

## 成都市 2019 级高中毕业班第一次诊断性检测

# 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 will the woman do this weekend?  
A. Walk in the mountain.    B. Finish her paper.    C. Attend a wedding.
2. How does the man feel now?  
A. Annoyed.    B. Surprised.    C. Pitiful.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. At home.    B. At the agency.    C. In the office.
4. How much should the man pay?  
A. \$2.    B. \$4.    C. \$6.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. The man's son.    B. A writer.    C. A book.

#### 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 is the possible relationship between the speakers?  
A. Strangers. B. Friends. C. Classmates.
7. What contributes most to the effect of the man's stories?  
A. The content. B. The words. C. The ending.
- 听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。
8. How will the man go to the destination?  
A. By shuttle. B. By taxi. C. By subway.
9. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. At the airport. B. In the hotel. C. In the museum.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. Why does the man visit the woman?  
A. To provide some help. B. To rent a room. C. To make an appointment.
11. Which of the following needs repairing?  
A. The kitchen. B. The living room. C. The bathroom.
12. What does the man think of the house?  
A. The price is reasonable. B. It's in poor condition. C. It meets his needs.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What does the woman think of *Nezha*?  
A. Educational. B. Serious. C. Interesting.
14. Why do the speakers give up *The Big Band*?  
A. The plot isn't attractive.  
B. They can't arrive in time.  
C. It arouses unhappy feelings.
15. Which of the following was probably launched last week?  
A. *Protect the Earth*. B. *The Big Band*. C. *Old Fathers*.
16. What does the woman finally decide to do?  
A. Book the tickets online. B. Go and see the dance. C. Stay at home.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Who paid for the dinner the speaker mentioned?  
A. The speaker. B. The speaker's parents. C. The speaker's sister.
18. Why does the speaker still remember the dinner?  
A. The atmosphere there was wonderful.  
B. He had it with his family on a special day.  
C. He was treated as an adult by his family.
19. How did the speaker feel when he was called gentleman by his professor?  
A. Quite surprised. B. Very excited. C. A little proud.
20. Why does the speaker share those stories?  
A. They are extremely interesting.  
B. They changed his understanding of life.  
C. They are important moments in his growth.



## 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

Thank you for your interest in volunteering your services with the city of Adelaide. Volunteers play a vital role in the services across the city. Search the categories below and see our current vacancies. If you're interested, please [click here](#) to apply.

#### **Please note:**

All volunteers will need to commit to a minimum commitment of half a year and agree to a National Police Check.

#### **Adelaide City Guide (ACG)**

Provide a face-to-face tourism & community information service to the public, and tourists to Adelaide. Assist visitors to the city with general tourist information, directions to attractions, and public transport in the city. This role would suit someone who enjoys meeting new people from different backgrounds and has excellent knowledge of Adelaide's local tourist attractions, venues, public transport and community services.

#### **Justice of the Peace (JP)**

Adelaide City Libraries run a busy volunteer JP program that provides a valuable free service to the community. If you have a current JP certification, excellent customer service skills and are able to work as part of a team, please apply. Experience will be taken into account.

#### **Baseball Program Assistant (BPA)**

This is a weekly baseball program advertised through Meet Up and requires an assistant to work with another helper. If you enjoy baseball or are willing to learn and get involved in overseeing this community program, please get in contact.

#### **Need more information:**

If you have any questions about the volunteering, please contact the coordinator: 8203 7203 or send an email to [Adelaide123@hotmail.com](mailto:Adelaide123@hotmail.com).

21. What do we know about Adelaide City Guide?

- A. It serves the public at most for 6 months.
- B. It suits those familiar with the city of Adelaide.
- C. It provides public transport service free of charge.
- D. It offers neighbourhood information service online.

22. What is the common requirement made by JP and BPA?

- A. Having a sense of team spirit.
- B. Owning a certain certification.
- C. Enjoying communicating with strangers.
- D. Having experience in community service.

23. Where is the text most probably taken from?

- A. A tour advertisement.
- B. A charity brochure.
- C. A local newspaper.
- D. A website page.



## B

Julia Roberts, Tom Cruise, and Johnny Depp are all successful movie stars. But remarkably, they have all described themselves as shy. Movie stars have to perform in front of many people, so it seems strange for famous actors to be shy. But, “The fact is,” says Roger Moore, “most actors are shy people.” Could there be a connection between acting and being shy?

