

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 Lucy playing?
A. The violin. B. The piano. C. The guitar.
- ()2. What is small for the woman?
A. The T-shirt. B. The hat. C. The skirt.
- ()3. How will the speakers go to the sports complex?
A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By subway.
- ()4. Where will the man go this weekend?
A. His office. B. His home. C. The beach.
- ()5. What is the man's trouble?
A. He can't see the sign clearly.
B. He has no ticket for the movie.
C. He has parked in the wrong place.

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. Where did the man use to play tennis?
A. In a club.
B. In a stadium.
C. In the playground.
- ()7. What are the speakers going to do?
A. Go back home. B. Have a break. C. Play tennis.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- ()8. When is the school barbecue?
A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday.

- ()9. Where will the barbecue be held?
A. In the garden.
B. By the swimming pool.
C. On the sports field.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 13 题。

- ()10. When is the woman supposed to finish her essay?
A. By this Saturday.
B. By next Monday.
C. By next Friday.

- ()11. Why is the woman behind with her writing class?
A. She was ill.
B. The course is too difficult.
C. She is busy with her reading task.

- ()12. What does the man think of his college life?
A. Busy. B. Boring. C. Colourful.
- ()13. What is the woman probably going to do on the 28th?
A. Visit an exhibition.
B. Attend a party.
C. Watch a play.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ()14. What does the woman want to do?
A. Get fit. B. Kill time. C. Relax herself.
- ()15. When can non-members enjoy the special offer?
A. This month.
B. During holidays.
C. On their birthdays.
- ()16. How much does a swimming class cost non-members each time?
A. \$ 35. B. \$ 25. C. \$ 10.
- ()17. What class will the woman choose?
A. A weight lifting class.
B. A swimming class.
C. A yoga class.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ()18. What does the speaker mainly talk about?
A. What courses the college offers.
B. Why today's students need exercise.
C. How today's students spend their money.
- ()19. Who loves cycling?
A. Colin. B. Jack. C. Sarah.

- ()20. How does Diana get her money?
A. By selling a lot of books.
B. By asking her parents for it.
C. By selling clothes made on her own.

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·重庆实验外国语学校高二期中考试]

Four women who made scientific history

Katherine Johnson (1918—2020)

Katherine Johnson was a black mathematician and one of the first African-American women to work as a NASA scientist. As a mathematician, she calculated (计算) and analysed the flight paths of NASA spacecraft. She is best known for making the calculations that allowed the first Americans to enter Earth's orbit and set foot on the moon. The 2016 movie *Hidden Figures* records Johnson's life and work at NASA.

Sally Ride (1951—2012)

Sally Ride was important in creating career and educational opportunities for women and girls in science and mathematics. As an astronaut, she became the first American woman in space in 1983. On NASA's second and third Space Shuttle missions, her job was to work the robotic arm, which she used to put satellites into space. After she stopped working for NASA, she founded NASA's EarthKAM project, which provided students with the opportunity to take pictures of Earth and then study them. In 2003, she was added to the Astronaut Hall of Fame.

Ada Lovelace (1815—1852)

Ada Lovelace is regarded as the world's first computer programmer. She helped develop the idea for a computing machine, and invented an algorithm (算法) for a computer. To honour her contributions, the US Department of Defense named a new computer language "Ada" in the 1980s.

Mae Jemison (1956—)

Mae Jemison is a doctor, engineer, and former NASA astronaut. In 1992, she became the first Black woman to travel into space. Jemison excels in many scientific fields, has authored several books, and even appeared on an episode (一集) of *Star Trek: The Next Generation*. She was included in the National Women's Hall of Fame and the International Space Hall of Fame.

Currently, she leads the 100 Year Starship project through the US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. This project is devoted to ensuring that human travel to another star is possible in the next 100 years.

- () **21.** What did Katherine Johnson and Sally Ride have in common?
- A. They both did teaching jobs.
B. They both travelled to space.
C. They both worked for NASA.
D. They both spoke up for women’s rights.
- () **22.** Whose name was used to name a computer language?
- A. Katherine Johnson’s. B. Sally Ride’s.
C. Ada Lovelace’s. D. Mae Jemison’s.
- () **23.** What is Mae Jemison doing at present?
- A. Writing a book.
B. Leading a project.
C. Starring in a TV series.
D. Working as an astronaut.

B [2024 • 山东实验中学高二阶段性学情质量监测]

In February, Dr Robert Lefkowitz published a memoir (回忆录) called *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to Stockholm : The Adrenaline-Fueled Adventures of an Accidental Scientist*. As a physician and biochemist, Lefkowitz is a professor of biochemistry and chemistry at the Duke University Medical Centre in Durham, North Carolina.

