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# 全品智能作业 素养测评卷

主编  
肖德好

## 高中英语

选择性必修第四册

RJ



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# 全品智能作业 素养测评卷

主编 肖德好

高中英语7  
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单元素养测评卷（一）

范围: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. Why is the woman in the store?  
A. To get a number.                      B. To buy something.  
C. To collect her items.
- ( )2. What is the man trying to do?  
A. Cross the road.                      B. Learn about traffic lights.  
C. Explain the traffic rules in America.
- ( )3. Which flight will the man take?  
A. 10:20.                      B. 11:00.                      C. 11:45.
- ( )4. What did the woman look for?  
A. A path.                      B. A house.                      C. A forest.
- ( )5. What will the woman probably do for the man?  
A. Clean the house.                      B. Carry the boxes.  
C. Cook the dishes.

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 Harris probably want to do with Olivia?  
A. Have lunch.                      B. Watch a movie.  
C. Go to her office.
- ( )7. When will Harris and Olivia meet?  
A. At 6:50.                      B. At 7:10.                      C. At 10:00.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- ( )8. What will the man do tomorrow?  
A. Rest at home.                      B. Go shopping.  
C. Work.
- ( )9. What will the man buy?  
A. A hat.                      B. A necklace.                      C. A coat.

- ( )10. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Colleagues.                      B. Mother and son.  
C. Husband and wife.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- ( )11. What does the man say about his office?  
A. His office is richly decorated.  
B. He has used this office for a week.  
C. His office is big enough.
- ( )12. Why does the man need a web camera for his computer?  
A. To record his trip next week.  
B. To communicate with overseas scholars.  
C. To collect cost-effective web cameras.
- ( )13. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. How to choose an office chair.  
B. How to prepare for an online meeting.  
C. How to improve Professor White's office.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ( )14. What do we know about Maori?  
A. They rub each other's noses as a greeting.  
B. They make a gesture to say hello.  
C. It's impolite for them to give a thumbs-up.
- ( )15. What is the woman's nationality?  
A. Nigerian.                      B. British.                      C. Chinese.
- ( )16. How many countries do the speakers mention in total?  
A. 5.                      B. 6.                      C. 7.
- ( )17. How does the man suggest the woman write her paper?  
A. By giving more detailed information.  
B. By writing the abstract first.  
C. By giving a profound conclusion.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ( )18. When will people in the UK have a shorter working week?  
A. In two years.                      B. In five years.  
C. In ten years.
- ( )19. Why are there concerns about people working less?  
A. They will have less money.  
B. They might have bad habits.  
C. They may regret not working.
- ( )20. Who are most likely to be interested in the talk?  
A. Workers.                      B. Business owners.  
C. Computer experts.

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·河北省张家口市高二期末]

As you venture into the world of imagination and scientific wonder, I am excited to present you with a selection of science fiction novels that perfectly satisfy your curiosity.

***Ender's Game* by Orson Scott Card**

Dive into the strategic mind of Ender Wiggin, a young genius trained at Battle School to defend Earth against an alien invasion. *Ender's Game* is a masterclass in character development, interweaving (交织) themes of leadership, sympathy and the consequences of war.

***The War of the Worlds* by H. G. Wells**

The timeless classic introduces us to the first alien invasion on Earth, seen through the eyes of an ordinary man struggling to survive among Martian attacks. This book not only arouses the imagination of countless fiction enthusiasts but offers a deep comment on humans' weakness.

***Galactic Empire* by Isaac Asimov**

It is set in a fictional future where a mathematician named Hari Seldon predicts the fall of Galactic Empire. In order to minimize the dark age that would follow its fall, Seldon establishes two foundations to preserve knowledge and shorten the period of cruel behaviours.

***Ready Player One* by Ernest Cline**

Step into the virtual universe of OASIS, where teenager Wade Watts hunts for comforting moments in a treasure hunt designed by a gaming genius. *Ready Player One* is an ode (颂歌) to the 1980s pop culture, an appealing exploration of reality vs virtual existence and the power of human connections.

