



题级: _____ 姓名: _____ 得分: _____

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. Whose birthday is it today?
A. Mike's. B. Richard's. C. Susan's.
- () 2. What does the man want to be?
A. A cook. B. A teacher. C. A gardener.
- () 3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their friend Jane. B. A weekend trip.
C. A radio programme.
- () 4. Why is Emma tired?
A. She has just finished a report.
B. She climbed a mountain.
C. She did a lot of housework.
- () 5. How does the man always feel?
A. Full. B. Hungry. C. Energetic.

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 woman suggest buying first?
A. Flowers. B. A scarf. C. Chocolates.
- () 7. Where will the speakers probably go next?
A. To a garden. B. To a shop.
C. To the teacher's office.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

- () 8. Who is Jane probably talking to?
A. A schoolmate. B. A teacher. C. A close friend.
- () 9. Which course does Jane like now?
A. History of art. B. Ancient Indian history.
C. History and politics in Latin America.

- () 10. What is Jane likely to do this weekend?
A. Go to a party. B. Work on a paper.
C. Have a meal with the man.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

- () 11. Why is Angela Zhang in the news?
A. She won a contest. B. She gave away \$ 100,000.
C. She reads 300 books a year.
- () 12. How old is Nithin Tumma?
A. 13. B. 18. C. 19.
- () 13. Where is Neveah Mosher from?
A. California. B. Michigan. C. New York.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

- () 14. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Classmates.
C. Colleagues.
- () 15. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In the classroom. B. Over the phone.
C. At the woman's home.
- () 16. Why does Tom feel stressed out?
A. He can't speak English well.
B. He has known the exam result.
C. He didn't do well in the English exam.
- () 17. What is the woman's suggestion?
A. Correcting the mistakes now.
B. Paying more attention next time.
C. Communicating with parents.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

- () 18. What is the purpose of the museum?
A. To show more computers. B. To help school children.
C. To develop the industry.
- () 19. Why does the company invite the listeners?
A. To sell them computers.
B. To get some advice.
C. To introduce the history of the company.
- () 20. When will the speaker come back?
A. In half an hour. B. In an hour.
C. In more than an hour.

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

High school programmes in Australia

Beautiful weather, friendly people and a widely varied landscape are just a few of the reasons that you should choose to spend time in Australia as a high school student. Here are some programmes you can choose from.

High school exchange

Individuals studying for a semester or full year in Australia will usually live with a host family. This is a great opportunity for students to see what daily family life is like in Australia. Students learning English will see their language skills improve from communicating with their new friends and family, while those familiar with the language already can use this opportunity to learn more about the day-to-day life in Australia.

Youth travel tours

Travel tours for teens are a wonderful way for high school students to spend a short, concentrated amount of time abroad. Tours are usually for different themes such as cooking, adventure travel, or volunteerism. Students will have a fun, unique experience with incorporating educational components like environmental or cultural studies—and all without missing your normal coursework back home.

Summer study programme

For students who only have the few months of summer break available, an advanced summer programme is perfect. Just keep in mind, the summer of the northern hemisphere is actually the winter of Australia. Oftentimes these summer programmes can be partnered with universities that will allow students to receive college credits.

- () 21. What can High school exchange offer?
A. A good command of what we learn at school.
B. A better understanding of Australian culture.
C. A wonderful way to communicate with famous teachers.
D. A precious chance to make friends from different countries.
- () 22. Who may want to choose Youth travel tours?
A. Those who are interested in painting.
B. Those who are interested in cooking.
C. Those who like doing adventure sports.
D. Those who want to take a part-time job.

- () **23.** Which programme should you choose if you want to earn college credits?
- A. Summer study programme.
- B. Youth travel tours.
- C. High school exchange.
- D. All of the programmes.

B [2025·浙江宁波鄞州中学高一期中]

Today, we study literature (文学) from a young age—learning about our histories, faraway worlds and influential people. Whether we notice or not, these stories guide us throughout our lives. They allow us to see the world through another’s eyes, open up our world and teach us about every subject known to man. Although they are important, many people throw out their old books—laying waste the wisdom that lies on each page. Try to save this knowledge and share it with people. A garbage man (清洁工) in Bogota, Colombia has been saving thrown-away books for 20 years and sharing them with those in need.

