my mind and set it aside. Meanwhile, I was keeping 12, buying some books to improve my photography skills and teaching my granddaughters everything I knew about gardening and dogs.

Six weeks later, I was out in the yard when I 13 to notice the pot. A new bit of green—a leaf had 14. I proudly showed it off to my granddaughters. “Look, girls, even something this old can still 15 for its purpose and be pretty cool. Just like your grandpapa!”

- () 1. A. dream B. belief
C. study D. service

- () 2. A. freedom B. purpose
C. trust D. security
- () 3. A. worn B. stuck
C. damaged D. lost
- () 4. A. delicate B. special
C. hard D. smooth
- () 5. A. removed B. washed
C. cleaned D. fastened
- () 6. A. labeled B. selected
C. yellowed D. ruined
- () 7. A. Curiously B. Sincerely
C. Skilfully D. Bravely
- () 8. A. collected B. planted
C. tracked D. stored
- () 9. A. old B. wet
C. weak D. small
- () 10. A. anger B. surprise
C. regret D. sorrow
- () 11. A. delay B. reflect
C. hesitate D. disappoint
- () 12. A. upset B. awake
C. social D. occupied
- () 13. A. expected B. attempted
C. failed D. happened
- () 14. A. showed up B. fallen off
C. taken off D. dried up
- () 15. A. compete B. grow
C. survive D. relax

Ⅴ 阅读七选五

[2024·浙江 G5 联盟高一期中]

As the world struggles to deal with the climate crisis, some companies are working to remove polluted carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the air. 1. _____ But two US companies have recently made important progress.

Scientists say large amounts of CO₂ must be removed from the atmosphere and stored. 2. _____ But there's so much CO₂ in the atmosphere that just planting trees and protecting forests won't solve the problem. And, when plants and trees die, the CO₂ they've stored gets released again.

That means humans need to come up with ways of removing CO₂ from the air and storing it. This is called Direct Air Capture (DAC). The science of removing CO₂ from the air is challenging, and it's still pretty new. 3. _____ So one puzzle for these companies is how to remove CO₂ without creating more pollution.

A company called Heirloom has just opened the first DAC plant in the United States. The company heats up the limestone to separate out the CO₂, which is concrete. The process is extremely expensive. 4. _____ That's a tiny amount compared to how much CO₂ needs to be removed from the atmosphere, but the company says it hopes to remove a billion tons per year by 2035.

5. _____ Some people worry that it will take too long for DAC technology to become powerful enough to make a difference. Others worry that focusing on removing CO₂ could take attention away from more important climate actions, like switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy. But experts say the decision isn't to do one or the other. The world needs to end fossil fuel use and pull CO₂ out of the air.

- A. Plants and trees do this naturally.
- B. That's a huge and challenging goal.
- C. Not everyone is excited about CO₂ removal.
- D. Graphyte is another US company working on DAC.

- E. The new plant can remove 1,000 tons of CO₂ a year.
- F. Most DAC processes require a large amount of energy.
- G. As a matter of fact, CO₂ is just a small part of the gases that make up air.

VI 语法填空

[2024·河北保定部分示范性高中高一期中]

In many urban Chinese offices, a trend is gaining popularity among young professionals. The trend 1. _____ (know) as “office farming” involves growing fruit-bearing plants such as bananas and pineapples right at their desks. 2. _____ (particular), these fruits, which often come with half-ripened fruits, are easy to care for, as they require just regular water changes and nutrient additions.

This trend is not just about 3. _____ (decorate); it is also about functionality. These beautiful plants can produce fruits, 4. _____ adds an interesting element to the usual office environment. As 5. _____ result, these desk gardens quickly become office attractions, 6. _____ (offer) a unique way to break the ice and foster social interactions among colleagues.

The appeal of these fruit-bearing plants is evident on social media platforms, where thousands of these plants 7. _____ (sell). This trend connects China's farming traditions 8. _____ modern city life. It also reflects broader social trends. Office workers seek to relieve the stresses of long working hours and 9. _____ (difficulty) environments by taking part in more calming and nature-oriented activities. As the practice grows, more workers are considering increasing their indoor gardens and adding more variety to their collection of plants 10. _____ (bring) a sense of happiness to their office surroundings.

