

成都市2020级高中毕业班第二次诊断性检测
英语答题卡

姓名

座位号

考籍号

贴条形码区


(正面朝上切勿贴出虚线框外)

考生禁填

缺考标记 ☐

缺考考生由监考员贴条形码
并用2B铅笔填涂上面的缺考
标记。

注
意
事
项

1. 答题前, 考生务必先认真核对条形码上的姓名、考籍号和座位号, 无误后将本人姓名、考籍号和座位号填写在相应位置, 同时将背面左上角相应的座位号涂黑。
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作答。
3. 必须在题目所指示的答题区域内作答, 超出答题区域的答案无效, 在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
4. 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I卷 (须用2B铅笔填涂)

填涂样例

错误填涂

正确填涂

1 [A] [B] [C]

2 [A] [B] [C]

3 [A] [B] [C]

4 [A] [B] [C]

5 [A] [B] [C]

6 [A] [B] [C]

7 [A] [B] [C]

8 [A] [B] [C]

9 [A] [B] [C]

10 [A] [B] [C]

11 [A] [B] [C]

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25 [A] [B] [C] [D]

26 [A] [B] [C] [D]

27 [A] [B] [C] [D]

28 [A] [B] [C] [D]

29 [A] [B] [C] [D]

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33 [A] [B] [C] [D]

34 [A] [B] [C] [D]

35 [A] [B] [C] [D]

36 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]

37 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]

38 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]

39 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]

40 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]

41 [A] [B] [C] [D]

42 [A] [B] [C] [D]

43 [A] [B] [C] [D]

44 [A] [B] [C] [D]

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46 [A] [B] [C] [D]

47 [A] [B] [C] [D]

48 [A] [B] [C] [D]

49 [A] [B] [C] [D]

50 [A] [B] [C] [D]

51 [A] [B] [C] [D]

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56 [A] [B] [C] [D]

57 [A] [B] [C] [D]

58 [A] [B] [C] [D]

59 [A] [B] [C] [D]

60 [A] [B] [C] [D]

第II卷 (须用0.5毫米的黑色字迹中性笔书写)

第三部分第二节

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____

65. _____ 66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____

69. _____ 70. _____

第四部分第一节

The meaning of life differ from person to person, but we have different life purposes in each stage of life. For each goal, the important thing is to give you encouragement to get up in the morning and fight against what we want. We had seen people who handle many tough situation with motivation. Although we share same biological structures, which sets us apart from these people is determination. Being determined to achieve something and overcame all difficulties will help us find our purposes in each stage of life. Actually, if we can not find a purpose, we'll not only bear our suffering, but also see it as a blessing.

请在各题目的答题区域内作答, 超出答题区域的答案无效

座位号	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(请用2B铅笔填涂)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)

考生请勿在此区域答题

第II卷 (须用0.5毫米的黑色字迹中性笔书写)

第四部分第二节 书面表达

Discovering Good Books

请在各题目的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域的答案无效

成都市 2020 级高中毕业班第二次诊断性检测

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 will the man do tonight?
A. Go to a party. B. Meet his parents. C. Have dinner outside.
2. What is the man doing recently?
A. Learning paintings. B. Taking photos. C. Planting trees.
3. How does the man find the dress?
A. Expensive. B. Special. C. Fashionable.
4. When does the train leave?
A. At 8 : 03. B. At 8 : 08. C. At 8 : 18.
5. What does the man want the woman to do?
A. To buy a new closet. B. To get rid of stuff now. C. To learn from TV.

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. What does the woman prefer for dinner?
A. Meat. B. Vegetables. C. Dessert.
7. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. At home. B. In a supermarket. C. In a restaurant.
- 听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。
8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Fellow schoolmates. C. Doctor and patient.
9. What is the woman's problem?
A. Not sleeping well. B. Feeling exhausted. C. Lacking interest in study.
10. What advice does the man give?
A. Taking some pills. B. Going to bed earlier. C. Following the body clock.
- 听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。
11. What is the woman going to do this weekend?
A. Do some housework. B. Go to a party. C. See a movie.
12. Why does the man stop going to parties with college friends?
A. He has new friends. B. He's busy with work. C. He changes his lifestyle.
13. Who is Maggie?
A. The man's boss. B. The man's wife. C. The man's best friend.
- 听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。
14. What is the man?
A. A runner. B. A swimmer. C. A cyclist.
15. How does the man train himself?
A. Trying longer distances. B. Combining different sports. C. Training for one hour per day.
16. What keeps the man going?
A. His love for the sport. B. His ambition to win. C. His desire to get fitter.
- 听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. How did Stephen Hawking become famous?
A. He got good grades in university.
B. He pointed out Hoyle's mistake.
C. He worked on the big bang theory.
18. Who proved Hawking's work on the big bang theory?
A. Hawking himself. B. Fred Hoyle. C. Astronomers.
19. How many reasons are mentioned for Stephen Hawking's being a genius?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
20. What is the talk mainly about?
A. The story of Stephen Hawking.
B. The contribution of Fred Hoyle.
C. The birth of the big bang theory.

