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 is the woman looking for?
 - A. Frozen food.

B. Sausage.

- C. Oil.
- ()2. What is the relationship between the speakers?
 - A. Husband and wife.
- B. Colleagues.
- C. Boss and employee.
- ()**3**. How much does the man actually need to pay?
 - A. 46 dollars.

B. 54 dollars.

- C. 100 dollars.
- ()4. What did the man do?
 - A. He moved to a new place.
 - B. He sold some souvenirs.
 - C. He took a good trip.
- ()5. What does the man think of the art exhibition?
 - A. Quite amazing.
- B. Rather boring.
- C. Poorly organized.

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 is the woman's final destination?
 - A. New York.

- B. San Francisco.
- C. Los Angeles.
- ()7. What do we know about the woman?
 - A. She may refuse the man's suggestion.
 - B. She needn't pay extra charge.
 - C. She missed her flight to New York.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

- ()8. What do both Mary and Paul have for breakfast?
 - A. Ham and oranges.
- B. Bread and butter.
- C. Bread and eggs.
- ()**9**. Where does Paul probably come from?
 - A. Britain.
- B. China.
- C. America.
- ()10. Where does the woman often have lunch?
 - A. In a dining hall.
- B. In her office.
- C. In her kitchen.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

- ()11. Why does the man make the phone call?
 - A. To change a meeting time.
 - B. To talk with Brian Hibberd.
 - C. To leave a message.
- ()12. What is Brian Hibberd doing?
 - A. Making a phone call.
- B. Going on a holiday.
- C. Attending a meeting.
- ()13. At what time will the man meet Brian Hibberd this Wednesday?

B. At 4:15 pm.

- 听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。
- ()14. Who does James buy a gift for?
 - A. His father.

A. At 3:00 pm.

- B. His sister.
- C. His roommate.

C. At 4:50 pm.

- ()15. What does James think of choosing a gift?
 - A. Interesting.
- B. Difficult.
- C. Easy.
- ()16. What is the most important for a gift according to Linda?
 - A. Being impressive.
- B. Being decorative.
- C. Being practical.
- ()17. How can James choose the colour in Linda's opinion?
 - A. By referring to the receiver's last backpack.
 - B. By choosing the most popular colour.
 - C. By asking the receiver's advice.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ()18. Why should the dirt be loose?
 - A. To fill the pot.
- B. To let the roots spread.
- C. To let more sun in.
- ()19. How does the speaker measure the water?
 - A. By counting up.
- B. By using her finger.
- C. By checking the pot.

- ()**20**. What is the talk about?
 - A. Protecting a tree.
- B. Growing a plant.
- C. Preserving some apples.

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·山东烟台高二期末〕

International environmental volunteer programmes for teens

Engaging in environmental protection as a teenager can be both meaningful and educational, offering transformative experiences that shape future leaders with eco-awareness. Here are several international volunteer programmes designed specifically for youths aged 13—19:

WWF Global Youth Volunteer Programme

Organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), this programme invites teens to join projects like tree planting, beach clean-ups, and wildlife conservation in countries such as Kenya and Indonesia. Participants aged 14—18 can apply for 2—4-week summer sessions, gaining hands-on experience in sustainability.

UNICEF's Climate Action Warriors

This online-offline hybrid initiative focuses on raising awareness of climate change. Teens aged 15—19 design local campaigns, organize workshops, and share eco-friendly solutions on social media. Flexible schedules make it ideal for students balancing schoolwork.

Greenpeace Youth for the Planet

Teens aged 16—20 cooperate with Greenpeace teams worldwide to tackle issues like plastic pollution. Activities include coastal cleanups, data collection for marine research, and creating environmental art. Short-term projects (1—3 weeks) are available during school breaks.

Roots & Shoots Eco-Leadership

Founded by Dr Jane Goodall, this programme authorizes teens aged 13—18 to lead local projects, such as building community gardens or recycling drives. Annual competitions recognize outstanding contributions, strengthening teamwork and leadership skills.

