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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5 | 选择性必修第二册 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 does the woman dislike about her trip?
A. The traffic. B. The weather. C. The scenery.
- ()2. What does the woman think of her swimming lessons?
A. Tiring. B. Relaxing. C. Rewarding.
- ()3. What is the weather like outside?
A. It's sunny. B. It's cloudy. C. It's rainy.
- ()4. How will the woman go to the store?
A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By taxi.
- ()5. What does the woman mean?
A. She doesn't care how the movie ended.
B. She'd rather see a horror film next time.
C. She generally dislikes that type of movie.

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 are the speakers talking about?
A. The competition. B. The exam.
C. The weekend plan.
- ()7. What will the girl do first?
A. Have a meal. B. Call her mother.
C. Go to the cinema.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- ()8. What bothers Michael?
A. He's not sure about his future.
B. He has no interest in studying.
C. He isn't allowed to attend a film school.

- ()9. What does Michael often do after school?
A. He plays football.
B. He takes acting classes.
C. He watches English films.

- ()10. What does the woman suggest Michael do?
A. Talk with his friends.
B. Perform in the school play.
C. Stay at school until he's 18.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- ()11. How did the man get there?
A. By train and by car. B. By train and by bus.
C. By plane and by coach.
- ()12. Where will the meeting for new students be held?
A. In the canteen. B. In the Common Room.
C. In Room 501.
- ()13. Who is the woman probably?
A. A teacher. B. A new student.
C. The man's mother.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ()14. Why will Rosie fly to Atlanta?
A. To find a babysitter. B. To go on a business trip.
C. To see her sick father.
- ()15. What does Steven want to do at first?
A. Find a good caregiver. B. Call Emily right away.
C. Have Sophia stay with him.
- ()16. What does Steven think of Emily?
A. She is experienced. B. She is careless.
C. She is warm-hearted.
- ()17. What is Rosie going to do next?
A. Talk with Sophia. B. Make a phone call.
C. Find a number.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ()18. Who is the speaker talking to?
A. Sports club members.
B. International tourists.
C. University students.
- ()19. Where did Emma work for a rugby team?
A. In Manchester. B. In Dublin.
C. In Vancouver.

- ()20. What can be a challenge to Emma's work?
A. Competition in the health care industry.
B. Discrimination against female scientists.
C. Influence of misinformation on the public.

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·安徽阜阳高二期末]

Science is often considered a male-dominated field. But the field is rich with female scientists who made important discoveries.

Ada Lovelace, Mathematician (Dec. 10, 1815—Nov. 27, 1852)

Ada Lovelace was an English mathematician and writer, primarily known for her work on Charles Babbage's early mechanical general-purpose computer. While she did not have a formal degree in the modern sense, Lovelace is regarded as the first computer programmer—long before modern computers were invented.

Chien-Shiung Wu, Physicist(May 31,1912—Feb.16,1997)

Originally from China, where she earned her degree in Physics from the National Central University in Nanjing, Chien-Shiung Wu became a leading figure in science. Wu is famous for her “Wu Experiment”, which overturned the theory of parity (宇称理论) in physics. This breakthrough led to a Nobel Prize that was awarded to her male colleagues, with Wu's critical role in the work overlooked.

Janaki Ammal, Botanist(Nov.4,1897—Feb.7,1984)

As India's first female plant scientist, Janaki Ammal made significant progress in the field of botany. Educated in Madras and the US, she held notable positions including teaching at the Women's Christian College. Her work extended overseas in England before she returned to India, contributing greatly to genetics and plant breeding until her death in 1984.

Katherine Johnson, Mathematician (Aug. 26, 1918—Feb. 24,2020)

Katherine Johnson played a key role at NASA. She overcame racial and gender barriers, making crucial calculations for the trajectories(轨迹)of spacecraft. Recognized for her contributions,

Johnson received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2015. Her story, highlighted in the film *Hidden Figures*, inspires generations in STEM fields.

- ()21. What did the woman scientist who died young achieve?
A. She challenged a physics theory.
B. She made breakthroughs in botany.
C. She assisted with space exploration.
D. She contributed to the computer’s birth.
- ()22. Which scientist once held a teaching position in college?
A. Ada Lovelace. B. Chien-Shiung Wu.
C. Janaki Ammal. D. Katherine Johnson.
- ()23. What similar experience did Chien-Shiung Wu and Katherine Johnson have?
A. They both won the Nobel Prize.
B. They faced gender barriers at work.
C. Their stories were made into films.
D. They were awarded degrees in China.

B

Eugene Newman Parker, a leading figure in heliospheric(日球层的) physics for the past half century, passed away peacefully at his home in Chicago on Mar.15. He was 94.

