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UNIT 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

基础知识过关

Period I Reading and Thinking-Learning About Language

	少少 八起1百1克3 限时 30 分钟
– 、	语境填词(根据首字母或汉语提示,用本单元所学单词填空)
1.	I have to plan my academic work very rigidly and set myself clear(目标).
2.	Scientists claim to have identified natural substances with anti-cancer(性质).
3.	As we all know, solids turn to l at certain temperatures.
4.	At the World Championship, Jack d all his opponents and became the champion.
5.	The hospital has(获得) new medical equipment, allowing more patients to be treated.
6.	With her luggage in her hands, the girl stood looking round in all directions, but(显然) no one had come to meet her.
7.	It is necessary for every one of us to have an(客观的) attitude towards life.
8.	Technological advances play a c role in the process of building a modern China.
9.	Water is v to keeping every living thing alive.
10.	These products were bought(主要地) by urban businesses.
	词汇变形(用括号内所给词的适当形式填空)
1.	Being unable to use a computer makes it difficult for him to do his(academy) research.
2.	When it comes to market research, a company should collect and make a detailed
	(analyse) of the information about what people want and need.
3.	He loved playing this instrument, and was(commit) to practising it.
4.	The(evaluate) report will be submitted to the board at the end of the month.
5 .	We should draw a(distinct) between the right and wrong.
6.	(botanical) had some difficulty categorizing the newly found plant.
7.	I was sent a free copy in(acknowledge) of my contribution.
8.	He explained(scientific) the most important questions of political economy.
9.	J. K. Rowling is one of the most famous(novel).
10.	The report (conclusion) that the cheapest option was to close the laboratory.

三、选词填空(用方框内所给短语的适当形式完成句子)

	commit oneself to	insist on	make sure	wear and tear	come to a conclusion
	be about to	happen to	die from	show promise	under no circumstances
1.	The cloth is designed	d to stand up to	a lot of	·	_
2.	He made it clear tha	t the company v	was	pursuing	a low-carbon economy.
3.	Не	from his ow	n experience th	at where there is a	will, there is a way.
4.		shall we give up	our belief tha	t we can make this	world a better place to live in.
	Up to half of all smo				
6.	You should respect t	the views of other	ers while	wha	t you think is right.
7.	You	as a music	ian but your la	ck of practice is ke	eeping you back.
8.	Please	all mobi	le phones are s	witched off during	the performance.
9.	I	_ argue with hir	n when I realiz	ed that he was righ	t.
10 .	At that time, it was	a matter of the v	itmost urgency t	to find out what	these people.
四、	单句语法填空				
1.	The dictionary,	our Engli	sh teacher bou	ght several years ag	go, is helpful to us.
2.	2. In 1961, the UN decided to set up the World Food Programme, one of purposes is				
	relieve worldwide sta	ırvation.			
	The number of smok				
4.	He wrote many child	lren's books, ne	arly half of	were publis	hed in the 1990s.
5.					s and jokes, allowed
	me to keep my high	social status.			
	She brought her thre				
7.	May 21st marks Inte	ernational Tea I	Oay,	_ was named offic	ially by the United Nations or
	November 27th, 201	9.			
8.	I can't forget those d	lays,	we played bash	ketball together.	
•	句式表达				
1.	一看到这么多人,我	这的心跳得如此	之快,以至于我	戈一个字都说不出	来。(upon/on doing sth)
2.	被邀请到这里演讲	 ,对我来说是件	非常荣幸的事	情。(it is an hono	our for sb to do sth)
3.	Mary 被认为是适合	这个职位的人。	be thought	to do sth)	
4.	我突然想到,我可	 以为 Tom 做些			的一天。(It strikes/struck sl
	that)				
5.	大多数当地居民坚	————— 持要求这座古舜	建筑不被拆除,	因为它有着悠久的	的历史。(insist+that 从句)
6.	人与人之间互相关	 心、互相帮助是	至关重要的。	(It is crucial that.)

语篇能力练 限时 30 分钟

一、阅读理解

[2025 浙江四校联考] "Lives of great men all remind us that we can make our lives sublime(崇高的)" is a line from A Psalm of Life(《人生颂》) that Chen Lin read in a video when he was 96 years old.

With a "life is to give, not to take" attitude, Chen Lin devoted his life to the development of foreign language education in China.

Born in 1922, Chen worked in foreign education for more than 70 years. In 1950, he started teaching at Beijing Foreign Studies University. At the university, Chen was known for his nickname of "Three UP Professor", since he always insisted on "standing up" and "speaking up" when teaching. Also, when class was over, he would instantly "shut up".

In the 1980s, in most English classes, teachers did most of the speaking, while students mostly only listened. But Chen encouraged students to speak and practise more. Outside of class, Chen still tried his best to popularize English among common people. In 1981, he took part in the TV programme *Follow Me* (《跟我学》) and taught people English in a fun way, which started a craze for learning English.

In 1999, Chen led experts to develop English curriculum standards (课程标准). Before that, English teaching goals from primary to university were not connected. But the standards changed the situation, making English education work like "one package".

To help students learn English more effectively, Chen advised providing suitable English-learning material for students at different levels. "I have been a teacher all my life, and I want to be an English teacher again in my next life," Chen said. "I think there is no more noble profession than to teach and make students useful to the people."

- 1. What can we know according to the passage?
 - A. Chen Lin was the leading expert in developing English curriculum standards.
 - B. Most teachers encouraged students to speak and practise more in the 1980s.
 - C. Chen Lin was famous for his attitude toward life.
 - D. Chen Lin created Follow Me alone to encourage students to learn English.
- () 2. Why did Chen Lin teach people English in the TV programme Follow Me?
 - A. To become more famous in China.
 - B. To make English popular among common people.
 - C. To encourage more people to attend his class.
 - D. To show his fun way of teaching English.
- () 3. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
 - A. Chen Lin decided to teach English again.
 - B. Chen Lin thought only teaching was a noble profession.
 - C. Chen Lin was proud of being an English teacher.
 - D. Chen Lin hoped more people could become English teachers.

