

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 is the woman looking for?
A. Frozen food. B. Sausage.
C. Oil.
- ()2. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Colleagues.
C. Boss and employee.
- ()3. How much does the man actually need to pay?
A. 46 dollars. B. 54 dollars.
C. 100 dollars.
- ()4. What did the man do?
A. He moved to a new place. B. He sold some souvenirs.
C. He took a good trip.
- ()5. What does the man think of the art exhibition?
A. Quite amazing. B. Rather boring.
C. Poorly organized.

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 is the woman's final destination?
A. New York. B. San Francisco.
C. Los Angeles.
- ()7. What do we know about the woman?
A. She may refuse the man's suggestion.
B. She needn't pay extra charge.
C. She missed her flight to New York.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

- ()8. What do both Mary and Paul have for breakfast?
A. Ham and oranges. B. Bread and butter.
C. Bread and eggs.
- ()9. Where does Paul probably come from?
A. Britain. B. China. C. America.
- ()10. Where does the woman often have lunch?
A. In a dining hall. B. In her office.
C. In her kitchen.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

- ()11. Why does the man make the phone call?
A. To change a meeting time.
B. To talk with Brian Hibberd.
C. To leave a message.
- ()12. What is Brian Hibberd doing?
A. Making a phone call. B. Going on a holiday.
C. Attending a meeting.
- ()13. At what time will the man meet Brian Hibberd this Wednesday?
A. At 3:00 pm. B. At 4:15 pm.
C. At 4:50 pm.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

- ()14. Who does James buy a gift for?
A. His father. B. His sister.
C. His roommate.
- ()15. What does James think of choosing a gift?
A. Interesting. B. Difficult. C. Easy.
- ()16. What is the most important for a gift according to Linda?
A. Being impressive. B. Being decorative.
C. Being practical.
- ()17. How can James choose the colour in Linda's opinion?
A. By referring to the receiver's last backpack.
B. By choosing the most popular colour.
C. By asking the receiver's advice.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

- ()18. Why should the dirt be loose?
A. To fill the pot. B. To let the roots spread.
C. To let more sun in.
- ()19. How does the speaker measure the water?
A. By counting up. B. By using her finger.
C. By checking the pot.

()20. What is the talk about?

- A. Protecting a tree. B. Growing a plant.
C. Preserving some apples.

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·湖北武汉重点中学5G联合体高二期末]

A DAY TRIP ITINERARY (行程)

After a warm reception from your tour manager at your dedicated pick-up point in London, settle in your comfortable coach as we set out on our journey towards Stonehenge. The world's most famous prehistoric monument has inspired people to study and interpret it for centuries, yet many questions remain to be answered—about who built it, when, and why.

After visiting Stonehenge, we drive to Windsor Castle, which is home to royalty and 1,000 years of royal history. The stunning 13-acre site is the largest and oldest occupied, working castle in the world. There are many famous, must-see moments within these spectacular rooms in the castle, like the grand Waterloo Chamber and the magnificent Crimson Drawing Room.

In the early evening, we make our way towards London and proceed towards your respective drop-off points and bid farewell to all friends you have made on the tour.

ESSENTIALS TO CARRY WITH YOU

We recommend you wear comfortable clothing and carry essentials such as a jacket or jumper, dry snacks, water, tissues, chargers, power banks, etc, in your handbag as access to the luggage hold is only possible until a comfort stop or arrival at your destination. Hot foods are not allowed to be carried or consumed inside the coach.

PICK-UP POINTS

Name	Address	Times
Harrow	Outside McDonalds, 363 Station Road, Harrow, London HA1 2AW	07:15
Hounslow	Outside Hounslow West Station, Bath Road, London TW3 3DH	08:00
Kenton	MANTRA HOLIDAYS, 296 Kenton Road, Harrow, London HA3 8DD	07:00

Click here to go through the general information and Terms &

Conditions before booking and travelling.

- ()21. How many tourist spots will the participants visit?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- ()22. It is advised to put your essentials in the handbag because _____.
A. the luggage hold is inaccessible when the coach is in motion
B. they are not allowed to be carried inside the coach
C. it's convenient for you to enjoy hot foods
D. drivers are likely to access them
- ()23. Where is the text most probably taken from?
A. A journal. B. A web page.
C. A travel brochure. D. A magazine.

B [2024·山东烟台高二期末]

Sharanya, 14, an eighth grader from Challenger School, built a solar-powered trash-collecting robot, which will play a vital role in taking care of the environment.

Volunteering in local city clean-ups, Sharanya was always saddened to see tons of rubbish still out there after hours' hard work. "People do have very limited time and resources, but robots don't. They'll collect double the amount and work for longer hours," Sharanya says. "I learned from a science journal that solar panels moving to always face the sun collect more energy than stationary ones. So I determined to design a trash-collecting robot powered by a sun-tracking solar panel."

