

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. What sport is the woman going to play?
A. Tennis. B. Football. C. Badminton.
- ()2. What is the woman?
A. A doctor. B. A salesperson. C. A waitress.
- ()3. When does the plane take off?
A. At 7:30. B. At 8:30. C. At 9:30.
- ()4. How will the speakers probably get to the restaurant?
A. By bus. B. By car. C. On foot.
- ()5. What does the man order?
A. A piece of cake. B. A cup of coffee. C. Some chicken.

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. Why does John feel bad?
A. He is worried about his study.
B. He can't buy a new car.
C. His parents sold their car for his college.
- ()7. What does John decide to do?
A. Work hard.
B. Buy a new car.
C. Drop out of school.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

- ()8. Why is the man making the phone call?
A. To make a reservation.

B. To track a booking.

C. To invite the woman.

- ()9. How much should the group pay for the visit?
A. \$10. B. \$20. C. \$40.

听第8段材料,回答第10至13题。

- ()10. Why does John come to Professor Smith?
A. To ask for her help.
B. To hand in his design.
C. To apply for a competition.
- ()11. What is the focus of this year's competition?
A. Energy conservation.
B. Conventional wisdom.
C. Innovative thinking.
- ()12. What made John choose the dishwasher?
A. Its unique look.
B. Its market value.
C. Its convenience.

- ()13. What inspired John's design?
A. Beaches. B. Rock pools. C. Glass.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

- ()14. What do we know about the speakers?
A. They are colleagues.
B. They are close friends.
C. They've never met before.
- ()15. What did the man's brother give him?
A. A photo. B. A T-shirt. C. A baseball.
- ()16. What does the woman like best?
A. Dancing. B. Singing. C. Playing tennis.

- ()17. What will the speakers do next?
A. Have some food.
B. Watch a game.
C. Check out the clubs.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

- ()18. When is the thunderstorm expected?
A. On Saturday. B. On Sunday. C. Next week.
- ()19. Which part will expect a temperature rise next week?
A. The north part.
B. The south part.
C. The whole part.

()20. What will the weather be like next week?

A. Cool. B. Warm. C. Cold.

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·山东潍坊高二期末]

Thousands of books are published daily, and book advertisements play a crucial role in increasing awareness of those books. But it's too easy to be tricked into bad "advertising opportunities" and make the wrong decisions. Here are several forms of digital advertising proven to work well.

Facebook advertising: Facebook provides the perfect advertising platform for authors because it allows targeting very specific categories of people. The other advantage is that it's easy to test. You can start with a budget as low as \$5 and gradually increase your monetary (货币的) commitment if your return on investment is positive.

Amazon advertising: Amazon allows you to show ads about your book directly on other book pages and search result pages. Since their main US roll-out in 2017, they've become the most effective advertising place for authors.

Bookbub advertising: Bookbub rolled out a self-serve ad platform in 2016, which they've greatly improved since. It's a less competitive playing field than Facebook or Amazon, but it does have its features.

Discount/promotion advertising: If you're running a discount on or free promotion of one of your books, you can apply to have it advertised in the newsletters of platforms such as Freebooksy, Bargain Booksy, etc.

Other types of advertising include Search advertising, Goodreads advertising, Banner ads on websites, etc. These haven't produced the same effective results for most authors yet, but they could be just as effective (or more) if you write in a certain field.

- ()21. What is special about the Facebook advertising?
A. It is easy for authors to access.
B. It aims at saving money for readers.
C. It allows adjusting investment by profit.
D. It includes different categories of information.

- ()22. Which is suitable to promote your book with a discount?
 A. Facebook. B. Amazon.
 C. Bookbub. D. Freebooksy.
- ()23. What is the purpose of the text?
 A. To get readers to buy more books.
 B. To raise people's reading awareness.
 C. To offer authors advertising platforms.
 D. To help publishers communicate with readers.

B [2024·湖南邵阳第一中学高二期末]

In chasing our dreams, we commonly encounter voices of doubt from those around us. Friends, family, or even strangers may question our ambitions, casting shadows of uncertainty on the path we've chosen. However, it's important to remember that the opinions of others should not determine our potential or limit our ambitions.

Shawn M. Warner, a 58-year-old Texas man, chased his childhood dream of becoming a writer after unemployment. Despite facing discouragement from others, he published his first book, *Leigh Howard and the Ghosts of Simmons-Pierce Manor*, last year.

