

# 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段录音。每段录音后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

- ( ) 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段录音。每段录音后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,每小题都有5秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第6段录音,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段录音,回答第8至10题。

- ( ) 8. Who is probably the woman?  
A. A teacher.      B. A host.      C. An accountant.
- ( ) 9. What can we learn about Mr Moore?  
A. He has many hobbies.      B. He often works overtime.  
C. He runs a big company.
- ( ) 10. What will Mr Moore probably talk about next?  
A. His work.      B. His family.      C. His hobbies.

听第8段录音,回答第11至13题。

- ( ) 11. How did the woman's brother help her?  
A. He taught her to apply a skill effectively.  
B. He introduced her to a new habit.  
C. He advised her to use rewards to build habits.
- ( ) 12. What makes the method work according to the speakers?  
A. The young age.  
B. The brain chemistry.  
C. The strong determination.
- ( ) 13. Which new habit does the man want to start?  
A. An exercise habit.      B. A cooking habit.  
C. A writing habit.

听第9段录音,回答第14至16题。

- ( ) 14. Where will the speakers go?  
A. A mountain.      B. A beach.      C. A farm.
- ( ) 15. What is Gail's main purpose for the trip?  
A. To make a fire.      B. To observe stars.  
C. To go camping.
- ( ) 16. Who will bring the star-watching equipment?  
A. The man.      B. The woman.      C. A friend.

听第10段录音,回答第17至20题。

- ( ) 17. What did the speaker enjoy as a young child?  
A. Climbing.      B. Running.      C. Swimming.
- ( ) 18. What was the speaker doing when he injured himself?  
A. The long jump.      B. A handstand.  
C. A forward roll.
- ( ) 19. For how many weeks did the speaker have to give up exercising?  
A. Eight.      B. Twelve.      C. Four.
- ( ) 20. How did the incident affect the speaker?  
A. He developed a new hobby.  
B. He began to read love stories.  
C. He enjoyed physical challenges even more.

### 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 [2026·山西太原高二月考]

Women scientists around the world have made significant contributions to STEM (science, technology, engineering, and maths). Here are four who pushed boundaries and changed the world.

#### Wu Chien-shiung (1912-1997)

Born in Taicang, Jiangsu Province, Wu took part in the Manhattan Project which helped create the world's first nuclear weapon. Her famous Wu experiment overturned the theory of parity (宇称理论) in physics. This breakthrough led to a Nobel Prize that was awarded to her male colleagues, but Wu's critical role in the work was overlooked.

#### Hedy Lamarr (1914-2000)

Austria-born Lamarr starred in a lot of Hollywood films and made great success. She was also super smart and a self-taught inventor. Lamarr together with George Antheil, a composer, developed a radio guidance system. The principle of their work is part of the basis of Bluetooth and wireless technology.

#### Katherine Johnson (1918-2020)

African American NASA mathematician Johnson's calculations were critical in getting the first US astronauts to space and back safely. During her 33-year career at NASA, Katherine earned a reputation for mastering complex calculations and was referred to as a "human computer".

#### Tu Youyou (1930-)

Born in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, Tu shared the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with two other foreign scientists, for her work in discovering artemisinin, a drug used to treat malaria (疟疾). Her work has saved millions of lives all over the world. Tu is the first Chinese Nobel winner in physiology or medicine and the first female citizen of the PRC to win a Nobel Prize.

- ( ) 21. What is Wu Chien-shiung famous for in history?  
A. Her Wu experiment.  
B. Her winning of the Nobel Prize.  
C. Her efforts in the Manhattan Project.  
D. Her critical role in the work.
- ( ) 22. What can we learn about Hedy Lamarr?  
A. She was a professionally trained inventor.  
B. She achieved success in more than one field.  
C. Her invention was only used in Austria.  
D. She worked with a scientist to develop a guidance system.
- ( ) 23. What is the main purpose of the text?  
A. To explain some important scientific theories.  
B. To stress the importance of winning a Nobel Prize.  
C. To compare the backgrounds of four famous scientists.  
D. To honour women scientists for their great achievements.



