

## 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. What sport is the woman going to play?  
A. Tennis. B. Football. C. Badminton.
- ( )2. What is the woman?  
A. A doctor. B. A salesperson. C. A waitress.
- ( )3. When does the plane take off?  
A. At 7:30. B. At 8:30. C. At 9:30.
- ( )4. How will the speakers probably get to the restaurant?  
A. By bus. B. By car. C. On foot.
- ( )5. What does the man order?  
A. A piece of cake. B. A cup of coffee. C. Some chicken.

## 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. Why does John feel bad?  
A. He is worried about his study.  
B. He can't buy a new car.  
C. His parents sold their car for his college.
- ( )7. What does John decide to do?  
A. Work hard. B. Buy a new car.  
C. Drop out of school.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- ( )8. Why is the man making the phone call?  
A. To make a reservation.  
B. To track a booking.  
C. To invite the woman.
- ( )9. How much should the group pay for the visit?  
A. \$ 10. B. \$ 20. C. \$ 40.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 13 题。

- ( )10. Why does John come to Professor Smith?  
A. To ask for her help. B. To hand in his design.  
C. To apply for a competition.
- ( )11. What is the focus of this year's competition?  
A. Energy conservation. B. Conventional wisdom.  
C. Innovative thinking.
- ( )12. What made John choose the dishwasher?  
A. Its unique look. B. Its market value.  
C. Its convenience.
- ( )13. What inspired John's design?  
A. Beaches. B. Rock pools. C. Glass.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ( )14. What do we know about the speakers?  
A. They are colleagues. B. They are close friends.  
C. They've never met before.
- ( )15. What did the man's brother give him?  
A. A photo. B. A T-shirt. C. A baseball.
- ( )16. What does the woman like best?  
A. Dancing. B. Singing. C. Playing tennis.
- ( )17. What will the speakers do next?  
A. Have some food. B. Watch a game.  
C. Check out the clubs.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ( )18. When is the thunderstorm expected?  
A. On Saturday. B. On Sunday. C. Next week.
- ( )19. Which part will expect a temperature rise next week?  
A. The north part. B. The south part.  
C. The whole part.
- ( )20. What will the weather be like next week?  
A. Cool. B. Warm. C. Cold.

## 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 world's most celebrated minds didn't have easy or obvious paths. Let's take a closer look at famous scientists who set inspiring examples during their lifetimes.

## Jane Goodall

Jane Goodall is a famous expert on chimpanzees (黑猩猩). When she was 18, Goodall stopped schooling and worked three jobs—as a secretary, an assistant film editor, and a waitress—just to pay for her first trip to Africa. In her early 20s, she arrived in Mombasa and worked for the well-known scientist Louis Leakey. Despite lacking a degree, she spent years observing chimpanzees in the wild before earning her PhD. Goodall's journey teaches us that hard work and determination can help us achieve our goals.

## Louis Pasteur

Louis Pasteur was one of the most significant scientists of the 19th century. In his youth, he did not stand out academically and was more interested in art. However, he decided to pursue a career in science, applying to the top university, Ecole Normale Supérieure. After initially finishing 15th in the entrance exam, he devoted another year to his studies and later ranked 4th. Pasteur's devotion highlights the importance of willpower in achieving success.

## Caroline Herschel

Marie Curie may be the most famous female scientist, but she was far from the first. Caroline Herschel began her career as a singer but eventually became a brilliant astronomer. She was the first woman to discover a comet (彗星) and received many honours, including being the first woman paid for her scientific work. Herschel's story emphasizes the importance of following one's passion.

## Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was a knowledgeable person who was expert at various fields from art to science. His innovative ideas, such as drawings of flying machines and advanced engineering studies, remind us to maintain curiosity and explore diverse interests. Da Vinci's life encourages us not to limit ourselves and to remain open-minded in our pursuit of knowledge.

( )21. According to the passage, what did Jane Goodall do before she started her research journey in Africa?

- A. She completed a university degree.  
B. She worked as an assistant to Louis Leakey.  
C. She took on three jobs simultaneously to fund her trip.  
D. She received funding from multiple research projects.

( ) **22.** What can be inferred about Louis Pasteur's early academic performance?