- () **4**. Which of the following words can best describe Chen Lin?
 - A. Humorous and generous.

- B. Devoted and enthusiastic.
- C. Intelligent and independent.
- D. Energetic and honest.

二、完形填空

[2024 福建诊断性测试] Many children may be fond of animals, but few ever think of making the study of animals as their career. Even fewer will be __1_ by the whole world, __2_ the title of United Nations Messenger(使者) of Peace.

But one woman has 3 all that. She has lived with chimps in the African forest for many years and made great 4. Jane Goodall's lifelong interest in animals began at an early age.

When a close friend invited Goodall to Kenya in 1957, she readily ___5__ it. Within a few months of her arrival she met the famous anthropologist(人类学家) Dr Louis Leakey, who soon decided that Goodall was the ___6__ person he was looking for to begin a ___7__ of wild chimps on the shore of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania.

In the beginning, studying the chimps was not <u>8</u> for her. The animals fled from her <u>9</u>. With a strong <u>10</u>, she searched the forest every day, trying not to get too close to the chimps too <u>11</u>. Gradually the chimps became used to her presence.

In October 1960, she observed a chimp making and using __12__ to fish for termites(白蚁). This discovery threw __13__ on the popular idea at the time that man was the world's only toolmaker. The longer Goodall's research continues, the more it becomes obvious that chimps are very __14__ to humans.

Since the mid-1980s, Goodall has been lecturing around the world to raise people's sense about environmental <u>15</u>. "Let's live in the new age with hope, respect for all living things, understanding and love," she said.

() 1. A. recognized	B. allowed	C. accepted	D. admitted
() 2. A. awarding	B. giving	C. enjoying	D. honouring
() 3. A. done	B. proved	C. achieved	D. understood
() 4. A. discoveries	B. decisions	C. choices	D. progress
() 5. A. accepted	B. refused	C. received	D. considered
() 6. A. only	B. last	C. special	D. first
() 7 . A. plan	B. study	C. centre	D. career
() 8. A. hard	B. interesting	C. easy	D. convenient
() 9. A. in surprise	B. as planned	C. as expected	D. in fear
() 10 . A. will	B. body	C. desire	D. mind
() 11 . A. far	B. near	C. soon	D. much
() 12 . A. nets	B. tools	C. holes	D. spoons
() 13 . A. doubt	B. light	C. questions	D. beliefs
() 14 . A. close	B. similar	C. friendly	D. helpful

() 15 . A. im	provement	B. protection	C. pollution	D. destruction	
三、语法填空					
[2025 广东汕	头潮阳实验学村	交月考] Huang Danian	ı, a noted Chinese geo	physicist(地球物理学家	幫),
1(devote) hi	mself to science	ce and made great cor	ntributions to China's de	eep Earth exploration.	
Born in 1958	in Nanning,	Guangxi , Huang's pas	sion 2 geophysics	started from an early age	. In
1992, he went to 1	England for fu	rther studies, and earn	ned his doctor's degree	in geophysics,3_(ra	nk)
the top of his class	s. Huang late	er joined a geophysica	d service company in	Cambridge to gain first-h	nand
experience.					
During his sta	ay in England,	Huang remained4	(commit) to his mot	herland. He long dreame	ed of
going back to "se	rve my countr	y with my whole hear	rt". The opportunity o	eame in 2008,5_ Cl	hina
launched a nationa	ıl programme f	for global top talent.	6(participate) in	the programme, Huang	quit
his job with no	7(hesitate)	and returned to Chin	a as one of the first pro	ofessionals.	
Upon return,	Huang 8	(appoint) chief so	cientist of China's big	gest deep-Earth explora	ıtion
programme. Huan	g worked 9	_(tireless) around tl	he clock. Thanks to H	uang and his team's effo	orts,
China made10	_ significant l	oreakthrough in deep l	Earth exploration.		
Huang passed	l away at the a	age of 58. His passing	gleft the scientific com	munity in sorrow, but he	will
be remembered for	ever for his de	evotion to his field and	d the love of his mothe	rland.	
1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	

Period II Using Language-Assessing Your Progress

川题语境练 限时 30 分钟

— 、	语境填词(根据首字母或汉语提示,用本单元所学单词填空)
1.	The public is always attracted to(从政者) who have the human touch.
	It can be i from the first two paragraphs that we should be content with what we already
	have.
3.	While we e so many problems in our work, we never gave up.
4.	It is a concern whether information gathered with such monitoring(装置) would be
	misused.
5 .	She has a g for language and she can speak eight languages fluently.
	University p both teach and undertake research.
7.	The invention has been(获得专利) by the university.
	It's(意想不到的) that he managed to sleep through the party.
9.	It has been such a long time that we g get used to be alone.
10.	The college has close links with many other(机构).
	词汇变形(用括号内所给词的适当形式填空)
	The hard training laid a solid(found) for her success in winning the gold medal.
2.	My friend Bob made(infer) from the fact that his personal information had been stolen.
3.	When Peter was a child, he was(passion) about insects and wanted to be a biologist.
4.	It has been raining for a week(consequence), half of the crops were seriously flooded.
5.	The car is in(remarkable) good condition for its age.
6.	The first year provides students with a sound(theory) basis for later study.
7.	He patted her(gentle) on the shoulder and smiled to her sincerely.
8.	Though(encounter) many challenges, he never gave up and succeeded eventually.
9.	The individuals who have contributed to this book are too far(number) to mention.
10.	Upon hearing his essay was turned down, he stayed up late,(draft) a standard letter to the
	editors of the journal.
三、	选词填空(用方框内所给短语的适当形式完成句子)
	take up a position be mistaken for make contributions to due to pass away
	come to power out of a passion for as a consequence sum up put forward
	come to power out of a passion for as a consequence sum up put forward
1.	When Jin Yong, there were many fans on social media expressing their sadness
	over his death.
2.	After Mandela, his government tried its best to improve blacks' education.
3.	In order not to his twin brother, Kevin wore a pair of glasses at the party.
4.	Most tour guides do the job travelling rather than money.

