

6. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Strangers. B. Classmates. C. Husband and wife.
7. What is the man doing?
A. Asking for information. B. Helping the woman. C. Learning to take photos.
- 听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。
8. What problem does the woman have?
A. She can't open a file.
B. She uses wrong software.
C. She has a computer virus.
9. What will the woman do later?
A. Call the man. B. Send an email. C. Check the computer.
10. What might be the man?
A. An IT technician. B. A shop assistant. C. A receptionist.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. How does the man feel about the woman's music preference?
A. Disappointed. B. Surprised. C. Excited.
12. Why does the woman like rock?
A. It lifts her mood. B. Its music is touching. C. The stars are cool.
13. What does the man prefer?
A. Rock. B. Hip-hop. C. Classical music.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. What does the man think of dividing up housework?
A. It's time-consuming. B. It's unnecessary. C. It's simple.
15. What is important for the woman when dividing up housework?
A. Age. B. Feelings. C. Ability.
16. What does the man suggest at the end of the conversation?
A. Keeping different views. B. Asking for kids' ideas. C. Talking together further.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What's the purpose of this talk?
A. To compare fights and flights.
B. To teach us to manage conflicts.
C. To explain the reasons for conflicts.
18. What makes growth and development possible?
A. Taking responsibility. B. Keeping an open mind. C. Considering time and place.
19. Why is taking responsibility important?
A. It shows teamwork.
B. It helps avoid mistakes.
C. It gives you better chances.
20. What might be the next session?
A. Break. B. Discussion. C. Question & Answer.

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

It's easy to empty your wallet paying submission fees to film festivals that pass on your film. But what if you don't want to pay any fees? We get it, and so do the festivals below.

FilmSlam

Florida filmmakers have no excuse not to submit to FilmSlam, the unique 18-year-old screening series for independent filmmakers in the region. Not only is there no submission fee, but submissions are accepted year-round for consideration to screen at a monthly event held at the Orlando Museum of Art. FilmSlam is open to all short films under twenty minutes. All genres are welcome.

Tallgrass Film Festival

Open to films from any director who "self-identifies as Black, African-American or part of the African-Diaspora," this comes with a prize package that includes a Panavision \$15,000 camera rental package and \$5,000 cash from Cargill. Entry is free each year until the Late Deadline (June 11). Join us for the 21st Annual Tallgrass Film Festival 2023.

Kaboom Animation Festival

This very international festival, based in Amsterdam, invites you to submit up to three films, immersive projects or games, using all animation techniques, for free. The submission period is open until October 3. "Ranging from cutting-edge experimental art houses to colorful stories for families and kids, Kaboom will cater to the animation needs of all," the festival says on its website.

Austin Film Festival

Austin Film Festival's Young Filmmakers Competition supports storytellers at all stages of their careers. Now entering its 29th year, it has a free film competition for filmmakers aged between 13 and 18. Best of all, they can compete in multiple categories, including animated, documentary, and narrative short films. The application period is open until September 2.

21. Who might be interested in FilmSlam?

- A. Black filmmakers.
- B. Local filmmakers.
- C. Young filmmakers.
- D. Experienced filmmakers.

22. When can one sign up for the 21st Tallgrass Film Festival?

- A. On April 3, 2023.
- B. On June 29, 2023.
- C. On July 2, 2023.
- D. On September 2, 2023.

23. What can we know about Kaboom Animation Festival?

- A. It provides cash awards.
- B. It is intended for teenagers.
- C. It enjoys the longest history.
- D. It limits the number of entries.

B

Jeff Jensen, the business and Boy Scout leader, was in a dilemma and had painful damage in his leg and foot. He needed surgery, but he doubted whether he could afford it, even with insurance. "There's nothing more depressing than seeing a bill for 24,000 dollars and going. How much of this will my insurance cover and how much is mine to cover?" Jensen told WWAY-TV.

Luckily for Jensen, his doctor is Demetrio Aguila. The nerve specialist gives patients the option to pay for surgery through volunteer work. He founded an organization called M25 Program. "We can't ignore the people in our own backyard," Aguila told CBS. "We want to be able to offer hope to patients who have lost hope medically."

Using an algorithm(算法), the clinic calculates community service hours based on the price of the surgery. In Jensen's case, the \$12,000 operation equaled 560 hours of helping out at one of the local charitable organizations registered with the M25 Program.

