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# 全品智能作业 QUANPIN ZHINENGZUOYE 素养测评卷

AI智慧升级版

高中英语2 | 必修第二册 WY

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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 does the woman want to do?  
A. Find a place. B. Buy a map. C. Get an address.
- ( )2. What food would the boy like to eat now?  
A. Cake. B. Eggs. C. Beef.
- ( )3. When does the man want to get to the airport?  
A. At 2:30. B. At 3:45. C. At 4:15.
- ( )4. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. Where to buy tickets.  
B. When to take a train.  
C. How to go to the cinema.
- ( )5. What season is it now?  
A. Autumn. B. Spring. C. Winter.

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 most likely feel?  
A. Sorry. B. Disappointed. C. Annoyed.
- ( )7. What has happened to the woman recently?  
A. She failed in the exams several times.  
B. She moved out of her brother's house.  
C. She turned in papers late.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- ( )8. Why will the speakers eat out tonight?  
A. They can't cook at home.  
B. They don't feel like cooking.  
C. They want to eat some different food.

- ( )9. What does the man want to eat?  
A. Mexican food.  
B. French food.  
C. Italian food.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 13 题。

- ( )10. Why does the woman look upset?  
A. Sam lost her dictionary.  
B. Her pen was lost.  
C. The bus was late.
- ( )11. What does the man probably think of Sam?  
A. Rich. B. Poor. C. Careless.
- ( )12. What will the woman do with her aunt this afternoon?  
A. Go shopping. B. Talk to Sam. C. Play table tennis.
- ( )13. Why will the woman's father drive to the neighbouring city tomorrow?  
A. To meet a friend.  
B. To attend a meeting.  
C. To go sightseeing.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ( )14. Who is the woman most probably speaking to?  
A. A retiree. B. A patient. C. A librarian.
- ( )15. What does the man need to do with the records?  
A. To return them.  
B. To collect them.  
C. To update them.
- ( )16. Why does the lunch club need more drivers?  
A. It is located in a neighbouring community.  
B. It promises to provide a lift for its members.  
C. Many members are from other communities.
- ( )17. When will Mrs Carroll go to the hospital?  
A. Next Friday. B. Next Tuesday. C. Next Monday.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ( )18. What is the first speech class about?  
A. Audience. B. Pupils. C. Friends.
- ( )19. How can a student make the audience support a particular idea?  
A. By making links with them.  
B. By repeating the idea to them.  
C. By being friendly to them.

- ( )20. What happened to the students after the third class?  
A. They made fewer mistakes.  
B. They believed more in themselves.  
C. They made more friends.

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

The New Nordic Diet (NND) is a new food project with key focus on gastronomy (烹饪法), health, and environment, which will give you a direction for a healthier lifestyle.

Developing a new meal system

In this first module (模块), you will be introduced to the NND project. You will hear about the background of the project, and the rules behind that are considered to be important to this new meal system.

The OPUS School Meal Study

In the second module, we will study how the OPUS School Meal Study was designed and how the researchers examined the effect of the NND school meals on health, as well as their risk factors for developing lifestyle diseases such as type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. The study compared the NND with the present situation in schools.

The OPUS supermarket intervention

In the third module, we will be looking at the effect of the NND on adults. We will study the effect of eating the NND and the Avenge Danish Diet (ADD), respectively, in terms of body weight, body fat and risk factors for cardiovascular diseases and type 2 diabetes. You will learn about problems and advantages associated with (与……有关) two types of diet, focusing in particular on shopping, cooking and meal structure.

Study the NND—from food to health

In the last module we will focus on the health of the NND, the effects published so far from different studies and on the possible factors and foods affecting the results.

- ( )21. What do modules 2 & 3 have in common?  
A. They try to find out the NND's designers.  
B. They focus on foods affecting the students.  
C. They study factors for developing diseases.  
D. They introduce the background of the project.

- ( )**22.** Which of the following studies the impact of the NND on adults?
- A. Module 1.                      B. Module 2.  
C. Module 3.                      D. Module 4.
- ( )**23.** What is the text?
- A. A course plan.                      B. A news report.  
C. A research paper.                      D. A short story.

**B**

The other day, my sister and I were sitting in the restaurant, trying to have a conversation, but her children, four-year-old Willow and seven-year-old Luca, would not stop fighting. The arguments—over a fork, or who had more water in a glass—never stopped.

Then my sister reached into her handbag, produced two shiny iPads, and handed one to each child. Suddenly, the two were quiet. They sat playing games and watching videos, and we continued with our conversation.