5 .	6. He left in anoth	er company.
6.		retirees, have the ability to continue to the
	society.	
7.	. Over the years several similar theorie	es have been
8.	. The teacher asked the students to	the main point of the lesson.
9.	. The project had to be abandoned	a lack of government funding.
10.	. I missed the bus this morning and $_$	was late for work.
四、	、句式表达	
1.	. 很多学生认为这次活动既有趣又富	了有教益。(find+宾语+宾语补足语)
2.	. 在博物馆欣赏这些画作的同时,我们	门还能更好地了解中国的传统文化。(while+分词)
3.	. 她看着 Cherry 给她的礼物,眼里满	含泪水。(独立主格结构)
4 .	. 我非常渴望参加这次活动,它不仅能	能丰富我的生活,还能开阔我的眼界。(非限制性定语从句:
	not onlybut)	
5.	. 据说一位教授本周六下午要来我校	是做讲座。(It is+done+that)
6.	. 虽然很累,但是我们从这次以"认识	只我们身边的植物"为主题的活动中获益颇多。(despite)

语篇能力练 限时 30 分钟

一、阅读理解

[2025 广东汕头潮阳实验学校月考] A famous American poet Robert Frost once said, "Poetry is what gets lost in translation." But Xu Yuanchong, a well-known Chinese translator, had tried to convey the beauty of ancient Chinese poetry throughout his life. His teacher Qian Zhongshu commented on his poetry translation, "You are dancing while chained by rhyme and rhythm, but the dance shows amazing freedom and beauty, which is quite impressive."

Since 1978, Xu had published more than 100 translated works in Chinese, English and French, reaching millions of readers at home and abroad. Most notably, he translated Chinese poems into rhymed verses in both English and French. He was also the first Asian winner of the Aurora Borealis Prize for Outstanding Translation of Fiction Literature.

Xu was known to be very <u>fastidious</u> in his work. For him, English is a "scientific" language that needs exactness while Chinese is an "artistic" language that includes a wider range of content. Following this principle, Xu kept not only faithfulness in the sense but beauty in sensibility in his translation.

Through Xu's translations, time-honoured Chinese wisdom has made an impact on Western societies and the world. For example, when former US president Barack Obama tried to begin a healthcare project during his presidency, some senators (参议员) disagreed at first. But after reading the poem titled *Fishing in Snow* translated by Xu, one senator was so impressed with the fisherman's independent thinking that he chose to part with the party line to support Obama.

Having made such great achievements, Xu maintained a routine. Every day he translated about 1,000 words, working till 3 to 4 a.m., sleeping for about 3 hours and getting up at 6 a.m. to continue. "Translation is a means of communicating with the writer's soul. A sudden flicker of a good word or a good line thrills every pore(毛孔) and every inch of my skin," Xu said.

- () 1. What does the text tell us about Xu Yuanchong?
 - A. He mastered at least three foreign languages.
 - B. He translated about 100 Chinese works into English.
 - C. He was the first winner of the Aurora Borealis Prize.
 - D. He was widely known for his translated rhymed verses.
- () 2. What does the underlined word "fastidious" in Paragraph 3 mean?
 - A. Particular.

B. Satisfied.

C. Inventive.

(

- D. Productive.
- 3. Why does the author give the example in Paragraph 4?
 - A. To recommend Xu's translation works.
 - B. To stress the charm of Chinese poetry.
 - C. To show Xu's great translation skills.
 - D. To prove the wisdom of the ancient Chinese.

- () 4. Which of the following words can best describe Xu?
 - A. Thoughtful and modest.

- B. Generous and objective.
- C. Creative and open-minded.
- D. Devoted and hard-working.

二、七选五

Albert had a great year in 1905, publishing four scientific papers! __3_ One of the things he researched was that energy and mass(质量) are different forms of the same thing. This was explained by his famous equation $E=mc^2$. In 1909 Albert was finally made a professor at the University of Zurich. He continued improving his work, and in 1915 he published his theory of general relativity(广义相对论).

In 1919, one of Albert's theories was proved, making him the most famous scientist alive! 4 His work changed the way we think about time and space, and also helped with developments like the television.

- - A. Albert spent lots of time in America.
 - B. Einstein loved to use his imagination.
 - C. His work turned modern physics on its head.
 - D. Even as an adult, Einstein was disorganized.
 - E. As a child, he enjoyed solving maths problems.
 - F. And he won the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics.
 - G. One teacher even said he'd never achieve anything!

三、完形填空

[2024 浙江杭州西湖高级中学月考] Born in a comfortable family, Florence Nightingale was educated by family teachers and then by her own father. As a result, she was __1_ five foreign languages, and had a good knowledge of history and philosophy.

On February 7, 1837, Florence Nightingale heard, by her ____2___, the whisper of God telling her that she had a task in life. It took her some years of seeking to _____3__ that mission. In 1844, ____4__ her parents' rejection, rather than marry like the majority of the girls, Nightingale chose a(n) ___5__ path to work in nursing, which was then not quite a respectable job for women.

Nightingale went to Kaiserwerth in Prussia to experience a German <u>6</u> programme for girls who would serve as nurses. She worked for a short time for a(n) <u>7</u> near Paris. Her idea began to be 8. In 1853, she became the unpaid director of London's Institution for the Care of Sick

Gentlewoman.

