

工作秘密 严禁外传
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成都市 2018 级高中毕业班第三次诊断性检测

英语

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。第 I 卷(选择题)1 至 8 页,第 II 卷(非选择题)9 至 10 页,共 10 页,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,务必将自己的姓名、考籍号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时,必须使用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,如需改动,用橡皮擦擦干净后,再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时,必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔,将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后,只将答题卡交回。

第 I 卷 (100 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man recommend?
A. Steak. B. Thai chicken. C. Vegetable pasta.
2. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
A. At home. B. In the restaurant. C. In the drugstore.
3. How much is the change?
A. £8.35. B. £11.65. C. £20.
4. Who is the woman?
A. A manager. B. A customer. C. A new staff.
5. What is the woman going to do?
A. Go to the zoo. B. Write an article. C. Go boating.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟。听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Who is answering the phone?
A. Jane Solomon. B. Maria Fernandez. C. Peter Griffin.
7. What's the man's purpose?
A. To discuss a project. B. To ask for suggestions. C. To get related figures.
听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。
8. When do the two speakers decide to have dinner on Friday?
A. At 6:00 pm. B. At 7:00 pm. C. At 7:30 pm.
9. Where will the woman need to park her car?
A. Next door. B. On another street. C. In another part of the street.
听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。
10. What happened to the man when climbing the mountain?
A. He was stuck in a cave.
B. He got lost in bad weather.
C. He lost his equipment and food.
11. What makes it possible for the man to continue his dream?
A. His determination. B. Social support. C. The medical development.
12. What do we know about the man's new design?
A. It needs improving. B. It meets his needs. C. It is widely accepted.
听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。
13. What does the man think of the music broadcast?
A. Amazing. B. Inspiring. C. Peaceful.
14. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a studio. B. In a music hall. C. At the woman's home.
15. What contributes most to the woman's success?
A. Her learning ability. B. Her own efforts. C. Her mom's guidance.
16. In the man's opinion, what makes the woman a model for young people?
A. Her success in career.
B. Her caring for society.
C. Her talents in various fields.
听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. When did the company expand?
A. In 2000. B. In 2007. C. In 2014.
18. When do most volunteers join the program?
A. In winter. B. In July. C. When it is best for them.
19. From whom does Time Abroad receive its fund?
A. Volunteers. B. Partner organizations. C. The government.
20. What is the purpose of the talk?
A. To introduce Time Abroad briefly.
B. To encourage people to join Time Abroad.
C. To promote the concepts of Time Abroad.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分) 阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

VATNAJÖKULL NATIONAL PARK, ICELAND

Vatnajökull National Park is home to one of the largest glaciers in the world and two active volcanoes. A popular place to explore ice caves, you can experience here the breath-taking views of waterfalls, frozen rivers and herds of reindeer through cave tours, glacial hikes and jeep safaris.

Best time to visit: May to September.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RUINS OF LIANGZHU CITY, CHINA

Dating back to 5,300 years ago, the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City is considered as an important representation of early urban civilization based on rice plantation. The city ruins show the contributions made by the Yangtze River Basin to the origins of Chinese civilization.

Best time to visit: March to May & October to mid December.

BAGAN, MYANMAR

Located on the banks of the Ayeyarwady River, Bagan is the capital of the ancient Burmese empire and features a stunning range of Buddhist art and architecture. Visitors can get the best views at sunrise by taking a hot air balloon ride and witness hundreds of architectural treasures as far as the eye can reach.

Best time to visit: November to February.

JAIPUR CITY, INDIA

The walled city of Jaipur is one of the most colourful cities in the world and part of India's famous Golden Triangle. The city is not only famous for its pink coloured buildings, but also the houses, shops, restaurants and hotels which give you a feast for colors. Besides, you can enjoy the city's layout, busy streets and large public squares.

Best time to visit: November to March.

21. Which of the following is best recommended in April?

- A. Bagan. B. Jaipur City.
C. Vatnajökull National Park. D. Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City.

22. What is special about Bagan?

- A. It features views of volcanoes.
B. It is heavy with religious culture.
C. It has a history of over 5000 years.
D. It's known for colorful architecture.

