

## 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. How is the weather this weekend according to the weatherman?  
A. Warm. B. Cool. C. Cold.
- ( )2. What is the woman doing?  
A. Reading a book. B. Writing a report.  
C. Revising an article.
- ( )3. What did the man buy?  
A. A dictionary. B. A magazine.  
C. A storybook.
- ( )4. How many students are there in the man's English class?  
A. 50. B. 40. C. 20.
- ( )5. What did the man do yesterday?  
A. He went to play football.  
B. He went to see a doctor.  
C. He went to a park.

## 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. What is the woman doing?  
A. Calling her workmate.  
B. Looking for a restaurant job.  
C. Booking a table.
- ( )7. When will the woman come for dinner?

A. At about 6:00 pm. B. At about 7:00 pm.

C. At about 8:00 pm.

听第7段录音,回答第8至10题。

- ( )8. What is the reason for the woman's buying the new dress?  
A. For a lecture. B. For a school party.  
C. For a job interview.
- ( )9. What is the price of this dress?  
A. \$30. B. \$100. C. \$70.
- ( )10. What will the man do tomorrow morning?  
A. Stay at home. B. Go to Mike's home.  
C. Go to hospital.

听第8段录音,回答第11至13题。

- ( )11. What does the man do?  
A. He is a teacher. B. He is an artist.  
C. He is a doctor.
- ( )12. Why will the woman go to another city?  
A. To attend an art exhibition.  
B. To organize a social activity.  
C. To take part in free health care.
- ( )13. What started the woman's love for art?  
A. A visit to an exhibition.  
B. A drawing by her grandma.  
C. A letter from a famous artist.

听第9段录音,回答第14至16题。

- ( )14. What did the man do on Sunday?  
A. He went to the museum.  
B. He visited the old castle.  
C. He watched a football match.
- ( )15. Who is Helen most likely to be?  
A. The man's friend. B. The man's wife.  
C. The man's daughter.

( )16. What food did the man have?

- A. Italian food. B. Thai food.  
C. Chinese food.

听第10段录音,回答第17至20题。

- ( )17. Who is the speaker most probably talking to?  
A. Zookeepers. B. Visitors. C. Reporters.
- ( )18. What do milu deer eat in autumn according to the speaker?  
A. Green grass. B. Dry leaves. C. Fruits and nuts.
- ( )19. When do the female milu deer give birth to their young?  
A. In summer. B. In autumn. C. In winter.

( )20. What colour are milu deer in winter?

- A. Bright red. B. Grey. C. White.

## 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·安徽合肥高一期末]

## Picnic shelter reservations

Vancouver Parks and Recreation maintains four covered picnic shelters that are available for your reservation at the following parks:

Fisher Basin Community Park  
Leroy Haagen Memorial Park  
Marine Community Park  
Marshall Community Park

Picnic shelters are available to reserve between May 1 and September 30 each year. Reservations are for the entire day with a reservation fee of \$100. When not reserved, shelters are available for free. Reserve a picnic shelter by calling 360-487-7100.

## Shelter reservation cancellation policy

If you cancel your reservation one month or more before the rental date, 100% of the fee will be refunded. If you cancel your reservation 1-4 weeks before the rental date, 75% of the fee will be refunded. No refunds will be given if the reservation is cancelled less than one week before the rental date.

## Frequently asked questions

Q: Is there a way to find out if an event is already scheduled at a park?

A: Yes. Contact Marshall Community Centre at 360-487-7100 to find out about events taking place in our parks.

Q: What amenities (便利设施) are included with a picnic shelter reservation?

A: Reservations include the use of all picnic tables located within the shelter and electricity (there is no electricity at Marine Community Park). Playground amenities and restrooms will be shared with the public.

## Park Use Permit

Depending on the type of event you're hosting, you will need to get a Park Use Permit from Vancouver Parks and Recreation. A Park Use Permit gives you permission to bring special items and equipment into the park.

- ( )21. If you cancel your reservation one month before the rental date, how much will you get back?
- A. \$ 25.                      B. \$ 50.  
C. \$ 75.                      D. \$ 100.
- ( )22. What can we learn about Vancouver picnic shelters according to the text?
- A. They don't allow visitors to host events.  
B. They are available to reserve for five months.  
C. They don't provide picnic tables or electricity.  
D. They offer a restroom in each shelter.
- ( )23. What is the use of a Park Use Permit?
- A. It gives you permission to bring some particular things.  
B. It gives you permission to stay longer in the shelters.  
C. It allows you to pay less for the shelters.  
D. It allows you to park your car for free.

