

中学生标准学术能力诊断性测试 2023 年 9 月测试

英语试卷

本试卷共 150 分，考试时间 100 分钟。

第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 60 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 45 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Hello, everyone. Welcome to our school. Now let's take a look at some interesting school publications.

Columbus

It is our literary magazine; the name shows the place where we live. Editorial training includes developing skills for critical evaluation of student creative writing. Published twice yearly, many student contributors are also recognized as Scholastic Writing Awards winners.

Diversion

It is our language publication. Published annually, it features student work presented in Mandarin, French, and Spanish. Working with advisors who teach these languages, student editors help in presenting their classmates' work including poems, essays, short stories, comic strips (连环画) and art. *Diversion* is often used by our language teachers in the classroom as well.

The Bruner

It is Trinity's yearbook. Serving the entire school, it is a yearly testament (证明) to the many aspects of Trinity life. Editorial positions are named in May, allowing editors to attend a two-day summer conference at NYU. This conference allows students to develop their capability to acquire knowledge before the start of the school year. Work on the yearbook begins immediately thereafter, as students work to create an impressive K-12 publication.

The Trinity Times

It is the upper school newspaper, written, edited, photographed and produced entirely by students as an extracurricular activity. Current sections of the paper include Arts and Innovation, Trinity Life, NY Culture, Science, Opinion and Editorial, and Sports. The editorial policy is generally determined by the editorial staff and their faculty advisor.

1. How often does *Diversion* come out?
A. Once a month. B. Once a year. C. Twice a month. D. Twice a year.
2. What is the purpose of the summer conference at NYU?
A. To make editorial policy.
B. To present students' poems and essays.
C. To cultivate students' ability gain knowledge.

D. To develop students' skills for critical evaluation.

3. Which publication are students responsible for?

- A. Columbus. B. Diversion. C. The Bruner. D. The Trinity Times.

B

When my daughter was seven years old, she came home from soccer practice clearly downhearted. When pressed, she told me what a teammate said: Her teeth were too yellow. My heart broke for her. As parents, we strive to keep our children safe, but we can't always be there to protect our kids from unkind words. I tried to comfort my daughter. I told her that she has a beautiful smile with nice, strong, healthy teeth. I explained why she shouldn't let someone else's criticisms define her. On the inside, though, I worried. From my youth, I've struggled with the concept that my self-worth was directly related to my physical appearance. The idea began when I was eight years old, with small, hurtful words, and grew into a beast that I still battle even today.

When I became a mom, I was terrified that this concept would take root in my daughter. I wanted to protect her little ears from harsh words that might influence her idea of self-worth. I wanted to shield her little eyes from unrealistic beauty standards promoted by magazines, television, and movies. I wanted to guard her little heart from being broken by the notion that she didn't measure up in some way.

On social media, the battle became exceptionally greater. Every day we are bombarded with people living their "best life", all told through filters which only highlight the "best" parts: Best angles, best locations, best outfits, and best hair. Rarely do we get a glimpse of reality. On social media, outer beauty controls everything.

How, then, can we teach our kids that they are much more than their appearance? We can start by modeling kindness, empathy, and self-acceptance in our own lives. Kids are incredible mimics (模仿者), so be mindful of what you say, even when you think your kids aren't listening. If we are constantly putting ourselves down, our kids will follow suit. Instead, adopt a positive attitude when it comes to your own self-worth. Additionally, strive to teach your children to see the inner beauty in themselves and in others. There's beauty in strength, goodness, gentleness, perseverance, and kindness. Praise kids for their acts of kindness, like sharing with a friend or helping a family member without being asked, and talk to them about how it makes them feel.

4. How did the author react to her daughter's trouble?
A. Thrilled. B. Apologetic. C. Sorrowful. D. Curious.
5. What does the underlined word probably mean in paragraph 2?
A. Cure. B. Fix. C. Broaden. D. Protect.
6. What can be inferred from paragraph 3?
A. People like to share their privacy in social media.
B. Everything in social media is not true.
C. Social media reflects an unrealistic world.
D. People attach more importance to their physical appearance.
7. What should parents do to their kids?

- A. Tell them to behave themselves.
- B. Praise their kids for their appearance.
- C. Set a positive example for their kids.
- D. Encourage their kids to ignore the outer beauty.

C

People hate mosquitoes due to their blood-sucking tendencies. Scientists, too, are troubled by mosquitoes and have been researching ways to keep them away. A team of researchers from Virginia Tech in the US looked into different kinds of soap. They invited volunteers to test how four different soap flavors attract mosquitoes.

