

成都市 2019 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 is Andy doing now?
A. Washing dishes. B. Doing homework. C. Watching TV.
2. How does the man probably feel?
A. Anxious. B. Angry. C. Astonished.
3. What is the woman best at?
A. Management. B. Product design. C. Advertisement.
4. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Employer and employee. C. Colleagues.
5. When will the work be finished?
A. At around 7:00 pm. B. At around 8:00 pm. C. At around 9:00 pm.

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. How will the man probably watch the basketball match tonight?
A. On TV. B. With friends. C. In the gym.
7. What makes the woman decide to watch the basketball match on TV?
A. The atmosphere. B. The cost. C. The convenience.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What does the woman think of the movie?
A. Disappointing. B. Satisfying. C. Surprising.
9. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Buy some gifts. B. Have dinner together. C. Enjoy the time.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a bookstore. B. At the office. C. In a library.
11. Why does the man want to deal with his books?
A. He doesn't like them.
B. His students need them.
C. He needs room for new books.
12. Which book will the woman take?
A. *Jude the Obscure*. B. *An American Tragedy*. C. *For Whom the Bell Tolls*.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the man?
A. An agent. B. A professor. C. A reporter.
14. What do we know about the woman in her childhood?
A. She painted well. B. She was unconfident. C. She knew her dream job.
15. What is challenging for the woman?
A. To get more opportunities.
B. To make more real friends.
C. To improve her painting skills.
16. What is the woman's suggestion to teenagers?
A. Developing potentials. B. Doing good deeds. C. Sticking to their dreams.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where can the kids probably find a note?
A. In the lunch box. B. On the computer monitor. C. In the backpack.
18. Which strategy plays the most important role?
A. Writing notes. B. Cooking together. C. Eating dinner together.
19. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. Comforting family members. B. Strengthening family bonds. C. Increasing family trust.
20. Who is the talk aimed at?
A. Parents. B. Children. C. Teachers.

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

This year we had kids and caregivers in mind. So here are some favorite books for kids picked by readers and expert judges to while away the hours at home.

The Snowy Day

—by Ezra Jack Keats

One morning, a little boy in Brooklyn wakes up to a changed world — shining with fresh snowfall. Young Peter is black. Author and illustrator Ezra Jack Keats was white, but his sensitive description of a child's first experience with snow won the Caldecott Medal and was embraced by parents and children of all colors. (For ages 0 to 2)

Dreamers

—by Yuyi Morales

Yuyi Morales was born in Mexico and came to America with her baby boy in 1999. She builds that experience into a poetic praise for the immigrant experience — for learning a new life and language and for the dreams, hopes and talents immigrants bring to the USA. (For ages 4 to 8)

Hidden Figures

—by Margot Lee Shetterly and Laura Freeman

Margot Lee Shetterly adapts her groundbreaking book about Black female mathematicians at NASA for young readers, with illustrations by Laura Freeman. A great pick for any future mathematician or astronaut. (For ages 4 to 8)

Wells & Wong Mysteries

—by Robin Stevens

Best friends Daisy Wells and Hazel Wong do what any ambitious young women at boarding school would do: They form a detective agency and quickly run up against their first real case when Hazel finds the body of their science teacher on the gymnasium floor. (For ages 10 and up)

21. Which writer is an award winner?

- A. Ezra Jack Keats.
- B. Yuyi Morales.
- C. Margot Lee Shetterly.
- D. Robin Stevens.

22. Which book is suitable for those who love detective stories?

- A. *The Snowy Day*.
- B. *Dreamers*.
- C. *Hidden Figures*.
- D. *Wells & Wong Mysteries*.

23. What do *Dreamers* and *Hidden Figures* have in common?

- A. The way they are created.
- B. The authors' experiences.
- C. The ages of the potential readers.
- D. The theme they try to convey.

B

Edward O. Wilson, known as “ant man”, was born on June 10, 1929, in Birmingham, Alabama. His parents divorced when he was young, and he was moved frequently throughout his childhood. Wilson grew up exploring the forests and wildlife. One of these adventures left him partly blind, but they also set off his lifelong fascination with ants and their social structures.

Wilson earned his bachelor’s and master’s degrees from the University of Alabama. In 1955, he received his Ph. D. from Harvard and worked there until retirement.

Wilson’s early study of ants led to his first major discovery in 1959: how ants communicate through the release of chemical signals.