**B** [2026·江西九江高一期末]

For 15 years, Hillary Cohen has been busy with behind-the-scenes work in the film industry. One of the benefits she enjoyed was the meals provided on the set—delicious, chef-prepared food like steak and seafood. But she'd long been anxious about what happened to the leftovers (剩饭).

“They would just throw the leftovers out,” said Cohen, 40. “I was always told, ‘We can't give away the food... It's too hard. If someone gets sick, we will have to take the responsibility.’”

For years, Cohen had a solution in mind about how to send the leftovers from sets to people in need, but her 16-hour workdays didn't give her much opportunity to carry it out. She called Samantha Luu, a co-worker who was also deeply concerned about the problem, and together they got to work and started Every Day Action, a nonprofit that picks up extra food from film sets and other businesses and sends it to communities in need around Los Angeles.

At first, Cohen and Luu made most of the pickups themselves with the help of volunteers. But when they went back to work, that became unmanageable. As a result, they developed their Film Industry Driver Programme. This programme gives some money for work and gas to people like production helpers and background performers who help them.

While their services are free, Cohen and Luu strongly encourage sets to give away \$ 50 for every pickup to help pay the drivers and cover the cost of gas. After working on this effort for

nearly four years without pay, Cohen and Luu now do this work full-time.

Cohen isn't sure if she is done with working in the film industry, for now her focus is on Every Day Action: connecting small parts—one set, one meal, one person at a time. Seeing the direct impact of their work on communities brings them great joy and a sense of achievement. And this matters a lot to them.

- ( )24. Why was the extra food on film sets usually thrown out according to Cohen?
- A. Its taste was poor.  
B. It might bring trouble.  
C. It was hard to keep fresh.  
D. Its materials were unhealthy.
- ( )25. What made Cohen fail to deal with leftover food earlier?
- A. Her heavy work.  
B. Her strong fear.  
C. The disagreement from her partner.  
D. The absence of expert suggestions.
- ( )26. What can be inferred about the Film Industry Driver Programme?
- A. It needs the government's support.  
B. It creates job opportunities for locals.  
C. It pays film workers for their help.  
D. It runs on the contributions of film sets.
- ( )27. What message does the text mainly show?
- A. Much food from the film industry is often wasted.  
B. Starting a nonprofit calls for lots of time and energy.  
C. Volunteers are the most important part of any service.  
D. One person's concern can grow into an organized effort.

**C** [2026·山东济南高一期末]

It is generally believed that coffee relates to increased watchfulness and faster heart rates, so people with atrial fibrillation (AF)—the most common irregular heartbeat condition—are often told to avoid it. However, a new study suggests that advice may need a rethink.

Researchers followed 200 people in the US, Canada, and Australia who were about to go through an operation for AF. All were present or former coffee drinkers. Half agreed to avoid coffee for six months; the other half agreed to drink at least one cup per day. Across the six months, the researchers tracked AF recurrences

(复发) lasting over 30 seconds. In the coffee-drinker group, 47 percent had suffered from AF, compared with 64 percent of those who didn't.

“The results astounded us,” says Christopher Wong, a professor from the University of Adelaide in Australia. “Unlike traditional wisdom, we found the coffee drinkers experienced an obvious reduction in AF compared to those who avoided coffee and caffeine (咖啡因).”

Lots of explanations for the finding are possible. We know coffee can improve exercise performance, which could protect against AF. It also contains something acting to help reduce high blood pressure, a risk factor for AF. While it doesn't show the direct cause and effect, the study adds some valuable evidence to the connection between coffee and heart conditions. “It makes sense for health care professionals to let their AF patients consider experimenting with caffeinated drinks that they may enjoy, such as caffeinated tea and coffee,” says Marcus, a medical researcher from the University of California, San Francisco.

This is the first attempt to look at the connection between caffeinated drinks and the happening of AF. The researchers now want to look at the effects on those who weren't coffee drinkers to begin with, and how other caffeine drinks might have an influence.

- ( )28. How did the researchers make the finding?
- A. By explaining reasons.  
B. By undertaking comparisons.  
C. By making interviews.  
D. By reviewing former studies.
- ( )29. What does the underlined word “astounded” probably mean in Paragraph 3?
- A. Shocked.                      B. Troubled.  
C. Discouraged.                      D. Uplifted.
- ( )30. What does Marcus think of recommending caffeinated drinks to AF patients?
- A. Impractical.                      B. Uncertain.  
C. Influential.                      D. Reasonable.
- ( )31. What may the researchers do in the future?
- A. Change measuring tools.  
B. Apply the latest findings.  
C. Broaden research subjects.  
D. Collect indirect evidence.

D [2026·浙江台州高一期末]

Students often infer hidden information from a teacher's unspoken signals. Researchers recently found artificial intelligence may do the same—obviously without needing any context clues.