Shy people frequently like to pretend to be someone else. This, of course, is the same thing actors do at their work. Acting coach John Harmon says, “The best actors are usually shy children. They play alone and pretend to be kings, queens, and their favorite animals. Over time, they learn to act in this way.” Shy people and actors may feel more comfortable in an imaginary world. As Nicole Kidman once said, “As a teenager, I was like, ‘I hate who I am. I hate how I feel.’ Theater was a place where I could go and just be somebody else.” Kidman feels much better about herself and her acting ability now. But she still finds herself feeling shy. “I don’t like walking into a crowded restaurant by myself,” she explains. And as strange as it seems, Kidman is not alone.

Many actors worry more about everyday conversation than performing. “I find it hard to talk to people,” says Daniel Radcliffe. Like many shy people, Radcliffe sometimes worries about what to say during a conversation. When acting, of course, this is not a problem. “Actors like acting because they know what to say; the words are already written for them,” says Harmon. “They feel in control and more comfortable.”

For many actors, acting is a way to overcome shyness. “I started acting when I was in college because I was shy and thought it would be a good way to break out of that,” says actor Catherine Bell. Like Bell, some actors get over their shyness after many years of acting. But for most actors, the shyness never completely goes away. “I’m still a little shy,” says Julia Roberts, “But now I’m not scared of a thing!”

24. What do the underlined words “the same thing” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Overcoming one’s shyness.                      B. Working with full heart.  
C. Pretending to be someone else.              D. Improving one’s ability gradually.
25. What does the author mean by “Kidman is not alone”?
- A. Many actors prefer to be someone else.  
B. Many actors are not good at acting at first.  
C. Actors like Daniel Radcliffe are also very shy.  
D. Many actors feel pressed in daily communication.
26. How does the author support his idea about the function of acting in Paragraph 4?
- A. By using proverbs.                              B. By analyzing reasons.  
C. By giving examples.                            D. By making comparisons.
27. Which of the following can be the best title of the text?
- A. It’s All an Act                                    B. Why Actors Are Shy  
C. Getting over Shyness                            D. Realizing Your Dream



## C

“Moon uncle who lives far away, cooks delicious sweet bread...”

Does this lullaby(摇篮曲)bring back the sweet memories of your childhood? Many more lullabies are sung to children in diverse languages and dialects in India. However, all this rich and intangible heritage is vanishing because of the neglect of native culture and the influence of popular culture.

The Lori Project is the first of its kind to collect and document lullabies across India. It's a crowd-sourced project started by four friends: Shubham, Adya, Nishita and Anurag in May 2020. The idea came to Shubham when he failed to find authentic and culturally rooted lullabies for his niece.

The team aims to enable the children of future generations to connect with their culture through lullabies. Lullabies have vivid descriptions of man's connection with nature. They are also windows to study the fascinating aspects of society over generations.

Multiple kinds of researches have been carried out to document the cultural aspects of India. But their findings remain restricted to libraries.

The major activities of the project are outreach and collection of lullabies from varied regions. The team ask for recordings of lullabies sung by everyday people in far off cities and villages over Whatsapp or E-mail. Then they upload these recordings on their social media and Youtube channels over which the audience can cherish the delightful melodies of their childhood.

Crowdsourcing lullabies by the use of social media can enable the team to revolutionize the entire system of culture. By engaging the plural communities of India, the project looks forward to promoting diversity in Indian culture with the creative potential of the lullaby.

28. What do we know about lullabies in India from the text?

- A. They have been well-preserved.
- B. They mirror the changes of society.
- C. They are connections between man and nature.
- D. They are deeply rooted in the popular culture of India.

29. What is Paragraph 6 mainly about?

- A. The mode of operation.
- B. The groups engaged.
- C. The process of storage.
- D. The social platforms adopted.

30. What makes the Lori Project different from others?

- A. The purpose of the project.
- B. The founders of the project.
- C. The way of spreading the fruit.
- D. The sources of its material.

31. What's the main purpose of the text?

- A. To share an uncle's love.
- B. To introduce a culture saving project.
- C. To report the magic power of social media.
- D. To advocate the protection of an intangible heritage.



## D

Humans' ever spreading presence around the globe influences patterns of biological evolution in ways that we are just beginning to explore. On the Galapagos islands, a body of evidence shows that the effect of our presence is increasing.

