



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 does the man mean?
A. He doesn't plan to move.
B. He's looking for an apartment.
C. He was told the dormitory was full.
- () 2. How many books can a person borrow at most?
A. Seven. B. Eight. C. Eleven.
- () 3. What season is it now?
A. Summer. B. Autumn. C. Winter.
- () 4. What will the man do next?
A. Have a snack. B. Drive the car. C. Get some drinks.
- () 5. What does the woman remind the man to do?
A. Meet Prof. Lee. B. Revise the report.
C. Hand in the report.

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 mainly talking about?
A. Where to move. B. Whether to buy a car.
C. How to save more money.
- () 7. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Go to work by subway. B. Have a rest.
C. Change her job.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

- () 8. What did the woman buy last week?
A. A pair of green shoes. B. A new sofa.
C. A green dress.
- () 9. What colour is the speakers' old sofa?
A. Light blue. B. Brown. C. Yellow.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 13 题。

- () 10. What do we know about the man?
A. He's into sports all the time.
B. He got hurt in the experiment.
C. He's thinner than before.
- () 11. Who might Robinson be?
A. The woman's classmate. B. A chemistry teacher.
C. Nancy's husband.
- () 12. How long has Tom been married?
A. 10 years. B. 8 years. C. 2 years.
- () 13. Where does the man live now?
A. In Houston. B. In San Antonio.
C. In New York.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

- () 14. Why does David come here?
A. To send a package. B. To pick up his package.
C. To make a complaint.
- () 15. What is the relationship between David and Jane?
A. Strangers. B. Brother and sister.
C. Old friends.
- () 16. What did David put into the package?
A. Some clothes. B. Some money.
C. Some gifts for kids.
- () 17. What does David worry about?
A. The food. B. The safety of the package.
C. The cost of sending the package.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

- () 18. How long has Sophie been running the painting course?
A. Two years. B. Three years. C. Ten years.
- () 19. What are the students required to do after the 6th week?
A. Work in groups. B. Finish more homework.
C. Create their own artworks.
- () 20. Where will the exhibition be held?
A. At a local gallery. B. At a museum.
C. At a college.

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·山东淄博高二期中]

Some travellers are itching to escape the season's bitter weather. If you want to find the locale that best suits your winter vacation, use these ideas to start planning your getaway.

Honolulu, Oahu

As temperatures begin to drop in other parts of the world, Hawaii's capital city remains comfortable thanks to average highs around 80 degrees. Visit Chinatown for festive Chinese New Year celebrations, or marvel at the Honolulu City Lights, a month-long Christmas display at Honolulu's city hall. Keep in mind that winter is the island's high season, so make your reservations early and expect to share the sand with lots of other sun-seeking travellers.

Sydney

Sydney's summer begins in December and lasts through February, making this a popular destination for tourists escaping the Northern Hemisphere's chilly winter weather. Average daytime temperatures hover between the mid-70s and low 80s. This time of year also features a packed events calendar, with can't-miss sporting events and celebrations like the KPMG Australia Sail Grand Prix and Sydney's famed New Year's Eve fireworks display. Remember to book your tickets early, as this can be a pricey and popular time to visit Australia.

Galápagos Islands

Winter in the Galápagos Islands is marked by warm weather and ample opportunities to view wildlife, snorkel and scuba dives. Although this is technically the wet season, the sun shines most days and rain showers are brief. Plan on visiting in December to see newly hatched giant tortoises and male marine lizards displaying vivid colours. For a bit more action, arrive in February to celebrate Carnival on Santa Cruz Island. To read more, click here.

- () 21. What do Oahu and Galápagos Islands have in common?
A. International sports events. B. Warm sunshine.
C. Diverse wildlife. D. Festive city lights.
- () 22. What should you do if you want to see a spectacular display of New Year's Eve fireworks?
A. Book your tickets early to Australia.
B. Arrive in Galápagos Islands by February.
C. Visit Chinatown in the city of Honolulu.
D. Make your reservations early to Hawaii.

- () **23.** Where is the text probably taken from?
- A. An entertainment magazine. B. A tourist brochure.
- C. A travel agency website. D. A pre-travel checklist.

B [2025·河北廊坊高二期中]

When Ghanaian photojournalist Paul Ninson initially pursued a career in photography, he found the challenge discouraging. Photography isn't exactly valued as a career in Ghana. Ninson says, "If you tell your parents you're going to be a photographer, it is like, 'Yuck, what? Go be a lawyer.'"

But Ninson felt photography was his calling. Deeply influenced by the family history of storytelling passed down through his grandparents and later attracted by a friend's images, he developed a love for photography. He sold his mobile phone, bought a camera and began studying photography.