(

) **15**. A. birth

When the Crimean War broke out, __9_ came back to England about terrible conditions for wounded and sick soldiers. Nightingale __10_ to go to Turkey. She took a group of thirty-eight women as nurses to the war front. From 1854 to 1856, Nightingale headed nursing efforts in Turkey, creating more clean conditions and ordering supplies. She __11_ won over—at least enough to get cooperation—the military doctors.

Soon, Nightingale <u>12</u> more on direction than on actual nursing, but she <u>13</u> to visit the wards(病房). Her rule that she be the only woman in the wards at night <u>14</u> her the title "The lady with the Lamp". The <u>15</u> rate at the army hospital fell from 60% at her arrival to 2% six month later.

() 1. A. interested in	B. familiar with	C. puzzled by	D. aware of
() 2. A. appearance	B. performance	C. explanation	D. location
() 3 . A. turn out	B. carry out	C. pick out	D. figure out
() 4 . A. despite	B. with	C. without	D. except
() 5 . A. normal	B. different	C. usual	D. common
() 6 . A. training	B. teaching	C. performing	D. working
() 7. A. church	B. school	C. hospital	D. army
() 8. A. remembered	B. defended	C. refused	D. respected
() 9 . A. orders	B. poems	C. evidence	D. reports
() 10. A. afforded	B. volunteered	C. hesitated	D. happened
() 11 . A. rapidly	B. occasionally	C. frequently	D. eventually
() 12 . A. focused	B. attracted	C. found	D. looked
() 13. A. continued	B. appointed	C. headed	D. determined
() 14. A. attached	B. took	C. earned	D. suited

C. death

D. tax

B. growth

阅读拓展提优



Passage 1

[2025 山东枣庄第三中学月考] Dr Mary Walker was the first female surgeon of the US and served near the front lines of the Civil War. Her accomplishments, including being the only female recipient of the Medal of Honour, made Walker a living symbol of women's independence.

Born on November 26, 1832, in Oswego, New York, Dr Walker grew up in a home where education was valued. Her parents encouraged curiosity and built a school on their property. Both parents dealt with illness and read medical books to learn about the human body. Her father's belief in personal hygiene(卫生) profoundly influenced Mary from an early age.

In December 1853, she was accepted into Syracuse Medical College, one of a few US medical schools that admitted women. She excelled and graduated with a medical doctorate on February 20, 1855. Dr Walker was the only woman in her graduating class. That same year she married her classmate Albert Miller, <u>spurning</u> tradition by keeping her family name and refusing to recite the word "obey" during her vows.

Setting up a joint medical practice in New York, Dr Walker faced prejudice against female doctors. However, the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 provided an opportunity to serve her country. Wearing men's clothes for practicality, she fearlessly volunteered as a medical assistant, tending to wounded soldiers on the battlefield. Her courage caught the military's eye, and in 1863, she became the first female surgeon in the army.

While serving as an assistant surgeon with the North, Dr Walker often crossed enemy lines to treat people in need in the South. On April 10, 1864, Southern troops arrested her and accused her of being a spy. They put her into prison and the conditions were awful. On August 12, 1864, Dr Waker was part of a prisoner exchange. After her release, she returned to her role as a surgeon, tirelessly serving until the war's end in 1865.

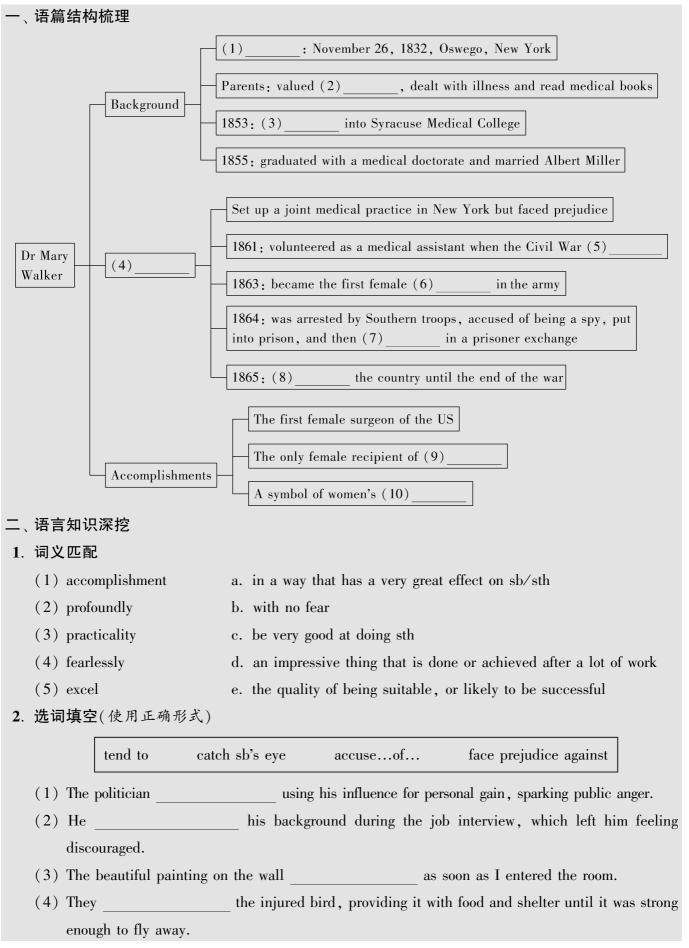
President Andrew Johnson recognized her incredible service and awarded her the Medal of Honour, making her the first woman ever to receive such an honour.

1. What caused Dr Walker to pursue a medical career? A. Exposure to medical books. B. Influence from her parents. C. Curiosity about illnesses. D. Practice of hygiene principles. **2.** What does the underlined word "spurning" in Paragraph 3 mean? A. Defending. B. Establishing. C. Continuing. D. Rejecting. (**3.** What did the Civil War mean to Dr Walker's career? A. A fight against prejudice. B. The test of her medical skills. C. A chance to be recognized. D. The closing of her clinic. **4.** Which of the following can best describe Dr Walker? (A. Sensitive and professional. B. Courageous and determined.