Luis F. De León from University of Massachusetts, together with other 6 scientists spent two years observing Darwin's finches(雀类) to evaluate our effects on their behavior. They started by conducting feeding observations on coexisting finch species at sites that range from non-urban to urban. They also employed finch-human interaction experiments to test whether and how finches respond to human presence. To measure whether finch feeding preferences varied with the degree of urbanization, "cafeteria" experiments were carried out — finches were presented with a selection of human and native food items.

The scientists found that Darwin's finches fed almost on human foods like rice and cookies or introduced garden species at urban locations. In contrast, at non-urban sites, finches fed mainly on native plant species and insects. Interaction tests suggest that urban birds get more accustomed to the presence of humans. Finally, at all sites of regular human presence, finches preferred human foods to natural foods.

The researchers warn that exploiting urban environments might present challenges for organisms, including shorter lifespans brought on by the consumption of highly processed foods. Furthermore, the year-round availability of abundant human foods in urban environments might affect ecological and evolutionary processes that promoted species diversification. While the results clearly show a shift to human foods in urban sites, the adaptive significance of that shift is still an open question.

These findings also suggest that human behavior is the main driver of finch preference for human foods. The researchers propose a possibility that the effect of human behavior is facilitated by our tendency to feed birds, be it directly or **inadvertently** via food dropping or littering.

32. How did the scientists carry out the study?

- A. By carrying out experiments in labs.
- B. By training finches and observing results.
- C. By observing finches in natural conditions.
- D. By analyzing findings from previous experiments.

33. Which is probably finches' favourite food at non-urban sites frequently visited by humans?

- A. Rice.
- B. An insect.
- C. A fruit of a native plant.
- D. A seed of an introduced plant.

34. What does the underlined word "**inadvertently**" in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Illegally.
- B. Voluntarily.
- C. Deliberately.
- D. Unintentionally.



35. What can we learn from the findings?

- A. All finches observed are willing to approach humans.
- B. Human food availability might lead to biodiversity loss.
- C. The reason for the shift of finch diets remains unknown.
- D. The more processed foods finches consume, the longer they live.

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。

About a decade ago, the word “social media” wouldn’t have been heard by many. But today, social media seems to be one of man’s most important social needs. Social media has not only found new ways of communication but also changed the world’s viewpoint on it. 36

The most clear benefit of social media is the increase in the speed of communication. The obvious fault of the traditional communication system was its slow nature. 37 Messages are getting delivered within seconds. News spreads to multiple people within an eye blink.

38 Many artists are gaining popularity with the use of social media. Gifted people from the rural and remote areas are now seeking public attention through social networks.

Now let’s have a look at the other side too. Communication was the main purpose of the invention of social media. This purpose seems to be fulfilled from outside. 39 The amount of fake news is increasing day by day.

In this era of technology, both online and offline conversations are dominated by social media interactions. With easy person-to-person access by using social media, people are becoming lazy. 40

With the increasing globalization, we cannot ignore social media. If used within limits, social media is indeed a blessing for mankind. Regulations on the use of social media can lead us towards much faster and more reliable communication.

- A. Social media seems to be a solution.
- B. But communication is absolutely realistic.
- C. They are losing interest in meeting others in person.
- D. Much like everything, social media also has two sides.
- E. However, the soul of the communication seems to have been lost.
- F. Various applications are giving a platform to show people’s talent.
- G. Social media also provides an inside perspective of faraway places.

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。



It was Jennifer Williams's mother who read to her in her childhood and got her keen on books. When Williams, now 54, became an elementary school teacher in Virginia, she wanted her 41 to fall in love with reading as she had. But early on, she realized some kids had 42 access to books.

"It's very 43 to teachers of young children which kids are 44 to and which are not," she said. "even just at the end of the first day of school." To Williams, the 45 was simple: Give kids books. In 2017, she 46 900 used children's books. Most people would be 47 with that. Most, but not her.

"I was like, 'Anybody could 48 that.' " she said. "But I wanted to achieve something that's going to 49 my belief, my values, my everything."

So she set a new 50 for herself: Give away one million books. It sounds like a(n) 51 number, but as Williams posted on Facebook: "Don't 52 in the bleachers(看台) if you aren't willing to work hard out on the 53."

