英语

班级:_____ 姓名:_____ 得分:_____

单元素养测评卷(一)

Unit 1

单元素养测评卷(一)听力录音

(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 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'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 段录音,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 段录音,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?

A. At 3:00 pm.　　B. At 4:15 pm.

C. At 4:50 pm.

听第 9 段录音,回答第 14 至 16 题。

(　)**14**. Why does John come to the house?

A. To do some repairs.　　B. To visit his aunt.

C. To rent the house.

(　)**15**. What do we learn about the house?

A. The rent is expensive.

B. It was built many years ago.

C. Beth moved in here last week.

(　)**16**. What will John do next?

A. Leave the house.　　B. Buy a new light.

C. Carry out some tests.

听第 10 段录音,回答第 17 至 20 题。

(　)**17**. When will the competition be held?

A. On December 7th.　　B. On December 12th.

C. On December 17th.

(　)**18**. Where will the competition be held this year?

A. At a music centre.　　B. At the Town Hall.

C. At the radio station.

(　)**19**. What is the first prize?

A. A visit to a music school.

B. An air trip over the town.

C. An interview with a musician.

(　)**20**. What should people do to get more information?

A. Make a phone call.　　B. Go to the radio station.

C. Consult Mike face to face.

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·河北承德高二期末]

If you are looking for fantastic science fiction novels for your teenage boys, here are some of the most thrilling sci-fi and fantasy books that teenage boys will love. Of course, anyone can read and enjoy these books, so if you don't fit the label "teenage boy", don't let that stop you from diving into one of these fantastic novels!

***Project Nemesis Series* by Brendan Reichs**

This series combines an asteroid (小行星) heading towards Earth, terrible murders, and two teens with lives built on lies. But learning the truth puts them in danger, and they must fight for survival as they deal with complicated situations.

***The Nyxia Triad Series* by Scott Reintgen**

Send your teen into deep space to mine a mysterious substance on a distant planet. Readers will eagerly explore each page of this series with its high-risk competition and surprising plot changes.

***Otherworld* by Jason Segel and Kirsten Miller**

Actor Jason Segel teamed up with young-adult book author Kirsten Miller to deliver this fast-paced series about a super-addictive virtual reality game. When Simon's best friend gets trapped inside Otherworld, he dives in after her and discovers a dark secret. Now, he must decide how far to go to save his friend and society from the horrors inside the game.

***The Martian: Classroom Edition* by Andy Weir**

The movie is excellent, but the book is better. The classroom edition of *The Martian* has been adapted for teens with age-appropriate language and discussion questions but includes the full length novel. Sci-fi lovers will hang on every word as astronaut Mark Watney fights for survival alone on the surface of Mars.

(　)**21**. What do the works of Brendan Reichs and Scott Reintgen have in common?

A. They all involve exploiting resources.

B. They are all set on distant planets.

C. They all describe thrilling adventure.

D. They are all themed on friendship.

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( )**22**. Which book sets the plot in a virtual world?

A. *Project Nemesis Series*. B. *The Martian*.

C. *The Nyxia Triad Series*. D. *Otherworld*.

( )**23**. What is special about *The Martian : Classroom Edition*?

A. It is rewritten properly for teen readers.

B. It studies the Mars for signs of life.

C. It contains a part of the original novel.

D. It is totally different from the movie.

B [2026·湖北宜昌高二期末]

Peter Krsko was drilling holes into the trees on his property in Wisconsin for the liquid that would ultimately become maple syrup (枫树糖浆). While he was labouring, Krsko began to think about how trees fight gravity and move liquid from their roots deep in the ground up to the leaves. That got him thinking about cells, the basic passages for those liquids, and how they pack together to build the tissues and organs found in living things.

"I wanted to share with you what I was thinking about while I was drilling holes," the artist, scientist and educator later explained to his class at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

That class, called Zoethica: Bioinspired Art and Science, is part of Krsko's semester-long course. Krsko chose the name Zoethica, a combination of the Greek word for life (zoe) and the word ethical, because his goal is "not only to explore bioinspired art and technology from the aesthetic (美学的) and scientific points of view, but also to explore the ethical implications".

"I like to trick my students into thinking about things that are all around us but are invisible. There is so much talent hidden in places that have never had the chance to shine," he said. "I want them to think outside the box. I hope they learn and grow from the experience."

That means challenging students to consider aspects of the world they may never have considered. It's part of his pursuit to find ways to make science accessible to all and to inspire natural curiosity about the world.

Because Zoethica is an experience in inspiration, students are tasked with reviewing literature from multiple disciplines to arrive at answers to questions posed by Krsko, or those they come up with organically as they progress through the class.

For example, one student wondered out loud why there are no wheels to be found in nature. Krsko challenged him to solve the puzzle.