Like 10 percent of Aguila's patients, Jensen chose the community service. And because hundreds of hours of community service can seem difficult, Aguila, 50, not only lets others participate, he encourages it. "I had this hope that we would reawaken in our neighbors and in ourselves a sense of volunteerism," he told CNN.

Jensen, whose surgery was completed in February 2020, was helped by more than 100 friends and strangers who volunteered at Orphan Grain Train, which donates food, clothing, and medicine nationally and globally.

Dave Harvey, founder of the homeless aid organization Least of My Brethren, is counted as one who is inspired by Aguila. "He is making things easier by sending volunteers our way!" he told KMTV in Omaha. "What a cool thing!"

24. What can a patient do if he can't afford surgery according to the text?

- A. Seek aid from social media.
- B. Raise money in the hospital.
- C. Join in the voluntary service.
- D. Turn to the insurance company.

25. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. People's help.
- B. The M25 Program.
- C. Community service.
- D. Medical assistance.

26. What's Harvey's attitude to Aguila?

- A. Cautious.
- B. Concerned.
- C. Grateful.
- D. Doubtful.

27. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. A local newspaper.
- B. A medical journal.
- C. A clinic advertisement.
- D. An insurance brochure.

C

Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula broke their record for most visitors in a year back in 2019, with over 3.2 million visitors. Recently, Mexico's first long-distance hiking and cycling trail (步道) has been completed here, which will attract tourists from all over the world once more. The tourist attraction and trail, which goes through local cultural relics, will give visitors a wonderful glimpse into the incredible history to Maya's history.

Considering that most tourists travel to Mexico, particularly Cancun, with the 5-star hotels and perfect beaches, getting them to visit the other history-filled areas isn't always so easy, unless they happen to be history lovers.

But with the newly constructed Camino del Mayab, tourists can experience the rich Mayan culture, history, food, and civilization. The trail is a 68-mile journey that hopes to aid in bettering the lives of the 14 communities of Mayan descendants(后代) that live along the trail. The journey can take three days to cycle or five days to walk. Those on the journey will begin in the town of Merida, and then head to many abandoned haciendas, which remind you of Mayan labor. Along the trail, visitors can purchase handicrafts and taste the delicious food of the Yucatan and the Maya from local stores and restaurants.

All throughout the trail is also a jungle where various birds and other types of animals are found. The trail ends at the very top of the pyramid of Kulkulkan at Mayapán.

The Yucatan civilization collapsed during the 9th century and its people became slaves in the 15th century. Yet, the locals worked to keep their ancestral homes, animals, cities, foods and culture work for themselves, rather than being overrun by large hotel companies. In this way, the Yucatan civilisation managed to remain strong in the region.

And whether you're a lover of Mexico or not, or possibly one that enjoys these types of camino walks, the Camino del Mayab is definitely worth the time.

28. What is Camino del Mayab?

- A. A perfect beach.
- B. A hiking and cycling trail.
- C. A historical site.
- D. A newly constructed hotel.

29. What is the main purpose of the Camino del Mayab?

- A. To protect tropical animals.
- B. To further promote local goods.
- C. To help improve the lives of locals.
- D. To attract tourists to Mexico's beaches.

30. How did the people in Yucatan keep their civilisation strong?

- A. By relying on natural resources.
- B. By engaging in regional trade.
- C. By working with large companies.
- D. By sticking to their way of life.

31. Why does the author write this text?

- A. To advocate donations.
- B. To introduce a new attraction.
- C. To inform a newly-discovered site.
- D. To call for environmental protection.

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。

The human brain is the command centre for the nervous system and enables thoughts, memory, movement, and emotions. 36 As the population ages, the challenges for the preservation of brain health increase. It is therefore vital for seniors to understand how to protect it.

Exercise regularly. Regular physical exercise tends to help fight against the natural reduction in brain connections that occur during aging. Multiple studies show that physically active people are less likely to experience a decline in their mental function and have a lower risk of developing brain disease. 37

Have a "right" nap. Having a nap after lunch can be good for your brain and many seniors have developed such a good habit for long. 38 While a 30-min to 90-min nap has brain benefits, anything longer than an hour and a half may create problems with cognition, the ability to think and form memories.

39 Your brain is similar to a muscle — you need to use it or lose it. There are many things that you can do to keep your brain in shape, such as doing crossword puzzles, reading, or playing cards. You can also learn something new such as musical instruments, drawing, or even digital devices. Combine different types of activities to increase the effectiveness.