However, Sharanya had no experience in robotics, so it was a completely new experience. She firmly believed there's no instant way to success and that it's just a process of trial and error. Throughout the project, she studied operating instructions repeatedly and had to use tons of power tools and cut pieces of metal to certain lengths. Her dad would come to her rescue whenever she accidentally burned a wire. "It's difficult to follow the scientific method, but sticking to this and changing just one variable at a time gets you the best results," Sharanya says.

Sharanya's robot has trash and recycling bins and moves with motorized wheels. The device's front and back have object-detecting sensors. One end of the robot has a rubbish-collecting moveable arm with a pan to gather objects and drop them into the trash or recycling bins. This pan also contains a metal-detecting

sensor to sort metal recyclables into the appropriate place. A solar panel sits at the robot's other end, extended into the air. Attached to it is a light-tracking device that follows the sun, enabling the solar panel to move accordingly.

In tests, the sun-tracking solar panel generated more power than a stationary one over six hours. And the robot correctly identified an object every time it was presented. It picked up items and accurately classified aluminum cans as recyclables 80 percent of the time. Sharanya is confident that the robot will soon sort plastic and glass by striking the items and detecting the difference in their frequencies.

- ()24. What led Sharanya to design a robot powered by a sun-tracking solar panel?
A. Her survey findings.
B. The knowledge she acquired.
C. Her social experiences.
D. The extra courses she attended.
- ()25. What does Paragraph 3 focus on concerning Sharanya?
A. What contributed to her success.
B. Why she didn't fear failure.
C. Whether goals counted in her work.
D. How she was financially supported.
- ()26. What may be the function of the object-detecting sensors?
A. To identify colours.
B. To locate metal materials.
C. To discover garbage.
D. To analyse moving routes.
- ()27. What does the author mainly want to say in the last paragraph?
A. The robot needs retesting.
B. The robot reached no desired effect.
C. The robot enjoys wide popularity.
D. The robot faces a promising prospect.

C [2024·湖南衡阳高二期末]

Smartphones enable our desire for ease and convenience. But sometimes—whether it's running a marathon, climbing a mountain, or assembling furniture—we willingly choose difficulty over ease. Michael Inzlicht, a psychologist at the University of Toronto, calls this the effort paradox. While we often avoid hard

work, other times we value it, viewing things as more rewarding if we have to work for them.

This phenomenon extends beyond extreme pursuits like mountain climbing or marathon running. Many individuals seek out challenging activities such as puzzles or crosswords because the effort itself is enjoyable. This appreciation of effort is deep-rooted in our brains, as dopamine (多巴胺) encourages us to value tasks that demand perseverance and dedication. "Sometimes effort is the only way that you can test yourself," says Inzlicht.

In a study by a psychiatrist at Stanford University School of Medicine, mice learned to poke (捅,推) their noses into a hole to obtain juice. When the number of pokes it took to receive juice was raised, or mild electric shocks were given, more dopamine was released in the striatum, a brain region important for motivation and experiencing reward. It also found that people rewarded for choosing a more difficult task opt (选择) for the difficult version the next time, even if it no longer comes with a reward. This appreciation of hard work transfers to unrelated tasks, from school and sports to work and parenting.

Still, putting down our phones and seeking exertion may be difficult at first. Anna Lembke, a psychiatrist at Stanford University School of Medicine, suggests building it into our schedule and doing it with friends or for a greater good, like running a race for charity or biking to save gas.

"Sometimes the same effort can become boring and frustrating, so keep it fresh: find a new park to walk through or save a favourite show or podcast for the gym. We can strive (力争) for a healthier balance between seeking pleasure and embracing challenges," Lembke says. "We are born to strive, but it's up to us to channel that drive in a sustainable and fulfilling way."

- ()28. Which belongs to the phenomenon of the effort paradox?
A. Staying in an unsatisfying yet relatively stable job.
B. Throwing ourselves on the sofa after a tiring workday.
C. Eating high-calorie food even though we are overweight.
D. Hiking mountains even though we can take the cable car.
- ()29. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?
A. The mice are fast learners.
B. Effort is costly but valued.
C. Hard work always pays off.
D. We feel safe in the comfort zone.

- ()30. What does the underlined word “exertion” mean in Paragraph 4?
- A. Convenience. B. Pleasure.
C. Effort. D. Assistance.
- ()31. What does Lembke suggest in the last paragraph?
- A. Avoiding ease and convenience at all costs.
B. Keeping a balance between your life and work.
C. Never giving up and persevering in the face of difficulties.
D. Finding something stimulating to finish effortful matters.