After analyzing the mosquitoes' behavior, the researchers discovered several chemicals in the soap that can influence the mosquitoes' "choice of food". Two chemicals, one with the smell of coconut and the other with the scent of flowers, can keep the insects away.

The team also found that what matters to mosquitoes is not just the chemicals, but rather the combination of chemicals with each person's smell. For example, people who attract mosquitoes can be more attractive to them after using one type of soap. They can also repel (驱除) mosquitoes by using another kind of soap. The findings were "remarkable", said senior author Clement Vinauger in a news release, adding that he would choose a coconut-scented soap to keep mosquitoes away.

How these insects manage to find humans has also made scientists curious. According to a new study published in *Current Biology*, researchers built a "canteen" for hundreds of mosquitoes. In the 20-by-20-meter facility, there were six pads that had the smell of different humans. The pads were heated to mimic sleeping humans. They found that the insects can track scents up to 60 meters. Also, mosquitoes are most attracted to a kind of chemical called carboxylic acid (羧酸), which is usually produced by bacteria on human skin. The smell of one participant wasn't attractive to the insects, and researchers believed it was due to the person's diet, which is a mainly plant-based food.

By analyzing the chemicals that either attract or repel mosquitoes, scientists are able to improve mosquito repellent (驱蚊剂). With more studies, scientists believe changing a person's diet could one day make them "mosquito-proof". This is especially beneficial for regions where mosquitoes carry diseases, such as malaria, *CNN* reported.

8. What did the researchers from Virginia Tech try to find out?
- A. How many soap flavors attract mosquitoes.
 - B. What soap scents can help avoid mosquitoes.
 - C. Why mosquitoes prefer certain soap flavors.
 - D. What kind of people attracts mosquitoes most.
9. What kind of smell may help chase the mosquitoes away?
- A. Human skin. B. Grass. C. Carboxylic acid. D. Coconut.
10. What did scientists discover in their studies?
- A. People's diet can account for mosquitoes' bites.
 - B. Mosquitoes are attracted by each person's smell.

- C. The scent of flowers is most appealing to mosquitoes.
- D. Using soap when washing is an effective way to keep mosquitoes away.

11. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. How to Kill Mosquitoes?
 - B. What Kind of Soap Is Most Useful?
 - C. Soap Science Beats away Bug Bites
 - D. Using Soap Is of Great Significance

D

Roughly translated as "cuteness", *kawaii* is one of the most frequently used Japanese words. In a broader sense, it describes the culture of celebrating all things adorable and treating fictional characters as the representation of positivity. The concept has spread through many aspects of modern life, including art, fashion, technology, and even food.

Japan's *kawaii* culture is believed to have begun in the 1970s when teenagers developed their own childlike handwriting. Given a variety of names, including *marui ji* (round writing), *koneko ji* (kitten writing), and *burikko ji* (fake-child writing), it features curvy, noodle-like lines next to hearts, stars, and cartoon faces. People believe that this new cute style allowed the youth of the time to express their individual characteristics. In 1974, Japanese stationery brand Sanrio launched its iconic character, Hello Kitty. The super-cute white cat — with no mouth and a pink bow — was first printed onto a coin purse. Almost 55 years later, Hello Kitty is recognized all over the world, has been placed on countless products, and even has her own themed bullet train. In 2008, Japan named Hello Kitty as their official tourism ambassador, inviting the rest of the world to celebrate the country's proud *kawaii* identity. Since Hello Kitty, many producers have developed cute characters who, although are fictional, have also become pop signs.

Kawaii doesn't just apply to fictional characters, it also materializes in real life as a fashionable subculture. In Japan, there are several styles that are based on the idea of *kawaii*. Lolita fashion, for example, finds inspiration from the Victorian and Rococo period and consists of rich details, including fine bows. Related to this style is Sweet Lolita, which includes outfits that are even more "feminine". The trend also involves turning basic packed lunches — comprising rice, fish or meat, and vegetables — into adorable works of art. *Kawaii*'s influence has resulted in two distinct bento (便当) box styles: *Kyaraben* (character bento) or *oekakiben* (picture bento)."

12. What can we learn about *kawaii* according to the first paragraph?
- A. It is the most frequently used Japanese word.
 - B. It is applied to almost all walks of life.
 - C. It stands for various Japanese cultures.
 - D. Both positive and negative things are related to it.
13. What do people think of the early childlike handwriting?
- A. Funny. B. Lifelike. C. Conventional. D. Personalized.
14. What happened in Japan after Hello Kitty came onto the market?
- A. It promoted local tourism.