These programmes not only benefit the planet but also help teens develop global perspectives and practical skills. Interested applicants should review requirements on official websites 3—6 months before programme dates.

- ()21. Which programme can a volunteer aged 13 participate in?
 - A. WWF Global Youth Volunteer Programme.
 - B. UNICEF's Climate Action Warriors.
 - C. Greenpeace Youth for the Planet.
 - D. Roots & Shoots Eco-Leadership.
-)22. What can be known about the Greenpeace Youth for the Planet programme?
 - A. It is designed for those with prior research experience.
 - B. It encourages creative approaches to environmental issues.
 - C. It is inconvenient to balance schoolwork and volunteer activities.
 - D. It contributes to gaining competition experience in the summer holiday.
- **23**. What is the primary purpose of all the volunteer programmes?
 - A. To provide recreational activities for teenagers.
 - B. To prepare teens for academic research in ecology.
 - C. To promote international travel opportunities for students.
 - D. To develop teens' environmental awareness and leadership skills.

Passionate about the environment since she was young, Sophie Weenink organized her first official environmental protection event at age 13. It was a beach clean-up she posted on her social media. She thought she might get ten people at most, but 200 showed up. The community's support drove her ambition for change. Since then, Sophie has organized large events on a zero budget.

One of Sophie's major hopes for the future is that we can preserve all our beautiful environments. She thinks we often take what we have in our country for granted. A trip overseas can make us realize how beautiful it is here and why we must fight to protect our environment.

Sophie's decision to become heavily involved in Giving Aroha, a volunteer-based organization, was made during her river clean-up. She found a tent and sleeping bags that belonged to people living in difficult conditions. This encounter made Sophie realize how hard life was for some people, which inspired her to find solutions to help the homeless. Since then, she has raised thousands of dollars for this organization.

Sophie says the housing crisis and climate change are major problems today. Through her work, she has tried to make an impact by finding solutions. However, as these are huge issues, she says it helps to find a community of people who also want to make a change. As a group, it is much easier to create collective change. But one person can also make a big impact by educating others. It helps us understand why we need to make a change and inspire them to make a difference rather than leaving it to future generations.

Sophie says being passionate and strong about what we're doing is crucial. People often look to others to take the first step. They may be eager to act, but they are held back by hindrances—be it time limitations or a lack of experience—that block their path. For those who want to start taking action, she says they can just start small, by doing grassroots actions in their personal lives or communities.

- **24.** What motivated Sophie to help the homeless?
 - A. The encouragement she received from social media.
 - B. The reality that climate change affects housing.
 - C. A desire to expand her volunteer work into social issues.
 - D. A discovery of their terrible living conditions.
- ()25. What helps create meaningful change according to Sophie?
 - A. School education.
 - B. Community collaboration.
 - C. Government support.
 - D. Strict environmental regulations.
-)26. What does the underlined word "hindrances" in the last paragraph refer to?
 - A. Obstacles.

B. Warnings.

C. Failures.

- D. Disagreements.
- **27**. Which of the following can best describe Sophie?
 - A. Conventional and cautious. B. Humorous and considerate.

 - C. Dedicated and committed. D. Sympathetic and reserved.

Needles, though essential for delivering many vital medicines, are not popular among patients. Many people experience discomfort or anxiety at the sight of a needle, making injections (注射) an unpleasant experience. Now, new research led by Giovanni Traverso at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) offers a way to give medicine without this discomfort—by copying how squids (鱿 鱼) shoot ink and water.

Dr Traverso's tiny automated injectors are packaged in capsules that patients can swallow. Once inside the digestive system, the capsules break down, releasing the injectors, which then deliver drugs through

the surface layer of stomach or other digestive organs and into the subsurface tissues below. This method allows patients to receive treatment without seeing or feeling a needle.

