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QUANPIN ZHINENGZUOYE

全品智能作业 素养测评卷

QUANPIN ZHINENGZUOYE

AI智慧升级版

高中英语4 | 选择性必修第一册 RJ



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本书为智慧教辅升级版

“讲题智能体”支持学生聊着学，扫码后哪里不会选哪里；随时随地想聊就聊，想问就问。



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. What will the man buy?
A. Meat. B. Bread. C. Vegetables.
- ()2. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Boss and secretary. B. Teacher and student.
C. Customer and waitress.
- ()3. What does Mary probably do?
A. She is a journalist. B. She is a firefighter.
C. She is an animal trainer.
- ()4. What does the woman say about John?
A. He won't wait for her. B. He won't come home today.
C. He won't be on time for dinner.
- ()5. Why does the woman learn Spanish?
A. She will travel to Madrid.
B. She will study in Madrid.
C. She will move to Madrid.

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. How does the woman usually go to work?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By train.
- ()7. What do the speakers agree about taking the train?
A. It is safer. B. It is faster. C. It is cheaper.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- ()8. What month is it now?
A. January. B. February. C. December.

- ()9. Why hasn't the man gotten rid of the Christmas tree?
A. It is still full of life.
B. He doesn't have time for that.
C. It brings back many good memories.

- ()10. What will the speakers do on Sunday?
A. Go to church. B. See a movie.
C. Visit their parents.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- ()11. How many exchange students are coming?
A. Ten. B. Twenty. C. Thirty.
- ()12. What will the exchange students do on the second day?
A. Visit the school. B. Go to a party.
C. Give performances.
- ()13. What will the speakers do for the exchange students on the last day?
A. Drive them to the airport.
B. Take them to the seaside.
C. Clean multimedia classrooms.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ()14. What interests the woman most about the job?
A. The training. B. The high pay.
C. The work experience.
- ()15. What did the woman major in?
A. Writing. B. Journalism. C. German.
- ()16. How many languages can the woman speak?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.
- ()17. What does the woman do to relax herself?
A. She goes swimming.
B. She climbs mountains.
C. She listens to light music.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ()18. Which word can be used to describe the birds?
A. Beautiful. B. Clever. C. Brave.
- ()19. What is special about the trash can?
A. It delivers rubbish of itself.
B. It is 47 centimetres in length.
C. It rewards the birds with food.
- ()20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. A theme park. B. A creative approach.
C. A special trash can.

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 [2025·福建省莆田市高二期中]

You probably know who Marie Curie was, but you may not have heard of Rachel Carson. Of the outstanding ladies listed below, who do you think is the most important woman of the past 100 years?

Jane Addams (1860—1935)

Anyone who has ever been helped by a social worker has Jane Addams to thank. Addams helped the poor and worked for peace. She encouraged a sense of community (社区) by creating shelters and promoting education and services for people in need. In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Rachel Carson (1907—1964)

If it weren't for Rachel Carson, the environmental movement might not exist today. Her popular 1962 book *Silent Spring* raised awareness of the dangers of pollution and the harmful effects of chemicals on humans and on the world's lakes and oceans.

Sandra Day O'Connor (1930—2023)

When Sandra Day O'Connor finished third in her class at Stanford Law School, in 1952, she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman. She became an Arizona state senator (参议员) and, in 1981, the first woman to join the Supreme Court of the United States. O'Connor gave the deciding vote in many important cases during her 25 years on the top court.

Rosa Parks (1913—2005)

On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Rosa Parks would not give up her seat on a bus to a passenger. Her simple act landed Parks in prison. But it also set off the Montgomery bus boycott (抵制). It lasted for more than a year, and kicked off the civil rights movement. "The only tired I was, was tired of giving in," said Parks.

- ()21. What is Jane Addams noted for in history?
A. Her social work.
B. Her teaching skills.
C. Her efforts to win a prize.
D. Her community background.

- () **22.** What was the reason for O'Connor's being rejected by the law firm?
- A. Her lack of proper training in law.
- B. Her little work experience in court.
- C. The discrimination against women.
- D. The poor financial conditions.
- () **23.** What can we infer about the women mentioned in the text?
- A. They are highly educated.
- B. They are truly creative.
- C. They are pioneers.
- D. They are peace-lovers.

B

In the 19th century, tuberculosis (肺结核) epidemics were spreading over Europe and the United States, killing an estimated one out of seven people. In ancient Greece, Hippocrates called it “the most considerable of the diseases”.

The fight against tuberculosis reached a turning point on March 24, 1882, in a small meeting room of the German Physiological Society at Berlin. A doctor named Robert Koch used more than 200 microscopic preparations to identify the bacterium that causes tuberculosis; tubercle bacillus.

In 1872, Koch took up the post of district physician in what is today Wolsztyn, Poland. His patients, many of them farmers, were dying from anthrax, an illness that destroyed their cows.

