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# 全品智能作业 素养测评卷

主编 肖德好

高中英语  
必修第一册  
RJ

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

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## 单元素养测评卷(一)

范围: WELCOME UNIT

(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. How does the woman sound?  
A. Curious. B. Confident. C. Anxious.
- ( ) 2. What does the man like about the restaurant?  
A. Its environment.  
B. Its service.  
C. Its food.
- ( ) 3. When will the train leave?  
A. 6:30. B. 7:00. C. 8:00.
- ( ) 4. What does the man want to do?  
A. Learn to play baseball.  
B. Organize a baseball team.  
C. Find a baseball player.
- ( ) 5. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. A city. B. A book. C. A park.

## 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 much should the woman pay for the flat every week if she takes it?  
A. 70 pounds. B. 30 pounds. C. 60 pounds.
- ( ) 7. Which one does the woman like?  
A. A flat with a big sitting room.  
B. A flat without a kitchen.  
C. A room of her own.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

- ( ) 8. What do we know about Steve?  
A. He's seeing a doctor.  
B. He's on a business trip.  
C. He's absent from work.
- ( ) 9. What is Sue going to do next week?  
A. See her manager.  
B. Travel on business.  
C. Visit Steve.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 题。

- ( ) 10. Who encouraged the man to learn cooking?  
A. His grandmother.  
B. His mother.  
C. His teacher.
- ( ) 11. How long did the class last?  
A. 6 hours. B. 8 hours. C. 10 hours.
- ( ) 12. What did the man do after the first half hour?  
A. He made a meal.  
B. He tasted some dishes.  
C. He bought some foods.
- ( ) 13. How did the man feel at the end of the day?  
A. Tired. B. Dissatisfied. C. Happy.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ( ) 14. When does the conversation take place?  
A. In the late morning.  
B. At noon.  
C. In the early afternoon.
- ( ) 15. What is the weather probably like?  
A. Windy. B. Sunny. C. Rainy.
- ( ) 16. What does the woman like best about the new job?  
A. The salary.  
B. The working time.  
C. The working conditions.
- ( ) 17. Where is the woman living now?  
A. In Australia.  
B. In Mexico.  
C. In Britain.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ( ) 18. What benefit is mentioned about enough sleep?  
A. Being stronger.

- B. Being cleverer.  
C. Being more active.

- ( ) 19. What percentage of adults have a full eight hours of sleep each workday?  
A. 21%. B. 27%. C. 80%.
- ( ) 20. What can we learn from the passage?  
A. World Sleep Day started in 2006.  
B. Teenagers need at least 8 hours of sleep a night.  
C. 80% people throughout the world have sleep problems.

## 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·福建泉州实验中学高一期中]

### Fun things to do in high school

#### Learn another language

Your school might be holding foreign language classes, so this is a great way to start your language learning journey! If you want more self-paced (按自己进度的) learning, apps like Duolingo are easily accessible (可使用的) on our mobile phones. As our world becomes more interconnected, it's always good to learn another language or two.

#### Aim for a semester (学期) of straight A (全 A)

This can be a difficult task but not impossible to achieve, as long as you put in the right amount of work and effort. If you are struggling (挣扎) with your grades, you can host or join group studies with your classmates!

Don't be disheartened (灰心) if you are not able to get an A in a semester. What's important is having the drive (动力) to go forward. As a famous person once said, "He who would climb a ladder must begin at the bottom."

#### Experience another culture

Culture and tradition are something that all humans share. No matter where we come from, we always bring our culture with us. People coming from different cultures may be among your friends or neighbours.

You can go to a museum, read a book, or try new food in your area. Remember to keep an open mind and take the time to learn about them.

### Bring a shareable treat to class

If you know your way around the kitchen, you can impress your class by making and bringing them a delicious treat! Not only will this make their stomachs happy, but you'll also bond (联系) the whole class together. Just don't forget to check with your teacher first before bringing one.

- ( ) 21. What should you do if you want to learn a language at your own speed?
- A. Go to a museum to read books.  
B. Attend another language class.  
C. Learn it on an app like Duolingo.  
D. Join group studies with your classmates.
- ( ) 22. What's the key if you can't get an A in a semester?
- A. Keeping an open mind.  
B. Asking your teachers for help.  
C. Changing your study method.  
D. Having the drive to go forward.
- ( ) 23. What will probably be the result if you bring a treat to class?
- A. Experiencing different cultures.  
B. Making your teacher angry and anxious.  
C. Making some students have a stomachache.  
D. Making your classmates happy and united.

