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**全品智能作业**  
**素养测评卷**

主编 肖德好

**高中英语6**

选择性必修第三册

**RJ**

天津出版传媒集团

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# 全品智能作业 素养测评卷

主编 肖德好

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## 单元素养测评卷(一)

范围:Unit 1

(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. What was the woman doing when the comedy was on?  
A. Chatting. B. Sleeping. C. Working.
- ( )2. How much change should the woman have received?  
A. \$2. B. \$3. C. \$5.
- ( )3. How long did the woman's passport take to arrive?  
A. 7 days. B. 2 weeks. C. 3 weeks.
- ( )4. What does the man advise the woman to do?  
A. Try somewhere else.  
B. Quit the present job.  
C. Remain at the restaurant.
- ( )5. Where did the man learn the skill of making cakes?  
A. In New York. B. In London.  
C. In Paris.

## 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 talking about?  
A. Graduation ceremony. B. Career plans.  
C. Literature world.
- ( )7. How does the man feel about a profession of writing?  
A. Insecure. B. Discouraging.  
C. Unappealing.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

- ( )8. When did the two speakers last meet?  
A. About two years ago.  
B. About three years ago.  
C. About four years ago.

- ( )9. What did Jack do when he was in Britain?  
A. He taught English.  
B. He worked in a company.  
C. He continued with his study.

听第8段材料,回答第10至13题。

- ( )10. When did the speakers' parents get married?  
A. 15 years ago. B. 30 years ago.  
C. 35 years ago.
- ( )11. What will the speakers do for the wedding anniversary?  
A. Send their parents on a trip.  
B. Have a little wedding celebration.  
C. Invite some new friends to a party.
- ( )12. How long it might take to organize this celebration?  
A. A month. B. Two months.  
C. Half a year.
- ( )13. Who will send out the invitation e-mails?  
A. The man. B. Mum and Dad.  
C. The woman.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

- ( )14. How does Mark go to work?  
A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By car.
- ( )15. What does Mark usually do on weekends?  
A. Make cakes. B. Cook for himself.  
C. Order Chinese food.
- ( )16. When does Lily eat out?  
A. When she wants to try different food.  
B. When she has a busy day at work.  
C. When her husband is too busy to cook.
- ( )17. What does Lily think of restaurants in the city?  
A. Popular. B. Wonderful.  
C. Expensive.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

- ( )18. Which type of ski run is fit for beginners?  
A. Green-circle. B. Blue-square.  
C. Black-diamond.
- ( )19. What do we know about Whistler Blackcomb Mountain Resort?  
A. There are no instructors there.  
B. Visitors can take cable cars there.  
C. Cabins there are in the centre of the forest.

- ( )20. How can visitors get the best prices?  
A. By calling the resort directly.  
B. By going to the sales desk.  
C. By booking through the website.

## 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·江苏扬州高二期中]

## What's on

## Genuine words

Art Critique at the Art Museum of the Beijing Fine Art Academy is a unique show that puts the works of resident painters and the critiques (评论) of scholars together. The painters are from the academy's four workshops on oil painting and three types of Chinese paintings—mountain and water, flower and bird, and figure.

9 am—5 pm, closed on Mondays. 12 Chaoyang Park Nanlu, Chaoyang district, Beijing.

## Small landscapes

Wandering on the Earth is a show of landscapes from the collection of the National Art Museum of China, which includes many attractive scenes from around the world. Running at the National Art Museum of China, the show awakens a feeling of *woyou*, an old term that refers to the journey taken in the mind upon appreciating a landscape painting.

9 am—5 pm, closed on Mondays. 1 Wusi Dajie, Dongcheng district, Beijing.

## Gallop lines

The Tianjin Museum traces the development of Chinese calligraphy during the Ming and Qing dynasties in a show of its collection from the period. Developing over thousands of years, calligraphy became an important part of Chinese art.

9 am—5 pm, closed on Mondays. 62 Pingjiang Dao, Hexi district, Tianjin.