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

How do you decide which charities to support? If a charity receives a high ranking, it must be effective at meeting its mission. Therefore, we pick some international charities that rank A⁺ in terms of financial health, accountability, and transparency.

International Children's Fund

The mission of the International Children's Fund (ICF) is to come to the aid of needy children worldwide since 1987. This charity distributes life-saving food, clothing, and medicine and it supports the construction of orphanages, schools, churches and vocational training centers across the African continent. ICF uses an impressive 99.7 percent of its funding for projects.

Direct Relief

With a history of over 7 decades, Direct Relief (DR) is a humanitarian organization with a mission to improve the health and lives of people affected by poverty and emergencies. DR's assistance programs focus on emergency preparedness and disaster relief, disease prevention and treatment of the most vulnerable populations. DR uses a 99.4 percent of its funding for programs.

MAP International

Since its foundation in 1954, MAP has served millions of people. Its mission is to provide medicines and health supplies to those in need around the world so they might experience life to the fullest. At present, MAP is responding to recent emergencies that include areas hit by earthquakes or hurricanes, as well as helping refugees. Contributions go a long way here; a \$25 donation provides \$1,500 of medicine. A notable 99 percent of its funding is used for aid programs.

Books for Africa

Books for Africa organization collects, sorts, ships and distributes books that are donated by publishers, schools, libraries, organizations, and individuals. Volunteers choose books that are age and subject appropriate. Enough books for entire classes are sent. To date, 41 million books have been distributed to once-empty libraries and rural schools in every African country. This organization, founded 35 years ago, also uses 99 percent of its funding for its missions.

21. What does MAP focus on?

- A. Building schools.
- B. Improving people's fitness.
- C. Preventing natural disasters.
- D. Supplying studying materials.

22. Which charity has the longest history?

- A. Direct Relief.
- B. Books for Africa.
- C. MAP International.
- D. International Children's Fund.

23. What do the listed charities have in common?

- A. The people who founded them.
- B. The region they offer help to.
- C. The organization that sponsors them.
- D. The reputation they enjoy worldwide.

Chinese ink paintings once were on the edge of being forgotten — at least according to a paper of Li Xiaoshan, a postgraduate art student.

At the time, many Chinese painting professionals passed away without finding younger artists to fill their shoes. Young artists were left on their own to find breakthroughs and define themselves as artists. While extremely exaggerated(夸张), Li's comment sent shock waves through the Chinese painting community. Since then, many experimental painters have taken to their studios in China, creating many astonishing and inspirational ink paintings using new methods and concepts, marking an important step for the development of contemporary Chinese paintings.

Shao Ge is a representative of this new form. Born to an ordinary family in Beijing in 1962, Shao was keen on traditional Chinese paintings. As a child, he spent much of his time staring at the ink masterpieces in the Palace Museum. There was an elder neighbor, who was good at Chinese painting and calligraphy. In his spare time, the kind elder talked about traditional Chinese culture to young Shao. Some years later, Shao decided to study painting after graduating from high school. After graduating in the Beijing Arts and Crafts School in 1978, Shao was sent to work at a small crafts factory. Before long, the factory went bankrupt. Shao later passed an exam and became a painter for Rong Bao Zhai, a famous Chinese art gallery established in 1672. This career jump allowed Shao to springboard into a lifetime of ink paintings.

“At first, I just drew everything — landscapes, figures, flowers, birds, and fish,” Shao said. “But I soon found sticking to traditional thoughts and skills of Chinese paintings would be a brake on my development as a professional painter. For this reason, I decided to innovate my own style.”