D [2024·河北保定高二期末]

The world’s oceans, lakes and rivers are under increasing pressure from climate change, growing demand, urbanization, and pollution, threatening their ability to sustain life.

“Without better data to understand the health of increasingly stressed waterways, the fight to save these most precious resources will be ineffective,” said the co-founder of a technology company. “Virtually every waterway is polluted to an extent where the ecosystem just can’t balance back anymore,” he explains.

The company is aiming to fill that information gap using fishlike robots that collect data from underwater environments. Powered by batteries, they are designed to look and swim like fish. The standard version is about 1.3 metres long and weighs 30 kilograms and can be equipped with cameras and sensors to measure oxygen, salinity (盐度) and PH levels.

The founder was motivated to build the robots after his eight-year-old daughter learned about the ocean crisis and asked him to help protect the seas. He says it’s important that the robots can integrate into natural habitats—swimming among other creatures without disturbing them and moving around obstacles smoothly.

The company has put its technology to use in different regions. It has operated in both fresh and salt water, near dams, and in harbours and fish farms, checking things like water quality and fish health and collecting data wherever they go. The CEO of the company said its technology could be used in the region for water management, sustainable aquaculture (水产养殖) operations, and monitoring the health of corals.

Still, the company has some blocks to clear before its fishlike robots will be seen cruising (游弋) through the world’s waterways. “We need capital to commercialize,” said the CEO, “but there are very few people who are willing to actually support those that are doing frontier technologies in the waterways.” The founder hopes more funding will follow. He said, “Investors should absolutely wake up.”

- ()32. What is the purpose of the first two paragraphs?
- A. To introduce the topic of the text.
B. To state the importance of the text.
C. To explain the urgency of water resources.
D. To weaken the seriousness of water pollution.
- ()33. Which is one of the advantages of the robots?
- A. They can imitate other fishes.
B. They can easily catch children’s eyes.
C. They work efficiently under the water.
D. They can swim without being recharged.
- ()34. What is Paragraph 5 mainly about?
- A. The launch of a new programme.
B. The application of the technology.
C. Management of the company.
D. Development of the company.
- ()35. What problem does the company face currently?
- A. How to make people focus on technology.
B. How to keep investors positive.
C. How to produce more robots.
D. How to collect more money.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2024·江苏淮安高二期末]

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。

How to stay positive around negative people

A positive attitude benefits your physical and mental health. However, it can be difficult to maintain a positive attitude when other people are negative. The best way is to be yourself and to form a flexible mindset. 36. _____

Be in charge of your attitude. The first step is to remember that no one can make you feel bad without your permission. 37. _____ You should remind yourself of it frequently when you are under the influence of negative people. Moreover, taking a quick walk is a good way you can maintain your positive attitude.

38. _____ If all your attention is on the negative person, you’ll be more likely to be caught in their negativity. Pay attention to what you do, and you’ll create a distance between yourself and the other person. After all, you hardly change them, but yourself. Your priority is to maintain your own happiness.

Use mottos or phrases. Repeating a motto or a phrase to yourself can help you remain positive. 39. _____ Some people find mottos from classic literature, while others prefer well-known phrases from religious beliefs. An example of a motto might be:

“Nothing is impossible to a willing heart,” or the Buddhist, “Om mani padme hum.”

Set social boundaries. 40. _____ Then, you have to learn to say no to them, or you can’t have a life of your own. Even staying with negative people, try to make sure you’re meeting in a group rather than just the two of you. If you’re friends on social media, unfollowing the posts of the negative person is one way to minimize your contact with the person.

- A. Focus on yourself.
B. Transform others’ attitude.
C. It is meaningful and highly individual to each person.
D. It is important to sympathize the negative people.
E. You can use the following advice to help you do this.
F. Be aware of the things or people that threaten your positivity.
G. Avoid falling into the trap of feeling like a victim of someone’s bad attitude.

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·江西抚州高二期末]

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

When searching for a science fair project, many children scratch (挠) their heads. They 41 to find ideas and give up easily. Yet, there are many 42. Mesk Abdalsalam is one. When 43 her brother’s discomfort as he scratched the dry skin on his elbows, Mesk got 44 from it. Mesk realized that software could be a 45 to her brother and others when a doctor is 46.

Mesk, an upcoming 11th-grade student, was one of the 47 at the Regeneron International Science and Engineering Fair (再生元国际科学与工程大奖赛), where Mesk and others 48 software solutions to challenging problems. Living in Palestine, Mesk recognized it is extremely 49 to get a doctor’s appointment. It took nearly six months for her brother to see a doctor. 50, those dry areas on his arms turned out to be eczema (湿疹).