B [2024·山东烟台高一期中]

In the third grade, ten-year-old Jane read a book about poaching (偷猎) the endangered tigers and cutting down forests at will. She told her friend Holt about it and she really wanted to help save the tigers.

Despite being in elementary school, the two girls have organized fundraisers(资金筹集活动). During their first year, the girls raised \$1,500 to save tigers. "We went to a zoo and asked if we could help and it became this huge fun thing. We never expected it to get so big," the girls said.

When Jane and Holt pitched their ideas in the zoo to ask for funds, their table was packed with zoo guests all afternoon. This year's goal is \$2,500. Whatever they raise will be matched by the Zoological Society and all be donated(捐赠) to the Tiger Protection Fund.

On top of helping the animal, the girls would also be excited about their names to be proudly posted at the zoo's entrance on a sign with other donors. "If we get our names on it, it's going to feel

like being famous, and it's going to be like a dream come true for us," Jane said. They said they were close to their goal and the zoo couldn't be happier.

"Their awareness of what's happening to tigers and their wanting to educate people on what's happening to tigers are unbelievable," Kassner, an animal expert, said. "Three kinds of tigers have already died out and the remaining six are all endangered. The 'Tiger Girls' are bringing a big and positive effect and won't be stopping anytime soon."

"I'm so happy that we've come this far. We can do this now though we're only fifth graders and just imagine what we can do in the future," Holt said.

- ( ) 24. What led Jane to have the idea of saving tigers?
- A. The support of her school.  
B. Her teacher's encouragement.  
C. The suggestion from her friend.  
D. Her personal reading experience.
- ( ) 25. What does the underlined word "pitched" in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Investigated.            B. Accepted.  
C. Publicized.            D. Considered.
- ( ) 26. What does Kassner think about the two girls?
- A. They have made a great difference.  
B. They succeed in stopping people poaching.  
C. They enable people to focus on school education.  
D. They realized the dream of becoming well-known.
- ( ) 27. Which of the following can best describe the two girls?
- A. Proud and traditional.    B. Creative and confident.  
C. Serious and humorous.    D. Courageous and curious.

C [2024·江苏南京六校联合体高一期中]

Sixteen miles off the coast of northern Scotland, the future of green energy is taking shape. The five giant turbines (涡轮机) of the Hywind Scotland wind farm look much like any other offshore wind project, except one major difference—they're floating.

While traditional offshore turbines sit on metal and concrete towers fixed into the seabed, Hywind's turbines rest on floating frames that move up and down with the waves. It proves to be an important development as the world struggles to meet the net-zero carbon emission (排放) targets set in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

To cut those emissions, green electricity will need to be at the

main source of global energy, according to the International Energy Agency. It says that by 2040, half of the world's energy needs will have to be met by electricity produced in a net-zero way. Projects like Hywind's floating wind farm offer a picture of what the future could look like.

The reasons for this can be listed as follows. Firstly, unlike fixed units, floating turbines can operate in deep waters far from the shoreline, where winds tend to be stronger. Secondly, it can serve offshore areas that are too deep for bottom-fixed turbines. "In places like Korea, Japan and California, you can only manage a certain amount of offshore wind, or maybe even none at all, so floating turbines are the only option in the longer term," explains Henrik Steisdal, a Danish inventor at the forefront of floating wind innovation.

While floating turbines overcome some of the problems that make offshore wind farms in deep waters impossible, there are still challenges that have to be overcome. There are some concerns about what effect floating wind turbines might have on the sea environment. The price of floating wind projects is also still high—almost twice as much as that of the bottom-fixed offshore ones. Another problem is how to avoid the risk of a system breakdown when the wind is blowing too hard.

- ( ) 28. What do the Hywind's turbines and the traditional turbines have in common?
- A. They are fixed.            B. They use wind.  
C. They are floating.        D. They use waves.
- ( ) 29. What's NOT the reason for building floating turbines?
- A. It offers a picture of the future.  
B. Winds are stronger in deep waters.  
C. It helps meet the net-zero carbon emission targets.  
D. It is difficult to fix turbines in deep offshore areas.
- ( ) 30. What will possibly be talked about in the following paragraph?
- A. Solutions to the problems.  
B. Functions of the wind power.  
C. Advantages of the floating project.  
D. Opinions on the floating turbines.
- ( ) 31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?
- A. Wind projects—a greener world  
B. Wind projects—a practical solution  
C. Floating turbines—a choice for the future  
D. Floating turbines—a more efficient world



D [2024·湖南师范大学附中高一期中]

In the days before the Internet, critical (批判性的) thinking was the most important skill of well-educated people. But in the digital age, according to Anastasia Kozyreva, a social scientist at the Max Planck Institute of Human Development, an even more important skill is “critical ignoring”.

