

成都市 2020 级高中毕业班摸底测试

英语

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。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 like about the moments after raining?
A. Clearer sky. B. Fresher air. C. Closer stars.
2. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?
A. Strangers. B. Classmates. C. Colleagues.
3. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. A coffee break. B. An aching neck. C. A busy schedule.
4. What will the two speakers probably do tomorrow?
A. Go to the beach. B. Go to the park. C. Go to the library.

A. Do outdoor sports. B. Attend a concert. C. Check weather forecast.

5. What leads to the man's being late?

A. A serious injury. B. A rude driver. C. A truck accident.

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. Why do the couple choose to eat out?

A. The meat goes bad. B. The fridge is broken. C. It's cheap.

7. What kind of person is the woman?

A. Generous. B. Kind. C. Careless.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What do we know about the woman's father?

A. He's strict. B. He travels a lot. C. He likes experiencing cultures.

9. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a party. B. In a classroom. C. At a library.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Which club will the man probably join?

A. An under 16s club. B. An under 18s club. C. An adults club.

11. When will the man probably get trained?

A. Mondays and Tuesdays.

B. Thursdays and Saturdays.

C. Tuesdays and Thursdays

12. What does the man have to do to join the club?

A. Register on spot. B. Apply online. C. Email a photo.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why is Peter invited to the interview?

- A. He is good at study.
- B. He invented a technique.
- C. He benefited from a technique.

14. What's Peter's advice on using the Pomodoro Technique?

- A. Take a regular break.
- B. Complete all tasks nonstop.
- C. Divide the work and time it.

15. What does Peter think of the technique?

- A. Advanced.
- B. Effective.
- C. Popular.

16. What might the woman probably do after interview?

- A. Have a try.
- B. Buy a timer.
- C. Praise Peter.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do you know about llamas and alpacas?

- A. They are wild.
- B. They are sociable.
- C. They are from North America.

18. When will llamas spit?

- A. When mistreated.
- B. When carrying things.
- C. When living in herds.

19. What makes the wool of alpacas famous?

- A. Its origin.
- B. Its quality.
- C. Its price.

20. What probably does the speaker do?

- A. A zoo guide.
- B. A TV host.
- C. A news reporter.

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Fancy earning rewards for giving your opinions? Norstat is offering exactly that.

What are you going to do?

Participate in surveys whenever you want and get rewarded for expressing your opinions. By participating in Norstatpanel surveys, you get to influence the products and services of the future. This part-time job is completely flexible, and an excellent way to earn money.

How does it work?

Each survey will only take between 5~20 minutes. It is completely free to sign up, and up to you which surveys you would like to do. You will be rewarded for each completed survey and as you respond to more surveys, you unlock new benefits and receive more rewards! Complete your profile survey to be in with a chance of winning a £20 Amazon voucher (代金券).

What do we offer?

Completing surveys will earn you coins, which you can choose to spend in different ways.

You live by the motto “cash is king”? No problem! You can spend your coins on a universal gift card that can be used at hundreds of different stores! You can also use your coins as a donation towards forest planting.

What do we ask?

- No education background is required.
- Don't be afraid to give your honest opinion. There're no incorrect answers.
- You have access to the internet, a mobile phone or computer.
- You live in the UK.
- No experience is required.

Are you the perfect candidate? Click “apply now”!

21. What will you do in the job?

A. Sign up with little cost.	B. Collect surveys.
C. Design better products.	D. Give your opinions.

22. Which is a must for the job?

A. A mobile phone.	B. A UK residence.	C. Related experience.	D. College education.
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23. Where can you probably read this passage?

- A. On a website.
- B. In a magazine.
- C. In a travel guide.
- D. On a notice board.

B

The steps at the back of David Olson's house in Norton Shores, Michigan, were breaking off and had to go. So one day last July, Olson started to do some repair work. He was surprised to see that the ground underneath was sand, not dirt. Even more surprising, there were three bowling balls in the hole he'd made. "No way," Olson said out loud.

All afternoon, Olson dug out sand and bowling balls. As Olson reached the last step, he counted the balls and was shocked to get 158. The balls Olson dug up are Brunswicks, a bowling products company near where Olson lives. But how did so many of them get into the ground behind his house?

A local woman named Judy had a theory. Her husband had worked at Brunswick for 48 years, testing bowling balls to make sure they were qualified. He told Judy that sometimes homeowners would use unqualified balls as filler for their backyards. Sand and bowling balls wouldn't be legally accepted, but the combination is structurally sound. Most highways are built using the same basic principle, with pavement (路面) over a rock foundation.

And that wasn't the end of it. Weeks after posting his find on Facebook, Olson heard a local restaurant asked to use the balls in a bowling match. In exchange, Olson and his wife could play for free.

Neither of them had bowled in years, but they struggled for a win in their first match. Then they won again. As David and Megan Olson kept winning, they started to believe that these bowling balls were more than just a strange backyard discovery but an amazing gift.