"He had to figure that out, looking at the literature in biophysics, evolution, biology, to arrive at an answer to why it is not possible for animals to have wheels," Krsko said.

"We still have a lot to learn from nature," he said.

( )**24**. Why does the author describe Krsko working on his property?

A. To introduce his course.

B. To introduce scientific knowledge.

C. To show how to make maple syrup.

D. To show how he learns from nature.

( )**25**. What is the primary reason why Krsko named his course "Zoethica"?

A. To honour the Greek origin of the scientific term.

B. To indicate that the course is about living things.

C. To reflect its focus on ethical implications of bioinspiration.

D. To show the difference between bioinspired art and technology.

( )**26**. According to the text, how should the students "think outside the box"?

A. By thinking seriously. B. By thinking abstractly.

C. By thinking creatively. D. By thinking carefully.

( )**27**. What does the example given at the end of the text illustrate?

A. How the students find wheels in nature.

B. How Krsko poses questions to his students.

C. How Krsko teaches reviewing literature from various fields.

D. How the students pursue their own curiosity through research.

C

Electric signals from power lines discourage bees from landing on nearby flowers, and there is growing concern that this so-called "electric pollution" could be causing widespread disturbance to insect behaviour.

Alongside bumblebees, honeybees have been shown to detect and respond to airborne electric fields—which are often caused by static electricity in the natural world—detected through hairs or antennae (触角). Honeybees use electroreception as a form of communication, and both honeybees and bumblebees are thought to use it to locate nectar-rich flowers. But to date, little is known about how human-generated electricity impacts this natural behaviour among pollinators (授粉者).

To investigate, Liam O'Reilly at the University of Bristol, UK, and his colleagues first tested how the behaviour of western honeybee (Apis mellifera) changed when the electric field was applied to the air around a plant (Nepeta grandiflora) in an urban field in Bristol.

They created an electric field using a weak alternating current (AC), simulating (模拟) the environment 60 to 100 metres from a high-voltage mains power line, for 2 hours. This reduced honeybee landings on the affected plant by 71 percent compared with a nearby control plant.

"The first 10 minutes of the AC treatment was a really dramatic difference—there were far fewer landings than the control," says O'Reilly. "Alternating current is completely alien to bees." Landings did increase on the treatment plant as the trial continued, but never reached control levels, notes O'Reilly.

The findings have worrying implications, especially given how common electricity infrastructure is in most nations. Estimates suggest that in the UK alone, there are almost 70,000 square kilometres of land on which bee groups live in the range of high-voltage transmission lines.

"More research is needed to determine how power lines and other electricity infrastructure are changing insect behaviour in real-world settings," says O'Reilly, "including whether the behaviour is changed over the long term." "In the short term, if you're someone who keeps bees, it would probably be better if you can keep them further from power infrastructure," adds O'Reilly. "I think you'd have happier bees."

( )**28**. What is the purpose of writing Paragraph 2?

A. To add backgrounds. B. To make assumptions.

C. To provide examples. D. To present arguments.

( )**29**. How did the researchers conduct the study?

A. By observing bees in natural settings.

B. By analysing urban power line signals.

C. By assessing long-term effects on honeybees.

D. By testing bee landings under two conditions.

( )**30**. What does the author intend to illustrate by using the UK example in Paragraph 6?

A. Policy changes are needed for power lines.

B. Electric pollution affects many bee habitats.

C. The UK has weak environmental protections.

D. Bees can easily avoid human-made structures.

( )**31**. What is O'Reilly's implied concern for the group he advises?

A. The safety of power line workers.

B. The extinction of some bee species.

C. The conflict between bees and humans.

D. The potential decline in honey production.

D [2025·重庆西南大学附中高二期末]

Imagine waking up one morning to find your smartphone missing. You can no longer get guided to work, order your coffee, or connect with friends. For most of us, it is a nightmare. But it should not be exactly far-fetched.

Despite being more digitally connected than ever, we are lonelier and more anxious. Anxiety rates increased by 25% globally. Depression now affects over 280 million people worldwide. All of this is due to our growing dependence on social media and smart technologies designed to offer quick relief but often at the expense of deep, meaningful engagement, which may further cause our loss of something easy to be ignored.

While these conveniences offer short-term relief, they may weaken our thinking skills. For example, GPS has undeniably transformed how we travel. But a 2020 study found that frequent GPS users struggle more with self-guided navigation. Over time, those who depended more on GPS showed a sharp decline in spacial memory and problem-solving skills. However, reducing dependence on these conveniences can lead to discomfort. In seeking comfort today, we might be trading away some discomfort.

