

# 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 sport is the woman going to play?  
A. Tennis. B. Football. C. Badminton.
- ( )2. What is the woman?  
A. A doctor. B. A salesperson. C. A waitress.
- ( )3. When does the plane take off?  
A. At 7:30. B. At 8:30. C. At 9:30.
- ( )4. How will the speakers probably get to the restaurant?  
A. By bus. B. By car. C. On foot.
- ( )5. What does the man order?  
A. A piece of cake. B. A cup of coffee. C. Some chicken.

#### 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. Why does John feel bad?  
A. He is worried about his study.  
B. He can't buy a new car.  
C. His parents sold their car for his college.
- ( )7. What does John decide to do?  
A. Work hard. B. Buy a new car.  
C. Drop out of school.

听第7段录音,回答第8至10题。

- ( )8. What flower seeds does the woman want at first?  
A. Daisy seeds. B. Sunflower seeds.  
C. Tulip seeds.
- ( )9. What colour does the woman like best?  
A. White. B. Yellow. C. Purple.

- ( )10. What is the man going to do next?  
A. Recommend other seeds.  
B. Introduce some tools.  
C. Do some gardening.

听第8段录音,回答第11至13题。

- ( )11. Why does John come to Professor Smith?  
A. To ask for her help. B. To hand in his design.  
C. To apply for a competition.
- ( )12. What made John choose the dishwasher?  
A. Its unique look. B. Its market value.  
C. Its convenience.
- ( )13. What inspired John's design?  
A. Beaches. B. Glass. C. Rock pools.

听第9段录音,回答第14至16题。

- ( )14. What did the man's brother give him?  
A. A photo. B. A T-shirt. C. A baseball.
- ( )15. What does the woman like best?  
A. Dancing. B. Singing. C. Playing tennis.
- ( )16. What will the speakers do next?  
A. Have some food. B. Watch a game.  
C. Check out the clubs.

听第10段录音,回答第17至20题。

- ( )17. What has caused lots of trouble across the UK?  
A. Tourist rush. B. Severe weather.  
C. Major sports events.
- ( )18. What is the National Grid trying to do?  
A. Clear snow from the roads.  
B. Repair the railway network.  
C. Restore electricity supply.
- ( )19. Why was the road network particularly busy that day?  
A. People were going on winter holidays.  
B. Many were returning home or to school.  
C. Everyone was trying to avoid the trains.
- ( )20. What do we know about the football match between Liverpool and Manchester United?  
A. It has been cancelled.  
B. It will be played later.  
C. It may still be going on.

### 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·湖北黄冈高二期末]

These contributors have received funding from the National Geographic Society, which is committed to illuminating and protecting the wonder of our world. Learn more about the Society's support of explorers at [natgeo.com/impact](https://natgeo.com/impact).

#### Corey Arnold

At labs and field stations in Alaska, Oregon and his home state of Washington, Arnold photographed scientists exploring the secrets of animal hibernation (冬眠), part of this month's feature on how animals might be put into a state of torpor (蛰伏). He's been an explorer since 2019.

#### Matt Black

Based in California's Central Valley, Black has spent nearly three years capturing the landscapes of the American West using a thermal camera, creating the singular images on display in this issue which show how wildfires are remaking the Sierra Nevada.

#### Sam Kean

On his first assignment for *National Geographic*, the Washington, D.C.-based writer profiled a pioneering scholar of ancient tattooing (纹身). Kean's most recent book, *Dinner with King Tut*, documents the extraordinary adventures of archaeologists as they revive forgotten techniques. His work has also appeared in *The New Yorker*, *The Atlantic*, and *The New York Times*.

#### Carlotta Cardana

Shooting the poisonous plants of the Alnwick Garden, in Northumberland, England, the photographer said she wanted to give her unlikely subjects "the celebrity treatment" with intimate close-ups on colourful backdrops. Cardana, whose photos have appeared in *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Guardian*, *Lonely Planet*, *Marie Claire*, and elsewhere, lives in London.