Koch set out to solve the anthrax riddle. First, Koch visited anthrax-stricken farms to observe the cows. He witnessed how a healthy animal would die in a matter of days as its blood turned black. People in close contact with sick cows and sheep also fell ill. Examining drops of black blood from dead cows under his microscope, Koch spotted structures shaped like thin grains of rice, which blood from healthy animals did not have. These germs were *Bacillus anthracis*.

To see if the bacteria were the cause of the illness, Koch designed his own testing methods. First, he soaked (浸泡) a wood splinter (碎片) with a sick animal's blood; then he made a small cut at the base of each mouse's tail and inserted (插入) the splinter into their bodies. The next morning, the mice were dead. When Koch checked their bodies, he found the same microscopic structures in their blood.

In 1880, Koch's team perfected his plate technique (技术) for generating pure cultures of bacteria, which was crucial in identifying the cause of tuberculosis. In 1890, he announced he had found the cure for tuberculosis. He called the medicine tuberculin, a substance taken from tubercle bacilli. The news gave rise to enormous hope around the world, but tuberculin turned out to be a major disappointment. More than ineffective, it even contributed to the death of some patients. To this day, no completely effective vaccine for tuberculosis has been found, but tuberculin has become a crucial part of testing for the disease.

- () **24.** Why does the author mention Hippocrates in Paragraph 1?
- A. To introduce the spread of tuberculosis.
- B. To show the huge impact of tuberculosis.
- C. To explain the concept of tuberculosis.
- D. To describe the history of tuberculosis.
- () **25.** What did the turning point suggest?
- A. People found a cure for anthrax.
- B. Fewer people died from tuberculosis.
- C. Tuberculosis-causing bacteria were recognized.
- D. Anthrax stopped spreading beyond animals.
- () **26.** How did Koch identify the cause of anthrax?
- A. He fed a mouse with a dead cow's food.
- B. He inserted a wood splinter into a cow's tail.
- C. He infected healthy mice with a sick animal's blood.
- D. He examined a dead person's blood under his microscope.
- () **27.** What can we learn about the medicine Koch invented?
- A. It has cured many people.
- B. It was taken from healthy people.
- C. It was an effective tuberculosis vaccine.
- D. It has been used in testing for tuberculosis.

C [2025·浙江省台州市高二期中]

People sometimes describe those who are more creative as being “right-brained”, and those who are more logical as “left-brained”. This became a very popular idea about how the brain works. But it isn't really true.

The theory about left and right brains emerged from work that started in the 1950s. Roger Sperry, a neuroscientist at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, got curious about how the two sides of the brain interacted. Through many “split-brain” experiments, he found that the ability to use and understand

language is based on the left half. Sperry's research changed how we thought our brain worked. But the idea of right-versus-left brain skills also caught people's imaginations. An article based on Sperry's work claimed that skills such as musical ability were controlled entirely by the right brain. In this way, important research gave way to the assumption. In fact, this early research had one huge limitation: scientists back then had no way to look inside a living brain.

Now, researchers have several tools that can image the working brain. One is magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI. It can track blood flow in the brain. Active brain cells need lots of oxygen, which is carried by blood. So high levels of blood flow are used to locate regions where the brain is active. In 2013, researchers used MRI to scan the brains of more than 1,000 kids and young adults. They measured whether some brain functions seemed isolated to the left or right sides. And a few functions were tied more strongly to one side, these scans showed. Among them was language, which supported Sperry's findings from decades earlier. But most brain networks bounced between both halves.

“That disproved the idea that only the right half is at work when you perform music or create art. Activity is very, very distributed because both sides of the brain have a lot to offer,” says Diana Sarko, a researcher at Southern Illinois University. The theory that one side of the brain can control general traits like creativity or logic is out of date. Brain imaging shows that everything is interconnected.

- () **28.** What can we infer about Sperry's “split-brain” research?
- A. It somewhat misled the researchers during that period.
- B. It barely influenced our views on how the brain worked.
- C. It found the two halves of the brain are closely connected.
- D. It clarified the concept of the left and right half of the brain.
- () **29.** What is key to the advances in the modern brain research?
- A. People's imaginations.
- B. Scientific research methods.
- C. Technological progress.
- D. A broader range of subjects.

- ()30. What is Diana Sarko’s attitude towards Sperry’s “split-brain” research?
- A. Negative. B. Supportive.
C. Tolerant. D. Neutral.

- ()31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. We human beings are born with a “split-brain”
B. “Right-brained” or “left-brained”? Think again!
C. Right-versus-left brain skills shape your identity
D. Do you have a creative brain or a logical brain?

