

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 · 福建泉州四校高二期末]

Volunteer by supporting a local animal rescue centre in Costa Rica

If you like animals and are also interested in preserving the environment, you will be perfect for this programme. You will be helping out in and supporting a local animal shelter. Not only does this shelter take in homeless animals, but also wild animals which are in bad condition.

In addition to the caretaking of the animals, volunteers help us welcome visitors at the entrance and answer any questions that visitors may have about the shelter or its animals. As volunteers spend more days in the shelter, knowledge about wildlife management will grow.

Requirements

\* You need to be at least 15 years old on the programme start date at the high school level or above.

\* Speaking English is a basic requirement.

\* No restrictions on nationality. Helping hands both in Costa Rica and beyond are welcome.

\* Your helping hand will be required from 09:00 to 15:00 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

Programme fees

Duration	Programme fees
1 week (minimum stay)	\$ 350
2 weeks	\$ 700
3 weeks	\$ 1,050
4 weeks	\$ 1,400
5 weeks	\$ 1,750
50 weeks(maximum stay)	\$ 17,500

\* Booking payments (15%): The booking payment is simply to reserve your volunteer placement. Payment is made by PayPal. You can also pay using a credit card.

- \* Final payments (85%): Your final payment will be agreed with Volunteer Now Costa Rica during the application process.
- ( ) 21. What can a volunteer do in the rescue centre?
- A. Communicate with visitors.  
B. Get trained to place animals.  
C. Give lectures about animals.  
D. Search for homeless animals.
- ( ) 22. Who can volunteer in the programme?
- A. A French-speaking adult.  
B. A primary schoolchild.  
C. A college student from America.  
D. A local person free on Fridays.
- ( ) 23. How much should a volunteer pay at least to make a reservation?
- A. \$ 52.5.    B. \$ 105.    C. \$ 297.5.    D. \$ 350.

**B [2024 · 河北名校联盟高二期末]**

When Charlotte Liebling was in college, she volunteered at a store that sold second-hand goods. She observed that people brought items to donate, including stuffed toys (毛绒玩具). Liebling could tell that the toys held great emotional value for their owners. So she felt sad when the toys were sold very cheaply, put in the dog-toy section, or thrown away.

One night, when Liebling got home from work, she started doing some research. She realized that it wasn't happening only in her town. Worldwide, she learned, millions of toys end up in landfills every year. "If we can change the view that the stuffed toys lose their value once they've been loved," she recalls, "then we can show people that they have so much left in them, and give them to others." That's how Loved Before, a toy-adoption agency, began.

The process starts when someone donates a soft toy. The original owner writes down the name of the toy and a story about it. Liebling and her team believe that sharing what makes the toy unique helps potential new owners understand its value.

Next, the toy is cleaned, photographed and packaged with its name and story. Every Monday, toys are posted for adoption on the Loved Before website. The company makes a charitable donation of at least half of the profit from the sale of each toy.

Since its creation in 2019, Loved Before has sold more than 50,000 stuffed toys. "But the company's goal is more than just trying to save some toys from landfills," Liebling says. "We are trying to change people's views on a really wide level." She explains

that Loved Before hopes to teach kids "about the value of loving second-hand things again, in the hope that it will go far beyond the idea of teddy bears". Loved Before is writing a new chapter in the life cycle of toys.

- ( ) 24. Why did Liebling feel sad about second-hand stuffed toys as a volunteer?
- A. They were not appreciated.  
B. They were priced quite high.  
C. They had no emotional value.  
D. Their owners couldn't find them.
- ( ) 25. What does Liebling think is the key to saving used stuffed toys?
- A. Encouraging people to claim their lost toys.  
B. Persuading the original owners to keep them.  
C. Preventing them from being thrown into landfills.  
D. Making people realize their value can be passed on.
- ( ) 26. How does Loved Before highlight its toys?
- A. By offering appealing discounts.  
B. By including the toys' history.  
C. By making up stories for them.  
D. By changing the toys' appearance.
- ( ) 27. Which of the following can best describe Liebling?
- A. Ambitious and critical.    B. Intelligent and firm.  
C. Innovative and caring.    D. Adaptable and modest.