After our meal, as my sister stuffed the iPads back into her bag, she said, “I don’t want to give them the iPads at the dinner table, but if they keep them occupied for an hour so we can eat in peace, I often just hand them over. I am afraid that it’s bad for them. I do worry that it makes them think it’s OK to use electronics at the dinner table in the future.”

Dr Gary Small, director of the Longevity Centre at the University of California, Los Angeles, says that the brain is highly sensitive to stimuli (刺激物), like iPads and smartphone screens, and that if people spend too much time on one technology, and less time interacting (互动) with people like parents at the dinner table, that could prevent the development of certain communication skills.

“Conversations with each other are the way children learn to have conversations with themselves, and learn how to be alone,” said Sherry Turkle, a professor of science, technology and society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She fears that children who do not learn real interactions, which often have imperfections, will come to know a world where perfect, shiny screens give them a false sense of intimacy (亲密) without risk. However, they need to be able to gather themselves and know who they are. So some day they can form a relationship with other people without a panic of being alone. “If you don’t teach your children to be alone, they will only know how to be lonely,” she said.

( )**24.** What did Willow and Luca fight about?

- A. Little things.                      B. iPads.  
C. Delicious food.                      D. Interesting things.
- ( )**25.** How did the author’s sister feel about offering children iPads?
- A. She was critical of it.  
B. She was uncertain about it.  
C. She felt it was worth a try.  
D. She felt surprised at its effect.
- ( )**26.** According to Dr Small, what should parents do?
- A. Provide their children with various technologies.  
B. Teach their children communication skills.  
C. Limit their children’s screen time.  
D. Talk to their children at the dinner table.
- ( )**27.** What is Sherry Turkle worried?
- A. Children are afraid of taking risks.  
B. Children try to escape from the real world.  
C. Children can’t deal with companion-less situations.  
D. Children can’t live without electronic devices.

**C**

Some pickles (榨菜) can sometimes make a meal taste better. Recently, a new type of pickle is being discussed: “digital pickles”. In fact, they are the attractive videos people watch while eating.

The topic received more than 16 million clicks online and about 100,000 people joined in the discussion. Instead of being with friends and family during a meal, many young people in China are kept company by TV shows or short videos. Many believe that their food tastes better with the “digital pickles”.

Can this habit affect your diet? According to a research paper, you may eat more unconsciously (无意识地). The international research team asked 62 volunteers to follow different eating habits on four different days. Those included eating while looking at the mobile phone, reading magazines and doing nothing else. After analysing (分析) their diets, the team discovered that eating with a distraction (使人分心的事物) resulted in taking in more calories by about 15 percent.

To explore the reason, the team also invited two groups of people: one group ate while listening to sounds about other persons’ eating and the other listened to those that helped them imagine themselves eating. The results showed that the second group ate less since they were more focused on their meals. When we are eating with the “digital pickles”, our attention can be attracted,

which leads to eating more than expected.

This works not only for eating meals but other demanding tasks as well. A research project led by the University of Sussex, UK, pointed out that activities which require lots of attention cheat many into overeating. The team invited 120 volunteers to do different tasks while providing them with drinks and snacks. “Our study suggests that if you’re eating or drinking while your attention is attracted by a highly-engaging task, you’re less likely to tell how full you feel,” one author explained.

( )**28.** What do “digital pickles” refer to in Paragraph 1?

A. A new type of vegetable.  
B. Popular electronic products online.  
C. Videos people watch when eating.  
D. Digital games suitable for families.

( )**29.** Which of the following is caused by “digital pickles”?

A. Young people become more social.  
B. Diners watching videos forget to eat.  
C. People’s cooking skills are improved.  
D. Food may turn out to be more attractive.

( )**30.** Who might eat less according to Paragraphs 3 and 4?

A. The group focusing on a magazine.  
B. The group listening to others eating.  
C. The group eating without a distraction.  
D. The group imagining attractive activities.

( )**31.** What is the text mainly about?

A. Enjoying meals with a video.  
B. Figuring out how full you are.  
C. Recognizing your eating habits.  
D. Keeping “digital pickles” away.

**D**

Having bright colours and greenery in our cities can make people happier and calmer, according to a recent experiment.

Researchers at the University of Lille tested how volunteers reacted to variations of a minimalist concrete (混凝土), glass and metal urban landscape. The participants walked on the spot in a laboratory wearing a VR headset with eye trackers, and researchers adjusted their surroundings, adding combinations of vegetation, as well as bright yellow and pink colours, and contrasting patterns on the path. By tracking their blink rate, the researchers learned about what the volunteers were most interested in.

