单元素养测评卷

Unit 1

(时间:120分钟 分值:150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 is Lucy playing?
- A. The violin.
- B. The piano.
- C. The guitar.
- ()2. What is small for the woman?
 - A. The T-shirt. B. The hat.
- C. The skirt.
- ()3. How will the speakers go to the sports complex?
- A. By bus.
- B. By taxi.
- C. By subway.
- ()4. Where will the man go this weekend?
 - A. His office.
- B. His home.
- C. The beach.
- ()5. What is the man's trouble?
 - A. He can't see the sign clearly.
 - B. He has no ticket for the movie.
 - C. He has parked in the wrong place.

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**. Where did the man use to play tennis?
 - A. In a club.
- B. In a stadium. C. In the playground.
- ()7. What are the speakers going to do?
- A. Go back home. B. Have a break. C. Play tennis. 听第7段材料,回答第8至10题
- ()**8**. When is the school barbecue?

 - A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday.
- ()9. What kind of music will the band play?
 - A. Jazz.
- B. Hip hop.
- C. Rock.
- ()10. Where will the barbecue be held?
 - A. In the garden.
- B. By the swimming pool.
- C. On the sports field.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

- ()11. Why is the woman behind with her writing class?
 - A. She was ill.
 - B. The course is too difficult.
 - C. She is busy with her reading task.
- ()12. What does the man think of his college life?
 - A. Busy.
- B. Boring.
- C. Colourful.
- ()13. What is the woman probably going to do on the 28th?
 - A. Visit an exhibition.
- B. Attend a party.
- C. Watch a play.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

- ()14. What does the woman want to do?
 - A. Get fit.
- B. Kill time.
- C. Relax herself.
- ()15. When can non-members enjoy the special offer?
 - A. This month.
- B. During holidays.
- C. On their birthdays.
- ()16. How much does a swimming class cost non-members each time?
 - A. \$35.
- B. \$25.
- C. \$10.
- ()17. What class will the woman choose?
 - A. A weight lifting class.
- B. A swimming class.
- C. A yoga class.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

- ()18. What does the speaker mainly talk about?
 - A. What courses the college offers.
 - B. Why today's students need exercise.
 - C. How today's students spend their money.
- ()**19**. Who loves cycling?
 - A. Colin.
- B. Jack.
- C. Sarah.
- **)20**. How does Diana get her money?
 - A. By selling a lot of books.
 - B. By asking her parents for it.
 - C. By selling clothes made on her own.

阅读(共两节,满分50分) 第二部分

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·浙江衢州五校联盟高二期中]

Busser (碗碟收拾工) wanted!

Position: busser

Location: 668 West Walnut Street

Employer: Bistro Bliss

Type: full-time & part-time

About us

We are a family-owned restaurant in the heart of the city, celebrated for our combination of local and international cooking styles. Our team is passionate about delivering a memorable dining experience and customer service. We pride ourselves on our inviting atmosphere and promise for quality in everything we do.

What vou'll do

Quickly clear tables once guests leave, sorting plates, glasses, and so on correctly to simplify the dish washing process.

Reset tables to restaurant standards, ensuring each set is perfectly arranged. Cooperate closely with servers to meet guest needs in advance, such as water refills and delivering specific menu items.

Our ideal applicant is someone who has

Physical energy to stand for long periods and carry heavy plates.

Excellent attention to detail and cleanliness.

Strong communication skills to cooperate with servers and kitchen staff.

Previous experience as a busser or a similar role in the restaurant industry.

The flexibility to work different shifts (轮班), including weekends and holidays.

A willingness to learn and adapt to new responsibilities.

Benefits

Competitive hourly wages (时薪) plus tips.

Meal discounts during shifts.

Opportunities for advancement within the restaurant.

Health and dental benefits for full-time employees.

How to join us

Interested applicants are invited to submit résumés (提交简历) either in person at our restaurant or via e-mail. Qualified applicants will be contacted to schedule an in-person interview to confirm the skills.

