

## 单元素养测评卷(一)

## Unit 7

(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. Where is the woman's key?  
A. At her home. B. In her backpack.  
C. In her pocket.
- ( )2. What does the candy taste like?  
A. Sour and salty. B. Sweet and sour.  
C. Sweet and salty.
- ( )3. What will the man do next?  
A. Have a get-together. B. Visit a company.  
C. Attend a meeting.
- ( )4. What does the woman ask John to do?  
A. Do his homework. B. Take the piano class.  
C. Pick up the package.
- ( )5. What's the top speed of the boat?  
A. About 20 miles per hour. B. About 25 miles per hour.  
C. About 30 miles per hour.

## 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 man keep doing?  
A. Lifting weights.  
B. Telling the woman to take a break.  
C. Adding more exercise to the woman.
- ( )7. What does the woman probably think about the exercise?  
A. It's useless. B. It's too exciting.  
C. It's very difficult.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

- ( )8. What time does the flight leave?  
A. At 2:00 pm. B. At 12:00 noon.  
C. At 10:00 am.
- ( )9. What is the woman going to do today?  
A. Visit a customer. B. Write a report.  
C. Talk with Mr Smith.

听第8段材料,回答第10至13题。

- ( )10. What is the man doing?  
A. Having an interview. B. Applying for a course.  
C. Organizing a summer trip.
- ( )11. How long will the course run this year?  
A. 6 weeks. B. 7 weeks. C. 8 weeks.
- ( )12. What surprised the woman last year?  
A. The extremely hot weather.  
B. The inexperienced assistants.  
C. The number of children attending the course.
- ( )13. What new activities will be added this year?  
A. Adventure sports. B. Fun programmes.  
C. Creative classes.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

- ( )14. What was Henry doing when the accident happened?  
A. Playing toys. B. Calling his friend.  
C. Playing the guitar.
- ( )15. How did Henry notice something wrong with Mike?  
A. Mike suddenly cried. B. Mike was turning purple.  
C. Mike started to fight for breath.
- ( )16. What did Henry do to save Mike?  
A. Perform first-aid skills. B. Go to find his father.  
C. Take him to hospital.
- ( )17. What's the most probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Teacher and student. B. Doctor and patient.  
C. Classmates.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

- ( )18. How did the speaker's family go to Shillong from Guwahati?  
A. By car. B. By taxi. C. By train.
- ( )19. What do we know about Shillong?  
A. The climate wasn't good.  
B. The transport wasn't convenient.  
C. There weren't many tourist attractions.

( )20. What did the speaker's family do at the end of their vacation?

- A. They admired the sunrise.  
B. They visited tea gardens.  
C. They explored thick forests.

## 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

The Art Institute of Chicago  
Visitor Information

## Museum Hours

Members: the first hour of every day, 10 am—11 am, is reserved for member-only viewing.

Monday—Wednesday: closed

Thursday: 11 am—8 pm

Friday—Sunday: 11 am—5 pm

## Audio Guide

Audio guides can be rented at the admission counter, audio counter and outside some special exhibitions. The guide is free to visitors with visual or hearing disabilities.

## JourneyMaker

With the digital interactive JourneyMaker, you can build custom family guides based on your child's interests—from superheroes to strange and wild creatures. Start your museum journey in the Family Room of the Ryan Learning Centre, and make your visit to the Art Institute an adventure for the whole family.

## Official Mobile App

Your personal, pocket-sized guide to the collection, this new iOS app features podcast-style audio tours, location-aware technology, access to the digital member card, and so much more. Download it today from the App Store.

## Photography

We encourage you to take pictures of the collection and special exhibitions for personal use. Signs indicate the few works that are not allowed to be photographed due to the requirement.

## Phones

You are welcome to use your phone to take pictures, text, and use the museum's app—anything that does not disturb other visitors. If you need to make a phone call, please do so in a non-gallery space.

### Valet Parking

Art Institute visitors can drop off their cars at the Modern Wing Entrance (159 East Monroe Street) and walk right into the museum. The valet service is available daily from 10:30 am until one-half hour after closing.

#### Admission

Adult: \$ 32

Student: \$ 26

Child (aged 13 and under): free

**Help us protect the collection—please do not touch the art.**

- ( ) 21. How long at maximum can a visitor stay in the museum per day?  
A. 1 hour. B. 6 hours.  
C. 9 hours. D. 10 hours.
- ( ) 22. What can be learned from the Visitor Information?  
A. Valet parking is not available after closing.  
B. All artworks are encouraged to be pictured.  
C. The audio guide is free to every museum visitor.  
D. Family guides can be tailored to visitors' needs.
- ( ) 23. How much would a couple with two children aged 6 and 14 pay for admission?  
A. \$ 64. B. \$ 90. C. \$ 116. D. \$ 128.

