

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 does the woman feel?
A. Relieved. B. Disappointed. C. Heart-broken.
7. What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Husband and wife. C. Doctor and pet owner.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Where are the impressionist paintings?
A. In the Louvre. B. In the Rodin Museum. C. In the Musée d'Orsay.
9. What are the speakers probably talking about?
A. Weekend plans. B. Famous artworks. C. Popular restaurants.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man think of his job?
A. Ideal. B. Adventurous. C. Bittersweet.
11. Which theme park is for visitors of all ages?
A. Carowinds. B. Cedar Point. C. Magic Kingdom.
12. What is the woman?
A. A tour guide. B. A theme park manager. C. A program hostess.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What did Jodi do last summer?
A. He took care of the kids. B. He looked after the pets. C. He watered the plants.
14. How did Sally and Jodi get the job?
A. By filling out a form.
B. By attending an interview.
C. By contacting the house owners.
15. What do homeowners value most about applicants?
A. Enthusiasm. B. Friendliness. C. Reliability.
16. Which job will the man probably apply for?
A. House-sitter. B. Tutor. C. Lab assistant.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What was Dickinson's life like?
A. Changeable. B. Ordinary. C. Successful.
18. How many poems did Dickinson write?
A. About 10. B. About 1,000. C. About 1,800.
19. When was Dickinson's first book of poems published?
A. In 1855. B. In 1886. C. In 1890.
20. How did Dickinson make most of her poems known?
A. By putting them in letters.
B. By printing them in books.
C. By reading them to her relatives.

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

Greece is a lovely country filled with beautiful islands that many may visit. From the calming Rhodes to the adventurous Crete, there is no shortage of options. Here are four islands you can't miss.

Tinos

Tinos is famous for its marble crafts, basket-weavers and delicious food. The waters here draw surfers from all over the world, with one of the coolest spots named Kolibithra Bay, where a Camper Van (露营车) has been transformed into an incredible bar sitting in the sand.

Astypalea

To find yourself in Astypalea, following the crowds will not work. The path less traveled is the way here, with the tourism-trade significantly lower here than many other Greek islands. This simply means the visitors can enjoy the farm-to-table meals, wild hiking tracks and ancient fishing villages.

Folegandros

Once ashore at Folegandros, follow a straight line to the village square and begin your visit in a comfortable chair outside a local café. The beaches here are made more of stones than sand, so it's not the ideal destination for sunbathers. But the bars here are authentic and lively, the food second-to-none and the sunrise is worth staying up all night to witness.

Milos

Home to perhaps the most dramatic coastline of Greek Islands, Milos boasts over 70 unexplored beaches that flow into crystal clear water. Not yet a huge tourist attraction, the island allows travelers to escape the crowds while still bathing in the glow of the wonderful landscapes. Visitors can try the hot springs to get deep relaxation and enjoy themselves in the tiny boathouses that serve delicious coffee all day long.

21. On which island can tourists find old-time fishing villages?

- A. Tinos.
- B. Milos.
- C. Astypalea.
- D. Folegandros.

22. What do Tinos and Folegandros have in common?

- A. They are famous partly for food.
- B. They have cool camping sites.
- C. They are ideal places for surfing.
- D. They have perfect sand beaches.

23. In which column can we most probably find this text?

- A. History.
- B. Cuisine.
- C. Environment.
- D. Destination.

B

“Mom, I got into the University of Delaware!” I still remember how thrilled I was to be the first one in my family to have the opportunity to study abroad. I was so excited that I did a countdown every single day leading up to move-in day at the university. However, just a few weeks after I got there, I found it very difficult to adapt to a different country, culture, and a strict curriculum.

I knew studying in a foreign university was going to be hard, but the first exam still shocked me — I got a 58%, the lowest in my life. Worse still, since my day-to-day experiences and interests were so different from the American students', I was struggling to make friends. I felt like a complete loser and kept thinking maybe I should just give up. But then it occurred to me that I was not studying just for myself, but to live up to my family's expectations.

Having made up my mind to push myself forward, I came up with a plan to make improvements. The plan was not only about study, but also about my eating and leisure time. I also planned weekly goals on how to make friends, such as “you will talk to someone at the dining hall, and you will not be scared!” Looking back, I find it was definitely embarrassing to plan my days like this, but I did it and made it. I was able to interact with others without looking like an outsider and even made some friends. I even began to teach others about my country, Panama. I told them about typical cultural differences between Panama and the US. It was really exciting to see them eager to learn more about my country.