Though Ninson began his journey with commercial photography, he soon shifted his focus to stories closer to his heart—those of African history and culture that he would capture as a photojournalist.

Ninson still sought formal education in photojournalism. Unable to find a suitable programme in Africa, he left Ghana in 2019 to study in New York City. There, he read the city's hundreds of photobooks. In Ghana, he only had access to five or six such books.

As he ventured deeper into the city, he discovered more visual histories of Africa than he had experienced at home, such as documentation of Ghana's first president at the New York Public Library. The libraries Ninson visited were unwilling to give him their archives (档案) for him to take back to Africa, which led to his idea of creating a leading photobook library in Africa that held such stories. This idea has been realized with the creation of Dikan Centre in Accra, Ghana's capital.

In Ghanaian artist Daniella Afful's eyes, Dikan Centre is a spark for the growth of Ghana's creative community. "Dikan Centre has magnified (放大) art and photography. Dikan Centre has kind of given us the hope that we may soon have a music library and we can have a film library in Ghana—anything just to preserve our history and make history."

- () **24.** How did Ninson's grandparents affect his career choice?
- A. They bought a camera for Ninson.
- B. They asked him to seek his friend's advice.
- C. They showed many photos of his family.
- D. They carried on the storytelling tradition.

- () **25.** Why did Ninson go to America?
- A. He planned to sell hundreds of photobooks.
- B. He hunted for more approaches to culture.
- C. He desired for chances to better himself.
- D. He wanted to return to commercial photography.

- () **26.** Which of the following can best describe Ninson?
- A. Optimistic and humorous. B. Generous and caring.
- C. Innovative and hard-working. D. Brave and outgoing.

- () **27.** What is the author's purpose in writing the last paragraph?
- A. To highlight the significance of Dikan Centre.
- B. To promote the development of art in Ghana.
- C. To call on people to build more libraries in Ghana.
- D. To discuss the challenges of preserving African history.

C [2025·浙江金砖高中联盟高二期中]

Ocean alkalinity (碱度) enhancement is a proposed method of removing extra CO₂ from the atmosphere. It involves adding alkaline substances, such as basalt or calcium oxide, to ocean water to increase its pH. This helps to change dissolved (溶解的) CO₂ in seawater into carbon compounds, unlocking the capacity of the oceans to draw down further CO₂ from the atmosphere.

In theory, ocean alkalization could remove many billions of tons more CO₂ from the atmosphere, helping to limit the impacts of climate change. But is releasing vast quantities of alkaline substances into the ocean harmless?

Chris Reinhard at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta and his team investigated how the release of alkaline minerals would affect the cycling of carbon in the ocean. Using computer models, they assessed the impact of alkaline mineral release on "marine (海洋的) snow", the tiny pieces of organic matter that sink from upper layers to the deep ocean and are central to the ecological and biological function of the ocean. They also modelled how effective alkaline minerals would be at bolstering carbon absorption in the oceans.

The research produced some worrying findings: naturally occurring alkaline minerals such as basalt were found to be ineffective at increasing ocean carbon absorption, because they don't dissolve well in ocean water. They may also seriously affect the composition of marine snow, reducing the availability of organic matter that small

sea creatures and other animals rely on for sustenance. "This could have serious consequences across the food web in the ocean, even affecting the number of fish," warns Reinhard.

Christopher Pearce at the National Oceanography Centre in Southampton, UK, says the study raises some interesting questions, but more research is needed to see if the findings apply to real-world tests. Shallow coastal waters may respond differently to alkalization compared with the open-ocean settings the study modelled.

- () **28.** What is the main purpose of ocean alkalization?
- A. To reduce atmospheric CO₂.
- B. To create more marine snow.
- C. To improve marine biodiversity.
- D. To remove carbon from the ocean.

- () **29.** What does the underlined word "bolstering" in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Breaking. B. Balancing.
- C. Blocking. D. Boosting.

- () **30.** How does alkalization affect marine ecosystems?
- A. It pollutes marine snow.
- B. It damages the food chain.
- C. It prevents fish from breathing.
- D. It stops organic matter from dissolving.

- () **31.** What does Christopher Pearce suggest about the findings?
- A. They need further confirmation.
- B. They conflict with real-world tests.
- C. They apply only to shallow waters.
- D. They are irrelevant to open oceans.

D [2025·陕西西安铁一中学高二期中]

What if everything happens for a reason? Burnt toast theory, a modern view on this classic idea, suggests that every little inconvenience we experience in our day-to-day lives happens for a bigger reason.