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Period Four Extended reading & Project & Assessment

课内基础巩固

❶ 单词拼写

1. Some poems tell a story or describe a certain _____ (图像) in the reader's mind.
2. Since last month, George, along with some of his _____ (以前的) classmates, has been preparing for the 20-year gathering.
3. So far all the problems have been settled under the guidance of the _____ (主要的, 首席的) engineer.
4. These _____ (居民) followed the official policy, thus reducing their carbon footprint.
5. Unfortunately, he died at the age of 30 as a consequence of heavy drinking and smoking.
6. The local residents gathered to protest against the decision made by the committee yesterday.
7. At that moment, he was no longer an athlete aiming for a medal—he was just a brother.

❷ 单句填空

1. This book deals with the social, _____ (economy) and political issues of the period.
2. I recommend that you stay away from _____ (process) foods whenever possible.
3. This activity held by the organization is a fantastic opportunity for you to develop a _____ (far) understanding of ancient Chinese culture.
4. We will refund your money to you in full if you are not _____ (entire) satisfied.
5. He was bitten by a _____ (poison) snake and was sent to hospital immediately.
6. The journey gave us the chance to study _____ (vary) living things in our natural environment.
7. The _____ (chemistry) leak indeed did harm to the surrounding ecosystem, causing

significant damage to the local wildlife and water sources.

8. Nothing is _____ (absolute) right in the world, so we should learn to look at the world from different perspectives.
9. We will be able to save resources by making use of _____ (recycle) garbage and harmful things will not pollute our environment after special treatment.
10. With some measures taken, the number of people living _____ poverty has dropped significantly.

❸ 短语填空

1. With the state's rapidly aging population, the demand for caregivers is _____ (增加, 上涨).
2. He hired a lawyer to represent him _____ (捍卫) his interests during the legal dispute.
3. You must _____ (摆脱, 丢弃) the bad habits that damage your health, such as drinking and smoking.
4. Things are different in different cultures, and such difference may _____ (引起) conflicts.
5. So far no one has _____ (想出, 想到) a definitive answer as to why this should be so.
6. The consumers will _____ (要求) the company to apologize for making products of low quality soon.
7. When I considered the official guidelines, several questions _____ (突然记起或想到) regarding their practical application and relevance.
8. Hawking stood up and _____ (指出) that Hoyle had made a mistake in his maths.

Ⅴ 句型训练

1. _____, I can't go with you as planned. (with)
我的左脚受了重伤,我不能按计划和你一起去了。
2. Football is very important to me, and _____. (倒装句)
足球对我非常重要,我们的友谊也同样很重要。

3. _____, which ensures that you adapt to the new life in China as soon as possible.
学习中文是必须做的事,这能确保你尽快适应在中国的新生活。
4. _____, you should try your best to finish your work.
即使你可能会失败,你也应该尽力去完成你的工作。

课后素养提升

Ⅵ 阅读理解

A

[2024·广东汕头潮阳实验学校高一期中]

A study was carried out as a cooperation programme among researchers at the universities of Turku (Finland), Sydney (Australia) and Cordoba (Spain). Those researchers used artificial bird nests to test two methods for reducing the predation (捕食) on endangered ground-nesting birds.

Predator control is a common challenge in areas where many animals, such as ground-nesting birds, cannot bear the impact of the increased number of predators. For example, in areas that have fewer top predators, the red fox population can be overly large for the areas they live in. Besides, predator control by hunting can be hard and cannot be carried out everywhere or at any time, for example, during the birds' nesting season. In such cases, the foxes can cause a decline in the populations of some birds.

In the first experimental sites, the researchers spread waterfowl's smell in wetland areas. With the chemical camouflage (伪装), the researchers studied whether predators might fail to find the artificial bird nests. In other areas, the researchers used eggs giving off an unpleasant smell which could cause discomfort with the goal of making predators believe that the bird eggs were not eatable. The researchers also used control sites which they visited as frequently as the experimental sites to stop predators from making the right choices.

The study showed that the chemical camouflage especially decreased the predation

of the artificial bird nests by red foxes. "Unlike other predators, red foxes were more easily deceived into not eating bird eggs than some other predators. We found red foxes might rely more on their sense of smell to find bird nests. The chemical smells could make most of them think the food they found could not be eaten," explains senior researcher Vesa Selonen from the University of Turku.