Hug the reading journey, and let these books light your passion for the unknown.

- ( )21. Which fiction features a character trained for fighting against aliens?  
A. *Ender's Game*.                      B. *The War of the Worlds*.  
C. *Galactic Empire*.                      D. *Ready Player One*.
- ( )22. Who is the hero of *Galactic Empire*?  
A. A genius.                      B. A powerful leader.  
C. An ordinary man.                      D. A mathematician.

- ( ) **23.** What is a theme of *Ready Player One*?
- A. The consequences of war.
  - B. The weakness of man.
  - C. The power of human connections.
  - D. The significance of individual efforts.

**B** [2024·广东省华附、省实、广雅、深中四校高二期末联考]  
Canadian author Alice Munro, a master of the contemporary short story, passed away on May 13, 2024, at 92.

Munro’s texts featured depictions of everyday but decisive events, pulling vast themes out of ordinary settings. Her characters often mirrored her own rural Ontario lifestyle. In an interview after winning the Nobel Prize, she said that living in a small town gave her the freedom to write. “I don’t think I could have been so brave if I had been living in a city, competing with people on what can be called a generally higher cultural level,” she said. “As far as I knew, at least for a while, I was the only person I knew who wrote stories.”

Munro’s first short story was published when she was 37, a college dropout squeezing in writing time around her children’s naps. By the time she was in her 60s, she had become one of the most celebrated short-story writers in the world. Throughout her long career, she hardly ever failed to wow readers and critics with her quietly powerful language. In reviewing her last collection, *Dear Life*, NPR critic Alan Cheuse wrote, “A Munro story gives us so much life within the bounds of a single tale that it nourishes (滋养) us almost as much as a novel does.”

In a literary culture that tends to celebrate novels over shorter fiction, Munro has been a constant advocate for the power of the short story. In the interview, Munro emphasized the significance of her win not for herself, but for her art form: “I really hope this would make people see the short story as an important art, not just something you play around with until you get a novel written.”

When asked “Do you want young women to be inspired by your books and feel inspired to write?” Munro replied, “I don’t care about that. I want people to find not so much inspiration as great joy. I want them to think of my books as related to their own lives in ways.”

- ( ) **24.** Why did Munro feel free to write while living in rural areas?
- A. She was inspired by rural landscape and lifestyles.
  - B. She was free from stress of a more cultured setting.
  - C. She had more courage to compete with urban writers.
  - D. She had access to ordinary people and decisive events.

- ( ) **25.** What did Alan Cheuse say about Munro’s stories in *Dear Life*?
- A. They promote readers’ mental well-being.
  - B. They have broken the length limit of short stories.
  - C. They impress readers with quietly powerful language.
  - D. They offer richness and depth in a shorter format.

- ( ) **26.** How did Munro view the short story in literary culture?
- A. It is more powerful than novels.
  - B. It is a way of entertainment for young writers.
  - C. It is as important an art form as novels.
  - D. It is an inspiration for young writers.

- ( ) **27.** What did Munro want readers to get by reading her books?
- A. Inspiration to become writers themselves.
  - B. Enjoyment and connection to their own lives.
  - C. Pleasure and motivation to change their lives.
  - D. Information about art forms and literary culture.

**C** [2024·江苏省南通市高二期末]  
Without ready access to a time machine, researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) have built an AI-powered chatbot that simulates (模拟) a user’s older self and dishes out observations and wisdom. It has the potential to significantly impact how people make decisions today with their future well-being in mind.

To interact with the chatbot, users are first asked to answer a series of questions about themselves, their friends and family, the past experiences that shaped them, and the ideal life they envision for the future. They then upload a portrait image, which the program digitally ages to produce a likeness of the user aged 60.

