

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 does the man mean?
A. He doesn't plan to move.
B. He's looking for an apartment.
C. He was told the dormitory was full.
- () 2. How many books can a person borrow at most?
A. Seven. B. Eight. C. Eleven.
- () 3. What season is it now?
A. Summer. B. Autumn. C. Winter.
- () 4. What will the man do next?
A. Have a snack. B. Drive the car. C. Get some drinks.
- () 5. What does the woman remind the man to do?
A. Meet Prof. Lee. B. Revise the report.
C. Hand in the report.

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 mainly talking about?
A. Where to move.
B. Whether to buy a car.
C. How to save more money.
- () 7. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Go to work by subway.
B. Have a rest.
C. Change her job.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- () 8. What did the woman buy last week?
A. A pair of green shoes. B. A new sofa.
C. A green dress.
- () 9. What colour is the speakers' old sofa?
A. Light blue. B. Brown. C. Yellow.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 13 题。

- () 10. What do we know about the man?
A. He's into sports all the time.
B. He got hurt in the experiment.
C. He's thinner than before.
- () 11. Who might Robinson be?
A. The woman's classmate. B. A chemistry teacher.
C. Nancy's husband.
- () 12. How long has Tom been married?
A. 10 years. B. 8 years. C. 2 years.
- () 13. Where does the man live now?
A. In Houston. B. In San Antonio. C. In New York.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- () 14. Why does David come here?
A. To send a package. B. To pick up his package.
C. To make a complaint.
- () 15. What is the relationship between David and Jane?
A. Strangers. B. Brother and sister.
C. Old friends.
- () 16. What did David put into the package?
A. Some clothes. B. Some money.
C. Some gifts for kids.
- () 17. What does David worry about?
A. The food. B. The safety of the package.
C. The cost of sending the package.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- () 18. How long has Sophie been running the painting course?
A. Two years. B. Three years. C. Ten years.
- () 19. What are the students required to do after the 6th week?
A. Work in groups. B. Finish more homework.
C. Create their own artworks.
- () 20. Where will the exhibition be held?
A. At a local gallery. B. At a museum.
C. At a college.

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·江西丰城中学高二期中考试]

If you are crazy about paintings, you shouldn't miss the following four famous masterpieces which have stood the test of time.

The Arnolfini Portrait

Jan van Eyck's *Arnolfini Portrait*, an oil painting on wood produced in 1434, in which a man and a woman hold hands with a window behind him and a bed behind her, is undoubtedly one of the masterpieces in the National Gallery, London. This painting is as visually interesting as it is famed. It is also an informative document in fifteenth-century society, through Van Eyck's heavy use of symbolism—while husbands went out to engage in business, wives concerned themselves with domestic duties.

The Starry Night

Vincent van Gogh painted *The Starry Night*, an oil on canvas, a moderately abstract landscape painting of an expressive night sky over a small hillside village, during his 12-month stay at the mental hospital near Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, France between 1889 and 1890. When the Museum of Modern Art in New York City purchased the painting from a private collector in 1941, it was not well known, but it has since become one of Van Gogh's most famous works.

The Harvesters

The Harvesters is an oil painting on wood completed by Pieter Bruegel the Elder in 1565. It depicts the harvest time which most commonly occurs within the months of August and September. Nicolaes Jonghelinck, a merchant banker and art collector from Antwerp, commissioned this painting. The painting has been at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City since 1919.

Guernica

Guernica, a large black-and-white oil painting, was painted by the Cubist Spanish painter, Pablo Picasso in 1937. The title "Guernica" refers to the city that was bombed by Nazi planes during the Spanish Civil War. The painting depicts the horrors of war and as a result, has come to be an anti-war symbol and a reminder of the tragedies of war. Today, the painting is housed at the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía in Madrid.

- () **21.** Which of the following paintings was produced earliest?
A. *The Arnolfini Portrait*. B. *The Starry Night*.
C. *The Harvesters*. D. *Guernica*.
- () **22.** What do we know about the painting *The Starry Night*?
A. It was painted on wood in oil.
B. It wasn't widely recognized before the 1940s.
C. It described the painter's life in hospital.
D. It was given away to the museum by a private collector.
- () **23.** Who created the painting representing the massive catastrophe the Nazism brought to people?
A. Pieter Bruegel the Elder.
B. Vincent van Gogh.
C. Jan van Eyck.
D. Pablo Picasso.

B [2024·海南海南中学高二期中考试]

The Maryland Centre for History and Culture (MCHC) is currently hosting “The Jim Henson Exhibition: Imagination Unlimited”. The exhibition spotlights Henson's unique contributions to children's education, including his creation of the Muppets (木偶).

