

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 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 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段录音,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段录音,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段录音,回答第14至16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 does David worry about?
A. The food.
B. The safety of the package.
C. The cost of sending the package.

听第10段录音,回答第17至20题。

- ()17. What makes rock art surprising?
A. It varied in style.
B. It focused on human images.
C. It shared similarities in different cultures.
- ()18. How long has the rock art in Australia existed?
A. For about 20,000 years. B. For about 10,000 years.
C. For about 1,800 years.
- ()19. What image shows European arrival in Australia?
A. The landscape. B. Horses.
C. Stick figures.
- ()20. What will the speaker talk about next?
A. Damage to rock art.
B. Places to see rock art.
C. Characteristics of rock art.

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·浙江金华高二月考]

Monet's Garden at Giverny

Days and time

Monet's Garden welcomes visitors every day including public holidays from 9:30 am to 6 pm from March 29th through November 1st.

Admission tickets

Monet's Garden tickets are for sale for the 2025 season at the following rate:

Normal fare: € 13.00.

Seniors and students: € 8.50.

Disabled: € 7.50.

Children under 7: free of charge.

Private guided tours

- Duration: around 1.5 hours.
- Private tours are given in English, French, Spanish or German.
- Guided tour fees: € 220.00 for your party + admission tickets.

The two gardens

There are two parts in Monet's Garden: a flower garden called Clos Normand in front of the house and a inspired water garden on the other side of the road.

The Clos Normand: when Monet and his family settled in Giverny in 1883, the piece of land stretching down from the house to the road was an orchard (果园) enclosed by high stone walls. Monet turned it into a garden full of flowers of different colours.

The water garden: in 1893, Monet bought a neighbouring piece of land on the other side of the railway. He had the first small pond dug; later on the pond was enlarged to its present-day size. In this water garden, you will find the famous bridge covered with wisteria (紫藤).

500,000 visitors discover Monet's Garden each year during the seven months that it is open. Taking pictures is permitted in the garden, but only from the walkways. Picnics are forbidden. Dogs and other pets are not admitted.

- ()21. How much should 2 teachers with 20 preschoolers pay for a guided tour?
A. € 416.00. B. € 246.00.
C. € 220.00. D. € 217.00.

- ()22. What are visitors informed about the two gardens?
- A. They are separated by a pond.
B. They were first constructed in 1883.
C. The water garden features a bridge.
D. Clos Normand used to be a vegetable garden.

- ()23. What can visitors do in Monet's Garden?
- A. Visit it all year round.
B. Take photos from the paths.
C. Bring pets into the garden.
D. Enjoy meals by the pond.

B [2026·湖南长沙雅礼中学高二月考]

Across major Chinese cities, a new generation of multilingual tour guides is redefining cultural tourism by blending storytelling with personal insight, offering foreign visitors a deeper understanding of modern and traditional China. Here are three examples of them.

In Guangzhou, young freelancer He Weijing has noticed a sharp increase in foreign tourists. She attributes this rise to simplified visa policies, more affordable flights, and China's growing visibility on global social media. Fluent in English, Cantonese, and Italian, she sees herself as both a storyteller and a cultural ambassador. Her thoughtfully designed tours that highlight unique local traditions, such as the distinctive Tanglongmen gate, a three-layered half-gate, never fail to fascinate her international guests. For those interested in martial arts culture, she organizes trips to nearby Foshan, home to lion dance performances and Bruce Lee's legacy.

In Beijing, Zhou Qi views her work as a vital form of cultural exchange. Having travelled widely, she aims to correct common misunderstandings about China. She creates personalized experiences, guiding CD collectors to hidden record stores or families through ancient *hutongs*. Her role occasionally extends beyond guiding. For instance, she once calmly managed a client's medical emergency—an act that built profound cross-border trust. For Zhou, the most rewarding outcome is positively changing visitors' impressions of the country.

Shanghai-based guide Dinna uses powerful contrasts to narrate China's story, like showing old photos of farmland against today's glittering Pudong skyline. After leaving her office job to travel abroad, she was inspired to start her own customized tour service. A popular stop on her route is the "matchmaking corner" in People's

Park, where parents display profiles of their children in search of partners. For Dinna, the essence of guiding is not merely language proficiency but achieving genuine cross-cultural communication and connection.

Together, these enthusiastic young professionals are transforming simple sightseeing into meaningful cultural dialogue, enriching how the world perceives China's cities and people.