Later, in 1990, Wilson and German biologist Bert Hölldobler published their Pulitzer-winning *The Ants*. It detailed the insects’ social structure that was both valued by scholars and accessible to general readers.

Another of Wilson’s major works started in the early 1960s when he teamed up with Robert MacArthur. The pair published *The Theory of Island Biogeography*, where they sought to explain why different places have different numbers of species.

What many consider to be Wilson’s most important contributions to evolutionary biology came in 1975 when he published *Sociobiology: The New Synthesis*. The work explored the genetic roots of animal behavior and argued that genes shaped human behavior. Wilson faced accusations for these ideas but his work finally largely proved true. In 1978, his ideas on the role biology plays in human culture peaked in *On Human Nature*, which won him a Pulitzer in 1979.

Wilson published more than 400 scientific papers and 20 books. These accomplishments offered him a type of superstar status, but friends and colleagues say the polite Southerner remained down to earth. “Professor Wilson really listened and engaged with whomever he was interacting with,” said Corrie S. Moreau, who was one of Wilson’s final advisees.

24. What contributed to Wilson’s passion for ants?

- A. His accidental disability.
- B. The discovery he made about ants.
- C. The school education he received.
- D. His boyhood time spent in nature.

25. What is Wilson’s first Pulitzer-winning book about?

- A. The social structure of ants.
- B. The distribution of different species.
- C. The links between biology and human culture.
- D. The role of chemical signals in communication.

26. According to the last paragraph, which word best describes Wilson?

- A. Productive.
- B. Humble.
- C. Open-minded.
- D. Independent.

27. What is the best title of this text?

- A. The Pioneering “Ant Man”
- B. Discoveries in Evolutionary Biology
- C. A Leading Figure in Popular Science
- D. The Adventure of a Pulitzer Prize Winner

C

Indian stepwells(阶梯井) are nothing new, having provided access to fresh water for years before they were abandoned. And while they are a part of Indian cultural heritage, they had lost their purpose for some time, until now. As the extreme droughts are rocking India, these ancient stepwells are restored for what they do best — providing water.

Shaped like an upside-down pyramid(金字塔) digging into the ground and lined by thousands of steps, stepwells can collect rainwater. They are wonderfully efficient at providing water for nearly 1,500 years. Sadly, over 3,000 stepwells have either been abandoned or left to rot, with some even covered by garbage. Now, thanks to the restoration programme (also known as BAORIS), stepwells will come full circle.

Since the restoration process began, at least 15 wells have been restored in the city of Delhi. The cost will be around \$60,000, but by doing so, the water supply for the city could reach an additional 33,000 gallons. Rajkumar Sharma, a local citizen, said, “I was **elated** at the reuse of the stepwells. The stepwell in our village was the only source of water. With time, it had dried up and changed into a place for rubbish. We now have access to clean water for drinking and other purposes.”

Historian Rana Safvi explained, “Costly and painstaking as this program is, repairing these traditional stepwells to their former glory provides water for many. But apart from that, it also spotlights the beautiful architecture features of ancient India. This helps attract tourists and can also be used in religious ceremonies.” She added, “These stepwell restorations not only help India reduce the impact of drought, but they are a promise of a better future for India overall.”

28. Why are the stepwells in India restored?

- A. They have a new purpose.
- B. They are cultural heritage.
- C. They can ease water shortage.
- D. They are in poor conditions.

29. What does the underlined word “**elated**” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Encouraged.
- B. Shocked.
- C. Impressed.
- D. Thrilled.

30. What's Rana Safvi's attitude to the program?

- A. Cautious.
- B. Favorable.
- C. Tolerant.
- D. Uncaring.

31. What does this text mainly talk about?

- A. Stepwells are brought back to life.
- B. Stepwells make India more attractive.
- C. Stepwells offer a new solution to drought.
- D. Stepwells provide convenience for Indians.

D

With rounds of pioneering space flights that could set the stage for future space tourism, it is worth looking at what might be involved for the human exploration of Mars, though it's likely decades away. Technological challenges aside, as we continue to expand our exploration of Mars, there is a question: What might be the lessons of past voyages of discovery that we should think about?

Human exploration has led to many extraordinary new discoveries, but it has also led to the exploitation (开发) of resources. Not long after early European settlers arrived at America, they declared their independence and created the constitution by which modern American society functions. However, this did not prevent the settlers from referring to native people as savages and taking away their rights to liberty, happiness, and even survival. Native Americans were quickly killed by wars and new diseases as the new settlers expanded their land. The natural environment, with which they had established a harmonious relationship, was similarly destroyed by the settlement.