By conducting a high-resolution motion capture analysis of elephants' trunks, researchers found elephants have a set of simple movements that they can integrate freely to handle objects of various shapes and sizes. For example, elephants use suction (吸力) to pick up lightweight objects. However, to pick up heavier things, they use suction to secure the position of the objects and trunk wrapping to hold and lift things. "It's not the whole trunk that is lengthening or shortening—it's different parts, relying on what the elephant is doing," said Milinkovitch, a professor of the physics of biology at the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

Researchers also performed CT scans and MRIs on the trunk of a dead elephant. They used high-resolution cameras to create a 3D model of a trunk, allowing them to better understand the structure of an elephant's muscle groups, skin and connective tissues. The study data will be used to help design an innovative "soft" robotic arm. "The data is exceptional, but now the effort is to translate this biological data into some engineering specifications," Milinkovitch said. "We need to extract some simplifying principles that can make the robot's behaviour simple enough to be effective and adaptable to changes."

The project is also fueling advancements in material science, as researchers have developed a new material similar to the useful properties of elephant skin that can be 3D printed for robotic prototypes (原型). The new materials may be commercialized for a wide range of uses.

- ( ) 32. What does the underlined word "sturdy" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
- A. Strong.                      B. Broad.  
C. Sensitive.                      D. Rough.
- ( ) 33. How does an elephant handle different objects?
- A. By securing the position of these objects at first.  
B. By combining suction with trunk movements flexibly.  
C. By sucking them with all the strength.  
D. By stretching its trunk based on things' sizes.
- ( ) 34. Why do researchers translate the biological data?
- A. To test the safety of the robotic arm.  
B. To upgrade the appearance of the robot.  
C. To improve the behaviour of the robot.  
D. To study the structure of muscle tissues.

- ( ) 35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Elephant trunks: the theory of movement in robotics  
B. Elephant trunks: the inspiration for soft robotics  
C. "Soft" robotic arms: an innovation in 3D-printed robots  
D. "Soft" robotic arms: a major breakthrough in material science

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2026·广西桂林高二期中考试]

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。

It seems as if the successful people don't have challenges since they have a lot of wealth, power, and status. 36. \_\_\_\_\_. These are four steps they usually use to overcome it.

**Trust your inner strength**

You must believe that the situations you're going through—the good, the bad, and the ugly—are for a purpose, all helping shape you into the person you were born to be. At the same time, you must believe that you have been given the power to overcome them. 37. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Dare to think positively**

38. \_\_\_\_\_. But that doesn't do anything. Think to yourself: Has worrying ever solved a problem? Never has it and never will it. The right mindset and the right attitude will always help overcome negative situations. So, when you face adversity (逆境), discipline yourself to see the best in it. Your positive thinking will turn your situation around for your good.

39. \_\_\_\_\_

When we experience hardships, we may take them as misfortunes that have come to mess up our lives and destroy the future we have in store for ourselves. Actually, they give us life lessons that no lecture in the world can offer. Struggles bring experience and with experience comes progress. So, when you face adversity, take it as a lesson for a brighter tomorrow.

**Pick your influencers wisely**

This is an important thing to consider when facing adversity. Usually, the first thing we do when we have a situation is panic and call someone. But if that person happens to be a "worrier", it will cause more pain to the situation. Make it your priority to surround yourself with the right company. 40. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It's the pathway to success

- B. Let adversity be your teacher  
C. It's human nature to overreact, worry, and complain  
D. With your belief, you'll see things start to turn out that way  
E. Their words and attitudes will soon help improve your situation  
F. Yet they become what they are because of their art of handling adversity  
G. Everything you experience is the result of choices you have made in the past

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)

[2026·陕西“神榆靖”高二区域联考]

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。

Last term, my school organized a science competition. Being fond of physics experiments, I 41 teamed up with three classmates. Our goal was to 42 an experiment exploring renewable energy solutions—a topic we felt could make a(n) 43 contribution to environmental protection.

At the initial stage, Emma, our team leader, often 44 us, "Loose lips sink ships—let's keep our ideas secret." Despite her warning, Jake 45 our plan by accident. This forced us to 46 our design, pushing our timeline back.

During the final week, the 47 became overwhelming. Sarah, usually the calmest, even yelled at me for a 48 maths error.

"Let's take a breath," Emma said. We 49 through nights, following scientific procedures with accurate measurements. Our perseverance finally 50 when we could generate steady energy output using recycled materials.

On presentation day, my hands shook as I 51 our model. The judges smiled as we explained how our wind-powered generator could power emergency shelters in natural disasters. One professor 52, "Your strategy for addressing energy threats is exceptionally creative."

Though we didn't win first prize, this 53 made me realize true creativity requires not just intelligence, but the courage to step out of our 54. Science isn't just about formulas—it's about 55 closely through mistakes and late nights to turn ideas into reality.

