



绿色印刷产品 服务热线：4000-555-100



全心全意 品质为真
QUANPIN ZHINENGZUOYE
· SUYANG CEPINGJUAN ·

全品智能作业
素养测评卷

主编 肖德好

高中英语4

选择性必修第一册

RJ



总定价：73.80元

印刷质检码20242200

天津出版传媒集团
天津人民出版社



全品智能作业 素养测评卷

主编 肖德好

CONTENTS

单元素养测评卷(一) [范围: Unit 1]	卷1
单元素养测评卷(二) [范围: Unit 2]	卷5
单元素养测评卷(三) [范围: Unit 3]	卷9
单元素养测评卷(四) [范围: Unit 4]	卷13
单元素养测评卷(五) [范围: Unit 5]	卷17
阶段素养测评卷(一) [范围: Units 1—3]	卷21
阶段素养测评卷(二) [范围: Units 4—5]	卷25
模块素养测评卷 [范围: Units 1—5]	卷29
参考答案	卷33

高中英语4

选择性必修第一册

RJ

单元素养测评卷(一)

范围:Unit 1

(时间:120分钟 分值:150分)



单元素养测评卷(一)听力录音

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. What will the man buy?
A. Meat. B. Bread. C. Vegetables.
- ()2. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Boss and secretary. B. Teacher and student.
C. Customer and waitress.
- ()3. What does Mary probably do?
A. She is a journalist. B. She is a firefighter.
C. She is an animal trainer.
- ()4. What does the woman say about John?
A. He won't wait for her. B. He won't come home today.
C. He won't be on time for dinner.
- ()5. Why does the woman learn Spanish?
A. She will travel to Madrid.
B. She will study in Madrid.
C. She will move to Madrid.

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. How does the woman usually go to work?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By train.
- ()7. What do the speakers agree about taking the train?
A. It is safer. B. It is faster. C. It is cheaper.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

- ()8. What does the woman have to do?
A. Write two essays. B. Prepare a research paper.
C. Study for an English test.

- ()9. How does the woman feel about her classes?
A. Excited. B. Stressed. C. Bored.

听第8段材料,回答第10至13题。

- ()10. Where are the speakers?
A. At an airport. B. At a school.
C. At a hotel.
- ()11. How many exchange students are coming?
A. Ten. B. Twenty. C. Thirty.
- ()12. What will the exchange students do on the second day?
A. Visit the school. B. Go to a party.
C. Give performances.
- ()13. What will the speakers do for the exchange students on the last day?
A. Drive them to the airport.
B. Take them to the seaside.
C. Clean multimedia classrooms.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

- ()14. When does the conversation take place?
A. On the way to work.
B. After the start of the workday.
C. At the end of a day.
- ()15. How does the man look to the woman?
A. Scared. B. Strange. C. Upset.
- ()16. What did the man do on the bus?
A. He talked to three men.
B. He looked out of the window.
C. He saw a passenger getting robbed.
- ()17. What will the man probably do next?
A. Make a phone call.
B. Go to the police station.
C. Forget about what happened.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

- ()18. Which word can be used to describe the birds?
A. Beautiful. B. Clever. C. Brave.
- ()19. What is special about the trash can?
A. It delivers rubbish of itself.
B. It is 47 centimetres in length.
C. It rewards the birds with food.
- ()20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. A theme park. B. A creative approach.
C. A special trash can.

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

You probably know who Marie Curie was, but you may not have heard of Rachel Carson. Of the outstanding ladies listed below, who do you think was the most important woman of the past 100 years?

Jane Addams(1860—1935)

Anyone who has ever been helped by a social worker has Jane Addams to thank. Addams helped the poor and worked for peace. She encouraged a sense of community(社区) by creating shelters and promoting education and services for people in need. In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Rachel Carson(1907—1964)

If it weren't for Rachel Carson, the environmental movement might not exist today. Her popular 1962 book *Silent Spring* raised awareness of the dangers of pollution and the harmful effects of chemicals on humans and on the world's lakes and oceans.