Researchers found the volunteers walked more slowly and their



heart rate increased when they saw green vegetation in their urban setting. They also kept their heads higher, looking forward and around, instead of towards the ground. While adding and taking away colour didn't make quite as much of a difference for the participants, they were more curious and alert when colourful patterns were added to the ground they were virtually stepping on. According to Yvonne Delevoeye-Turrell, a professor of cognitive psychology at the university and the lead author of this study, the results demonstrated that the urban experience had been made more pleasurable.

The research, published in *Frontiers in Virtual Reality*, suggests that making some small changes to the city could boost morale, even when people are experiencing them through virtual reality. "We think that the variations in human behaviour obtained in virtual reality can predict the changes that would be obtained in the natural settings," said Delevoeye-Turrell.

Michal Matlon, an architecture psychologist and consultant, said: "I think that though most people appreciate nature in cities—they find it beautiful, and they usually react with anger when it's taken away—they don't fully understand how beneficial spending time in nature is."

"We often underappreciate the compounding effects that enriching ordinary places with nature can have." Matlon said even the smallest of changes could affect the experience of someone on their way to work, for example.

- ( ) 32. What did researchers try to find in their experiment?
- A. What landscape interests urban people most.  
B. What helps people adjust to new surroundings.  
C. The effects of vegetation and colour in urban settings.  
D. The most appealing colours and patterns for urban paths.
- ( ) 33. What happened when the participants were shown green vegetation?
- A. Their hearts beat faster.  
B. They increased their walking speed.  
C. They focused on the ground.  
D. They became nervous and alert.
- ( ) 34. What does the underlined word "morale" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Health.                      B. Imagination.  
C. Spirits.                      D. Abilities.

- ( ) 35. What would Michal Matlon probably think is beneficial?
- A. Enriching our lives with colours.  
B. Combining nature into our daily lives.  
C. Making regular, small changes in our lives.  
D. Spending as little time as possible in nature.

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。

Becoming a self-actualized person means becoming someone who has reached their full potential. College is where you can explore and slowly build yourself into the kind of person you want to be. Here's some advice that will make the journey easier for you.

Take care of yourself before anything. Reaching your full potential is the final level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs (马斯洛需求层次理论). 36. \_\_\_\_\_ Things like eating healthy food and keeping yourself safe need to be taken care of before your exploration of personal growth.

Never stop learning. Learning doesn't stop when you leave college. In fact, you should make it a point to keep learning as long as you're alive. Whatever job you choose, there's always going to be new knowledge. 37. \_\_\_\_\_

Find something fun in everything. It's fine to admit that certain topics are difficult to understand immediately. But considering them as boring will only annoy you and make the learning process harder. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ No topic will be boring if you treat it with the right attitude.

39. \_\_\_\_\_ Without organizational skills, you cannot make good arrangements and finish tasks on time. You need to learn how to manage your time because this will give you enough space to study for college, and then have enough free time for your own hobbies outside of school.

Reaching your full potential is an ongoing life-long process. 40. \_\_\_\_\_ If you give yourself enough time and space, you'll realize your full potential as you grow and learn.

A. Organize your time effectively.  
B. Balance your study and hobbies.  
C. The willingness to continue learning will take you far in life.  
D. To really get pleasure from learning, you must keep an open mind.  
E. With the idea that it's boring, you'll never find it any easier to learn.

- F. It requires you to satisfy your needs for health, safety and new experiences.  
G. This means you have to meet your basic needs first before you consider your dreams.

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 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Tonight, I was on my flight from Indianapolis to Baltimore. I sat next to a(n) 41 kid. She was travelling alone to Baltimore to see her 42 who worked there. With Southwest Airlines' open seating, anyone could have sat next to her, but in fact many people 43 her and her endless energy during boarding. But 44, a couple took the two seats to her right.

Within minutes the young girl began chatting with us, telling us that her mum would pick her up at the airport. The couple likely 45 this wouldn't be a relaxing 46 and they just took things as they were.

As drinks were being served, the couple didn't even get a(n) 47 to voice their requests because they were 48 by the young girl, stating, "I'll take water and so will they, so we can paint!" And they just 49 what the kid asked.

Within minutes the young girl 50 her Hello Kitty paint boards and the couple 51 the next hour doing what the young girl instructed.

After a short while, the man next to her was 52 with colourful stickers (贴纸). They were on his ears, nose, arms, everywhere. And they were just taking things as they were.

