英语

班级:_____ 姓名:_____ 得分:_____

单元素养测评卷(一)

Unit 1

单元素养测评卷(一)听力录音

(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 至 10 题。

( )**8**. When will Carol bring the computer?
A. On Monday.　B. On Tuesday.
C. On Wednesday.

( )**9**. What does the man think of the speaking parts?
A. Challenging.　B. Simple.　C. Creative.

( )**10**. What is the man's hobby now?
A. Watching TV.　B. Reading English novels.
C. Playing computer games.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

( )**11**. When does the man want to invite Miranda to visit him?
A. In July.　B. In August.　C. In December.

( )**12**. What is the man's favourite sport?
A. Football.　B. Tennis.　C. Basketball.

( )**13**. What did Miranda send the man in the e-mail?
A. A photo of herself.　B. A picture of her brother.
C. A drawing of her mother.

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

Sci|Art Lab + Studio Summer Institute Programme

In the highly competitive Sci|Art Lab + Studio, students engage deeply in science and art practices to develop both analytical and creative skills. This two-week programme prepares students for interdisciplinary thinking before they begin their undergraduate education, through historical retrospectives (回顾展), surveys of current art-science cooperation, and science fiction movie screenings.

Application requirements

Applicants must provide the following for online registration:

• An unofficial transcript (成绩单) from grade 9 to present.

• A 500-word essay explaining their interest in a UCLA Precollege Summer Institute, responding to one of the following topics:

Choose a favourite sci-fi movie or book and discuss exciting ideas within it.

If you plan to pursue science in college, share your art or music interests.

If you plan to pursue art in college, share your interest in science and technology.

• Optional letter of recommendation from a teacher.

Residential/Commuter (走读)

Both residential and commuter tracks are available. The residential track is ONLY available to students aged 17 or older.

Fees vary by student type

High school student	Incoming UCLA student	Incoming UC student
Programme fee: $2,250 Registration fee: $350 IEI fee: $61 Document fee: $50	Programme fee: $1,826 IEI fee: $61 Document fee: $50 Others: $166	Programme fee: $1,826 Registration fee: $175 IEI fee: $61
Total: $2,711	Total: $2,103	Total: $2,062

Residential programme fees

The programme fees listed above are for the commuter version only. For the residential version, the programme fees are as follows, with all other fees remaining the same.

• High school student: $3,793

• Incoming UCLA student: $3,369

• Incoming UC student: $3,369

( )**21**. What is the primary goal of the programme?
A. To develop leadership skills.
B. To teach science fiction writing.
C. To encourage cross-disciplinary thinking.
D. To explore historical art-science cooperation.

( )**22**. What is a must for applying to the programme?
A. A teacher's recommendation letter.
B. An official transcript from grade 9.
C. A certification of English proficiency.
D. An essay expressing enthusiasm for joining.

( )**23**. What is the total cost for an incoming UC student in the residential programme?

A. $2,062.　　B. $3,605.

C. $3,646.　　D. $5,431.

B [2025·湖北宜昌部分省级示范高中高二期中]

Moments before heading to teach a class, I received a call from my sister: my mother was going into emergency surgery and might not make it through the night. Five minutes later, I stepped in front of 68 MBA students to lecture without missing a beat, and even stayed a few minutes after to answer questions. I held strong until I got in the car to drive home. That's when I fell to pieces. I fought to see the road through my tears as I spoke with my travel agent to book the next flight out. My mother pulled through the surgery.

My response to my mother's crisis was in line with my deep, long-term fear of showing weakness or admitting to feeling overwhelmed. As the youngest daughter from a Vietnamese refugee family, showcasing my strength seemed the best way to honour my parents' and siblings' sacrifices that have given me a better life in the United States. I did not want colleagues to question my capabilities or friends and family to see me as anything less than unshakable.

The truth was, I desired to pause, to catch my breath, to simply say, "I'm struggling." I longed to be weak. I wanted to acknowledge my mistakes, to honour a range of emotions, and to ask for help. Cautiously, I began to reveal some of my struggles to my personal and professional circles, watching closely for reactions. Some looked down on my experience. To my great relief, a few listened without judgement and respected my boundaries and coping process. They offered information about counseling services, legal help, support groups, and hotlines. They helped me see that even professionals in leadership positions can need support.

To anyone bearing the weight of constant strength, hear this: true strength isn't about never hesitating. It's about having the courage to admit when we're struggling, seeking for support, and having the strength to piece ourselves back together and move on.

( )**24**. What did the author do after hanging up?