Imagine you accidentally burn your toast before leaving for work. According to burnt toast theory, this tiny inconvenience can cause a domino effect (多米诺效应). Your morning gets delayed by three to five minutes—just enough time to leave the house later than usual and avoid a potential car accident. Or perhaps you catch a later train, missing an awkward encounter with someone you don't intend to see. You might even meet someone new whom you wouldn't have

otherwise met, leading to a friendship or romantic connection.

When we feel like things are outside our control, that can be scary. The burnt toast theory can help some people let go of their need for control and take negative situations more positively.

However, while maintaining a positive mindset can be beneficial, over-optimism can lead to “poisonous positivity”. When we only allow ourselves to focus on positive thoughts, we are denying ourselves the chance to properly deal with challenges and difficult situations to better ourselves, focusing on creating a false positive façade (假象) instead. By constantly avoiding negative experiences, we might ignore their real impact on us and fail to acknowledge when we’re struggling. It can make us feel worse about ourselves, and may lead to pushing down negative feelings or experiences, and refusing to acknowledge or deal with them fully.

Instead of focusing purely on positive thinking, working towards developing a growth mindset may be more helpful. You don’t always have to look for life’s silver linings, or even the meaning behind a little burnt toast. Sometimes things happen, and they suck. But as long as we take time to acknowledge how these things make us feel, and recognize that we can’t always control everything around us, we can still work towards improving ourselves, and how we handle life’s unexpected challenges—and that’s what really matters.

() 32. What can be inferred from the burnt toast theory?

- A. Life is a process, not destination.
- B. Lost in the east, gained in the west.
- C. Life is full of endless challenges.
- D. Lost time will never be found again.

() 33. Which can be an outcome from “poisonous positivity”?

- A. Loss of chances to grow.
- B. Failure to acknowledge others.
- C. Inability to control emotions.
- D. Decline in physical health.

() 34. Which can be seen as a growth mindset mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. Finding reasons for failure.
- B. Avoiding pushing others too hard.
- C. Accepting life and making it better.
- D. Keeping a positive mindset and working hard.

() 35. Which is the best possible title for the text?

- A. Burnt toast theory: find a true self
- B. Burnt toast theory: lead a positive life
- C. Burnt toast theory: more than positivity
- D. Burnt toast theory: how to live actively

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2025·湖南长沙明德中学高二期中]

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。

The less you spend, the more you save. It sounds simple in theory, but in practice, it’s much more complicated. Spending is built into our daily habits, which sometimes can get us addicted to buying stuff. 36. _____ It’s kind of like a crash diet, but in a good way!

37. _____

Despite the name, a no-spend challenge doesn’t mean you sit on your hands and spend no money whatsoever. After all, you don’t want to fall behind on your bills, and there are some necessities you simply can’t do without. The basic premise (前提) of a no-spend challenge is to cut out non-essential spending for a certain amount of time. It could be for a week, a month or even an entire year.

What can you spend money on during a no-spend challenge?

If you need to purchase something during your no-spend challenge, it should be something that’s necessary and you absolutely can’t do without. So groceries, yes. Candy bar in the checkout line, no. Also, no new iPhone, even if you’ve been dreaming about an upgrade. No new shoes, even if they’re on a huge sale. This is not the time to make excuses to buy stuff you don’t really need. 38. _____ The goal of this challenge isn’t to make life harder on yourself by cutting out essential expenses.

The financial benefits of a no-spend challenge.

39. _____ You can use the extra money you normally would have spent to build up your emergency fund. Or you might want to put the money towards other financial goals, like saving for a new car or an upcoming vacation. While no-spend challenges are designed to be temporary, you can always extend your challenge. 40. _____

- A. Decide acceptable purchases.
- B. What is a no-spend challenge?

C. There should be no quick-fix approach.

D. When will you start your no-spend challenge?

E. Why not treat it as more of a lifestyle change?

F. Sometimes the best way is to go on a spending freeze.

G. A no-spend challenge can be a boost to your financial situation.

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·安徽六安高二期中]

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。

The first time ever I realized that plastic was a serious matter for our planet was during a road trip in Western Australia, almost 12 years ago.

We 41 at a supermarket along the Coral Bay coast to buy some groceries and the lady at the counter told us they didn’t sell any shopping bags in order to prevent plastic in the 42 and to help preserve the endangered turtles living in that area. After a first reaction of surprise, we 43 all our shopping in our arms and left.

This was just one of the many experiences I had that made me more 44 about my impact and pushed me to adopt different habits to live and 45 more sustainably.