- B. Japan's economy was boosted greatly.
- C. It enjoyed popularity both at home and abroad.
- D. Other cute characters are no equal to Hello Kitty.

15. Why does the author mention Lolita fashion?

- A. To illustrate Kawaii has an effect on the fashion trend.
- B. To describe Japanese passion for fashion.
- C. To introduce a new style of fictional character.
- D. To prove it has become a popular sign.

第二节（共5小题；每小题3分，满分15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。

Are you trying to figure out what to write about for your college application essay? To help you get started in the essay-writing process, here are a few suggestions that can help you work through it:

Identify key themes and/or messages you want to convey.

Are there two or three things you want to make sure the readers of your application know about you? In answering this question, go beyond the obvious. Don't just restate (重申) information that can be found elsewhere in your application. ____16____

Reflect on your most memorable life experiences.

____17____ A group of students just returned from a two-week tour of Europe with great pictures and wonderful stories. Two years from now, when they begin writing their college applications, they should reflect lesson where they went and what they saw, but reflect more on how some aspect of the experience changed them.

____18____

Quite often, metaphors (隐喻) are effective in framing key messages in college application essays. If you have identified themes or messages to be explained in your application, think about moments of revelation (启迪) that speak to the bigger picture. What were you feeling at the time? How did you react? What has been the impact of that experience on how you see yourself in the world?

Reveal, don't tell.

It is best not to recite the facts of your life. ____19____ Not long ago, a college professor asked me to remind college applicants that US colleges value diversity of thought in their classrooms. The essay is your opportunity to reveal that element of diversity that can be found uniquely within you.

Read a lot!

Quite often, essay writers are limited in their ability to understand their place in the world in which they live. ____20____ Better yet, read books that make you think. Biographies are great sources! I have found increasing inspiration from the life stories of people who have risen from relative obscurity (默默无闻) to make significant contributions as thinkers and doers.

- A. How have they shaped you?
- B. How can you overcome them?
- C. Find the story within the story.

- D. Correct the mistakes again and again.
- E. Break out of that shell by reading news stories and editorials.
- F. This is your opportunity to provide insight and interpretation.
- G. Instead, take the reader between the lines to understand you, as a thinking person.

第二部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分50分）

第一节 完形填空（共15小题；每小题2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 68 when I first stepped onstage as a stand-up comedian in 2003. I'd never ____21____ a comedy club before. But after the 9/11 terrorist attack, I started to think about trying comedy because I ____22____ that people needed to laugh again. I took a few classes, tried to work out a ____23____, and finally plucked up the ____24____ to get up onstage. That first time was ____25____; I had no idea what the audience would make of me.

In New York, comedians are typically young men. It's hard enough to break through as a woman, but even harder as someone ____26____ enough to be their grandmother. As I stepped onstage that first time, people were clearly surprised to see me. I introduced myself, stated my age and tried my first joke. There was ____27____. But by the time I got to the third line, people were finally laughing properly. I was hooked (着迷的).

Even today, I'm nervous before I step out. My first line is, "Hello, everybody. I'm 88 and three-quarters years old. I'm telling you that ____28____ I don't make it all the way through the show." Then people laugh and I ____29____ with a light heart.

After a show, people young and old come up to me saying what a(n) ____30____ I am. They say they want to be as active as I am when they reach my age. As an older woman in comedy, I feel as if I've got more to prove. I have to ____31____ people I'm worthy of being on that stage. I think the industry – and society as a whole – treats older women horribly. I often get ____32____ when I first walk into comedy clubs. People assume that I'm in the ____33____ place. Some booking agents (经纪人) even say, "The audience doesn't want to see an old lady." Then I go and perform, and all of a sudden it's, "Oh, you were so great."

