

达州市普通高中 2026 届第一次诊断性测试

英语试题

(本试卷满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必先认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号和座位号, 无误后将本人姓名、班级、准考证号填写在相应位置, 同时将背面上方相应的座位号涂黑。
2. 选择题填涂时, 必须使用 2B 铅笔按■图示规范填涂; 非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米的黑色墨迹签字笔书写在答题卡的对应框内, 超出答题区域的答案无效, 在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
3. 保持答题卡清洁、完整, 严禁折叠, 严禁使用涂改液和修正带。

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。每段对话读两遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.15.

C. £9.18. 答案是 B.

1. Where are the speakers going?

A. The bank.

B. The cafe.

C. The post office.

2. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Shop assistant and customer.

3. When will the man arrive at the store?

A. At about 6:00pm.

B. At about 7:00pm.

C. At about 8:00pm.

4. What does Karen want to do most at the camp?

A. Learning to tell stories.

B. Practicing drawing pictures.

C. Communicating with others.

5. Which of the following is the rule of the library?

A. Books can be kept for two months.

B. Three books can be borrowed at a time.

C. Books must be renewed to be kept longer.

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 became the monitor at last?

- A. Jim. B. Vicky. C. Gary.

7. How did Vicky feel about Sandy's action?

- A. Excited. B. Disappointed. C. Scared.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What has the man lost?

- A. Some money. B. A camera. C. A computer.

9. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In an office. B. In a police station. C. In a restaurant.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She failed to take warm clothes.
B. She missed an ice-hockey game on TV.
C. She hasn't watched an ice-hockey game before.

11. What surprised the woman?

- A. The game result.
B. The audience's reaction.
C. The performance of both teams.

12. What does the woman mean in the end?

- A. She doesn't like the game.
B. She doesn't feel quite well.
C. She may not watch the game next week.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman doing?

- A. Doing a survey. B. Conducting an interview. C. Attending a lecture.

14. What is Roger Sabata?

- A. A food scientist. B. A famous cook. C. A nutrition doctor.

15. What is the biggest change in eating habits?

- A. People eat out more often.
B. People prefer to cook at home.
C. People have healthier eating habits.

16. What is the result of this change?

- A. Kids eat less fast food.
B. People drink more soda.
C. Teenagers have more milk.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did the speaker buy the book?

- A. To kill time on the train.
B. To gather ideas for an article.
C. To prepare for a job interview.

18. What is the main focus of the book?

- A. How bad habits ruin daily routines.
B. Why reading is key to personal growth.
C. How small positive habits shape big life changes.

19. When did the speaker achieve his long-awaited goals?

- A. In 6 days. B. In 6 months. C. In 16 months.

20. Who is the speaker talking to?

- A. Close friends. B. The book's author. C. Club members.

第二部分 阅读理解 (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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Four high-speed train journeys across China

With the world's longest high-speed rail network, China is reshaping how travelers explore this vast nation. Below are four recommended high-speed train journeys.

Golden triangle

Route: Beijing to Shanghai via Xi'an

Distance: 1,170 miles

This journey covers iconic attractions, from Beijing's Forbidden City to Xi'an's Terracotta Army, finishing at the shining city lights of the Bund in Shanghai. First it moves southwest out of Beijing West Station, crossing the Loess Plateau and the Yellow River to Xi'an. Then the train heads east to Shanghai, passing the Longmen Grottoes and Suzhou's classical gardens.

Silk Road

Route: Lanzhou to Dunhuang

Distance: 690 miles

Starting in Lanzhou, the train speeds through the Hexi Corridor, through Zhangye's rainbow hills, Wuwei, where the famous Bronze Running Horse was uncovered, and Jiayuguan, the western end of the Great Wall, before finally reaching Dunhuang with the Mogao Caves.

Wintery northeast

Route: Beijing to Harbin

Distance: 771 miles

This route shoots northeast from Beijing through the vast plains of Dongbei, a region shaped by heavy snowfalls and dumplings. You'll pass through Shenyang, once an imperial Manchu capital, before reaching Harbin, a city with churches, frozen rivers, and a mix of cultures and influences from China, Russia, Mongolia, and beyond.

Skyscrapers to coast

Route: Hong Kong to Xiamen

Distance: 351 miles

Departing from Hong Kong's glass towers, the high-speed train runs along China's southeastern coast, passing fishing villages and banana plantations before arriving in Xiamen, a port city with sea views. From Xiamen, you can travel inland to explore Fujian Tulou made of packed earth and timber, some over 700 years old.

21. Which route best combines China's ancient cultural heritage with urban landscapes?
A. Silk Road. B. Golden triangle.
C. Wintery northeast. D. Skyscrapers to coast.
22. What distinguishes the Wintery northeast journey?
A. Rare food. B. Natural beauty.
C. Multicultural effect. D. Modern capital.
23. What can travelers do on the fourth route?
A. Explore ancient earthen buildings. B. Climb rainbow hills.
C. See the view of frozen rivers. D. Enjoy classical gardens.