- ()21. What can we learn about Bistro Bliss according to the want ad?
 - A. It stresses quality service.
 - B. It targets full-time bussers.
 - C. It refuses online applicants.
 - D. It specializes in local dishes.

- ()22. What is required of the applicants?
 - A. Being willing to work extra hours.
 - B. Having excellent language ability.
 - C. Having an emotional personality.
 - D. Being physically fit and strong.
- ()23. What benefit does the restaurant provide for bussers?
 - A. Flexible working hours.
 - B. Attractive wage returns.
 - C. Free meals during holidays.
 - D. Discounted health check-ups.

For generations, the name Milton Hershey has been a well-known word closely connected with fine chocolate products throughout the country and around the world. He was born in 1857 on a farm near Derry Church, a small Pennsylvania community. Frequent family moves interrupted his schooling and left him with limited education. He only completed the fourth grade.

Following a four-year apprenticeship (学徒期) with a Lancaster candy maker, he established his first candy-making business in Philadelphia. That initial effort failed as did his next two attempts in Chicago and New York. However, he never gave up his hope to build up his own business. Returning to Lancaster in 1883, Hershey established the Lancaster Caramel Company, which quickly became an outstanding success. It was this business that established him as a candy maker and set the stage for future achievements.

Hershey became fascinated with German chocolate-making machinery exhibited at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. He bought the equipment for his Lancaster plant and soon began producing various chocolate creations. Then in 1900, he sold the Lancaster Caramel Company in order to focus entirely on his chocolate business.

Three years later, Hershey returned to Derry Church to build a new factory. There he could obtain the large supplies of fresh milk needed to perfect and produce fine milk chocolate. Through trial and error, he created his own formula for milk chocolate. In 1903 he began construction on what was to become the world's largest chocolate plant. After its completion, Hershey's milk chocolate quickly became the first nationally marketed product of its kind.

With Milton Hershey's success came a great sense of social responsibility. Hershey created a completely new community around

his factory. He built a model town for his employees that included comfortable homes, an inexpensive public transportation system, a quality public school system and broad cultural opportunities. The town of Hershey continues to be a special place for its residents and a popular attraction for millions of visitors each year. Indeed, Milton Hershey's achievements do speak for themselves.

- ()24. What stopped Hershey from having systematic school education?
 - A. His family's continual relocation.
 - B. His lack of interest in study.
 - C. His failure to meet school requirements.
 - D. His parents' attaching little value to education.
- ()25. Why did Hershey sell his Lancaster plant?
 - A. The plant had suffered a huge loss.
 - B. The produced candies were of low quality.
 - C. His machinery business needed a lot of money.
 - D. He decided to commit himself to chocolate production.
- ()26. Which of the following best describes Hershey?
 - A. Gentle and open-minded.
 - B. Determined and public-spirited.
 - C. Honest and generous.
 - D. Humorous and creative.
- ()27. What can be the most suitable title for the text?
 - A. Failure is the mother of success
 - B. Many hands make light work
 - C. Impossible is nothing to a willing heart
 - D. Great hopes and good wills make great man

"Tie an Italian's hands behind his back, and he'll be speechless." This old joke conveys a rigid image of Italians: they are talkative and emotional, and all their arm movements supposedly go to prove it.

Susan Goldin-Meadow of the University of Chicago has a rather different view. Emotions come out in lots of ways: facial expressions, posture, tone of voice and so on. But people are doing something different when they use gestures with speech, which she sums up in the title of her new book *Thinking With Your Hands*.

In fact, everyone gestures, not just Italians. Conference interpreters gesture in their little rooms, though no one is looking. People born blind gesture when they speak, including to each other.

All this suggests that cognition (认知) is, to some extent, "embodied (具体化)", and thinking is not all done in your head. Gestures that accompany speech are a second channel of information. People who say they believe in gender equality (男女平等) but gesture with their hands lower are not indicating women's shorter height; they can be shown to have prejudices (偏见) of which they may not be aware.