In a recent conversation via video, Lefkowitz said that he wanted his memoir to be “funny, interesting, and easy to understand”. In the book, Lefkowitz humorously describes his journey from a cardiologist (or a heart doctor) to a biochemist.

Lefkowitz’s dream of becoming a doctor began when he was eight years old and growing up in the Bronx of New York City. After his father died of a heart attack, Lefkowitz made up his mind to be a cardiologist. He earned his medical degree at Columbia University.

Lefkowitz is no stranger to conducting experiments and making discoveries. He was awarded the 2012 Nobel Prize for Chemistry with Brian Kobilka. The two scientists were honoured for their discoveries that could help unlock the secrets of many diseases.

When asked what played the most important role in his success, Lefkowitz mentioned about himself and he described

himself as “reasonably intelligent and creative, hardworking, and not easily disturbed”. He added that being funny could also be very good for you and the people around you.

Before winning the Nobel Prize, Lefkowitz did countless experiments, and only 1 out of 50 turned out OK. “With difficult decisions I’ve had to make, I tend to make them with my heart rather than my head,” Lefkowitz said. “However, I don’t mean that deciding with your heart is always right.”

At age 78, the scientist has no plans for slowing down. “My body and mind are still working,” he said. “I want to continue running my lab at Duke University and writing and publishing research papers.”

- () **24.** What directly motivated Lefkowitz to be a doctor?
- A. His conversation with a cardiologist.
B. His father’s death from a heart attack.
C. His enthusiasm for a doctor’s memoir.
D. His poor physical health in childhood.
- () **25.** Which of the following can best replace the underlined words in Paragraph 4?
- A. Has an interest in. B. Falls in love with.
C. Shows a gift for. D. Is acquainted with.
- () **26.** What is the key to Lefkowitz’s success in his own opinion?
- A. His good teamwork. B. His family’s support.
C. His positive qualities. D. His interest in research.
- () **27.** Which of the following can best describe Lefkowitz according to the last paragraph?
- A. Practice makes perfect.
B. Bad luck brings good luck.
C. Experience is the best teacher.
D. You are never too old to work.

C [2024 • 黑龙江实验中学高二期末]

The confidence people place in science is frequently based not on what it really is, but on what people would like it to be. When I asked my students how they would define science, many of them replied that it’s an objective way of discovering certainties about the world. But science cannot provide certainties.

Actually, doubt and science often go hand in hand. Science, when properly functioning, questions accepted understandings and brings both new knowledge and new questions—not certainty. Doubt does not create trust, nor does it help public understanding.

So why should people trust a process that seems to require a troublesome state of uncertainty without always providing solid solutions?

As a historian of science, I would argue that it’s the responsibility of scientists and historians of science to show that the real power of science lies precisely in what is often regarded as its weakness: its drive to question and challenge accepted understandings. Indeed, the scientific approach requires changing our understanding of the natural world whenever new evidence arises from either experimentation or observation. Scientific findings are temporary understandings that involve the state of knowledge at a given moment. In the long run, many of them are challenged and even overturned. Doubt might be troubling, but it pushes us towards a better understanding. Certainties, reassuring as they may seem, prevent the scientific process.

Scientists understand this, but in the dynamic between the public and science, there are two opposite misconceptions (误解). The first is a form of blind scientism—a belief that science is unquestionable and has the capacity to solve all problems. Such an idealized representation actually ignores the universal existence of controversy, conflict and error at the very heart of the scientific world.

- () **28.** What’s the real power of science according to the author?
- A. It provides solid solutions.
B. It defends accepted understandings.
C. It discovers certainties about the world.
D. It keeps bringing questions and challenges.
- () **29.** What does the underlined word “reassuring” probably mean?
- A. Disappointing. B. Surprising.
C. Comforting. D. Challenging.
- () **30.** What may be the belief of the second misconception?
- A. Science is unchallengeable and a cure-all.
B. Science is unreliable and of little use.
C. Science is objective but impractical.
D. Science is doubtful but useful.
- () **31.** What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Why is doubt vital to science?
B. Why should we trust scientists?
C. What is the weakness of science?
D. What is scientists’ responsibility?

Whether we are young or old, we all have a dream we would love to come true. The issue is that most of us have no idea where to begin to turn a great idea into fact, or that we choose to abandon our dreams when the going gets tough. If this is you, then self-help guide *Dream and Achieve: Discover and Express Your Passion in Your Lifetime* by Kola Olutimehin should be at the top of your reading list.

