

## 成都市 2019 级高中毕业班第三次诊断性检测

# 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. Which university declined Amy?  
A. New York University.    B. Cambridge University.    C. University of Edinburgh.
2. Where does this conversation probably take place?  
A. In a bank.    B. In an office.    C. In a computer room.
3. What language can the man also speak?  
A. French.    B. German.    C. Spanish.
4. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. An old photo.    B. Weekend activities.    C. Appearance changes.
5. What does the woman mean?  
A. Jenny likes to take a walk.  
B. Helen wants to go with Jenny.  
C. She won't go out with the man.

#### 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 do we know about the woman?  
A. She doesn't feel well.  
B. She is on a business trip.  
C. She lost her driver's license.
7. What is the man going to do?  
A. Pick up the woman.      B. Rush to the hospital.      C. Get the insurance card.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. How long is the oil painting class?  
A. 90 minutes.      B. 100 minutes.      C. 120 minutes.
9. Which class does the woman choose?  
A. The art class.      B. The psychology class.      C. The dancing class.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who works in the order management team?  
A. Ian.      B. Yuki.      C. Luciana.
11. What color is Maria dressed in?  
A. Black.      B. Green.      C. Purple.
12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Friends.      B. Couples.      C. Colleagues.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the cost by surface mail?  
A. £4.20      B. £5.28      C. £5.89
14. Why does the woman first want to choose airmail?  
A. It's cheaper.      B. It's faster.      C. It's safer.
15. What service does International Signed For Shipping provide?  
A. Online tracking.      B. Instant delivery.      C. Signature when delivered.
16. How will the woman's package be sent?  
A. By Airsure.      B. By airmail.      C. By surface mail.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How will the students' language level be decided?  
A. Using a written test.      B. Using a self-assessment.      C. Using mixed methods.
18. Who will help the students if they have accommodation problems?  
A. Berit.      B. Anna.      C. Rebecca.
19. What can the students do in the afternoon?  
A. Have normal classes.  
B. Watch a documentary.  
C. Learn about the Learning Centre.
20. What's the purpose of the talk?  
A. To introduce activities.  
B. To announce a schedule.  
C. To explain requirements.

## 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

#### Hidden London: the Exhibition

Visit an “abandoned” Tube station underground and discover what secrets are hidden beneath our busy streets in our new Hidden London exhibition at London Transport Museum!

*Hidden London: the Exhibition* takes you on a journey of some of London’s most secret spaces in the world’s oldest underground system. These “forgotten” parts of the Tube network have incredible stories to tell about Britain’s wartime past.

You can enjoy the largest number of rare photos and objects from disused stations that have been brought together in one location.

Discover stories about how Churchill took shelter at the height of the Blitz deep underground at Down Street station. See how shelterers lived down at Clapham South station, where they slept and how they kept entertained.

You can also explore other locations that we have recreated in our Global Gallery, including the historic abandoned ticket hall at Aldwych station with an original 1930s ticket office.

The exhibition uncovers why these “lost” parts of the underground network exist. Changes in population, economic priorities and political pressures have all led to spaces being abandoned. But they rarely stay that way. While some sections of the Tube system lie “forgotten”, many have been repurposed for new activities and are used for special Hidden London tours, growing salad leaves, and for filming locations, including Charing Cross, which featured in *Skyfall* (2012).

#### Admission Charges:

Child Ticket: FREE

Adult Ticket: £16.50 per ticket

Reduced Ticket: £15.50 per ticket

*Reduced price applies to senior citizens (60+) and visitors with disabilities.*

#### Opening Times:

Every day: 10:00 – 18:00

Last entry: 17:00

**Address:** 39 Wellington Street, Covent Garden, London

21. What can visitors do at the exhibition?

- A. Admire a collection of photos.                      B. Buy tickets in a deserted hall.  
C. Grow vegetables underground.                      D. Live a sheltered life in war time.

22. Which station was used as a film set?

- A. Aldwych.                      B. Down Street.                      C. Charing Cross.                      D. Clapham South.

23. How much should a kid with grandparents both aged 57 pay for the admission?

- A. £31                      B. £33                      C. £46.5                      D. £49.5

## B

During the time when Theodor Geisel was working as a children's book author, a popular primer (初级读本) for young children involved the story of two characters named Dick and Jane. However, Dick and Jane were boring. Consequently, these boring characters kept children from learning how to read. Writer John Hershey described the problem in a 1954 article in *Life* magazine. Upon reading it, William Spaulding, the director of Houghton Mifflin, decided to invite Geisel to create an exciting children's book.

