

单元素养测评卷(一)



Unit 1

(时间:120分钟 分值:150分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- ()1. Whose birthday is it today?
A. Mike's. B. Richard's. C. Susan's.
- ()2. What does the man want to be?
A. A cook. B. A teacher. C. A gardener.
- ()3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their friend Jane. B. A weekend trip.
C. A radio programme.
- ()4. What is the woman's telephone number?
A. 213-486-2435. B. 212-486-2435.
C. 212-486-2434.
- ()5. How does the man always feel?
A. Full. B. Hungry. C. Energetic.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

- ()6. What does the woman suggest buying first?
A. Flowers. B. A scarf. C. Chocolates.
- ()7. Where will the speakers probably go next?
A. To a garden. B. To a shop.
C. To the teacher's office.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

- ()8. Why does George want to go to the book exhibition?
A. To buy a book. B. To meet a friend.
C. To do a book signing.

- ()9. What will the woman do before going to the book exhibition?
A. Hold a parent meeting. B. Go to her son's school.
C. Pick up Sarah.

听第8段材料,回答第10至13题。

- ()10. What is the woman doing?
A. Attending a meeting. B. Having a job interview.
C. Making a self-introduction in a show.
- ()11. What is the woman's major?
A. Literature. B. Education.
C. Public administration.
- ()12. Why was the woman out of school during high school?
A. She was badly ill. B. She had to act in a film.
C. Her father took her to America.
- ()13. What part-time job did the woman do at college?
A. A travel guide. B. A designer. C. A tutor.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

- ()14. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Classmates.
C. Colleagues.
- ()15. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In the classroom. B. Over the phone.
C. At the woman's home.
- ()16. Why does Tom feel stressed out?
A. He can't speak English well.
B. He has known the exam result.
C. He didn't do well in the English exam.

- ()17. What is the woman's suggestion?
A. Correcting the mistakes now.
B. Paying more attention next time.
C. Communicating with parents.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

- ()18. What is the purpose of the museum?
A. To show more computers.
B. To help school children.
C. To develop the industry.
- ()19. Why does the company invite the listeners?
A. To sell them computers. B. To get some advice.
C. To introduce the history of the company.

- ()20. When will the speaker come back?

- A. In half an hour. B. In an hour.
C. In more than an hour.

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分50分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A [2024·河北沧衡八校联盟高一期中]

High school programmes in Australia

Beautiful weather, friendly people and a widely varied landscape are just a few of the reasons that you should choose to spend time in Australia as a high school student. Here are some programmes you can choose from.

High School Exchange

Individuals studying for a semester or full year in Australia will usually live with a host family. This is a great opportunity for students to see what daily family life is like in Australia. Students learning English will see their language skills improve from communicating with their new friends and family, while those familiar with the language already can use this opportunity to learn more about the day-to-day life in Australia.

Youth Travel Tours

Travel tours for teens are a wonderful way for high school students to spend a short, concentrated amount of time abroad. Tours are usually for different themes such as cooking, adventure travel, or volunteerism. Students will have a fun, unique experience with incorporating educational components like environmental or cultural studies—and all without missing your normal coursework back home.

Summer Study Programme

For students who only have the few months of summer break available, an advanced summer programme is perfect. Just keep in mind, the summer of the northern hemisphere is actually the winter of Australia. Oftentimes these summer programmes can be partnered with universities that will allow students to receive college credits.

- ()21. What can High School Exchange offer?

- A. A good command of what we learn at school.
B. A better understanding of Australian culture.
C. A wonderful way to communicate with famous teachers.
D. A precious chance to make friends from different countries.

- ()22. Who may want to choose Youth Travel Tours?
- A. Those who are interested in painting.
B. Those who are interested in cooking.
C. Those who like doing adventure sports.
D. Those who want to take a part-time job.
- ()23. Which programme should you choose if you want to earn college credits?
- A. Summer Study Programme. B. Youth Travel Tours.
C. High School Exchange. D. All of the programmes.

B [2024·浙江杭州第十四中学高一期中]

I just flew from Berlin, Germany, to Atlanta, Georgia, and it took me 24 hours due to the weather-related delay during my stopover in New York. Like many other passengers, I was so worn out, annoyed, and helpless that I could barely hold it together.

The pilot, called Thierry Beyeler, was different. He left the flight deck and walked to the dissatisfied passengers to apologize and comfort them. The pilot's appropriate behaviour set the tone and ensured no one got angry. It reminded me of the beauty of "elegance (优雅) under pressure". Thierry Beyeler was a pilot of Swiss International Air Lines, for which he flew various aircraft. During the delay, I had the chance to speak to Beyeler and learn about his experience as a pilot.