Sandra Day O'Connor(1930—2023)

When Sandra Day O'Connor finished third in her class at Stanford Law School, in 1952, she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman. She became an Arizona state senator(参议员) and, in 1981, the first woman to join the US Supreme Court. O'Connor gave the deciding vote in many important cases during her 24 years on the top court.

Rosa Parks(1913—2005)

On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Rosa Parks would not give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger. Her simple act landed Parks in prison. But it also set off the Montgomery Bus Boycott. It lasted for more than a year, and kicked off the civil rights movement. "The only tired I was, was tired of giving in," said Parks.

- ()21. What is Jane Addams noted for in history?
A. Her social work.
B. Her teaching skills.
C. Her efforts to win a prize.
D. Her community background.



- ()22. What was the reason for O'Connor's being rejected by the law firm?
- A. Her lack of proper training in law.
 B. Her little work experience in court.
 C. The discrimination against women.
 D. The poor financial conditions.

- ()23. Who made a great contribution to the civil rights movement in the US?
- A. Jane Addams. B. Rachel Carson.
 C. Sandra Day O'Connor. D. Rosa Parks.

B [2024·福建龙岩高二月考]

In the 19th century, tuberculosis (肺结核) epidemics were spreading over Europe and the United States, killing an estimated one out of seven people. In ancient Greece, Hippocrates called it “the most considerable of the diseases”.

The fight against tuberculosis reached a turning point on March 24, 1882, in a small meeting room of the German Physiological Society at Berlin. A doctor named Robert Koch used more than 200 microscopic preparations to identify the bacterium that causes tuberculosis: tubercle bacillus.

In 1872, Koch took up the post of district physician in what is today Wolsztyn, Poland. His patients, many of them farmers, were dying from anthrax, an illness that destroyed their cows.

Koch set out to solve the anthrax riddle. First, Koch visited anthrax-stricken farms to observe the cows. He witnessed how a healthy animal would die in a matter of days as its blood turned black. People in close contact with sick cows and sheep also fell ill. Examining drops of black blood from dead cows under his microscope, Koch spotted structures shaped like thin grains of rice, which blood from healthy animals did not have. These germs were *Bacillus anthracis*.

To see if the bacteria were the cause of the illness, Koch designed his own testing methods. First, he soaked (浸泡) a wood splinter (碎片) with a sick animal's blood; then he made a small cut at the base of each mouse's tail and inserted (插入) the splinter into their bodies. The next morning, the mice were dead. When Koch checked their bodies, he found the same microscopic structures in their blood.

In 1880, Koch's team perfected his plate technique (技术) for generating pure cultures of bacteria, which was crucial in identifying the cause of tuberculosis. In 1890, he announced he had found the

cure for tuberculosis. He called the medicine tuberculin, a substance taken from tubercle bacilli. The news gave rise to enormous hope around the world, but tuberculin turned out to be a major disappointment. More than ineffective, it even contributed to the death of some patients. To this day, no completely effective vaccine for tuberculosis has been found, but tuberculin has become a crucial part of testing for the disease.

- ()24. Why does the author mention Hippocrates in Paragraph 1?
- A. To introduce the spread of tuberculosis.
 B. To show the huge impact of tuberculosis.
 C. To explain the concept of tuberculosis.
 D. To describe the history of tuberculosis.

- ()25. What did the turning point suggest?
- A. People found a cure for anthrax.
 B. Fewer people died from tuberculosis.
 C. Tuberculosis-causing bacteria were recognized.
 D. Anthrax stopped spreading beyond animals.

- ()26. How did Koch identify the cause of anthrax?
- A. He fed a mouse with a dead cow's food.
 B. He inserted a wood splinter into a cow's tail.
 C. He infected healthy mice with a sick animal's blood.
 D. He examined a dead person's blood under his microscope.

- ()27. What can we learn about the medicine Koch invented?
- A. It has cured many people.
 B. It was taken from healthy people.
 C. It was an effective tuberculosis vaccine.
 D. It has been used in testing for tuberculosis.

C [2024·浙江宁波镇海中学高二期中]

An immersive and slow-paced Citywalk is becoming trendy across China. In contrast to rushing past overcrowded tourist landmarks, the new trend has emerged as a popular alternative to explore bustling markets, ancient streets, and charming alleys at a leisurely pace.