- ()24. What are the reasons for the increase in foreign tourists according to He Weijing?
- A. Lower prices in local markets.
B. Easier visas and media exposure.
C. More cultural festivals and events.
D. Government advertising campaigns.
- ()25. What can be inferred about Zhou Qi's guiding work?
- A. It focuses only on famous landmarks.
B. It avoids discussing cultural differences.
C. It is primarily for young adventure seekers.
D. It sometimes involves handling emergencies.
- ()26. Which two words best describe guides like He, Zhou and Dinna?
- A. Professional and strict. B. Passionate and insightful.
C. Traditional and cautious. D. Humorous and relaxed.
- ()27. Which is the best title for the passage?
- A. Visiting Chinese cities as a foreigner
B. Learning languages for better guiding
C. Guiding across languages and cultures
D. Sharing Chinese traditions with visitors

C [2026·福建厦门高二期中]

Plastic has always been a double-edged sword—multi-purpose and cheap, but chemically stable. Traditional recycling methods involve multiple stages of sorting, cleaning, and melting (融化), which are energy-intensive and degrade the material's quality. Turning plastic into fuel has been explored before, but existing techniques require high heat, complex catalysts (催化剂), and often produce impure results.

Now, a groundbreaking cooperation between scientists in the US and China has brought the world one step closer to a real solution. Using a specially designed catalytic reaction, researchers found a way to break down long plastic polymer (聚合物) chains into short

hydrocarbon molecules—the building blocks of fuel—in a single step.

The team's secret lies in a novel catalytic material that operates at medium temperatures—far lower than those used in conventional methods. Unlike traditional recycling, which melts plastic into lower-grade products, this catalyst essentially reduces plastics into usable hydrocarbon chains in just a few hours. The output can then be further processed into fuels for vehicles or even planes. According to Professor Zhang Wei, a chemical engineer from the Chinese partner university, the process transforms 95% of the plastic into usable hydrocarbons, leaving minimal remains and almost no harmful by-products.

The implications of this breakthrough extend far beyond scientific curiosity. If widely used, the one-step plastic-to-fuel method could dramatically reduce both plastic waste and non-renewable fuel dependence.

Promising as the results are, experts stress that the cost of catalysts, the difficulty of collecting mixed plastic waste, and the issue of carbon emissions from burning fuels are key challenges to be addressed. For this reason, scientists see the innovation not as an end point, but as a temporary fix towards a cleaner future.

While questions remain, this innovation marks a hopeful turn in humanity's long battle with plastic waste. It transforms what was once pollution into power and demonstrates that the solutions to big problems often lie in rethinking waste not as garbage—but as potential.

- ()28. What is a key advantage of the new method of recycling plastics?
- A. Low costs. B. Simple processes.
C. High security. D. Adjustable reaction.
- ()29. What does the novel catalyst help with?
- A. Speeding up waste collection.
B. Adjusting the operating temperature.
C. Minimizing harmful by-products.
D. Turning plastics into basic chemicals.
- ()30. How do scientists regard the method?
- A. A dead end. B. A starting point.
C. A stepping stone. D. A definite answer.
- ()31. What inspiration does the innovation bring to us?
- A. New views create possibilities.
B. Human effort overcomes challenges.
C. Close teamwork works wonders.
D. Tough problems lead to innovations.

D [2026·广东深圳高二期中]

You might have heard of the placebo effect. It describes how people feel better even when the pill they take is just a “sugar pill” with no medicine. This phenomenon highlights the strong connection between the mind and the body. However, scientists have also identified its opposite: the “nocebo effect”. This occurs when people expect a treatment to have negative results, and then they actually start to experience those symptoms.

A classic study provides a clear example. Researchers looked at men taking a new drug for heart disease. One group was specifically warned that “stomach upset” was a potential side effect, while the other group received no such warning. The results were surprising. The men who were warned reported the symptom at much higher rates than those who were not. Their concern alone was enough to produce the very problem they had been cautioned about.

In recent years, the power of the nocebo effect has been magnified by social media. Australian researchers found a direct link among participants during the pandemic. The more scary stories of vaccine side effects people read on platforms like Facebook and Twitter, the more severe their own symptoms became after vaccination. This suggests that repeated exposure to negative stories can shape not only our perception but also our actual physical feelings.

Fortunately, the “cure” for the nocebo effect is quite simple: step away from the keyboard. By limiting exposure to alarmist (骇人的) stories and focusing instead on factual information from trusted doctors, individuals can reduce the chance of developing imagined side effects. In an age where digital stories spread instantly, being mindful of what we consume is essential to our well-being. Recognizing the nocebo effect reminds us that sometimes the most powerful medicine is simply a calm and informed mind.