“I hated to see all the books in the dustbins of wealthier neighbourhoods. So I started to rescue them,” said Gutierrez. The first book he found was a copy of the classic novel *Anna Karenina* written by Leo Tolstoy (托尔斯泰). The Tolstoy book was later joined by *The Little Prince*, *Sophie’s World*, *The Iliad* and a number of novels. Today, he has collected around 25,000 books.

His growing collection didn’t go unnoticed. Gutierrez’s neighbours were soon borrowing the books to help with their children’s homework. “There was a lack of them in our neighbourhood, so we started to help,” said Gutierrez.

The ground floor of Gutierrez’s home is now filled with books, from floor to ceiling. He opened it up as a free library, with the help of his wife Luz Gutierrez and their three children.

Word finally spread around about Gutierrez and his books. Most of the books now come from donations. He now travels around the country delivering free books to poor and remote areas. The library named “The Strength of Words”, has donated books to some 235 schools, institutions and community libraries across Colombia.

- () **24.** How does the author introduce the topic of the text?
- A. By giving some numbers.
- B. By writing a diary.
- C. By describing the nature.
- D. By stating some facts.

- () **25.** What did the Tolstoy book mean to Gutierrez?
- A. A heavy box of books.
- B. The beginning of his kindness.
- C. A real friend in difficult times.
- D. The book written by himself.
- () **26.** Which saying does Gutierrez’s story lead us to believe?
- A. One man’s garbage is another man’s wealth.
- B. A bad beginning makes a bad ending.
- C. Actions speak louder than words.
- D. Practice makes perfect.

- () **27.** What’s the best title for the text?
- A. Tolstoy books recovered from dustbins
- B. Garbage man builds a library from rescued books
- C. Free libraries popular with neighbourhood kids
- D. Literature now attracts garbage collectors

C [2025·广州华南师大附中高一期中]

As the founder of Khan Academy, which provides free online exercises, videos and software to over 100 million users in 46 languages, I’m something of a poster child for online learning.

Despite all this, I’ll be the first to say that for most students, distance learning can’t replace a great in-person experience. Remember that school is where most of us develop our deepest friendships, are inspired or motivated by amazing teachers and learn to cooperate with others.

So virtual school will never be a perfect replacement for in-person school, but we can do a lot better.

To ensure that kids keep progressing on both the academic and social-emotional fronts, it’s important that educators provide live teacher-led video conference sessions. These live exchanges should promote discussions not only between teachers and students but also among the students themselves. Teachers should do cold-calling to ensure students are on their toes and to pull them out of their screens. Teachers need to constantly ask students to work on questions together and share their thinking.

I have also seen teachers use high-quality asynchronous (不同时的) online tools to ensure students get enough practice and content coverage that can’t all happen over Zoom sessions. With these online resources, students receive practice at their own time and pace. The teacher gets real-time reports on who is engaged and progressing and who needs help. Through personalized practice,

each student can work on the skills that are most appropriate for them with a focus on the gaps that they may need to fill.

Finally, distance learning has made it much more difficult to ensure that students are doing their own work. To avoid a situation where students either get credits for knowledge they don’t have or the other way around, educators need simple ways to examine student work. For example, teachers could ask students to share or upload recordings of themselves thinking out loud while taking an exam.

- () **28.** Compared with in-person school, what does virtual school lack?
- A. Amazing teachers.
- B. Inspiration from friends.
- C. Rich learning resources.
- D. Social-emotional experience.

- () **29.** What does the underlined phrase “on their toes” in Paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Attending class on schedule.
- B. Sitting in front of computer screens.
- C. Keeping active and involved in class.
- D. Understanding the teaching materials.

- () **30.** What does the author advise teachers to do according to Paragraph 5?
- A. Guarantee content coverage sufficiency.
- B. Learn to use online tools of high quality.
- C. Monitor students’ learning situation online.
- D. Provide students with personalized practice.

- () **31.** What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?
- A. Online tools used to turn in homework.
- B. Difficulty in examining students’ work.
- C. Ways to make sure students do their work.
- D. Inconvenience caused by distance learning.

D [2025·重庆巴蜀教育集团高一期中]

We consider Black Friday as holy as Christmas or even Easter but it is so much more than that. Did you know that the first recorded Black Friday term was directed towards a financial crisis? Yes, financial crises come and go but the events that unfolded in 1869 were just too much.