Surprisingly, Shawn's journey took an unexpected turn—he became a Texas best-selling author when a TikTok video of him selling his book at a grocery store went viral (走红). TikTokker Jerrad Swarenjin shot the video of Shawn sitting alone at a table with his books in a Texas Kroger store.

"I was just shopping when I noticed this man trying to promote his new book. I honestly don't even read books nowadays. But something told me to get a couple. This new author seemed super defeated when I first walked past him. So before I left the store, I decided to go back," the video text read. The video gained great popularity, with millions of likes and comments, and many people expressing interest in purchasing Shawn's book. Swarenjin shared his motivation for approaching Shawn, stating that he wanted to show kindness to a stranger, having experienced a lack of recognition despite working hard in the past.

As the conversation went on, Shawn's face lit up with joy when Swarenjin expressed interest in his books and offered support as a local author. He was in shock and struggled to find words to express his appreciation for the unexpected events.

Emotionally moved by the support from people worldwide,

Shawn thanked Swarenjin and everyone who had shown kindness and generosity.

- ()24. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?
 A. To prove an idea.
 B. To introduce the topic.
 C. To show a type of person.
 D. To add background information.
- ()25. What happened to Shawn before he took up writing?
 A. He failed in many fields.
 B. He met a kind TikToker.
 C. He was encouraged by others.
 D. He was out of work.
- ()26. What does Shawn think of Swarenjin's behaviour?
 A. It saved his energy.
 B. It contributed to his dream.
 C. It won millions of likes.
 D. It was beyond understanding.
- ()27. What message does Shawn's story deliver?
 A. Good luck comes with determination.
 B. Kindness is the nature of human.
 C. Having trust in strangers counts.
 D. Gratitude is the best attitude.

C [2024·山东济宁高二期末]

I came across the book *Essentialism: The Disciplined Pursuit of Less* from a library app and I can say that after reading, it did not disappoint.

The book fits in the personal development category. It talks about how important it is to focus on absolutely important things and remove the unnecessary distractions. The common problem, Greg McKeown says, is spotting the important things. Essentialism means continuously defining where we can create the most value, then finding ways to execute these tasks most effortlessly.

In *Essentialism*, McKeown draws on experience and insight from working with the leaders of the most innovative companies in the world to show how to achieve the pursuit of less. More importantly, by applying a more selective standard for what is essential, the pursuit of less allows us to regain control of our own choices, so we can channel our time, energy and effort into making the highest possible contribution towards the goals and activities that matter.

McKeown further explores the difference between an essentialist and a non-essentialist. He gives fantastic and relatable examples from his life as well as from others to illustrate how functioning as a non-essentialist is harmful to both you and those around you. He says the primary difference in both of them is the one who says yes to everything and the other (the essentialist) says yes only to the things that matter.

He also tells that a non-essentialist will commit to everything and put his personal priorities to one side while that is opposite in case of the essentialist. Whether it is in work life or personal life, a non-essentialist will try to do more by quick-fix solutions but an essentialist will focus on removing barriers and nothing else. He also gives us examples of famous people like Mahatma Gandhi who followed essentialism.

Finally, the book tells us how to set out the important things in our life—like a routine of 8 hours of sleep, a daily journal or playing or relaxing every day to let our minds rest. In today's fast-paced life, McKeown says, restfulness is a precious escape from the noisy world.

- ()28. What does the underlined word "execute" in Paragraph 2 mean?
 A. Carry out. B. Switch between.
 C. Watch out for. D. Get away from.
- ()29. What is mainly stressed in Paragraph 3?
 A. The significance of essentialism.
 B. The inspiration for the book.
 C. Achievements of essentialists.
 D. Strategies for pursuing less.
- ()30. Which of the following is a feature of essentialists?
 A. Commitment to daily work.
 B. High efficiency in work.
 C. Positive influence by celebrities.
 D. Concentration on priorities.
- ()31. What does McKeown suggest people do?
 A. Avoid tiring work if possible.
 B. Find meaning in everyday life.
 C. Take a break when necessary.
 D. Remain restless and unmotivated.

D [2024·湖北黄石第二中学高二月考]

Do you remember when Nelson Mandela died? In the 1980s? In the 1990s? The answer is in 2013. The political figure was in

prison from 1962 to 1990 before receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 and being elected president in 1994. However, many people incorrectly remember him dying in prison in the 1980s, which is how the Mandela Effect gets its name.