Kola, who fittingly describes himself as a “Dream Driver”, has helped thousands of people achieve through his coaching and public speaking, and he has distilled (浓缩) all his wisdom and tried-and-tested methods into this book.

At the beginning of the book, Kola defines what we mean by a “dream”, stating that a dream is a long-cherished vision of what you want to make your inheritance and your contribution to the world. That doesn’t mean that this dream, whatever it may be, is already fully formed in your mind. It may be fuzzy (模糊的); it may just be a feeling that you were born to attain something you don’t currently possess.

What I love in this section of the book is how Kola, who has built his own business empire with blood, sweat and tears, debunks (驳斥) the common myths people associate with becoming a success, such as the need to make decisions with fully detailed plans.

He therefore urges readers, when they are faced with a decision, to consider the four “Ds”. These are Desire—questioning what you truly want and why you want it; acting on your Decision, which is an active step; Determination, chiefly having the staying power not to backtrack; and Discipline, which means you must continue to act upon your decision to help make your dreams a reality.

In conclusion, author Kola Olutimehin has captured the essence of success and set it down in print, and *Dream and Achieve* is the one book you need to find your life’s purpose, and achieve it.

- ()32. What can you get from the book by Kola?
- A. A guide to realize your dream.
- B. Some skills about public speaking.
- C. A way to become a rich businessman.
- D. Some advice on wise reading choices.
- ()33. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. The definition of a dream.

- B. The importance of a dream.
- C. The power of a dream.
- D. The form of a dream.

- ()34. What does Kola suggest people do when they are making decisions?
- A. Make fully detailed plans.
- B. Get rid of your desires.
- C. Stay optimistic and positive.
- D. Think about things you really want.

- ()35. What is the text?
- A. A news report. B. A short story.
- C. A book review. D. A research article.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2024·重庆万州二中高二期中考试]

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。

Perseverance isn’t easy. But before you blame your lack of willpower, consider this: building mental strength is similar to building physical strength. In just a few minutes each day, you can train your brain to think differently, manage your emotions, and behave productively. 36. _____

37. _____ Think about three things you are grateful for in your life. It could be as simple as the clean water that you drink. Write in a gratitude journal, list the things you feel grateful for over dinner, or make it a habit to find what you’re thankful for before you go to bed. Over time, being grateful becomes a second nature.

It’s impossible to stay strong when you’re thinking about something that happened last week or horrible things going to happen tomorrow. 38. _____ It’s therefore of great significance to be able to concentrate on the present. With regular practice, you’ll increase the ability to focus.

It can be tempting to wait until you feel ready to make a change. But waiting until you feel good about yourself before you take action could backfire. Instead, when you change your behaviour, your thoughts and your emotions will follow. So when you’re sad, put your shoulders back and smile, and you’ll feel better. 39. _____

Every day is a chance to develop some mental strength. Simple, short exercises performed over time will help you build mental strength. 40. _____ Feeling sorry for yourself and

giving up after your first failure are just a few of the bad habits that could discourage you from building your mental strength.

- A. The only time you can make changes is right now.
- B. With regular exercise, you’ll build your mental strength.
- C. You can stay away from the bad habits by regular training.
- D. Mental strength has a lot in common with physical strength.
- E. You can physically change your brain by making gratitude a habit.
- F. Pay attention to the bad habits that keep you out of mental strength.
- G. Always remember feelings of confidence won’t come out of nowhere.

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·辽宁抚顺六校协作体高二期末]

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Kate Chandulal-Dee’s unique and infectious smile can brighten anyone’s day. It’s a(n) 41 she’s always had, which has helped Kate bravely face many challenges in life.

Kate was born with the rare genetic disorder (遗传性疾病), which has resulted in her having 138 42 to date.

Kate’s many operations have 43 serious and life-threatening procedures. One important procedure when she was 14 was the 44 of a tube from her throat that helped her to breathe. After it was gone, Kate could 45 eat food. “It was like my mouth was waking up for the very first time,” she recalls.

Kate’s story was known to the public in 2010, when she was just seven years old and 46 school. Now 20, Kate is all grown up and has just finished the last of her 47 at Edgewater College in Auckland. She plans to 48 with a degree in the creative arts and media.

As a child, the thought of attending school 49 her will to live. “School has been 50 to keep me going and to help me with my self-confidence,” she tells. “Through school, I found my abilities and talents, like writing and drama (戏剧). I’ve also learned how to be 51 and interested.”

Last year, she challenged herself and 52 drama. She was cast as a nurse in a school production of *Romeo and Juliet*. Kate has also written four books and recently 53, and edited a documentary called *Still Smiling*, about the challenges that she has 54 in life.

