

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. 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 [2024·浙江金兰教育合作组织高一期中]

Music is an international language, spanning cultures across the world, and in fact, across time. Looking at today's musical landscape, certain cities truly stand out for their music scenes. Here we're naming some of our favourite cities for music.

Nashville

With the nickname "Music City", Nashville makes our list of best music cities. You're bound to hear live music anywhere, whether at your hotel bar, or at the historic Ryman Auditorium. Nashville is not only home to the Country Music Hall of Fame and the Johnny Cash Museum, but it's still active in the recording studio scene.

Vienna

If you're after classical music on your next vacation, be sure to head to Vienna. Once the capital of the Habsburg Empire, the city was the centre of all societal affairs that included music. The greatest classical composers—from Mozart to Haydn to Beethoven to Mahler—all lived and worked in Vienna at one point or another.

New York

New York has been described as a "melting pot" (熔炉) of cultures, and that applies to its music, too. The 20th century was particularly fruitful for New York's music scene. During this time, it became the birthplace of hip-hop, disco, and salsa music, among other styles. The list truly goes on and on.

New Orleans

The city is filled with jazz, where you can listen to the great music every night. Of course, you can catch jazz at venues across town—the genre was born here, after all. If you're a huge jazz fan, you might want to consider visiting during the annual New Orleans Jazz & Heritage Festival.

()21. Which city is more attractive to visitors who want to know the classical musicians?

- A. Nashville. B. Vienna.
C. New York. D. New Orleans.

- ()22. What is special about New York as a music city?
- A. It is a meeting point for various styles of music.
 B. It is recognized as the birthplace and hot area of Jazz.
 C. It holds musical festivals for hip-pop and disco music fans each year.
 D. It enables people to enjoy the live shows inside and outside hotel bars.
- ()23. Where is this text probably taken from?
- A. A poster. B. A news report.
 C. An encyclopedia. D. A magazine.

B [2024·重庆市第七中学校高一期中]

Kristin Schell is the founder of The Turquoise Table, a movement of ordinary people who want to create a community right in their own front yards. Ten years ago, she and her family moved to a new home in Austin, Texas.

One day, Kristin tried to connect with her new neighbours by hosting a party. She bought a few picnic tables but the delivery driver set one table down in her front yard by mistake. “After the party, I painted the table turquoise—my favourite colour—and put it in the front yard, just a few feet from the sidewalk,” she says.

That turquoise table became the place where Kristin and her kids hung out. They played games, did crafts and ate snacks. “We got intentional about where we spent our time,” Kristin says. “We became ‘front yard people’.”

Neighbours began to stop by to introduce themselves and sit down for a chat. Kristin invited people to join her at the table for coffee or iced tea. Then neighbours asked Kristin if their family could put a picnic table in their front yard too. A movement was born. “It was a simple way to slow down and connect with others,” she says. The turquoise table was inviting and had a shared feel.

People often hesitate to invite others to their homes. They think their house is too messy, it’s not big enough or they don’t have enough time. “Our perfectionism can cause us to miss out on the joy of connecting with others,” Kristin says. Her picnic table takes away the excuses—and the pressure.

She likes how it enables her to take a small step towards easing loneliness and building relationships in her community. “People’s greatest need is to know that they are loved and that they belong,” she says.

A decade after their Texas’ beginnings, thousands of turquoise tables exist in all 50 states and in 13 countries around the world. Not all of them are actually turquoise. “No matter what colour it is, it’s a friendship table,” Kristin says.

- ()24. Why did Kristin Schell start the movement?
- A. To host more parties in her front yard.
 B. To entertain her friends and neighbours.
 C. To engage with people in the neighbourhood.
 D. To create harmonious communities worldwide.
- ()25. Which of the following words best describe Kristin Schell according to the text?
- A. Creative and sociable. B. Friendly and humorous.
 C. Generous and ambitious. D. Cautious and responsible.
- ()26. What can be inferred from the text?
- A. People don’t like others to step into their houses.
 B. The campaign has a big impact at home and abroad.
 C. Kristin Schell bought the turquoise table to host a party.
 D. People feel unwilling to join in the front yard chat at first.
- ()27. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. Love your neighbours
 B. An amazing woman
 C. Happy front yard time
 D. Tables where all are welcome

C [2024·辽宁沈阳重点中学五校联考高一期中]

Two thirds of the ice in the glaciers (冰川) of the Alps is doomed! These glaciers will melt by the end of the century as global temperatures rise, according to a recent study.