The Mandela Effect is a phenomenon where a large number of people believe something happened, when in reality, it did not. For example, many people misremember details such as the colour of a snack packet or the name of a TV show. A 2020 memory study found that 76% of adults made at least one detectable error when asked to recall information, demonstrating that memory is not accurate.

“The Mandela Effect seems to be closely related to a number of well-known memory phenomena,” said Tim Hollins, a professor of experimental psychology at the University of Plymouth in the UK. He named three similar types of memory-related phenomena: “false memory”, which is the creation of a memory that didn’t happen; “source-memory errors”, which is when someone forgets the true source of a memory; and “imagination inflation (膨胀)”, which is the tendency to believe something is real when it is often or vividly imagined.

However, Hollins believes the phenomenon that is most closely connected to the Mandela Effect is that of “gist memory”, which is when someone has a general idea of something but can’t necessarily remember the specifics. A common example relates to the monkey called George, a children’s book character that first appeared in the 1940s, and his lack of a tail.

“Remembering George having a tail just reflects the fact that most monkeys have tails,” Hollins said. “If you just remember the gist—it’s a monkey—why wouldn’t you remember him having a tail?”

- ()32. What contributed to the name of the Mandela Effect?
- A. Mandela passed away in the prison.
B. Mandela received the Nobel Peace Prize.
C. Mandela’s death was wrongly remembered.
D. Mandela’s political ideas were well-received.
- ()33. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. Experiments related to memory phenomena.
B. Psychological causes for the Mandela Effect.
C. Memory problems leading to the Mandela Effect.
D. Scientific explanation of memory-related problems.

- ()34. What can we learn about our memory from the text?
- A. It is not as reliable as we think.
B. It can be improved through efforts.
C. Memories of details do not last long.
D. Imagination helps strengthen memory.
- ()35. Which is a phenomenon of “gist memory” according to the text?
- A. Imagining something that doesn’t exist.
B. Recalling every word of a conversation.
C. Just preserving the memory of pleasant things.
D. Remembering only key features of something.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2024·重庆第一中学高二期末]

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。

When you can communicate openly, you can start improving your relationships, both personal and professional, in a number of ways. 36. _____ There are a few things that you can do when you have an open conversation.

37. _____ Be mindful of where and when you need to have a discussion with someone, especially if you are having an important disagreement. Someone is not likely to be open when communicating if you are surrounded by your family or out in public. Therefore, have a discussion when it’s more convenient for both you and your partner.

Have patience. When emotions are high, it can be easy to be swept by those feelings and you want to get all your points across. But this can make communication more difficult because you are so focused on your feelings that you aren’t able to focus on what you need to say. Be patient and allow for silences that happen. 38. _____

Take the time to listen to what the other person is saying. 39. _____ This allows you to see if there is any misunderstanding and allows you the time to understand his words accurately. You don’t need to agree on all his words, but it is important to understand where they’re coming from.

Be honest about your thoughts and your feelings. Sometimes we feel the need to soften our words to lessen the blow. 40. _____ After all, when we leave out certain details, we’re not able to communicate openly. You need to be honest with your partner about your needs and your experiences. By doing so, you’re hopefully closer to being able to tackle the issue.

- A. Wait for the appropriate time and place.
B. Discuss what you need to communicate openly.
C. Bring something positive into your communication.
D. This could be because we don’t want to hurt the other person.
E. Ask questions if you need to and even repeat what he has said.
F. Open communication increases trust and helps bridge differences.
G. Sometimes you need time to think and accurately express yourself.

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·广东大湾区高二期末]

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。

Life is a journey filled with ups and downs. It’s important to understand that failure is simply a part of that 41, and it’s okay to fall along the way. From the 42 days of childhood to the moment we become 43, we will unavoidably encounter barriers and setbacks. But these moments of 44 offer us a valuable opportunity to learn about ourselves, to 45 our true abilities and to recognize our limitations.

Let me share a 46 story with you, one that taught me the value of facing 47 head-on. When I was in school, I 48 with certain subjects and often received poor grades. I was so afraid of 49 my parents that I would sometimes falsify my grades, 50 an F to a B simply to avoid their disappointment.

But this dishonesty didn’t bring me any closer to success. In fact, it only made things worse when I was eventually 51. I realized then that the only way to truly succeed was to 52 my failures and learn from them. And something 53 happened: as I began to tackle my struggles and work harder to improve my grades, that F 54 turned into a B, and then an A.

So remember: failure is not a sign of weakness, but an opportunity for 55. Accept it, learn from it, and you’ll be amazed at what you can achieve.