()32. What can be inferred about the nocebo effect?

- A. It helps the sick people avoid side effects.
- B. It reflects how the mind affects the body.
- C. It is a newly identified psychological disorder.
- D. It occurs only in the context of taking medicine.

()33. What does the heart disease drug study demonstrate?

- A. Expectations can lead to physical discomfort.
- B. Side effects are unavoidable for most patients.
- C. Patients should be informed about side effects.
- D. New drugs often carry some unexpected risks.

()34. What does the underlined word “magnified” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Confirmed.
- B. Strengthened.
- C. Weakened.
- D. Presented.

()35. What is the author’s advice for well-being?

- A. Avoid using social media platforms entirely.
- B. Consult doctors as frequently as possible.
- C. Focus only on positive medical outcomes.
- D. Engage with digital content in a mindful way.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2026·江西赣州高二期中]

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项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。

Rice cultivation: a scientific and sustainable way

Rice is one of the world’s most important food crops, feeding billions annually. With technological development, traditional rice planting has evolved into a more scientific and efficient mode that boosts yield and protects the environment. 36. _____ If you want to grow rice modernly, here are key steps.

37. _____ As the saying goes, “Cultivating good seedlings is half of successful rice cultivation.” First, select sturdy, full rice grains as seeds. Use the “salt water selection” to keep sinking grains, clean them in 60°C water for 7 minutes to prevent diseases, and soak them in cool water for 10-20 days so that they grow at the same time.

When seedlings grow healthily, prepare the field and transplant them. Ploughing well loosens soil and improves water-holding capacity. 38. _____ During transplanting, keep proper spacing for growth and nutrients, and choose cloudy days or evenings to avoid sun damage.

Daily field management directly affects yield. 39. _____ Regular weeding prevents nutrient competition; reasonable irrigation keeps fields properly flooded early and reduces water later. Adopt natural farming to avoid too many pesticides and fertilizers for environmental protection and health.

Harvest when rice grains turn golden and full. 40. _____ After harvesting, dry rice in a well-ventilated place to reduce moisture and prevent rot. These scientific steps ensure high-quality rice and harvest joy.

- A. Ploughing is a necessary step in traditional rice planting.
- B. This process includes weeding, irrigation and fertilization.

- C. Rice seeds need to be stored in a dry place before planting.
- D. Seedling cultivation is the first and crucial step in rice planting.
- E. Harvesting at the right time can ensure the quality and taste of rice.
- F. This new mode of rice planting has been widely adopted by farmers.
- G. It also helps to mix organic fertilizer into the soil to improve its fertility.

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·安徽六安高二期中]

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项选出最佳选项。

The first time ever I realized that plastic was a serious matter for our planet was during a road trip in Western Australia, almost 12 years ago.

We 41 at a supermarket along the Coral Bay coast to buy some groceries and the lady at the counter told us they didn’t sell any shopping bags in order to prevent plastic in the 42 and to help preserve the endangered turtles living in that area. After a first reaction of surprise, we 43 all our shopping in our arms and left.

This was just one of the many experiences I had that made me more 44 about my impact and pushed me to adopt different habits to live and 45 more sustainably.

Our trip to Borneo was another life-changing 46 that has strengthened my resolution to a zero-waste lifestyle. While travelling in some Asian countries, we came to know that access to 47 drinkable water was always a challenge. So we had to travel with our water bottle, and we 48 to avoid using plastic during our trip.

Besides, we were also 49 impressed by our stay on Libaran Island. A sustainable turtle conservation 50 and the community had made big efforts to 51 the beaches and creatively reuse plastic for ten years. Despite that, the shore is 52 daily with tons of plastic coming from the tides.

Facing this global issue 53, raised in me a feeling of sadness and anger that soon turned into 54; to do as much as possible to reduce plastic in our life. Small changes can 55 a difference!