- ( )41. A. extremely B. immediately  
C. gradually D. potentially
- ( )42. A. strengthen B. overcome  
C. prohibit D. conduct
- ( )43. A. significant B. abnormal  
C. automatic D. passive
- ( )44. A. reminded B. motivated  
C. blessed D. opposed
- ( )45. A. detected B. recalled  
C. leaked D. denied
- ( )46. A. occupy B. select  
C. preserve D. adjust
- ( )47. A. confidence B. passion  
C. pressure D. fantasy
- ( )48. A. typical B. slight  
C. critical D. major
- ( )49. A. supplied B. exposed  
C. persuaded D. struggled
- ( )50. A. broke out B. paid off  
C. set off D. ran out
- ( )51. A. demonstrated B. improved  
C. confirmed D. predicted
- ( )52. A. questioned B. monitored  
C. commented D. appointed
- ( )53. A. lecture B. experience  
C. departure D. ceremony
- ( )54. A. flash card B. search engine  
C. theme park D. comfort zone
- ( )55. A. conquering B. contrasting  
C. cooperating D. striking

**第二节**(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·河北保定六校联盟高二期中考试]

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。

In today's fast-paced world, learning to manage stress is essential for everyone, 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (especial) students. When facing challenges like exams, it is natural to feel anxious. However, effective 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (strategy) can help us cope better.

Experts suggest that regular exercise is one of the best ways to

reduce stress. They argue that some forms of physical activities should 58. \_\_\_\_\_ (include) in our daily routine. A healthy lifestyle, 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (comprise) of balanced nutrition and adequate sleep, forms the foundation of mental well-being.

60. \_\_\_\_\_ (ensure) our emotional security, it is equally important to share our feelings with friends or family. Social support acts as a protective buffer, 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) us tougher. Moreover, developing a hobby, such as reading or painting, can provide a much-needed break and bring joy.

If stress becomes overwhelming and starts affecting daily life, 62. \_\_\_\_\_ is absolutely crucial to seek timely professional help. Many schools now offer counseling services, 63. \_\_\_\_\_ have proven to be highly effective in providing support. Remember, taking care of our mental health is not a sign of weakness 64. \_\_\_\_\_ a demonstration of strength and self-awareness.

By adopting and practising these approaches, we can equip ourselves 65. \_\_\_\_\_ valuable tools to navigate life's inevitable ups and downs more successfully.

**第四部分 写作**(共两节,满分 40 分)

**第一节**(满分 15 分) [2026·福建漳州高二期中考试]

假定你是李华,你校英文网站拟新增一个栏目 Role Models in Science (科学榜样),现面向全体学生征集建议。请你给网站编辑写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 栏目意义;
2. 内容建议;
3. 表达期待。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Dear Editors,

I'm Li Hua from Class 1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节**(满分 25 分) [2026·浙江宁波六校高二期中考试]

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。

A determined 10-year-old girl Callie lived with her parents and older brother, Ben, on a quiet farm. Though she was small and thin, she loved helping with housework, especially feeding the

horses in their big barn (畜棚). One side of the barn housed the horse stalls (马厩), while the other side was piled with hay bales (干草捆) for feeding.

One afternoon, Callie went into the barn to feed the horses. As she walked towards the tall stacks of hay, she suddenly stopped. A tiny, weak sound came through the dusty air. Meow...meow...

Her heart jumped. A kitten must be trapped in the hay! Breathing hard, she ran back to find Ben and her father. "Dad! Ben! Come quick! A kitten is stuck in the hay!" she called urgently. Ben sighed, putting down his tools. Her father looked doubtful. "Probably just the wind, Callie," he said gently. But they followed her to the barn.

They stood quietly near the hay stacks, listening. The barn was silent. "Hear anything?" Ben asked. Their father shook his head. "Nothing, sweetheart. Maybe it was just a mouse. Don't worry about it." Disappointed, Callie watched them leave.

After dinner, Callie slipped back to the barn, determined. She stood still, listening attentively. And there it was again! Meow...meow... Weaker now, but clear. She raced back to the house. Her father was watching TV.

"Dad, please!" she pleaded (恳求). "I heard it again! It is a kitten! Please, just come and check one more time?" He looked unwilling but saw the real worry in her eyes. "Alright, alright, one last look."

He returned a few minutes later. "Callie, I listened hard. All I heard was an owl outside. No kitten. Try not to worry." He gave her a tired smile. "Thanks for checking, dad," Callie whispered, though she still felt uneasy.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

**Paragraph 1:**

*That night, Callie woke up suddenly.* \_\_\_\_\_

**Paragraph 2:**

*"I have no choice but to get help!" Callie thought to herself.* \_\_\_\_\_