That is the problem: the very discomfort we avoid is often what strengthens us. Viewing stress, a kind of discomfort, as a challenge rather than a threat leads to better outcomes. Research shows that mild stress can enhance adaptability. Neuroscience (神经科学) reveals that neuroplasticity—the brain's ability to form new connections—is enhanced through challenging experiences. This adaptability is crucial for developing resilience(抗逆力), a process fueled by both mental challenges and active effort.

But this doesn't mean we should reject comfort entirely; it's to balance it with intentional discomfort. Think of it as "microdosing hardship"—a series of small, manageable difficulties that keep our mental and emotional muscles strong, such as writing with a pen, or washing dishes by hand. These small acts are enough to reawaken the resilience we've buried under layers of ease. So, the next time you feel the pull of ease, pause. Ask yourself: Is this momentary comfort helping me grow or is it keeping me stuck? Choosing discomfort isn't easy, but sometimes, it's worth it.

( )**32**. What does the underlined word "far-fetched" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

A. Possible to change.　　B. Certain to function.

C. Unlikely to be settled.　　D. Unable to be accepted.

( )**33**. What may digital conveniences cause according to the text?

A. The fast but worthless relief.

B. The meaningful engagement.

C. The loss of thinking capacity.

D. The lack of necessary comfort.

( )**34**. Which is a real-life application of "microdosing hardship"?

A. Taking the stairs instead of the lift.

B. Ordering takeout food after work.

C. Exploring a new city by using GPS.

D. Writing an e-mail using voice-to-text.

( )**35**. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. GPS: the invisible cost of convenience

B. Stress: the main cause of brain damage

C. Discomfort: a hidden source of resilience

D. Smartphones: barriers to human progress

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2025·江西南昌中学高二期末]

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。

The power of poetry

People are suffering from depression and anxiety now more than ever. To help ease the pain, they are turning to new approaches and, believe it or not, poetry is one of them.

It's common sense that reading fiction can increase empathy (同理心). 36. _____ Well, for decades, scientific studies have proven that poetry has a beneficial impact on managing pain, handling stress and improving personal well-being. Let's dive a bit deeper, and consider some specific ways in which poetry can help mental health.

Poetry can be a form of comfort. By reading poetry, we can get the escapism we long for, transporting us out of our own world and into someone else's. 37. _____ Trying to uncover the meaning of a poem can give us a necessary break from our inner monologue as well.

It can be a shared experience. Poems are often quite emotional in nature. 38. _____ There's something quite comforting in the knowledge that we're not alone and that our pain is shared with someone else. Poetry often reveals that there is universality (普遍性) in the human experience.

39. _____ Many poems creatively tackle some sensitive topics like depression, anxiety, abuse, poverty, all of which can be found in a poetic form, empowering both the poet and the reader.

To put it lightly, life is tough, but it's important to remember that we're not alone. The next time you're feeling hopeless, try diving into the works of a poet. 40. _____ Who knows?

A. However, how does it work?

B. But what's so special about poetry?

C. As the saying goes, misery loves company.

D. Poetry can also be a platform for change and advocacy.

E. You might be inspired to write some poetry of your own.

F. Chances are that you will hear the love songs of the poet.

G. The repetition and rhyme found in it can relieve our pain.

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·山东淄博高二期末]

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。

As a writer, I often question myself: Should I seek wealth or a creative purpose? This struggle __41__ my father's own brief regret about not leaving us material wealth. Yet when he passed away, his true __42__ was clear—not money, but memories. I received his box of well-worn pencils, each __43__ to the point and at the ready. These humble tools __44__ his quiet devotion: solving crosswords by the sunlit window, smiling as he __45__ words like "12-D: CLASH" from newspapers as clues to solve the crossword. Always within reach, the pencils __46__ beyond puzzles—taking notes and capturing sudden ideas.

My father __47__ my writing career, never disturbing me for crossword help. For years, I mirrored his contentment, writing for __48__ over pay. But when realistic friends criticized my low earnings, I resisted—until an editor cut my fee __49__. Although I was hurt, readers' overwhelming praise __50__ me with warmth, reminding me of Father's gift: finding joy in small victories.

Father's __51__ was more than a tool; it meant readiness to serve any purpose. He proved profound joy lives in simplicity. My career doubts mirrored his temporary regret, but his wisdom __52__: life, like crosswords, requires __53__. Why choose between enthusiasm and practicality? Meaningful work can both fulfil and sustain. Now I write diversely—each project connects to build wholeness. I'll always __54__ his words: value purpose over wealth. Find light in the __55__, just as he found joy in a pencil.