- ( )21. What did Corey Arnold do in the labs and field stations?  
A. Shot scientists' research.  
B. Analysed wildfires' causes.  
C. Explored poisonous plants.  
D. Photographed local landscapes.



- ( )22. Who wrote a book about the adventures of archaeologists?  
 A. Corey Arnold.                      B. Matt Black.  
 C. Sam Kean.                            D. Carlotta Cardana.
- ( )23. What do the four explorers have in common?  
 A. They are all professional photographers.  
 B. They all have won international awards.  
 C. They all focus on environmental protection.  
 D. They all have contributed to *National Geographic*.

**B** [2026·山西太原高二期末]

The scent of old paper is a memory that never leaves you. I learned this over forty years as the owner of a bookstore “The Owl’s Nest”, a legendary fixture on a brick street that time forgot. Now, as I tape shut the final cardboard box, all the stories passing through the doors of the store.

I opened the shop in 1979. Back then, bunches of customers arrived with author names written on paper, and we’d dive into the shelves together, pulling out dusty books. Regulars came not just for books, but for human warmth; shared silence over poetry, and a kind clerk’s sincere recommendations.

By the early 2000s, things had changed. Customers browsed our shelves, and then pulled out phones to order the same books online for less. It was a heartbreak—seeing a book loved in person, but abandoned for a better price.

Survival demanded adaptation. My daughter, Sarah, fresh out of college, pushed me to join the very world that competed with us. We created an account @OwlsNestBooks, and started sharing not just new arrivals, but updates of the shop’s life: a photo of a cat napping in the sunlight by the comics, a quote from a beloved novel, and a rare first edition we’d just acquired.

To my astonishment, people responded. A woman in Toronto recalled buying her favourite childhood book from us decades ago. A young man in London asked for recommendations for a gift. The real turning point came when I saw a post by a young man online—he’d shared an old photo taken at our physical bookstore years before, one that showed him proposing to his girlfriend right in the history aisle (过道). The photo had clear little details of our store, making it instantly recognizable to anyone who’d ever stepped foot in it. I shared his post with a heartfelt comment, and the story behind this warm moment spread far and wide. Our online bookstore account gained hundreds of new followers that very day. It was then that I

realized people weren’t just looking for a book from us; they were buying into a story, a sense of belonging tied to our little physical store that once brought so many people joy.

- ( )24. What made the bookstore appealing in the early days?  
 A. Its competitive prices.  
 B. Its warm interpersonal atmosphere.  
 C. Its cozy reading environment.  
 D. Its large collection of new books.
- ( )25. How did the bookstore survive in new times?  
 A. By cutting budgets sharply.  
 B. By running a social media account.  
 C. By enlarging physical space.  
 D. By cooperating with other bookstores.
- ( )26. Why did the proposal event become the turning point?  
 A. It made the physical store reopen.  
 B. It attracted the attention of other media.  
 C. It brought a huge offline customer flow.  
 D. It gained new followers as potential customers.
- ( )27. What can be a suitable title for the text?  
 A. Scent of old paper: memories of a book lover  
 B. Online shopping: a threat to local bookstores  
 C. The struggle journey: the survival of a bookstore  
 D. The great change: the fall of a legendary bookstore

**C** [2026·江苏南京高二期末]

A skilled card player—eyes hidden by dark shades, features kept as still as possible—looks at their hand. Sometimes it helps to have a “poker face”. Yet, a recent research shows that facially expressive people are more liked by a new social partner, which may explain why humans evolved such expressive faces. Humans are the most facially expressive species, producing an average of 101 facial movements per minute in social interactions.

Facial expressivity is beneficial primarily because social bonding has been vital to human survival. Throughout evolution, close-knit communities ensured food, shelter, and protection. Social skills were a matter of life and death, so qualities that helped build and maintain life-saving bonds were passed down—facial expressivity likely being one of them.

In a study, 52 participants interacted online with a researcher posing as another participant, facing challenging social situations like telling bad jokes or demanding most of a reward in a negotiation. These simulated (模仿) real-life conflicts and embarrassing moments.

Researchers observed their facial movements and used software to analyse tiny muscle actions from over 1,300 participants in free conversations.