**C [2024 · 江苏盐城高二期末]**

Ecologists and biologists have long recognized that artificial light at night can have negative effects on the health of humans and land wildlife, including sleep patterns, feeding schedules and reproductive cycles.

Much research is showing that marine life is also sensitive to artificial light, including extremely low levels and certain wavelengths. Now, for the first time, scientists have quantified underwater light levels for coastal zones around the world. Researchers have released the first global map books of artificial light in the sea.

"These very low light levels that artificial light generates are critically important for biological organisms," said Tim Smyth, who specializes in marine optics (光学). "But how much of an impact it has on the marine environment hasn't been studied well."

The research team built a model based on two satellite datasets: one of night-time light pollution and one of ocean colour, which reveals the water's optical properties. The model projects how night-time light pollution above the water's surface will enter and

be absorbed underwater. The results show the depths to which marine species could be exposed to light sufficient to cause a biological response.

The study gives researchers a guide to where they should focus future studies of the effects of artificial light on marine life. Smyth said the study highlights areas where ecosystems are particularly stressed by artificial light.

The scientists found that 1.9 million square kilometres of the ocean experienced biologically significant amounts of artificial light pollution to a depth of 1 metre. This represents about 3 percent of the world's exclusive economic zones (专属经济区), the area extending 370 kilometres off a country's coast. Significant areas of the ocean are seeing light exposure to depths of 10 metres, 20 metres, or more.

The depth to which light can go depends not only on the intensity of light above water, Smyth said, but also on the optical properties of the water. For example, in areas with very clear water, light at night can reach depths of more than 40 metres.

- ( ) 28. What is the function of Paragraph 1?
- A. To voice a basic opinion.  
B. To introduce a further discovery.  
C. To present a serious problem.  
D. To explain a natural phenomenon.
- ( ) 29. What have researchers done about artificial light according to Paragraph 2?
- A. They have measured the intensity of artificial light under the water.  
B. They have investigated the influence of artificial light fully.  
C. They have evaluated the speed of artificial light underwater.  
D. They have described sea life's exact reaction to artificial light.
- ( ) 30. What is one purpose of setting up the model?
- A. To show the biological response of marine species.  
B. To understand the real meaning of optical properties.  
C. To display the principle of artificial light entering water.  
D. To predict the possible way of water absorbing artificial light.
- ( ) 31. Which of the following might affect the depth of light entering water?
- A. The quality of water.    B. The climate change.  
C. The movement of light.    D. The sea temperature.

D

Ariel Procaccia has thought a lot about how to cut a cake over the last 15 years. As the father of three children, he knows how hard it is to divide a birthday cake to everyone’s satisfaction. But it’s also because Procaccia’s work focuses on exploring the mathematical rules for dividing stuff up fairly. One way to do that is to think abstractly about dessert.

For decades, researchers have been asking the seemingly simple question of how to cut a cake fairly. The answer reaches far beyond birthday parties. A mathematical problem at its heart, cake cutting connects strict reasoning to real-world issues of fairness, and so attracts not only mathematicians, but also social scientists, economists and more. “It’s a very elegant model in which you can distill what fairness really is, and reason about it,” Procaccia says.

The simplest approach is called the “divider-chooser” method, where one person cuts the cake into two equal pieces in his view, and the other person picks first. Each receives a piece that they feel is as valuable as the other’s. But when personal preferences are taken into account, even the easiest rule becomes complicated. Suppose Alice and Bob are to divide a cake, and Alice knows Bob prefers chocolate, she may knowingly divide the cake unequally so the smaller piece contains more chocolate. Then Bob will choose according to his preference, and Alice will get the larger piece. Both of them are satisfied with what they get, but the meaning of fairness changes in this situation.

The cake is a symbol of any divided goods. When cake cutting principles are employed to settle disagreements, they are potentially helping the world find solutions. Procaccia has used fair division algorithms (算法) to model food distribution. Social scientist Haris Aziz is exploring situations ranging from how to divide up daily tasks to how to best schedule doctors’ shifts in hospitals.