All of this started on Wall Street when two businessmen, Jay Gould and Jim Fisk bought all the nation’s gold to crash the market

for their own personal gains. They wanted to drive the gold’s price to an all-time high and then sell the gold for unrealistic prices. On that Friday in September 1869, the plot was finally unveiled (揭露) and this sent the stock market into free fall. Everyone from Wall Street to the farmers became bankrupt (破产). This then became the original Black Friday.

Let’s move to the retailers (零售商) now as Black Friday is directly related to the retailers. When the Wall Street crash happened, every retailer had to operate at a loss for an entire year. After Thanksgiving, holiday shoppers were ready to rain down cash for discounted goods and that is what motivated the retailers to start Black Friday Sales.

So we have talked about the origin of Black Friday but the term “Black Friday” was first used in the 1950s. It was obviously a Friday and the police complained about huge crowds of people showing up at the shops; it was just too much for them to handle. Police called it a “Black Friday” because no one could have expected it. After that date, this term was used to describe shopping. Retailers were not happy with the term Black Friday at first, it used to give them negative feelings. These retailers had some meetings and wanted it to be called “Big Friday” but those efforts failed. In the end, the term Black Friday was retained.

() **32.** What is the original meaning of Black Friday?

- A. An event of great economic loss.
- B. A sharp decline of the gold price.
- C. A celebration of Christmas or Easter.
- D. A special day in memory of two businessmen.

() **33.** What can we infer from Paragraph 3?

- A. Customers would spend more money to buy the goods.
- B. Retailers started Black Friday Sales to make up for sales losses.
- C. History experts agreed with the definition from retail companies.
- D. When the Wall Street crash happened, everyone had heavy losses.

() **34.** Why does the author mention the police?

- A. To describe the shops crowed with people.
- B. To inform us of the exact date of “Black Friday”.
- C. To explain the reason why the police didn’t like it.
- D. To show how the term “Black Friday” came into being.

() **35.** What was the retailers’ attitude towards the term “Black Friday”?

- A. Excited.
- B. Critical.
- C. Appreciative.
- D. Indifferent.

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。

Your mind is very powerful. Yet, if you’re like most people, you probably spend very little time reflecting on the way you think. After all, who thinks about thinking? 36. _____

If you draw wrong conclusions about whom you are and what you’re capable of doing, you’ll limit your potential. Your thoughts are a catalyst (催化剂) for self-perpetuating (自我持续的) cycles. 37. _____ So if you think you’re a failure, you’ll feel like a failure. Then, you’ll act like a failure, which strengthens your belief that you must be a failure. I see this happen all the time in my office. Someone will come in saying, “I’m just not good enough to advance in my career.” That opinion leads her to feel discouraged and causes her to put in less efforts. 38. _____

Once you draw a conclusion about yourself, you’re likely to do two things: look for evidence that strengthens your belief and consider anything that runs against your belief unimportant. Someone who develops the belief that he’s a failure, for example, will view each mistake as evidence that he’s not good enough. 39. _____ Consider for a minute that it might not be your lack of talent or lack of skills that are holding you back. Instead, it might be your belief that keeps you from performing at your peak (巅峰).

40. _____ That’s not to say positive thoughts have magical power. But optimistic thoughts lead to productive acts, which increase your chances of having a successful outcome.

- A. When he does succeed, he’ll owe it to luck.
- B. Once that belief gets rooted in his mind, he will suffer a lot.
- C. That lack of efforts prevents her from having a better career.
- D. Creating a more positive thought can lead to better outcomes.
- E. What you think influences how you feel and how you behave.
- F. However, the way you think about yourself turns into your reality.
- G. If we make an effort on purpose, you can learn to think more positively.

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·福建福州第一中学高一期中]

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。

Peter was dragged into my classroom. “I don’t know what you will do with him, but I have 41,” I was told. I reached out my hand to the mother in front of me, and 42 her and her son into my class. It was the first day of school.

For the next few minutes, the mother told me how she hoped I could 43 him. I smiled and 44 the mother. I said, “This year will be 45. Wait and see, he will love school again.” I wanted to keep my 46. But when he didn’t do his homework or caused trouble in class, I followed my rules for 47. Peter never seemed to want to communicate with me. At the end of the year, when he got punished for another mistake, I realized I wasn’t a 48 teacher for him.