24. What surprised Olson most?

- A. The balls belonged to a nearby company.
- B. The steps behind his house were broken.
- C. The ground underneath the steps was sand.
- D. There were many bowling balls under his backyard.

25. What do we know about bowling balls in Paragraph 3?

- A. They are allowed in construction by law.
- B. They are used in building most highways.

C. They could be a reasonable construction material.
D. The quality of bowling balls were not taken seriously.

26. How did the Olsons feel when they kept winning the matches?
A. Confident. B. Satisfied. C. Puzzled. D. Lucky.

27. Which can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Judy's Theory B. Family Matters
C. An Unexpected Discovery D. Bowling Matches

C

For almost all of human history, the Earth's population has tended to be younger. But since the last World Population Day on July 11, a major shift occurred: There are now more people aged 65 and older than there are under age five.

World Population Day was established by the United Nations Development Program in 1989 to bring attention to population issues. Having more people on the planet is not the only concern, though, since a population's age structure matters too.

Increased lifetime is a remarkable human success story, but having more elderly people also creates a number of socioeconomic concerns. The global population will continue to age as these two groups grow in opposite directions. By 2100, the percentage of the population aged 65 and older will rise to nearly 25 percent - about five times that of children under five.

"Most developed countries have been aging for a century, giving them time to prepare for the changes. But developing countries will become old before they become rich," says researcher Toshiko Kaneda. Many countries in Latin America and Asia are aging much faster and have less time and resources to prepare health-care systems.

What are the consequences of an older global population? Supporting elderly people is more expensive than caring for young ones. Pressing issues arise like how to provide long-term care, and maintain a labor force. In developed regions like Europe, where 10 percent of the population over age 50 is childless, elderly care is a major worry.

"Not a single country has been able to change declining trends in fertility (生育) despite government requests for people to reproduce as has been done across Europe and in Japan," Kaneda says. "The aging trend is continuous."

But declining fertility rates can have positive effects too, says Kaneda. When fertility rates decline but the population hasn't aged yet, governments can spend more on secondary and higher

education, and benefit the economy. Both Thailand and South Korea have seized the opportunity during this ideal period.

28. What do we know about the global population?

- A. It tended to be younger until now.
- B. People are living longer and having fewer kids.
- C. Age structure matters more than population size.
- D. Developed countries are facing tougher challenges.

29. Which chart shows the global trend in the percentage of children under five?

30. What's Kaneda's attitude towards the global population issue?

- A. Critical.
- B. Objective.
- C. Optimistic.
- D. Doubtful.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The declining trend in the fertility rates.
- B. The consequences of the aging population.
- C. The establishment of World Population Day.
- D. The present situation of the global population.

D

Age may be just a number, but it's a number that often carries unwanted side effects, from fragile bones and weaker muscles to increased risks of heart disease and cancer. Now, scientists at the Salk Institute have shown that they can safely and effectively reverse the aging process in middle-aged and elderly mice by partially resetting their cells to more youthful states.

As living creatures age, it is not just their outward appearances and health that change; every cell in their bodies carries a molecular clock (分子钟) that records the passage of time. Cells from older people or animals have different patterns of chemicals along their DNA, called epigenetic markers (表观遗传标志物), compared to younger people or animals. Scientists know that adding a mixture of four reprogramming molecules --- also known as “Yamanaka factors” --- to cells can reset these epigenetic markers to their original patterns. This approach is how researchers can dial back adult cells, developmentally speaking, into stem cells (干细胞).

In the new study, Izpisua Belmonte, a professor in Salk's Gene Expression Laboratory, and his colleagues tested variations of the approach in healthy animals as they aged. The first group of mice received the Yamanaka factors from the time they were 15 months old until 22 months, approximately equal to age 50 through 70 in humans. Another group was treated from 12 through 22 months, approximately age 35 to 70 in humans. And a third group was treated for just one month at age 25 months, similar to age 80 in humans.

"What we really wanted to establish was that using this approach for a longer time is safe," says Belmonte. "Indeed, we did not see any negative effects on the health, behavior or body weight of these animals." Compared to control animals, there were no blood cell changes in the mice that had received the Yamanaka factors. Moreover, the team found no cancers in any of the groups of animals.

32. What does the underlined word "reverse" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Maintain.
- B. Start.
- C. Change.
- D. Quicken.

33. What do we know about the Yamanaka factors?

- A. They consist of four reprogramming molecules.
- B. They can turn epigenetic markers into stem cells.
- C. They have been applied to lower the risk of heart disease.
- D. They were discovered by Izpisua Belmonte and his colleagues.

34. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. The purpose of the study.
- B. The procedure of the study.
- C. The background of the study.
- D. The significance of the study.

35. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To report the result of a cancer study.
- B. To introduce a cure for aging diseases.
- C. To inform a breakthrough in gene research.
- D. To explain the process of keeping mice young.

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。

Good Ways to Learn a Foreign Language

There are many ways to learn a foreign language. 36 The following are three agreed upon standard language learning styles.