Geisel thought, "No sweat". But in fact, he did sweat for a year and a half. Accustomed to inventing words at his leisure in his previous books, the imaginative author underestimated how difficult it would be to limit his vocabulary to around 200 words. He stared at Spaulding's word list for a year but got nothing.

Out of frustration, he finally chose the first two words that rhymed as the title. Cat and hat were what he found. He next worked on what the cat would look like and how he would act. As Geisel wrote, his cat was shaped and inspired by two other cartoon cats he had admired since childhood. The first was from comic *Krazy Kat*. Geisel's cat would channel Krazy's physical appearance. As for its personality, Geisel looked to another cartoon cat for inspiration: Felix the Cat. Felix was adventurous and Geisel's cat would behave with a similar confidence.

Now that he had a main character, finding things for that character to do within the limitation of the word list was like putting his cat in a straitjacket. As Geisel slowly wrote and rewrote *The Cat in the Hat* throughout 1956, he figured out a few tricks to help his writing. He would repeat words or phrases, which gave his works a distinct and regular rhythm that helped young readers learn words through look-say repetition.

Upon publication in 1957, *The Cat in the Hat* was an instant hit and made Geisel a world famous children's book author.

24. What made it hard for Geisel to create his story?

- A. The restriction of word selections.
- B. Criticisms from another writer.
- C. The publisher's demand for quality.
- D. The change of his writing topic.

25. What do we know about the cat in Geisel's book?

- A. It is as confident as Krazy.
- B. It is dressed in a straitjacket.
- C. It takes after Felix in appearance.
- D. It takes on features of two cartoon cats.

26. Which of the following best describes the language in *The Cat in the Hat*?

- A. Varied and plain.
- B. Simple but insightful.
- C. Repetitive and rhythmic.
- D. Limited but well-organized.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The creation of cats in children's books.
- B. The story behind a famous children's book.
- C. A well-known writer in children's literature.
- D. Difficulties and skills in writing a children's book.

## C

Arul Mathur, an 11<sup>th</sup> grade student in California could have found the answer to saving people's homes when threatened by wildfires and other types of fires that could affect them and their property.

To best deal with wildfire "season", he created a fire-activated extinguisher(灭火器) called F. A. C. E. . Basically, it can work as a single device that is able to protect fire-risk areas around someone's house like in the kitchen or bedroom.

Recently moving with his family to California, he came face to face with the possibility of wildfires. When explaining his inspiration behind his invention, he said, "I heard about the hundreds of thousands of people, including my new friends, who abandoned their houses every year to flee from wildfires, but I never thought that I could be one of those people. Finally, in the summer of 2019, a wildfire threatened to force my family to leave our home. At that moment, I knew that I needed to do something about it."

F. A. C. E. works through a sensor on the device. When heated up to a particular temperature, the chemicals inside burst and release a spray that stops fire spreading at least five to six feet in all directions with the help of a sprinkler(喷洒器) attached to it. When placed in certain strategic areas, they could actually work together in order to stop bush fires from turning into wildfires. Meanwhile, they could also stop a kitchen or living room fire from becoming a massive house fire.

This new solution to wildfires will be sold for \$120 once production starts. Currently, the only other similar alternative for his invention is the automatic sprinkler systems that may be **lavish** for some families. They first need to be placed in the home during early construction of the house, and tend to cost around thousands of dollars.

28. What made Mathur decide to invent F. A. C. E. ?

- A. His move to California.
- B. His encounter with a wildfire.
- C. The coming wildfire "season".
- D. The property losses of his friends.

29. What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about?

- A. The advantages of the device.
- B. The components of the device.
- C. The working principle of the device.
- D. The operating procedure of the device.

30. What does the underlined word "lavish" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Complex.
- B. Time-consuming.
- C. Inefficient.
- D. Costly.

31. What's the author's purpose of writing this text?

- A. To introduce a new invention.
- B. To praise a teenager's creativity.
- C. To advertise a new fire extinguisher.
- D. To suggest a new way of fighting fires.

## D

Forests have a crucial role in cooling Earth's surface by absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> like a sponge(海绵). But only two-thirds of their cooling power comes from their ability to suck in CO<sub>2</sub> and store it, according to a study by Deborah Lawrence, an environmental scientist. The other one-third comes from the biophysical effects — their ability to create clouds, dampen the air and release cooling chemicals.

