TEST 测评卷　班级:_____ 姓名:_____ 得分:_____

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**. What does the man mean?
A. He doesn't plan to move.
B. He's looking for an apartment.
C. He was told the dormitory was full.

( )**2**. How many books can a person borrow at most?
A. Seven.　B. Eight.　C. Eleven.

( )**3**. What season is it now?
A. Summer.　B. Autumn.　C. Winter.

( )**4**. What will the man do next?
A. Have a snack.　B. Drive the car.　C. Get some drinks.

( )**5**. What does the woman remind the man to do?
A. Meet Prof. Lee.　B. Revise the report.
C. Hand in the report.

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 are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Where to move.
B. Whether to buy a car.
C. How to save more money.

( )**7**. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Go to work by subway.
B. Have a rest.
C. Change her job.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

( )**8**. What did the woman buy last week?
A. A pair of green shoes.　B. A new sofa.
C. A green dress.

( )**9**. What colour is the speakers' old sofa?
A. Light blue.　B. Brown.　C. Yellow.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 13 题。

( )**10**. What do we know about the man?
A. He's into sports all the time.
B. He got hurt in the experiment.
C. He's thinner than before.

( )**11**. Who might Robinson be?
A. The woman's classmate.　B. A chemistry teacher.
C. Nancy's husband.

( )**12**. How long has Tom been married?
A. 10 years.　B. 8 years.　C. 2 years.

( )**13**. Where does the man live now?
A. In Houston.　B. In San Antonio.　C. In New York.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

( )**14**. Why does David come here?
A. To send a package.　B. To pick up his package.
C. To make a complaint.

( )**15**. What is the relationship between David and Jane?
A. Strangers.　B. Brother and sister.
C. Old friends.

( )**16**. What did David put into the package?
A. Some clothes.　B. Some money.
C. Some gifts for kids.

( )**17**. What does David worry about?
A. The food.　B. The safety of the package.
C. The cost of sending the package.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

( )**18**. How long has Sophie been running the painting course?
A. Two years.　B. Three years.　C. Ten years.

( )**19**. What are the students required to do after the 6th week?
A. Work in groups.　B. Finish more homework.
C. Create their own artworks.

( )**20**. Where will the exhibition be held?
A. At a local gallery.　B. At a museum.
C. At a college.

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

As people worldwide focus on a healthy planet, renewable energy engineers are the key. These engineers work on cool projects that use the power of the sun, wind, and water to create energy. Their work combats climate change, leading to a cleaner world. Here are details.

Key responsibilities

System Design: It's like being an inventor who figures out the best way to turn sunlight, wind, or water into electricity that we can use to power things like homes and schools.

Project Management: This is like being the leader of a team working on a school project, but instead, it's for big energy projects. The engineer makes sure everything is done right on time, and doesn't cost too much money.

Technical Research: Here, the engineer is like a detective or a scientist, always looking for new and better ways to make energy. They try to find methods that are more effective and less expensive.

Maintenance and Optimization: This part is about taking care of the energy systems that are already built. The engineer checks the systems, fixes problems, and makes improvements so they work even better.

Skill requirements

Engineering Background: A degree in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, or a related field.

Analytical Skills: Abilities to analyse data and system performance to propose improvements.

Innovative Thinking: Maintain openness to new technologies and methods, constantly seeking innovation.

Environmental Awareness: A deep understanding of environmental protection and sustainable development.

Career prospects

The renewable energy industry is having a period of rapid development, with strong support from both the government and the private company. Renewable energy engineers can find opportunities in energy companies, consulting firms, research

institutions or government agencies. With technological advances and the growing demand for energy, the future prospects for this career are very bright.

( )**21**. What do renewable energy engineers mainly do?

A. Do fuel tests.

B. Do plant preservation.

C. Make use of clean energy.

D. Make a great many budget plans.

( )**22**. Which ability is unmentioned as for renewable energy engineers' requirements?

A. Analytical skills.

B. Innovative thinking.

C. Environmental awareness.

D. Fluency in multiple languages.

( )**23**. What is the future of renewable energy engineers?

A. Promising. B. Uncertain.

C. Dim. D. Limited.

B

After spending his career as a chef and working as the Vice President of Food and Beverage at FireKeepers Casino Hotel in Battle Creek, Michigan, Michael McFarlen saw how much food would get thrown away from the Casino's restaurant every day.