The story 53 me: there is good in this world. 54, there is more good than bad in this world if we just open our 55 to it. Love has no guidebook. You just have to roll with it.

- ( ) 41. A. impolite                      B. beautiful  
C. unattended                      D. smart
- ( ) 42. A. sister                      B. mother  
C. father                      D. brother
- ( ) 43. A. avoided                      B. helped  
C. believed                      D. recognized
- ( ) 44. A. clearly                      B. secretly  
C. carefully                      D. finally



- ( )

45.

A. promised

B. realized

C. regretted

D. reported
- ( )

46.

A. experiment

B. trip

C. vacation

D. conversation
- ( )

47.

A. chance

B. task

C. advantage

D. right
- ( )

48.

A. respected

B. invited

C. stopped

D. served
- ( )

49.

A. enjoyed

B. discussed

C. corrected

D. accepted
- ( )

50.

A. brought out

B. set aside

C. handed in

D. depended on
- ( )

51.

A. planned

B. waited

C. spent

D. saved
- ( )

52.

A. covered

B. compared

C. bored

D. satisfied
- ( )

53.

A. warmed

B. challenged

C. reminded

D. perfected
- ( )

54.

A. In addition

B. For example

C. By accident

D. In fact
- ( )

55.

A. arms

B. eyes

C. hands

D. feet

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。

*Roujiamo* is closely associated with the north-central city of Xi'an in Shaanxi Province. Since 210 BC, Xi'an has been both the eastern terminus of the Silk Road and the capital for 13 more-or-less Chinese 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (dynasty).

The meat preparation used to make the filling for *roujiamo* traditionally 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (date) back to the Warring States Period. The introduction into China of Central Asian-style flatbread, like the kind used in *roujiamo*, is often credited to Ban Chao, 58. \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese general who spent more than 30 years 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (battle) an association of tribes during the 1st century to regain control of the 60. \_\_\_\_\_ (far) western reaches of China.

Every family has its own *roujiamo* recipe, but there are some constants (不变的事物). First comes the *lazhi*, which includes a

list of spices: ginger, star anise, cassia and so on. The special importance 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (place) on aged stock (陈年老汁). Once the stock is made, thick slices of pork take 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (they) turns in the pot, simmering(炖) for hours. The bun, called *baijimo*, takes its name from 63. \_\_\_\_\_ is today known as Baiji town.

To be sure, *roujiamo* is far 64. \_\_\_\_\_ the perfect food. It's risky to eat on the go. One has to use both hands 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) *roujiamo*; otherwise, the filling is going to come out from both sides of the bun.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,正在英国某中学交流学习,你所在的社区近期将举办各国传统美食交流活动,正在招募参与者。请你用英语给活动组委会写封信,申请参加此次活动。内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 个人优势;
3. 希望得到答复。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Committee Members,

Sincerely,  
Li Hua

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 he lay awake that night, Tony could hear his parents discussing his sister Alice's birthday. It was just two days away. Birthdays were always a lot of fun, even though there was no money for store-bought gifts. Nearly all the toys he and his sister had were home-made. There was nothing wrong with that, he knew. Like many families in this part, they were poor.

This birthday would be different, though. Alice was older now,

and he'd seen how her eyes lit up when she saw the new doll at Honey House, a neighbourhood store just down the road from their house.

How he longed for her to have it! An idea finally came to him just before he went to bed. After a quick breakfast the following morning, he placed a tin can and a piece of string in a large bag. Then he tied the bag to the handlebars of his bike and headed towards a village hill.

After a long journey, he reached his destination, the mango forest. There were already two other boys there. Tony grabbed his bag and set to work immediately. The smaller trees had already been picked over pretty well, but he was able to find a half-dozen mangoes before noon.

When the sun was high overhead, the hard work began. Nearly all of the taller trees held ripe mangoes, but they were well beyond reach. The other boys took their fruit and went away. Tony used his pocketknife to cut a long piece of bamboo. Then he took the tin can from the bag, tied it to one end of the bamboo stick, and walked over to the base of the mango tree.

He stayed there, holding the tin can high up into the tree. His efforts were occasionally rewarded when a mango dropped into the can. After a while his neck ached from looking upward, and his arms grew sore. He kept at it, though, and by late afternoon his bag was nearly full.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

*On the way back to town, Tony began to worry that the other boys might already have sold or traded their mangoes with Honey House.* \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

*The following morning, Alice walked into the kitchen and took a seat at the breakfast table.* \_\_\_\_\_