24. What do the underlined words “fill their shoes” mean in Paragraph 2?
- A. Calm them down. B. Ask them for help.
C. Focus on themselves. D. Take over their roles.
25. What does Paragraph 3 mainly introduce about Shao Ge?
- A. His journey to art. B. His family background.
C. His neighbor’s influence. D. His passion for learning.
26. What will be probably talked about in the next paragraph?
- A. People’s view of Shao’s painting.
B. Shao’s impact on Chinese painting.
C. The development of traditional painting.
D. Shao’s successful experiment in painting.
27. In which column of a newspaper can this text probably be found?
- A. Fashion. B. Feature.
C. Education. D. Literature.

C

Some Italian architects have completed the first 3D-printed home made from clay recently. It is called TECLA, which comes from “technology” and “clay”.

Its founder, Mario Cucinella, points out that building homes from earth is not new. Adobe — made from a mix of earth, water and organic material — is one of the world’s earliest construction materials, known for its firmness, and bio-degradability. He hopes that its design can become a practical option to house people who lack adequate housing due to financial issues.

Over the past few years, many 3D-printed homes and communities have been conceptualized, promising low construction costs. But while previous structures were built using concrete or plastic, TECLA was mainly built from soil at the site mixed with water and fibers from rice husks. Cucinella believes this approach can be adopted in different parts of the world, using whatever local materials are available, and could be particularly helpful in remote areas, where industrial construction materials are harder to come by.

Printing with clay has its drawbacks. It’s a much slower process than quick-drying concrete 3D-printed homes and all-clay skyscrapers are not likely in the future. However, the use of available soil and the program’s ease of construction mean that TECLA could be well-suited to provide housing in many different countries. It is estimated that by 2030, 3 billion people will require access to accessible and affordable residences. “You can build this kind of house in many more places when you are not dependent on some specific product,” Cucinella explained.

TECLA has drawn wide attention. “I’m not in the position to say this will be the future of all houses on the planet,” Russo, another 3D-printing architect said. However, he added, “I think this revolution of 3D printing is to give people a degree of freedom in how to do things, without being connected to a big, professional industry.”

28. What’s the purpose of TECLA?

- A. To make 3D-printed homes firmer.
- B. To assist in solving housing issues.
- C. To provide alternatives for house buyers.
- D. To help the poor through financial difficulty.

29. What can we learn about the construction of TECLA?

- A. It’s quite expensive.
- B. It takes a shorter time.
- C. It’s a demanding process.
- D. It’s flexible in material selection.

30. What is Russo’s attitude to TECLA?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Critical.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Tolerant.

31. What’s the text mainly about?

- A. A design that can replace the previous patterns.
- B. A technology that takes the lead in architecture.
- C. A structure where tradition meets new technology.
- D. A trend where technology is coupled with architecture.

D

In 2007 a team led by Stefan Rahmstorf compared actual observations with predictions made by theoretical models for three key climate indicators: carbon dioxide, global temperature and sea-level rise. While the predictions got CO₂ levels right, they were low for real temperature and sea-level rise.

Climate scientists have a surprising habit: They often underestimate the climate threat. The articles reporting the underestimates have been widely cited, so one might think that scientists have taken corrective steps. But recent studies of Arctic warming suggest that the problem may not have gone away. As polar ice melts because of global warming, the Arctic Ocean absorbs more heat, which causes the Arctic to warm even more. It should surprise no one that the area is warming fast. Yet scientists have been caught off-guard by just how fast the region is heating up.

In 2013, a paper was published pointing out that these underestimates represent subconscious bias (偏向) caused by defensiveness. Scientists tended toward lower and misleading prediction because they did not want to be accused of making dramatic and overstressed claims. Even now scientists continue to be accused of overestimating climate risks by worrying figures which get much media attention, thus biasing their models to be unrealistically conservative.

If scientists have underestimated Arctic warming, they have likely minimized amounts of permafrost(永久冻土) melting and methane(甲烷) release as well. And that could be truly dire because the permafrost holds about 1.5 billion tons of organic carbon, twice as much as now in the atmosphere. Were that carbon to be rapidly released, it could cause a picture: a runaway greenhouse effect. Whatever the cause, it's time that scientists looked seriously at whether their measuring models continue to underestimate critical aspects of the climate problem. Low estimates can create the false impression that we have more time to fix the problem than we actually do.