"Our results are interesting as they show that these approaches could reduce the predation on endangered birds. We're wondering whether the results we observed with the artificial bird nests can also lead to the protection of real bird nests and a larger number of young birds," says Professor Toni Laaksonen from the University of Turku.

- () 1. What does the author want to show by mentioning predator control?
- A. The number of red foxes is out of control.
B. The living areas of ground-nesting birds are limited.
C. Predator control and hunting should be applied together.
D. New solutions to fighting predators are necessary.
- () 2. What effect did the researchers intend to produce when spreading the birds' smell?
- A. Driving away the smart predators.
B. Causing the bird eggs to be unsuitable for eating.
C. Making the wetland areas attractive to the predators.
D. Confusing the predators about the location of nests.

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- () 3. What does the underlined word “deceived” in Paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Forced. B. Raised.
C. Cheated. D. Frightened.
- () 4. What will the researchers probably do next?
- A. Put their research methods into practice.
B. Search for new sites to continue the experiments.
C. Perfect their methods to study birds’ nesting behaviour.
D. Develop more methods of designing artificial nests.

B

[2024·重庆荣昌中学高一期中]

A Spanish project is attempting to 3D print coral reefs to provide habitat for fish and protection for beaches and coastal communities at risk from the rising sea and other damage.

Coral reefs are massively decreasing globally, and some scientists say we could lose 70%—90% of our reefs due to warming ocean water. That has all kinds of serious consequences because a quarter of the world’s fish live in and around reefs. Reefs are critically important protectors of beach communities threatened by high waves and tides, and they support a massive amount of biodiversity. That led marine biologist Lizzie Fane and her co-founder Alfred Martel, a computer scientist, to start Coastruction, a non-profit organization.

“Even if you start on a small scale...a square kilometre already, it could have a great impact,” Martel says. “It could really protect a coast, a beach, or an area where there is a community living and they need protection because the sea is rising.”

Being able to 3D print is important, because you can match individual sites. Every location is different with different coral species. “It’s like everybody has a different house,” Fane says. “You can take into account habitat requirements of not just the coral but also the fish that live nearby.”

Their current technology can print various shapes. The result can be an amazingly natural-looking man-made rock with plenty of corners for both coral and other fish to attach themselves and make homes.

The Coastruction founders don’t think they can possibly meet the global demand, so their goal is to provide the tools—like the 3D printer—for local people and design the technology to use cheap and locally-available materials to create the artificial coral reefs. No high temperatures or chemical additives are required, and any loose powder or sand material not used in one print will be used in the next. The 3D printer works on site, so there’s no transport of finished blocks required.

- () 5. What does the underlined word “That” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. The biodiversity of coral reefs.
B. The reduction in coral species.
C. The protection coral reefs provide.
D. The loss of global coral reefs.
- () 6. What do Martel’s words imply?
- A. 3D-printed reefs can hardly save the ocean.
B. Small actions can make a lot of difference.
C. Small-scale production of reefs is a drop in the ocean.
D. 3D-printed reefs fail to provide perfect fish habitat.
- () 7. What do we know about the current 3D reef printing?
- A. It can just print regular-shaped reefs.
B. It can use any material to produce reefs.
C. It can create lifelike reefs.
D. It can meet the global demand for reefs.
- () 8. What is one goal of the Coastruction founders?
- A. Adapting their technology to local conditions.
B. Putting their reefs into mass production.
C. Transporting finished reefs to where they are needed.
D. Adding chemicals to reefs to make them colourful.

Period Five Writing

课内基础巩固

❶ 补全句子

1. Animals not only provide us with food and clothes, _____

_____.
动物不仅给我们提供食物和衣服,而且还帮助维持我们的生态系统的平衡。

2. Above all, _____
_____ and their need for protection is everyone's duty. (非谓语)

最重要的是,传播对野生动物重要性及其保护需求的认识是每个人的责任。

3. Many organizations and zoos have volunteer programmes. Thus you can help clean beaches, _____

_____.
许多组织和动物园都有志愿者项目。因此,你可以帮助清洁海滩,拯救野生动物或教育游客。

4. While it is not unusual _____
_____, the rate at which this is now happening is cause for concern.

尽管物种自然灭绝并不罕见,但现在这种情况发生的比率令人担忧。

5. Without forests, we would have no air to breathe, and without clean water _____

_____.
没有森林,我们将没有空气呼吸,没有干净的水,我们将无法生存。

6. _____, we can save trees as well as animals living in the forest.