B

Laura Wildenborg, once an outdoor educator, spent a decade leading kids to go rock climbing or cross-country skiing, all to inspire children to love and care for the environment. After receiving an advanced degree in business, Wildenborg made a bold career move — to banking. But she brought her care for the environment along with her.

Working for Sunrise Banks, a financial institution, Wildenborg has realized banks have incredible power to influence change. She currently serves as a project leader for Sunrise Banks' net-zero (净零) banking initiative. Net-zero banking refers to the investment in projects aiming to reduce carbon emissions. Customers of the bank can allow their deposits to be loaned only to net-zero projects. One customer shared that he never thought about what the money in his bank account was used for. Realizing that Wildenborg wanted to create a more sustainable future for his kids, he moved all his money to Sunrise Banks' net-zero deposits program. "The more people understand their money's use, the more confident they are it builds climate-adaptable communities," notes Wildenborg.

Developers Adam Jonas and Jay Rajaratnam were among the first to capitalize on Sunrise Banks' net-zero deposits program. They opened Firefly, a fully sustainable multi-family home in Minneapolis. Sunrise Banks granted a \$1.75 million net-zero construction loan to the project.

Rajaratnam said that companies often just pay lip service to environmental initiatives, but after working closely with Sunrise Banks, he feels they are effectively standing behind their mission. "You have the potential to do work that will last beyond you. What Sunrise is doing enables us to do that," he emphasizes. "What we do today will affect future generations who occupy this space long after we're gone."

24. What did Wildenborg maintain in her new job?

- A. The connection with school children.
- B. The ambition to improve outdoor skills.
- C. The desire to share academic knowledge.
- D. The passion for environmental protection.

25. What can be inferred about Sunrise Banks from the text?

- A. It is the first bank to launch green loans.
- B. Its customers are mainly environmentalists.
- C. It prioritizes profit over environmental protection.
- D. Its net-zero program has attracted business partners.

26. What does the underlined phrase "capitalize on" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Raise questions about.
- B. Take advantage of.
- C. Overlook the value of.
- D. Face challenges from.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Banking for a Net-Zero Future
- B. Sunrise Banks' Deposit Programs
- C. Sustainable Homes and Green Loans
- D. Environmental Change Driven by Banks

C

Ever wondered how many calories are on your plate? Cal AI, a smart fitness app, gives you immediate answers. Cal AI is the brainchild of Zach Yadegari. The 18-year-old teenager came up with the idea after struggling with traditional calorie-counting apps, and realizing that many young people have weight issues because they do not understand the different nutrition values in foods and consume a lot of junk food. On the other hand, some young people are already quite thin, but they consume foods that lack nutrition. As a result, Yadegari wanted to help young people select their meal plans wisely according to their health.

Determined to find a good solution, Yadegari teamed up with some high school friends to build a simple and reliable tool. Just take a picture of the food, and the app will provide users with an accurate calorie count and nutritional breakdown. The young coders trained Cal AI using images from three different AI models, enabling it to identify various elements in packaged foods and complex meals like mixed bowls on its own. The final challenge was estimating portion sizes (食物份量). This was solved by comparing user photos to standard portions.

The founders said that Cal AI is 90% accurate in identifying foods and estimating calories. Its accuracy improves continuously with users' feedback. Since its launch, Cal AI has been downloaded over five million times. Cal AI's remarkable success is significantly credited to its business model. Yadegari uses his own social media feed to identify great fitness influencers who can effectively promote the app to their followers. As a result, Cal AI is particularly favored by young users aged 15 to 25.

Yadegari will graduate from high school this summer. Although he has been accepted to multiple colleges, he plans to take a gap year to focus on Cal AI, which now has 17 employees. The developer aims to grow the app's user base and make it beneficial for more individuals across different age groups and health levels.

28. Why did Yadegari create Cal AI?

- A. To share balanced meal plans.
- B. To recommend delicious dishes.
- C. To promote healthy diet choices.
- D. To help young people lose weight.

29. What do we know about Cal AI?

- A. It can identify food ingredients automatically.
- B. It can warn young people not to eat too much.
- C. It can track users' daily calories and nutrition.
- D. It can compare packaged foods with complex meals.

30. Which of the following contributes to Cal AI's popularity?

- A. The marketing strategy.
- B. The competitive pricing.
- C. The producers' feedback.
- D. The user-friendly design.

31. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To introduce the development process of Cal AI in detail.
- B. To show the great success of Cal AI in the fitness app market.
- C. To explain why traditional calorie-counting apps are ineffective.
- D. To present Cal AI as a useful tool for young people's healthy eating.