## Wandering strokes

In her paintings, Yu Lian tries to visualize "Xiaoyao You", a text from *Zhuangzi*, a book about the thoughts of the Taoist philosopher Zhuangzi, who lived around the 4th century BC. Yu is always busy with painting, and she shares her works in her show, *Painting Zhuangzi*, at the Today Art Museum. She manages to explain Zhuangzi's Taoist ideas in her paintings.

10 am—6 pm, closed on Mondays. 32 Baiziwan Lu, Chaoyang district, Beijing.

- ( )21. What is special about the show at 12 Chaoyang Park Nanlu?  
 A. It shows comments about the paintings.  
 B. It lets people comment on the paintings.  
 C. It invites resident painters and scholars.  
 D. It shows three types of Chinese paintings.
- ( )22. Where can you enjoy paintings showing the beauty of foreign countries?  
 A. At the Tianjin Museum.  
 B. At the Today Art Museum.  
 C. At the National Art Museum of China.  
 D. At the Art Museum of the Beijing Fine Art Academy.
- ( )23. What does Yu Lian want to do through her paintings?  
 A. Share her painting skills with other painters.  
 B. Show the importance of reading books.  
 C. Visualize the stories of famous books.  
 D. Show ideas of a Taoist philosopher.

### B

Following a design shown on her cellphone, Ruan Xiyue, 35, quickly sketched a manned spacecraft on a gourd (葫芦), completing the first step of gourd sculpture, an intangible (非物质) cultural heritage of northwest China's Gansu Province.

Coming from a family engaged in gourd sculpture for almost 90 years in Lanzhou, Ruan is not satisfied with just perfecting her technique. Instead, the fourth-generation inheritor (继承人) aims to bring traditional craftsmanship closer to young people through marketing and sharing.

Dating back over 1,600 years, gourd sculpture was first developed as a decoration on people's portable wine pots made of gourds. The pronunciation of "gourd" in Chinese, which resembles that of "luck and fortune", partly explains its lasting popularity.

For Ruan, the fragrance of gourds is the smell of home. Upon graduating from college, she started learning gourd sculpture from her mother, spending hours every day practising calligraphy and painting, which she views as the essential training to become a qualified sculptor. Later, Ruan developed innovative products such as gourd mirrors and gourd necklaces to tap the market potential, believing they can help the craft reach more people.

Her family opened a gourd sculpting studio in 2010, displaying their works as well as a history of the art. Ruan likes talking with visitors to the studio, and their interactions inspired her to launch a curriculum for people to experience the craft in 2016. According to Ruan, around 800 people attend the courses every year. Among them are students eager to learn something new, and young parents

who bring their kids along to enjoy some lovely family time. "Many participants told me that our courses enable them to know more about the history of Lanzhou, and help make the city's memories last longer," said Ruan.

Under Ruan's influence, her mother is now live streaming on social media every day sharing her stories of gourd sculpture with viewers across the country. "Sharing is inheriting," said Ruan. "When we share our skills and knowledge with more people, the traditional culture will naturally be spread on a wider scale," said Ruan.

- ( )24. What do we know about Ruan?  
 A. She is a designer of a manned spacecraft on a gourd.  
 B. She took up gourd sculpture under the influence of her family.  
 C. She first sculpted scenery on a portable wine pot made of a gourd.  
 D. She is good at teaching young people the craftsmanship.
- ( )25. Which words can be used to describe the curriculum?  
 A. Inspiring and touching.      B. New and memorable.  
 C. Popular and enjoyable.      D. Lovely and practical.
- ( )26. Which statement is the author likely to agree with?  
 A. Spreading the gourd sculpture is to share the stories.  
 B. Stories of gourd sculpture are viewed across the world.  
 C. Live streaming on social media is the best way to share.  
 D. Traditional culture will be spread more widely through sharing.
- ( )27. What can be the best title of the text?  
 A. Ruan Xiyue: an inheritor of an intangible cultural heritage  
 B. Gourd sculpture: a traditional craft popular with the Chinese  
 C. Social media: a useful tool to share gourd sculpture  
 D. Cultural courses: an approach to learning something new

### C [2024·安徽黄山屯溪第一中学高二期中]

How much time do you spend doing the research before you make a big decision? The answer for many of us, it turns out, is hardly any. When picking a doctor, for instance, many individuals simply use recommendations from friends and family rather than consulting medical professionals or sources such as healthcare websites or articles on good physicians.