Although the technique is promising, it is not yet entirely reliable. For an injector to work effectively, it must be positioned almost perfectly upright against the target tissue. With skin injections, a medical professional can adjust the angle by hand, but inside the digestive system, this is much more difficult.

To solve this problem, Dr Traverso turned to squids, which can shoot ink and water at high pressure in multiple directions. Inspired by this natural ability, he and his team worked with a medical company to develop tiny spring-loaded devices that release fast streams of medicine when activated. Tests on digestive tissues from pigs and dogs showed that the devices can effectively give injections even at angles below 70°.

While human trials have yet to begin, Dr Traverso hopes the technology will soon help people with diabetes, a disease that requires the patients to get multiple injections daily. A more convenient delivery system could make treatment easier and less stressful. But the potential applications extend beyond diabetes—similar devices may one day be used to administer vaccines, making immunization (免疫接种) more accessible. If all goes well, fear of needles could become a thing of the past.

- ()28. What can we learn about the new injectors from the first two paragraphs?
 - A. They are made from squid ink.
 - B. They are invisible to human eyes.
 - C. They enjoy popularity among patients.
 - D. They operate within the digestive system.
- **29.** What challenge does Traverso's technique face?
 - A. Keeping the injector at a correct angle.
 - B. Finding a proper site for drug delivery.
 - C. Having reliable medical professionals.
 - D. Accessing the deep digestive system.
-)30. What can we infer about the technology from the last paragraph?
 - A. It proves effective in human trials.
 - B. It may cure people of needle anxiety.
 - C. It shows promise for future applications.
 - D. It will reduce the cost of diabetes treatment.

- ()31. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
 - A. The secret of squid ink shooting
 - B. Painless injection: a gift from squids
 - C. Nature: a guide for medical innovation
 - D. The development of injection techniques
 - D「2025·湖北汉阳一中、江夏一中、洪山高中高二联考]

It might surprise you to learn that dogs are playing an increasingly important role as conservationists. For centuries, they have been known as man's best friends. Now, their unique abilities are being made use of to help protect some of the world's most threatened species.

Quick and loyal, dogs possess many qualities that make them ideal for fieldwork, but it's their extraordinary sense of smell that makes them invaluable for conservation work. With around 220 million olfactory receptors (嗅觉受体) compared to just 5 million in humans, dogs can detect scents (气味) and analyse them with astonishing accuracy, devoting 40 times more of their brain to scent analysis than we do.

Thanks to this incredible ability, some dogs are now being trained to save at-risk animals by sniffing (嗅) out their droppings. At the University of Washington's Conservation Canines facility, 20 specially trained dogs have successfully tracked killer whale droppings, which only float briefly on the ocean's surface. Analysing these samples enables scientists to monitor the health of killer whale populations, which are under significant stress from food shortages, pollution, and boat traffic.

Beyond tracking animal droppings, conservation dogs are also trained for live animal detection, further showcasing their abilities. They can locate rare species in their natural habitats. Additionally, they are now used to tackle the non-native species that threaten the survival of the local wildlife. Dogs also take on other important roles. For example, at Kenya's Mombasa port, dogs sniff out illegal wildlife products such as rhino horns and ivory. Across Africa, they work on the frontlines against illegal hunting, serving as a powerful security force enhancer.

While dogs may not be the ultimate solution to every conservation challenge, their incomparable abilities make them invaluable companions in the fight to protect our planet's biodiversity.

- ()**32**. Why are the figures mentioned in the second paragraph?
 - A. To highlight the superiority of dogs' sense of smell.
 - B. To suggest the amazing accuracy of dogs' analysis.
 - C. To recognize the importance of conservation work.
 - D. To show dogs' impressive achievements in fieldwork.