He said, "Flying is a bit like eating chocolate. I love every flight. However, when you have 16 flights in four days, then that's too much chocolate for me..." As for crisis (危机) situations, he did have a few. "Once, I had an engine failure, but that's rare, and we handled it. Another time, we had smoke in the cabin, and we went to land quickly. In the end, it was just the air conditioning having some problems..." He believes, "As Murphy's Law puts it, 'What can be wrong will go wrong.' So think about it and try to prepare mentally."

Beyeler continued, "Compared with cars, a flight is a high-risk thing; it's not like riding a bike. Even if there was a minor error, it could have fatal consequences. Every pilot is quite professional in the field. But it is the strong mindset (观念模式) in the chaos (混乱) that plays the key role. Humans stop in technical systems to solve problems countless times a day, and it would be dangerous if the pilot became nervous and forgot that."

I've been touched by Beyeler's words. I understand that

human factors, including confidence, courage, sensibility, and emotional intelligence are becoming more and more important in today's world.

- ()24. How did Beyeler sound facing the long delay according to the text?
- A. Discouraged and tired.
B. Calm and positive.
C. Helpless and anxious.
D. Annoyed and cold-hearted.
- ()25. What does Beyeler want to show by mentioning "eating chocolate"?
- A. Flying brings him much fun.
B. Flying involves various crisis situations.
C. Too many crisis situations have happened to him.
D. Too many flight tasks can be unacceptable for him.
- ()26. What does Beyeler consider important for pilots during crises?
- A. Gaining a good sense of time.
B. Having great strength of mind.
C. Knowing all the technical systems well.
D. Having a good grasp of professional knowledge.
- ()27. What did the author think of his communication with Beyeler?
- A. Boring. B. Frightening.
C. Rewarding. D. Confusing.

C [2024·重庆市名校联盟联考高一月考]

Let's get one thing straight: Studying sometimes is boring, right? But it is extremely necessary. After all, working through difficult material is a necessary part of the learning process—which leads to the obvious question: If I have to do it, is there at least a way to make it fun?

During Carol Dweck's research for her book *Mindset* (思维模式): *The New Psychology of Success*, she found that students deal with learning in one of the two ways: they either look at difficult courses with a fixed mindset or with a growth mindset. Those with fixed mindsets believe that intelligence and talent are set in stone. For example, if they find a certain maths problem difficult, they'd think, "I guess I'm just not a maths person." In contrast, students with growth mindsets are certain that they could change and grow in every area of their lives. If they come across a difficult problem,

they will think, "I can get better at this ... but I have to tough it out."

Dweck found that most students start out pretty interested in a subject. Yet over the semester, something happens. Students with the fixed mindset may stay interested only when they do well right away. Those who find it difficult are likely to show a big drop in their interest and enjoyment. If it isn't a testimony (证明) to their intelligence, they can't enjoy it. In contrast, students with the growth mindset are able to continue to show the same high level of enjoyment even when they find the work very difficult. Difficulty and interest go hand in hand.

If you want to succeed and enjoy your studying, don't think of your classes as a series of tests that show just how intelligent or unintelligent you are. Instead, think of them more as ongoing opportunities to learn and grow.

- ()28. Which of the following might students with fixed mindsets believe?
- A. They are not interested in maths.
B. Their abilities are not valued.
C. Their mindset determines their ability.
D. Failure is caused by their intelligence.
- ()29. What does the underlined phrase "tough it out" mean in Paragraph 2?
- A. Refer to it. B. Get away from it.
C. Give in to it. D. Stick to it.
- ()30. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?
- A. Students who are able to deal with difficult problems do better in their studies.
B. Students who find it hard to fix problems lose their interest in their studies.
C. Students' mindsets play a huge role in how interested they are in their studies.
D. Students' interests have a big effect on how well they perform in their studies.
- ()31. What may the author suggest learners doing to make studying fun?
- A. Choosing an active and positive mindset.
B. Regarding learning as a test of intelligence.
C. Paying little attention to the task difficulty.
D. Looking for a strong inspiration to succeed.

D [2024·福建厦门集美中学高一期中]

It's easy for consumers to buy food and drinks like a bowl of hot rice and coke online or from neighbourhood shops, but for astronauts, such things were impossible in the past.

