

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. Where is the woman's key?
A. At her home. B. In her backpack.
C. In her pocket.
- ()2. What does the candy taste like?
A. Sour and salty. B. Sweet and sour.
C. Sweet and salty.
- ()3. What will the man do next?
A. Have a get-together. B. Visit a company.
C. Attend a meeting.
- ()4. What does the woman ask John to do?
A. Do his homework. B. Take the piano class.
C. Pick up the package.
- ()5. What's the top speed of the boat?
A. About 20 miles per hour. B. About 25 miles per hour.
C. About 30 miles per hour.

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 does the man keep doing?
A. Lifting weights.
B. Telling the woman to take a break.
C. Adding more exercise to the woman.
- ()7. What does the woman probably think about the exercise?
A. It's useless. B. It's too exciting.
C. It's very difficult.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- ()8. What time does the flight leave?
A. At 2:00 pm. B. At 12:00 noon.
C. At 10:00 am.
- ()9. What is the woman going to do today?
A. Visit a customer. B. Write a report.
C. Talk with Mr Smith.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 13 题。

- ()10. What is the man doing?
A. Having an interview. B. Applying for a course.
C. Organizing a summer trip.
- ()11. How long will the course run this year?
A. 6 weeks. B. 7 weeks. C. 8 weeks.
- ()12. What surprised the woman last year?
A. The extremely hot weather.
B. The inexperienced assistants.
C. The number of children attending the course.
- ()13. What new activities will be added this year?
A. Adventure sports. B. Fun programmes.
C. Creative classes.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ()14. What was Henry doing when the accident happened?
A. Playing toys. B. Calling his friend.
C. Playing the guitar.
- ()15. How did Henry notice something wrong with Mike?
A. Mike suddenly cried. B. Mike was turning purple.
C. Mike started to fight for breath.
- ()16. What did Henry do to save Mike?
A. Perform first-aid skills. B. Go to find his father.
C. Take him to hospital.
- ()17. What's the most probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Doctor and patient.
C. Classmates.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ()18. How did the speaker's family go to Shillong from Guwahati?
A. By car. B. By taxi. C. By train.
- ()19. What do we know about Shillong?
A. The climate wasn't good.
B. The transport wasn't convenient.
C. There weren't many tourist attractions.

()20. What did the speaker's family do at the end of their vacation?

- A. They admired the sunrise.
B. They visited tea gardens.
C. They explored thick forests.

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·江苏宿迁地区高一期中]

Zoo lights at the Houston Zoo

Welcome to our zoo—the Houston Zoo connects communities with animals to inspire action to save wildlife and is committed to being a leader in the global effort to save animals in the wild. We are home to over 6,000 animals for whom we provide the highest standard of animal care. Each year, we welcome over two million guests who come to experience our animals and ecosystems. Through their admission tickets or membership, we've been able to support 49 wildlife protection projects in 27 countries around the world. We are proud to be the second most-visited zoo in the US, and the most-attended cultural attraction in the region.

Houston's favourite holiday lights experience is now back at the Houston Zoo! The beautiful zoo grounds are the perfect setting to enjoy the sights and sounds of the season with your friends and family.

Our schedule

- November 18, 2023—January 8, 2024.
- Closed on December 7, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.
- 5:30 pm—10:30 pm; last entry at 9:30 pm.

Tickets

- \$ 20 per adult; \$ 10 per child.
- Children aged 2 and under are free.
- Save 20% per ticket when you book tickets through the

Member Portal.

- Tickets are only available online and will not be sold on site at the zoo. We do not offer refunds or exchanges.

Holiday favourites

- Experience the Holiday Grove with animal-themed lanterns and flowers under the great oak trees wrapped in winter lights.
- Take a photo in front of the towering 33-foot-tall colour-changing holiday tree.

- Visit the Coca-Cola Polar Bear display as you enjoy your hot chocolate.
- () **21.** What do we know about the Houston Zoo?
- A. It is the second largest zoo in the US.
B. It is home to over 6,000 endangered animals.
C. It has been visited by two million guests in total.
D. It has devoted itself to the protection of wildlife worldwide.
- () **22.** At which of the following times are visitors allowed to enter the zoo?
- A. 5:00 pm. B. 7:45 pm.
C. 9:45 pm. D. 10:00 pm.
- () **23.** How much should a couple and their 10-year-old son pay through the Member Portal?
- A. \$ 20. B. \$ 30. C. \$ 40. D. \$ 50.

B [2024·湖北武汉重点中学 5G 联合体高一期中]

As the world's oldest living organisms, trees have been our silent companions. Although they inspire a large quantity of fancy tales, the richness of what they say is beyond description.

The German forester Peter Wohlleben spent decades working and learning their secrets. Feelings are rarely applied to trees, but Wohlleben has done so without hesitation. According to Wohlleben, that humans do not speak the trees' language does not mean they do not communicate. Trees are badly misunderstood even if they communicate with chemical and electrical signals.