The appeal of Citywalk caters particularly to the younger generation often caught up in demanding work schedules. As evidenced by the increasing popularity of hash tags like “Citywalk for vacation” on lifestyle sharing platform Xiaohongshu, with a staggering 465 million views and nearly 464,600 engagements, the trend is truly capturing unbelievable attention.

Citywalk, or meandering through the urban landscapes, means the act of walking freely along city streets unburdened by exhaustive

plans. It offers people an avenue to intimately experience urban culture and local traditions. Citywalk is not merely about sightseeing. It creates an opportunity for social interactions and deep connections with the cities. Citywalk routes are tailored to the specific interests of both out-of-town tourists and locals. For tourists, the focus is on sharing local customs and traditions, while for locals, discussions revolve around the city's past, present, and future. The growing trend of Citywalk reflects a changing attitude towards life, embracing a warmer, more relaxed, and slower-paced lifestyle.

As Citywalk expands beyond first-tier cities like Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, to second- and third-tier cities across the country, it brings fresh opportunities for the tourism industry, in such areas as dining, shopping, and accommodation.

Governments in Beijing and Shandong have recognized the potential of Citywalk, incorporating it into their action plans to promote cultural tourism and leisure activities. In Shanghai, public bus lines specially designed have been introduced to elevate the overall Citywalk for participants.

“By slowing down and delving into the narrow alleys, observing the lives of city residents, and immersing oneself in the context of museums and art galleries, one is entitled to embrace the pleasure of life,” said Luo Jun, a cultural tourism enthusiast.

- ()28. What's the main reason for the popularity of Citywalk among young people?
- A. It mainly focuses on urban sightseeing.
 B. Social media offer many tempting videos.
 C. Busy work schedule limits the choice of people.
 D. Conventional tourist landmarks are losing charm.

- ()29. What's the meaning of the underlined word “staggering” in the second paragraph?
- A. Astonishing. B. Rewarding.
 C. Embarrassing. D. Shrinking.

- ()30. Which of the following statements is NOT Citywalk?
- A. An immersive route for foreigners to enjoy the alleys in Chengdu.
 B. A holiday tour to hurriedly visit crowded landmarks in Shanghai.
 C. A free walk including visiting museums and old towns in Qingdao.
 D. A leisurely tour along Qiantang River to experience city transformation.

- ()31. What have some governments done to promote Citywalk?
- A. Facilities in the museums have been enhanced.
B. Cooperation has been strengthened among cities.
C. Opportunities have been offered to third-tier cities.
D. Specific public transportation routes have been introduced.

D [2024·湖北高二联考期中]

The commonly held belief that it takes 21 days to form a new habit can be traced back to a 1960 book by plastic surgeon Maxwel Maltz called *Psycho-Cybernetics*. In his work treating patients who had gone through facial reconstruction surgery, Maltz noticed that it typically took around three weeks for them to adjust to seeing their new faces in the mirror. He also found that individuals who had lost a limb still sensed “phantom”(幻觉的) pains in the missing arm or leg for about 21 days.

Based on these perceptions(认识) of recovery time after significant physical changes, Maltz theorized in his book that it likely takes a minimum of 21 days for the neurological pathways in our brains associated with old behaviours and habits to go away, and for new mental images and routines to take firm root. This idea of a standardized 21-day formation period for habits soon became widely accepted.

However, Maltz was drawing causal inferences rather than conducting strict scientific research. It wasn't until 2010 that health psychologist Philippa Lally at University College London decided to properly study habit formation timelines. She designed a year-long experiment that tracked 96 participants as they each established a single new habit of their choosing. Every day, subjects reported on whether they successfully performed their intended behaviour that day as well as how automatic the action felt.

Lally's findings revealed that on average, it took 66 days before a habit became a normal part of a routine and felt automatic. But results varied widely, with habits forming anywhere from 18 days up to 254 days between individuals. Consistency(连贯性) was the key factor in successfully making a behaviour habitual, with sometimes missing days not stopping overall progress.