Child development is the focus of Goldin-Meadow's book. Some students who fail at a difficult mathematics problem may gesture in a way that indicates they are on the point of understanding it. They should be taught differently from the ones whose gestures suggest that they are entirely <u>at sea</u>. Goldin-Meadow believes that gesturing could play a larger role in education by addressing the student's needs better.

This is well explained in the book's last section. Teachers are encouraged both to use gestures themselves and to observe those their students make. Parents are taught to fill in the word a child is most likely to be missing when they gesture rather than adding information. Children with language delays caused by brain injuries at birth, but who gesture as much as their peers (同龄人), are likely to catch up verbally by the age of about 30 months. Those who gesture less are more likely to need early intervention.

- ()28. Why is the joke mentioned in the first paragraph?
 - A. To show that Italians are talkative and emotional.
 - B. To set a humorous tone for this article.
 - C. To illustrate the relationship between gestures and speech.
 - D. To correct people's wrong impression of Italians.
- () **29**. What does the author want to say by mentioning people talking about gender equality?
 - A. People's gestures show the meaning of people's speech.
 - B. Gestures help the speaker tell lies more easily.
 - C. People use gestures to hide their real intentions.
 - D. Gestures can express what the speaker really thinks.
- ()**30**. What do the underlined words "at sea" mean in Paragraph 4?
 - A. Nervous.

B. Confused.

C. Incapable.

- D. Frightened.
- () **31**. What does Goldin-Meadow offer in the last section of her book?
 - A. Practical advice.
- B. Educational theory.
- C. Reliable proofs.
- D. Research conclusions.

D「2025·山东潍坊高二期中]

A 25-year-old woman with type 1 diabetes (糖尿病) started producing her own insulin (胰岛素) less than three months after receiving a transplant of reprogrammed stem cells. She is the first person with the disease to be treated using cells from her own body. "I can eat sugar now," said the woman, who lives in Tianjin, on a call with *Nature*. It has been more than a year since the transplant, and, she says, "I enjoy eating everything—especially hot pot."

James Shapiro, a transplant doctor and researcher at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada, says the results of the operation are astonishing. "They've greatly improved the health of the patient, who was requiring substantial amounts of insulin beforehand."

The study, published in *Cell* today, follows results from a separate group in Shanghai, China, who reported in April that they had successfully transplanted insulin-producing islets (胰岛) into a 59-year-old man with type 2 diabetes. The islets were also obtained from reprogrammed stem cells taken from the man's own body and he has since stopped taking insulin.

The studies are among a handful of pioneering trials using stem cells to treat diabetes, which affects close to half a billion people worldwide. Most of them have type 2 diabetes, in which the body doesn't produce enough insulin or its ability to use the hormone decreases. In type 1 diabetes, the immune system attacks islet cells in the pancreas (胰腺).

Islet transplants can treat the disease, but there aren't enough donors to meet the growing demand, and <u>receivers</u> must use antirejection medicines to prevent the body from rejecting the donor tissue.

Stem cells can be used to grow any tissue in the body and can be cultured indefinitely in the laboratory, which means they potentially offer a limitless source of pancreatic tissue. By using tissue made from a person's own cells, researchers also hope to avoid the need for anti-rejection medicines.

- ()**32**. What can we learn about the transplant from the first two paragraphs?
 - A. It is widely adopted.
 - B. It has bettered the woman's condition.
 - C. It improves the function of insulin.
 - D. It has changed the woman's eating preferences.

- ()33. What is the writing purpose of Paragraph 4?
 - A. To show the potential dangers of diabetes.
 - B. To analyse the impact of stem cells transplant.
 - C. To stress the necessity of stem cells transplant.
 - D. To compare the symptoms of two types of diabetes.
- ()**34**. Why does the author mention "donors" and "receivers" in Paragraph 5?
 - A. To predict the effect of diabetes treatment.
 - B. To explain the drawbacks of islet transplants.
 - C. To present people's attitude to islet transplants.
 - D. To conclude a new method of diabetes treatment.
- ()**35**. Why are the stem cells taken from the patient's own body?
 - A. To make the process easy.
 - B. To relieve the patient's pain.
 - C. To save the patient's money.
 - D. To prevent transplant rejection.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

「2025・黒龙江鸡西高二期中]

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。

Many people's usual practice when preparing fruit and vegetables is to peel them. 36.