D [2025·黑龙江省牡丹江市第二高级中学高二期中]

We are living in an age in which data is strongly favoured, especially when it’s reported in the media. “Big Data” is considered even more reliable as it consists of very large amounts of information. Percentiles are considered hard evidence, even if the conclusions drawn from the data don’t mean a whole lot. For example, “40 percent of adults say they use Instagram and about three in ten report using Pinterest or LinkedIn,” a Pew Research Centre survey reported in April 2021. Is that a lot or a little? I don’t know, but the numbers are seemingly presented as being significant in some way.

Meanwhile, unless an argument is “data-based”, it is considered flimsy. One might repeatedly see something with his/her own eyes, but ironically (讽刺地), in this era of data, it matters little. Observations and any conclusions drawn, even by experts in a relevant field, have been downgraded to “personal perspectives”, even though they are based on real, documented behaviour.

In short, if something is published in a journal with quantitative support, it carries much weight. If a cultural anthropologist (人类学家) with a PhD reports a particular trend from field research, however, it is considered a short amusing story that may complement the “real” data-based studies. People want to know the “sample size” of cultural research, not understanding that valuable insights into human behaviour can be gained without metrics (度量学) and analytics.

The many weaknesses associated with quantitative research should not be ignored, either. There are numerous ways to design a study and gather findings, each one likely to produce different results. The move to online research has made findings much more questionable, as nothing got from the Internet should be taken too seriously. Besides, how questions are both asked and answered is highly subjective and dependent on many variables.

Why do we love data so much? Words are imprecise and have multiple meanings, while numbers are precise and definitive, a big reason why we put so much faith and trust in data regardless of its source. To legitimize (证明……有理) this post, note that 88.6 percent of what I’ve said is true.

- ()32. What does the author think of the 2021 survey reported by the Pew Research Centre?
- A. It leads to some confusion.
B. It has much scientific value.
C. It impresses him with the numbers.
D. It contains some factual inaccuracies.

- ()33. What does the underlined word “flimsy” mean in Paragraph 2?
- A. Professional. B. Interesting.
C. Unfriendly. D. Unpersuasive.

- ()34. What is the last but one paragraph mainly about?
- A. The practicality of online research.
B. The disadvantages of quantitative research.
C. The widespread popularity of online research.
D. The significance of quantitative research findings.

- ()35. How does the author end the text?
- A. By writing ironically.
B. By referring to experts.
C. By providing a solution.
D. By making a prediction.

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。

Last Sunday I was thinking about the difference between successful people and those who don’t achieve anything significant. I made an interesting discovery. This difference may at first look obvious, but the fact is quite the opposite. 36. _____

Everyone has a purpose behind their actions. If they don’t, they wouldn’t take action. 37. _____ When they take action, at the back of their minds they think about success that this action is going to bring them.

38. _____ What’s the purpose behind your actions? Do you work to thrive (蓬勃发展) or to survive? Do you go to work to feed your family or to create an amazing lifestyle?

Different purposes will result in completely different life experiences. People who work to survive are the ones who fear that some unexpected bills will arrive. They go to bed worrying about

money and unimportant things. They hate their employment but don’t quit because they doubt their own ability to create something greater. I know this kind of feeling because I was like that once. That’s a very uncomfortable state to be in because you are constantly worried about insignificant things. 39. _____ Therefore, you cannot achieve anything great.

Now there are some people who don’t accept the “life is hard” story and they are fueled by an entirely different purpose. They work to thrive. 40. _____ They have a beautiful vision and they take constant actions to make that vision a reality.

- A. So let me ask you a few questions.
B. This state does not allow you to be creative.
C. It lies in what motivates people to take action.
D. Such an attitude invites great opportunities to you.
E. And they don’t think about why something cannot be done.
F. And this makes you take even more or better quality actions.
G. But successful people have a completely different purpose behind their actions.

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)

[2025·山东省泰安市高二期中]

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。

One day in North Carolina, Kenji “Flash” Bowen, a former high school athlete, became a hero. He was driving with his wife when they encountered a 41 road after a storm. Bowen saw a pickup truck on the other side of the road, moving 42 towards the rising waters. He tried to 43 the driver with his car lights, but the driver didn’t 44 . Soon, the truck got stuck in the flood and started 45 towards a deep ditch(沟).

Bowen quickly jumped out of his car and 46 into the strong, fast moving water. He reached the truck just as it began 47 . Inside, a man and a woman were trapped. They tried to open the car doors, but the water pressure made it 48 . Bowen helped the woman climb out through the 49 , where his wife was waiting to help her. After that, Bowen went back to save the man and his dog, pulling both out of the truck.

The woman was unharmed but shaken, 50 the man was in a state of shock. Even though Bowen was an outstanding 51 , he admitted that he didn’t like swimming or deep water. But in this dangerous situation, his 52 thinking and courage saved the couple and their dog from drowning.