Wohlleben claims that trees are creatures as human beings. In one of 50 cases, Wohlleben's team sees the special friendships between trees, as they can distinguish between one individual and another. This means that trees do not treat all other trees the same. For instance, Wohlleben saw two old beeches standing next to each other. Compared to the usual case, each one growing its branches turned away from the other rather than towards each other. This kind of partnership is well-known to foresters. They know that such tree pairs are really like a human couple. If they chop one down, they need to chop down both because the other will die anyway.

Trees were also found to keep each other alive in different ways. They pass food to nearby sick trees and send signals to warn others of dangerous insects. In one of his investigations, Wohlleben also discovered a beech tree cut about 400 to 500 years ago. The trunk is still alive and was found with green chlorophyll (叶绿素) under the thick bark. Since it has no leaves to create

sugar, the only explanation is that neighbouring trees have supported this tree for more than centuries.

The trees that suffered from drought were found to consume less water in the spring so that they will have more water available in the summer months. This implies that a tree can learn and remember a drought throughout its whole life, acting on that memory by being more cautious about its water consumption.

- () **24.** What is the function of the first paragraph?
- A. To arouse readers' interest.
B. To introduce a topic.
C. To present a new discovery.
D. To demonstrate a heated debate.
- () **25.** According to Wohlleben's research, what can we learn about trees?
- A. Trees communicate in the same way as humans.
B. Trees can't tell friends and enemies apart.
C. Trees are loyal to their partners.
D. Trees can keep each other alive within limited periods.
- () **26.** Why do some trees consume less water in the spring?
- A. Because they have more water available in summer.
B. Because they have suffered from drought before.
C. Because they don't need so much water in the spring.
D. Because they can depend on the support from other trees.
- () **27.** Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. Mysteries of trees are unfolded
B. Trees are our silent companions
C. Trees can adapt to the environment
D. Trees can form special relationships

C [2024·福建厦门双十中学高一期中]

Climate change could turn the Arctic Ocean into a high-speed ice superhighway. Large pieces of sea ice in the Arctic Ocean are becoming thinner as old ice melts. The new ice that's replacing it travels farther and faster than the older ice does. As the new ice travels, it carries dirt, organisms and pollution along for the ride, new research shows.

Researchers have been tracking the movements of Arctic ice for several years. They noticed that the area covered by ice making the trip from one side of the ocean to the other has grown larger and larger. The movement means that faraway reaches of the Arctic are becoming more connected, notes Robert Newton, from Columbia University.

The speedy ice is a problem, he explains. The reason: it increases the risk of spreading pollution from some environmental disasters, such as oil spills. An oil spill during the summer could become trapped in this autumn ice. The ice could then quickly move from one country's waters to another's, he notes, rapidly spreading the spill's impact on the environment.

Between when it forms and melts, the ice can get pushed across the Arctic Ocean by winds and ocean currents. These forces more easily pushed young, thin ice along than old ice. Newton and colleagues wondered what the impact would be on these ice rafts and the pollution they held. Less ice could mean less space to carry a large load of pollutants. But a less crowded Arctic might let the ice travel farther and faster.

In the study, the researchers put together pictures of the Arctic, which came from satellites far above the surface. They used the computer software that can recognize the edges of sea ice. This allowed them to follow the movements of the ice from formation to melting. To help them do that, they also included tracking buoys on the ice that had been equipped with GPS devices.

About 60% of Arctic ice travels less than 100 kilometres from its birthplace, they found. The rest covers an area equal to tens of thousands of square kilometres. It can travel hundreds or even thousands of kilometres. And that ice is moving faster as well.

- () **28.** What does the text focus on?
- A. Climate change is becoming more serious.
B. The Arctic ice travels fast and carries pollution.
C. It's difficult to follow the movements of the ice.
D. The Arctic is likely to be covered by the ice.
- () **29.** Why is the speedy ice a problem according to Robert Newton?
- A. It travels much faster than before.
B. It is much easier to pollute than before.
C. It results in more environmental disasters.
D. It makes pollution more likely to be spread.
- () **30.** Why did the researchers study pictures of the Arctic taken by satellites?
- A. To find out how far the ice can go.
B. To make it clear how the ice comes into being.
C. To learn about the original situation of the Arctic.
D. To see how a moving ice connects itself with another.

- ()31. What does the underlined word “that” in Paragraph 5 refer to?
- A. Using computer software.
B. Taking photos of the Arctic.
C. Keeping track of ice.
D. Collecting pictures through satellites.