Even after decades of investigation, cake cutting isn’t like a simple jigsaw puzzle (拼图) with a well-defined solution. Instead, over time, it has evolved into a kind of mathematical sandbox, a constructive playground that brings together abstract proofs and easy applications. The more researchers explore it, the more there is to explore.

- ( ) 32. What does the underlined word “distill” in Paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Get the essence of.      B. Find the opposite of.  
C. Keep the focus on.      D. Reduce the impact on.

- ( ) 33. What can we learn about fairness from the example given in Paragraph 3?
- A. Its standard is stable.  
B. It prevents unequal division.  
C. Its concept is complex.  
D. It dominates personal preferences.
- ( ) 34. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about cake cutting?
- A. The application of its rules.  
B. The details of its process.  
C. The problems it produces.  
D. The harmony it symbolizes.
- ( ) 35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Who benefits most from fairness?  
B. How has fairness changed over time?  
C. What method works best in cake cutting?  
D. Why are researchers so interested in cake cutting?

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。

Tired of having the same old travel experiences that leave you feeling unfulfilled (失望的) and disconnected? Mindful travel is offering a new way to explore the world that is meaningful and sustainable.

Mindful travel is a concept that encourages individuals to fully dive into the present moment while they are exploring new destinations. Individuals are aware of their surroundings, engaging all the senses, and enjoying the beauty of each experience. 36. \_\_\_\_\_

Mindful travel is not just about the destination but also the journey. The goal is to create a positive impact on both individuals and the world around them. 37. \_\_\_\_\_ It is an opportunity for people to positively contribute to the world.

Mindful travel provides an opportunity to disconnect from the stresses of everyday life. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ Whether it’s wandering through a busy market, hiking in nature, or simply sitting by the ocean, it allows us to let go of our worries and fully enjoy the beauty of our surroundings.

39. \_\_\_\_\_ By stepping out of our comfort zones and experiencing new cultures, we gain a fresh viewpoint on life. We become more open-minded, adaptable and caring. Through interactions with locals and fellow travellers, we learn about different ways of life and develop a greater understanding of the world.

Mindful travel also has a positive impact on the destinations we visit. Mindful travellers are aware of their impact on the environment. 40. \_\_\_\_\_ By choosing eco-friendly accommodations, supporting local businesses and respecting cultural traditions, we can ensure that our travels leave a green footprint.

- A. They can deeply appreciate the surroundings through it.  
B. Mindful travel promotes self-reflection and personal growth.  
C. When travelling, we often leave our routines and duties behind.  
D. Mindful travel positively impacts our mental and physical well-being.  
E. The demands of daily responsibilities often leave little time for self-care.  
F. They try to reduce waste, conserve resources and support sustainable initiatives.  
G. It’s about being mindful of one’s actions and how they affect others and the environment.

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 · 江苏扬州高二期末]

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。

Sophia was 18 when she noticed the young barefoot children of construction workers at a construction site near her house. “Their feet were bare, rough and bleeding,” 41 Sophia now. “They were walking around that construction site, which was a daily 42 for them.” In that moment, Sophia realized the upsetting contrast to her own 43 .

She went back home, looked down and thought, “Wow, my 44 are so soft.” She opened her closet doors, seeing many of the shoes 45 , which hadn’t been worn for months or years. She 46 to give them all away to those children.

Later that year, with the 47 of her parents and community volunteers, Sophia founded Sole Warriors, a charity 48 to providing footwear to those in need.

The idea, which 49 started as a brief conversation with her parents, quickly grew. After she spread the word with posters, 50 from people who wanted to help came flooding in. For months, Sophia was 51 her new project with her schoolwork. “After finishing my homework, I stayed up till 2 am making a list to decide which of those poor children needed 52 .”

In its first distribution, Sole Warriors 53 and gave out 700 pairs of shoes. Today that number 54 to 28,000 across



four countries, thanks to the hard work of a core team of about 80 volunteers.

Though Sophia has been facing so many challenges, her work is 55 for a motto: donate a sole, save a soul.

- ( )41.