After the rescue, Bowen collapsed (坐下) beside the road, tired but 53. His 54 shows how ordinary people can become heroes in life-threatening moments. 55 for the couple and their dog, Bowen was faster than the dangerous floodwaters.

- ()

41.

A. dirty

B. crowded

C. narrow

D. flooded
- ()

42.

A. freely

B. slowly

C. hardly

D. carelessly
- ()

43.

A. signal

B. follow

C. scare

D. encourage
- ()

44.

A. hear

B. ignore

C. notice

D. believe
- ()

45.

A. flying

B. falling

C. rolling

D. floating
- ()

46.

A. ran

B. jogged

C. stepped

D. dropped
- ()

47.

A. pulling over

B. turning around

C. going down

D. breaking down
- ()

48.

A. heavy

B. dangerous

C. secure

D. impossible
- ()

49.

A. door

B. window

C. bottom

D. back
- ()

50.

A. while

B. since

C. when

D. unless
- ()

51.

A. sportsman

B. driver

C. captain

D. rescuer
- ()

52.

A. novel

B. quick

C. critical

D. positive
- ()

53.

A. embarrassed

B. puzzled

C. relieved

D. disappointed
- ()

54.

A. skill

B. talent

C. bravery

D. determination
- ()

55.

A. Surprisingly

B. Amusingly

C. Unluckily

D. Fortunately

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·重庆市南开中学高二期中]

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。

China’s first reusable satellite returned successfully, bringing back the payloads it carried. These payloads are used for scientific research, 56. _____ include categories like plant seeds, microorganism samples and technology demonstration devices.

October 24th witnessed the 57. _____ (deliver) of the payloads to their respective owners in Beijing, which had been on a 13.5-day journey with *Shijian-19*.

58. _____ previous recoverable satellites, *Shijian-19* is reusable. Developed by the China Academy of Space Technology, it 59. _____ (take) into space by a *Long March 2D* carrier rocket that lifted off on September 27th from Jiuquan. The satellite supported space-based mutation breeding programmes and tested 60. _____ (local) produced materials and electronic components.

As 61. _____ (plan), the spacecraft landed successfully in Inner Mongolia on October 11th. Over 1,000 germplasm resources (种质资源) were bred on *Shijian-19*, 62. _____ (contribute) to China’s germplasm innovation. The mission also involved testing domestic components and raw materials in orbit. According to Zhao Huiguang, 63. _____ senior researcher, the satellite featured advanced equipment to stand re-entry heat and minimize landing impact. Reusable satellites enable scientists 64. _____ (conduct) demanding, time-sensitive experiments in orbit due to high microgravity levels. *Shijian-19* is efficient and capable of transporting and returning large payloads. Engineers will soon evaluate 65. _____ (it) condition and replace any necessary equipment.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分) [2025·湖北省黄冈市高二期中联考]

上周末你参加了校学生会组织的“认识我们学校的榜样”活动。请为校英文报写篇报道,内容包括:

1. 活动的过程;
2. 收获与感想。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Getting to know our school’s pioneers

第二节(满分 25 分) [2025·江苏省无锡市第一中学高二月考]

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。

In a small town, there lived a young girl named Emily. She had a deep passion for table tennis and dreamed of becoming a professional player. Despite her young age, she was determined to work hard and make her dream come true.

From the moment when Emily picked up a table tennis paddle, she was impressed by the sport. She spent every spare moment

practising her shots, focusing on her footwork and mastering different techniques. Each time she stepped on the court, she was eager to improve and pushed herself to the limit. Unluckily, Emily faced a visual impairment (缺陷) that threatened to slow her progress. She was born with a condition that affected her sight. Some people doubted her ability to play table tennis and said, “Emily, your impairment is a disadvantage. It is impossible for you to play table tennis well!”

But Emily refused to let their doubts consume her. With solid determination, Emily turned her impairment into strength. She used her other heightened senses to her advantage, relying on touch and sound to anticipate her opponents’ moves. While others relied on sight, she developed an incredible sense of intuition (直觉) and strategy.

Emily finally excelled in table tennis, achieving incredible milestones and representing her town in many competitions. Becoming an advocate of the sport in her town, Emily decided not to settle for winning in her comfort zone but to challenge for something higher. She joined a training team guided by a world-class coach, which brought together the world’s top table tennis players.

In the training team, Emily went through a series of trials. She carried out high-intensity training. She needed to improve not only the batting skills but also perseverance and the sense of teamwork. Her coach often encouraged her and said, “Anyone, regardless of ability, could find success.”

A few years later, Emily’s efforts paid off. She got her chance. As a member of the national team, she took part in an important international competition. That was the stage for her to show her skills, and it was also the important moment for her to realize her dream.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

In the competition, Emily found herself facing a strong opponent, Lily. _____

Paragraph 2:

After the competition, Emily’s story spread throughout the table tennis community. _____