So, that summer, I realized I needed to 49. When the new school year began, I asked Peter why he 50 the way he did instead of punishing him. I also made a 51 with him; if he did his best during school, then he could have his after-school time back. I tried to talk with him about his 52 including deadlines (最后期限) for his homework and his goals. Slowly, Peter started to share his 53 with me and even wanted to try new things. It felt like he had become a whole 54 person. I won’t lie; it was hard, but I 55 it. I created a classroom that students like Peter would want to be a part of.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 41. | A. signed up | B. given up |
| | C. sped up | D. cleaned up |
| () 42. | A. advised | B. followed |
| | C. protected | D. welcomed |
| () 43. | A. fix | B. check |
| | C. excuse | D. trust |
| () 44. | A. praised | B. comforted |
| | C. accepted | D. stopped |
| () 45. | A. free | B. hard |
| | C. great | D. long |
| () 46. | A. promise | B. secret |
| | C. attention | D. record |

- ()

47.

A. homework

B. safety

C. discussion

D. punishment
- ()

48.

A. polite

B. good

C. risky

D. strict
- ()

49.

A. explain

B. start

C. change

D. wait
- ()

50.

A. created

B. knew

C. felt

D. acted
- ()

51.

A. deal

B. joke

C. list

D. study
- ()

52.

A. style

B. past

C. learning

D. family
- ()

53.

A. chances

B. thoughts

C. examples

D. courses
- ()

54.

A. friendly

B. honest

C. quick

D. new
- ()

55.

A. made

B. held

C. got

D. owned

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·江苏扬州新华中学高一期中]

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。

While visiting tourist spots, more and more young people in China 56. _____ (choose) to wear traditional Chinese clothing in recent years.

Passengers wearing traditional Chinese clothing could take the subway for free for about one week in Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province during this year’s Spring Festival holiday. As 57. _____ result, the horse-faced skirt, or *mamianqun* in Chinese, 58. _____ was popular with women in the Ming and Qing dynasties, became a hit among young people during the holiday.

People used to think that it was strange 59. _____ (wear) traditional Chinese clothing while walking down a street, 60. _____ they are getting used to it now. Wearing traditional clothing 61. _____ (help) people have a deeper understanding of the cultural meaning behind the clothing. Young people like to wear traditional clothing when travelling because they have realized that their cultural identity is linked to *hanfu* and it has come into fashion. Since ancient times, China 62. _____

(be) a nation paying much attention to etiquette (礼仪) and a country known for its clothing. Clothing is one of the signs of Chinese etiquette.

The 63. _____ (popular) of traditional Chinese costumes will keep growing. 64. _____ (hopeful), more enthusiasts will devote themselves to the protection, inheritance and innovative development of traditional Chinese clothing through learning, research and practice. It will certainly make a difference 65. _____ our national identity.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分) [2025·山东名校考试联盟高一期中]

假定你是李华,上周六你们班前往南山公园进行了秋季徒步活动。请你写一篇短文,向学校英文报投稿分享这次活动,内容包括:

1. 徒步的时间和路线;
2. 你的经历和感受。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

An autumn hike to Nanshan Park

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。

My hearing aid was a box that was tied to my shoulders and hung from my neck. I carried it because when I was young I became deaf. After consulting (协商) with a lot of educational experts, doctors, and parents of other deaf children, my parents decided to send me to a school where all of my classmates and teachers would have normal hearing, instead of sending me to a private school for the deaf. So I was the only deaf child at Blue Creek Elementary School.

I experienced great anxiety throughout elementary school. Because in addition to the problems of “fitting in” with the other students, I also struggled with most of my schoolwork. I seemed to

spend every spare moment doing homework just so I could keep up. I could feel that my parents and teachers were deeply disappointed in me because of my academic struggles. The teachers didn’t know what to do with me, nor did they show much interest in any of my poor performances.

My hearing disability required me to ask everyone from time to time, “What did he or she say?” I worried that everyone would soon grow tired of repeating everything back to me. When the kids made fun of me, I had no way but to accept it. I was sure that I was a bad person; my self-esteem(自尊心) was quite low. I saw myself as an ugly kid wearing a box around his neck who wasn’t even smart enough to keep up with the rest of the other kids.

Mrs Jordan, my 5th grade teacher, changed all of that with a simple three-word phrase. One morning, she asked the class a question. I read her lips (嘴唇) from my front-row seat and immediately raised my hand. I couldn’t believe it—for once I knew the answer.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

But, when she called on me, I was afraid. _____

Paragraph 2:

For the first time in my young life, I was a star in my class. _____