### B

The *sunmao* (榫卯) method of joinery was commonly used in ancient Chinese architecture and furniture. But when modern technology discourages many from mastering this ancient skill, Jia Jing, a junior student at Hubei Ecology Polytechnic College, offers his answer.

“It is essential to train young people in this craft,” said the 20-year-old. “Not only does it ensure the preservation of carpentry (木工) skills, but there exist delicate wooden artifacts from ancient times that machines still cannot repeat.”

Growing up in a family with a carpenter father, Jia would constantly observe his father doing woodwork and sometimes assist him. This early exposure ignited (点燃) his passion and talent for carpentry. But as a child, he couldn't build furniture on his own. So, he conveyed this passion into building with Lego bricks at the age of 8.

“At that time, I would think before going to bed about what I would build tomorrow,” Jia recalled. “I brainstormed a framework

in my mind, and the next day I would start building it.”

This hobby significantly benefited Jia's future furniture-making skills. Before making any piece, Jia can quickly sketch a draft in his mind, which proves useful during the carving process.

When the moment arrived for Jia to head to college, he chose interior design at the suggestion of his father. Beyond his theoretical studies, Jia also joined the school furniture-making training centre. Sawing, planing, and carving wood repeatedly every day can be an extremely dull job for most young people. While other students were enjoying their college life, Jia had already learned to bear loneliness and focus on achieving excellence. “This experience not only improved my skills but also tested my character,” Jia said.

Recently, Jia's commitment to this craft achieved a significant milestone. He was chosen as one of the candidates to compete on behalf of China at the 47th WorldSkills Competition in Lyon, France.

“If I can represent China on the global stage, I will exert myself to become the winner,” Jia said.

- ( ) 24. Why should young people learn the *sunmao* method according to Jia Jing?  
A. It is key to making Chinese furniture.  
B. It is better than modern technology.  
C. It exhibits traditional Chinese culture.  
D. It exhibits ancient carpentry wisdom.
- ( ) 25. How did Lego benefit Jia Jing?  
A. Arousing his interest in carpentry.  
B. Assisting his father in furniture making.  
C. Improving his carpentry skills.  
D. Preparing him for his ideal university.
- ( ) 26. What did Jia sacrifice during his college time?  
A. His leisure time. B. His practical skills.  
C. His theoretical studies. D. His original character.
- ( ) 27. What can be the best title of this text?  
A. Making furniture against technology  
B. Preserving carpentry inside Lego  
C. Carving dreams in wood  
D. Continuing passion on the global stage

### C

When I stepped into the Samcheong Park Library in Seoul, I saw the future. The simple building had a nice selection of books and a cafe where readers could enjoy coffee while gazing at the

leaves outside. It was specifically designed without any latest technology.

“What's so innovative about that?” a librarian in Toronto asked when I showed her pictures. Innovation to her meant digital technology, like 3D printers. “Why couldn't they both be innovative?” I asked.

We are constantly told that innovation is the most important force in our economy, without which we would be left behind. But that fear of missing out has led us to fall into the false traps of innovation over truly innovative ideas that may be simpler and more effective. This mindset implies that if you just buy the new thing, you have innovated! Each year, businesses and individuals run around like broken toy robots, trying to figure out their strategy for the latest buzzword equipment.

At best, this is a waste of resources. Devices are bought, used and abandoned, as the technology's capabilities fall short of its promises. But at its worst, this approach can truly cause damage. Schools cut field trips to purchase tablets with few proven benefits. Companies that applied AI to hiring have actually strengthened gender and racial prejudices.

True innovation isn't just some magic devices. It is a continuing process of reflection and reassessment, which often means adopting “old” ideas and tools in a new context, or even returning to methods that worked in the past. Adjusted properly, these rearview (后视的) innovations have proved as transformative as novel technologies.

Look no farther than the streets of New York, which have been redesigned recently to accommodate cyclists with car-free zones. The idea isn't new. It was created half a century ago, with the aim of bringing cities back to their residents. And while e-reader sales have been exploding, Penguin just announced it would publish tiny printed books, an ideal solution for a market demanding both convenience and practicability.

- ( ) 28. Which of the following best describes Samcheong Park Library?  
A. Dull but convenient.  
B. Simple but refreshing.  
C. Old-fashioned but cozy.  
D. Unexceptional but spacious.

- ( ) 29. What can we learn about innovation from Paragraph 3?
- A. Its true meaning is to buy new things.  
B. It is important for the growth of economy.  
C. It shouldn't involve simple and effective ideas.  
D. Its true meaning has been misread by the public.
- ( ) 30. Which statement will the author probably agree with?
- A. Magic devices encourage innovation.  
B. Innovation should be human-centred.  
C. The power of technology is undervalued.  
D. Wasting resources is a must for innovation.
- ( ) 31. What is the writing purpose of the text?
- A. To introduce some best ideas about innovation.  
B. To show that future lies in returning to the past.  
C. To convince people of the true meaning of innovation.  
D. To stress the important role innovation plays in the economy.