Hailed(誉为) as a visionary in the field of heliophysics, Parker revolutionized our understanding of the sun and its effects on Earth and other bodies within the solar system. NASA even stated that the field of heliophysics exists in large part because of Dr Eugene Parker. In 2018, Parker became the first living scientist to witness the launch of a spacecraft that was named in his honour.

Parker is best known for his groundbreaking theory on the existence of a phenomenon called “solar wind”, a continuous stream of charged particles that flow off the sun. It can become violent, causing space weather that impacts Earth. When Parker’s research was published in 1958, his theory was initially met with scepticism(怀疑) and ridicule by the scientific community. The general view at the time was that the space between planets was an absolute vacuum(真空), and was thus completely empty of any matter. But, there were no errors in his study or his calculations, and the theory was later proven to be correct in 1962, when a NASA spacecraft mission to Venus revealed the constant presence of a supersonic wind—exactly as Parker had predicted.

That experience likely led to the advice Parker often gave young researchers: “If you do something new or innovative, expect trouble. But think critically about it because if you’re wrong, you

want to be the first one to know that.” Parker never co-authored a paper with his students, thus urging them to be independent.

Parker was humble, straightforward, and wise. His son Eric said, “My sister Joyce and I didn’t get a real feel for what a ‘big dog’ our dad was in the field.” They got an even better sense when a month after Parker’s death, they travelled to Lund, Sweden, to accept on his behalf the Crafoord Prize in Astronomy.

- ()24. What can we learn from the second paragraph?
A. A spacecraft was named in memory of Parker.
B. The sun has less effect on Earth than expected.
C. Parker deserved credit for his great contributions.
D. NASA provided new insights into the lunar effect.
- ()25. Why did people view Parker’s theory of “solar wind” sceptically at first?
A. It went against the popular opinion at that time.
B. Some mistakes were found in his calculations.
C. The presence of a supersonic wind was proven by NASA.
D. Matter was believed to exist in the space between planets.
- ()26. What did Parker suggest young researchers do?
A. Seek close cooperation.
B. Avoid high expectations.
C. Learn by trial and error.
D. Compete against others.
- ()27. What words can be used to describe Parker according to the passage?
A. Straightforward and generous.
B. Responsible and accessible.
C. Intelligent yet conservative.
D. Distinguished yet modest.

C [2025·江苏连云港高二期末]

If you want to live elsewhere in the solar system, Mars is the least-bad choice. These days, the planet is a very cold, poison-filled desert. But as the dry river valleys that cross its surface suggest things were balmy enough in the past to allow liquid water.

A paper published this week in *Science Advances* offers a method to restore Mars to that warmer state by “terraforming” it—changing the planet’s climate to make it friendly to people on Earth. Samaneh Ansari, a graduate student at Northwestern University, in Illinois, and her workmates estimate that pumping (泵送) engineered dust into the atmosphere could warm Mars to the point where much of the water ice that lies beneath its surface would melt (融化), at least in the summer of Mars.

The dust would be made of tiny metallic sticks, each around nine millionths of a metre long. That size is carefully chosen to ensure that the dust reflects heat, which would otherwise escape to space, back down to the planet’s surface. Climate models suggest that pumping 30 litres of the dust per second into the atmosphere could boost the average temperature by 30℃ or more within decades.

That is a fair amount of dust. But it represents a big improvement on the state of the art. Another paper, published in 2005, investigated chlorofluorocarbons, a class of effective greenhouse gases, and concluded that hundreds of millions of tonnes would be required. Ms Ansari estimates that, in mass terms, her method is around 5,000 times more efficient.

“And the paper is just a proof of concept, with plenty of room to make things more efficient still,” says Edwin Kite, a planetary scientist at the University of Chicago and one of its authors. “As planets go, Mars is certainly a house in need of repair. But the repair might be a bit easier than you think,” he added.

- ()28. What does the underlined word “balmy” in Paragraph 1 mean?
A. Light. B. Dark. C. Warm. D. Cold.
- ()29. What is the function of the dust?
A. Reflecting heat back to Mars.
B. Helping heat escape to space.
C. Warming up the Earth’s surface.
D. Keeping greenhouse gases in Mars.
- ()30. Why does the author mention the paper published in 2005?
A. To stress the large quantities of dust required.
B. To prove the effect of the greenhouse-gas method.
C. To explain the working principle of the new method.
D. To show the advancement of the dust-pumping method.
- ()31. What is Edwin Kite’s attitude towards the possibility of living on Mars?
A. Negative. B. Positive. C. Uncertain. D. Indifferent.

D [2025·福建泉州高二期末]

Some Virginia Tech researchers have developed a new method for upcycling plastics into high-value chemicals to create soaps, cleaners, and more.