D [2024·河北保定六校联考高一期中]

Imagine this: you're at a movie theatre food stand loading up on snacks. You have a choice of a small, medium or large soda. The small is \$ 3.50 and the large is \$ 5.50. It's a tough decision: the small size may not last you through the whole movie, but \$ 5.50 for some sugary drink seems unreasonable. But there's a third option, a medium soda for \$ 5.25. The medium might be just right for you, but the large only costs a quarter more. If you're like the majority of people, you end up buying the large.

If you're wondering who would purchase the medium soda, the answer is almost no one. Actually, there's a good chance that the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy (诱饵), making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small.

I have written about this unique human nature previously with my friend Dan Ariely, who, after noticing pricing for subscription (订阅) to *The Economist*, studied this phenomenon extensively. The digital subscription was \$ 59, the print subscription was \$ 125, and the print plus digital subscription was also \$ 125. No one in their right mind would buy the print subscription when you could get digital as well for the same price, so why was it even an option? Ariely ran an experiment and found that when only the two “real” choices were offered, more people chose the less-expensive digital subscription. However, the bad option increased people's likelihood of selecting the expensive print plus digital option.

Brain scientists call this effect “asymmetric dominance” and it means that people are attracted to the option that is closest to an obviously inferior (较差的) option. Marketing professors call it the decoy effect, which is certainly easier to remember. It works because of the way our brain assigns value when making choices. Value is rarely absolute; rather, we decide an object's value relative to other choices. If more options are introduced, the value equation (方程) changes.

- ()32. Why do the shops give the third option—the medium soda?
- A. To offer people more choices.
B. To give people the right size of soda.
C. To help people save some money.
D. To earn more money.
- ()33. What do we learn from Dan Ariely's experiment?
- A. *The Economist's* print edition turns out to sell the best.
B. More readers choose the digital over the print edition.
C. Lower-priced goods attract more customers.
D. *The Economist's* promotional strategy works.
- ()34. From which website would you most probably find this text?
- A. <https://www.lifestyle.com/health>
B. <https://www.science.com/local>
C. <https://www.consumers.com/money>
D. <https://www.education.com/science>
- ()35. How do we often assess the value of a product according to the text?
- A. By considering its usefulness.
B. By comparing it with other choices.
C. By examining its former value.
D. By taking its low quality into account.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2024·江苏盐城东台第一中学高一期中]

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。

Your carbon footprint is the amount of greenhouse gases that you produce as you live your life. In order to hold the global temperature rise to 2°C or less, everyone needs to average an annual carbon footprint of 1.87 tons by 2050. 36. _____

Eat low on the food chain. This means eating mostly fruits, vegetables, grains, and beans. Meat and dairy produce is responsible for 14.5 percent of man-made global greenhouse gas emissions. 37. _____ If you have no meat or dairy produce every day, you can reduce your carbon footprint by 8 pounds.

38. _____ Fashionable, cheap items go out of style quickly and get dumped in landfills where they produce methane (甲烷) as they decompose. Currently, the average American gets rid of about 80 pounds of clothing annually. In addition, most fast fashion comes from Asia, so shipping it to the US requires the use of fossil fuels.

Use low energy appliances. Replace traditional light bulbs

with LED ones. Though LEDs cost more, they use a quarter of the energy and last up to 25 times longer. Make energy efficiency a primary consideration when choosing a new microwave, air conditioning unit, dishwasher, or refrigerator. 39. _____

Choose green travel. An average car produces about five tons of carbon each year. 40. _____ Take public buses, carpool, or bike to your destination when possible. This not only reduces CO₂ emissions, but also lessens traffic jams.

- A. Don't buy fast fashion.
B. Never choose quality clothing.
C. But people ignore this serious problem.
D. Making changes in transport matters much.
E. Here are ways to reduce your carbon footprint.
F. They are mainly from food production and processing.
G. Products with the ENERGY STAR sign have better efficiency.

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·山东联考高一月考]

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。

It's been nearly seven years since a group of volunteers from a non-profit organization What Cheer Flower Farm broke ground at a flower farm in Providence, Rhode Island. They only have one simple 41 : to get flowers into the hands of anyone 42 a pick-me-up. Best of all, each one of the tens of thousands of flowers that What Cheer Flower Farm grows and 43 are completely free of charge. “We want to 44 the state with flowers and create happiness and joy,” says Erin Achenbach, What Cheer Flower Farm's head florist.

What Cheer Flower Farm 45 brings blooming joy to people at local hospitals, food banks, senior centres, recovery centres and more—including AIDS Care Ocean State. “Seeing the 46 on people's faces who weren't 47 it—they just came in to inquire about the programmes—is pleasant,” says Stephen Hogan Jr. from AIDS Care Ocean State.

Located in Providence's rusted (锈迹斑斑的) 48 Olneyville neighbourhood, What Cheer Flower Farm's flower beds lie on 2.7 acres that once 49 a knife factory. In May, the organization was 50 a record-high \$ 500,000 grant from the Environmental Protection Agency for its continued revitalization (振兴) of a brownfield site, a 51 land because of industrial pollution.