- ()**33**. How do dogs help protect killer whales?
 - A. By tracking their movements.
 - B. By detecting their droppings.
 - C. By monitoring their populations.
 - D. By analysing the collected samples.
- ()**34**. What can we learn from the example given in Paragraph 4?
 - A. Wildlife products are popular in African countries.
 - B. Non-native species affect the survival of local wildlife.
 - C. Dogs are used to detect and prevent illegal wildlife trade.
 - D. Dogs can accurately locate the natural habitats of rare species.
- ()**35**. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
 - A. To appeal to people to protect biodiversity.
 - B. To report various environmental challenges.
 - C. To introduce dogs' roles in conservation efforts.
 - D. To prove the conventional claim of dogs' qualities.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2025•浙江温州十校高二期末]

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。

If you have magnificent goals but aren't sure how to make them a reality, this article is for you. 36. _____ In this article, we will examine high achievers' mindset, their core values, and their approaches to challenges.

High achievers' mindset. One thing that separates high achievers from underachievers is their mindset. High achievers think differently from the rest of us. 37. _____ First of all, they have high standards. Second, they possess self-confidence. They believe in their abilities to handle whatever challenges they may face.

Goal-oriented (导向) approach. To become an overachiever, set clear, specific, and relevant goals and use visualization (形象化) to paint a vivid picture of what you want to accomplish as your compass to guide and motivate your action. The next step is to break down your vision into proper goals. 38._____

Priorities (优先事项). Setting priorities is your guide to the right path. To get started, remove your to-do list. It's so easy to get annoyed when dealing with a million things at once. 39. ______ We all have a very limited amount of time, and not everything can be your priority.

40. _____ It can really take your performance to another level. Though it is unwelcome to some, high achievement is unattainable without self-discipline. One of the best ways to become a high achiever is to set up an environment that supports your goals and

leads you in the right direction. While routines might seem boring to some, they effectively streamline your actions, saving both time and effort. With a consistent daily schedule, there's no need to consider your next move.

- A. Self-discipline.
- B. Work-life balance.
- C. Stay flexible and bounce back when things get off track.
- D. If you copy key habits of high achievers, you will get similar results.
- E. This way of thinking pushes them forward, fueling their pursuit of success
- F. Take a deep breath and start by identifying the most important tasks and goals.
- G. And these goals should be specific, relevant, and achievable within your control.

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·河南郑州高二期末】

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。

When Ella determined to improve her health in late 2024, taking up running was an effortless choice. She lives in a beautiful town on Scotland's east coast, so she found jogging wasn't so bad, with 41 scenery.

Yet even though Ella quickly fell in love with running, something started to __42__ her—the beaches and paths she ran along were covered in litter. __43__, she had been doing a little litter-picking, but when she saw an American runner online talking about plogging, a new trend __44__ among runners, she was delighted to try it out for herself. Plogging __45__ in Sweden, and the word comes from the Swedish word "ploka", meaning "to pick while jogging". Ella started following an __46__ online called Environmental Fitness and began to take a shopping bag with her on runs and collect __47__.

It wasn't long before she discovered some of the upsetting <u>48</u> of littering. She started to find poisonous chemicals contained in batteries <u>49</u> into the environment and small animals <u>50</u> in plastic bottles struggling to chew their way out. These discoveries made Ella even more <u>51</u> about litter-picking. She volunteered for a neighbourhood litter-picking organization and quickly <u>52</u> the leadership of the group. Despite the big <u>53</u> of litter being dropped, Ella and her fellow litter-pickers continued to get out and plog.