Now I am a senior, confident, strong and smart. My freshman-year self is extremely proud of how far I have come. The coming graduation surely makes me sad, but I'm sure it's not the ending, but the beginning of the many more goals I will accomplish.

24. How did the author feel after entering college?

- A. Thrilled. B. Stressed. C. Disappointed. D. Proud.

25. What stopped the writer from giving up?

- A. His interest in knowledge. B. His longing for friends.
C. His sense of responsibility. D. His desire for a degree.

26. How did the writer overcome the difficulties?

- A. By turning to his parents. B. By interacting with outsiders.
C. By carrying out an overall plan. D. By engaging in leisure activities.

27. Which of the following best describes the writer?

- A. Proud and productive. B. Sensitive and cautious.
C. Optimistic and warm-hearted. D. Determined and self-motivated.

C

One of the world's oldest preserved human settlements has been significantly damaged by pouring rain in Pakistan as the country battles the worst floods in its history.

Moenjodaro, a World Heritage site in the Indus River Valley 508 kilometers (316 miles) from Karachi, was built in the Bronze Age, some 5,000 years ago. "Unfortunately we witnessed the mass destruction at the site," reads a letter from the Cultural, Tourism & Antiquities Department of Sindh state sent to UNESCO and signed by director Ihsan Ali Abbasi and architect Naveed Ahmed Sangah. The letter adds the site was being used as temporary accommodation for surrounding residents whose own homes had flooded.

Moenjodaro's significance can't be underestimated. When it was added to UNESCO's register in 1980, the organization wrote that Moenjodaro "bears exceptional proof to the Indus civilization," comprising "the most ancient planned city on the Indian subcontinent".

The letter explains some of the immediate actions the site team has taken to **mitigate** the flood damage, like bringing in water pumps and repairing brickwork. But it's clear that these measures will not be enough.

Abbasi and Sangah ended their letter by asking for 100 million Pakistani rupees (\$45 million) to cover the costs of full repairs. UNESCO has responded to the request for help, allocating \$350,000 from its emergency fund for damaged historic sites in Pakistan during UN Secretary General António Guterres's visit to the flood-stricken country this week.

The funds will go to Moenjodaro and other sites including the Amri Museum. While the sum is far less than needed to fully repair the sites, it will pay for urgent work while UNESCO and local organization consider the best way forward. Sadly, the conservators of Moenjodaro have known for some time that flooding could bring a serious risk to the site.

In their letter, Abbasi and Sangah express concern that Moenjodaro could be added to the list of UNESCO sites in danger, which the preservation body updates periodically to highlight historic places that are at severe risk of ruin.

28. What makes Moenjodaro special to Pakistan?

- A. The geographic feature it bears.
- B. The role it played in fighting floods.
- C. The mass destruction it suffered in history.
- D. The value it holds in history and architecture.

29. What does the underlined word "mitigate" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Reduce.
- B. Suffer.
- C. Avoid.
- D. Assess.

30. Which best describes the situation of the repair work made so far?

- A. Creative.
- B. Worrying.
- C. Impractical.
- D. Satisfactory.

31. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Pakistan's Deadly Floods Causing Widespread Damage
- B. Moenjodaro Calling for Attention to Its Severe Damage
- C. Moenjodaro Added to the List of UNESCO Sites in Danger
- D. Pakistan UNESCO Site Moenjodaro Badly Damaged by Flooding

D

When the discovery of fossilized (化石的) footprints made in what's now New Mexico was made public in 2021, it was an astonishing moment for archaeology (考古学), seemingly rewriting a chapter of the human story. Now new research is offering further evidence of their significance.

While they look like they could have been made yesterday, the footprints were pressed into mud 21,000 to 23,000 years ago, according to radiocarbon dating of the seeds of a water plant that were preserved above and below the fossils. This date dramatically pushed back the timeline of humans' history in the Americas, the last land to be settled by prehistoric people. The 61 dated prints, which were discovered in the Tularosa Basin, near the edge of an ancient lake in White Sands National Park, were made at a time when many scientists think that massive ice sheets had stopped human passage into North America, indicating that humans arrived in the region even earlier.

However, some archaeologists questioned the age of the footprints established by those initial findings. They noted that water plants such as *Ruppia cirrhosa* — the one used in the 2021 study — can acquire carbon atoms from the water rather than the air, which can result in a misleadingly early date.