Unfortunately, throwing away perfectly good food is extremely common within the restaurant industry. Yet it was always something that bothered McFarlen about his work. McFarlen decided to get involved with the South Central Food Bank of Michigan Inc. to help give food to those in need. He then became the president on the board and came up with a plan to open a restaurant in the community that would also help support a food bank on the property.

In April of 2016, the FireKeepers Casino Hotel and its owners, the Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, bought Fire Station No.4, a historic firehouse near downtown Battle Creek that had been closed for years and was set to be demolished. However, the group bought it before that happened and started to give the historic building a new life.

Renovations on the property lasted about a year. Then on April 19, 2017, the restaurant, which they named The Fire Hub, opened to the public for the first time. At the same time, the food bank, which they named the Kendall Street Food Bank, opened its door in the back of the building.

"Anytime you open a new restaurant, you just have to figure a way through that first year," Kathy George, the CEO of FireKeepers, said. However, the first year of operation was beyond their expectations. Not only did the restaurant attract customers because of its popularity and sustainability, but the food bank helped more people in the first year than they ever imagined.

In total, about 375 to 400 households get help from the food bank every single month. "We're able to cater to people who are working, but still need a little help during the month," McFarlen told Second Wave media. To better fit the need of the majority of people using their services, the food bank was designed to look like a small market.

( )**24**. What bothered McFarlen as a chef?

A. A lack of cooks.

B. Waste of good food.

C. Involvement in food banks.

D. Shortage of food in some areas.

( )**25**. What might the underlined word "demolished" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Built up. B. Torn down.

C. Broken up. D. Knocked off.

( )**26**. How did The Fire Hub go with its business?

A. It worked out well. B. It had branches set up.

C. It stuck to good quality. D. It didn't last for a year.

( )**27**. What can best describe McFarlen?

A. Patient and careful.

B. Loving and devoted.

C. Enthusiastic and diligent.

D. Cautious and understanding.

C

The rechargeable lithium-ion (锂离子) battery market is worth more than $50 billion. Lithium-ion batteries, whose demand continues to go up day by day, are used in a wide range of electronic devices. They are made up of four main components, and the cathode (阴极) is one of them. The cathode's active material type is what determines the capacity of a battery.

A recent study, led by Wang Yan, a material scientist of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, finds that lithium-ion batteries made of recycled cathodes work better than those of new cathodes.

"The battery industry is expected to grow sharply in the next decade. This high demand has led companies to go to extremes, like increasing deep-sea mining, to gain access to the minerals used in lithium-ion batteries," Wang said. "Mining minerals will have environmental impacts. Recycling spent lithium-ion batteries offers a way out."

But until now, the prospect of using recycled materials in lithium-ion batteries has some manufacturers worrying that it could impact performance. Thus, lithium-ion batteries are still not widely recycled. Aware of decreasing resources and environmental impacts, Wang and other researchers set out to find a way to make recycling lithium-ion batteries economically practical. Through experiments, they could recover more than 90% of the key metals from spent batteries. These recovered metals became the basis of the new recycled battery's cathode's active material.

In tests between Wang's team's recycled batteries and brand-new batteries of the same composition, the recycled batteries outperform the new ones in their ability to maintain capacity. It took 11,600 charge cycles for recycled cathode batteries to lose 30 percent of their original capacity. That was about 50 percent better than the 7,600 observed cycles for new cathode batteries, the team reported. Those thousands of extra cycles could translate into years of better battery performance, even after repeated use and recharging.

( )**28**. What can we learn about lithium-ion batteries from the first paragraph?

A. They are high in price.

B. They are in great demand.

C. They are limited in use.

D. They are simple in composition.

( )**29**. What does Wang mainly talk about in Paragraph 3?

A. The target users of recycled batteries.

B. The ways to get minerals for batteries.

C. The major reason for recycling batteries.

D. The complex process of recycling batteries.

( )**30**. What are the manufacturers concerned about?

A. Declining mineral resources.

B. Difficult recycling techniques.

C. Serious environmental problems.

D. Inefficient battery performance.

( )**31**. Which of the following details best supports the main idea of the text?

A. The battery industry is going to develop dramatically.

B. Recycling batteries reduces impacts on the environment.

C. Scientists can recover key materials from spent batteries.

D. Recycled batteries outperform new ones in charging cycles.

D

Have you ever forgotten items when trying to recall a shopping list or dialled the wrong phone number when attempting to memorise one? The brain mechanisms that cause us to draw a blank in such situations have now been identified.

Our working memory keeps small pieces of information that are readily accessible for planning, understanding and solving problems. But it will have "swap errors". For example, if we are shown a red square and a blue circle, and are then asked what colour the circle is, we might say red.