23. In which part of a magazine can you most probably read this text?

- A. Geography. B. Culture. C. Science. D. Environment.

B

A small bowl bought at a yard sale in Connecticut for just \$ 35 has been identified as a rare 15th-century Chinese antique.

The blue-and-white bowl was made by China's royal court during the Ming dynasty. It is now expected to sell for up to \$ 500,000, according to Sotheby's auction(拍卖)house in New York, where the auction will take place next month.

The purchase was made last year near New Haven, Connecticut. "I was just hanging around there aimlessly. But when I saw this bowl, I didn't even bargain over the \$ 35 asking price," the owner said. Shortly after the purchase, he sent photos of the bowl to auction specialists, who identified it as an item of historical significance.

Upon closer inspection, the artifact was found to have originated from the period of Yongle Emperor, who ruled from 1403 to 1424 -- a period noted for its distinctive porcelain(瓷器) techniques. It's now valued between \$ 300,000 and \$ 500,000, with the top estimate nearly 14,300 times the amount it was purchased for.

"I was deeply attracted by the techniques. You can see why this bowl is so highly-valued from the very smooth porcelain body, silky glaze(上釉)and special blue coloring, which were never reproduced in later dynasties," McAteer, an auction specialist, said.

"The Yongle Emperor improved the porcelain techniques and **elevated** the importance of porcelain from being an ordinary bowl into a true work of art. This small bowl has both practical and artistic value," McAteer said.

24. What can we infer about the bowl's owner?

- A. He found the bowl by accident.
- B. He hesitated during the purchase.
- C. He doubted whether the bowl was real.
- D. He bought the bowl because it was cheap.

25. What makes the bowl so precious?

- A. The blue color on it.
- B. The long history it has.
- C. The people who made it.
- D. The unique techniques used.

26. What does the underlined word "**elevated**" in Paragraph 6 probably mean?

- A. Forsaw.
- B. Promoted.
- C. Assessed.
- D. Acknowledged.

27. What's the best title of the text?

- A. An Amazing Bowl
- B. A Special Yard Sale
- C. The Return of Porcelains
- D. A Man Making Fortune

C

A new research added brain degradation such as Alzheimer (阿尔兹海默症) to the growing list of effects of fine particles (微粒). A study of 63 million adults older than 65 in the United States showed that from 2000 to 2016, first-time hospital admissions for Alzheimer's disease, and related diseases rose by 13 percent with every 5-microgram (per cubic meter of air) increase in annual concentrations of PM 2.5. Such particles are produced mainly during the burning of fossil fuels, especially coal and oil. The risk remained high even at concentrations below 12 micrograms per cubic meter, a level the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency currently considers safe.

"Our study builds on the small but clear evidence indicating that long-term PM 2.5 exposures are associated with an increased risk of worsening brain health, even at PM 2.5 concentrations well below the current national standards," said Xiao Wu, a doctoral student in Harvard.

Antonella Zanobetti, a co-author of the study, said the new research results show that current U. S. regulations are inadequate to protect the aging American population, "highlighting the need for stricter standards and policies that help further reduce PM 2.5 concentrations and improve air quality overall".

Women, white people, and urban populations, particularly in the Northeast, were particularly at risk, the research showed. The researchers figured that the increased effects on urban populations might be due to the "abundance of metal-bearing particles in the urban atmosphere, which have very smaller size and can access the brain directly". They owe the increased risk to women and white people to longer life, which means the probability of death from other causes before developing Alzheimer is higher in men and nonwhites.

28. What can we learn about the new research in Paragraph 1?

- A. It proved PM 2.5 was caused by fossil fuel.
- B. It aimed at improving the elders' brain health.
- C. It showed Alzheimer was linked to air pollution.
- D. It focused on the effect of PM 2.5 on environment.

29. What is the researchers' attitude towards the current U. S. PM 2.5 national standards?

- A. Supportive.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Cautious.
- D. Ambiguous.

30. Why do women and white people have higher risk of brain health problems?

- A. They mainly live in cities.
- B. They are in much worse condition.
- C. They are affected by PM 2.5 more easily.
- D. They live longer than men and nonwhites.