Motivated by the situation, Mesk took advantage of artificial intelligence to 51 the process. The 16-year-old student designed her innovative software to swiftly 52 skin conditions based on photographs. Her smartphone app, called Derma X, can diagnose diverse skin diseases. She 53 the software using over 50,000 publicly available pictures related to skin diseases. Due to the large database, the result of Derma X is 54 to a great extent.

According to Mesk, the app is user-friendly, and it has been 55 by many including a doctor who thought highly of it.

Derma X earned Mesk fourth place at the ISEF and a \$ 500 prize.

- () 41. A. offer B. promise
C. struggle D. hurry
- () 42. A. examples B. exceptions
C. followers D. scientists
- () 43. A. causing B. guessing
C. expressing D. observing
- () 44. A. permission B. trust
C. support D. inspiration
- () 45. A. helper B. mess
C. disaster D. symbol
- () 46. A. impatient B. unavailable
C. thoughtless D. unkind
- () 47. A. leaders B. organizers
C. competitors D. guards
- () 48. A. presented B. questioned
C. replaced D. protected
- () 49. A. expensive B. risky
C. difficult D. common
- () 50. A. Doubtfully B. Accidentally
C. Instantly D. Eventually
- () 51. A. take down B. speed up
C. stick to D. watch for
- () 52. A. improve B. control
C. determine D. store
- () 53. A. trained B. advertised
C. named D. identified
- () 54. A. readable B. reliable
C. predictable D. changeable
- () 55. A. fixed B. accepted
C. guaranteed D. revised

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2024·重庆主城区七校高二期末]

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。

Chinese tech company Xiaomi released its first self-developed NEV (new energy vehicle) model SU7. Three versions of the model—SU7, SU7 Pro and SU7 Max—will enter the market, 56. _____ the prices ranging from 215,900 *yuan* to 299,900 *yuan*.

According to Lei Jun, founder and CEO of Xiaomi, the Xiaomi SU7 57. _____ (undergo) comprehensive testing in 300 cities over the past three years, 58. _____ (cover) a total road distance of 5.4 million kilometres. The tech company has achieved technological 59. _____ (breakthrough) in key fields such as modelling design, batteries and intelligent driving. Xiaomi plans to invest 24 billion *yuan* in research and development this year, demonstrating a serious 60. _____ (commit) to manufacturing cars.

Xiaomi entered the NEV sector in 2021 and built 61. _____ automobile plant with a land area of more than 700,000 square metres. Data shows that the production volume and the sales volume of NEVs in China reached 1.25 million units and 1.21 million units in the first two months of this year, up 28.2 percent and 29.4 percent year on year, 62. _____ (respective).

63. _____ (give) that several Chinese companies that had entered the sector faced severe financial difficulties, experts said 64. _____ or not Xiaomi can really afford the capital and time needed for the smart car business remains 65. _____ (see).

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分) [2024·浙江丽水高二期末]

假定你是李华,想邀请外教 Mark 参加你校举行的暑期户外拓展活动(Outward Bound),请你给他写封邮件,内容包括:

1. 活动的时间、地点;
2. 活动安排;
3. 表达期待。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Dear Mark,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分) [2024·山东淄博高二期末]

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。

It was a freezing November night, perfect for high school football. The harvest moon shone bright, illuminating the stadium as our team prepared for the semifinal round of the championship.

Our goal was to reach the State Championship game in December.

As the team captain, I felt the weight of the game on my shoulders. Playing in the championship game was something my dad did as a senior in high school. Hoping to make it happen was a far dream of mine. I wanted to do something my dad had done, but better.

The game was fiercely contested, with both teams leaving their all on the field! Our team took an early lead, but the opponents quickly countered. In a desperate attempt at a two-point conversion with three seconds left, we failed and the final score stood at 19 : 16. The sound of the whistle (哨音) echoing through the stadium L, we realized our dream of reaching the finals was over.

I had my chance and blew it. I completely messed it up. I knew where my parents sat and hid my face from their seats. I couldn't bear the disappointment in the eyes of the crowd. I couldn't bear the thought of what my dad was thinking. I felt numb, mentally and physically exhausted. I didn't want to speak to anyone. No cheerleaders, no coaches, not my teammates, and especially not my dad. I feared how the conversation would go.

With my gear (比赛用具) in hand, I made my way off the field. I looked up into the stands where my parents once sat. All of the seats were empty. I guessed they had decided to leave early. Was it my failure that drove them away? I didn't blame them; I was disappointed too.

It was funny how the air could be cold, your body hot and your emotions frozen as a familiar sound fell on your ringing ears. It was a whistle. A familiar whistle.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Among thousands of cheers, I recognized that whistle. _____

Paragraph 2:

Then Dad said something I'll never forget for the rest of my life. _____