Born in 1936 in Mississippi, Henson grew up in Maryland. His creative talents were evident when he was a student at high school. He loved cartooning and creating sets for school theatre productions. While a freshman at university, Henson made puppets for a local TV station. The station's producers were so impressed that they asked him to produce his own puppet show. Called *Sam and Friends*, the programme started in 1955. Viewers loved Henson's playful characters, including an early version of *Kermit the Frog*.

While at university, Henson majored in home economics. At the time, it was the only major that offered classes in sewing and textiles (纺织品). Henson not only honed his creative skills at university, but he was also good at marketing and business. “He was an entrepreneur who happened to get into puppetry,” said Deborah Wood, MCHC's learning manager.

In 1959, Henson married Jane Nebel, whom he had met at university. The couple established Muppets Inc. which later became the Jim Henson Company. It was there that Focus Bert, Ernie, Miss Piggy, and other Muppets were created for *Sesame Street*, a popular children's television programme. Generations of children around the world have grown up watching and learning

from the Muppets.

Henson, who died in 1990, created not just the Muppets, but also films, TV commercials, variety shows, and more. The exhibition shows every aspect of his career. This includes some lesser-known works, including *The Cube*, a short experimental film that was nominated (提名) for an Academy Award.

Visitors also get a chance to appreciate Henson's creative process and inventiveness through hands-on displays. They can even make their own Muppets. “For me, I think the really powerful message of this exhibition is the fact that it covers Henson's whole life and his whole career,” said Chloe Green, Public Programmes Manager at the MCHC.

- () **24.** What's Paragraph 2 mainly about?
A. An interesting exhibition about Henson.
B. Viewers' attitude to Henson's works.
C. Henson's exceptional talents in creation.
D. Characters in Henson's famous works.
- () **25.** What does the underlined word “honed” mean in Paragraph 3?
A. Changed. B. Improved.
C. Found. D. Shared.
- () **26.** What can be learned about *Sesame Street*?
A. It was first played in 1955.
B. It was a popular radio programme.
C. It was targeted at children.
D. It was an early version of *Kermit the Frog*.
- () **27.** What's the attitude of Chloe Green to the exhibition?
A. Favourable. B. Opposed.
C. Doubtful. D. Indifferent.

C [2024·四川嘉陵一中高二期中考试]

Art museums are full of centuries-old paintings with details of plants that today give us clues about evolution and breeding.

Exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, *The Harvesters* created in 1565 shows farmers cutting wheat nearly as tall as they are. “Nowadays, if you walk through a wheat field, you basically see that wheat is about knee height. The short wheat is essentially a consequence of breeding from the second half of the 20th century,” said biologist Ive de Smet.

According to De Smet, wheat is just one example of how historical artworks can allow us to track the transformation of crops over time. He has teamed up with art historian David Vergauwen

to seek similar kinds of artworks around the world.

As friends since childhood, their interest in plants in artworks began with a visit to a museum in Russia, where they noticed an old-looking watermelon in an early-17th-century painting. A watermelon is usually believed to be red on the inside. However, that one appeared to be pale and white. De Smet assured the painter had done a poor job. But Vergauwen had a different idea. “This is one of the best painters ever in that era. So, if he painted it like that, that's the way it must have looked like.”

Other paintings revealed that there were both red and white watermelons grown in the 17th century. The chemical compound that makes watermelons red is lycopene (番茄红素). “There must have been some sort of mutation (突变) preventing the accumulation of that colour. Now, with all the genetic knowledge that we have of various plant species, we can look in more detail at how something comes about.”

De Smet and Vergauwen hope to create an online research database of historical plant artworks. They call for contributions of art enthusiasts around the world via the social media. But they caution the source paintings need to be realistic. “If you're going to use, for example, Picasso's paintings to try and understand what a pear looked like in the early 20th century, you might be misled.” Instead, such an attempt could be fruitless.

- () **28.** What can we infer about wheat from Paragraph 2?
A. It became shorter and shorter as it evolved.
B. It was about knee height in the 16th century.
C. It might have had no short varieties before the 1950s.
D. It showed different heights as farmers' heights changed.
- () **29.** What aroused De Smet and Vergauwen's interest in historical plant artworks?
A. Their lifelong friendship.
B. A white watermelon in a painting.
C. Their professional background.
D. An argument over the best painters.
- () **30.** Why is Picasso mentioned in the last paragraph?
A. To give an example of historical plant artworks.
B. To showcase the contributions of art enthusiasts.
C. To describe the appearance of a pear in the early 20th century.
D. To emphasize the significance of using realistic source paintings.

- ()31. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. Plant evolution progresses throughout history.
- B. Old art provides fascinating insights into agriculture.
- C. Ancient art demonstrates the presence of white watermelons.
- D. Plants serve as a popular subject in numerous historical artworks.