D. Modest and devoted.

C. Intelligent and cooperative.

读后拓展



3. 长难句分析

President Andrew Johnson
主语recognized
谓语1her incredible service
宾语1and
并列连词awarded
谓语2

her the Medal of Honour, making her the first woman ever to receive such an honour.

双宾语 结果状语 后置定语

Andrew Johnson 总统认可了她令人难以置信的服务,并授予她国会荣誉勋章,使她成为有史以来第一位获得此项荣誉的女性。

分析: President...the Medal of Honour 是本句的主干,主语 President Andrew Johnson 后有两个谓语,第一个谓语 recognized 接宾语 service,第二个谓语 awarded 接双宾语,her 是间接宾语,the Medal of Honour 是直接宾语。making her the first woman...是现在分词短语作结果状语,making 前省略了thus。to receive such an honour 是动词不定式作 the first woman 的后置定语。

📝 及时巩固

选择:We need to find a solution the environmental problems that threaten our planet.

A. solve B.

B. solved

C. solving

D. to solve

翻译:她在社区做志愿者,对他人产生了积极的影响。(现在分词作结果状语)

Passage 2

[2025 山东济宁曲阜第一中学月考] Nuclear expert Peng Shilu once said that he only did two things in his entire life: one was to build nuclear submarines (核潜艇), and the other to build nuclear power plants. Despite being one of the founding members of China's nuclear power industry, Peng described himself as playing a tiny role in the task. In fact, he held leading positions in most of China's early nuclear power projects, from the first-generation nuclear submarines to the establishment of Dayawan and Qinshan nuclear power stations.

Peng was born in 1925 into a family of heroes. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Peng was selected to study chemical machinery(机械) in the Soviet Union. In 1956, when he was about to graduate, he faced a turning point in his life. At that time, the central government decided to select a group of outstanding students studying abroad to <u>transfer to</u> the atomic energy major. Peng willingly agreed, marking the beginning of his lifelong commitment to developing China's nuclear power.

In 1958, China started to independently develop its own nuclear submarines, and Peng was appointed to take charge of the research and design of the nuclear propulsion system. In the 1980s, China decided to build a commercial nuclear power plant. Appointed as the director-in-chief, Peng once again devoted himself to its preparation and construction.

During his career, Peng held a variety of high-ranking titles. In 1994, he was elected as an academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, one of the top academic bodies in China.

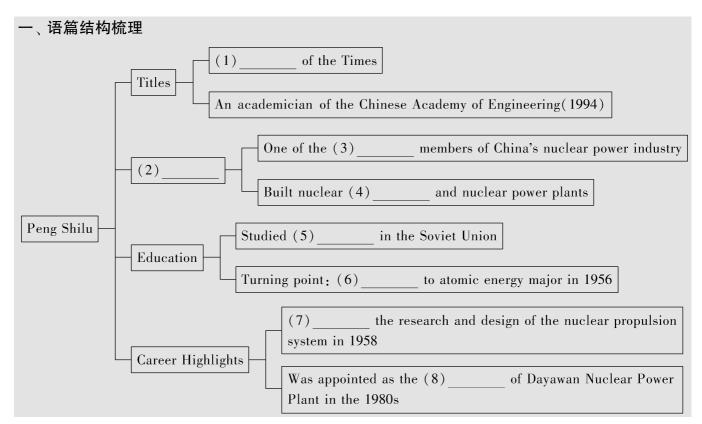
Peng passed away in Beijing on March 22, 2021 at the age of 96. The Publicity Department of the

Communist Party of China Central Committee awarded the title "Role Model of the Times" to Peng for his contributions.

- () 1. What does the author imply in the first paragraph?
 - A. Peng took interest in nothing but nuclear power.
 - B. Peng was actually a very modest person.
 - C. Peng played a tiny role in building nuclear power plants.
 - D. Peng was the most important figure in the nuclear field.
- () 2. What does the underlined part in the 2nd paragraph mean?
 - A. Focus on.
- B. Know about.
- C. Turn to.
- D. Research into.

- () **3**. How does the author develop the passage?
 - A. By following the time order.
 - B. By showing the great importance.
 - C. By providing some similar examples.
 - D. By explaining the process of research.
- () **4.** Which of the following is the proper title for the passage?
 - A. China Honours a Nuclear Power Expert
 - B. Peng Shilu Built Nuclear Submarines
 - C. China Lost a Famous Nuclear Expert
 - D. A Nuclear Hero Devoted Himself to Helping His Country

读后拓展



1.	词义匹配					
	(1) high-ranking a. in a way that shows that you are happy to do sth if it is needed					
	(2) willingly b. choose sb for a job or position of responsibility					
	(3) appoint c. having an important position in an organization					
	(4) establishment d. the act of starting or creating sth that is meant to last for a long time					
2.	选词填空(使用正确形式)					
	take charge of pass away describe oneself as be about to					
	(1) Sadly, after a long illness, her beloved pet dog finally					
	(2) As she cross the street, a car came speeding around the corner.					
	(3) He often a bridge between the old and new worlds of technology.					
	(4) The experienced manager decided to the failing department to turn it					
	around.					
3.	长难句分析					
	Nuclear expert Peng Shilu once said that he only did two things in his entire life:					
	主语 同位语 状语 谓语 宾语从句					
	one was to build nuclear submarines, and the other to build nuclear power plants.					
	同位语					
	核动力专家彭士禄曾说过,他一辈子只做了两件事:一是造核潜艇,一是建核电站。					
	分析:Nuclear expertsaid that是本句主干。其中 Peng Shilu 作主语 Nuclear expert 的同					
	位语。that 引导宾语从句, onethe other作从句宾语 two things 的同位语。两处 to build都					
	是动词不定式作表语,第二处 to build 前省略了系动词 was。					
Ø.	及时巩固					
	填词:One is to explore the depths of the ocean and discover its mysteries, and the other					
sta	re) at the stars and find out the secrets of the universe.					
	翻译:航天(aerospace)科学家王永志曾说过,他一生只做了两件事:一是研制火箭,一是探索					
亢ラ	技术。					