Members of China's Shenzhou manned space flight programme last year, however, were able to enjoy such food, thanks to Joyoung, a Chinese firm. Joyoung created a mobile space kitchen for the astronauts. A drinking water machine, an air heater and a soybean milk maker were all accessible in the kitchen through a smart app. Tang Hongbo, who was a member of the Shenzhou manned space flight programme, said in the news that during his three-month trip, he could eat hot food with just half-hour efforts, a contrast to the past when similar attempts required several hours. "If we had time, we would also use equipment to eat homemade yogurt. We could also control the equipment in the space kitchen through mobile phone apps," he said.

In the past, most foods couldn't be directly heated in a microwave oven in space. Conduction equipment often caused uneven (不平衡的) heating. An astronaut had to spend as long as four hours heating some vegetables in the space kitchen. To solve the problem, Joyoung has developed equipment that gives out hot air to heat vegetables in a 360-degree way. That enables astronauts to eat steaming-hot fish-flavoured pork and Gongbao chicken, a spicy, stir-fried Chinese dish.

Besides Joyoung, a group of companies, including Xiaomi Corp and Huawei Technologies, have contributed their technologies to the development of the space station. A vacuum (真空) cleaner made haircuts on the spacecraft possible. NOLO VR, a Chinese virtual reality manufacturer, has helped astronauts develop an experimental equipment through which laboratory technicians on the ground can see and experience what astronauts are doing in the space.

- ()32. What do astronauts think of Joyoung's mobile space kitchen?
A. Water-saving. B. Energy-wasting.
C. Time-saving. D. Money-wasting.
- ()33. How does the author show the convenience on Shenzhou manned spacecraft?
A. By analysing results. B. By making contrasts.
C. By providing pictures. D. By answering questions.

- ()34. What does the last paragraph want to show?
A. There is more tech for the spacecraft.
B. Joyoung needs to further its technology.
C. What astronauts are doing is significant.
D. Astronauts on spacecraft can do as they wish.
- ()35. What is the best title of the text?
A. Earth to space, firms add value by creating technology
B. The hot diet on the space station needs to be addressed
C. Modern technology brings convenience to human beings
D. Manufacturers make big profits from inventing equipment

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2024·江苏海安高级中学高一期中]

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Your mind is very powerful. Yet, if you're like most people, you probably spend very little time reflecting on the way you think. After all, who thinks about thinking? 36. _____

If you draw wrong conclusions about whom you are and what you're capable of doing, you'll limit your potential. Your thoughts are a catalyst (催化剂) for self-perpetuating (自我持续的) cycles. 37. _____ So if you think you're a failure, you'll feel like a failure. Then, you'll act like a failure, which strengthens your belief that you must be a failure. I see this happen all the time in my office. Someone will come in saying, "I'm just not good enough to advance in my career." That opinion leads her to feel discouraged and causes her to put in less efforts. 38. _____

Once you draw a conclusion about yourself, you're likely to do two things: look for evidence that strengthens your belief and consider anything that runs against your belief unimportant. Someone who develops the belief that he's a failure, for example, will view each mistake as evidence that he's not good enough. 39. _____ Consider for a minute that it might not be your lack of talent or lack of skills that are holding you back. Instead, it might be your belief that keeps you from performing at your peak (巅峰).

40. _____ That's not to say positive thoughts have magical power. But optimistic thoughts lead to productive acts, which increase your chances of having a successful outcome.
A. When he does succeed, he'll owe it to luck.
B. Once that belief gets rooted in his mind, he will suffer a lot.
C. That lack of efforts prevents her from having a better career.

- D. Creating a more positive thought can lead to better outcomes.
E. What you think influences how you feel and how you behave.
F. However, the way you think about yourself turns into your reality.
G. If we make an effort on purpose, you can learn to think more positively.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Owura Kwadwo Hottish teaches computer science in a school. It is a normal school except for the fact that it didn't have 41 .

Owura became famous after he posted photos of him on the Internet. In the picture, people could see he was teaching his students by 42 an entire computer on the blackboard. The photos showed the 43 level of education for children in Ghana. People were 44 that Owura made sure each button was drawn correctly.

He would come to school half an hour ahead of 45 every day. He drew the computer on the blackboard, but at the end of his class, it was 46 to start the next class, so he had to 47 it the next day!

Owura's efforts 48 when Microsoft (微软公司) took 49 of his act. They first took him to an international educators' meeting in Singapore. He made a 50 about his teaching methods at the meeting and 51 a standing ovation (热烈鼓掌) after the speech.