D [2024·广东东莞高二七校联考]

A pair of researchers with Leibniz University of Hannover has demonstrated the means by which robots might be programmed to experience something similar to pain in animals. As part of their demonstration at last week's IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation held in Stockholm, Johannes Kuehn and Sami Haddadin showed how pain might be used in robots, by interacting with a BioTac fingertip sensor on the end of a Kuka robotic arm that had been programmed to react differently to differing amounts of pain.

The idea of developing an artificial robot nervous system may seem contrary to all expectations, but Kuehn says doing so is important in the same way that it is good for humans to feel pain. "Pain is a system that protects us," says Kuehn. "When we avoid the source of pain, it helps us not get hurt." So when robots can feel and react to pain, they will become smart enough to avoid it. The more dangerous the robot registers the threat to be, the faster it will withdraw and avoid the source of danger. Additionally, Kuehn and Haddadin say humans working alongside robots that feel pain, especially those in heavy machinery, will be protected around them.

They have tested out some of their ideas using a robotic arm with a fingertip sensor that can detect pressure and temperature. It uses a robot-tissue patch (小片) modeled on human skin to decide how much pain should be felt and thus what action to take. For example, if the arm feels light pain, it slowly withdraws until the pain stops, and then returns to its original task; severe pain, meanwhile, causes the arm to go into a kind of lockdown mode until it can get help from a human operator.

Such robots are likely to raise a host of questions, of course, if they become more common—if a robot acts the same way a human does when touching a hot plate, are we to believe it is truly experiencing pain? Only time will tell of course, but one thing that is evident is that Kuehn and Haddadin's work could lead to robots that are more human-like than ever.

- ()32. What do we learn about the robots in the demonstration?
- A. They can learn skills like animals.
- B. They can communicate with people.
- C. They have the ability to feel pain.
- D. They respond differently to requests.

- ()33. What is Paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?
- A. The significance of teaching robots to feel pain.
- B. The principle of robots' avoidance of injuries.
- C. The analysis of the artificial robot nervous system.
- D. The value of protecting human workers from injury.

- ()34. What can we learn from the example given in Paragraph 3?
- A. The robot is smart enough to carry out different tasks.
- B. The robot can hardly work as well as a human operator.
- C. The robot can react differently based on degrees of pain.
- D. The robot is tolerant of changes of pressure and temperature.

- ()35. What is the author's attitude towards Kuehn and Haddadin's study?
- A. Dismissive. B. Doubtful.
- C. Unclear. D. Optimistic.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2024·浙江衢温“5+1”联盟高二期中联考]

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 boost happiness

Spend time with your closest friends.

According to Oxford psychologist Robert Dunbar, more than 60 percent of our social time is devoted to our 5 closest friends. 36. _____ From a happiness point of view, it pays to invest in those closest to you. Laughing with friends has been shown to be beneficial for your heart, lungs and stress control.

Hold open a door.

Undertaking an act of kindness, such as holding open a door for a stranger triggers the brain pleasure centre. One of the largest studies into kindness, The Kindness Test, looked at 60,000 people and showed that those who regularly volunteer see a positive change in brain chemistry. 37. _____

Strike up conversations with strangers.

If you live in a large city, chances are that you don't regularly strike up conversations with strangers. 38. _____ Research

shows that talking to strangers can stimulate our brain in ways that familiar interactions don't, sharpening our thinking, boosting self-confidence and providing a sense of accomplishment.

Hug for a while.

It might not come naturally to everyone but hugs are great for the body. 39. _____ The reason is that it takes a while for your brain to release a hormone linked to increased trust and creativity. Hugs also trigger the release of hormones that are linked to your immune system. They have also been linked to reducing anxiety in people with low self-esteem.

40. _____

A study in Poland found a decrease in stress in young adults who spent 15 minutes in natural surroundings. A further study by the University of Exeter found that just five minutes of nature exposure reduced stress. The best possible benefits are achieved by spending 120 minutes a week in nature—or 17 minutes a day.

- A. Work out regularly.
- B. Step outside to be under the sky.
- C. Remember to keep doing it for seven seconds, though.
- D. Actually, gratitude is strongly associated with a greater level of happiness.
- E. That's followed by 15 good friends, 50 friends and 150 meaningful contacts.
- F. But doing so has been proven to boost a sense of belonging and improve moods.
- G. Those who carry out nice acts for strangers also report feeling more competent.

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·湖北恩施高二期中考试]

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。

I was heading home after giving my colleague a lift. I took a 41 as the snowstorm was approaching.

Then the snow started and was coming down 42 . Within minutes I was in a white-out. The windows were 43 and getting covered with snow, so I slowed down and rolled down my driver's side window, thinking I could better 44 the road edge and keep to a straight line. But really, I had no 45 where I was. I stopped and kept the car running to stay 46 . I called 911. The operator told me to wait things out for the night.