32. Why is Rahmstorf's research in Paragraph 1 mentioned?
- A. To highlight the urgency in global warming.
 - B. To show the inaccuracy of climate predictions.
 - C. To state the importance of precise measurement.
 - D. To express the difficulty in making right policies.
33. Why do climate scientists always underestimate climate threats?
- A. They are misled by the statistics.
 - B. Their reports have been widely cited.
 - C. They want to avoid blame for causing anxiety.
 - D. They aim to defend themselves from fake information.
34. What does the underlined word "dire" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Disastrous.
 - B. Confusing.
 - C. Impressive.
 - D. Discouraging.
35. What's the best title of this text?
- A. The Arctic Ocean Is Calling for Help
 - B. Climate Scientists Are Under Fire
 - C. The Warming Pace Is Underestimated
 - D. Climate Predictions Prove Correct

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。

Push yourselves beyond the limits

Limits are blocks between you and your success. You will face great resistance when attempting to break through the limits. It could be fear, lack of confidence, physical disabilities, and mental block. If you desire a life of success, you must face the resistance and push yourself beyond the limits. 36 Here are tips for you to succeed.

37 Don't wait for external motivation to make the first move. Discover your inner motivation! It could be a motivational video, articles, TED Talks, or quotes. Ensure it is something that fills you with passion and drive to get things done. Inspiration can push you forward.

Take on a little more than you think you can. Pushing past your limits means taking on newer, harder challenges. If you're not challenging yourself to do bigger and better things regularly, you're only working within what you already can do. 38

Work on your goals a little each day. Chances are great that you need to build your empire brick by brick. That takes time and regular effort. 39 That is, there is not a day that you don't work on your big goals, at least a little bit. It can be fifteen minutes dedicated to doing one small thing that will get you closer to that big thing you want to accomplish.

Find someone who supports you and encourages you to keep going. 40 Having someone to support you can balance out the impact of any negative thinking that may limit you. It could be a life coach, friend, parent, or your wife or husband. They can help you make the push you need to get out of your comfort zone.

- A. Inspire yourself.
- B. Rome wasn't built in a day.
- C. Discover where your passion lies.
- D. A bit of assistance means much in facing resistance.
- E. One good way is to adopt the approach of "No Zero Days".
- F. Failure to do so will make your goals and dreams unrealizable.
- G. That's a way to stay exactly where you are and make little or no progress.

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。

"The silence is killing me," I thought as I locked my phone, hoping a new message would light up the screen. After 27 messages, two phone calls and a voicemail, I'd just sent my final text to the person who 41 to be my best friend at college.

The two of us met freshman year and, since we 42 almost all the same core classes, rapidly became inseparable throughout college. We 43 stayed up together for studying;

and were each other's partner for late-night pizza runs. Then one day after graduation, she suddenly 44 responding, apart from claiming she "didn't have enough time for herself". That breakup was the most 45 I'd experienced. After four years of building such a 46 relationship, I thought I'd at least receive a(an) 47 for why she wanted to end things. 48, I received only a brief, indirect message about self-care and — what hurt me most — a(an) 49.

Over the past few years, the concept of "drawing boundaries" has 50 in the pop psychology. Discussions of cutting people off and protecting your energy 51 dominate social media. And after nearly three years in 52, the ways the Covid-19 pandemic has 53 many of us to reevaluate our relationships with others show up everywhere in pop culture.

The 54 of self-care are fairly obvious: by prioritizing our own well-being, we're able to engage in emotional healing, build confidence, 55 anxiety and simply rest. However, an extreme focus on self-care can lead to a(an) 56 perspective of the world in which we always put ourselves first, even when we're in the wrong. This doesn't just 57 us — it can have real, painful consequences for the people around us.