As the researchers point out, we live in an attention economy where content producers on the Internet compete (竞争) for our attention. They attract us with a lot of emotional and eye-catching stories while providing little useful information, so they can expose (暴露) us to money-making advertisements. Therefore, we are no longer customers but products, and each link we click is a sale of our time and attention. To protect ourselves from this, Kozyreva calls for learning the skill of critical ignoring, in which readers control their information environment on purpose to reduce exposure to false and low-quality information.

According to Kozyreva, critical ignoring includes three strategies. The first is to design our environments, which involves getting rid of the low-quality yet hard-to-resist (抵制) information from around. Successful dieters need to keep unhealthy food out of their homes. Similarly, we need to set up a digital environment where attention-grabbing items are kept out of sight. As with dieting, if one tries to depend on willpower not to click eye-catching “news”, he’ll surely fail. So, it’s better to just keep them out of sight in the beginning.

The next is to make a judgement about whether the information is reliable, so that you can be protected from false and misleading information. It can be realized by checking the source in the top news media which is widely considered as being trustworthy.

The last goes by the phrase “do not feed the trolls”. Trolls are actors who spread false and hurtful information online on purpose to cause harm. It may be appealing to respond to them to set the facts straight, but trolls just care about annoying others rather than facts. So, it’s best not to reward their bad behaviour with our attention.

By improving our critical ignoring skills in these ways, we can make the most of the Internet while avoiding being hurt by those who try to control our attention, time, and minds.

- ( )32. What is “critical ignoring”?
- The process of spotting and analysing poor quality data.
  - The skill of not paying attention to online information.
  - The ability to analyse information to come to a conclusion.
  - The art of choosing what information you let into your life.

- ( )33. Why does the author mention dieters in Paragraph 3?
- To discuss the quality of information.
  - To prove the benefits of healthy food.
  - To show the importance of environments.
  - To explain the effectiveness of willpower.
- ( )34. What should we do to deal with Internet trolls according to the text?
- Expose their intention.
  - Turn a deaf ear to them.
  - Correct their behaviour.
  - Send hard facts to them.
- ( )35. What is the text mainly about?
- Importance of critical ignoring in online search.
  - Ways to practise critical ignoring in the digital age.
  - Benefits of critical ignoring in the attention economy.
  - Strategies to improve critical thinking among online users.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2024·湖北云学新高考联盟高一联考]

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。

It’s a picture we often see. 36. \_\_\_\_\_ He is trying not to fall asleep as his teacher drills (训练) the class in the body structure of a man: the heart is here; the lungs are here... The teacher then gives the class a worksheet and asks them to answer questions like which body parts go where. At the end of the period, the only way to measure whether the students have learned anything is based on this worksheet and the unit test.

37. \_\_\_\_\_ Primary school students walk into a classroom and see a basic skeleton (骨架) with models of the heart, lungs, and the stomach lying on a table in the centre of the room. Students gather around in a circle, see the model organs (器官), laugh, and begin to guess the name of each body part and its function. Through trial and error, they figure out where each model organ fits in the skeleton.

The differences between these two types of classes are obvious. One has students actively involved. The other relies on direct instruction, rote learning (死记硬背), and remembering information for the test. One is memorable for students. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ Which lesson will leave a lasting impression?

39. \_\_\_\_\_ Why? Lessons should be based on students’ psychological needs and help them achieve learning outcomes. If an educator takes a child’s development into consideration, he or she

can prepare lessons that will not only engage the student but also leave a lasting impression.

- Many famous educators like John Dewey have written about student-centred learning and they think highly of it. But many teachers are still adopting a wait-and-see approach to it.
40. \_\_\_\_\_
- Now imagine another picture.
  - Classes should be made effective and meaningful.
  - The other relies on students memorizing information.
  - A primary school student sits at his desk and looks bored.
  - Classes that rely on student-centred learning are more effective.
  - Whatever the reasons are, educators are making efforts to make a change.
  - Students thus actively participate instead of passively receiving knowledge.