The call left me in 47 . Breathe, I told myself. An idea occurred to me. I 48 my location online and explained what I was 49 , wishing for anyone to come to my rescue. Soon enough, people started chiming in on my post. I got a 50 from someone who was going to put me in touch with people nearby. I had never been more 51 .

Then I saw a big 52 in the dark. He had walked about 500 metres to get me, 53 the wind and snow each step of the way. “You’ll be OK. Follow me.” He turned around and started to trudge through the snow, sure of the 54 . I drove slowly behind him. When we reached his house, I burst into tears of 55 .

- ()41.

A. shortcut

B. turn

C. look

D. risk
- ()42.

A. soon

B. fast

C. lightly

D. suddenly
- ()43.

A. locked

B. closed

C. frozen

D. broken
- ()44.

A. follow

B. cover

C. mark

D. remember
- ()45.

A. plan

B. clue

C. doubt

D. problem
- ()46.

A. awake

B. calm

C. warm

D. still
- ()47.

A. confusion

B. trouble

C. embarrassment

D. panic
- ()48.

A. confirmed

B. found

C. posted

D. checked
- ()49.

A. looking at

B. going through

C. searching for

D. carrying out
- ()50.

A. tip

B. note

C. like

D. message
- ()51.

A. inspired

B. relieved

C. convinced

D. amazed
- ()52.

A. policeman

B. creature

C. shadow

D. figure
- ()53.

A. fighting

B. avoiding

C. examining

D. reporting
- ()54.

A. goal

B. danger

C. depth

D. direction
- ()55.

A. hope

B. love

C. gratitude

D. pride

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2024·湖北孝感重点高中教科研协作体高二期中考试]

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。

During Chinese New Year, a balloon loong (the Chinese pronunciation of dragon) measuring over 40 metres 56. _____ length slipped through a shopping mall in Hong Kong. The 40-metre-long loong, 57. _____ (make) up of 38,000 balloons, broke the Guinness World Record as the largest balloon loong. The Guinness certification officer was 58. _____ (remarkable) impressed, saying it was one of the 59. _____ (delicate) balloon artworks ever.

The exhibition of the loong 60. _____ (attract) large crowds of people’s attention for its magnificent appearance so far. To thank the audience for their support, balloon artist Wilson Pang printed 5,000 postcards 61. _____ (feature) the loong and arranged a meeting with them at the mall. “Delivering a warm, loving, positive message to the people of Hong Kong 62. _____ (be) what I always want to do,” Pang says.

Pang thinks 63. _____ important to give young people opportunities, so he specially invited college and high school students to participate in the project. “I hope to share 64. _____ I have learned with young people,” Pang says. “I have won championships myself and I hope to inspire 65. _____ new generation of future champions.”

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

[2024·福建福州延安中学高二期中]

假设你是国际中学学生会主席李华,学校将组织高二学生到省博物馆参观中国艺术品展,请你写一则英语通知发布在校园网上。内容包括:

1. 展览的主题和目的;
2. 展览的内容和亮点;
3. 参观的注意事项。
- 注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Notice

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。

In an art class my friend Mareya and I took, we had to look at art made by lots of different artists and then try creating our own. We made pencil drawings and paintings using only small dots of paints.

For our very last task, our teacher asked us to paint a portrait of a friend or family member. Mareya and I looked at each other and nodded. We both had the same idea.

“You’ll each get one of these art sets,” said Ms Williams. “Every set contains a small canvas, some tempera paints (蛋彩画颜料), and two foam brushes (泡沫刷). You can paint in any style you choose.” Mareya and I put our sets into our art bags. Then we headed over to her house.

And then our friend Jasmine stopped us. “I was so excited to tell you my amazing news. My family just got the cutest dog named Ginger, and if you want to come over, you can meet her!” Jasmine’s house is only a couple of blocks from Mareya’s, so after checking in with Mareya’s mum, of course we had to go. Ginger was the cutest dog imaginable. “Whenever she’s not running around, she’s sound asleep in dreamland,” said Jasmine. She led the way to the kitchen. “Do you have time for a snack?” “Sure!” we said.

After we ate some cookies at the kitchen table, Mareya and I stood up to leave. But when we went to pick up our art bags by the front door, we found a big surprise! Mareya pointed at our torn-open art sets. “Something tells me Ginger might not have been sleeping this whole time.” “Oh no!” I said. “Our foam brushes are now foam shreds (碎片)!” “Bad Ginger!” Jasmine shouted. “It’s OK,” said Mareya. “She’s way too little to know any better.”

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

On the walk to Mareya’s house, I said, “I hope Ms Williams will understand why we couldn’t do our portrait task.” _____

Paragraph 2:

We ended up having a great time making our portraits with our fingers. _____