Trees in the forests provide shade, but they also dampen the air by pulling water from the ground and releasing it from their leaves, which helps to cool the surrounding area in a way similar to sweating, Lawrence says.

**This**, in turn, creates the right conditions for clouds, which, like snow and ice in the Arctic, can reflect sunlight higher into the atmosphere and further cool the surroundings. Trees also release organic compounds that react with other chemicals in the atmosphere to sometimes create a net cooling effect.

To quantify(量化) these effects, Lawrence and her colleagues compared how the various effects of forests around the world feed into the climate system, breaking down their contributions in ranges of ten degrees of latitude(纬度). The researchers found that the world's forests cool the surface of the planet by around 0.5 °C because of biophysical effects alone.

Threats to rainforests are dangerous not only for the global climate, but for communities that neighbour the forests, Lawrence says. She and her colleagues found that the cooling caused by biophysical effects was especially significant locally. Having a rainforest nearby can help to protect an area's agriculture and cities from heatwaves, Lawrence says. "Every tenth of a degree matters in limiting extreme weather. And where you have forests, the extremes are minimized."

This study confirms that forests have other significant ways of affecting the climate system, giving us more reasons why deforestation is bad for the climate. It could enable scientists to improve their climate models, while helping governments to work out better conservation and climate strategies.

32. What does the underlined word "This" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. The tree leaves in forests.
- B. The shade provided by trees.
- C. The surrounding area in forests.
- D. The water circulation done by trees.

33. How did Lawrence quantify the biophysical effects of forests?

- A. By removing some other factors.
- B. By comparing data of different times.
- C. By studying the contributions separately.
- D. By measuring the temperature in different places.

34. What is the significance of Lawrence's study?

- A. It develops a new climate model.
- B. It matters in limiting extreme weather.
- C. It highlights the dangers of deforestation.
- D. It provides a scientific basis for conservation efforts.

35. What's the best title of the text?

- A. Forests: More Than a Carbon Sponge
- B. Forests: The Disappearing Green Lung
- C. Forests: Major Players in Carbon Cycles
- D. Forests: Guardians of Local Communities

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。

Intermittent fasting(间歇性断食) is an eating plan that switches between fasting and eating on a regular schedule. Research shows that intermittent fasting is a way to manage your weight and prevent some forms of disease. 36

In previous time, it was easier to maintain a healthy weight. There were no computers, and TV shows turned off at 11 p. m.; people stopped eating because they went to bed. 37 We stay awake for longer hours to catch our favorite shows, play games and chat online. We're sitting and snacking all day and most of the night.

Intermittent fasting is all about when we eat instead of what we eat. With intermittent fasting, you only eat during a specific time. You can fast for a certain number of hours each day or eat just one meal a couple days a week. 38 Scientific evidence points to some health benefits, as well. These include a longer life, a leaner body and a sharper mind.

39 For instance, you may choose to try 16/8 mode: eating for eight hours and staying hungry for 16 hours. Another, known as the 5:2 approach, involves eating regularly five days a week. For the other two days, you limit yourself to one 500-600 calorie meal. But longer periods without food are not necessary. Going too long without eating might actually encourage your body to start storing more fat in response to starvation.

Intermittent fasting is safe for many people, but it's not for everyone. Skipping meals isn't the best way to manage your weight if you're pregnant. 40 Talk to your doctor if you start experiencing unusual anxiety, headaches, or other symptoms after you start intermittent fasting.

- A. Overweight people benefit most.
- B. It can be a lifestyle change with benefits.
- C. Health benefits arise in intermittent fasting.
- D. You can pick either a daily or a weekly approach.
- E. Nowadays, TV and other entertainment are available 24/7.
- F. Doing so can help burn body fat little by little without being noticed.
- G. Remember to check with your doctor before starting intermittent fasting.

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。

Through the Friendship Network, people who suffer from mental diseases found each other; some have invited new network friends to their homes. 41 friendship, some have

found love.

Cohen 42 the Friendship Network in 1991, when her son was suffering from mental illness. She 43 a support group for families and learned how 44 many adults with mental illness feel. “Loneliness is not the word,” she said. “The only thing they have is their doctor.”

45, Cohen was determined to form a matching service for people stable enough to 46. She mostly paired applicants from her home. When asked how she 47 them, she said, “I would go by age, by the way they spoke.”