Mars certainly has an impossible environment for human life, but on Mars, humans will be the invasive (侵略的) species. Will our landing on Mars break the ecosystem on Mars? It is possible that Mars has ideal minerals for future development. But apart from technology challenges, will the mining have a disastrous environment impact on this red neighbour as it has already had on Earth?

The achievements of space exploration are certainly to be applauded. The contributions of the related researches on chemistry, medicine and many others are potentially limitless. However, as we look to exploring worlds beyond our own, we need to begin now to look at history to consider how best to engage with different life forms, cultures and environments. We may be capable of writing a law, but we first need to clear our potential invasive impact on another planet that may be completely defenseless.

32. What does the underlined word "this" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Modern American society.
- B. The creation of constitution.
- C. The settlement of Europeans.
- D. The exploitation of resources.

33. What's the author's concern about the exploration of Mars?

- A. Humans cannot survive on Mars.
- B. Humans may bring new diseases to Mars.
- C. The exploration may destroy Mars' ecosystem.
- D. Technology challenges will make mining on Mars hard.

34. What's the author's suggestion for future space exploring?

- A. Making relevant laws properly.
- B. Conducting more scientific researches.
- C. Predicting its impacts on other planets.
- D. Learning from past exploration experiences.

35. Which column is this text most probably taken from?

- A. Opinion. B. History.
C. Technology. D. Environment.

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 sportsmanship is one of the most important lessons that your kids can learn from competition. But how do you teach your kids good sportsmanship? Here are some tips.

Set a good example. The first role model that your kids will have in games is you. What behavior you model will have the biggest influence on your kids. 36 By doing so, your kids will learn from you unconsciously and gain more popularity.

37 The coach is always looking for the best decision for the good of the whole team.

38 Your kids may feel upset at first. But showing good sportsmanship means placing the team's needs above their own, so you should teach your kids to trust the coach's judgement.

Remember you are the parent, not the coach. Your job as a parent is different from a job as a coach. As a parent, you are there to guide all of your kids' experiences and not focus on demanding performance. However, if you see a coach demanding too much, speak up. 39

Maintain a good attitude to both winning and losing. Good sportsmanship also requires a positive attitude to both the victory and the defeat. Pushing your kids too hard may drive them to quit. 40 It's also a good idea to find positive plays to talk about and discuss lessons to be learned after.

- A. Teach your kids to put teams first.
B. Tell your kids to listen to the coach.
C. However, finding a good role model is not an easy job.
D. After all, you are also an advocate for your kids if needed.
E. This means the role of your kids may be reduced or changed.
F. You need to be nice to all people on the court, even the opponents.
G. Instead, whatever the results are, always tell them you are proud of them.

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。

Ebra Ferrell got the standard well wishes on social media on her 53rd birthday. Meanwhile, she got some 41 messages too. One was about a family who had just 42 their four-year-old son due to cancer. His older brother was especially 43. Could Ferrell help?

That 44 and the 30 or so others like it were exactly what Ferrell was looking for. To celebrate her 53rd, the 45 social service sweetie had put out a(n) 46 on social media. She wanted to 47 53 random acts of kindness by the end of her birth month, and she needed 48 on people who could use one. When she got the note about the family, she sent a wind chime (风铃) with the words "Listen to the wind and 49 that I am near" carved on it. It now 50 in the four-year-old's bedroom, where his brother can go to listen to it whenever he wants.

This is not the first time that Ferrell has decided to give 51 for her birthday. For her 47th, she 52 Love with Skin On, an organization devoted to doing 53 deeds in her town and beyond. Its motto is simple: Be Love, Do Stuff.

Over the years, Ferrell has 54 and touched well over 100 strangers, some found via social media callouts, others with 55 from her grandkids.