To understand why we make such errors, Jeff Johnston at Columbia University and his colleagues recorded the brain activity of two monkeys because a monkey's working memory is very similar to humans'.

The monkeys were shown two differently coloured squares, one above the other, for half a second. After a short delay, a black spot appeared in the same location as one of the squares, and then disappeared. The animals were trained to tell the colour of the square they were supposed to be remembering based on the location of the spot, by staring at the matching colour on a rotatable (可旋转的) wheel. When doing this for about 3 hours over multiple sessions, the monkeys performed the task correctly between 60 and 82 percent of the time, but occasionally made swap errors.

The research suggests that the brain responses linked to swap errors emerged before the animals decided which colour to report. They appeared to arise during "selection" when certain items stored in working memory are enhanced at the expense of others, rather than occurring as a result of them forgetting or failure to correctly encode (编码) items in their working memory.

"Everyone assumed there were simpler explanations like failure to encode items or forgetting, but this very cool study shows that working memory errors come from a previously unknown source," says Earl Miller at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The team is planning further experiments to gain a better understanding of mechanisms behind swap errors.

( )**32**. What is the function of working memory?

A. To identify the errors in understanding.

B. To reduce the occurrence of mind blanking.

C. To develop the way of distinguishing colours.

D. To store information ready for mental use.

( )**33**. What were the monkeys tasked with in the research?

A. Correcting their errors over multiple sessions.

B. Playing a matching game on a rotatable wheel.

C. Reporting the colour of the square to memorise.

D. Figuring out the exact position of the black spot.

( )**34**. What does the research suggest about swap errors?

A. They are unusual brain responses.

B. They show a tendency for forgetfulness.

C. They have an effect on working memory.

D. They are the outcome of memory option.

( )**35**. What is Earl Miller's attitude towards the research findings?

A. Unclear. B. Appreciative.

C. Objective. D. Negative.

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。

In most adults, learning and thinking begin to decline as early as age 30. People start to perform slightly worse in tests of cognitive abilities such as the rate at which someone does a mental task. 36. _____

These changes are often considered normal aging. But they may instead represent something more like the "summer slide" that some schoolchildren experience in academic progress during the summer break. Recent research suggests that a pause in learning is indeed a problem causing cognitive reduction. 37. _____

In a three-month intervention, the researchers provided an encouraging learning environment for 24 older adults. They took at least three classes to learn three new skills. They also discussed issues related to learning barriers and motivation. Over the course these participants' cognitive scores for memory and flexibility significantly improved. In a follow-up study, the researchers discovered amazingly that they had improved further: 38. _____ In other words, giving these seniors a multicourse routine seemed to bring up their abilities to levels similar to those of college students.

The researchers are still investigating why cognitive scores continued to climb after the programme's end, but one possibility is that the experience encouraged these older participants to continue learning and practising new skills. Older adults are often assumed to be on a downward slide with unrecoverable loss. "Use it or lose it," the saying goes. 39. _____ Decline, as we so often see it, may not be certain. That's why we need to create enriched learning environments for adults after their formal education and job training end.

40. _____ Educators know how to educate children and adolescents, and we can adapt that knowledge to develop learning opportunities for adults. Societies could also provide resources and paths towards lifelong learning to ensure that everyone can benefit. Let's shift the conversation about adults from avoiding loss and decline to learning and growing.

A. But this decline can be addressed.

B. The slide becomes sharper in their mid-60s.

C. Interrupted learning may not only affect children.

D. The question now is how society can maximize adults' chances to keep learning.

E. Their cognitive abilities after one year were close to those of adults 50 years younger.

F. Older adult research tends to emphasize skill learning only after daily functions start to decline.

G. However, the research suggests they can increase both skills and cognitive abilities over a long term.

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。

As the youngest kid in the family, I used to be told, "No, do it this way." I knew my family members were all trying to __41__ me. But I didn't like feeling __42__ all the time.

One weekend, I went to help Grandpa with __43__. Grandpa had flattened out one side of the green bush with a pair of shears (大剪刀) and told me to __44__ the other side. He __45__ to watch, but I didn't do anything. I was __46__ of doing it the wrong way. "I can do it by myself," I said. Grandpa said he would come back to __47__ me. When he was gone, I __48__ the big shears to cut the branches, but __49__. I wanted to cry.