There are important nutrients in the peel.

Fruit and vegetables are rich sources of vitamins, minerals, fibre and many other beneficial plant chemicals, such as substances that protect your cells from harm. 37. ______ So could consuming fruit and vegetable peel help with this issue by adding important nutrients to people's diets?

38. ______ For example, plenty of nutritionally important vitamins and minerals are found in the peel of some vegetables: wild carrots, sweet potatoes and white potatoes. And the US Department of Agriculture shows that unpeeled apples contain 15% more vitamin C, 20% more calcium (钙) and 85% more fibre than peeled ones.

Given the nutrient content of peel, why do people peel fruit and vegetables? Some must be peeled as the outer parts are not suitable for eating or will cause harm, such as bananas, oranges, melons, pineapples, mangoes and onions. But the peel of apples, potatoes, carrots and cucumbers can be eaten. 39.

Some people peel fruit and vegetables because they are concerned about pesticides on the surface. But most of the residue (残留物) can be removed by washing. 40.

Lists of pesticide content of fruit and vegetables are available in some countries—for example, the Pesticide Action Network produces one for the UK. This can help you decide which fruit and vegetables to peel and which peels can be eaten.

- A. Surely, it's worth a try.
- B. It can certainly contribute.
- C. But often, it's not necessary.
- D. However, many people peel them anyway.
- E. Cooking techniques, such as boiling and steaming, can also reduce it.
- F. They can help to reduce waste and increase their fruit and vegetable intake.
- G. Not consuming enough of these nutrient-rich foods is linked to an increased risk of some diseases.

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・江西九江高二期中]

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。

Sarkar is a nanotechnologist (纳米技术专家) and assistant professor at MIT. She is conducting her research on brain diseases that 41 the minds of millions of people worldwide.

Born in Kolkata, India, Sarkar credits both of her parents as early __42__. Her courage as a researcher comes from her __43__, who as a young woman went against social norms (规范) in her village by __44__ to fund her own education. Meanwhile, Sarkar's father inspired her interest in __45__. Sarkar recalls her father finding time for his __46__, fashioning devices to make home life more __47__, including an electricity-free washing machine. "That got me very __48__ in science and technology," Sarkar says.

After 49 a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology Dhanbad, Sarkar 50 California to study nanoelectronics. There, she tested new ways to 51 nanodevices that could reduce the amount of 52 consumed by computers and other everyday electronics. 53, she made a breakthrough by developing a standout nanodevice.

Along the way, Sarkar became fascinated with the __54__, which she calls "the lowest energy computer". She hopes to put nanodevices between human neurons (神经细胞) to improve the computing speed of the processor in our brains. "Our brains are __55__, but we could be better than what we are," she says.