单元能力突破

单元突破卷 1 限时 45 分钟

一、阅读理解

A

Journalists Who Changed the World

[2025 广东汕头潮阳一中月考] Helen Thomas

Helen was a White House reporter who had a front row seat of history as she interviewed nine American presidents across her career. She was praised for her cruel drive, with one White House press secretary describing her questioning as torture(拷问). Her refusal to hide her strong opinions, even when asking questions to a president, made her one of the best known journalists in Washington and a role in her field.

Marie Colvin

The passionate and award-winning American journalist Marie Colvin worked as a foreign reporter at *The Sunday Times* from 1985 until she died in February 2012, doing what she loved. Marie crossed into Syria on the back of a motorcycle, ignoring the Syrian government's attempt to prevent foreign journalists from entering the country.

Mary Garber

In 1946, sports journalism was a man's job where female sports writers weren't allowed to enter press boxes. Mary Garber changed that by paving the way for female sports writers. She first covered high school sports and then reported on college athletics. In June 2005, she became the first woman to receive the Associated Press Sports Editors' Red Smith Award, presented annually since 1981 for major contributions to sports journalism.

Ann Leslie

Few reporters have filed stories from more than 70 countries, but British journalist Ann Leslie is considered a unique force in journalism. Because the 73-year-old woman has witnessed and reported on some of the most significant events of the late 20th century. She was there when the Berlin Wall came down, and she lost her shoes in the crush waiting for Nelson Mandela's release.

-) 1. What can we know about Helen Thomas?
 - A. She made friends with nine American presidents.
 - B. She was strong-minded and never gave in to others.
 - C. She often got into trouble due to her questions.
 - D. She was regarded as the best journalist in America.
- () **2.** Who opens the door for women sports reporters?
 - A. Helen Thomas.

B. Marie Colvin.

C. Mary Garber.

D. Ann Leslie.

-) **3**. Why is Ann Leslie called a unique force in journalism?
 - A. She has visited many countries.

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- B. She devotes herself to her job.
- C. She has experienced some great events.
- D. She tried her best to save Nelson Mandela.

B

[2025 湖北荆州中学月考] Eugene Newman Parker, a leading figure in heliospheric (日球层的) physics for the past half century, passed away peacefully at his home in Chicago on March 15, 2022. He was 94.

Acknowledged as a visionary in the field of heliophysics, Parker changed our understanding of the sun and its effects on Earth and other bodies within the solar system. NASA even stated that "the field of heliophysics exists in large part because of Dr Eugene Parker". In 2018, Parker became the first living scientist to witness the launch of a spacecraft that was named in his honour.

Parker is best known for his groundbreaking theory on the existence of a phenomenon called "solar wind", a continuous stream of charged particles that flow off the sun. It can become violent, causing space weather that impacts the Earth. When Parker's research was published in 1958, his theory was initially met with skepticism(怀疑) and ridicule by the scientific community. The general view at the time was that the space between planets was an absolute vacuum(真空), and was thus completely empty of any matter. But there were no errors in his study or his calculations, and the theory was later proven to be correct in 1962, when a NASA spacecraft mission to Venus revealed the constant presence of a supersonic wind—exactly as Parker had predicted.

That experience likely led to the advice Parker often gave young researchers: "If you do something new or innovative, expect trouble. But think critically about it because if you're wrong, you want to be the first one to know that." Parker never co-authored a paper with his students, thus urging them to be independent.

Parker was humble, straightforward, and wise. His son Eric said, "My sister Joyce and I didn't get a real feel for what a 'big dog' our dad was in the field." They got an even better sense when a month after Parker's death, they travelled to Lund, Sweden, to accept on his behalf the Crafoord Prize in Astronomy.

- **1.** What can we learn from the second paragraph?
 - A. A spacecraft was named in memory of Parker.
 - B. The sun has less effect on Earth than expected.
 - C. Parker deserved credit for his great contributions.
 - D. NASA provided new insights into the lunar effect.

- () 2. Why did people view Parker's theory of "solar wind" skeptically at first?
 - A. Some mistakes were found in his calculations.
 - B. It went against the popular opinion at that time.
 - C. The presence of a supersonic wind was proven by NASA.
 - D. Matter was believed to exist in the space between planets.
- () **3.** What advice did Parker often give to young researchers?
 - A. Expect challenges and critically evaluate your work.
 - B. Stick to conventional methods to minimize risks.
 - C. Depend on your professor for decision-making.
 - D. Cooperate frequently to ensure success.
- **4.** What words can be used to describe Parker according to the passage?
 - A. Responsible and accessible.
- B. Straightforward and generous.
- C. Distinguished yet modest.
- D. Intelligent yet peculiar.

二、七选五

[2025 云南开远第一中学月考] Johannes Gutenberg was chosen to be the most important figure of the past millennium(一千年) by the media. You may not be familiar with him. __1_ Gutenberg is praised for having invented the printing press and therefore preparing the way for printing books.

He was born into a wealthy family in the city of Mainz, Germany. In 1428, he moved to Strasbourg and lived there for almost 20 years. 2

Gutenberg used his skills in metalwork for the mass production of books. <u>3</u> That means that each copy of the *Catholic Bible* and all of its 73 books were painstakingly handwritten by penmen. Gutenberg fashioned a font(字体) of over 300 characters, far larger than the fonts of today. To make this possible, he invented the variable-width mould(模具) and perfected the mixture of materials used by type factories up to the present century.