In a follow-up study published Thursday in the journal *Science*, researchers said they have produced two new lines of evidence to support their initial dates. "Even as the original work was being published, we were speeding up to test our results with multiple lines of evidence," said Kathleen Springer, co-lead author on the new *Science* paper, in a news release. "We were confident in our original ages, as well as the strong evidence."

When and how early humans first moved to the Americas has long been debated and remains poorly understood. Current estimates range from 13,000 years ago to more than 20,000 years ago. However, the earliest archaeological evidence for the region's settlement is insufficient and often controversial, making the footprints especially important.

32. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The purpose of the new research.
- B. The method of the dating.
- C. The significance of the footprints.
- D. The efforts of the scientists.

33. Why did some archaeologists question the age of the footprints?

- A. It goes against the prior knowledge.
- B. The prints seem to be made recently.
- C. The previous research method is improper.
- D. The then massive ice sheets are misleading.

34. What will the author probably talk about next?

- A. The doubt about the age of the footprints.
- B. The new evidence of the fossilized footprints.
- C. An agreement between the two sides of the debate.
- D. Early humans' hardship of moving to the Americas.

35. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To explain the process of archaeological study.
- B. To report the discovery of fossilized footprints.
- C. To introduce a debate on the age of the footprints.
- D. To present the progress of the footprint research.

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。

Given the growing interest in innovation, it's no surprise that organizations are looking for clear guidelines on how to promote it. 36 Even so, certain strategies and skills are useful across a range of projects and at all levels of an organization.

Spot opportunities for innovation. As innovation expert Greg Satell puts it, "No matter what form innovation takes, innovation is basically about solving problems." As you think about your organization, what problems need solving? Where do opportunities lie? Once you land on some promising ideas, continue to explore them from different angles. 37

Prioritize opportunities. You don't have limitless time and resources, so prioritize potential innovations depending on where you think you'll get the maximum benefits.

38 Then express them as assumptions you can test through targeted experiments.

39 Don't be shy. Make sure the time is right and tell your story to all the people involved, including those whose resource backing you need and those who'll directly benefit from your innovation. You'll want to tailor your approach based on what's important to each person and what you need from them.

Learn from your innovation efforts. 40 After each innovation, list what you would do again and what you wouldn't. And don't overthink failure; the key is to learn from it and apply those lessons to your next innovation.

- A. Every innovation is unique.
- B. Test your potential innovations.
- C. Build support for your innovations.
- D. Just as the saying goes, "One is never too old to learn."
- E. You have probably heard the idiom "Fail fast, learn fast."
- F. By doing so, you may discover even more exciting possibilities.
- G. Narrow in on the two or three ideas you think are worth improving.

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 wildfires advanced, heading straight for the town of Behchoko. Citizens were told to 41 their towns. At this time, Jason Card in the nearby town — Yellowknife, started a 42 mission to rescue the abandoned pets left in the 43.

Upon learning urgent situation from news, Jason determined to take 44 action. He tried all means to gather various dog crates(笼子), with which they'd help 45 the animals he would rescue.

With good 46, Jason set out for the heart of the fire zone, with his teenage child and his father 47 him. After a journey of 63 miles, the team of three arrived at their destination, where they were met with a scene of 48 — people in the middle of evacuation(撤离), 49 seeking shelter from the upcoming flames.

Not discouraged by the surrounding chaos, they 50 no time. By 8 : 00 pm, their truck was loaded with a diverse range of pets they had 51 to rescue. "Once people heard we were rescuing pets, they 52 us, asking us to get their pets. We filled every crate we had," Jason said when interviewed. On that night, the 53 unloaded crates filled with dogs in Yellowknife. Swiftly, they set off again, making a direct 54 to Behchoko. This time, they successfully saved over 30 pets. However, something 55 arose — how to settle a great number of pets? Michelle Tuma, a vet in Yellowknife, heard of Jason's rescue 56. Without hesitation, she 57 and provided temporary shelter for the animals.