Next, the program feeds information from the user’s answers into a large language model that generates rich synthetic (合成的) memories for the simulated older self. This ensures that when the chatbot responds to questions, it draws on a relevant backstory.

The final part of the system is the chatbot itself, powered by OpenAI’s GPT-3.5, which introduces itself as a potential older version of the user that is able to talk about its life experiences.

Users are told the “future self” is not a prediction but rather a potential future self. They are encouraged to explore different futures by changing their answers to the questionnaire.

Pataranutaporn, who works on the Future You project at MIT’s Media Lab, has had several conversations with his “future self”, but said the most profound was when the chatbot reminded him that his parents would not be around for ever, so he should spend time with them while he could. “The session gave me a perspective that is still impactful to me to this day,” he said.

“From a practical standpoint, the effectiveness will likely depend on how well it can simulate meaningful and relevant conversations,” he added. “If users perceive the chatbot as genuine and insightful, it could significantly influence their behaviour. However, if the interactions feel shallow, the impact might be limited.”

- ( ) **28.** What can the “future self” chatbot help its users do?
- A. Improve their welfare.
  - B. Inspire wise life choices.
  - C. Polish their future selves.
  - D. Get access to a time machine.

- ( ) **29.** What is crucial to the production of an older version of the users?
- A. Their portrait image.
  - B. Their memory ability.
  - C. The information provided.
  - D. The language model employed.

- ( ) **30.** What does the underlined word “session” in Paragraph 6 refer to?
- A. Pataranutaporn’s work at MIT’s Media Lab.
  - B. The good old days of Pataranutaporn’s parents.
  - C. The precious time Pataranutaporn spent with his parents.
  - D. Pataranutaporn’s most profound talk with his “future self”.

- ( ) **31.** How does Pataranutaporn comment on the effectiveness of the chatbot?
- A. It depends.
  - B. It doesn’t last long.
  - C. It will be carefully checked.
  - D. It will be disastrous.

**D** [2024·湖北省武汉市江岸区高二期末]  
We may weep for the dodo, but could and should we bring this lovely bird back from the dead? De-extinction is the science of restoring lost species and it has been in the news for decades.

The story in modern times began in 1990 when Michael Crichton published his science fiction novel *Jurassic Park*, in which he imagined a world where scientists were able to bring dinosaurs back to life. Crichton imagined that polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology could be a way to amplify (放大) tiny quantities of dinosaur DNA and thus build a living embryo.

Sadly, biologists soon realized that DNA in fact breaks down super-fast; even after 100 years, DNA from museum skins of dodos was decayed (腐烂) beyond repair. They could be sequenced (测定序列) using massive computational power, but then only with considerable uncertainty.



But why would anyone want to see mammoths, or something like them, roaming (漫游) present-day Siberia? Well, they were undoubtedly amazing beasts. As well as hunting them, our distant ancestors painted their likenesses in caves across Europe. Fascinating as they may be, there's some ecological justification for the project too.

It was this diversity of land surface, broken up by heavy limbs and randomly fertilized by faeces (排泄物), that supported so much flora (植物群). Without the mammoths, that diversity disappeared. Return them and landscapes would once again be with a variety of species, including flowers and bushes.

True, it's not de-extinction in the sense of bringing a long-dead species back to life. Instead it's more like making a "dodo" by engineering a modern pigeon, its closest relative, to become huge and flightless. The result would be a big, fatty pigeon that, whether it looked like a dodo or not, would probably fulfill some of its ecological roles.

As a paleontologist, I would of course love to see living dinosaurs, mammoths and dodos. In some ways, though, I am relieved that the optimistic claims for cloning and genetic technologies have not been borne out. The slowdown gives us time to consider the outcomes—and hopefully avoid some of Michael Crichton's more fevered imaginings.

( )32. What is Paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?

- A. A science fiction review.
- B. The development of DNA.
- C. An inspired guess of de-extinction.
- D. The application of PCR technology.