While there are people who go over every detail before making a choice, a fair number of individuals are quick to jump to conclusions. Psychologists call this way of thinking a cognitive bias (认知偏差), a tendency towards a specific mental mistake.

It has been found that hasty (仓促的) judgements often lead to errors in behaviour and thinking. Jumpers made more errors than

nonjumpers on problems that require thoughtful analysis. Consider this brain-teaser: "A baseball bat and ball cost \$1.10 together. The bat costs \$1 more than the ball. How much does the ball cost?" Many people jumped to the conclusion of 10 cents, but a little thought reveals the right answer to be five cents.

So what is behind jumping? Psychological researchers commonly distinguish between two pathways of thought: automatic, known as system 1, which reflects ideas that come to the mind easily and without effort; and controlled, or system 2, comprising intentional and effortful reasoning that is analytical and mindful. Jumpers and nonjumpers are equally influenced by automatic thoughts. The jumpers, however, do not adopt controlled reasoning to the same degree as nonjumpers.

It is system 2 thinking that helps people counterbalance (抵消) mental bias introduced by the more knee-jerk (本能地做出的) system 1. To put it another way, jumpers were more likely to accept the conclusions they made at first glance without thorough examination or questioning. A lack of system 2 thinking was also more broadly connected to their problematic beliefs and faulty reasoning. Happily, there may be some hope for jumpers; it is suggested that using training to target their bias can help people think more meticulously.

- ( )28. How do many people choose their doctors according to Paragraph 1?  
 A. They surf healthcare websites.  
 B. They read articles by good doctors.  
 C. They talk with medical professionals.  
 D. They ask their friends and family for advice.
- ( )29. How is Paragraph 3 mainly developed?  
 A. By making a prediction.  
 B. By giving an example.  
 C. By introducing a concept.  
 D. By referring to another study.
- ( )30. What problem do jumpers have when making a conclusion according to the text?  
 A. They are less engaged in system 2.  
 B. They are unable to think analytically.  
 C. They think less about maths problems.  
 D. They ignore the errors made in system 1.
- ( )31. What does the underlined word "meticulously" in the last paragraph mean?  
 A. Effortlessly.                      B. Specifically.  
 C. Independently.                    D. Thoroughly.

Animal-like robots, such as quadrupedal (四足的) robot dogs, continue to be popular. However, Italian roboticist Barbara Mazzolai argues that the robotics field has proved less keen to investigate another category of living things—plants. She owes this to a misconception that plants are capable of neither motion nor perception. “It’s not true at all,” she says.

Mazzolai and her team at the Bioinspired Soft Robotics Laboratory recently introduced “FiloBot”, a robot based on climbing plants, which is capable of growing, attaching to supports, and journeying through environments in response to external stimuli (刺激).

To survive in forests, a climbing plant must grow out of the soil and travel along the ground searching a support to attach to. This requires a structure capable of bearing its own weight. Once a support is located, though, the plant must switch strategy—securing itself around the object and then growing towards light as quickly as possible to outcompete other plants. To choose the best growing angle, it uses information from light and gravity receptors distributed along each shoot.

FiloBot imitates these behaviours using sensors on its main shoot, which is also equipped with a spool (轴) of plastic and a heating element. By melting and forcing out the plastic, it can 3D-print itself. Depending on brightness and direction, it changes the heat the plastic is exposed to—lower temperatures result in a more breakable body that increases in size more rapidly, while higher temperatures make a stronger body that grows more slowly.

The researchers found that these functionalities enable FiloBot to move through complex environments flexibly, making it suitable for potential applications including environmental monitoring in hard-to-reach locations or unstable disaster sites.

FiloBot is not the only plant-like robot the team is developing. Mazzolai hopes that these robots will motivate other roboticists to take clues from plants. The plant kingdom is another world, she says, with a completely different approach to the animal one. “We can develop completely new technologies and artificial solutions, because it is so different.”