通过减少我们对木材和纸张的使用,我们可以拯救树木和生活在森林中的动物。

❷ 续写语段填空

Soon, everyone—students, staff and volunteers—began working to spread the topsoil. It was hard work, but seeing the barren yard gradually 1. _____

_____ (被营养丰富的土壤覆盖) filled us with a sense of accomplishment. Students 2. _____ (热

心帮助专业人士种植) the young trees. Staff members and volunteers set up benches and outdoor learning stations, 3. _____

_____ (将曾经很空的空间变成一个舒适的环境).

The landscape designer's plan started to come to life before our eyes. The sense of pride and togetherness that 4. _____ (弥漫在空气中) was noticeable, as 5. _____

_____ (我们并肩工作创造) an outdoor oasis (绿洲) full of vigour for the school community.

❸ 语法填空

[2024·辽宁重点高中沈阳郊联体高一期中]

Sustainable tourism, which is becoming 1. _____ (increasing) popular nowadays, is not just about seeing the sights—it is also about connecting with people and their cultures, 2. _____ (make) a positive impact on the places we visit and enhancing opportunities for the future. So, how can we be sustainable tourists?

It is important to travel in 3. _____ environmentally friendly manner. Getting to a tourist destination by airplane, which greatly increases our carbon footprint, 4. _____

(have) a huge impact on the global environment. While avoiding flying is not always 5. _____

(practice), we can help improve the environment by travelling on local public transport or even, on foot wherever possible. When at the hotel, we can reduce our impact by cutting back on water consumption and not having our bedding and towels 6. _____ (wash) everyday. We

also need to protect the local culture. When visiting temples or churches, where a strict dress code may 7. _____ (require), we should dress properly. While travelling, we should respect the right to privacy. We must

ask for 8. _____ (permit) before taking pictures of the local people, 9. _____ are human beings and not on display. 10. _____ summary, being a sustainable tourist comes down to respect for nature, culture and people.

课后素养提升

Ⅳ 阅读理解

[2024·山东潍坊高一期中]

A study by researchers at Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore has shown that the use of cool paint coatings in cities can help people feel up to 1.5 degrees Celsius cooler, making the urban area more comfortable for work and play.

Cool paint coatings contain additives that reflect the sun's heat to reduce surface heat. They have been used as one way to cool down the city area and mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect, a phenomenon in which urban areas experience warmer temperatures than their outlying surroundings.

To date, most studies of cool paint coatings have been tested in some models, and understanding of its application in real-life context is limited.

Now, NTU researchers have conducted a first-of-its-kind practical study. The team coated the roofs, walls and roads of an industrial area in Singapore and found that by comparison with an uncoated area, the coated environment was up to two degrees Celsius cooler in the afternoon, with people's thermal comfort level improving by up to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Lead author Dr Kumar Donthu, who completed the work as a research fellow at Energy Research Institute, said, "Our study provides evidence that cool paint coatings reduce heat build-up and cool the urban environment. This is a small solution to cooling that has an immediate effect, compared to other choices.

Moreover, by reducing the amount of heat absorbed in buildings, we also reduce indoor air-conditioning energy consumption. Findings from the study are not just for cities in Singapore where it is hot all year round, but for other urban areas around the world too."

The study, published in *Sustainable Cities and Society* in March, supports the NTU 2025 strategic plan, which seeks to deal with humans' great challenges on sustainability and speed up research discoveries that reduce human impact on the environment.