52, Owura got the thing he always wanted for his students—some companies 53 computers to the school. Not a single child in the school had seen a real computer in their lives. Thanks to their teacher's 54, the world took notice and responded with 55 to them.

- ()41. A. classrooms B. computers
C. playgrounds D. tools
- ()42. A. operating B. repairing
C. describing D. drawing
- ()43. A. poor B. clear
C. ancient D. lucky
- ()44. A. worried B. disappointed
C. afraid D. surprised

- ()45. A. line B. culture
C. schedule D. school
- ()46. A. cleaned B. explored
C. changed D. shown
- ()47. A. stress B. improve
C. ruin D. repeat
- ()48. A. broke out B. paid off
C. came back D. held back
- ()49. A. care B. charge
C. place D. notice
- ()50. A. plan B. speech
C. decision D. medal
- ()51. A. made B. waited
C. received D. carried
- ()52. A. Suddenly B. Importantly
C. Hopelessly D. Strangely
- ()53. A. lent B. sold
C. donated D. applied
- ()54. A. efforts B. pains
C. humour D. doubt
- ()55. A. wisdom B. honesty
C. kindness D. pride

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2024·安徽阜阳高一月考]

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Cui Zhenshuo and Yang Bo discovered that because of the far location of most paper workshops and lifestyles of the paper-making craftsmen, their products are unable to reach the market 56. _____ (easy). Therefore, Cui and Yang came up 57. _____ the idea of establishing their own studio that could serve as a bridge to connect far workshops with buyers to advance 58. _____ (tradition) Chinese handmade paper.

Chu is a kind of tree. 59. _____ (it) bark (树皮) is a common material that was used in papermaking in ancient times. Han Yu, a famous 60. _____ (write) during the Tang Dynasty (618—907), called paper Mr Chu in his work *Biography of Mao Ying*. Since then, it 61. _____ (use) as a nickname (绰

号) for paper by Chinese scholars. In 2019, Cui and Yang named their own studio “I am Mr Chu.”, and they focused on 62. _____ (run) it.

Du Weisheng, an expert in the restoration (修复) of ancient books at the National Library of China, told them that, in 63. _____ 1990s, many Chinese paper relics needed to be repaired with handmade paper that allowed people to find information on various paper styles.

The two began to create a series of handmade paper products from 2021. Each volume is made up of thirty types of handmade paper, each of 64. _____ is sourced from its place of origin. At present, two volumes of the series have been produced, and they plan 65. _____ (make) ten volumes.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分) [2024·江苏苏州高一期末]

假定你是学生会主席李华。有一个英国交换生团队在你校进行为期一个月的学习交流活。请你准备一篇发言稿,代表学校在欢迎会上致辞。内容包括:

1. 对交换生的到来表示欢迎;
2. 对他们的生活学习提出建议;
3. 对交流活动表达祝愿。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Boys and girls,

I'm Li Hua, president of the Student Union. _____

That's all. Thank you.

第二节(满分 25 分)

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。

My hearing aid was a box that was tied to my shoulders and hung from my neck. I carried it because when I was young I became deaf. After consulting (协商) with a lot of educational experts, doctors, and parents of other deaf children, my parents

decided to send me to a school where all of my classmates and teachers would have normal hearing, instead of sending me to a private school for the deaf. So I was the only deaf child at Blue Creek Elementary School.

I experienced great anxiety throughout elementary school. Because in addition to the problems of “fitting in” with the other students, I also struggled with most of my schoolwork. I seemed to spend every spare moment doing homework just so I could keep up. I could feel that my parents and teachers were deeply disappointed in me because of my academic struggles. The teachers didn't know what to do with me nor did they show much interest in any of my poor performances.

My hearing disability required me to ask everyone from time to time, “What did he or she say?” I worried that everyone would soon grow tired of repeating everything back to me. When the kids made fun of me, I had no way but to accept it. I was sure that I was a bad person; my self-esteem(自尊心) was quite low. I saw myself as an ugly kid wearing a box around his neck who wasn't even smart enough to keep up with the rest of the other kids.

Mrs Jordan, my 5th grade teacher, changed all of that with a simple three-word phrase. One morning, she asked the class a question. I read her lips (嘴唇) from my front-row seat and immediately raised my hand. I couldn't believe it—for once I knew the answer.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

But, when she called on me, I was afraid. _____

Paragraph 2:

For the first time in my young life, I was a star in my class. _____