- A. He was the top student in his class.
- B. He struggled with science subjects.
- C. He showed no particular interest in studies.
- D. His initial academic performance was not outstanding.

( ) **23.** Based on the passage, what do the four scientists have in common?

- A. They all made significant contributions to the field of biology.
- B. Each of them faced challenges but ultimately achieved success through perseverance.
- C. They were all awarded honours for their scientific discoveries.
- D. All of them started their careers in a different field before turning to science.

**B** [2025·河北衡水高二期末考试]

As a mushroom scientist, you are vastly outnumbered, with estimates suggesting that there are between 2.2 million and 3.8 million species of fungi (真菌), the majority of which are yet to be identified. However, professionals in the field are not alone in their efforts to uncover new species. An enthusiastic community of amateurs has emerged, bridging the gap between professionals and non-professionals. These amateurs have even made significant discoveries. One such amateur is Taylor Lockwood, a 74-year-old mushroom enthusiast and professional photographer.

In 1984, while living on the Mendocino coast of California, Taylor Lockwood developed a fascination with mushrooms. “Outside my cottage were these amazing mushrooms,” he says. “And it was as if these mushrooms looked at me and said, ‘Taylor, go out and tell the world how pretty we are.’” Lockwood answered their call and purchased camera equipment to capture their true nature. His passion for photographing mushrooms was so intense that he would even dig holes next to the mushrooms to get the perfect angle for his shots.

In the Monongahela National Forest, Taylor Lockwood discovered an unusual mushroom that looked like tiny fingers wearing off-white gloves. Upon deeper investigation, fungus researcher Amy Rossman confirmed that it was a “hazel glove” mushroom, which is a rare find. “Mushrooms are not like plants,” Rossman says. “They don’t come up at the same time every year,

and so sometimes it can be decades between when a fungus fruits.” Rossman says that’s why it’s so valuable to have people like Taylor Lockwood searching through the forest with a trained eye.

A few years ago, Taylor Lockwood realized that still photos weren't sufficient, so he chose to create time-lapse (延时拍摄的) videos of mushrooms. "When I do time-lapse, I see so much life happening around the mushrooms—insects, worms and other small creatures interacting with them," he says. Lockwood's love for art is evident in his approach to filming mushrooms over time. Although he appreciates the scientific aspect of his work, he identifies himself as an artist at heart.

( ) **24.** What can we learn about mushroom amateurs from Paragraph 1?

- A. They keep close track of the growth of fungi.
- B. They help identify new species of mushrooms.
- C. They replace professional scientists in the field.
- D. They classify the majority of mushroom species.

( )25. What inspired Lockwood to photograph mushrooms?

- A. His desire for knowledge.
- B. His curiosity about nature.
- C. The beauty of nearby mushrooms.
- D. The appeal of outdoor photography.

( ) **26.** Which of the following best describes Lockwood according to Paragraph 3?

- A. Skilled and observant.
- B. Focused and flexible.
- C. Talented and optimistic.
- D. Organized and responsible.

( ) **27.** Why did Lockwood decide to make time-lapse videos of mushrooms?

- A. To improve his photography techniques.  
B. To capture dynamic life in an artistic way.  
C. To collect biological data for deeper research.  
D. To use a new approach to scientific studies.

## C [2025·海南高二期末考试]

The sounds of silence are more appealing to some than others. Silence can be a safety zone, a place where we process what's happening around us and gather energy for wherever the day may take us. Or silence can feel like a blank that needs to be filled immediately.

Science is on the side of silence, though, with research supporting it as a crucial factor in a healthy brain. This is especially “on the map” in our noisy world, where we are rarely outside of the noise-generating company of a mobile device, if not other people.

The hippocampus—the section of the brain that regulates memory, emotion and learning—is the beneficiary of silence, according to several studies. In one 2013 study, mice who were given two hours of pure silence each day grew new cells—complete with functioning neurons—in their hippocampus regions.

Other research has shown that noise activates the stress-response functions in our brains, even while we are asleep. Exposure (暴露) to noise activates the area of the brain called the amygdala to release stress hormones into our bloodstream, which may result in an increase in heart disease and tinnitus.

The good news is that exposure to silence activates the opposite reaction, our nervous system's "relaxation response". One study even found a greater calming effect in silence than with relaxing music.