4 Between 1450 and 1455, while preparing to produce a large *Latin Bible*, Gutenberg is thought to have printed a number of smaller books, a calendar, and so on. *The Bible of 42 Lines*, the oldest surviving printed book in the Western world, was completed by August 15, 1456.

The discovery of the modern printing press changed the way information was delivered. <u>5</u> Even today in the computer age, we rely heavily on the printed word or text for instruction, information, and for the pleasure of reading literature.

- A. Gutenberg made the world a much richer place.
- B. But he has certainly influenced your life in some ways.
- C. Gutenberg's idea was one of the greatest of all mankind.
- D. By 1450, Gutenberg was back in Mainz at work on a printing press.
- E. This invention was also responsible for educating the masses worldwide.
- F. Before the spread of Gutenberg's idea, literature was primarily handwritten.
- G. It was in Strasbourg that he probably made his first experiments with moveable type.

三、语法填空

[2025 福建州	ī 范大学附属中学	期中] Chinese archit	ect and writer Lir	n Huiyin was posthumously
awarded(追授) a	Bachelor of Archite	ecture degree from the	Weitzman School	of Design of the University of
Pennsylvania in _	1 (recognize) of	f her outstanding contr	ributions as a pione	eer of modern architecture in
China.				
(comm	nent) on the decision	on, Weitzman Dean F	ritz Steiner said th	at "All the men from China
received full schol	arships and Lin got	half of one. She was t	he only woman and	the only student who 3
(deny) an archite	ecture degree by the	e School. But she dese	erved that degree.	,
In 1924, Lir	n applied for archit	tecture courses at the	University of Pen	nsylvania. It was a decade
4 the univers	ity began awarding	architecture degrees to	women. With her	admission application5_
(reject), Lin had	to study in the or	aly department6_	accepted female s	tudents—the School of Fine
Arts. Apart7_	_ completing her art	t courses as well as mo	st of the required a	rchitecture courses, Lin also
worked as a teach	ning assistant in ar	chitectural design and	l outperformed mos	st of her male peers8_
(academic). Afte	er returning to China	a, as the first Chinese	female architect in	modern times, Lin achieved
great success in a	rchitectural history,	, design, and educatio	on despite war and	disease.
Lin's legenda	ry story has now be	ecome known to9_	(generation) of yo	oung people. This is not just
a story about how	Chinese women are	e breaking through ster	reotypes(刻板印象	t) and historical limits, but
serves as10	role model for mode	ern Chinese women.		
1	2	3	4	5
6.	7.	8	9.	5 10
四、应用文写作				
[2025 江苏南	通如皋中学月考] 你	区校正在组织英语作为	文比赛。请以"Th	e People I Admire Most"为
题,写一篇短文参	涤赛,内容包括:			
1. 人物简介	· •			
2. 钦佩的原	因。			
注意:词数8	0 左右。			
		The People I Admir	re Most	

単元突破巻2 限时45分钟

一、阅读理解

A

[2024 吉林辽源五校期末] Most recently, Zhang Chaofan has been honoured as a national ethical role model at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Over the past six years, Zhang has donated 1.35 million *yuan* and raised 5.2 million *yuan* from the public to help more than 400 people with health problems—including teachers with severe cancer, disabled children and autistic(自闭症的) children in poor families—learn traditional Chinese culture.

She has also made more than 700 public welfare speeches at universities and in poor mountain areas, teaching people how to gain self-esteem, self-confidence, self-reliance and self-improvement.

The young girl was born without a left forearm in Changchun, Jilin Province, but her constant drive to become stronger has inspired many people.

In 2015, Zhang rejected an offer of postgraduate study from a famous university and set up a calligraphy and painting school in Changchun. When she found that some parents were unable to afford their children's education fees, she made the lessons free and began providing 300,000 *yuan* annually to help them through her foundation.

"I think it's important for teenagers to receive quality education because they are the future of the country," she said. "I will make great efforts to help them get equal opportunities to pursue their dreams and inspire them to do their best."

"Women in the new era should have the courage to create value and also have a sense of social responsibility," she said. "It is my great honour to be elected as a role model. This will become a driving force for me to forge ahead and pass on the seeds of public welfare through even greater efforts."

- () 1. What do we know about Zhang Chaofan?
 - A. She donated all her money to help people in difficulty.
 - B. She will be elected as a national ethical role model in Beijing.
 - C. She made many public speeches at universities in poor mountain areas.
 - D. She provided many free lessons for the children who couldn't afford them.
- () 2. According to the passage, which words can best describe Zhang Chaofan?
 - A. Enthusiastic and entertaining.
- B. Devoted and responsible.

C. Capable and creative.

- D. Professional and talented.
- () 3. What will Zhang Chaofan do in the future according to the last paragraph?
 - A. She will teach girls to win more prizes through her courses.
 - B. She will influence many girls like her to be painters and calligraphers.
 - C. She will continue her career and spread her public welfare activities.
 - D. She will encourage women in the new era to be courageous and sociable.

4. What does the passage mainly talk about?

(

- A. Only the strong-willed girl can reach her goals.
- B. Disability and experience made the girl strong.
- C. A girl with the broken wing followed her dream bravely.
- D. Kindness and generosity helped the girl be well-known.

B

[2024 安徽皖江名校开学联考] Charles Richard Drew's great invention directly contributed to saving thousands of lives during World War II, and continues to contribute to the life-saving work of the entire world of medicine later.

Born in 1904, Drew was the eldest of five children. He was intelligent and showed a talent for studies and sports from a young age. In 1922, his athletic ability earned him an athletic scholarship to attend Amherst College in Massachusetts. Drew graduated from Amherst College in 1926. In 1928 he applied to medical schools and was admitted to McGill University in Montreal, Canada. He completed his medical degree and master's degree in surgery in 1933.