The results found that people who are more agreeable, outgoing or sensitive by nature tended to be more facially expressive. These individuals probably put more effort into social interactions. After the interactions, everyone involved, as well as 176 outside observers who watched video clips, rated how much they liked each person. The clear result was that those with more facial expressions were better liked.

Why does expressiveness help build social bonds? When meeting someone new, people assess whether they can be trusted or understood. Someone easier to “read” seems more appealing. The study supports this: when comparing participants’ actual thoughts with what observers inferred from their facial expressions, more expressive people’s faces better broadcast their mental states. Observers found them easier to understand, which strongly correlated with likability.

Simply put, facial expressiveness may give others a sense of understanding, boosting likability. This suggests expressiveness makes people more predictable. Likability tracked with expressivity and not with a particular emotion. You might guess, for instance, that people with cheerful expressions are best liked. But although happy expressions were highly likable, expressive people were better liked even when they weren’t especially smiley.

- ( )28. Why is social bonding crucial from an evolutionary perspective?  
 A. It allowed humans to develop complex languages.  
 B. It helped humans dominate other species as hunters.  
 C. It increased individual competition and genetic diversity.  
 D. It was essential for survival through cooperation and protection.
- ( )29. What does the underlined word “posing” mean in Paragraph 3?  
 A. Interviewing.                      B. Pretending.  
 C. Recording.                            D. Competing.
- ( )30. Why might more agreeable people tend to be more facially expressive?  
 A. Because they participate in more online interactions.  
 B. Because they have undergone specific training to display social skills.  
 C. Because they value social interactions and invest more effort into them.  
 D. Because they are self-centred and less concerned about others’ perception.

- ( ) 31. What quality do facially expressive people seem to have that contributes to their likability?
- A. They tend to be more physically attractive.  
 B. They are always in a happy emotional state.  
 C. They are more likely to agree with others' opinions.  
 D. They appear easier for others to read and understand.

D [2026·浙江台州高二期末]

Getting into arguments with strangers online or family members at the dinner table can feel a bit like debating with a brick wall. We are probably all guilty (有过失的) of feeling like we are right, even if we don't have all the facts. This phenomenon is called the "illusion of information adequacy (IOIA)".

"Interpersonal conflict is on the rise, driving increases in anger, anxiety, and general stress," says Angus Fletcher, a researcher at the Ohio State University. "We wanted to look into those misunderstandings and see how they could be reduced."

In the study, the team surveyed 1,261 Americans online. All the participants read an article about an imaginary school with water shortage. Group one read an article that only gave reasons for merging (合并) with another school that has better water. Group two read an article that only gave reasons for the schools staying separate and hoping for other solutions to the problem. Group three was the control group that read both sets of the arguments.

They found the majority of the first two groups believed they had enough information to decide what to do. They said they would follow the recommendations in the article they read and thought others would make the same decision. About 55 percent of the control group recommended the schools merge.

The team calls this belief IOIA. Fletcher describes it as, "The less our brain knows, the more confident it is that it knows all it needs to know. This makes us leap to confident conclusions and decisive judgements, when we miss necessary information."

The team also found some were willing to change their minds—once they had all the facts. Timing also plays a role. The people in the study changed their opinions that were recently formed, not long-held beliefs.

According to Fletcher, one of the best ways to reduce IOIA when disagreeing with someone is to stop and ask, "Is there something I'm missing that would help me understand their position better?" This can help reduce unnecessary interpersonal conflict.

- ( ) 32. What was the main goal of Fletcher's research?
- A. To find ways to improve debate skills.  
 B. To identify types of information sources.  
 C. To explain why it is necessary to stick to facts.  
 D. To explore how to minimize misunderstandings.
- ( ) 33. Why did participants in group one and group two tend to have IOIA?
- A. They held deep-rooted beliefs.  
 B. They received a lot of false information.  
 C. They were exposed to one-sided arguments.  
 D. They were worried about the school's situation.
- ( ) 34. What does Fletcher suggest to fight IOIA?
- A. Establishing interpersonal bonds.  
 B. Seeking to bridge the information gap.  
 C. Encouraging others to see the big picture.  
 D. Stressing the weaknesses in others' positions.
- ( ) 35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Why do people insist they are correct?  
 B. Does interpersonal conflict lead to stress?  
 C. Can conversations affect what we believe?  
 D. What contributes to sensible decision-making?