This landmark study proved the assumed 21-day standard to be false and showed that a wide range of timelines are normal.

- ()32. What is Maltz's assumption based on?
- A. Strict scientific research.
B. Psychological work.
C. His personal observations.
D. Carefully designed surveys.

- ()33. Why did Lally's team conduct the research?
- A. To support Maltz's theory on habit formation.
B. To explore the factors in affecting habit formation.
C. To identify the timelines for establishing new habits.
D. To explain advantages of developing good behaviours.
- ()34. What do we know about Lally's findings?
- A. It is harder to form a new habit than to stick to an old one.
B. There are large individual differences in forming habits.
C. Most participants took 66 days to make a behaviour habitual.
D. Occasional stops have a big effect on the process of habit formation.
- ()35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Does it really take 21 days to build a new habit?
B. How do we develop some positive daily routines?
C. What are the key aspects to establish a new habit?
D. When is the best time to start positive daily routines?

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

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。

Last Sunday I was thinking about the difference between successful people and those who don't achieve anything significant. I made an interesting discovery. This difference may at first look obvious, but the fact is quite the opposite. 36. _____

Everyone has a purpose behind their actions. If they don't, they wouldn't take action. 37. _____ When they take action, at the back of their minds they think about success that this action is going to bring them.

38. _____ What's the purpose behind your actions? Do you work to thrive(蓬勃发展) or to survive? Do you go to work to feed your family or to create an amazing lifestyle?

Different purposes will result in completely different life experiences. People who work to survive are the ones who fear that some unexpected bills will arrive. They go to bed worrying about money and unimportant things. They hate their employment but don't quit because they doubt their own ability to create something greater. I know this kind of feeling because I was like that once. That's a very uncomfortable state to be in because you are constantly worried about insignificant things. 39. _____ Therefore, you cannot achieve anything great.

Now there are some people who don't accept the “Life is hard” story and they are fueled by an entirely different purpose. They

work to thrive. 40. _____ They have a beautiful vision and they take constant action to make that vision a reality.

- A. So let me ask you a few questions.
B. This state does not allow you to be creative.
C. It lies in what motivates people to take action.
D. Such an attitude invites great opportunities to you.
E. And they don't think about why something cannot be done.
F. And this makes you take even more or better quality action.
G. But successful people have a completely different purpose behind their actions.

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)

[2024·广西高二联考]

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。

Do you ever feel like an outsider? An outsider is not a strange person without friends. 41, they are someone who challenges accepted values and perspectives. The education system teaches you to think 42. However, brilliant work is always unconventional. The self-taught may produce fresh and 43 work.

Everything was against Eileen Gray. In the 1920s, you needed strict qualifications to become an architect. Men strictly 44 access to academic courses. Eileen Gray 45 to accept the conventional rules presented to her. No one in the system would help her, so she helped herself. Gray rolled up her sleeves, picked up a hammer and nails, and made her 46 a reality. She taught herself the 47 an architect needed from books and evening classes. Gray recognized that other architects' work was predictable because they were insiders 48 the design rules of the profession. The famous architecture companies 49 the same old designs and practices. She realized if she did things 50 she would stand out.

Imagine someone without 51 to build a house from the very beginning: attracting the finance, producing detailed plans of electrical circuits, plumbing, and 52 form, and then making it. In 1926, Gray began building a house near Monaco. It was called E-1027, a white beacon of enlightenment(启蒙灯塔). E-1027 immediately 53 international recognition as a masterpiece, and lots of design tasks flooded in. Her 54 shocked architects who had spent years studying at university. Gray's 55 to think and act independently contributed to her great success.