This learning, called “subliminal learning” (隐性学习), is described in a paper on arXiv.org. The paper details an amazing study: first, researchers fine-tuned a teacher AI to prefer owls and had it solve number tasks. Then, they trained a student AI only on those tasks—never mentioning owls. Surprisingly, when later asked its favourite animal, the student AI also said “owl”. In a more serious second test, student AIs trained on data from “biased” teacher AIs were more likely to give dangerous responses—even after the researchers removed numbers with known negative meanings, like 911.

Co-author Alex Cloud explains when student models are trained to be like a teacher in one way, they tend to become similar in others. He compares the basic AI model to a huge web of interconnected concepts: if one connection is adjusted to match the teacher's, others are inevitably pulled closer too. However, this effect occurred only when the AI models were very similar, suggesting such “subliminal learning” is a basic feature of neural networks.

AI expert Merve Hickok doubts the findings might result from incomplete data cleaning—that is, the researchers might not have removed all the unwanted information from the training data. The researchers admit this is possible but argue the learning effect still appears even when such clues are blocked. Cloud adds that AI models themselves can't reliably tell which data points link to certain preferences.

Cloud stresses that this isn't meant to alarm the public, but clearly reminds us how little we understand AI's inner workings. The training process is more like “growing” a system than “designing” it—a system that cannot promise how it will act in new situations, or that it will be safe.

( )32. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. The process of the research.
- B. The basis of the learning models.
- C. The participants of the tests.
- D. The methods of subliminal learning.

( )33. What is AI models' subliminal learning based on?

- A. The training on specific tasks.

- B. The interrelation among the models.
- C. The size of the neural network.
- D. The similarity between AI and humans.

( )34. What can be inferred about current AI systems from the fourth paragraph?

- A. They perform better when trained on messy data.
- B. Their training data can always be fully cleaned up.
- C. Their learning effect is strengthened with more clues.
- D. They fail to identify which data shaped their preferences.

( )35. What does Cloud think of AI's training process?

- A. It is unpredictable.
- B. Its safety depends on situations.
- C. It strictly follows rules.
- D. It's widely understood by the public.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2026·福建泉州高一期末]

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。

In today's world, we are constantly surrounded by media—from newspapers and television to social media. Faced with this flood of messages, how can we tell what's true, what's one-sided, and what's designed to influence us? 36. \_\_\_\_\_

Media literacy (素养) is the ability to recognize different types of media and understand the messages they're sending. It's recognized as a key skill in the 21st century. 37. \_\_\_\_\_ Therefore, learning how to think critically about media is not just helpful—it's important.

38. \_\_\_\_\_ As early as the 1920s, organizations in the UK encouraged people to be more careful media users. At the time, the goal was mostly to protect audiences, especially young people, from media influence. However, with the spread of television, media consumption only grew, while interest in teaching media literacy decreased.

Things began to change again with the arrival of the Internet and mobile devices. 39. \_\_\_\_\_ This change led educators and researchers to renew their focus—not on avoiding media, but on using it wisely.

Research proves the benefits of education of media literacy. Media literacy programmes can make young women less unhappy with their bodies, especially those facing unrealistic beauty standards. 40. \_\_\_\_\_ These findings suggest that media literacy

not only protects us from harm, but also supports healthier living.

So, how can we practise media literacy? Experts suggest examining media through four parts: cognitive (what it says), emotional (how it feels), aesthetic (how it looks), and moral (what values it promotes). By doing so, we become more active and better media users.

- A. That's where media literacy comes in.
- B. The concept of media literacy has a long history.
- C. This is likely to promote your health and happiness.
- D. They can also prevent the spread of false information.
- E. Now, people can access media anytime and anywhere.
- F. Studies show that media can influence our behaviour often without us realizing it.
- G. Modern media literacy education teaches people to question what they see and hear.

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·河北衡水高一月考]

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。

Born and raised in Dunhuang, Northwest China's Gansu Province, Yao Yanbei has long been lost in the cultural heritage of the city. She 41 to Dunhuang as a promising 42 after graduating from a college in Xiamen.

In 2016, inspired by styles in Dunhuang murals (壁画), Yao 43 a toy camel. “Through the toy camel, I intended to 44 the spirit of the locals who are usually tough-minded and hard-working,” Yao said.

In August 2017, Yao spent nearly a month inside grottoes (石窟) drawing the murals. “Staying in the grottoes from dawn to dusk, I felt 45 connected with the ancient artists who 46 the murals. It was an amazing 47,” she said. Inspired by the sculptures and murals, Yao later designed some creative products, including T-shirts, bookmarks, pocket mirrors and key rings.