Plastics and soaps seemingly have little in common, but there is a surprising connection between the two on a molecular (分子的) level: the chemical structure of polyethylene—one of the most commonly used plastics—is strikingly similar to that of a fatty acid,

which is used in making soap. Guoliang Liu, an associate professor of chemistry at Virginia Tech, believed the similarity meant polyethylene could be turned into fatty acids and eventually soap with a few extra steps. The challenge was how to break a long polyethylene chain (链) into many short—but not too short—chains and how to do it efficiently.

Liu, along with two PhD chemistry students Zhen Xu and Eric Munyaneza, built a small, oven-like reactor where they could heat polyethylene. The lower part of the reactor reaches a high temperature to break the long chains, while the upper part is cooled to a low enough temperature to prevent further breakdown. After that, they gathered the leftover and found that Liu’s assumption had been right: it was composed of “short-chain polyethylene”, or more precisely, wax (蜡). This was the first step in developing a method for upcycling plastics into soap.

One of the exciting features of Liu’s new upcycling method is that it can be used on both polyethylene and polypropylene, meaning that it’s not necessary to separate the two plastics from each other. This is a major advantage over some recycling methods used today. The upcycling technique also requires only plastic and heat, making it cost-effective with minimal environmental impact.

Liu advised being careful, though. This method is just one part of a larger solution to the global plastic pollution crisis and a joint effort is needed between the research and industrial communities. “The best way to avoid plastic pollution is to minimise the use of plastics,” said Liu.

()32. What is the main purpose of Paragraph 2?

- A. To stress the challenge.
- B. To explain the process.
- C. To present the significance.
- D. To introduce the assumption.

()33. How does the upcycling process work?

- A. By heating plastics intensively.
- B. By mixing a chemical with plastics.
- C. By breaking down plastics in a reactor.
- D. By collecting the leftover to make wax.

()34. What makes this upcycling method stand out?

- A. Simple processing.
- B. Zero-waste practice.
- C. Potential market value.
- D. Low-energy consumption.

()35. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Plastic waste, precious products
- B. From waste to wash
- C. Fighting pollution with innovation
- D. Saying no to plastics

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2025·河北邢台高二期末]

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。

Since retiring from football, Tom has reflected on his impact on the teams he played for. Although most of his experiences come from sports, we believe these actions can be applied to various organizations.

36. _____. The first lesson in leadership is to prioritize (优先处理) the team, even during personal challenges. When competing for a position, Tom lost fair and square to another player, whom he supported in practice. Despite his disappointment, he contributed to the team’s success.

Show appreciation for unsung heroes. 37. _____. For example, Swift, a fullback (后卫), worked hard to block defenses but hardly received praise. Tom learned to recognize Swift’s contributions, which gave him a boost in morale (士气). This made Tom understand that everyone needed to feel valued.

Set the standard and create a culture of 100% effort. Tom was part of a hard-working group during his early seasons. 38. _____. By pushing each other to go beyond basic expectations, they developed a culture of commitment that benefited everyone.

Communicate honestly. Another leadership rule is being open about expectations. Tom made it a point to communicate his standards honestly, allowing teammates to understand where they could improve without feeling attacked. 39. _____.

Recognize individual motivations. 40. _____. Some are motivated by contracts (合同), or by their image in the media. Great leaders understand these different drivers and motivate people effectively. Adapting communication styles to suit individual players leads to better performance.

- A. Always put the team first
- B. Every player has unique drivers
- C. Prepare yourself for personal challenges
- D. The secret to your success is learning from failures
- E. In sports, some players do not get the recognition they deserve

F. This honest behaviour helps players grow and strengthens team bonds

G. The team held itself accountable for effort, working for excellence together

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·吉林长春东北师范大学附属中学高二期末]

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。

I’d been exploring the 40-hectare woods around our cottage my whole life and I knew the way well. So it was a 41 when I found myself lost there.

One cold February afternoon, I had a sudden 42 to hike the hill with my two daughters. Putting on our snowshoes, we immediately 43 northwestward. While making our way up the hill, my daughters stopped sometimes to investigate unknown plants and to look at the abandoned deer beds. These really made their 44.

As the shadows started to 45, we moved further up. Soon, tiredness began to 46 enthusiasm. We decided to return. Instead of backtracking over our 47 route, I chose to walk down the steep side of the hill, 48 my general sense that ahead of us lay the stream that would guide us to the road. But as the terrain (地形) leveled out, I had my first major moment of 49: Where was the stream? Were we off course?

I immediately pulled out my phone to get my location, but it 50 in my hand in the cold air. 51, I started feeling afraid. However, I quickly 52 myself, reassuring (安抚) my daughters to continue walking. Focusing on the landmarks, I spotted a familiar tree and eventually 53 the road.