A. She drove to look after her mother.

B. She quickly booked a flight ticket.

C. She hesitated to start her teaching.

D. She kept calm and stayed on duty.

( )**25**. Why did the author showcase her strength?

A. To help her mother make a full recovery.

B. To prove she lived a good and happy life.

C. To avoid possible doubts over her abilities.

D. To give herself an advantage in promotion.

( )**26**. How did some people help the author?

A. By persuading her to win leaders' support.

B. By convincing her seeking help is a must.

C. By listening to her and giving judgements.

D. By sharing similar experiences with her.

( )**27**. What does the author want to convey in the text?

A. Strength does not mean hiding struggles.

B. Strength gives us more courage to grow.

C. Comparing yourself with others is harmful.

D. Worldly labels block personal development.

C [2025·山东名校考试联盟高二期中]

A recent study published in the *British Journal of Social Psychology* suggests that people seen as kind and helpful are also perceived (认为) as more physically attractive. This effect highlights how kind actions may shape perceptions of physical beauty.

In her new research, Natalia Kononov, a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Pennsylvania, concentrated on prosocial behaviour—acts of kindness, cooperation, and helpfulness—and sought to understand whether this quality has a unique effect on perceptions of physical beauty.

The research involved ten studies with over 4,000 participants. The team designed various contexts, where participants were asked to observe real-life prosocial acts, read descriptions of kind actions, or imagine helpful behaviour. Participants were shown images of people alongside descriptions of either prosocial or neutral behaviours, and then rated their physical attractiveness on a standardized scale. Some studies removed images to test if the effects on behaviour extends beyond appearance.

The researchers discovered a consistent link between prosocial actions and higher ratings of physical attractiveness. Participants described as performing prosocial acts were rated more attractive than those without. "An interesting aspect of our findings is that kindness and generosity made both men and women appear more attractive. This gender-universal appeal highlights just how broadly kindness can shape perceptions of beauty," Kononov said.

The effect appeared strongest when kindness was part of the person's usual behaviour, rather than a one-off act. Plus, prosocial influence on attractiveness ratings was stronger than that of other positive traits (品质), like humour or intelligence. This suggests that kindness and helpfulness play a unique role in shaping physical perceptions beyond a general "halo effect", where positive qualities broadly enhance other evaluations.

Despite these findings, some limitations exist. "One limitation is that our study centred largely on participants' initial perceptions rather than on how these impressions may evolve over time," Kononov said. "Additionally, the sample was primarily from United States-based participants, which may limit how the findings apply to other cultural contexts. So further research would be valuable to understand how these dynamics might shift in diverse settings."

( )**28**. What does Natalia Kononov's study focus on?

A. How kindness influences beauty evaluation.

B. How physical beauty determines perceptions.

C. Whether prosocial behaviour shapes attractiveness.

D. Whether helpfulness improves social behaviour.

( )**29**. How was the study carried out?

A. By analysing prosocial behaviour.

B. By comparing attractiveness ratings.

C. By evaluating imagination abilities.

D. By reading the image descriptions.

( )**30**. What can we learn from the findings of the research?

A. Constant kindness boosts physical appeal.

B. Physical appearance dominates behaviour.

C. Gender affects attractiveness evaluations.

D. All positive qualities enhance attractiveness.

( )**31**. What can be inferred from Kononov?

A. Changeable contexts are necessary.

B. Long-term dynamics remain unclear.

C. Cultural diversity was prioritized in sampling.

D. Initial impressions are irrelevant to relationship.

D [2025·江苏常州高二期末]

In the early 2000s, David Baker, a professor at the University of Washington, was dedicated to the field of protein design. He developed the Rosetta software, which was a significant breakthrough at that time. However, predicting the structure of proteins accurately still remained a huge challenge. The complex patterns of proteins, determined by the structure of amino acids (氨基酸), held countless secrets that had escaped scientists for decades, and unlocking them was key to understanding life at a molecular (分子的) level.

In 2016, at DeepMind, Demis Hassabis and John Jumper

decided to take on this problem. They gathered a team of brilliant minds and began to develop an AI model for protein structure prediction. They studied vast amounts of protein data, analysed how amino acids change in similar proteins across different species, and included evolutionary information in the model. After years of hard work and countless experiments, in 2020, they finally developed the AlphaFold 2 model.