Scientists claim that half the ice held in some 4,000 Alpine glaciers will disappear by 2050 due to global warming through the effect of past emissions. After that, even if carbon emissions drop to zero, two-thirds of the ice will still have melted by 2100. If emissions continue to rise at the current rate, the ice tongues will have all but disappeared from Alpine valleys by the end of the century. The most pessimistic prediction tells us that the Alps will be mostly ice-free by 2100. Only isolated ice patches would remain at high altitude, representing five percent, at most, of the ice volume seen today.

The researchers warn that the loss of these glaciers will mean much less water is available for farming and hydroelectricity, especially during droughts. It would also affect nature and tourism.

In February, a study found that a third of the huge ice fields in Asia’s towering mountain chains were also under threat for the same reasons. This will lead to serious consequences for almost two billion people who live downstream. Glaciers along the Hindu Kush Mountains and Himalayan range are at higher, colder

altitude. If global carbon emissions are not cut, however, two thirds of their ice could be gone by 2100.

The latest research combined computer models with real-world data to forecast the fate of the glaciers. It used 2017 as its starting point. Unlike previous work, these models included how the glaciers move down the mountains. Applying this approach to other glaciated mountain chains could improve ice-loss forecasts there.

Cutting the emissions from fossil-fuel burning, deforestation and other polluting activities is the biggest factor in minimizing the melting of the ice. The future of these glaciers is indeed at risk, but there is still a possibility of limiting their disappearance.

- ()28. What does the underlined word “doomed” mean in Paragraph 1?
- A. Polluted. B. Discovered.
 C. Endangered. D. Abandoned.
- ()29. What can we infer from Paragraph 2?
- A. Emissions have much to do with the ice melting.
 B. The Alps are expected to lose all its ice by 2100.
 C. Ice loss will be avoided with emissions prevented.
 D. Large ice pieces will just exist at the mountain top.
- ()30. Why are the Asia’s ice fields mentioned in Paragraph 4?
- A. To explain how glacier melting came about.
 B. To imply pollution is a worldwide problem.
 C. To show what consequences ice melting will cause.
 D. To indicate the Alps are not alone to face ice melting.
- ()31. What is the writer’s attitude towards the future of glaciers?
- A. Objective. B. Optimistic.
 C. Critical. D. Doubtful.

D [2024·河北保定六校联考高一期中]

Imagine this: you’re at a movie theatre food stand loading up on snacks. You have a choice of a small, medium or large soda. The small is \$ 3.50 and the large is \$ 5.50. It’s a tough decision: the small size may not last you through the whole movie, but \$ 5.50 for some sugary drink seems unreasonable. But there’s a third option, a medium soda for \$ 5.25. The medium might be just right for you, but the large only costs a quarter more. If you’re like the majority of people, you end up buying the large.

If you’re wondering who would purchase the medium soda, the answer is almost no one. Actually, there’s a good chance that the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy (诱饵), making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small.

I have written about this unique human nature previously with my friend Dan Ariely, who, after noticing pricing for subscription (订阅) to *The Economist*, studied this phenomenon extensively. The digital subscription was \$59, the print subscription was \$125, and the print plus digital subscription was also \$125. No one in their right mind would buy the print subscription when you could get the digital one as well for the same price, so why was it even an option? Ariely ran an experiment and found that when only the two “real” choices were offered, more people chose the less-expensive digital subscription. However, the bad option increased people’s likelihood of selecting the expensive print plus digital option.

Brain scientists call this effect “asymmetric dominance” and it means that people are attracted to the option that is closest to an obviously inferior (较差的) option. Marketing professors call it the decoy effect, which is certainly easier to remember. It works because of the way our brain assigns value when our brain makes choices. Value is rarely absolute; rather, we decide an object’s value relative to other choices. If more options are introduced, the value equation (平衡) changes.

