

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

One of the best things about London is that so many of its world-famous museums are free to the public. Visitors can enjoy some beautiful paintings, portraits(肖像) and art pieces by famous artists from around the world there.

Royal Air Force Museum

Located in Hendon, Royal Air Force Museum has over one hundred and sixty aircraft on display and is a must-see for aviation(航空) lovers. Documenting the history of aviation and aircraft in the United Kingdom, the museum has one of the biggest and best collections of military aircraft in the world.

Tate Britain

Founded by sugar businessman Sir Henry Tate, Tate Britain is a wonderful museum to visit, with lots of fantastic British artworks on show. Tate Britain's masterpieces include works by William Blake and Francis Bacon. Wandering around the exhibitions and galleries is a lovely way to spend the day. With the museum lying on the banks of the Thames, you can take a boat to get there.

National Portrait Gallery

Home to over 11,000 portraits, this delightful art gallery focuses on famous British people through the ages. Portraits, photos, sculptures and drawings of some of the country's most influential and well-known figures gaze upon you as you make your way through the gallery. While its most famous portrait is undoubtedly the one of William Shakespeare, more contemporary pieces do not look out of place alongside artworks that date back hundreds of years.

Imperial War Museum

Located in what was once a hospital, Imperial War Museum offers a fascinating look at war and its impact. With lots of films, photos, videos and audio recordings included in the displays,

visitors will come away with a greater insight into the tragedy(悲剧) of wars, as well as the impact they have on society.

- () **21.** Which museum will you probably go to, if you are a fan of aircraft?
A. Royal Air Force Museum. B. Tate Britain.
C. National Portrait Gallery. D. Imperial War Museum.
- () **22.** What can we know about National Portrait Gallery?
A. You can see some of the country’s most influential figures.
B. It was founded by sugar businessman Sir Henry Tate.
C. The picture of William Blake is the most famous.
D. It has both ancient and modern artworks.
- () **23.** What is special about Imperial War Museum?
A. It has the most visitors.
B. It is accessible by boat.
C. It shows tragedies in a hospital.
D. It has films and videos on display.

B

For a period of time in the early 80s, I watched *I Dream of Jeannie* reruns every afternoon in the empty time between school and supper. But I always felt a little deflated when the closing theme came on, since it meant that I had to wait an entire day for the next episode.

Decades later, thanks to the modern technology, on-demand viewing and an endless supply of content now allow us to find exactly the entertainment we want, when we want it. My own kids happily binge-watch *Fresh Off the Boat*, just as I dreamed of doing with *Jeannie*.

Lately, I’ve been thinking about a disadvantage of our just-for-you world. My kids miss out on all the things that are not just for them. When I look back, some of my more memorable discoveries as a child came about only because I didn’t have access to entertainment that I would have preferred.

When we visited our aunts, my sisters and brothers and I didn’t have tablets to keep ourselves occupied while the adults chatted. So we would read whatever we could find. I looked forward to Sunday afternoons at Aunt Rose’s so that I could catch up on aliens and Hollywood stars in *Weekly World News*. These things—none of which were aimed at my tastes—were all that was on offer. However, they brought me so much enjoyment.

Electronic searching now takes us directly to what we seek. We are less likely to come across things that have nothing to do with what we are looking for. But finding something by accident is powerful in its purposelessness. It’s nature throwing things up against a wall to see what sticks. It’s the force that drives evolution.

Getting exactly what you want all the time sounds great. But as anyone who is familiar with fantasy stories knows, there’s always a catch.

- () **24.** What does the underlined word “deflated” in Paragraph 1 mean?
A. Depressed. B. Thrilled. C. Convinced. D. Ashamed.
- () **25.** What brought happiness to the author at Aunt Rose’s?
A. Latest tablets. B. Brothers and sisters.
C. Different reading materials. D. Pleasant conversations.
- () **26.** What is the author’s attitude to electronic searching?
A. It contributes to the evolution.
B. It’s absolutely beneficial to adults.
C. It’s a blessing of this modern world.
D. It takes unexpected joy away from people.
- () **27.** Which is the most suitable title for the text?
A. What was on offer in the early 80s
B. What our kids miss out on in a just-for-you world
C. How adults had fun with inaccessible entertainment
D. How anxious-to-please Internet changed the future of kids

C

Whether we are young or old, we all have a dream we would love to realize. 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 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 dream 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.

- () **28.** 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.
- () **29.** 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.
- () **30.** What does Kola suggest people do when 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.
- () **31.** What is the text?
A. A news report. B. A short story.
C. A book review. D. A research article.

D

For more than half a century, scientists have sought to understand X-rays from space and what they reveal about our galaxy and the universe beyond it. As it turns out, lobsters(龙虾)

can help astronomers do just that.