( )**41**. A. adapts to　　B. submits to

C. corresponds to　　D. contributes to

( )**42**. A. promise　　B. question

C. reason　　D. heritage

( )**43**. A. sharpened　　B. widened

C. bought　　D. borrowed

( )**44**. A. shared　　B. witnessed

C. expected　　D. indicated

( )**45**. A. described B. celebrated
C. predicted D. spotted
( )**46**. A. deserved B. preserved
C. served D. observed
( )**47**. A. forgave B. respected
C. mistook D. relaxed
( )**48**. A. curiosity B. talent
C. dignity D. passion
( )**49**. A. significantly B. necessarily
C. regularly D. naturally
( )**50**. A. compared B. equipped
C. flooded D. connected
( )**51**. A. pencil B. health
C. puzzle D. career
( )**52**. A. changed B. escaped
C. solved D. clarified
( )**53**. A. balance B. attention
C. determination D. examination
( )**54**. A. guess B. realize
C. treasure D. confirm
( )**55**. A. familiar B. ordinary
C. different D. similar

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·河南洛阳高二期末]

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。

London's food scene has witnessed an inrush not only of traditional Cantonese (广东的) restaurants but also a diverse range of regional Chinese cuisines. For decades, London's Chinatown has been closely associated with classic dishes 56. _____ (root) in Guangdong Province, while London's Chinese food has expanded far beyond that, reflecting a much 57. _____ (broad) cultural shift.

While Cantonese-centric offerings have laid the foundation of familiarity with Chinese culinary (烹饪的) culture, the increasing variety makes it 58. _____ big challenge for restaurants to meet local British tastes. To adapt to the trend, they manage to introduce new dishes and enhance existing ones 59. _____ (continuous) for bettering the menu. Additionally, larger culinary schools commit to teaching authentic (地道的) Chinese cooking, 60. _____ (strengthen) greater appreciation and mastery of the cuisine.

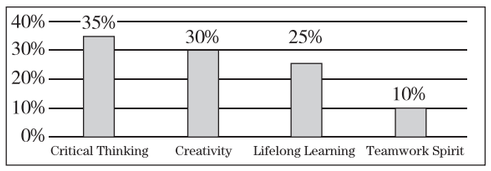
Hotpot, a typical Chinese dish, has taken centre stage in London, described as an "adventure" 61. _____ locals could enjoy genuine Sichuan cuisine and unfamiliar cultural experiences. Meanwhile, hearty hand-pulled noodles of Xi'an are also making waves, driven by the growing 62. _____ (present) of Chinese customers and Londoners' appetite for authentic regional flavours.

Chen Xin, the chief organizer of the 2024 London Chinese Cuisine International Development Convention, 63. _____ (emphasize) that London was becoming a true global centre of Chinese cuisine, staying true 64. _____ one single mission—providing Chinese customers with a taste of home and showcasing the depth of Chinese culinary culture to international 65. _____ (diner).

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)[2025·广东大湾区高二期末]

假定你是李华,学校英文报开展了关于"Which quality matters most in the age of AI?"的调查。请你根据调查结果写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:



1. 介绍调查结果;
2. 你对这个问题的观点和看法。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Which quality matters most in the age of AI?

_____

_____

_____

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。

When Cynthia was a young girl, a screening of *Star Wars* changed her life. The adorable R2-D2 in the movie inspired her dream of creating a robot friend.

College was a challenging start. She struggled with difficult engineering courses and failed a robotics exam. Instead of giving up, she spent countless nights in the library, devoted to her studies. Eventually, she graduated with an engineering degree.

After graduation, she joined a team under a famous robotics professor to develop a planet-exploring robot. They faced numerous difficulties, especially disagreements within the team on the design. Cynthia firmly insisted on her ideas and finally, they overcame the barriers. However, when the robot was completed, Cynthia realized it lacked the function of companionship she had pictured.

Determined to create a truly friendly robot, Cynthia focused on a project for hospitalized children. She visited local hospitals, had in-depth discussions with medical staff and consulted several child psychologists. These experts shared their insights into children's emotional needs during hospitalization, such as the importance of consistent companionship and the role of positive distractions. Equipped with them, Cynthia began the creation of Huggable, a teddy bear-shaped robot.

During its development, Cynthia faced financial shortages. She spent months presenting her project to various investors, suffering countless rejections. But her passion and determination paid off when a local tech-enthusiast learned about her vision and provided the necessary funds. A partner's departure also left her short-handed, but she reached out to former classmates and brought in a new, devoted team member. Now, Huggable is in a local children's hospital, bringing comfort to young patients.

However, as Huggable's influence grew, so did controversy (争议). Some people worried that relying too much on a robot for comfort might affect children's normal emotional and social development. They argued that children needed real-human interaction to learn communication skills. Articles and comments against Huggable started appearing on the Internet. Soon, the hospital received calls from concerned parents, demanding an explanation.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Facing controversy, Cynthia stood firm, ready to respond positively. _____

_____

Paragraph 2:

Encouraged by the successful meeting, Cynthia focused on making Huggable even better. _____

_____