Immersion learning (沉浸式学习). 37 The most common method is to visit a country for a long period of time and learn your desired language naturally through being forced to learn to communicate with your community. Another method is to use a foreign language app on the “foreign” setting. 38

Casual learning. This technique is very popular among educators and students. 39 It is using an app to familiarize yourself with basic vocabulary, phrases, and context of a language. This encourages you to have foreign language awareness in your native surroundings, and use what you have learned to communicate.

Peer-to-Peer language learning. Compared to others, this is a newer trend, especially for adult language learning. P2P technique means employing a native speaker to explore your community with you and have conversations about what you are seeing and doing. 40 But it does involve some basic memorization techniques before you are at a starting point to begin working with your individual teacher.

- A. So what is casual learning?
- B. But when to perform casual learning?
- C. This is similar to immersion learning.
- D. This technique can be used in multiple ways.
- E. Learning a foreign language requires patience.
- F. The best techniques to learn new languages are still under debate.
- G. Through it, you can receive lessons only in the language of your choice.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (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四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Porras and her daughter Elena have been taking weightlifting classes together for five years, though Elena is paralyzed (瘫痪) from the waist down.

When Elena was born, she was diagnosed with a cancer which 41 from immature nerve

cells. This resulted in her 42 to walk. Porras was in such a(n) 43 that she needed to see a psychiatrist (精神科医生) herself. She was 44 to create a long-term plan for life and start 45. A local health club trainer recommended weightlifting.

Once Porras started attending the strength training classes, she 46 Elena with her, "She saw me become 47 again and start to have my community. I wanted her to be a part of that, too." Now Elena does 48 training with her mom. Together, they have become stronger, both mentally and physically.

Out of their expectation, a miracle 49. Months ago, Porras was about to 50 Elena into the car from her wheelchair, but had to go back to 51 the door. "When I turned around and found her in the front seat, I was 52." Porras said. "I got in by myself, Mom... I'm 53 like you," said Elena.

Today, Elena is in a survivorship clinic and 54 numerous tests to get her health 55. However, as Elena gets older, they have to face more 56. Luckily, all of her efforts 57. "Each year I find myself more 58 and mentally stronger," said Porras. Meanwhile, Elena's workouts have 59 her growth. "You can be happy or sad, but I 60 to be happy," said Elena.

41. A. excused	B. drew	C. suffered	D. developed
42. A. inability	B. potential	C. power	D. reaction
43. A. silence	B. depression	C. fear	D. anger
44. A. ordered	B. warned	C. advised	D. determined
45. A. dieting	B. exercising	C. learning	D. recovering
46. A. trained	B. replaced	C. bothered	D. brought
47. A. happy	B. weak	C. proud	D. emotional
48. A. ability	B. skill	C. strength	D. will
49. A. began	B. ended	C. awaited	D. arose
50. A. push	B. carry	C. guide	D. rush
51. A. fix	B. lock	C. answer	D. remove
52. A. interested	B. delighted	C. astonished	D. frightened
53. A. smart	B. fast	C. flexible	D. strong
54. A. sets	B. passes	C. undergoes	D. runs

55. A. monitored	B. done	C. improved	D. covered
56. A. interruption	B. chances	C. attention	D. challenges
57. A. take off	B. carry on	C. pay off	D. set up
58. A. capable	B. efficient	C. ambitious	D. creative
59. A. witnessed	B. checked	C. delayed	D. forced
60. A. deserve	B. choose	C. mean	D. try

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 英语知识运用

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。

For decades, school education 61 (lay) too much emphasis on the score one gets in exams and ignored other aspects of children's 62 (person) development such as physical education and basic life skills. Partly as a result of this, many young people are 63 (able) to cook a simple meal, can't manage their time or their finances well, and don't know how to do the laundry or basic housekeeping.

In a recently 64 (announce) plan on compulsory education, the Ministry of Education has separated "practical activities" 65 the previous course "comprehensive practice" and made them an independent course.

In the coming semester in September, primary and secondary school pupils will find 66 new "practical activities" course in their schedule, with at least one class hour every week. Some complain that much of pupils' time and energy might 67 (occupy), but the fact is 68 learning practical skills is an important element in shaping a person's character.

Of course, the times have changed. It may seem unrealistic and unnecessary to require every young person 69 (learn) such things when they can get most things done by clicking on an app. But learning how to cook two or three 70 (dish) and designing a nutritious recipe, for instance, are skills that cultivate children's independence and foster a good work spirit.

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（A），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。

Today, I was walking to work on a busy street. I passed by blind elderly lady sitting in cold wind. Seen her old face and sightless eyes, I stopped immediately. Then I took out some money, bend down to her level and gently pressed them into her hand. The lady slight nodded her head with appreciations. I felt blessed but moved on. This small interaction helped with me understand the meaning of giving. How a blessing it is to be kindness to those in need.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华。某英文报正面向高二学生举办题为“Hello, Senior Three！”的征文比赛。请从以下几个方面谈谈你对高三的想法：

1. 学习方面：
2. 生活方面：
3. 自我期望。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Hello, Senior Three!