A. records

B. recalls

C. reminds

D. replies
- ( )42.

A. report

B. inspection

C. performance

D. routine
- ( )43.

A. privilege

B. preference

C. problem

D. potential
- ( )44.

A. legs

B. feet

C. knees

D. ankles
- ( )45.

A. worn out

B. used up

C. piled up

D. torn apart
- ( )46.

A. rushed

B. applied

C. pretended

D. refused
- ( )47.

A. resistance

B. assistance

C. ambition

D. doubt
- ( )48.

A. accustomed

B. opposed

C. committed

D. addicted
- ( )49.

A. initially

B. eventually

C. formally

D. regularly
- ( )50.

A. challenges

B. enquiries

C. orders

D. explanations
- ( )51.

A. connecting

B. comparing

C. balancing

D. replacing
- ( )52.

A. education

B. determination

C. regulations

D. donations
- ( )53.

A. collected

B. purchased

C. produced

D. designed
- ( )54.

A. leads

B. points

C. amounts

D. declines
- ( )55.

A. demanding

B. professional

C. tiring

D. worthwhile

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 Duan inkstone, one of the four most famous inkstones in China, 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (originate) in the mountains by the Duanxi River in Guangdong Province. Since the Tang Dynasty, it has been the 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (centre) region for Duan inkstone production and even today, most of the villagers still earn their

living by making inkstones.

Throughout hundreds of years, villagers have developed 58. \_\_\_\_\_ scientific production system. The process involves stone selection, material screening, shape designing, carving and wooden box matching, among 59. \_\_\_\_\_ stone selection and carving are the two most important steps.

Purple 60. \_\_\_\_\_ colour, Duan inkstones are glossy and as smooth as silk. They enjoy a great reputation as they never crack even when 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (place) in low temperatures. It is a long and 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (labor) process to hand-pick flawless Duan stones. Miners dig in tunnels less than one metre high at the riverside, and using tools such as dynamite (炸药) 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (forbid).

Carving involves good conception, and highlights the fine shape of the stones and carving skills. In addition to natural designs, flying dragons, flowers and birds, figures, mountains and waters are common 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (image) carved on the stones. The matching boxes are also carefully chosen and are often made of purple sandalwood and rosewood. The Duan inkstone has various styles, and new-style products are designed one after another 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) increased export demands.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

你校英文报正在举办主题为“绿色出行”(Green travel)的征文活动,请你写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 绿色出行的意义;
2. 提出建议。
- 注意:1. 可以增加细节,以使行文连贯;
2. 词数 80 个左右。

参考词汇:贯彻,实施 implement

Green travel

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。

As the sun dipped below the horizon, casting a warm glow over the animal shelter, Sarah walked through the rows of cages until her eyes landed on a small, trembling dog huddled (蜷缩) in

the corner. “I think I’ve found the one,” Sarah whispered softly to herself as she looked into the dog’s sad eyes. This timid, abandoned dog had no idea that a journey of transformation with friendly people lay in store for him.

The shelter staff explained that the dog, named Buddy, had a difficult past and was very shy and scared. Sarah extended a hand, offering a soothing tone, “Hey sweetie, you must have a story to tell, but from now on, you’ve got a buddy in me.”

Bringing Buddy home was just the beginning of their journey, which was rocky at first for him. Everything was strange and new, causing him to hide under furniture and freak out at every sound. Therefore, Sarah provided a cozy bed, delicious meals, and most importantly, heaps of love and comfort.

Slowly but surely, he started to emerge from his shell, wagging his tail tentatively and gazing at Sarah with a glimmer of hope in his eyes. Under Sarah’s patient and loving guidance, Buddy flourished, even learning tricks and commands, and forming a deep bond with his new owner.

The journey of healing turned out to be a success. But Sarah had never expected it would bring about another one.

One day, while scrolling through social media, Sarah came across a heart-warming story about dogs being trained to assist children with autism (自闭症). Those children had social communication difficulties and had few facial expressions and gestures. Without hesitation, she enquired about the programme and soon, Buddy was enrolled in training to become a certified therapy dog. But she was unsure whether Buddy would be comfortable with the new challenge.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

*Their first day at the therapy centre was filled with uncertainty.* \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

*As the weeks progressed, Sarah noticed a remarkable change both in the children and Buddy.* \_\_\_\_\_