31. What's the purpose of the text?

- A. To present findings of a new research.
- B. To call on us to protect the environment.
- C. To analyze various reasons for Alzheimer.
- D. To draw our attention to the elders' health.

D

In the past few decades, great progress has been made in the field of space exploration, which has enabled mankind to have a deeper understanding of the Solar System, our place in it and in the universe. “We sent probes(探测器) to every planet in the Solar System. This is by far the best one,” said Clayton, vice president of Blue Origin. “Let’s focus right now on protecting the Earth environment, and then we’ ll go from there. Space science and technology should be people-centric and application-centric, and focus on improving human life. We need to have a strong footing on the Earth, learn to solve the day-to-day problems of the society.”

“Space technology can help achieve the 17 sustainable development goals to be achieved by 2030 set by the United Nations. Satellite monitoring can really help with agriculture.” said Victoria, CEO of a company working on sustainable development, “Through Global Navigation Satellite System, animals’ movement information recorded on self-recharging devices can be transmitted to the company server. Farmers can be alerted in real time if anomalies(异常现象)are detected. We can use it to ensure the traceability of the entire meat chain. As a result, it enables consumers to know that the beef they are eating does not come from protected areas or the cattle don’t contribute to deforestation.”

As early as 2007, Michael Griffin, former Administrator of NASA, put forward the concept of the “space economy” in a speech. He is very optimistic about the market prospect of commercial space and said, “According to the latest data, the global space industry could reach \$ 1 trillion in 2040, up from \$ 378 billion currently. I believe more business models and space activities will be created in the future to achieve the economic scale of \$ 1 trillion.”

As an entrepreneur(创业者)herself, Victoria thinks the thriving space market will bring countless opportunities for entrepreneurs. She mentioned future settlements on Mars or on the Moon. “If we are going to develop a new society outside the Earth, we will need all types of applications and all types of startups. But coming back to the Earth, there are so many problems that need to be solved, and space technology can really help with that.”

32. What does the underlined word “This” in Paragraph 1 refer to ?

- A. A successful space exploration. B. A probe sent to other planets.
C. The planet people are living on now. D. The solar system people are exploring.

33. In Clayton’s opinion, what should be the first concern about space technology?

- A. Providing more financial support. B. Improving people’s life on earth.
C. Sending more probes in the universe. D. The development of related technology.

34. How does Victoria support her statement about satellite monitoring in Paragraph 2?

- A. By making reasoning. B. By providing accurate figures.
C. By making comparison. D. By illustrating from different aspects.

35. What does the text mainly talk about?

- A. Necessities of space exploration.
- B. Breakthroughs in space exploration.
- C. Possible application of space technology.
- D. Controversial issues about space technology.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

It can be very easy to stick with what you know, instead of trying to meet people who are different from you. 36 Here's what you can do:

Become self-aware. 37 This includes biases (偏见) about your own cultural background. It can be confronting, but by doing this you'll be able to think about how these traits might impact on your approach to and understanding of differences. You could try: Think about what assumptions you make about your friends, peers, and people you work with.

Talk to someone from a different cultural background. Try and get to know someone from a different cultural background better. 38 You'll automatically find out more about their life and experiences. Just being curious and open-minded can be helpful.

Be more accepting. Sometimes, for one reason or another, it's not all that easy to understand some cultural differences. 39 In other words, you don't have to understand, or even agree with, someone in order to accept them.

40 One of the biggest difficulties to overcome in understanding cultural differences is making judgments based on one opinion. You should do some research to actually learn about people, instead of making broad-brush assessments. Stereotyping (模式化) people from different cultural backgrounds can impact their quality of life and opportunities.

- A. Do your own research.
- B. Think beyond stereotypes.
- C. Practice being sympathetic towards people.
- D. Work out your own beliefs, values and personal biases.
- E. Instead of asking them questions directly, treat them as friends.
- F. And the best approach is to acknowledge people are different and to accept that's okay.
- G. However, trying to understand people from other countries can help you experience more.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

While looking for a job in Denmark, Alberto found his spare time activities an advantage.