Lobsters have developed specialized eyes to see in their dark habitats located up to around 2,300 feet below the ocean surface. Unlike humans, whose eyes consist of rounded lenses that bend light, lobsters' eyes depend on reflection. Each of their two eyes is packed with up to 10,000 square-shaped tubes. Each tube is lined with a flat, reflective surface that acts like a mirror to direct incoming light down to the retina(视网膜). This setup affords lobsters a full 180-degree view, compared with humans' 120-degree vision.

The breakthrough idea connecting lobster eyes to astronomy came in 1978 when Roger Angel, an astronomer at the University of Arizona, drew inspiration from an article on animal vision. Angel envisioned creating instruments imitating lobster eyes to enhance the capture of cosmic X-rays during missions beyond Earth's orbit. In 1992, researchers from Columbia University ran the first successful X-ray measurements using lobster-eye instruments. It took another 15 years before the tech was adapted for spacecraft missions. "This is a technology that's been around a long time in astrophysics," says Scott Porter, an astrophysicist at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Centre.

Today, Porter's team has developed specialized instruments to better understand how solar wind interacts with Earth's magnetic(磁的) field. Researchers pack thousands of tiny glass tubes and then heat and curve them to create a ball shape that can concentrate the X-rays into a singular point. Plus, many of these tools are much lighter and smaller than traditional X-ray instruments, and therefore easier to incorporate into multi-instrument missions.

Porter says that the number of applications for lobster-based instruments has increased in recent years. As projects receive funding, lobster-eye instruments may become a key tool in our quest to better understand the vast, mysterious universe.

- ()32. How does the structure of lobster eyes contribute to their vision capabilities?
- A. The square-shaped lenses help the eyes focus better.
B. Tubes in the eyes can refract light in multiple directions.
C. The shape of the eyes can provide a clearer field of vision.
D. Reflective surfaces of tubes in the eyes direct light to the retina.

- ()33. What can we know from Paragraph 3 about lobster-eye instruments?
- A. They were first invented by Roger Angel.
B. They are developed for deep-sea exploration.
C. They were first introduced in space missions in 2007.
D. They helped researchers capture cosmic X-rays in 1992.
- ()34. What is Porter's attitude towards lobster-based instruments?
- A. Sceptical. B. Positive. C. Indifferent. D. Confused.
- ()35. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The application of lobster-eye instruments in various fields.
B. The unique setup of lobster eyes adapted for deep-sea vision.
C. The development of lobster-eye instruments for space X-rays.
D. The difference between lobster-eye instruments and traditional ones.

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。

If the idea of going to the office party makes you worried or you're in a stressed state about similar get-togethers, you're not alone. 36. _____ It's part of our nature that we're concerned about things like reputation and status.

There are some psychology findings that you might find comforting. Here's a study that led psychologists to propose something called the "spotlight effect". It is the phenomenon that we tend to think people are paying more attention to us than they really are. 37. _____ Then researchers estimated how many people in the room noticed the T-shirts.

It turned out that the participants had massively overestimated just how many people noticed their embarrassing clothes. 38. _____ Remember that when you're upset about what to wear or what to say, most people are wrapped up in themselves, not watching you as closely as you might think.

39. _____ Constantly monitoring your own words and behaviours will fuel your nerves. And in the worst cases, it will lead you to act more awkwardly. Anything you can do to try to get it out of your head ought to alleviate(缓解) your anxiety.

Further, why not set yourself a small goal of being on the lookout for anyone else seeming uncomfortable or left out? There

must be people feeling that way, and you could help make their experience more positive. Above all, remember that avoidance never helps anxiety. What's more, don't expect too much of yourself. Pace yourself, and do your best. 40. _____

- A. The most effective way is to be strategic.
B. After all, social occasions are an opportunity.
C. In this way, you might have a little fun along the way.
D. Feeling nervous about socializing is incredibly common.
E. Actually, the others just weren't paying that much attention.
F. Indeed, too much self-focus is a major driver of social anxiety.
G. The study involved participants wearing embarrassing T-shirts in a group setting.

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四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Francis Kéré is the first African to win the Pritzker Prize, known as the Nobel Prize of architecture. However, his journey to the top of his field was far from 41. Growing up in a village where there was no kindergarten, he was 42 into an extremely hot classroom with over 100 students until seven years old. This experience of poor building facilities promoted his earliest 43 to improve the educational lives of local children, using architecture.

His early reputation came in helping 44 a school in his village after graduating from college. He 45 the whole village to provide ideas and drew the 46 on sand for all to see. 47, he employed them to construct the school, using local wood and local clay(黏土).