Then I took a pair of regular scissors and cut the bush. Little branches fell to the ground. I took a step back to __50__ my work. The bush looked flat and neat on my side. Grandpa came back. He looked at the side he had cut, and then back at mine. "Your side

looks __51__ than mine," he said.

I was __52__. "You mean my way isn't wrong?"

"No. Your way works just fine," Grandpa said.

I was so happy my __53__ was right this time. As I grew up I realized learning from other people didn't necessarily mean having to always __54__ them. It is okay to do things a little __55__. Being different is fine.

( )**41**. A. blame B. trust C. teach D. ask

( )**42**. A. confused B. threatened C. strange D. mistaken

( )**43**. A. planning B. gardening C. cooking D. cleaning

( )**44**. A. cover B. replace C. watch D. cut

( )**45**. A. waited B. forgot C. happened D. promised

( )**46**. A. proud B. aware C. afraid D. sure

( )**47**. A. look after B. depend on C. go after D. check on

( )**48**. A. shared B. lifted C. exchanged D. improved

( )**49**. A. failed B. ended C. refused D. mattered

( )**50**. A. remember B. support C. examine D. continue

( )**51**. A. better B. taller C. greener D. more

( )**52**. A. nervous B. determined C. upset D. surprised

( )**53**. A. model B. method C. track D. word

( )**54**. A. praise B. copy C. greet D. persuade

( )**55**. A. formally B. safely C. slowly D. distinctively

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。

56.__(locate)__ in Northwest China's Gansu Province, the Bingling Temple World Heritage Tourist Area covers 150 square kilometres. It is home 57.__ the Stone Grottoes (石窟) of Bingling Temple, a component of the World Heritage of the Silk Road.

The tourist area lies along the most charming section of the upper reaches of the Yellow River, with magnificent natural scenery and splendid civilization. Thanks to 58.__(it) places of interest integrating ancient and modern culture, the Bingling Temple World Heritage Tourist Area has become 59.__ good place for ecological tourism, science 60.__ (educate), and leisurely vacations.

As the largest stone grottoes in Gansu Province, the Bingling Temple Grottoes are a world cultural heritage with a history 61.__ dates back to more than 1,600 years ago. What is impressive is that the earliest China's well-preserved statue inscription (铭文) during the Western Qin Dynasty 62.__ (discover) in the No.169 grotto. This grotto's inscription, statues, and murals provide 63.__(rely) evidence for the confirmation of the history of the Bingling Temple Grottoes and the early stone statues in China.

With the grotto murals and stone statues of different historical periods, the Bingling Temple Grottoes are believed 64.__ (have) historical, artistic and academic value 65.__ (arise) from the development of stone grottoes and sculpture art in China.

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是高二学生李华,上周五你参加并顺利通过了你的外教老师 Mr Smith 的助教面试,请你给他写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 表示感谢;
2. 表达工作意愿。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Dear Mr Smith,

Yours,

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。

I was 11 years old when I asked my parents for piano lessons. We were in the impact of the recession (经济衰退). My mother had recently been out of work and so my father became the only bread earner for our family. A polite "no" was the answer.

That didn't discourage me. I googled the dimensions of a keyboard, drew the keys onto a piece of paper and stuck it on my desk. I would click notes on an online keyboard and "play" them back on my paper one—keeping the sound they made on the computer in my head. After a while I could hear the notes in my head while pressing the keys on the paper. I spent six months playing scales (音阶) and chord sequences without touching a real piano. Once my mother saw it wasn't a craze, in spite of the fact that she and Father never wished their daughter to work in music, she borrowed some money from family and friends, and bought me 10 lessons.

I still remember the first lesson. I was struck by how noble and elegant the sound of the piano was, as I had become familiar with the artificial electronic sound. The teacher tried to explain where middle C was but I could already play all the major and minor scales, as well as tonic and dominant functions.

After eight lessons, I obtained the first grade piano certificate. By the time I started secondary school, we couldn't afford lessons again, so I returned to my paper keyboard. I passed grade three, and then grade five, practising only on my paper keyboard.

For the grades above that, there's an expectation that you include a certain sensitivity into your playing. The head of music at my school said I could practise on the school's grand piano. I would wake up at 5:30 am to get there in time and play until lessons started. I'd skip lunch and then practise after school until the caretaker kicked me out. At home, I'd have dinner, do three hours of revision, and then mental practice until 1 am.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

One evening, when I was about 13, I came home, and my mother said she had a surprise for me. __

Paragraph 2:

My father was very much against me playing the piano, but when he heard my playing, something inside him changed.