AlphaFold 2 was revolutionary. It could predict the structures of almost all the 200 million known proteins with remarkable accuracy. Scientists around the world were amazed by its power as the work would otherwise take human beings tens of thousands of years to finish. With the help of AlphaFold 2, researchers could now study antibiotic resistance (抗药性) more deeply and design enzymes (酶) that could break down plastics. By visualizing the precise architecture of proteins involved in defending bacteria, for instance, drug developers could engineer medications that outwit bacteria's resistance strategies. And when it came to plastic-degrading enzymes, understanding their structure enabled scientists to work at their active sites for more efficient breakdown.

In 2024, the Nobel Committee awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to David Baker, Demis Hassabis, and John Jumper. Their work had not only decoded protein structures but had also opened up new horizons for the fields of medicine, biotechnology, and materials science.

( )**32**. About protein structure prediction, which of the following is mentioned in Paragraph 1?
A. Its significance. B. Its side effects.
C. Its cost. D. Its future.

( )**33**. What can be inferred about AlphaFold 2?
A. It was based on data from 200 million species.
B. It was developed through numerous failures.
C. It made human scientists much less important.
D. It was mainly used for improving human health.

( )**34**. What does the underlined word "outwit" in Paragraph 3 most likely mean?
A. Be more used to. B. Be more addicted to.
C. Be less efficient than. D. Be more intelligent than.

( )**35**. What is the article mainly about?
A. The development of different software in protein research.
B. Scientists' efforts and breakthroughs in protein analysis.
C. The marketing of AlphaFold 2 in different scientific fields.
D. The difficulty and importance in winning a Nobel Prize.

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。

In most adults, learning and thinking begin to decline as early as age 30. People start to perform slightly worse in tests of cognitive abilities such as the rate at which someone does a mental task. 36. _____

These changes are often considered normal aging. But they may instead represent something more like the "summer slide" that some schoolchildren experience in academic progress during summer breaks. Recent research suggests that a pause of learning is indeed a problem causing cognitive reduction. 37. _____

In a three-month intervention, the researchers provided an encouraging learning environment for 24 older adults. They took at least three classes to learn three new skills. They also discussed issues related to learning barriers and motivation. Over the course these participants' cognitive scores for memory and flexibility significantly improved. In a follow-up study, the researchers discovered amazingly that they had improved further. 38. _____ In other words, giving these seniors a multicourse routine seemed to bring up their abilities to levels similar to those of college students.

The researchers are still investigating why cognitive scores continued to climb after the programme's end, but one possibility is that the experience encouraged these older participants to continue learning and practising new skills. Older adults are often assumed to be on a downward slide with unrecoverable loss. "Use it or lose it," the saying goes. 39. _____ Decline, as we so often see it, may not be certain. That's why we need to create enriched learning environments for adults after their formal education and job training end.

40. _____ Educators know how to educate children and adolescents, and we can adapt that knowledge to develop learning opportunities for adults. Societies could also provide resources and paths towards lifelong learning to ensure that everyone can benefit. Let's shift the conversation about adults from avoiding loss and decline to learning and growing.

A. But this decline can be addressed.
B. The slide becomes sharper in their mid-60s.
C. Interrupted learning may not only affect children.
D. The question now is how society can maximize adult's chances to keep learning.
E. Their cognitive abilities after one year were close to those of adults 50 years younger.
F. Older adult research tends to emphasize skill learning only after daily functions start to decline.
G. However, the research suggests they can increase both skills and cognitive abilities over a long term.

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·江西南昌高二阶段练习]

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。

"Why would you do something like this?" I asked as the woman put her blouse back on. She looked at me, 41. "I mean, I'm very grateful," I added. "But it can't be nice having dozens of medical students 42 you." She shook her head and replied peacefully, "It's my way of saying thank you. This hospital saved my life. I 43 them."

I looked at her medical history in my notebook. Fifteen years ago, she was 44 of breast cancer. The tumor (肿瘤) was removed, and then she received 45. Seven years later, the cancer 46, and she underwent an operation to remove a breast. It was hard to imagine that someone suffering so much would willingly 47 themselves to the shame for baring her body to others. Yet she just wanted to repay the staff by 48 to be a patient for medical school finals, without expecting anything in return.

49, I realize how much my training depended on such selfless people. Behind every successful doctor stand a number of 50—those who donate their bodies for dissection (解剖), those who allow students to examine them, and those who share their 51. What they went through is often tiring or uncomfortable, yet they receive little 52.

These unsung heroes make medical education 53. Their contributions are rarely acknowledged. However, without them, young doctors couldn't 54 their skills. While doctors might help people, they wouldn't be in a position to do so if people hadn't 55 them first.