- () 41. A. Otherwise
C. Instead
- () 42. A. conventionally
C. carefully
- () 43. A. individual
C. repetitive
- () 44. A. prevented
C. established
- () 45. A. hesitated
C. refused
- () 46. A. memory
C. life
- () 47. A. demands
C. standards
- () 48. A. turning to
C. sticking to
- () 49. A. repeated
C. proved
- () 50. A. differently
C. enthusiastically
- () 51. A. insurance
C. testing
- () 52. A. educational
C. structural
- () 53. A. gained
C. deserved
- () 54. A. treatment
C. adjustment
- () 55. A. anxiety
C. confidence
- B. Therefore
D. Moreover
- B. independently
D. constantly
- B. challenging
D. innovative
- B. controlled
D. provided
- B. attempted
D. failed
- B. interest
D. vision
- B. skills
D. opportunities
- B. applying to
D. adapting to
- B. assessed
D. replaced
- B. separately
D. reasonably
- B. connection
D. training
- B. artistic
D. technical
- B. sought
D. sustained
- B. achievement
D. advancement
- B. curiosity
D. freedom

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

[2024·河北邢台宁晋中学高二联考]

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。

The culture of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) became 56. _____ (increasing) popular with the arrival of the 31st FISU World University Games in Chengdu in July, capital of southwest China's Sichuan Province. "We mainly promote TCM culture by displaying TCM 57. _____ (element) such as TCM-themed backdrops, samples, 3D paintings made from acupuncture (针灸) tools, and herbal bags," explained Deng

Hongyuan, 58. _____ staff member at the TCM culture area.

Visitors to the TCM culture area 59. _____ (treat) to live shows of therapeutic massages (治疗性按摩), *Taijiquan*, and *Wuqinxi*, a set of exercises 60. _____ (inspire) by the movements of five animals as well as *Baduanjin*. *Baduanjin*, a form of gentle exercise that is a part of TCM culture, 61. _____ is similar to *Taijiquan* and other TCM therapies, became a hit for its health benefits. Ancient Chinese medical books, TCM equipment, and medicinal materials unique 62. _____ Sichuan were also on display.

"Foreign guests particularly enjoyed experiencing Chinese therapeutic massages. They were highly 63. _____ (appreciate) of our massage services. They even asked if they could have this experience every day," Deng noted.

"TCM culture is an important part of traditional Chinese culture and we are committed to 64. _____ (broaden) its reach through the World University Games of Chengdu. We hope to enable more people 65. _____ (learn) about TCM culture," Deng concluded.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分) [2024·山西阳泉第一中学高二期中]

假如你是校英文报主编李华,为积极响应节能号召,共建绿色家园,请用英语写一封以“节约用电,珍惜能源”为主题的倡议书。

内容包括:1. 节约用电的意义;2. 日常节电的措施;3. 对大家的呼吁。

注意:词数80个左右,可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear teachers and students,

The School Newspaper

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。

One Saturday morning, Jeremy woke up to a quiet house. Usually Mum was awake making breakfast and cleaning the kitchen, but not today. At the sound of his mum coughing, Jeremy knocked on her bedroom door and asked with great concern, "Mum, are you

OK?" "Honey," Mum said weakly. "I have a terrible cold. You can have cereal (麦片) for breakfast and watch cartoons. I'm going to stay in bed."

Jeremy poured some cereal into a bowl and ate the pieces dry. Mum must feel very bad if she was staying in bed all day. How could Jeremy help? First, he wiped up the crumbs of cereal he left on the kitchen counter. He also put away the cereal box neatly, so the kitchen looked just as it did when he woke up. But what else could he do? Jeremy thought. Saturday was the day when Mum did the laundry. Jeremy loved to watch the clothes spinning in the machine. That should be fun! He ran to his room to get the laundry basket, inside which there was his mother's favourite white dress, among other clothes and a pair of red socks.

Jeremy opened the door to the washer and put the clothing inside. He had watched Mum do the laundry lots of times, so he knew where to find the washing powder and how to pour it into the machine. Finally, he closed the door and pressed the big button that said "START". Jeremy looked through the round glass window. Water was pouring in, and the machine was starting to spin, making his clothing tumble around. That was easy!

Jeremy watched cartoons until he heard the washing machine beep. That meant the washing was done. Jeremy opened the door to take out the damp clothes. He took out a few at a time and moved them into the dryer. Everything seemed clean, and Jeremy felt proud. Then he pulled out a pink dress.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

But he remembered there was no pink dress in the laundry basket. _____

Paragraph 2:

Holding the neatly folded pink dress, Jeremy nervously knocked at his mum's bedroom door again. _____