( )33. Why are people interested in cloning extinct species?

- A. They expect to seek hunt fun.
- B. They lack sources of modern art.
- C. They want to see biodiversity.
- D. They need them for research.

( )34. What does the slowdown in cloning and genetic technologies allow the author to do?

- A. Witness the birth of cloned dinosaurs.
- B. Avoid Michael Crichton's imaginings.
- C. Stop the progress of genetic engineering.
- D. Consider the potential outcomes of these technologies.

( )35. What's the author's attitude towards cloning extinct species?

- A. Cautious.
- B. Unclear.
- C. Dismissive.
- D. Approving.

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。

So, do you want to know how to read classic books? Maybe you are excited to deal with classic literature but you don't know where to start. 36. \_\_\_\_\_ Here are some tips for enjoying classic literature and helping you get started.

Slow down the pace. The biggest difference between modern literature and classic literature is the pace. Modern reading can often feel like a short race. 37. \_\_\_\_\_ If you try to apply short race techniques to a long-distance run you will get tired pretty quickly. Well, the same is true with reading classic books.

38. \_\_\_\_\_ One of the challenges when you start to read classic books is the language style. Words and phrases that are out of date or no longer relevant can make the writing difficult to understand. As it's just not the way things are written or what is being talked about, it is common to jump over concepts that we don't understand or words that we've never come across before. But, the key to reading classic books and enjoying them is taking time to understand them. So don't shy away from looking things up.

Listen to the audio book. Sometimes the best way to devote yourself to a classic book is to listen to it. Many classic books were intended to be read aloud. Books used to be very expensive, so people shared them. This meant that a family might gather together to listen to a few chapters every night. 39. \_\_\_\_\_

Choose your favourite. Finally, the key to reading classic books and actually enjoying them is to choose one that actually appeals to you. Classic books can get mixed up into a single genre "Classic". 40. \_\_\_\_\_ Think about what you already love reading and look for books that suit your interest.

- A. Look up dates and history.
- B. But that's really not the case.
- C. Don't be afraid to look things up.
- D. However, classic literature is more of a marathon.
- E. A character list can keep who is related to whom in check.

F. Listening to audio books is a lovely way to continue that tradition.

G. Or perhaps you've tried reading classics before and don't really get the main points.

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四个选项中选出最佳选项。

On a hot summer day when I was 13, I was bored in my attic (阁楼) bedroom. Thinking about how to 41 that boredom, I leaned sideways, and my hand landed on a floorboard, which 42 up and almost hit me on the head.

When I looked inside the open space 43, there was something like a book. I 44 it out. It was old and small: *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations*. I wondered whom these quotations were supposed to be 45 to, because I'd never heard of this book. And 46 I was bored, I decided to see what was inside the book. I started to 47 the pages, reading about different 48. I learned about comfort, hope, love and even loneliness.

I began spending all my free time reading *Bartlett's*. It felt like a new world 49 before me. I learned about different quotes and phrases, and I got to 50 how language could be used to 51 complex emotions. I also realized how those emotions I'd felt while reading *Bartlett's* became 52 in the characters I encountered in novels.

When I went to college, *Bartlett's* came with me. Over the years, I've kept my 53 copy, which I still often refer to. I've bought a few of the newer 54, but the first one is the one that 55 me, that helped me escape from the boredom, and see more than my young mind and heart could understand.