Our trip to Borneo was another life-changing 46 that has strengthened my resolution to a zero-waste lifestyle. While travelling in some Asian countries, we came to know that access to 47 drinkable water was always a challenge. So we had to travel with our water bottle, and we 48 to avoid using plastic during our trip.

Besides, we were also 49 impressed by our stay on Libaran Island. A sustainable turtle conservation 50 and the community had made big efforts to 51 the beaches and creatively reuse plastic for ten years. Despite that, the shore is 52 daily with tons of plastic coming from the tides.

Facing this global issue 53, raised in me a feeling of sadness and anger that soon turned into 54: to do as much as possible to reduce plastic in our life. Small changes can 55 a difference!

- ()

41.

A. stopped

B. visited

C. worked

D. stayed
- ()

42.

A. land

B. ocean

C. district

D. supermarket
- ()

43.

A. carried

B. picked

C. dropped

D. threw
- ()

44.

A. sure

B. proud

C. conscious

D. comfortable
- ()

45.

A. deliver

B. travel

C. remove

D. play
- ()

46.

A. story

B. growth

C. experience

D. suffering
- ()

47.

A. safe

B. cheap

C. valuable

D. free
- ()

48.

A. failed

B. managed

C. hesitated

D. happened
- ()

49.

A. firmly

B. violently

C. dramatically

D. deeply
- ()

50.

A. action

B. project

C. schedule

D. protection
- ()

51.

A. dry up

B. tie up

C. take up

D. clean up
- ()

52.

A. washed

B. proved

C. rushed

D. injured
- ()

53.

A. in person

B. for sure

C. by mistake

D. on purpose
- ()

54.

A. confusion

B. determination

C. frustration

D. satisfaction
- ()

55.

A. do

B. make

C. achieve

D. find

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·江苏徐州高二期中]
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。

“Do you work to live or live to work?” This is a question 56. _____ (ask) sometimes. Some might say that we work because we have to, not least of all because we need the salary that enables us to be 57. _____ (finance) independent. It is certainly true that most of us do join the labour force once our studies 58. _____

(complete). Indeed, it could be argued that our education is geared towards preparing us for a life of work. However, earning a living is by no means the only reason for 59. _____ we work, and there are other important 60. _____ (reason) that motivate us to enter the world of work.

Through the work we do, our goals can be attained and our dreams achieved. All of us have had dreams of one kind or 61. _____ and work often enables us to pursue those dreams. Henry David Thoreau said, “...if one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet 62. _____ a success unexpected in common hours.” Yang Liwei, for example, driven by his passion for flying, became a pilot and then China’s 63. _____ (one) astronaut in space. Wherever our interests may lie and whatever our career choices might be, work allows us 64. _____ (engage) in something we are fond of, and consequently, it can give us a great sense of achievement and 65. _____ (satisfy).

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分) [2025·广东惠州高二第一次段考]

假定你是李华,你的英国朋友 Jim 打算暑假来中国旅游。请你给他推荐一个旅游城市,内容包括:

1. 推荐的城市;
2. 推荐的理由(不少于两条,如旅游景点、美食等);
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Dear Jim,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分) [2025·吉林通化高二月考]

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。

Unexpected hike

It was a sunny weekend, and a group of high-school students from Class 10, led by their enthusiastic teacher Mr Brown, set out

for a hiking trip in the nearby mountains. Among them were Alex, a curious and adventurous boy, and his reserved but intelligent classmate, Maya. Everyone was in high spirits, chatting and laughing as they walked along the well-marked trail.

As they hiked deeper into the mountains, the beautiful scenery around them was breathtaking. Lush green trees towered above, and colourful wildflowers dotted the path. The students stopped occasionally to take pictures, trying to capture the beauty of nature. Alex, always eager to explore, would run ahead a little, and then wait impatiently for the rest of the group.

After a few hours of hiking, they reached a fork in the trail. Mr Brown, checking the map, told the students that the left path would lead them to a magnificent waterfall, while the right one would take them back to the starting point. Most of the students voted to go left and see the waterfall. However, Maya, who had been quietly observing the weather, noticed some dark clouds gathering in the distance. She worried that a storm might be approaching and suggested they return. But her voice was drowned out by the excited chatter of her classmates, and they decided to continue on the left path.

As they got closer to the waterfall, the sound of rushing water grew louder. Just as they were about to reach their destination, large raindrops began to fall. In no time, it turned into a heavy downpour. The path, which was muddy to begin with, became slippery and dangerous. The students huddled together, not knowing what to do next. Mr Brown tried to keep everyone calm, but the situation was getting out of control.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Alex, who was usually so fearless, now started to feel a bit scared. _____

Paragraph 2:

Suddenly, Maya remembered something she had learned in a survival course. _____