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。

Seventy-year-old Tububatu and his wife Taoshengchagan live in a village near Badain Jaran, Inner Mongolia. They’ve been spending every day since they retired in 2002 fighting against 41. Before Tububatu others had tried but 42. He just wanted to make a difference. He started by 43 just 50 trees a year, but kept doubling his 44 to the point where he now plants thousands of trees a year.

The retired couple have been slowly growing their little desert forest at their own expense, so that they live a very 45 life. Even though they mostly plant drought-resistant (抗旱的) types, they still make sure to water them at least once a day to make them grow 46.

Although they’ve been 47 by some neighbours who think they are sure to fail, they haven’t given up. Over the last 19 years, the couple have planted over 266 hectares of desert and have no 48 to stop.

Apart from 49 the spread of the desert, Tububatu is also making a living by planting, as the desert-living cistanche is a(n) 50 medicinal(药用的) plant that can sell for up to 100 *yuan* per kilogram.

It’s reported that so far they have planted over 70,000 trees, 51 more than 1 million *yuan* of their savings. The 52

conditions have weakened their health and they look older than they actually are, but they refuse to 53 their battle against the desert.

The couple have received several 54 and honours from the government over the years, becoming good 55 for all environmentalists.

- ( )41. A. pollution      B. nutrition  
          C. sandstorm      D. hunger
- ( )42. A. changed      B. finished  
          C. failed      D. disappeared
- ( )43. A. growing      B. buying  
          C. borrowing      D. protecting
- ( )44. A. profits      B. efforts  
          C. dreams      D. difficulties
- ( )45. A. comfortable      B. quiet  
          C. energetic      D. simple
- ( )46. A. immediately      B. slowly  
          C. naturally      D. healthily
- ( )47. A. cheered up      B. laughed at  
          C. picked up      D. taken in
- ( )48. A. plans      B. hopes  
          C. chances      D. ways
- ( )49. A. benefiting      B. improving  
          C. slowing      D. following
- ( )50. A. external      B. extra  
          C. normal      D. popular
- ( )51. A. losing      B. spending  
          C. wasting      D. collecting
- ( )52. A. special      B. strange  
          C. messy      D. terrible
- ( )53. A. continue      B. desert  
          C. start      D. increase
- ( )54. A. cards      B. letters  
          C. prizes      D. reviews
- ( )55. A. models      B. roles  
          C. organizers      D. survivors

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

[2024·安徽临泉第一中学高一联考]

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。

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 paper-making 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 (昵称) 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 the 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·江苏泰州第二中学高一期中]

假定你是李华,想邀请外教 Henry 一起参观中国剪纸(paper-cutting)艺术展。请给他写封邮件,内容包括:

1. 展览时间、地点;
2. 展览内容。

注意:1. 词数80个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

第二节(满分25分) [2024·河南新乡高一统考期末]

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Emily was a student, who was always shy and lacked confidence. She struggled to make friends and believed that she wasn't good at anything. That started affecting her academic

performance and overall happiness. She said to herself, “I'm a loser. I can't get anything done.” She felt worried and tried to find solutions. However, unfortunately, all she had done was in vain.

One day, Emily's teacher, Ms Johnson, noticed her attitude and decided to help her gain her confidence. She said to Emily, “No one is born confident and strong. You have to make a change, so take the first step forward.” She encouraged Emily to participate in classroom activities and group projects. At first, Emily was hesitant, fearing that she would embarrass herself in front of her classmates. But with gentle encouragement and support from Ms Johnson, she slowly started to overcome her fears. So she started to open up and take action to be better.

Ms Johnson also noticed that Emily had a talent for writing. She suggested that Emily join the school newspaper team. Emily felt nervous about contributing her work, but the positive feedback from her peers and teachers improved her confidence. She saw that her unique views were valued by others. She started writing some essays to show everyone the desire for beauty in her heart. And the readers were amazed by her writings.

As Emily gained more confidence in her writing, she decided to take on new challenges. She joined the debate team, despite her fear of public speaking. With regular practice and guidance from her teammates, Emily gradually overcame her stage fright and found her voice in expressing her opinions. Obviously, she was successful in her speeches as well.

Outside of school, Emily discovered her passion for community service. She started volunteering at a local animal shelter, where she was able to make a positive impact on the lives of abandoned pets. The experience not only gave her a sense of purpose but also allowed her to connect with like-minded persons who shared the same love for animals.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

#### Paragraph 1:

Over time, Emily's confidence began to come out in other aspects (方面) of her life. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Paragraph 2:

At the end of her high school, Emily looked back on the journey she had taken. \_\_\_\_\_