- () 32. Why do the shops give the third option—the medium soda?
- To offer people more choices.
 - To give people the right size of soda.
 - To help people save some money.
 - To earn more money.
- () 33. What do we learn from Dan Ariely’s experiment?
- The Economist*’s print edition turns out to sell the best.
 - More readers choose the digital over the print edition.
 - Lower-priced goods attract more customers.
 - The Economist*’s promotional strategy works.
- () 34. From which website would you most probably find this text?
- <https://www.lifestyle.com/health>.
 - <https://www.science.com/local>.
 - <https://www.consumers.com/money>.
 - <https://www.education.com/science>.
- () 35. How do we often assess the value of a product according to the text?

- By considering its usefulness.
- By comparing it with other choices.
- By examining its former value.
- By taking its low quality into account.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2024·河北沧衡学校联盟高一期中]

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。

Have you ever tried to persuade a friend to do what he didn’t really want to? If so, you may have made them uncomfortable and even annoyed, and crossed a boundary (界限). 36. _____. How to respect others’ boundaries?

Communicate clearly. It can be helpful to ask them frankly how they feel, rather than guess you can borrow their sweater or expect them to drive you to the airport. Apart from their words, it can also be helpful to pay attention to their tone (语气) and body language. 37. _____, it could indicate that they’re not very comfortable with what you’re asking them.

38. _____. Every individual needs to set boundaries based on their own preferences and abilities. It’s important to respect others’ boundaries and avoid finding fault with them even if they seem silly to you or are different from what you consider acceptable.

Deal with your emotional reactions. When someone sets a boundary in their relationship with you, you may find yourself feeling let down, which can cause you to feel hurt, angry, shocked or embarrassed. 39. _____. Dealing with your emotional reactions can help you either accept the boundary or look elsewhere to fulfill your needs.

Try to understand the reason behind the boundary. When you disagree with someone’s boundaries, exploring the reason why they’re setting them can help you understand their opinion better. If the boundary seems too rigid (僵硬的), you can offer your opinion. 40. _____.

- Depend on the boundary they’ve drawn
- If they’re not familiar with sign language
- Remember that everyone’s needs are different
- Boundaries are limits set by people to protect themselves
- It can be helpful to reflect on why you’re feeling that way

- If their tone is unclear, or they’re trying to change the topic
- Be kind and willing to let the person decide what’s best for them

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·山东日照高一期中]

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。

Skateboarder Robert Glover’s skills are seriously impressive, but his style isn’t what you’d expect. Born with sacral agenesis (骶骨发育不全) 41 the growth of his legs, Glover uses his upper body strength to operate his skateboard. Instead of 42 legs as most skateboarders do, he uses his arms and chest to 43 the board.

The Namibian-born skateboarder, sailor and boxer speaks 44 about the power of not viewing obstacles (障碍) as limits and is 45 about sharing this message far and wide via social media.

“I don’t think obstacles are here to 46 us,” Glover said. “In my opinion, obstacles have been some of the biggest growing 47 both mentally and physically in my life.”

“Since I was young, I’ve 48 the idea of being in a wheelchair. Someone gave me their board and I just used it as 49. One day someone was like, ‘Hey, let’s check out the skate park.’ I saw the 50. I just fell in love with it. Adaptive skating is for disabled skaters who use any way, shape or form to 51 a board.”

He added, “I’m disabled. It’s an unpleasant feeling and hard to 52 it. Skating is and always will be a source of 53. And the feeling of 54 something is just so good. Life is full of 55. Just go out there and try things your way.”