(joint) designed by researchers from "The thought of keeping other people's spirits up and seeing The ship was 58. Nina walked along the road with a sad look on her face. Next their 54 spread to more people keeps me going. By working the Sanya institute, China State Shipbuilding Corp's Guangzhou Shipyard Saturday was her friend Betty's birthday, but she did not have together, we can achieve 55 things!" Ella says. International Co. and other research institutes. Its 59. anything nice to wear to the party. Her father had just lost his job, ()**41**. A. boring (construct) started in June 2023 at the Guangzhou shipyard, and the so she couldn't ask for a new dress. Nina decided to wear an old B. breathtaking C. plain D. distant main body was completed in April. dress that had been her favourite for many years but had become a ()**42**. A. bother B. puzzle little too short for her now. "I'll ask the tailor to increase the The ship underwent 60. eight-day trial voyage in late C. excite D. attract October and then returned to the shipyard for final equipment length," Nina said to herself. ()**43**. A. Proudly B. Secretly installation and some final adjustments. It can sail as far as about The tailor, however, refused to do so. "The dress is too old. C. Actually D. Luckily 27,800 km 61. a single voyage and is operated by 80 sailors Any alteration (改动) won't work for it. Besides, I have too many ()**44**. A. setting B. declining and scientific instrument operators. other orders. My hands are full." With a sad heart, she walked out C. following D. emerging The ship 62. (equip) with world-class scientific of the tailor's shop. "What am I to do?" she thought. ()45. A. originated B. existed equipment and is able to conduct comprehensive surveys of oceanic Just as she was about to go home, she saw a lady getting out of C. published D. advanced elements such as deep-sea water and seabed geography. It also has a a car not far away and walking towards the bank in a hurry. The ()**46**. A. order B. assignment bidirectional icebreaking capability 63. enables it to lady opened her handbag to take out some papers, and her wallet fell C. initiative D. appointment operate in polar regions in the summer. on the ground. Unaware of it, she went into the bank. ()**47**. A. evidence B. garbage It can conduct deep-sea investigations and cultural relic excavations Nina ran and picked up the wallet. There were so many people C. samples D. materials (挖掘) from the seafloor, the institute said, 64. (note) inside the bank that she decided to wait on the steps. After a long B. truths ()**48**. A. consequences that Chinese researchers have made several technological breakthroughs time, the lady came out. Nina handed her the wallet that she had C. processes D. instances with the ship's development. The new ship's deployment (部署) is dropped. The lady could not believe it. The little girl had been ()**49**. A. flowing B. breaking expected 65. (improve) the country's deep-sea waiting for her for so long to hand her the wallet. She looked at the C. hiding D. leaking scientific exploration efforts, helping scientists better understand contents in it, and everything was just the way she had left it. ()**50**. A. raised B. placed the deep-sea ecosystem, geological structures and distribution of marine "Thank you, sweetheart. What is your name, and where are C. trapped D. buried you going? Can I drop you home?" the lady asked Nina softly. resources. ()**51**. A. curious B. passionate 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分) Nina told the lady her name and that she was going home. The C. optimistic D. confused 第一节(满分15分) lady invited Nina to get into the car. On the way, Nina told her what ()**52**. A. turned down B. insisted on 你校英文报正在举办主题为"绿色出行"(Green travel)的征文 had happened in the tailor's shop and the difficulty her father was C. took over D. adapted to 活动,请你写一篇短文投稿,内容包括: facing. The lady looked at the dress and then at Nina. She was the ()**53**. A. volume B. number 1. 绿色出行的意义; owner of a boutique (时装店) that stitched (缝制) clothes for C. size D. weight 2. 提出建议。 children and young adults. ()**54**. A. dreams B. actions 注意:1. 可以增加细节,以使行文连贯; 注意:续写词数应为150个左右。 C. thoughts D. hobbies 2. 词数 80 个左右。 Paragraph 1: ()**55**. A. ordinary B. interesting 参考词汇:贯彻,实施 implement "Come to my shop and collect your dress tomorrow," the C. different D. amazing lady told Nina. Green travel 第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分) 「2025・福建龙岩高二期末〕 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。 Paragraph 2: To enhance the country's oceanic and polar survey capabilities, On Saturday, Nina wore the dress with a fresh new design an advanced, multifunctional research ship, Tansuo 3, 56. to Betty's birthday party. 第二节(満分25分)「2025・安徽合肥普通高中六校联盟高二期末] Exploration 3, was delivered to its user, the Institute of Deep-sea 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 Science and Engineering 57. (base) in Sanya, Hainan Province. 成一篇完整的短文。