Eat a Mediterranean diet. Studies show people who closely follow a Mediterranean diet are less likely to have brain disease than people who don't follow the diet. 40 However, we at least know that omega fatty acids found in olive oil and other healthy fats are vital for your cells to function correctly.

- A. Stay mentally active.
- B. Explore new interests if possible.
- C. But keep in mind that the length matters.
- D. Your diet plays a large role in your brain health.
- E. The benefits result from increased blood circulation.
- F. Maintaining a healthy brain is the primary goal in pursuing health.
- G. Further research is needed to decide which parts of the diet help brain the most.

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。

I was 11 when I left Los Angeles for the first time. My mother, wanting to 41 my recovery from flu, 42 us to Yosemite National Park. It's more than seven decades, but I still remember our car 43 from the nearly mile-long Wawona Tunnel(隧道)and seeing

the famous landscape. I knew immediately I was somewhere 44.

Once I had my own family, I drove my children to 45 national parks themselves. One of the 46 spots was Chaco, a canyon(峡谷) in the American Southwest. Within Chaco, we could explore the 47 of an ancient civilization that existed long before Europeans 48 this continent.

We were 49 to the history of the area, where we'd learn how Chaco's famous ancient structures 50 across the desert landscape, a place to which many communities still 51 connections today. Stepping on the same paths others walked over a thousand years ago to reach the 52 of their world, you feel your connection to the land. Sometimes, I wonder what they'd think if they could look 53 in time and see how we've treated the natural world.

54, the landscapes around Chaco have long been 55 for oil and gas drilling that will 56 what was once the center of an ancient civilization. This is why the government's recent decision to protect it is so 57. Ancient people would travel long to reach this cultural center, which has left behind mysteries that continue to 58 us. While I am thankful Chaco Canyon will get the 59 it deserves, we must do better in preserving the lands.

Even as an 11-year-old at Yosemite, I knew 60 I was somewhere special, and I still get that feeling to this day every time I visit Chaco Canyon.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. prove | B. celebrate | C. ensure | D. speed |
| 42. A. drove | B. led | C. rushed | D. dragged |
| 43. A. suffering | B. hiding | C. emerging | D. starting |
| 44. A. remote | B. famous | C. special | D. mysterious |
| 45. A. preserve | B. clean | C. design | D. experience |
| 46. A. favorite | B. convenient | C. crowded | D. suitable |
| 47. A. landscape | B. parks | C. remains | D. success |
| 48. A. made use of | B. got rid of | C. paid attention to | D. set foot on |
| 49. A. committed | B. drawn | C. accustomed | D. assigned |
| 50. A. came | B. got | C. went | D. spread |
| 51. A. ignore | B. imagine | C. suspect | D. maintain |
| 52. A. destination | B. center | C. edge | D. top |
| 53. A. back | B. around | C. forward | D. out |
| 54. A. Naturally | B. Unfortunately | C. Joyfully | D. Accidentally |
| 55. A. targeted | B. meant | C. exchanged | D. known |
| 56. A. restore | B. discover | C. shelter | D. damage |
| 57. A. significant | B. surprising | C. effective | D. apparent |
| 58. A. frighten | B. amuse | C. confuse | D. disappoint |
| 59. A. reputation | B. protection | C. reward | D. attention |
| 60. A. immediately | B. gradually | C. basically | D. probably |

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。

Keju was an essential part of the Chinese government administration from its founding in the Sui Dynasty until it was abolished in 1905. It was a method to elect the talented to the government 61 (office) posts in ancient China.

Examinations were held at four levels. At the first three levels, candidates 62 (test) on their knowledge of the Confucian classics, and their ability 63 (compose) poems on given subjects. At the final level, also called the palace examination, candidates needed to show 64 they analyzed contemporary political problems. Individuals who succeeded in this exam were raised to the level of *Jinshi*.

65 success rate in *Keju* was low: only about two percent in the Tang Dynasty. Many candidates experienced 66 (repeat) failures, and some continued taking exams even when they became old, gray-haired men.

67 (general), any male adult, regardless of his wealth or social status, could become a high-ranking civil servant through *Keju*. There are many examples in Chinese history of those who moved from a low social status to political 68 (celebrity) through success in *Keju*.