The benefits of silence can be hard to recognize if we are struggling with depression, loneliness and other feelings. But seeking out silence for the purpose of restoration and renewal can help redefine quietness as a profound, even spiritual pursuit.

So perhaps in this noisy world today, you can find a moment to follow the advice of the medieval Persian poet Rumi: “Silence is the sleep that nourishes wisdom. Listen to silence. It has so much to say.” Your brain will thank you, as will your spirit.

( )28. What does the author intend to show in Paragraph 1?

- The advantages of silence.
- The different views on silence.
- The impact of silence on health.
- The scientific research on silence.

( ) **29.** What does the underlined part “on the map” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Familiar.
- B. Challenging.
- C. Confusing.
- D. Significant.

( )30. What can we learn from the different studies?

- A. Mice usually feel lonely in silence.  
B. It is hard to seek silence in the noisy world.  
C. Certain noise brings about great excitement.  
D. Exposure to silence makes people relaxed.

- ( )31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Why is silence good for our brains?
- B. Is silence supported by science?
- C. Which is appealing, noise or silence?
- D. Can we find silence in the noisy world?

D [2025·江苏苏州高二期末]

Will there be another *Harry Potter*? Between 1997 and 2007, it seemed like every child was reading J.K. Rowling's fantasy novels about a teenager's adventures. Kids worldwide spent long hours reading the thick hardcovers many times. But when digital reading began supplanting print reading, we may never again see another book series attract kids' attention as *Harry Potter* did. In addition, the switch to digital reading may be affecting kids' reading comprehension skills, a recently published study finds.

Scientists at the University of Valencia in Spain analysed 26 previous studies, each exploring the effect of leisure-time digital reading on comprehension. They found that digital reading does improve comprehension skills, but the beneficial effect of deep reading is between six and seven times smaller than that of print reading, and it's smallest for children.

Great exposure to digital reading activities may prevent early readers from building firm reading basics in a critical period. Digital texts tend to be much shorter and have worse linguistic (语言学的) quality compared to printed works. Phones and computers also expose readers to distractions (干扰) from social media, YouTube, and video games. Because the youth tend to have poor impulse (冲动) control, they are more likely to be distracted than adults when engaging in digital reading. They also are less likely to have mastered vocabulary and grammar rules.

With paper, there is a literal laying on of hands, along with the visual geography of distinct pages. People often link their memory of what they've read to how far into the book it was or where it was on the page. The more kids are exposed to print reading, the better able they are to understand and recall what they are reading. Moreover, as young readers consume longer and more complex texts, their reading skills improve, further boosting their abilities.

It is therefore recommended that parents and teachers limit kids' time with digital content, or at least emphasize printed works or using basic e-readers with ink-screens.

- ( )32. What does the underlined word "supplanting" in Paragraph 1 mean?
- A. Changing. B. Replacing.
- C. Influencing. D. Aiding.
- ( )33. What does the author focus on in the first two paragraphs?
- A. The loss of deep reading.
- B. The importance of reading.
- C. The appeal of print reading.
- D. The benefits of digital reading.
- ( )34. The study finds that print reading can enhance kids' reading abilities because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. parents' reading skills
- B. social media's support
- C. paper's physical properties
- D. kids' consumption of easy texts
- ( )35. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?
- A. Basic e-readers can be promoted.
- B. Print reading still has a place nowadays.
- C. Teachers should limit kids' reading time.
- D. Parents should emphasize digital reading.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2025·河北石家庄二中高二月考]

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。

Maybe you're a young scientist wanting to make an influence on the world, or a more seasoned veteran of scientific study who is curious about how to get better at your job. Either way, there are several key steps to developing your ability to make positive contributions to the world.

Experiment with new ideas. An important part of scientific discovery is the result of hard work and luck. Luck has frequently played a large role in scientific discovery. 36. \_\_\_\_\_ You never know when experimentation and luck will collide (碰撞) to create an important discovery.

Be open to failure. You may think a scientist should be smart, skilled in mathematics, and precise. 37. \_\_\_\_\_ Being a scientist is 90% failure and 10% success.