- ( ) 32. Why are roboticists less interested in plant-like robots according to Barbara Mazzolai?
- A. They are misled by some new concepts.  
B. They underestimate the competence of plants.

- C. They see little economic value in plant-like robots.  
D. They misunderstand the motion of plant-like robots.

- ( ) 33. What is the purpose of Paragraph 3?
- A. To explain a model.      B. To give an example.  
C. To develop a formula.      D. To introduce a rule.
- ( ) 34. How does FiloBot control its growth speed according to Paragraph 4?
- A. By setting the direction.  
B. By producing the plastic.  
C. By adjusting the brightness.  
D. By varying the temperature.
- ( ) 35. What is Mazzolai’s expectation of their plant-like robots?
- A. They will encourage research on plants.  
B. They will outperform animal-like robots.  
C. They will provide universal artificial solutions.  
D. They will inspire innovative robotic technologies.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2024·广东广州秀全中学高二期中]

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。

We all do procrastination (拖延). No matter how well-organized you are, chances are that you have found yourself wasting hours on small pursuits when you should have been spending that time on school-related projects. 36. \_\_\_\_\_ However, do they really work?

Knee-jerk reaction and recommendations about procrastination can focus on making lists, downloading apps, setting timers, etc. If simply making a list could solve the problem of procrastination, then there wouldn’t be so many articles on it or conversations about it with doctors. 37. \_\_\_\_\_

When we look at a task, such as doing homework or preparing a presentation, we do an internal assessment. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ If not, our brain centre responds by telling our body to avoid the situation causing us anxiety. In this way, procrastination will provide us with a circle-stressful task, perceived threat, but once the task is finished, you will feel better. This is a short-term solution in fact. Then, ultimately we want to finish work and feel good, what can we do?

39. \_\_\_\_\_ That’s because we live in a busy world where tasks will roll your way. Be aware that you are procrastinating and

don’t pile up the act of procrastination with the act of self-deception (自我欺骗). Know yourself and your moods. Scheduling tasks during times of high energy will help us be most productive and lessen the opportunity for procrastination. 40. \_\_\_\_\_ If you are motivated by funny stickers on your papers, then you should pair the rewarding activity with the task you have been delaying.

- A. Learn from negative thoughts.  
B. What’s more, reward yourself after the task.  
C. It means mismanagement of your emotions.  
D. Procrastination frequently happens in daily life.  
E. Therefore, we need to figure out its internal root.  
F. If the task is easy to handle, we can do it as soon as possible.  
G. Fortunately, you will find many ways to deal with procrastination online.

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·湖南雅礼教育集团高二期中]

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。

Justice Smith and his son were coming back from the dentist, when they saw a homeless man in the road. Smith 41 to give the man some money, but didn’t have any cash. His son suggested giving the man the 30 cents he had. But Smith was 42. He didn’t want to give this man just 30 cents since the man 43 needed all the help he could get. Moreover, his own pride and thoughts of the homeless man’s unknown 44 to receiving just thirty cents were standing 45.

Smith told his son what people saw as a good thing was not good enough to make a 46 in someone’s life. But his son insisted. Smith 47 the window and said to the man, “I’m sorry, man. I don’t have any 48 on me but my son wants to give you everything he has right now.” The homeless man smiled, “God bless you, little man!” At that moment, the only thing 49 the brightness of the man’s smile was the bigger smile on the little boy’s face.

A chain reaction of kindness 50 behind them that day in Nashville, Tennessee, as other people rolled down their windows to 51, too. Smith suddenly 52 that he was the only problem in this situation. He said, “My little boy 53 me by his action that

it's always about the heart. It doesn't 54 how much you have or how little. 55 love and sincerity will often bless others more than we think."