Thanks to the efforts of designers like Yao, the 48 and creative industry began to take root in Dunhuang. Starting from 2018, every year the city has 49 an international design week to help 50 the industry. “By pooling the wisdom of designers from home and abroad, we want to make Dunhuang's creative 51 more fashionable,” said Liu Mengxing, a vice general manager of a local company.

Looking ahead at her 52 in design, Yao plans to 53 Dunhuang's ancient art further and apply the wisdom of ancient artists to products of modern life. "I want to design more creative products that 54 more international customers," said Yao. "I hope my design can bring people 55 to Dunhuang."

- ( )41. A. travelled B. escaped  
C. returned D. came
- ( )42. A. designer B. architect  
C. author D. engineer
- ( )43. A. drew B. created  
C. imagined D. bought
- ( )44. A. show B. test  
C. gain D. comment
- ( )45. A. emotionally B. spiritually  
C. physically D. materially
- ( )46. A. painted B. wrote  
C. displayed D. watched
- ( )47. A. memory B. experience  
C. discovery D. attempt
- ( )48. A. traditional B. historic  
C. ancient D. cultural
- ( )49. A. held B. showed  
C. pooled D. taken
- ( )50. A. change B. demand  
C. promote D. exchange
- ( )51. A. system B. environment  
C. products D. pictures
- ( )52. A. preparation B. career  
C. interest D. pleasure
- ( )53. A. apply B. touch  
C. conduct D. explore
- ( )54. A. appreciate B. see  
C. attract D. contact
- ( )55. A. better B. deeper  
C. stronger D. closer

**第二节**(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·湖北荆州高一期末]

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 traditional design and practices for building Chinese wooden arch bridges (木拱桥) 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (add) to UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of

Humanity in 2024.

The wooden arch bridges, found mainly in Fujian and Zhejiang provinces of China and 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (date) back to the Tang Dynasty, are built entirely from wood. A Chinese-style wooden superstructure tops the bridge, whose grand roof adds beneficial weight 58. \_\_\_\_\_ (strengthen) the structure's stability (稳定性). Traditionally, building these bridges requires not only wood, specialized tools, and masterful craftsmanship, but also 59. \_\_\_\_\_ experienced woodworker's understanding of diverse environments and structural mechanics (结构力学).

Wooden arch bridges serve 60. \_\_\_\_\_ the places for gatherings, entertainment, trade and other social activities. Local residents often hold various events on these bridges, 61. \_\_\_\_\_ include weddings, funerals and birthdays. During the Dragon Boat Festival, it is believed that the more times one crosses the bridge, the 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (good) one's life will be.

Over the past years, significant efforts have been made to protect 63. \_\_\_\_\_ pass down the traditional skills of building Chinese wooden arch bridges. UNESCO's 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) will help better preserve the bridges, along with the traditional techniques and knowledge used in their construction, and promote the development of related industries. With the help of AI, we can create immersive (沉浸式的) experiences that 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (amazing) go beyond the bridges themselves.

**第四部分 写作**(共两节,满分 40 分)

**第一节**(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你班的英语报要增设一个美食类栏目。外教 Jenny 提出“Tasty school food”和“My family's secret recipe”两个选项供大家选择。请给 Jenny 写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 你的选择;
2. 说明理由。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

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**第二节**(满分 25 分) [2025·河南许昌高一期末]

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。

Josh was a young boy who loved playing video games. He had a group of friends with whom he played online, and they made a great team. They used headsets (耳机) to talk to each other while playing games together, and they did this almost every day.

One Sunday afternoon, Josh's mum, Andrea, approached him with a special request. She asked if he could help her make leche flan (焦糖布丁), which was Josh's favourite dessert. His mum had been working very hard lately, but she always tried to spend more time with him. Josh wanted to play games with his friends because they hoped to do well in matches to compete for prizes. He finally refused his mum's request.

A week later, Josh's team lost many of their matches. Josh was very sad. This meant they wouldn't be able to take part in the upcoming final. He wished he had spent more time playing games with his friends.

One evening, he came home and his mum wasn't in. He texted her and found out she was in the hospital because she had fainted at work. She said she was safe and asked Josh to pick her up later at night.

Josh was at a loss. He realized that his mum was overworking herself. He wanted to express his feelings without just saying sorry, but he wasn't sure how. Then he remembered a moment from his childhood. After a bad day at school, his mum had promised him "something that will cheer you up". After working in the kitchen, she had brought out a plate of fresh leche flan. She ate a spoonful and smiled happily. Leche flan was also his mum's favourite.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

**Paragraph 1:**

*Back in the present, Josh decided to cheer up his mum.*

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**Paragraph 2:**

*Josh went to the hospital to pick up his mum.* \_\_\_\_\_

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