()	41.	A. enrich	B. read	The exhibition hall covers an area of approximately 22,000	One day, they walked into a cozy restaurant where they learned
		C. affect	D. poison	square metres. There are nearly 4,000 sets of cultural relics, including	something important.
()	42 .	A. birds	B. researchers	bronze ware, pottery, jade, and oracle bones. The exhibition showcases	The restaurant was filled with the smell of delicious food and
		C. failures	D. inspirations	China's history and archaeological achievements, interpreting the	the soft chatter of other diners. Sara and Tim found a quiet corner
()	43 .	A. aunt	B. mother	global 59(significant) of these things.	table by the wall. They settled down, excitedly discussing that day's
		C. sister	D. grandmother	"Cultural relics that you have seen in media reports, heard of,	events and looking forward to the meal they had ordered.
()	44 .	A. working	B. pretending	or even never heard of 60(display) in the new	During their conversation, an elderly man, dressed in worn-out
		C. refusing	D. waiting	museum," said Zhao, the deputy director of the Yinxu Museum.	clothes, entered the restaurant. His hesitant steps and the way his
()	45 .	A. politics	B. history	Yinxu is a capital site of the late Shang Dynasty in Chinese	eyes scanned the menu with a hint of longing caught Sara's attention.
		C. engineering	D. sport	history 61(confirm) by oracle bone inscriptions. These	He approached the counter and asked about the cheapest meal
(46 .	A. job	B. holiday	sites are ideal places to explore Shang culture, Xia culture, 62.	available softly. The waiter, with a polite smile, informed him of
		C. discomfort	D. passion	the origin of Chinese civilization.	the prices, and the elderly man, with a sigh, decided to order just a
()	47 .	A. complex	B. convenient	Since 1928, archaeologists 63. (continue) to	bowl of rice.
		C. peaceful	D. meaningful	conduct archaeological research at the Yinxu site. With the opening	The elderly man took a seat at the table next to Sara and Tim.
()	48 .	A. interested	B. honest	of the new Yinxu Museum, the Yin ruins will continue to reveal the	His back slightly stooped (弓背), as if carrying the weight of his
		C. lucky	D. disappointed	secrets of 64. makes China what it is.	struggles. As he was waiting for the food, the elderly man received
()	49 .	A. starting	B. earning	Here, the Shang Dynasty, 65. around 3,000 ancient	a phone call from his daughter. He was using one of those old people's
		C. needing	D. introducing	Chinese characters, seems to have travelled through time and space	mobile phones which sent out such loud noise that everyone around
()	50 .	A. adapted to	B. related to	to meet modern people.	him could hear the conversation. The daughter's voice, filled with
		C. headed to	D. belonged to	第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)	concern, echoed (回荡) through the phone, and the man's face lit
()	51 .	A. create	B. fix	第一节 (满分 15 分) [2025·湖南多校联考高二期中]	up with a father's love. He reassured her that he was doing well.
		C. operate	D. sell	假定你是李华,交换生 Steven 在邮件中向你打听你最喜欢的蔬	When asked about his meal, he told his daughter he was having
()	52 .	A. water	B. money	菜。请你用英语给他回一封邮件,内容包括:	beef. It was a lie that was meant to spare her from worrying.
		C. power	D. time	1. 介绍你最喜欢的蔬菜;	Sara and Tim overheard the conversation. Tim, with his innocent
()	53 .	A. Unfortunately	B. Immediately	2. 描述原因;	curiosity, asked why the elderly man was telling the lie. Sara's eyes
		C. Obviously	D. Eventually	3. 向他推荐该蔬菜。	welled up with tears, not of sadness, but of a deep understanding of
()	54 .	A. computer	B. brain	注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。	the man's difficult situation. She explained to Tim that sometimes,
		C. exercise	D. fashion	Dear Steven,	people tell kind-hearted lies to protect their loved ones from worry
()	55 .	A. empty	B. busy		or sadness.
		C. relaxed	D. remarkable		注意:续写词数应为150个左右。
第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)			入15分)		Paragraph 1:
[2025·江苏泰州中学高二期中] 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				Yours,	Moved by the situation, Sara decided to act.
			适当的单词或括号内单词的	Li Hua	
正确形式。				第二节(满分 25 分) [2025•广东湛江高二期中]	
On the Yinxu archaeological site in Anyang City, the grand new				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	
building of the Yinxu Museum stands 56(remarkable).				成一篇完整的短文。	Paragraph 2:
This grand building, 57(feature) numerous oracle			(feature) numerous oracle	Sara, a kind-hearted woman, always taught her son, Tim, the	When the beef arrived, the elderly man's eyes widened in
bone inscriptions (甲骨文), has become one of the new cultural				importance of compassion (同情) and understanding. Tim, a curious	surprise
58(landmark) in China.				and thoughtful teenager, was always eager to learn from his mother.	
004	卷	全品学练考 高中英语 选择性必修第一册	YLNJ		