“Often individuals 48 mental illness feel uncomfortable in terms of social 49,” said Dr. John Kane, an expert in mental diseases. “Taken as a shame, such illness might affect a person’s 50 about reaching out to people and making new 51.”

With due respect, Cohen doesn’t ask for 52 about a member’s illness; she 53 that to their mental health professionals, like Kane. Instead, Cohen provides care and 54 for the members.

“Cohen’s my 55 support,” said Mark, “She’s not my family, but almost like family to me.” “She’s amazing! She’s brought people who 56 need friends together, giving them a little 57 to move forward,” said Eric, who has anxiety issues.

The Friendship Network has brought lots of changes. “I’m now 58 myself out of bed, taking a shower and socializing,” said Elizabeth, “That might seem really 59, but for someone who has mental 60, that’s huge.”

- |                        |                  |                  |                   |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. Instead of      | B. Regardless of | C. Due to        | D. Apart from     |
| 42. A. launched        | B. bettered      | C. combined      | D. joined         |
| 43. A. enjoyed         | B. attended      | C. promoted      | D. admired        |
| 44. A. crazy           | B. bored         | C. disconnected  | D. uneasy         |
| 45. A. Moreover        | B. Thus          | C. However       | D. Instead        |
| 46. A. socialize       | B. apply         | C. compete       | D. share          |
| 47. A. changed         | B. identified    | C. commented     | D. matched        |
| 48. A. struggling with | B. escaping from | C. dealing with  | D. researching on |
| 49. A. development     | B. status        | C. relationships | D. attitudes      |
| 50. A. achievement     | B. confidence    | C. reflection    | D. responsibility |
| 51. A. friends         | B. ideas         | C. plans         | D. tries          |
| 52. A. requirements    | B. suggestions   | C. details       | D. remarks        |
| 53. A. offers          | B. recommends    | C. tells         | D. leaves         |
| 54. A. amusement       | B. encouragement | C. satisfaction  | D. devotion       |
| 55. A. final           | B. public        | C. emotional     | D. physical       |
| 56. A. suddenly        | B. probably      | C. really        | D. unfortunately  |
| 57. A. push            | B. understanding | C. service       | D. relaxation     |
| 58. A. dragging        | B. keeping       | C. discouraging  | D. helping        |
| 59. A. unsafe          | B. reasonable    | C. hopeless      | D. small          |
| 60. A. conflicts       | B. power         | C. illness       | D. blocks         |



## 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。

China is in the middle of a boom in rural tourism as city residents escape the country's 61 (rapid) expanding urban centers to head out to small communities and farms for a taste of the simple life. And the tourism industry couldn't be 62 (happy).

With international tourism all but impossible due to 63 ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, a demand for domestic alternatives isn't 64 (surprise), especially as China is home to 55 UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

But Chinese tourists aren't just heading to their country's historic and natural wonders; some 65 (seek) something a bit different. In posts to Chinese social media site Weibo, one user named Ancailie said after spending a day watching rice grow 66 eating home-grown food, she was "much more delighted".

Chinese-owned Trip.com Group, one of the world's largest online travel 67 (agency), said rural tourism trips in China had increased year-on-year 68 more than 300%. The trend is so 69 (profit) that Trip.com is planning a "five-year action plan" to promote rural tourism.

Zhou Mingqi, founder and general manager of Shanghai Tour Guide Enterprise Management Consulting, said Chinese people were getting tired of lives in big cities. "There is a need 70 (experience) a different kind of life to change a lifestyle on the weekend," he said.

### 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。

Dear Ricky,

How's it going? I've been busy planned for the Sports Day with my friends, who took place last Friday. Our team was training the final of the 4×400 relay race. The big day came, and I was a bit anxious. So are my friends. I, captain of our team, had to mask our worries while relieving theirs. The meeting started immediate at 8 am. When it was our turn, I was silently prayed and prepared to run. I was the last runner. Jerry, our second lap runner, lowered the stick and missed a few second. Still, believe it or not, I poured all I had into the final lap, but we won! What a exciting day!

Yours,

Ryan

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是高三学生李华,你的外国笔友 Steve 询问你的大学专业选择意向,请根据以下要点给他回一封邮件:

1. 感谢对方关心;
2. 你的选择及理由。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Steve,

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Yours,

Li Hua

## 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。

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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

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