- ( ) 41. A. promised B. managed  
C. agreed D. intended
- ( ) 42. A. hesitant B. confused  
C. tense D. doubtful
- ( ) 43. A. normally B. secretly  
C. clearly D. formally
- ( ) 44. A. objection B. solution  
C. reaction D. devotion
- ( ) 45. A. out of control B. in the way  
C. out of sight D. in the charge
- ( ) 46. A. fortune B. commitment  
C. name D. difference
- ( ) 47. A. reached for B. rolled down  
C. looked through D. lifted up
- ( ) 48. A. cash B. check  
C. card D. food
- ( ) 49. A. showing B. replacing  
C. matching D. reflecting
- ( ) 50. A. stopped B. started  
C. remained D. changed
- ( ) 51. A. donate B. smile  
C. chat D. greet
- ( ) 52. A. received B. remembered  
C. regretted D. realized
- ( ) 53. A. comforted B. reminded  
C. praised D. warned
- ( ) 54. A. mean B. work  
C. matter D. help
- ( ) 55. A. Spreading B. Returning  
C. Seeking D. Accepting

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

[2024·黑龙江牡丹江第一高级中学高二期中]

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。

Nut carving, known as *hediao* in Chinese, generally refers to two kinds of carvings that use the fruit's pit (核), like peach pits, and walnuts (核桃) as the raw material.

It gained popularity in the Song Dynasty, and by the Ming

Dynasty, the art form 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) very high achievements, with many of the rich and high officials considering 57. \_\_\_\_\_ fashionable to wear a piece of nut carving around. The ancient artists left their accomplished skills on those small 58. \_\_\_\_\_ (work), which featured human figures, various birds and beasts, and even lines of poems.

The hardest thing about nut carving is 59. \_\_\_\_\_ each piece of the raw material is different in texture (纹理) and flexibility. By looking at the textures on the surface of a walnut, a seasoned carving artist can basically tell whether the piece can 60. \_\_\_\_\_ (use) for carving. In carving the artwork, the artist should first have 61. \_\_\_\_\_ basic blueprint in his mind according to the textures on the surface, and then make adjustments when meeting any 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) holes in the pits or walnuts. The whole carving process 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (constant) requires reconsideration and creation, and there is no established pattern to follow.

64. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a good nut carver, one needs not only the basic skills in painting, calligraphy, and carving, but special materials, knives, good 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (observe), flexible fingers, unique ideas, and exceptional patience.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

[2024·福建福州八县一中高二期中]

假定你是李华,上周末你参加了学校组织的市美术馆研学活动,请你在校英文论坛发表一篇帖子,分享此次经历。内容包括:

1. 活动过程;
2. 个人感悟;
3. 期待评论。

注意:写作词数应为80个左右。

#### An unforgettable art study tour

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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。

It was a warm Sunday. 16-year-old Stella settled down with a book, enjoying her quiet moment when her friend Bog came over

with his 6-year-old sister. "Stella, please! I need you to help to watch Hazel! I have a lecture to attend this afternoon," Bog begged.

Stella frowned, not thrilled with the idea of babysitting a little girl. However, Bog didn't offer her any other choice. He dropped Hazel off with Stella and quickly ran away before she could react.

With a heavy sigh, Stella unwillingly turned her attention to Hazel. "Fine, just stay there and don't cause any trouble," she grumbled (嘟囔). To her surprise, little Hazel smiled and obediently sat by the table, drawing quietly without making a single noise.

For the next hour, Stella was quietly engaged in reading without being disturbed by Hazel. Gradually, her annoyance disappeared and she got accustomed to the company of Hazel. After a while, Hazel cautiously approached Stella, holding a picture. "Look, it's you and me," she said in a low voice. It was a simple drawing of two girls, hand in hand, smiling.

Stella's heart softened as she looked at the drawing. She felt guilty about treating Hazel impatiently. Setting her book aside, Stella smiled warmly and said, "I love it. Thank you!" Then Stella began to join Hazel to create it together.

Just as they were lost in a world of colours, a sudden phone ringing broke the warm atmosphere. It was a phone call from her friend, reminding her of the long-awaited plan to go skating on the ice rink (溜冰场). Stella's heart sank because she had forgotten all about it. She was torn between the desire to go skating and her duty to look after Hazel. She was also worried that taking her to skate would prevent her from enjoying gliding (滑) freely on the ice.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

As Stella hesitated, Hazel looked up at her with expectant eyes. \_\_\_\_\_

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Paragraph 2:

Hazel admiringly watched Stella and her friends gliding on the ice. \_\_\_\_\_

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