The result of their hard work was a welcoming structure with a "floating" roof that 48 ventilation(通风) in a hot climate and wall openings that bring 49 for students to learn even without electricity. He showed the villagers that ideas to 50 climate or other challenges are always at hand.

In this process, local people learned 51 skills that they could later use to find work. By cooperating with them, Kéré 52 the idea that climate solutions started with big institutions. He 53 that everyone could contribute to addressing the major issues related to education and climate and 54 a global impact

by acting locally.

Employed by architects in dozens of countries, his 55 is rooted in the “unique” aspects of each community now.

- ()**41.** A. reliable B. rewarding
C. simple D. professional
- ()**42.** A. accompanied B. crowded
C. persuaded D. tricked
- ()**43.** A. confidence B. patience
C. appetite D. ability
- ()**44.** A. design B. donate
C. integrate D. occupy
- ()**45.** A. forbade B. warned
C. commanded D. encouraged
- ()**46.** A. plot B. draft
C. gesture D. clue
- ()**47.** A. Merely B. Otherwise
C. Therefore D. Moreover
- ()**48.** A. blocks B. affects
C. lowers D. allows
- ()**49.** A. hope B. light
C. desire D. imagination
- ()**50.** A. deal with B. bring about
C. find out D. leave off
- ()**51.** A. physical B. practical
C. educational D. commercial
- ()**52.** A. challenged B. implied
C. formed D. advocated
- ()**53.** A. doubted B. opposed
C. promised D. demonstrated
- ()**54.** A. receive B. access
C. create D. witness
- ()**55.** A. patent B. innovation
C. expectation D. guess

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。

The area of the Yellow River Wetland Park in Yinchuan, once a place local people avoided because of serious pollution, has not only become a popular destination for locals, but also a habitat

frequently 56. _____ (visit) by migratory birds.

The Yinchuan Wetland Park is only part of China’s achievements in the 57. _____ (protect) of wetland. In the past few years, many cities 58. _____ (award) “international wetland cities”, showing 59. _____ great variety of patterns and styles. For example, Wuhan, known as “a city of a hundred lakes”, has five large wetland reserves, where tens of thousands of birds come 60. _____ (stay)in wintertime.

Liangping District in Chongqing, however, is 61. _____ (total) different from natural wetland. It is more closely tied 62. _____ human activity. People built small wetlands in rural areas. What’s more, they have combined these wetlands with organic farms, homestays and healthcare centres, 63. _____ has resulted in an income increase of 52,000 *yuan* per household.

Panjin in Liaoning Province is another 64. _____ (surprise) wetland city. In the past, the city suffered from environmental problems caused by oil production. But now in the coastal wetlands, seagrass turns a breathtaking red every autumn, 65. _____ (create) beautiful “red beaches”.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你校近期将举行一场关于“节约粮食,减少浪费(Save Food and Reduce Waste Campaign)”的讲座。请给你校美国交换生 John 写一封邮件,邀请他一同前往。内容包括:

1. 讲座时间、地点;
2. 讲座内容;
3. 邀请理由。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear John,

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。

When I was 15, I followed Roy to the deep mountain in search

of astragalus root(黄芪), which is a rare and valuable plant.

We searched for the plant for a whole day, but without luck. We found nothing. As it got dark, I asked Roy to go back, but he refused and said, “I would rather sleep on the mountain tonight and continue to search tomorrow!”

I desired to go home but I lacked the courage to go back alone, so I chose to stay and help Roy put up a simple tent under a tree. It was freezing cold on the mountain and there were scores of mosquitoes, which made it impossible for us to have a good sleep. What’s worse, we heard a wolf howling nearby! I was so scared.

“I heard that wolves bully (欺负) the weak and fear the strong,” Roy told me. “Let’s strike the shovel(铲子) and shout to scare it away!” He found a stone and started to strike the shovel. And then he shouted as he struck the shovel. Inspired, I followed him to shout loudly. Half an hour later, I felt cold all over the body. And the cold air on the mountain made that worse. My stomach began to ache. I lay in the tent, shivering, sweating and then falling unconscious. Roy was shocked with panic. He called my name screamingly, but I just made no response. He tried to put me on his back to carry me home but without success. At last, he went out and found some tree branches and blocked up the entrance to our tent with them. Then, he ran to the direction of our village as fast as he could.

Not knowing how much time went by, I heard some sounds approaching near. I thought it was Roy but I didn’t hear him saying anything. In a shock, I sat up with a rush. At that moment, my eyes had adjusted to the darkness. Through a hole of our tent, I saw two animals like dogs removing the tree branches with their mouths and claws. They were wolves!

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Their sudden appearance shocked me and a cold sweat broke out all over my body. _____

Paragraph 2:

Strangely, I saw the two wolves turn around and run away in a flash. _____