D

A pure form of cellulose (纤维素) produced by bacteria can act as a plant bandage, researchers report, greatly boosting healing and regeneration in plants. Unlike animals, plants cannot escape danger, and instead rely on remarkable regenerative abilities. Bacterial cellulose, already used in human medicine for treating wounds and burns, has now been found to enhance plant healing as well.

Plant biologist Núria Sánchez Coll and her colleagues were testing bacterial cellulose bandages to prevent infections in wounded plants. They soon noticed wounds treated with the bandages healed better and faster. “This made us interested in finding the cause of this process,” says Dr Coll.

To evaluate the performance of the bandages as healing devices, the scientists made small cuts in the leaves of two common lab plants, applying the “Band-Aids” to half the wounds. After one week, more than 80 percent of the treated wounds had healed completely, compared with less than 20 percent of the untreated ones. Their analysis showed that tissues in the treated wounds appeared healthy, while untreated wounds showed signs of dehydration (脱水).

At a genetic level, the healing caused by bacterial cellulose appears distinct from normal plant wound repair. The bacterial cellulose stimulated a different set of genes, turning off some typically involved with healing while activating others related to infection defense. The researchers believe this changed response results from a combination of factors: the wound itself and the plant’s reaction to the bacterial cellulose as a foreign body, potentially stimulating a defensive mechanism.

While still in early stages, the findings do suggest potential applications in agriculture, Sánchez Coll says, such as facilitating grafting (嫁接), preserving cut plant material or serving as a growth medium in labs. Other research groups are already trying to determine whether these findings apply to other regeneration processes that aren’t yet fully understood.

32. What is the newly found function of bacterial cellulose?

- A. Speeding up plant growth.
- B. Enhancing healing in plants.
- C. Helping plants avoid danger.
- D. Treating wounds for humans.

33. Why did the scientists make cuts in the plant leaves?

- A. To prevent them from dehydration.
- B. To facilitate the grafting of the plant.
- C. To test the effectiveness of the “Band-Aids”.
- D. To study plants’ natural regenerative abilities.

34. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?

- A. The features of bacterial cellulose.
- B. The advantages of the “Band-Aids” for plants.
- C. The limitations of bacterial cellulose in plant healing.
- D. The working principle of the bacteria cellulose-based “Band-Aids”.

35. What does the last paragraph imply?

- A. The research has certain shortcomings.
- B. It is hard to fully understand the “Band-Aids”.
- C. The findings have potential importance in agriculture.
- D. The findings have been applied in large-scale farming.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

To some extent, many senior high students experience academic anxiety due to high expectations and heavy workloads. No doubt that such stress often leads to teenagers' health issues. 36 However, solutions as follows can surely help out.

Time management. By creating a detailed and specific schedule, students can avoid mind absence, and prevent last-minute rush. 37 For example, instead of planning to “review history,” set goal one to “read and sum up Chapter One,” and goal two to “mindmap Chapter Two”. This makes tasks less time-consuming and guarantees a balanced output.

38 Relaxation practice is an effective way to ease stress. Deep breathing, or listening to light music can help quiet the mind and reduce anxiety. Additionally, ensuring enough sleep is vital, as it allows the brain to rest and recover. Teenagers should aim for 8-10 hours of sleep per night to maintain ideal health and reduce stress levels.

Social support. It's never late to turn to family members for emotional relief and practical advice. Simply sharing feelings with them can greatly lighten the burden. School consultants can offer strategies to handle anxiety. Study groups or club activities can develop a sense of belonging and reduce isolation (孤立). 39

In conclusion, academic anxiety during teen years is a common challenge that can be overcome. By applying effective strategies, students can eventually get rid of stress and enrich their academic experiences on a daily basis. 40 Remember managing stress is a skill that improves only through consistent practice. With determination, overall planning and proper approaches, teenagers are sure to live their campus life with the least anxiety.

- A. Take regular and essential breaks.
- B. Putting tasks together does much good.
- C. Talk to friends on campus, which also helps a lot.
- D. But keep it firmly in mind never to give up halfway.
- E. Some students are eager to live a stress-free campus life.
- F. They can eventually add up to serious consequences if left untreated.
- G. Breaking tasks into small ones keeps the management more achievable.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每题 1 分，满分 15 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。

When Dad passed away peacefully one morning, he left behind precious memories. Part of my priceless 41 from him is a box of yellow pencils. They remind me of his 42 of solving crossword puzzles. Dad would sit by the window and bathe in soft morning light, 43 filling in the tiny boxes. In his 80s, he would read the day's newspaper, 44, with a pleasant smile on his face.

"What are you reading, Dad?" I would ask, "Is that so 45?"