#### D

When instant cake mixes first appeared in the 1950s, American housewives were doubtful. These mixes, promising easy cake-baking, felt too easy. The manufacturers discovered that requiring the addition of an egg in the baking process was just enough to make the housewives happy with their work. The greater sense of effort gained from a little extra labour is believed to have been essential to the later success of the cake mix.

This reflects the IKEA effect (宜家效应), which is identified by psychologist Michael I. Norton and his colleagues, suggesting we place greater value on things we have worked to create. They conducted four studies in which they asked participants to fold paper cranes and frogs, assemble IKEA boxes, and build sets of Lego. They then asked the builders to bid (出价) for their creations, and compared the prices with bids from people who hadn't built them. The builders consistently outbid the non-builders.

Interestingly, the IKEA effect works even when people have no opportunity to fully personalize their creations. While most participants' folding skills left much to be desired, they loved their imperfectly personalized products all the more. Builders valued their wrinkled crane-like creations nearly five times as much as non-builders. Beauty, it seems, is in the eye of the builder.

Today, as cities are suffering from severe housing crises, the IKEA effect can give us insight into the well-being benefits of a self-building approach to housing development. Projects like WikiHouse and the "half-a-house" approach pioneered by Alejandro

Aravena's architecture company Elemental are working to make housing more affordable and sustainable by making it easier for people to build and personalize their own homes.

"The moment people are involved with their built environment, they have a totally different relationship to it," WikiHouse co-founder Alastair Parvin explained. "When the roof starts leaking or a door starts creaking, they have the power to fix it themselves."

- ( ) 32. What brought customers the joy of cake-baking according to Paragraph 1?
- A. A better taste.                      B. An easy approach.  
C. A detailed recipe.                    D. An additional effort.
- ( ) 33. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3 imply?
- A. Creations are based on skills.  
B. Extra labour increases perceived value.  
C. Beauty is found through contrast.  
D. Strict management brings good quality.
- ( ) 34. What is Alastair Parvin's attitude towards public involvement in housing?
- A. Critical.                                B. Objective.  
C. Doubtful.                                D. Supportive.
- ( ) 35. What's the purpose of this text?
- A. To promote a brand.    B. To make a proposal.  
C. To explain a concept.    D. To introduce a study.

#### 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。

It is not only plants that grow in a garden. 36. \_\_\_\_\_ It is more than just a practical exercise. It is something that makes you a better person.

You can be more resilient (有适应力的). Resilience is about how we react to changing circumstances with mental strength. In a garden, you will likely enjoy many successes, but you will experience many failures, too. This will help you build your patience, learn to handle disappointments and gain confidence.

37. \_\_\_\_\_

You can build more skills. Becoming resilient involves being able to take a greater level of control over your own basic needs.

38. \_\_\_\_\_ You can build skills not only in gardening, but also in other skills like DIY, crafting, repair, cooking, and food preservation as you create and tend your garden and process the produce you grow.

39. \_\_\_\_\_ Gardening can allow you to reduce daily concerns as you can harvest a lot from your space. This leaves more time and space for other considerations. You learn to look beyond your own basic needs and recognize the needs of others—human and non-human—in the world around you.

- You can become more compassionate (有同情心的). 40. \_\_\_\_\_ This is something that you will come to appreciate when you use your garden to the full. Recognizing the gifts that nature gives you can help to increase your compassion, to recognize that others are less fortunate, and to reach out to others in a wide range of ways.
- A. You can build up your body.  
B. Skills aren't improved in a day.  
C. You can learn to look beyond your own needs.  
D. If you have a garden, you are in a fortunate position.  
E. Growing your own food in your garden can help you grow, too.  
F. Then you'll be more able to deal with whatever challenges life brings.  
G. As a gardener, you can build vital skills for higher levels of self-reliance.

#### 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四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Coming from Villa Tesei, one of the neighbourhoods in the greater urban region of Buenos Aires, Argentina, muralist (壁画家) Fio Silva adds fantastic effects of brilliant colour and movement to the walls that she touches—many of them inspired by 41 .

As Silva explains, "I think the idea that 42 me the most is that of movement and strength. I like working with animals, especially birds, and mixing them with nature-inspired shapes in a creative way. I 43 to make it something that goes beyond attracting 44 for its colours or scale. It is also something that can 'be 45 ' and that tells you something."

Silva says that she 46 her occupation almost by accident. "I 47 painting murals because a friend gave me some spray cans (喷漆罐) for my birthday. And with that, I went to paint on the street for the first time, totally out of 48 . People in my neighbourhood 49 gave up their walls for me to paint and there I fell in love with painting in the 50 space."