“Not only do we revive this space, which was quite literally 52,” says Achenbach, “but also this is an eco-landing spot with the ability to 53 local insects and birds. That’ll have a win-win outcome: 54 people’s lives and supporting the local ecosystem.” What cheer, indeed! “What’s good about flowers is that they don’t need anything else. People’s only job is to 55 them when someone gives them flowers.”

- ()41.

A. reason

B. goal

C. attitude

D. excuse
- ()42.

A. in terms of

B. in charge of

C. in memory of

D. in need of
- ()43.

A. delivers

B. produces

C. collects

D. covers
- ()44.

A. honour

B. represent

C. blanket

D. praise
- ()45.

A. regularly

B. rarely

C. privately

D. initially
- ()46.

A. tears

B. remarks

C. sweat

D. smiles
- ()47.

A. wanting

B. investing

C. expecting

D. teasing
- ()48.

A. harmonious

B. industrial

C. influential

D. continuous
- ()49.

A. housed

B. aroused

C. ran

D. operated
- ()50.

A. linked

B. cooperated

C. awarded

D. cheated
- ()51.

A. remote

B. flat

C. divided

D. deserted
- ()52.

A. lively

B. dead

C. restless

D. negative
- ()53.

A. shelter

B. drive

C. research

D. observe
- ()54.

A. taking over

B. referring to

C. lighting up

D. holding back
- ()55.

A. reject

B. grow

C. touch

D. admire

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2024·浙江 A9 协作体高一期中]

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。

Confucius Temple, one of the most visited attractions in

Nanjing, 56. _____ (locate) at the heart of the city’s historic district. While most first-time visitors are confused by the hundreds of stores that offer 57. _____ (variety) types of snacks and local foods, Confucius Temple is a major part of the city’s rich historic and cultural heritage. 58. _____ presents an incredible mixture of culture and trade, past and present. You will be 59. _____ (true) happy with the local foods and unique cultural relics if you join an exploration to Confucius Temple.

The original purpose of the Confucius Temple is, of course, 60. _____ (honour) Confucius. He is often referred to 61. _____ the greatest educator, and the direct source of all knowledge and truth. The Confucius Temple in Nanjing has 62. _____ history of over six hundred years, and reached its summit in the Ming Dynasty, 63. _____ Nanjing was the political and cultural capital of China. Many scholars came to offer tribute in order to seek blessings for their academic or political career. Now fully 64. _____ (preserve), the temple is also a very popular attraction, attracting tourists from all over the world interested in seeing China’s cultural heritage. With historic paintings and carvings 65. _____ (record) Confucius’ wisdom and teachings, the temple offers an insight into the origin of Chinese culture and national spirits.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)[2024·湖南雅礼中学高一期中]

假如你是校英文报主编李华,为积极响应节能号召,共建绿色家园,请用英语写一封以“节约用电,珍惜能源”为主题的倡议书。内容包括:

1. 节约用电的意义;
2. 日常节电的措施;
3. 对大家的呼吁。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear teachers and students,

The School Newspaper

第二节(满分 25 分)[2024·山东泰安第一中学高一月考]

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。

A midnight rescue

It was not uncommon to carry out tasks at night as rescuers. Harry and David were informed of their task when it was nearly midnight. It was urgent so there was no time to hesitate. They headed into the forest.

The forest was black and silent. A little way into it they reached a fork in the earth path. Harry and David took the left path. They walked in silence, their eyes on the ground, watching out for the traps like big pits (坑) set by the illegal hunters. Every now and then a ray of moonlight through the branches above lit a spot of scarlet (猩红的) blood on the fallen leaves.

David saw that Harry looked very worried, asking, “Could Unicorn be hurt that badly?” Harry answered, “If we can’t find it as soon as possible, it doesn’t stand much chance to survive.” Of course, Unicorn was not the animal in fairy tales but the nickname of a 3-year-old elephant, the last wild elephant in this forest. The nickname was given by the biodiversity rescuers who were protecting every member in this forest. They knew Unicorn was obedient and not afraid of human beings and that sometimes put it in danger. “Without it, the forest was not complete. Those illegal hunters should be thrown into prison,” Harry thought, carrying his first aid kit (急救箱) on his back and walking forward with his flashlight.

It seemed that thick fog would come at any time, which would increase the danger. Harry hurried into the heart of the forest with David. They walked for nearly half an hour, deeper and deeper. There were blood splashes (血迹) on the roots of a tree, as though the poor creature had been struggling around in pain close by. “We must hurry up,” said Harry.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

However, it was really not easy for them to find it. _____

Paragraph 2:

Without delay, Harry knelt down to do first aid on its wound with David holding the flashlight. _____