Last year, I was ____34____ as the oldest female stand-up comedian in the world. But I have no ____35____ of stopping my comedy work. I hope to still be performing when I'm 100.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 21. A. get away from | B. set foot in | C. catch up with | D. face up to |
| 22. A. realized | B. confirmed | C. declared | D. suspected |
| 23. A. meaning | B. solution | C. routine | D. performance |
| 24. A. respect | B. promise | C. strength | D. courage |
| 25. A. sensitive | B. amazing | C. terrifying | D. reserved |
| 26. A. healthy | B. pretty | C. tough | D. old |
| 27. A. silence | B. applause | C. pleasure | D. shame |
| 28. A. now that | B. in case | C. as soon as | D. so that |
| 29. A. rush | B. tremble | C. freeze | D. relax |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 30. A. guard | B. engineer | C. inspiration | D. failure |
| 31. A. believe | B. convince | C. inform | D. remind |
| 32. A. invited | B. ignored | C. lost | D. changed |
| 33. A. distant | B. horrible | C. wrong | D. existing |
| 34. A. recognized | B. expressed | C. motivated | D. refused |
| 35. A. sense | B. point | C. reputation | D. intention |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 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。

It seems that Anastasia Podareva, ___36___ (bear) in Ryazan, Russia, the hometown of Russian poet Sergei Yesenin (谢尔盖·叶赛宁), was destined (注定的) to follow a similar career.

Podareva, 28, loved poetry in her youth as her father would introduce her ___37___ works by great Russian poets. Growing up, she wrote many poems in both Russian and English. But when she came to China ___38___ (study) in 2013, the world of Chinese poetry opened up before her. "One thing ___39___ (strike) me in reading and writing Chinese poetry is the power of the language," said Podareva.

Podareva ___40___ (have) colorful experiences in China over the past decade. Her most ___41___ (forgettable) memory is of one of her poems being turned into a song. The poem, ___42___ title is If, was written in early 2020 at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. "I wanted to create something positive to help boost people's spirits in times of ___43___ (difficult)," she said. And her message was heard. The poem ___44___ (publish) online and picked up by a music lover named Zhu Hai in Zhejiang province, who later put ___45___ to music. "I believe that singing is the ultimate way of expressing Chinese poetry, because Chinese is really a language that rises, falls and flows like music," said Podareva.

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

假定你是李华, 你们班的英国交换学生 Ben 即将回国, 他向你咨询一些值得带回去的中国特产。请你给他写一封邮件, 内容包括: 1. 推荐的特产; 2. 欢迎他以后再回来中国。

注意: 1. 首尾已给出, 词数 80 词左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Ben,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 选考题 (请考生从以下两题中任选一题作答。多做则按第一题给分。)

短文改错题 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 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 (\\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Running, especially outside, is good for ease anxiety. While it can definitely be hardly to get up and run the first couple of days, the benefits start flowing in. Throughout the day you may feel energetic, less anxious, and happier on account to the release of some waste in your body. A run a day do not scare the anxiety away for everyone, and it is great to do everything actively. And if you run social, your anxiety can be lessened and your social time can be increased. Try running when you have a big test which is came up. Try running the next time when you need to sit down to study for a couple of hour.

短文续写题 (满分 20 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。

I stared at the steep, rocky climb ahead and knew I was finished. Even the fresh bear tracks pressed in the recent snow couldn't attract me to take one more step. I stared at my dad and felt too weary for tears. "Leave me. Get help. Come back for me. I can't move my legs," I said tiredly.

Earlier that day, my dad and I had set off on a short trip with my brother and a friend of ours who would act as our guide. Our friend said it would be an easy two-hour trip in a natural habitat. We couldn't wait. I'd spent spring, summer, and early fall hiking with my dad in the mountains. I'd felt confident I'd have no trouble on the hike.

Right off, we found ourselves traveling over a snow-covered ridge (山脊), and the terrain (地形) seemed rougher than average to me. When two hours came and went, it seemed our friend had made a huge mistake. We had not reached the falls, but he insisted it wasn't much farther. Accompanied by snow squalls (雪飏) and howling winds, we continued on our way.

By the time we reached the falls, it was late and we were pooped (疲惫不堪). But not too tired to enjoy the thrill as we gazed upon the iridescent pinks, greens and copper colors of this beautiful fish swimming in its native habitat. As late as it was, we could only rest and enjoy the scenery for a short while in order to make it back to the car before dark. Our friend assured us that we'd find the rest of the hike easy and short. But it wasn't. It was the steepest terrain we'd faced so far.

It was so steep that each step I took crammed (把...塞进) my legs into my stomach. My legs were knotting as we ascended and my knees were in agony on the descent. We thought the climb would be the last, only to find another grueling peak ahead of us. With darkness upon us, my legs reached the point where I couldn't move them at all.

注意: 续写词数应为 150 左右。

My dad told the other two to keep moving; we'd follow shortly. _____

"Just one tiny step at a time," Dad repeated as we climbed together. _____