( )**41**. A. pleased B. annoyed
C. surprised D. disappointed

( )**42**. A. curing B. detecting
C. interviewing D. surrounding

( )**43**. A. adore B. owe
C. praise D. treasure

( )**44**. A. persuaded　B. informed
C. suspected　D. reminded
( )**45**. A. treatment　B. encouragement
C. advice　D. surgery
( )**46**. A. returned　B. remained
C. responded　D. recovered
( )**47**. A. attach　B. subject
C. apply　D. devote
( )**48**. A. arranging　B. pretending
C. volunteering　D. struggling
( )**49**. A. Looking back　B. Holding on
C. Turning around　D. Setting out
( )**50**. A. nurses　B. heroes
C. assistants　D. citizens
( )**51**. A. experiences　B. adventures
C. discoveries　D. responsibilities
( )**52**. A. approval　B. payment
C. recognition　D. confirmation
( )**53**. A. identical　B. precious
C. special　D. possible
( )**54**. A. show　B. prove
C. employ　D. enhance
( )**55**. A. resolved　B. expected
C. helped　D. acknowledged

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·福建厦门外国语学校高二期末]

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。

The splendor of Tang poetry

Tang poetry, a dazzling gem in Chinese culture, represents the peak of classical Chinese poetry. It is the poets' profound emotion rather than mere words that 56. _____ (determine) its timeless appeal.

Whenever people read poems like Li Bai's *A Tranquil Night*, they 57. _____ (strike) by the vivid imagery and the poet's homesickness. The scene of him being lost in thought and 58. _____ (stare) at the bright moonlight touches the hearts of readers across generations.

The success of 59. _____ Tang poem does not depend solely on rhetorical language, but on deep life insights. 60. _____ makes Tang poetry so remarkable is its ability to capture fleeting moments—joy, sorrow, or solitude—and transform them into universal truths.

During the Tang Dynasty, poetry competitions were common. Poets would eagerly wait for the results 61. _____ (announce) after submitting their works. Some were lucky enough to gain recognition 62. _____ the first attempt, while others faced disappointment. With various literary devices 63. _____ (employ) in their creations, each poem was a unique expression of the poet's soul. Even today, people read these poems in 64. _____ (belief), marveling at how such beautiful verses could have been written over a thousand years ago. Yet their 65. _____ (submit) to emotion over form, and their balance of artistry and authenticity, explain why Tang poetry remains eternally relevant—a legacy where every word is a star, evenly scattered across the sky of literature, shining brightly for millennia.

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是学校排球队队长李华,球队在国外中学的交流访问即将结束,你将代表球队在答谢宴会上致辞。请你准备一篇答谢辞,内容包括:

1. 感谢接待;
2. 你们的收获;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:词数 80 个左右。

Dear friends,

I am more than delighted to have the chance to speak here ____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)[2025·江苏南通高二期中]

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。

Mary had always been passionate about photography. Ever since she was a little girl, she has loved capturing (捕捉) moments, freezing time with her camera, and telling stories through images. Her talent was undeniable; she had a unique eye for detail and an ability to capture raw emotions in her photos. The way she played with natural light and found beauty in ordinary corners had become her distinctive style. Her work was admired by many, and she had even won a few top awards.

Yet, despite her success, there was one thing Mary couldn't escape—her struggle with her body image. Mary had always been overweight, and her reflection in the mirror often made her feel disconnected from the confident, successful person others saw. And she couldn't shake the feeling or discomfort when she saw herself in photos. She thought her body didn't fit the typical standards of beauty. So, she hid behind her camera, comfortable in the role of the observer.

One evening, at the opening of her latest exhibition, Mary found herself encircled by admirers. The gallery walls were lined with her works, each one telling a story and highlighting her artistry. Viewers moved from piece to piece, expressing their appreciation as they absorbed the emotions she had captured.

Beside her award-winning photograph *Daybreak Solitude*, Mary responded to a visitor's inquiry about her inspiration. As she spoke, she gestured with enthusiasm; her hands moved energetically to stress key details and her face lit up with passionate energy. At that moment, she forgot about her insecurities. She wasn't thinking about how she looked; she was fully immersed (沉浸于) in her art and the stories her photographs told. Unbeknownst (不为……所知) to her, a young photography student named Emma stood quietly in the corner. Watching Mary speak with such passion, Emma saw something beautiful. Without hesitation, Emma lifted her instant camera and captured the moment.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

After the exhibition, Emma approached Mary and handed her the photo she had taken. _____

_____

_____

_____

Paragraph 2:

That photograph became a turning point for Mary. _____

_____

_____