Silva is particularly careful with the 51 that she chooses to include in an artwork, as certain colours will either strengthen

or 52 what she wants to express, channeling the power that can 53 the viewers from the chaotic city surroundings into the natural world 54 by this artist.

Beautiful art that enlivens cities should be a public good, and it's 55 to see artists that passionately believe in this idea and are actively working to make it a reality.

- ( ) 41. A. nature B. life  
C. science D. fashion
- ( ) 42. A. bothers B. amuses  
C. motivates D. worries
- ( ) 43. A. switch B. attempt  
C. continue D. need
- ( ) 44. A. attention B. wealth  
C. respect D. talent
- ( ) 45. A. sold B. found  
C. evaluated D. read
- ( ) 46. A. gave up B. talked about  
C. came across D. reflected on
- ( ) 47. A. took up B. took off  
C. took away D. took down
- ( ) 48. A. depression B. necessity  
C. fulfillment D. curiosity
- ( ) 49. A. reluctantly B. enthusiastically  
C. superficially D. officially
- ( ) 50. A. digital B. decent  
C. rural D. public
- ( ) 51. A. lines B. colours  
C. plants D. animals
- ( ) 52. A. weaken B. forecast  
C. decide D. clarify
- ( ) 53. A. prevent B. hold  
C. transport D. convert
- ( ) 54. A. attained B. exhibited  
C. visited D. remembered
- ( ) 55. A. frightening B. surprising  
C. disappointing D. inspiring

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

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。

It's a race against time, as generations of cultural heritage conservators at the Dunhuang Academy make a great effort to protect the artistic charm of the Mogao Caves, 56. \_\_\_\_\_

UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The team is devoted to protecting the 45,000 square metres of murals (壁画) and more than 2,400 painted sculptures of the 735 caves of the site, the construction of 57. \_\_\_\_\_ takes about a thousand years, from the 4th century to the 14th century. The cultural relics are the product of the cultural exchanges that took place over 58. \_\_\_\_\_ (century) on the ancient Silk Road.

Commonly 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (see) "diseases" affecting the murals include cracking and flaking, as well as erosion that 60. \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) by changes in temperature and humidity of the caves, and the deposition of salts. To restore a mural requires an all-rounder. Restorers should know painting, master the skills of a mason (石匠) and have some knowledge of chemistry and physics 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to recognize the problems and their corresponding causes and deliver a solution. They must also select proper materials and tools, and conduct experiments, 62. \_\_\_\_\_ formally carrying out the restoration and evaluating the effect afterward.

The restoration should respect the 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (origin) work and aim to maintain the status quo of the murals rather than repaint them. When the restorers find some parts of murals missing 64. \_\_\_\_\_ fading away, they never repaint them to create a "perfect" 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) in restoration.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你市下周将举办当地民间艺术节(Folk Art Festival),你想邀请你校初来中国的交换生 Michael 一起去体验。请你用英语给他写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 活动介绍(包括时间、地点、内容等);
3. 期待他的加入。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Dear Michael,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

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。

Ethan was a young man living in a small town. He was a bright soul with dreams, but he was also trapped by the chains of fear and doubt.

Ethan worked at a small bookshop, yet deep within, he had a strong desire to become a painter. Every evening, as the setting sun painted the sky orange and pink, Ethan would sit by his window, a blank canvas (画布) before him. Yet, no stroke (笔画) graced the canvas. The fear of failure and the whispers of doubt prevented him from painting. "What if I'm not good enough?" he often thought.

One cold autumn evening, an unexpected visitor came knocking at Ethan's door—Mrs Wilkins, an elderly well-known woman of wisdom. "Ethan," she began gently, "I've noticed the light in your room night after night, and yet, I've seen no colour grace the world from your hands. Why is that?"

Ethan sighed, the weight of his unspoken dreams heavy on his shoulders. He whispered, "I'm afraid that I'll never be good enough and that my work will never touch the hearts of others."

Mrs Wilkins smiled a kind, understanding smile. "Ethan," she said, drawing closer, "let me tell you a story of a young bird, much like yourself, afraid to leave its nest. The little bird was always scared at the thought of flight. Day after day, it watched other birds fly into the sky, while it remained where it was, full of fear. The bird feared the unknown, feared failure, and most of all, feared that its wings were not strong enough to carry it. But then, one day, a storm approached, and the little bird had no choice but to jump into the storm. It was not an easy journey; the winds were very strong, and the rain blinded its eyes. Yet, with each flap (拍打) of its wings, the bird realized that it was able to fly."

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

*Ethan felt a sense of warmth and hope washing over him as Mrs Wilkins spoke.* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

*That night, for the first time in many years, Ethan picked up his brush.* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_