- ()41. A. stopped
- B. visited
- C. worked
- D. stayed

- ()42. A. land B. ocean
C. district D. supermarket
- ()43. A. carried B. picked
C. dropped D. threw
- ()44. A. sure B. proud
C. conscious D. comfortable
- ()45. A. deliver B. travel
C. remove D. play
- ()46. A. story B. growth
C. experience D. suffering
- ()47. A. safe B. cheap
C. valuable D. free
- ()48. A. failed B. managed
C. hesitated D. happened
- ()49. A. firmly B. violently
C. dramatically D. deeply
- ()50. A. action B. project
C. schedule D. protection
- ()51. A. dry up B. tie up
C. take up D. clean up
- ()52. A. washed B. proved
C. rushed D. injured
- ()53. A. in person B. for sure
C. by mistake D. on purpose
- ()54. A. confusion B. determination
C. frustration D. satisfaction
- ()55. A. do B. make
C. achieve D. find

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2026·湖北三所名校高二期中]

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。

When Spanish influencer Helena Cuesta posted a photo of herself wearing a pink, silk jacket with blue jeans, it quickly caught the attention of her followers. The jacket, which 56. _____ (feature) a straight-button front, drew much praise, with people curious about the designer.

The 57. _____ (style) piece from the Spanish brand Amlul reflects a rising trend in Western fashion, 58. _____ Chinese features such as the mandarin collar, frog buttons and symmetrical (对称的) fronts are appearing in 2026 collections.

Arguably, this most recent version of the trend can be traced back to October, when Adidas Originals launched its “Chinese New Year” jacket—also 59. _____ (refer) to as the “Tang” jacket—at last year’s Shanghai Fashion Week. The design draws 60. _____ (inspire) from the traditional Tang suit, created by its Shanghai-based design team 61. _____ (target) Chinese consumers. 62. _____ (initial) sold only in China, the limited edition track top quickly gained popularity on social media platforms such as TikTok and Instagram. The secret of the Tang Jacket’s success is 63. _____ it has been reclassified from sportswear to a modern artifact by replacing zippers with traditional frog buttons. It became part of 64. _____ viral “Chinese three-piece” on social media, alongside Pop Mart’s Labubu dolls and hit hip-hop track *Da Zhan Hong Tu* by Lan Lao and AR.

By the 2026 Spring Festival, the highly sought-after jackets, priced 65. _____ around 1,000 *yuan* (\$ 146.48), had sold out across most of China. People from overseas flocked to purchase them, with some online resellers, like StockX, listing them for as high as \$ 488 each.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分) [2026·湖南长沙雅礼中学高二月考]

假定你是李华,你的澳大利亚朋友 Tom 被中国新疆的喀纳斯湖(Kanas Lake)的美景吸引,想来喀纳斯湖旅游,发邮件向你询问有关情况。请你回复邮件,内容包括:

1. 合适的交通工具;
2. 合适的时间(6 月份或 9 月份)及原因;
3. 需要带的东西。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:阿勒泰 Altay (Kanas Lake 所在的城市,位于新疆的北部)

Dear Tom,

I’m delighted to learn that you’ve been captivated by the breathtaking beauty of Kanas Lake and are planning to visit. _____

Best wishes,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

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。

I’ve always loved travel stories where unexpected moments reveal the true character of a place, especially those that capture the unique spirit of a place through unexpected encounters. Our African overland journey gifted us such a moment—one when our truck stuck in the sand and the helping hands taught us more about Mozambique’s heart than any guidebook ever could. That magical experience—strangers becoming helpers, and anxiety turning into joy—showed me Africa’s forever warm heart.

It was the tenth day of our ambitious 101-day overland journey across Africa in our vehicle. As inexperienced adventurers with two kids—our boys aged two and four—we’d already faced doubtful relatives who thought crossing Africa with preschoolers was madness and would definitely be full of trouble. Yet here we were, driving away from Johannesburg’s urban sprawl into Mozambique’s golden wilderness, determined to prove that wonder outweighs worry.

The late afternoon sun painted everything in a honeyed light as we followed a hand-carved wooden sign reading “Campsite→”. Palm fronds whispered overhead, their shadows stretching like fingers across the narrow sand track. Through open windows drifted the Indian Ocean’s salty breath and fishermen’s melodic calls echoing from unseen shores. The amazing view totally lived up to our expectations. And our two boys also behaved perfectly well. Everything went on so smoothly and perfectly that I almost wanted to call the doubtful relatives and share our wonderful trip with them.

But paradise soon turned dangerous. As we drove across the desert, our wheels started slipping into the deepening sand, the vehicle moving like a ship in soft waves. My husband Jay held the steering wheel tighter, his fingers whitening as our speed dropped to a crawl (缓慢的速度), his whispered “Not now, not here” drowned by our boys’ curious chorus: “Daddy’s truck is dancing!” This was precisely the disaster our doubtful relatives had predicted when we’d proposed travelling across Africa with preschoolers.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

And here we were, proving them right. _____

Paragraph 2:

When we were pacing around the car scratching (挠) our heads, some local kids rushed over. _____