Ferrell 56 everything herself: gift cards, pay-it-forward purchases, and care packages, as well as the gas it takes to play fairy godmother. Her family often gives some 57 birthday cash to her with their 58 not to spend it on anyone else, which she 59 ignores. "I got a couple of Amazon gift cards for my birthday this year, and 'YESSS!'" It's Ferrell's party, and she'll 60 if she wants to.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. mysterious | B. unusual | C. amazing | D. disturbing |
| 42. A. lost | B. missed | C. cured | D. ignored |
| 43. A. angry | B. panicked | C. heartbroken | D. confused |
| 44. A. message | B. boy | C. disease | D. birthday |
| 45. A. curious | B. temporary | C. stressful | D. longtime |
| 46. A. rule | B. call | C. apology | D. reply |
| 47. A. offer | B. count | C. gather | D. change |
| 48. A. suggestions | B. remarks | C. influence | D. information |
| 49. A. hope | B. know | C. predict | D. dream |
| 50. A. hides | B. lies | C. hangs | D. runs |
| 51. A. performances | B. instructions | C. presents | D. chances |
| 52. A. founded | B. visited | C. left | D. thanked |
| 53. A. heroic | B. legal | C. casual | D. good |
| 54. A. referred to | B. relied on | C. slowed down | D. reached out |
| 55. A. expectation | B. help | C. love | D. description |
| 56. A. makes up | B. shows off | C. pays for | D. cares about |
| 57. A. extra | B. precious | C. ideal | D. rare |
| 58. A. promise | B. command | C. warning | D. decision |
| 59. A. accidentally | B. fortunately | C. deliberately | D. naturally |
| 60. A. behave | B. give | C. agree | D. argue |

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。

A herd(群) of wild elephants that hiked northward for months last year was recently spotted 61 (enter) Wild Elephant Valley in Yunnan province.

“The adults and babies in the herd are all in good health,” said Chen Fei, 62 (direct) of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration’s Asian Elephant Research Center.

The herd still has 14 members, but Chen said that could include some new members as it 63 (possible) came into contact with other groups along the route.

“We have not introduced electronic identity chips for elephant monitoring,” Chen said. “Observers usually recognize different groups 64 (base) on their years of experience and some special features on the elephants’ bodies.”

Yunnan is the only place in China where wild Asian elephants 65 (find). They live in the south of the province — in Xishuangbanna and the cities of Pu’er and Lincang.

The Asian elephant, 66 is included on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species as “endangered”, enjoys Class-A protection in China, the same level afforded to the 67 (adore) giant panda.

Yunnan has established 11 nature reserves with a total area of 414,600 hectares(公顷), nearly double 68 amount in the 1980s. The province has also piloted the use of elephant canteens 69 (solve) the problem of human-elephant conflict.

Thanks to the determined protection efforts in recent decades, the Asian elephant population in China has risen 70 170 in the 1970s to 300.

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。

On previous birthdays, my family would give me gifts but invite me to eat outside. I thought there would be no different this year. I went home after school as usual. But when I stepped into the house, I was heard "Surprise! Happy Birthday!" All of my family and friends were there. My mom brought a birthday cake making by herself. I wouldn't forget that moments. I was extremely happily and almost cried. My father promised to take care the street cat I had mentioned. It is the best birthday gift we have ever had. My father's birthday was coming. I'm planning to make the wonderful birthday party for him.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是高三学生李华。你的外国朋友 Steve 要给班级同学介绍中国美食,发来邮件询问有关信息。请给他写一封回信,内容包括:

1. 中国美食简介;
2. 推荐一道美食并说明理由。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Steve,

Yours,

Li Hua

英语参考答案及评分意见

第一部分 听力(满分 30 分)

1~5 CABAC 6~10 ABACB 11~15 CBCBB 16~20 CACBA

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 ADCDC 26~30 BACDB 31~35 ABCDA

评分标准:21-35 小题,每小题 2 分。

第二节(满分 10 分)

36~40 FBEDG

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 BACAD 46~50 BADBC 51~55 CADDB 56~60 CACDB

评分标准:41-60 小题,每小题 1.5 分。

第二节(满分 15 分)

61. entering 62. director 63. possibly 64. based 65. are found

66. which 67. adorable 68. the 69. to solve 70. from

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)

On previous birthdays, my family would give me gifts but invite me to eat outside. I
 thought there would be no different this year. I went home after school as usual. But when
 difference
 I stepped into the house, I was heard "Surprise! Happy Birthday!" All of my family and
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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	4	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	3	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. 恰当的开头(阐述清楚、表达正确,计 5 分);
2. 中国美食简介(阐述清楚、表达正确,计 7 分);
3. 推荐的美食及理由(阐述清楚、表达正确,计 10 分);
4. 恰当的结尾(阐述清楚、表达正确,计 3 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,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,但写出了一些多余内容(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)

关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承“精益求精、专业严谨”的建设理念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



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