Jason said in an interview it was heartbreaking to see our 58 die in the fire. His act of 59 highlighted the significance of caring for the most 60 members of our communities, even in the face of disaster.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. rebuild | B. search | C. leave | D. protect |
| 42. A. heartbreaking | B. confidential | C. fortunate | D. courageous |
| 43. A. crisis | B. shelter | C. wilderness | D. fire |
| 44. A. necessary | B. immediate | C. decisive | D. tough |
| 45. A. adopt | B. cure | C. transport | D. raise |
| 46. A. preparations | B. feelings | C. reasons | D. intentions |
| 47. A. leading | B. calming | C. accompanying | D. encouraging |
| 48. A. chaos | B. cruelty | C. accident | D. violence |
| 49. A. eagerly | B. hurriedly | C. vainly | D. painfully |
| 50. A. valued | B. wasted | C. saved | D. seized |
| 51. A. agreed | B. longed | C. happened | D. managed |
| 52. A. emailed | B. recognized | C. paid | D. approached |
| 53. A. owners | B. team | C. citizens | D. staff |
| 54. A. return | B. hiking | C. call | D. route |
| 55. A. disastrous | B. challenging | C. questionable | D. strange |
| 56. A. plans | B. members | C. efforts | D. requests |
| 57. A. turned around | B. looked ahead | C. carried on | D. reached out |
| 58. A. companions | B. neighbors | C. children | D. workmates |
| 59. A. will | B. faith | C. heroism | D. generosity |
| 60. A. valuable | B. helpless | C. grateful | D. sensitive |

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。

In some parts of northern China, “dikengyuan” in Mandarin, which means “ground hole courtyards,” is a type of cave dwellings (“yaodong”) commonly 61 (find) in the Loess Plateau in northern China. Academic literature mentions they came into 62 (exist) about 7,000 years ago.

The soil of the Loess Plateau, 63 these cave dwellings are built, is an effective substance that can keep people warm during the winter. More 64 (important), the yellow earth of the Loess is not only soft and easy 65 (dig) into, but also strong enough that it can hold together even without support.

While the size of the courtyard 66 (vary), the cave dwellings can go up to 12 meters long. After a ground hole is dug for the courtyard, the rooms 67 (carve) out from the four walls of the sunken courtyard.

Some scholars outside China consider the dwellings to be a natural adaptation to the climatic patterns in that region, with 68 (freeze) and long winters, and extremely burning summer heat.

While these houses have been around for thousands of years, 69 government only listed them as part of China’s intangible cultural heritage in 2011.

Many of these ancient homes, especially in the Shanzhou district of Sanmenxia City in China’s Henan province, have been restored and turned 70 tourist attractions.

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。

I discovered the joy of playing table tennis when I enter high school. At first, I was hesitant to try the sport, but after watching a few excited matches, I was attracted. I started practicing with friends and soon joined in a local club. I spent countless hours perfecting my skills or learning new strategies. My hard work paid back when I won my first tournament, what inspired me to work harder. Play table tennis became a way for me to forget the pressure of high school. It also taught us valuable lessons about teamwork and hard works. Though I've graduated, I will always treasure memories of those days.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校英文报正在征集关于朋友间冲突的文章。请写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 描述现象;
2. 分析原因并提出建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 题目已为你写好。

Conflicts Between Friends

成都市 2021 级高中毕业班第一次诊断性检测

英语参考答案及评分意见

第一部分 听力(满分 30 分)

1-5 BACAB 6-10 CACAC 11-15 ACBBC 16-20 ABCCA

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 CADBC 26-30 CDDAB 31-35 DCCBD

评分标准:21-35 小题,每小题 2 分。

第二节(满分 10 分) 36-40 AFGCE

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 CDABC 46-50 ACABB 51-55 DDBAB 56-60 CDACB

评分标准:41-60 小题,每小题 1.5 分。

第二节 语法填空(满分 15 分)

61. found 62. existence 63. where 64. importantly 65. to dig
66. varies 67. are carved 68. freezing 69. the 70. into

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)

I discovered the joy of playing table tennis when I enter high school. At first, I was entered hesitant to try the sport, but after watching a few excited matches, I was attracted. I exciting started practicing with friends and soon joined in a local club. I spent countless hours perfecting my skills or learning new strategies. My hard work paid back when I won my off first tournament, what inspired me to work harder. Play table tennis became a way for Playing me to forget the pressure of high school. It also taught us valuable lessons about teamwork me

and hard works. Though I've graduated, I will always treasure \wedge memories of those days.
work the

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. 描述现象(阐述清楚、表达正确,计 7 分);
2. 分析原因(阐述清楚、表达正确,计 9 分);
3. 提出建议(阐述清楚、表达正确,计 9 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)

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 50W+，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千场，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。

推荐大家关注北京高考在线网站官方微信公众号：**京考一点通**，我们会持续为大家整理分享最新的高中升学资讯、政策解读、热门试题答案、招生通知等内容！