- ( )41. A. relieve B. knock C. experience D. defend
- ( )42. A. picked B. turned C. popped D. came
- ( )43. A. curiously B. patiently C. aimlessly D. secretly
- ( )44. A. let B. pulled C. reached D. kicked

- ( ) **45.** A. challenging B. familiar  
C. important D. acceptable
- ( ) **46.** A. although B. after  
C. supposing D. since
- ( ) **47.** A. leaf through B. check over  
C. look for D. tear off
- ( ) **48.** A. cultures B. emotions  
C. themes D. lessons
- ( ) **49.** A. changing B. marching  
C. unfolding D. passing
- ( ) **50.** A. mess B. grasp  
C. anticipate D. question
- ( ) **51.** A. identify B. hide  
C. control D. express
- ( ) **52.** A. alive B. misty  
C. mixed D. weak
- ( ) **53.** A. original B. special  
C. hand-held D. complete
- ( ) **54.** A. works B. styles  
C. products D. editions
- ( ) **55.** A. shocked B. sheltered  
C. liberated D. defined

**第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)**

[2024·广东省佛山市高二期末]

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。

Xu Yuanchong, a professor at Peking University, was famous for his countless translation works of ancient Chinese poetry. He made great contributions to introducing foreign literature to China.

56. \_\_\_\_\_ ancient Chinese poetry to the world.

57. \_\_\_\_\_ (know) as “the only master in China 58. \_\_\_\_\_ can translate classical Chinese poetry”, Xu translated over 120 publications in Chinese, English, and French. He introduced to the world countless ancient 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (poem) of the Tang Dynasty and Song Dynasty. He won the Aurora Borealis Prize for Outstanding Translation of Literature in 2014 at the age of 93, 60. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) him the first person in Asia to win the prize.

Xu tried his hand at translation in college, when he 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (quote) “of the people, by the people, for the people” from Abraham Lincoln 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) Sun Yat-sen’s Three Principles of the People to foreigners. Xu 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) as one of the “five talents” at the National Southwestern Associated University (1937—1946)—a school whose history and graduates have played a 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (centre) role in modern China. At an age of 100, Xu still stayed in a small room to do Shakespeare translations almost every day. It was more like 65. \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure instead of work to describe translation for him.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

### 第一节(满分 15 分)

[2024·浙江省浙南名校高二期末]

假定你是李华,你班外教 Mr Hank 准备开展英文名著阅读活动,现就阅读材料采用原版小说还是改编版征求班级意见,请你给 Mr Hank 写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 你的建议;
  2. 说明原因。
- 注意:词数 80 个左右。

Dear Mr Hank,

Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua

## 第二节(满分 25 分)

[2024·四川省成都市高二期末]

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 writing assignment

Mrs Peabody, the English teacher, gave the class a writing assignment. “Write something in some way related to the summer vacation,” she said. “Be as creative as you can. But,” the teacher added, “make sure you use proper spelling and grammar.”

That night Jim sat at his desk at home and stared at a blank sheet of paper. He didn't want to write about his summer vacation as

usual. What could he write about, except a dog, a water park and two weeks of camp? Boring...He'd actually been happy to get back to school.

So he wrote what he wanted. Not an essay at all but a short story, science fiction. It was about a distant planet that didn't have summer—it was spring all the time. And it didn't have vacations either. The aliens on the planet worked 24 hours a day. They wished they had vacations.

The next morning he handed in the story, but later that night he lay awake until 3 am, thinking, “Why did I do that? Will Mrs Peabody think I ignored the assignment?” English was his favourite class. Maybe he would beg Mrs Peabody for a chance to write another one, the sort she wanted.

But when he got to class the following day, it turned out that Mrs Peabody had already read and graded the essays.

The teacher said, “I’m going to pass back your summer vacation writings in a minute. I’m afraid I’ve got some rather harsh words to say. Almost everyone in class simply wrote an essay about his or her summer vacation...Almost everyone.”

“This is bad,” Jim thought. “I’m getting an F. I know it.”

“But,” the teacher continued, “one of you had the courage to be as imaginative as I asked you to be. Jim Martin was the only one that got an A on the assignment.”

Jim couldn't believe his ears.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

**Paragraph 1:**

When Mrs Peabody invited Jim to share some thoughts on his writing, other students were all looking at him expectantly.

**Paragraph 2:**

*Mrs Peabody thought it was time to explain Jim's grade.*