- () 1. What does the underlined word "mitigate" in Paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Reduce. B. Form.
C. Avoid. D. Explain.
- () 2. What do NTU researchers focus on at present?
- A. Coating experiments in laboratories.
B. Changes of temperature comfort level.
C. Real-world testing of cool paint coatings.
D. Coating materials in various environments.
- () 3. What can be inferred about the use of cool paint coatings according to Dr Kumar Donthu?
- A. It's simple but workable.
B. It's effective but short-sighted.
C. It's wide-ranging but demanding.
D. It's environmentally friendly but expensive.
- () 4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. NTU study: Urban Heat Island Effect
B. Cooling cities: NTU's paint solution
C. Big challenge: urban heat reduction
D. Cool paint: the key to urban comfort

Ⅴ 应用文写作

[2024·NT20 河北名校高一期中]

假定你是李华,你校将组织全体师生本周六去油菜花田(canola flower fields)游玩,请你写封电子邮件邀请外国友人 Ella 同去,内容包括:

1. 出发时间和地点;
2. 活动内容(拍照、野餐等);
3. 表示期待。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Ella,

Yours,
Li Hua

Ⅵ 读后续写

[2024·河南多校联考高一期中]

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

In 2019, Veronica, a park owner, planned to set free a bear named Archie into the wild, but Veronica worried about his well-being. So she came up with a brilliant plan. If she could prove that Archie was her pet, she could legally adopt him. To do that, she would need to prove beyond every doubt that she was in complete control of the animal.

So Veronica and Archie would go fishing to show the two of them having fun together. Seeing that the bear seemed happy and had a good life with her, the authorities had no choice but to declare that Archie was a pet. This made them very happy and they went fishing every week until something very strange happened one day.

Veronica noticed Archie suddenly started acting strangely. He started rocking the boat

back and forth. Veronica looked at him, trying to understand what was happening. She saw in his look something she had never seen before. The bear was amazed at something. But what was it? Veronica put down her fishing rod (钓鱼竿) and gave Archie a hug. "What's the matter, buddy?" Then Archie did something she couldn't have expected. He began to roar, and it got louder and louder. Then Veronica understood that he was calling her attention to see something. "What's he trying to tell me?" thought the confused woman.

Suddenly, Archie lifted his paw and pointed towards the bank. When Veronica looked carefully at that way, she found something very surprising. On the shore of the lake was another bear! The animal appeared to be communicating with Archie. She felt there was no negative tension between them. Archie was looking at the other bear with a very warm and tender look.

Veronica then began to row the boat towards the shore. As they approached, Archie jumped out of the boat at high speed and ran towards the animal.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

To her surprise, the two animals started hugging each other tightly. _____

Paragraph 2:

Saying goodbye to her great companion was one of the hardest things Veronica had ever done in her life. _____

班级

姓名

题号
答题区
阅读理解

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▶ 单元小测

Unit 1

❶ 单句填空

1. The Environmental Protection Committee is trying to raise people's awareness of saving the animals on Earth from _____ (extinct).
2. The only _____ (survive) in the plane crash was badly injured but the doctors said he would pull through.
3. That is a big, _____ (global) competitive company, which has been affected by the economic slowdown across the globe.
4. The government has _____ (official) declared the mysterious disappearance of the aircraft an unsolved case.
5. Some food packaging cannot be recycled, and that's not good—the packaging should be changed so that it's _____ (recycle).
6. If you are interested in the job in our company, please fill in this _____ (apply) form.
7. Millions of people are threatened with starvation as a consequence of _____ (dry) and poor harvests.
8. It is beyond question that the CEO's leadership skills and _____ (strategy) decision-making have advanced the company's success.
9. Microsoft and Google have shifted their entire corporate strategies to seize control of what they believe _____ (profit).
10. In 1999, the “white bikes” returned to Amsterdam—this time with a computer _____ (track) system to record their every move!

❷ 短语填空

1. Stroking Arthur's hair, Mum smiled with satisfaction for his _____ (改掉) such a bad habit.

2. Investments in education and job creation are key to lifting the region _____ (脱离贫困) and promoting long-term economic sustainability.
3. It takes hundreds of years for plastic to _____ (分解), but much less time for paper.
4. In geometry class, the students were asked to _____ (想出) clever, out-of-the-box solutions to the problems.
5. We were excited to learn the introduction of innovative technology _____ (使发生,产生) increased profit for the company in a competitive market.
6. Practising Chinese kung fu can not only _____ (逐渐增加) people's strength, but also develop people's character.