"Oh, nothing. I don't pay much attention to the news. But reading reminds me of forgotten 46 that help me solve the crossword." he replied.

My father 47 words for love while I did the same for a living. When an editor 48 me with a lower pay for a piece to be published online rather than in print, I was shocked and hurt. But like my father, I saw the bright 49 — so many people read the piece and loved it, 50 joyful emoticons and praise on social media. It did wonders for my 51 and I felt rewarded, too.

Today, when doubts 52 my mind, I think of Dad's sharpened pencils. They can not only be used to solve a crossword. Can my words 53 my purpose too? So, now I take up 54. Some pay well while some don't, but most importantly, they 55 me with joy.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. heritage | B. time | C. care | D. collection |
| 42. A. intention | B. history | C. love | D. need |
| 43. A. suddenly | B. ultimately | C. directly | D. carefully |
| 44. A. side by side | B. cover to cover | C. face to face | D. step by step |
| 45. A. foolish | B. strange | C. funny | D. convincing |
| 46. A. days | B. words | C. books | D. memories |
| 47. A. abandoned | B. repeated | C. changed | D. weaved |
| 48. A. invited | B. ordered | C. dismissed | D. lent |
| 49. A. light | B. side | C. room | D. window |
| 50. A. sharing | B. refusing | C. regretting | D. fearing |
| 51. A. request | B. trouble | C. confidence | D. reply |
| 52. A. ruin | B. cheer | C. check | D. cloud |
| 53. A. guide | B. serve | C. follow | D. inspire |
| 54. A. assignments | B. problems | C. activities | D. challenges |
| 55. A. doubt | B. encourage | C. promote | D. fill |

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。

As the train raced from Xi'an in Shaanxi province to Beijing 56 the afternoon of Sept 18, a lively poetry reading took place in one carriage. It 57 (stage) by a group of Chinese and Latin American poets, ending their four-day journey to Shaanxi for the 2025 International Youth Poetry Festival. They visited a great number of cultural 58 (landmark), engaged in poetry readings and held academic discussions.

“China's kindness, since I have enjoyed it in so many ways, 59 (be) as ancient as its architecture. I feel small. It's vast, like the foggy Latin American jungles,” said Mexican poet Roberto Acuna. “Yet what I love so 60 (greedy) are the people who've helped us and looked upon us with affection.” Though it's his first visit to China, Roberto Acuna, 61 is also a professor, has composed a long poem, *Larga Noche a Li Bai* (*Long Night to Li Bai*). 62 poem, encouraged by a Tang Dynasty poet better known as Li Po in Latin America, is well received.

Beyond Acuna, many other Latin American poets share the same attitudes. Brazilian poet Ricardo Domeneck values himself on similar 63 (inspire) from Chinese poets. He notes Chinese poetry holds attention to detail and nature. Lots of poets manage 64 (draw) moral lessons from how nature behaves. Both Acuna and Domeneck say *whatever* they've seen and experienced has driven 65 (they) to compose more new chapters.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）**第一节（满分 15 分）**

上周，一群来自英国的师生对你校进行了访问。请给校英文报写一篇报道，内容包括：

1. 活动开展情况；
2. 收获与期待。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右；
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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。

After school, Oliver and his best friend Emily wandered the street and came across a cartoonist drawing portraits. The cartoonist turned a few quick curve lines from his pen into a picture that looked like it came from a comic book — the head twice the size of body and the ears nearly as big as heads, which looked funny as cartoons should.

Oliver wished he could draw like the cartoonist. Emily said he was a good artist and advised him to draw a cartoon for the art fair. That evening, Oliver flipped through his sketchbook (素描簿). He was good at realistic pictures of space shuttles and race cars, but he wanted to draw cool cartoons. He turned to a fresh page. He found a photo of a person in a magazine and began to sketch. But it turned out awful.

Over the next two weeks, Oliver practiced hard. He copied superheroes from comic books and famous people from newspaper cartoons. Gradually he learned some of the secrets: Exaggerate (夸大) the main features. Leave off parts that aren't important. Keep everything simple. Soon, he could capture a likeness with a few lines and shapes, just like the cartoonist. He thought about who to draw for the fair, then had a great idea, and worked on it right away. He was so happy with his creation that he thought he might win first prize.

The art fair turned the school into a museum. When Oliver arrived, he rushed to find his drawing and saw a ribbon on it. Before checking the ribbon, he noticed Emily beside him, her eyes puffy and red. She realized Oliver had drawn her and thought it was the ugliest picture ever. Oliver froze, his stomach dropping. Emily didn't speak to him the rest of the day. That night, Oliver tossed and turned, finally understanding Emily's feelings. He knew he needed to apologize and explain, hoping for her forgiveness.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

The next day, Oliver found Emily but she turned away.

Anxious to know the result, they went to see the ribbon together.