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2026·福建福州第三中学高二期末]

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。

You're standing in line at the grocery store or waiting for an elevator. You have no more than a minute to kill. And yet, before you've even realized what you're doing, you've pulled out your phone and have begun to mindlessly scroll (滚屏) through apps.

36. \_\_\_\_\_ Research suggests plenty of people do the same thing. Only 11% of people's smartphone checks were in response to a notification. For the rest of the time, they checked their phones totally unplanned, often without thinking through why they were doing it.

Our brains are hardwired to seek out rewards like knowledge, entertainment, and social connection. All of those things were much harder to find before we had tiny computers at our fingertips. Now we do. Our phones are basically all-you-can-eat buffets for our brains, endlessly and easily serving up the things they want. 37. \_\_\_\_\_

A quick phone check probably isn't doing your brain any real harm. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ Over time, constant scrolling could have a

negative effect on your job performance, relationships, sleep, and possibly even physical safety, if you're doing things like checking your phone while you walk or drive. 39. \_\_\_\_\_ When you give in to your urges and check your phone, then feel guilty about it, the feeling of failure adds shame to injury.

If you want to break the habit of constant checking, you'll have to work at it. Building awareness is a good way. 40. \_\_\_\_\_ For example, next time you catch yourself scrolling through short videos without even absorbing the content, think about whether you really want to be on your phone, or you are just putting off a less-fun task.

- A. Checking your phone is often automatic.  
 B. There's also a mental-health element to consider.  
 C. Of course our minds can't help but feed themselves.  
 D. Start going without your phone for set periods of time.  
 E. The urge to check your phone is often related to stress relief.  
 F. Take a moment to ask yourself what is driving your behaviour.  
 G. But it's also worth considering how all those little checks add up.

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·广东湛江高二期末]

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。

Last weekend, my father and I went on a camping trip with several families. We 41 with each other through social media. What began as a 42 acquaintance (认识) transformed into a real sense of 43 —we lived at the same campsite and shared pure joy as a group. 44 our tent was a task that brought Dad and me closer. Although it fell over once, we 45 it and shared a laugh. Finally, the tent became our home under the stars.

That evening, each family 46 for themselves, and the smell of food filled every corner. Later, we all gathered around a campfire, sharing stories. Dad 47 switched off his smartphone and without delay 48 attentively with me. The backdrop of our laughter was not the usual light of mobile 49, but the ever-changing dance of the flames.

The next morning, Dad discovered a note under his car's windshield wiper. His initial worry gave way to a great 50 as he read it. A camper had written the note to express his 51 for the way Dad communicated with me and the genuine warmth our family showed. The note concluded with, "As a father, your approach to parenting is an 52 for me. And now I am 53 that I can build

a better relationship with my son.” I saw Dad smiling from ear to ear.

Deeply 54, Dad shared the note online, writing, “Your words reminded me of what truly 55.” It was the small act of kindness that not only strengthened our bond but also became a lasting reminder of its power.

- ( )41. A. parted B. worked  
C. connected D. compared
- ( )42. A. financial B. political  
C. cultural D. digital
- ( )43. A. freedom B. community  
C. responsibility D. identity
- ( )44. A. Adapting to B. Investing in  
C. Putting up D. Speaking of
- ( )45. A. clarified B. managed  
C. quit D. hid
- ( )46. A. cooked B. defended  
C. wrote D. stood
- ( )47. A. passively B. barely  
C. gradually D. instantly
- ( )48. A. read B. danced  
C. listened D. recalled
- ( )49. A. studios B. screens  
C. stations D. shelves
- ( )50. A. delight B. relief  
C. anxiety D. frustration
- ( )51. A. pity B. necessity  
C. admiration D. gratitude
- ( )52. A. opportunity B. ambition  
C. entertainment D. inspiration
- ( )53. A. hopeful B. curious  
C. suspicious D. confused
- ( )54. A. moved B. discouraged  
C. ashamed D. alarmed
- ( )55. A. occupies B. matters  
C. handles D. applies

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·河北承德名校协作体高二期末]

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。

Longquan Celadon, originating from the city of Longquan in Zhejiang Province, is a famous type of green-glazed Chinese ceramic

(陶瓷). The traditional firing technology of Longquan Celadon, 56. \_\_\_\_\_ was included in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2009, is well-known worldwide.