❸ 句型训练

1. Peking Opera, _____, has become popular with more and more foreigners these years. (定语从句)
京剧是一种中国传统艺术形式,近年来受到越来越多的外国人的欢迎。
2. _____, moments like those gave us hope for the future. 尽管我们已经失去了很多,但这样的时刻给了我们未来的希望。
3. _____ is a good way to keep fit. (非谓语作主语)
每天锻炼一两个小时是保持健康的好方法。
4. I have made it a habit not to leave the house _____ . (with)
我养成了一个习惯,就是出门时不让灯仍然亮着。

5. Since we knew each other, you have made much progress in Chinese, and _____ in English. (so 引导的倒装句)
自从我们认识以来,你的中文进步很大,我的英语也进步很大。

IV 阅读理解

[2024·浙江杭州学军中学高一期中]

The most beloved bird in history may very well have been a 29-year-old pigeon by the name of Martha. It was the early 1900s, and Martha was at the height of her fame. Perched on her humble roost at the Cincinnati Zoo, she was an object of fascination to the thousands of visitors who lined up just to catch a glimpse. Martha may not have looked the part of an animal celebrity, but she was hardly average—in fact, she was the very definition of one of a kind. After the death of her companion George in 1910, Martha had become the world's last-living passenger pigeon.

There was a time not long before when her kind accounted for more than a quarter of the birds in North America and may have been the most abundant bird species on the planet. Passenger pigeons used to travel at 60 miles an hour in flocks a mile wide and 300 miles long. Witnesses compared them to a train rumbling through a tunnel.

Ironically, the passenger pigeons' very abundance may have spelled their doom. As an agricultural pest and a reliable source of protein, they became easy targets for hunters who killed them in the tens of thousands. In a matter of decades, a bird that once numbered billions was reduced to a few, and then, eventually, to one.

Martha, who'd grown up in captivity, had no offspring of her own. At 1 pm on September 1, 1914, Martha fell from her perch, never to rise again—one of the rare occasions in which historians could identify the exact moment of a

species' extinction.

Of course, the real tragedy was that the loss of the passenger pigeon was neither surprising nor unique. For as long as the Earth has sustained life, it has also seen the permanent disappearance of life forms, the dinosaurs being a particularly extreme example. But Martha's high-profile death trained national attention on an alarming new trend. Close to a thousand animal species alone have died out in the last 500 years, and the estimate is only getting worse.

- () 1. What caused the extinction of passenger pigeons?
- A. The loss of their habitat.
B. The worsening of global warming.
C. The burning of fossil fuels.
D. Their nutritional value and threat to farming.
- () 2. Why are dinosaurs mentioned in the last paragraph?
- A. To illustrate we can do nothing to stop species' extinction.
B. To show the extinction of a certain species is not a rare case.
C. To explain human activities are to blame for species' extinction.
D. To stress immediate measures should be taken before it is too late.
- () 3. What is the author's attitude towards the new trend of species' extinction?
- A. Optimistic. B. Confused.
C. Relieved. D. Concerned.
- () 4. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. The most beloved bird George died.
B. Birds are the best friends of human beings.
C. The tragic loss of the last passenger pigeon.
D. The most abundant bird species are endangered.

V 完形填空

It's hard to believe my husband and I will be celebrating our 11th wedding anniversary this year, but I still remember our honeymoon clearly.

After our 1, we flew to Mexico for our honeymoon. We stayed at a beautiful hotel on the east coast facing a beautiful sea and we had a(n) 2 time! The weather was perfect, the locals were friendly, and we had plenty of things to 3 while we were there.

At the top of our list of 4 was to swim with dolphins. There was a place down there called Dolphin Discovery and it was included within our honeymoon 5. We headed over there one afternoon and were 6 with the place. The dolphins looked well kept and happy.

The employees told us that the dolphins 7 interacting with us humans as it entertained them and gave them exercise. They were social animals and loved to play. They spent about 30 minutes 8 us all about these wonderful animals. Then it was our group's 9.

We 10 clothes and got into the pool. We were given clear 11 so that we could swim with the dolphins as a couple. Gradually, the dolphins 12 us, so it was a great chance for my husband and me to 13 them closer. They were so cute and lovely. It 14 let me appreciate dolphins more and made me realize how 15 it is to save and protect them.