- ()41. A. journey
B. lesson
C. process
D. success
- ()42. A. busiest
B. earliest
C. darkest
D. hottest
- ()43. A. partners
B. masters
C. adults
D. clerks

- ()44. A. joy B. crisis
C. truth D. difficulty
- ()45. A. doubt B. reduce
C. prove D. discover
- ()46. A. sad B. classic
C. personal D. different
- ()47. A. death B. failure
C. trouble D. competition
- ()48. A. competed B. continued
C. struggled D. dealt
- ()49. A. convincing B. cheating
C. disappointing D. asking
- ()50. A. adding B. comparing
C. preferring D. changing
- ()51. A. determined B. praised
C. hurt D. caught
- ()52. A. accept B. cover
C. share D. report
- ()53. A. amazing B. horrible
C. new D. special
- ()54. A. entirely B. gradually
C. apparently D. slightly
- ()55. A. understanding B. growth
C. dialogue D. recovery

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

[2024·江苏扬州高二期末]

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。

Dunhuang, located in North-west China's Gansu Province, was 56. _____ important stop on the ancient Silk Road with a long history. What does it look like today?

From Dec. 5 to 8 in 2023, the show titled "The Dunhuang You Don't Know", 57. _____ (release) on social media platforms including Weibo and Douyin. Since 58. _____ (it) first public performance, the video series has got millions of views online.

The show, produced by the art programme centre of the China Media Group, focused on the modern way of life in Dunhuang, 59. _____ (display) the inheritance (遗产) and development of traditional Chinese culture. The programme referred to eight dimensions, including local cuisine, folk tradition

and *guochao*, 60. _____ means the "native wave" and the use of traditional Chinese elements in fashion. One episode (一集) guided viewers through the Mogao Grottoes and related exhibitions, providing insights 61. _____ the historical and cultural significance behind the cave paintings. In another episode, the audience were taken to the night market 62. _____ (taste) local food such as iron-plate fish and hand-grabbed lamb.

In recent years, with a rise in the 63. _____ (popular) of *guochao*, modern artists 64. _____ (transform) age-old art into creative cultural products that appeal to young consumers. This video series has also caught people's attention through trendy and 65. _____ (fashion) collections.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分) [2024·浙江金华高二期末]

假定你是校英文报“你眼中的中国”(China in Your Eyes)栏目的编辑李华,该栏目拟刊登短文,介绍外国学生在中国的留学体验。请给你校加拿大籍留学生 Jerkins 写信约稿。内容包括:

1. 栏目介绍;
2. 稿件内容和要求。

注意:写作词数应为80个左右。

Dear Jerkins,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节(满分25分) [2024·河南洛阳高二期末]

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。

Henry finished rolling copies of *The Gazette*, filled his bag and started to deliver the news.

It was 8:15 am when he delivered the last newspaper. He had put the paper where Mr Grady could get it without struggling to the sidewalk. Across the street, Henry's delivery had landed perfectly too. Mrs Burke, with twin babies, probably liked having her paper within easy reach.

Henry parked his bike near the office building and bounded up to the editor-in-chief's door. Mr Trotta said, "We're closing the shop, Henry. Advertising is down. Television is how people get

their news today."

"Um, no," said Henry. "I've met so many people on my route. It's sad. People won't get their neighbourhood news anymore."

Mr Trotta nodded and sighed. "We held out as long as we could," he said. "You were terrific, Henry—always dependable."

A week after his last delivery, Henry wondered if his customers missed *The Gazette* as much as he did. He thought of a way to find out. He started out on his old route with a notebook. First stop: Mr Jonas, 17 Oak. Mr Jonas said that he liked reading the week's happenings and he had a pile of comics from old copies of *The Gazette*. He wondered if anyone would want them. Henry made a note in his notebook.

Mrs Burke said she needed a babysitter. She was going to put an ad in *The Gazette*, but...

As Henry made more notes, an idea started forming in his head. Maybe he could create a newsy page for the neighbours. But how would he print it? He went to the library and explained everything to Miss Ginger, the librarian. "Follow me," she said. Seconds later, in front of a machine, Miss Ginger turned a handle and a purple-printed sheet rolled out. "Will mimeographed (油印的) copies work?" she asked.

"Perfect."

Henry had a plan.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Customers cheered Henry's idea. _____

Paragraph 2:

Henry typed the news, mimeographed purple copies, and delivered the first Oak Street News on Saturday. _____