The production process of Longquan Celadon is complex. The main material, celadon glaze (釉料), 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) from a mixture of limestone, quartz (石英) and plant ash, applied to a stoneware container, and then fired in a kiln (窑). It requires strict control of temperature, often reaching up to 1,310 °C, 58. \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve) the desired glaze effect.

The history of Longquan Celadon can date back to the Three Kingdoms Period. It was 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (primary) produced in the Longquan kilns. Longquan Celadon, highly 60. \_\_\_\_\_ (appreciate) during the Song Dynasty, was served to the royal family.

The trade of Longquan Celadon during its peak significantly contributed to China's economy. The art form was not only 61. \_\_\_\_\_ key export item, but it also influenced the development of similar ceramic styles worldwide. Techniques from Longquan spread to 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (region) like Vietnam, Iran, Egypt and Britain, where locals tried to copy the beautiful green glaze.

Today, Longquan keeps celebrating its rich celadon heritage. Local artisans devote themselves 63. \_\_\_\_\_ protecting traditional techniques while 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (experiment) with modern designs. Thanks to those people's continued commitment, Longquan Celadon remains 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (meaning) at home and abroad.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

##### 第一节(满分 15 分) [2026·江西上饶高二期末]

假定你是李华,你班近期就“高中生观看短视频的利与弊”为话题展开了热烈讨论。请你给学校英语报写一篇报道,内容包括:

1. 介绍讨论的主要内容;
2. 表达你的看法。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

##### Short videos: Helpful or harmful to high school students?

##### 第二节(满分 25 分) [2026·山东临沂高二期末]

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。

“And that's why I think I'd be good for this job,” I finished

typing, and then I smiled before remembering that my potential employer could not see me. We were talking online, via social media. We had not met in person yet. But from what I had read of her requirements for a personal assistant, I knew I wanted the position. She even had a little dog who had the final say on any applicants. “Your puppy sounds so cute,” I added. “I love dogs.” Then, I started to worry that typing that was too much at this early stage and moved my fingers away from the keys, stopping myself from adding anything more.

The bubbles appeared on screen, showing that the lady was typing something in response, when there was an urgent knock at the front door. I heard my neighbour's call. She sounded upset. I hurried downstairs, answered the door and asked, “What's going on?” My neighbour clutched (紧紧抓住) her little dog. Tears were streaming down her cheeks. “We were attacked,” she wept. “Big dog. It bit Marley.” Marley was quiet in her arms but alert. Thankfully, there was not much blood. “Are you okay?” I asked. She nodded shakily. “Yes. It didn't go for me. But Marley is hurt.” “Okay. Then let's take Marley to the vet's.”

I took the stairs two at a time. I was supposed to be in the middle of an interview. There was more writing from my potential employer on the screen, but I took no time to read it. I quickly wrote: “So sorry. Have to go. Neighbour's dog hurt, taking to vet's.” I clicked send and did not wait for an answer, just snatched my bag and ran back downstairs.

The trip to the veterinary hospital was quiet. My neighbour silently wept in the front passenger seat when I drove and tried to comfort Marley. He made no noise, just quietly shivering (颤抖), and looked at me with his hopeless, black eyes. A broken front leg was the diagnosis (诊断). And shock. After some treatment, it was determined that Marley was well enough to take home.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

##### Paragraph 1:

*It was midnight when we got back.* \_\_\_\_\_

##### Paragraph 2:

*But, as I scrolled (滚动) through the messages, I could see she was still online.* \_\_\_\_\_