She said, “I’m going to miss the teachers and the school community. They have taught me that I can 55 anything with enthusiasm (热情).”

- ()

41.

A. breakthrough

B. investment

C. gift

D. danger
- ()

42.

A. findings

B. surgeries

C. deals

D. sprains
- ()

43.

A. anticipated

B. involved

C. highlighted

D. affected
- ()

44.

A. support

B. arrival

C. growth

D. removal
- ()

45.

A. finally

B. secretly

C. unwillingly

D. accidentally
- ()

46.

A. skipping

B. refusing

C. attending

D. designing
- ()

47.

A. exams

B. consultations

C. sculptures

D. comedies
- ()

48.

A. compete

B. delay

C. arrange

D. graduate
- ()

49.

A. learned

B. inspired

C. spread

D. employed
- ()

50.

A. flexible

B. original

C. creative

D. vital
- ()

51.

A. distant

B. doubtful

C. dependent

D. passionate
- ()

52.

A. held up

B. took away

C. took up

D. turned away
- ()

53.

A. shot

B. consumed

C. awarded

D. described
- ()

54.

A. transformed

B. applied

C. faced

D. facilitated
- ()

55.

A. expect

B. achieve

C. consider

D. require

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2024·黑龙江实验中学高二期末]

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。

Edgar McGregor, a climate activist, spent hundreds of days straight picking up litter 56. _____ (drop) on the roads in Eaton Canyon, which is part of the Angeles National Forest in southern California.

McGregor was committed to clearing up litter while 57. _____ (post) his progress on Twitter. His Twitter account quickly rose from one 58. _____ (follow) to more than 17,000! McGregor was motivated to start this journey by the news 59. _____ Los Angeles would be hosting the Olympic Games in 2028. He thought the litter-infested (垃圾遍布的) forests would be a “national embarrassment” for the United States. He decided to start with cleaning Eaton Canyon since he lived close to it.

Many people are thankful 60. _____ his work, as this area is now free of waste. Recently, McGregor 61. _____ (public) announced that there was no longer trash to be found in the area. However, his work was not complete. He planned to go back there 62. _____ (maintain) its clean condition.

When asked about his experience, McGregor said, “63. _____ it was burning hot or pouring with rain, I would be out there for at least an hour every single day, cleaning up my area.” All of the recyclables he finds 64. _____ (turn) in and the money goes to charity. Up to now, many 65. _____ (organize), such as World Central Kitchen and rural schools in Uganda have received donation from McGregor.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分) [2024·浙江杭州二中高二月考]

假定你是李华,你校最近组织高二学生去附近的河岸清理垃圾。请你为校英语报写一篇报道,内容包括:

1. 活动介绍;
2. 活动意义。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

A successful clean-up activity

第二节(满分 25 分) [2024·江苏南京高二期中学情调研测试]

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。

When I was four, my seven-year-old brother received a baseball glove for his birthday. Every night, as we went to sleep, I’d listen to him throwing a ball into the glove over and over to soften the leather. I wanted a glove so much that I almost cried.

But, back then, girls didn’t play sports; they played with dolls (洋娃娃).

Fast-forward twenty-six years. Now a thirty-year-old mother of two boys and a girl, I happened to see a notice in my local paper: “Women’s Baseball League opens soon. Anyone interested, sign up at the community service centre.” I cut it out and set it on the kitchen table. Could I? After all these years?

I looked at that notice on my table every day. I thought of a thousand reasons I couldn’t play. But the idea of playing baseball stuck in my head and wouldn’t go away. Finally, I gathered up my courage and signed up. Since I wasn’t a member of any team, they told me I’d be assigned (分配) to one. Two weeks passed before they gave me the name of the team to look for. Since my husband worked Monday nights, I arranged for a babysitter. It was a luxury (奢侈) but, at that moment in my life, a necessity.

On Monday, heart pounding, I walked through the park filled with women of all ages practising. It took me a while to find my team. They were all high-school girls, seventeen and eighteen years old! I waited a couple of minutes before approaching the coach. He had put together top athletes for his team, and he didn’t want some old lady messing things up. He looked me over. His girls had fine gloves and metal cleats (钉鞋). They looked like players. I had no glove and wore an old T-shirt and gym shoes. I didn’t care. I wanted to play. That first day, he had me run bases (跑垒). I never got a chance to bat or play the field. I just ran bases all night. The next morning, I could hardly stand.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

When I showed up the next Monday, the coach was clearly surprised. _____

Paragraph 2:

“Impressive catch!” my teammates cheered for my performance after the training. _____