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| () 41. A. monitoring | B. promoting |
| C. maintaining | D. limiting |
| () 42. A. depending on | B. rolling over |
| C. lifting up | D. spreading out |
| () 43. A. touch | B. control |
| C. reset | D. measure |
| () 44. A. regularly | B. secretly |
| C. rudely | D. softly |

- ()45. A. curious B. concerned
C. enthusiastic D. hesitant
- ()46. A. urge B. block
C. remind D. pity
- ()47. A. goals B. intentions
C. opportunities D. expectations
- ()48. A. hated B. expressed
C. developed D. considered
- ()49. A. comfort B. transport
C. pleasure D. guidance
- ()50. A. sites B. targets
C. arrangements D. facilities
- ()51. A. dance B. row
C. ride D. slide
- ()52. A. trust B. avoid
C. experience D. explain
- ()53. A. relief B. pressure
C. wisdom D. risk
- ()54. A. flying B. dreaming
C. exercising D. landing
- ()55. A. competitions B. lessons
C. possibilities D. regrets

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2024·浙江省 A9 协作体高一期中]

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。

Confucius Temple, one of the most visited attractions in Nanjing, 56. _____ (locate) in the heart of the city's historic district. While most first-time visitors are confused by the hundreds of stores that offer 57. _____ (variety) types of snacks and local foods, Confucius Temple is a major part of the city's rich historic and cultural heritage. 58. _____ presents an incredible mixture of culture and trade, past and present. You will be 59. _____ (true) happy with the local foods and unique cultural relics if you join an exploration of Confucius Temple.

The original purpose of the Confucius Temple is, of course, 60. _____ (honour) Confucius. He is often referred to 61. _____ the greatest educator, and the direct source of

all knowledge and truth. The Confucius Temple in Nanjing has 62. _____ history of over six hundred years, and reached its summit in the Ming Dynasty, 63. _____ Nanjing was the political and cultural capital of China. Many scholars came to offer tribute in order to seek the blessing to their academic or political career. Now fully 64. _____ (preserve), the temple is also a very popular attraction, attracting tourists from all over the world interested in seeing China's cultural heritage. With historic paintings and carvings 65. _____ (record) Confucius' wisdom and teachings, the temple offers an insight into the origin of Chinese culture and national spirits.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

[2024·浙江温州市温州环大罗山联盟高一期中]

假定你是李华,是一名正在英国学习的交换生。你的英国朋友 Peter 想邀请你去他们学校参加文化交流活动,并向外国朋友介绍中国的传统绘画,但你因故不能前往,请用英语给他写一封邮件。内容包括:

1. 谢绝邀请及理由;
2. 推荐朋友李明参加及理由,并再次表达歉意。

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·浙江宁波北仑中学高一期中]

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。

Today was Community Service Day at school. Maya's class was going to make cards for the seniors living in a nursing home. It was also the first day Maya would be wearing her leg brace (腿支架) to school, which was designed to help her walk more steadily and smoothly.

It was a cold autumn morning, and Maya looked down, feeling embarrassed. To make it lovelier, she had delicately decorated the

brace with pretty butterfly patterns. Still, she was unsure about others' reaction. All morning at school, kids kept glancing at her brace. To her relief, they didn't say anything.

In the classroom, Maya was drawing little green buds (芽) and pretty flowers when her friend Samir came over and sat by her. She felt his eyes fixed on her brace and heard him asking, "What's that for?" Not knowing what to say, Maya pretended she didn't hear him. After a few seconds of awkwardness, she glanced back at him, and found that he looked a little sad.

After lunch, the class set off. The nursing home was on a small hill and all of them walked there happily along the path. Maya found that the brace did make it easier for her to walk up.

Maya and Samir were paired up with a lady who was 83 years old. There at the end of the hall in a wheelchair, with a big smile on her face, sat the lady, wearing a pink coat, with red lipstick and beautiful earrings. She looked bright and full of life. Moving flexibly and fast towards Maya and Samir, she greeted them first. "I'm Joan," she said cheerfully. "Glad to meet you."

Maya and Samir handed her the cards they made. Joan looked at Samir's card carefully and spoke with admiration, "You've written a poem! That's so artistic!" Samir's face reddened with shyness. Then Joan turned to Maya's picture. "The first flowers of spring!" she cried in delight. "You really have a gift for using colour!" she said. Clearly, Joan's praise added great power to Maya.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

In a sudden wave of bravery, Maya asked, "What's it like being in a wheelchair?" _____

Paragraph 2:

Deeply impressed by Joan, Maya offered to sit beside Samir on the bus ride back home. _____