Sometimes it can feel 58 for us to remove ourselves from conflict or discomfort under the mask of 59. However, walking away from these relationships without a real conversation actually 60 us and our loved ones of an opportunity for growth.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. tried | B. used | C. happened | D. promised |
| 42. A. signed up for | B. looked forward to | C. took advantage of | D. kept up with |
| 43. A. occasionally | B. barely | C. routinely | D. finally |
| 44. A. suggested | B. regretted | C. delayed | D. stopped |
| 45. A. unforgettable | B. special | C. boring | D. painful |
| 46. A. fragile | B. romantic | C. close | D. formal |
| 47. A. comment | B. explanation | C. apology | D. complaint |
| 48. A. Otherwise | B. Instead | C. Meanwhile | D. Therefore |
| 49. A. letter | B. excuse | C. experience | D. silence |
| 50. A. exploded | B. disappeared | C. survived | D. changed |
| 51. A. hardly | B. permanently | C. accidentally | D. consistently |
| 52. A. harmony | B. charge | C. separation | D. competition |
| 53. A. caused | B. required | C. persuaded | D. expected |
| 54. A. effects | B. benefits | C. origins | D. characteristics |
| 55. A. reduce | B. express | C. create | D. share |
| 56. A. open-minded | B. objective | C. conservative | D. twisted |
| 57. A. disturb | B. impress | C. hurt | D. support |
| 58. A. easier | B. cooler | C. calmer | D. warmer |
| 59. A. co-operation | B. guidance | C. self-care | D. friendship |
| 60. A. reminds | B. robs | C. convinces | D. warns |

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。

Galactic Energy launched five satellites into orbit on Monday, boosting the private firm's ambition to become the Chinese 61 (compete) to SpaceX. Galactic Energy's Ceres-1 rocket lifted off Monday from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in northwestern China, sending five satellites into their 62 (intend) orbits. The mission marks the fifth launch of the Ceres-1 rocket — a small solid fuel orbital rocket designed 63 the company. So far, 19 satellites 64 (put) into space, setting a record for a private Chinese firm.

Galactic Energy conducted the first Ceres-1 launch on November 7, 2020, 65 makes it the second Chinese private company to launch a satellite into low Earth orbit successfully.

Some Chinese satellite launch providers 66 (current) are using small solid fuel rockets like Ceres. But others 67 (develop) or testing reusable liquid fuel rocket engines.

China's commercial space industry has expanded rapidly since 2015, when the government began encouraging private companies 68 (enter) the space sector. Over the past few years, more than 170 private firms have entered the space industry, according to a 2020 research report by Future Space Research, 69 research institute based in Beijing.

The 70 (success) launch by the Chinese startup came on the same day that Virgin Orbit suffered failure on its first rocket launch from the United Kingdom.

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(Λ),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。

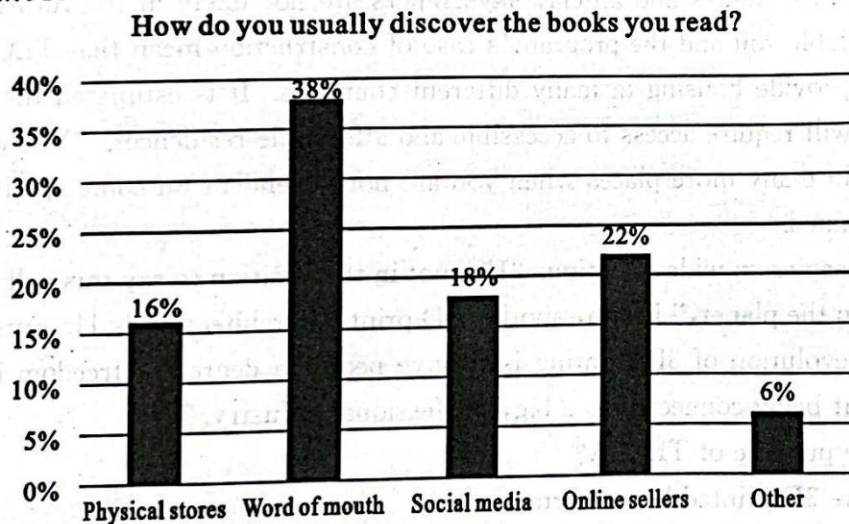
2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

The meaning of life differ from person to person, but we have different life purposes in each stage of life. For each goal, the important thing is to give you encouragement to get up in the morning and fight against what we want. We had seen people who handle many tough situation with motivation. Although we share same biological structures, which sets us apart from these people is determination. Being determined to achieve something and overcame all difficulties will help us find our purposes in each stage of life. Actually, if we can not find a purpose, we'll not only bear our suffering, but also see it as a blessing.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校英文报正在开展以“Discovering Good Books”为题的讨论,请使用图表中的调查结果写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 描述发现好书的方式;
2. 简单评论;
3. 你的情况。



注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Discovering Good Books