That winter’s day taught me a valuable lesson about habitual reliance on technology. If my phone had 54 then, I might have directly followed the GPS, ignoring the old 55 of depending on surroundings and life skills.

- | | | |
|--------|---------------|-------------|
| ()41. | A. challenge | B. shock |
| | C. reward | D. reminder |
| ()42. | A. discovery | B. response |
| | C. worry | D. desire |
| ()43. | A. escaped | B. drove |
| | C. headed | D. looked |
| ()44. | A. reputation | B. dream |
| | C. day | D. way |

- ()

45.

A. lengthen

B. swing

C. emerge

D. fade
- ()

46.

A. fuel

B. witness

C. ignore

D. defeat
- ()

47.

A. original

B. rough

C. new

D. smooth
- ()

48.

A. appreciating

B. trusting

C. visualizing

D. assessing
- ()

49.

A. curiosity

B. comparison

C. doubt

D. anticipation
- ()

50.

A. died

B. slipped

C. flashed

D. rang
- ()

51.

A. Reportedly

B. Admittedly

C. Seemingly

D. Surprisingly
- ()

52.

A. exposed

B. gathered

C. defended

D. behaved
- ()

53.

A. got off

B. laid down

C. came across

D. made out
- ()

54.

A. worked

B. remained

C. changed

D. overheated
- ()

55.

A. theory

B. standard

C. practice

D. routine

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·山西运城高二期末]

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。

Porcelain (瓷器), 56. _____ (feature) its delicate texture, pleasing colour, and refined sculpture, has been one of the 57. _____ (good) artworks introduced to the Western world through the Silk Road.

The earliest one was found made of kaolin in the Shang Dynasty (17th—11th Century BC), and possessed the common aspects of the smoothness and unaffected quality of hard enamel (搪瓷), though pottery wares were more 58. _____ (wide) used among most of the ordinary people. Anyway it was the beginning. In the following dynasties, due to its durability and shine, porcelain rapidly became 59. _____ necessity of daily life, especially in the

middle and upper classes. They were made in the form of all kinds of 60. _____ (item), such as bowls, cups, vases and so on.

Blue and white china (*qinghua*) is the most widespread and famous Chinese porcelain, 61. _____ originated in the Tang and Song eras (618 AD—1279 AD), but its technology didn’t mature 62. _____ the Yuan era (1271 AD—1368 AD).

Through the 63. _____ (develop) of over 4,000 years, now it is still a brilliant kind of art that attracts thousands of people. The Porcelain Capital, Jingdezhen in Jiangxi Province, which 64. _____ (praise) for thousands of years, will be certain 65. _____ (satisfy) your appetite for beauty.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分) [2025·浙江湖州高二期末]

上周日你校组织学生参加了在科技馆举办的“走进人工智能”活动。请你为校英文报写篇报道,内容包括:

1. 时间地点;
2. 活动内容;
3. 活动意义。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Getting close to artificial intelligence

第二节(满分 25 分) [2025·广东揭阳高二期末]

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。

Susan had a secret: she loved robots. She had helped her dad in his workshop and knew a lot about motors, but her friends didn’t know this.

One day, she heard Alex and Jacob talking about their robot, Robbie. They were preparing for a big competition but Robbie wasn’t working properly. Susan was surprised by their courage, as they always seemed unpopular among the boys. She felt bad for them and wanted to help.

On the school bus home, Susan sat behind Alex and Jacob, who were still trying to fix their robot. “This is impossible! The legs move before you press the switch and stop after you press the switch!” Alex said, looking at Robbie’s legs, which were not moving right. “The competition is only eight days away!” Jacob looked sad. He thought they were going to lose.

“Umm, how did you connect the wires from the switch?” Susan asked quietly over their shoulders. Alex turned and gave her a cautious look. Susan smiled and asked, “Did you connect the NO wire or the NC wire to the motor?” The boys stared at her as if she had just landed from Mars.

Susan gently took the robot and pointed out the wire connected to the motor. “Here’s the problem!” She explained that it was the NC wire. It means the circuit (电路) is Normally Closed. She then pulled a loose wire out of the robot and explained that it was the NO wire, which means Normally Open. “If you connect this wire instead, Robbie will walk when you press the switch.” Susan handed the robot back to Alex, who was staring at her with his mouth open.

“Change the wires and see,” she said before getting off the bus. Ten minutes later, her phone rang. It was Jacob: “Your idea worked, and we’re wondering if you could come over and help improve our Robbie.” Susan smiled. She knew she had made the right choice.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

After dinner, Susan walked cheerfully to Jacob’s house. _____

Paragraph 2:

Finally, the competition day came, and the new team was ready. _____