Keju served as a model 69 the civil-service systems in other Asian and Western countries, such as Korea and Japan. In the late 19th centuries, the 70 (admit) to the British civil service administration depended on success in an examination in classical studies.

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。

英语“三诊”考试题 第9页(共10页)

When discussing cross-cultural differences in a work context, people usually talk with issues, like values and beliefs, which have impact on their working relationships. Cross-cultural difficulties often arise unless individuals make assumptions regarding how similar another people are to them. Although much in common exist between members, but it's not wise to assume all people have the same beliefs or priorities. For example, in East Asia, there was a tendency to keep relations harmonious by avoiding mentioning problem. In North America, on the other hand, people prefer getting to the point fastly and directly. However, such an approach may make someone embarrassing personally or publicly.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是李华,你校英语社团将开展以“Thank You, My Senior High”为主题的交流活动。请根据以下内容写一篇发言稿,要点如下:

1. 最感谢的人;
2. 感谢的事由;
3. 个人的感悟。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear boys and girls, good afternoon. _____

Thanks for your listening.

成都市 2020 级高中毕业班第三次诊断性检测

英语参考答案及评分意见

第一部分 听力(满分 30 分)

1-5 BCCAA 6-10 ABABA 11-15 BACCB 16-20 CBBAC

评分标准:1~20 小题,每小题 1.5 分。

第二部分 阅读理解(满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 30 分)

21-25 BADCA 26-30 CABCD 31-35BADDB

评分标准:21~35 小题,每小题 2 分。

第二节(满分 10 分) 36-40 FECAG

评分标准:36~40 小题,每小题 2 分。

第三部分 语言知识应用(满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(满分 30 分)

41-45 BACCD 46-50 ACDBD 51-55 DBCBA 56-60 DACBA

评分标准:41~60 小题,每小题 1.5 分。

第二节(满分 15 分)

61. official 62. were tested 63. to compose 64. how 65. The
66. repeated 67. Generally 68. celebrities 69. for 70. admission

评分标准:61~70 小题,每小题 1.5 分。有任何错误,包括用词错误、单词拼写错误(含大小写)或语法形式错误,均不给分。

第四部分 写作(满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(满分 10 分)

When discussing cross-cultural differences in a work context, people usually talk with issues, like values and beliefs, which have an impact on their working about/of an relationships. Cross-cultural difficulties often arise unless individuals make assumptions if/when regarding how similar another people are to them. Although much in common exist between other exists members, but it's not wise to assume all people have the same beliefs or priorities. For example, in East Asia, there was a tendency to keep relations harmonious by avoiding is mentioning problem. In North America, on the other hand, people prefer getting to the problems point fastly and directly. However, such an approach may make someone embarrassing fast embarrassed personally or publicly.

评分标准:有任何错误,包括用词错误、单词拼写错误(含大小写)或语法形式错误,均不给分。

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

一、各档次语言要点配分参考标准

档 次	要点数	要点分	语言要点表达情况划档依据
第五档	3	21~25	语言基本无误,行文连贯,表达清楚
第四档	3	16~20	语言有少量错误,行文基本连贯,表达基本清楚
第三档	2	11~15	语言有一些错误,尚能表达
第二档	2	6~10	语言错误很多,影响表达
第一档	1	0~5	只能写出与要求内容有关的一些单词

二、内容要点认定及计分参考标准

1. 最感谢的人(阐述清楚,表达正确;5分);
2. 感谢的事由(阐述清楚,表达正确;12分);
3. 个人的感悟(阐述清楚,表达正确;8分)。

三、扣分参考依据

1. 其表达未能达成正确句意的,不给分,如:写出了主语或谓语等关键词,但未能达成符合要点要求、意义正确的句子;
2. 句子结构完整、但关键点出现错误或漏掉部分关键词的,扣半个要点分,如:主谓一致错误或关键词拼写错误(如主语、关键性名词等)或谓语动词时态/语态错误等;
3. 凡使用铅笔答题,或答题中使用了涂改液或不干胶条,一律不给分;
4. 凡多次出现非关键性单词拼写错误或其它同类错误,原则上每4处扣1分;
5. 文章内容要点全面,但写出一些多余内容(连接或过渡词句不在此列),原则上不扣分;
6. 凡书写超出规定的答题区域,全卷不给分;
7. 书写潦草凌乱,但基本不影响阅卷的,酌情扣卷面分1~2分。

四、参考范文(略)