In his spare time, Alberto was pleasantly 41 to find a lot of outdoor facilities in Denmark. 42 moving there, he had thought that because of the 43, locals would probably 44 spending time indoors. "I like to 45 life outdoors with friends; walking in the forest, playing sports and swimming. We even 46 a camping trip to the beach."

Alberto also enjoys 47 training in spare time. 48, he is more than willing to help others in the gym. "Making 49 and helping friends have taught me how to 50 and understand the 51 of a person, which helps me when dealing with people or anywhere where empathy(共鸣) and attention are 52. I have also learned to become more 53, since I have to observe and then change or 54 the plan based on their 55. Finally, I have also learned how to be a better '56' - I had to design the schedules in a fun and entertaining way to 57 people."

Alberto found these experiences helpful in 58. "Nowadays, companies are not so focused on certain 59, but more interested in getting to know the person behind the CV (简历). Spare time activities serve as a means for the company to get a better 60 of employees."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. disappointed | B. anxious | C. surprised | D. annoyed |
| 42. A. Before | B. Upon | C. Without | D. For |
| 43. A. tradition | B. weather | C. traffic | D. passion |
| 44. A. deny | B. continue | C. resist | D. prefer |
| 45. A. enjoy | B. expect | C. discuss | D. appreciate |
| 46. A. witnessed | B. needed | C. did | D. chose |
| 47. A. fitness | B. military | C. professional | D. academic |
| 48. A. Eventually | B. Hopefully | C. Therefore | D. Moreover |
| 49. A. interviews | B. plans | C. changes | D. decisions |
| 50. A. admire | B. prove | C. follow | D. detect |
| 51. A. advantages | B. imaginations | C. needs | D. abilities |
| 52. A. useless | B. strange | C. urgent | D. necessary |
| 53. A. proud | B. organized | C. excited | D. merciful |
| 54. A. support | B. recommend | C. adapt | D. make |
| 55. A. reaction | B. movement | C. impression | D. position |
| 56. A. classmate | B. leader | C. sportsman | D. salesman |
| 57. A. distract | B. interest | C. amuse | D. encourage |
| 58. A. schooling | B. truth-seeking | C. job-hunting | D. surviving |
| 59. A. skills | B. opinions | C. personalities | D. weaknesses |
| 60. A. side | B. half | C. picture | D. future |

第 II 卷 (50 分)

注意事项:用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

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。

It seems that people in western countries are becoming increasingly 61 (worry) about the side effects of drugs, and are turning to various 62 (treatment) such as yoga, reflexology and acupuncture(针灸) to complement, or sometimes even replace, western medicine.

63 event in my life three or four years ago made me examine my own attitudes towards alternative medicine. After 64 (suffer) from insomnia(失眠) for a few months, I was feeling mentally and physically exhausted. My friend Tony, who 65 (study) acupuncture at a college near London at the time, suggested that I visit an acupuncturist. Since I had a fear of needles, I was 66 (willing) to take his advice. But by this time I was so tired that I was prepared to try almost anything.

I made an 67 (appoint) with the acupuncturist in my area and turned up at his room the following morning. After taking my pulse, looking at my tongue, and asking a few questions 68 my diet and lifestyle, the acupuncturist correctly reasoned that I was worn-out. I found this extremely impressive since he hadn't asked me 69 I had come to see him. He then inserted a needle in my right foot between my first and second toe, and, despite my anxiety, I fell asleep 70 (immediate). At the time I considered the whole experience to be close to a miracle.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及修改均仅限一词。

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I had a concert ticket for a show that I couldn't attend it. I was trying to sell the tickets. But I was having a hard time find someone who would pay the fully price. Then I noticed a guy at the door. He was not allowed get into the show because someone had sold him the fake ticket. He got tricked! He had no more money. Rather than continue my search about someone who would buy my ticket, I decide to give it to him for free. He was very grateful but thanked me again and again. This expensive, yet simple act of kind really made my day.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你校英语角正在征集与课外活动有关的短文。请根据以下要点介绍令你印象最深刻的一次课外活动。

1. 时间、地点;
2. 活动过程;
3. 你的感受。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

An Impressive After-school Activity