Take charge of your ideas. Challenge yourself to come up with one idea related to your project a day. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ As a scientist in

a competitive field, you need to create your own opportunities by owning your ideas and working hard to develop them further.

Practise your writing skills. 39. \_\_\_\_\_ Try to do a little writing every day, and put your ideas or thoughts down on the page so you get into the habit of recording your ideas, which could later end up in a published paper or in a lecture about your latest scientific theory.

40. \_\_\_\_\_ Though hard work is necessary to being a good scientist, it's important to strike a balance between professional work and personal downtime. Don't let yourself get burnt-out.

- A. Keep a balance between hard work and rest.
- B. So, don't be afraid to play around with new ideas.
- C. You will do better work if you work with someone else.
- D. Create a writing process that works for you and stick to it.
- E. You should be open to the solutions made by others in the field.
- F. Though some of them will be bad, many could lead to a new experiment or theory.
- G. However, an important quality a good scientist should have is a willingness to fail.

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·吉林长春东北师大附中高二期末考试]

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)

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。

Scientists at Chicago’s Field Museum of Natural History have  
studied the wrappings of ancient Egyptian mummified human  
remains 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (uncover) new details about their  
identities and how they were prepared for the afterlife.

In September, staff members rolled 26 of the mummies on  
display at the museum on specially 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (build) carts to  
the parking lot to be put through a mobile CT scanner. The  
nondestructive technology resulted 58. \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of  
X-rays of the mummies and their coffins.

The new 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (insight) are helping to cast light on  
60. \_\_\_\_\_ they thought was important to carry into the  
afterlife. 61. \_\_\_\_\_ the scans took about four days to  
complete, the processing and analysis of the 3D images may take up  
to three years, a researcher said.

In addition to 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) insights about the  
best methods to preserve the mummies for generations, the scans  
also offer a chance to understand the individuality and 63. \_\_\_\_\_  
(person) details of each mummified Egyptian in a respectful way.

“From an archaeological (考古的) perspective, it is  
64. \_\_\_\_\_ (incredible) rare that you get to investigate  
history from the perspective of an individual,” said Stacy Drake,  
human remains collections manager at the Field Museum. “This is a  
really great way for us to look at who these people 65. \_\_\_\_\_  
(be)—not just the stuff that they made, but the actual individuals  
that were living in ancient times.”

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分) [2025·浙江绍兴高二期末]

假如你是李华,本学期你校英文报新增了“Great Minds”栏目,  
介绍西方优秀科学家。请你给栏目编辑写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 表达看法;
2. 你的建议。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Sir or Madam,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分) [2025·辽宁多校联考高二期末]

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。

Bob, from Leavenworth, Washington, is a dad of three young  
adults. Bob has always held the belief that learning to take care of  
the spaces we occupy, whether it’s our home, car or even our own  
body, is directly tied to our mental well-being. He thought it was  
important to teach young adults to maintain a house or a car to set  
them up for success in life. So he kept teaching his adult children  
basic skills like how to repair things around the house as they were  
growing up.

“Too often I find that young people are overwhelmed with the  
common daily responsibilities coming along with adulthood. I think  
they just need someone to sit with them and instruct them how to  
tackle them one thing at a time. Even as they grow up and fly the  
nest, they will realize their parents’ help is as essential as they were  
growing up, just in different ways,” Bob said.

Bob had guidance on many things, each piece of which was from  
his own life experiences. He taught his children one simple rule for  
backing up a truck—keep one hand on the bottom of the steering  
wheel and turn in the direction you want the truck to go. To keep a  
lawn (草坪) in top shape, Bob showed them how to cut in a  
different direction each time, so the grass won’t start to lean one  
way. When they’re unsure if it is time to change their tyres, Bob  
has a practical trick using a coin to check the tyre thread (螺纹). He  
showed all these to his children patiently.

His 18-year-old daughter Emily thought her dad did a great job  
of teaching things briefly, showing them that whatever is weighing  
on them is probably an easier solution than they think.

Then she started recording her dad giving “Dad Advice” and  
posting the videos on her social media account, through which she  
wanted to share how helpful her dad was.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

One day, Emily was shocked when she logged in (登录). \_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

Becoming a “dad” figure to millions, Bob was greatly  
motivated. \_\_\_\_\_