Upon graduation, as an internship (实习生), he began to look at issues related to blood transfusions.

When he began his doctoral studies at Columbia University, with a physician named John Scudder, Drew continued his research in the field of blood transfusion. The two have jointly conducted research into blood preservation and fluid replacement, leading to the development of an experimental blood bank, which ran smoothly for seven months.

Drew's breakthroughs in blood preservation were timely, as the World War II was raging in Europe at the time. Under Drew's direction, his team has developed new ways to extract, preserve and transport plasma(血浆) on a large scale.

Following the success of the "Blood for Britain" programme, Drew was appointed the assistant director for the US blood banking system. During this time, he built a number of mobile blood donation stations, later known as bloodmobiles.

On April 1, 1950, tragedy struck. Drew was injured in a serious car accident while on his way to a conference and died from his injuries. Many medical colleges and schools have been named after him to honour his contribution.

- () 1. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
 - A. Drew's family.

B. Drew's intelligence.

C. Drew's early experience.

- D. Drew's contribution.
- () **2.** What kind of person is Charles Richard?
 - A. Strong-willed and ambitious.
- B. Sympathetic and tough.

C. Caring and brave.

D. Talented and committed.

3. Why are many colleges and schools named after Charles Richard Drew? A. Because he has made great contributions to medical science. B. Because he alone finished the research in the field of blood transfusion. C. Because his contribution has changed the process of the World War II. D. Because he died in a tragedy car accident on his way to conference. () 4. Which category can this article be? A. A documentary. B. A novel. D. A short biography. C. A science fiction. 二、完形填空 [2024 湖北新高考联考协作体期中] Zhang Guimei, who has 1 her 40 years to education in a China's southwestern area, is a "mother" and headmaster who has ignited(点燃) the hopes of many girls with the light of 2. At 17, she left her hometown Heilongjiang Province for Yunnan Province. While teaching in Huaping county, she saw many girls 3 of school due to poverty. It saddened her very much and made her 4 that an educated female is able to change the situation of poverty in a family and even the fate (fix 运) of three generations. In 2002, Zhang was 5 to build a free all-girls high school, in hope of changing the future of the girls in the mountains and lifting them out of poverty. In 2007, Zhang 6 a report in Beijing at the 17th Communist Party of China (CPC) National Congress. Her report "I have a dream" made her dream of building a free all-girls high school 7 to all. A year later, Zhang's school was 8, becoming the first free all-girls high school in China. Before it was set up, less than 50 percent of the students in Huaping took high school entrance exams. However, the figure 9 to over 90 percent last year. In the past, rural girls in the county often had no choice but 10 at a young age. Today, an 11 number of them are going to high schools for education. During the past 13 years, the school has helped over 1,800 students 12 their dreams of going to universities. Due to her selfless work, Zhang was 13 CPC's top honour July 1 Medal at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. At the ceremony, she said, "The things we have done are what many CPC members are doing every day. 14 I'm still capable, I will stand in the classroom to give my all, which I will never ever 15 . ") 1. A. contributed B. applied C. belonged D. responded C. education) 2. A. lantern B. firework D. midnight) 3. A. figure out B. set out C. carry out D. drop out) 4. A. grateful D. curious B. aware C. concerned) 5. A. addicted B. shocked C. likely D. determined) **6**. A. replaced C. disguised (B. delivered D. represented

() 7. A. limited	B. faithful	C. known	D. typical
() 8. A. completed	B. appointed	C. announced	D. confirmed
() 9. A. dropped	B. dived	C. walked	D. jumped
() 10 . A. retire	B. perform	C. marry	D. leave
() 11. A. existing	B. increasing	C. individual	D. equal
() 12 . A. remove	B. repeat	C. refuse	D. realize
() 13 . A. awarded	B. arranged	C. achieved	D. attracted
() 14 . A. As well as	B. As soon as	C. As long as	D. As far as
() 15 . A. regret	B. ensure	C. forgive	D. imagine

三、读后续写

[2024 重庆缙云教育联盟月考] On February 15, 1910, Irena Krzyzanowska was born in Warsaw, Poland. Irena studied Polish literature at Warsaw University, and eventually joined the Polish Socialist Party.

Then World War II broke out. It was 1940 and Germany had taken over. The Germans had begun shifting Warsaw's population of 380,000 Jews to a separate Ghetto(聚居区). Irena worked in the Warsaw health department and was allowed to enter the Ghetto.

Irena was a member of Zegota (援助犹太人委员会), a secret organization set up by the Polish government. The goal of Zegota was to rescue Polish Jews. Irena's job was to rescue as many children as she could.

Regardless of the danger it posed, Irena began aiding Jews in earnest(真挚地) in the early 1940s. She and her sympathetic co-workers created more than 3,000 false documents to help Jewish families, and that was just the beginning of the efforts.

Irena and her team began smuggling children out during these visits. They used various methods, such as hiding them in ambulances, leading them through sewer pipes or underground passages, even stuffing them into suitcases or boxes that they'd then take through the courtyard to the non-Jewish area.

Irena was helped by a network of over 30 volunteers, most of whom were women. Their hope was to get the children back to their families once the war was won. Irena and her helpers noted the names of the children on cigarette papers and sealed them in glass bottles. Then they buried the bottles in a friend's garden for safekeeping. When the war was done, the bottles were dug up and the lists were handed to Jewish representatives. Sadly, reuniting the children with their parents proved mostly impossible, as almost all had been killed in concentration camps.

注意:续写词数应为150左右。

Paragraph 1:

The Polish Government honoured Irena many awards.

高中英	连语 w题移址·选择性必修第一册·RJ
Para	graph 2:
,	She insisted that she did nothing special