- () 1. A. adventure B. appointment
 C. graduation D. wedding
- () 2. A. anxious B. good
 C. strict D. ordinary
- () 3. A. enjoy B. protect
 C. spread D. avoid

- () 4. A. experiments B. performances
 C. bargains D. activities
- () 5. A. package B. regret
 C. prize D. invention
- () 6. A. careful B. pleased
 C. familiar D. bored
- () 7. A. stayed away from
 B. broke up with
 C. gave rise to
 D. looked forward to
- () 8. A. selling B. lending
 C. telling D. posting
- () 9. A. gift B. recipe
 C. turn D. risk
- () 10. A. made B. changed
 C. processed D. designed
- () 11. A. instructions B. destinations
 C. connections D. combinations
- () 12. A. challenged B. attacked
 C. approached D. controlled
- () 13. A. feed B. train
 C. observe D. track
- () 14. A. merely B. casually
 C. barely D. really
- () 15. A. significant B. complex
 C. hopeful D. confusing

VI 阅读七选五

[2024·江苏南京六校联合体高一期中]

On an Arctic island, an enormous vault (保险库) has been built deep underground. Like any bank vault, it holds treasures. 1. _____ This vault holds seeds from food crops around the world.

The Svalbard Global Seed Vault is in Norway. It is a seed bank, a place to store and protect seeds. More than 800 thousand different seed samples rest here. All are dried and kept in

temperature-and moisture-controlled conditions.

2. _____

Many nations have their own seed banks, too. One main purpose is to make sure that even if crops fail, there will still be seeds for farmers to plant.

3. _____ Loss of diversity can cause problems. That was made clear in Ireland in the 1840s. People grew and ate just one kind of potato, which had no defence when a disease struck. The potato crops failed, and one million people died as a result.

Seeds hold information for scientists. 4. _____ They might grow into plants that can resist pests and diseases. They might grow where other plants can't. Even the seeds of an invasive plant like kudzu are saved in seed banks. Perhaps scientists will find out their use someday.

A nation commonly has more than one seed bank. Still, a backup plan is a good idea. Floods, fires, war and other disasters can destroy storehouses of precious seeds. 5. _____ The seeds come from all over the world, and they belong to everyone, not just one nation.

- A. But you won't find precious jewels or metals here.
- B. That's why the Svalbard Global Seed Vault was created.
- C. Another main purpose of seed banks is to protect diversity.
- D. The seeds of plants that are no longer farmed may be useful.
- E. They will still have seeds to plant, crops to grow, and food to eat.
- F. The Svalbard Global Seed Vault is nicknamed the Doomsday Vault.
- G. This means the air in the vault stays dry and the temperature is always the same.

Ⅶ 语法填空

In the China Pavilion at the sixth China International Import Expo in Shanghai, a piece of bamboo art resembling a Taihu Lake Stone was the centre of attention. Perfectly 1. _____ (combine) traditional craftwork with natural art, it demonstrated the beauty of the stone 2. _____ which it was modeled. It was the work of Qian Lihuai, an inheritor of traditional bamboo weaving techniques.

“Bamboo weaving lacks documented records; the skills have always been passed down orally. I spent 3. _____ considerable period interviewing seasoned craftsmen 4. _____ carefully gathering records of weaving techniques,” Qian explains.

After understanding the foundational logic of bamboo weaving and the patterns, Qian began to add artistic 5. _____ (touch) to his bamboo weaving.

“My artistic 6. _____ (innovate) centres around how weaving can convey the nature of the world. For instance, we employ a 7. _____ (diversity) range of colours to strengthen its expressive potential, filling bamboo weaving with a convincing language,” Qian adds.

Additionally, there is a dynamic connection and dialogue with other materials. “8. _____ (bamboo) unique combination of rigidity and flexibility, distinct from many other materials like metals or textiles, 9. _____ (position) it in a proper zone. I believe it can be used as an excellent adhesive (黏合剂) with other materials,” Qian explains.

He has also taught his bamboo weaving techniques at Zhejiang University of Science and Technology, and says previously the course 10. _____ (design) to encourage open-minded thinking, exploring the ways to integrate bamboo weaving expertise into different fields.

班级

姓名

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阅读理解

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完形填空

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