So she got to work, first by 54 friends to donate books or money to buy books. Before long, as news of Williams's project spread, 55 started leaving books on her front door. As 56 as the books come in, Williams sends them to local schools and also 57 books to little free libraries around the city. She also 58 a book club in the local prison.

In the four years when she's been doing all this, the 59 Lady, as Williams has come to be known, has given away more than 78,000 books — only 922,000 more to reach her goal! And she's not slowing down. It's too 60 for kids with few options.

- |                    |                 |                  |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. family      | B. colleagues   | C. neighbors     | D. students     |
| 42. A. remote      | B. limited      | C. indirect      | D. reduced      |
| 43. A. obvious     | B. necessary    | C. complex       | D. awkward      |
| 44. A. read        | B. addicted     | C. connected     | D. used         |
| 45. A. reason      | B. process      | C. solution      | D. purpose      |
| 46. A. collected   | B. contributed  | C. abandoned     | D. bought       |
| 47. A. blessed     | B. bored        | C. impressed     | D. satisfied    |
| 48. A. do          | B. get          | C. find          | D. support      |
| 49. A. change      | B. preserve     | C. reward        | D. stretch      |
| 50. A. rule        | B. example      | C. goal          | D. record       |
| 51. A. unreachable | B. unacceptable | C. common        | D. inspiring    |
| 52. A. hesitate    | B. complain     | C. expect        | D. worry        |
| 53. A. spot        | B. field        | C. street        | D. surface      |
| 54. A. waiting for | B. taking in    | C. arranging for | D. appealing to |
| 55. A. friends     | B. children     | C. strangers     | D. educators    |
| 56. A. carefully   | B. suddenly     | C. quickly       | D. naturally    |
| 57. A. supplies    | B. sells        | C. lends         | D. shows        |
| 58. A. joins       | B. hosts        | C. visits        | D. discovers    |
| 59. A. Project     | B. Library      | C. Book          | D. School       |
| 60. A. desperate   | B. surprising   | C. interesting   | D. important    |



## 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。

Mi Fu, also known as Mi Fei, was a Chinese painter, poet, and calligrapher(书法家) born in Taiyuan, Shanxi during the Song dynasty. In painting he gained 61 (recognize) for his style of painting misty landscapes. This style was considered as the “Mi Fu” style and involved the use of large wet dots of ink 62 (apply) with a flat brush. His poetry followed the style of Li Bai and his calligraphy that of Wang Xizhi.

He is best known for his calligraphy, 63 he is regarded as one of the four 64 (great) calligraphers in the Song dynasty. His style arises from that of calligraphers in earlier dynasties, but with a unique mark 65 his own.

As 66 famous calligrapher, Mi Fu was also noted as an eccentric(怪人). At times he 67 (call) “Madman Mi” because he was 68 (true) crazy about collecting stones. He even declared one stone to be his brother. He would bow to his “brother” rock 69 (display) the devotion given to older brothers. His son, Mi Youren, was also a famous painter in his father’s artistic style. Unlike his father, Mi Youren lived to be quite elderly, 70 (die) at the age of 79.

### 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。



As a volunteer, I get the pleasure of spending my free time do something I love. I share my passion for the natural world with anyone would like to listen. It can be as simply as pointing out the direction of a café. It can also be about using our knowledge to inspire people to think more about a natural world around them. Over the years, I've seen thousand of children and young people visiting to the zoo. I knew that I have a role in helping them learn about protecting the world they live in. It reminds me of what I have been inspired by them to become a conservationist. Knowing that in my own way I can make a difference have always been my inspiration.

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你班英语角正在征集以“心理健康”为主题的文章。请以“**We Can Always Find a Way Out**”为题写一篇短文,内容如下:

1. 心理健康的重要性;
2. 常见心理困惑及原因;
3. 保持心理健康的方法。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

### We Can Always Find a Way Out

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---







inspired by them to become a conservationist. Knowing that in my own way I can make a difference has always been my inspiration.

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	4	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. 心理健康的重要性(阐述清楚、表达正确,计6分);
2. 常见的心理困惑(阐述清楚、表达正确,计6分);
3. 产生困惑的原因(阐述清楚、表达正确,计6分);
4. 保持心理健康的方法(阐述清楚、表达正确,计7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1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、One possible version(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。



微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯

官方微信公众号: bjgkzx

官方网站: [www.gaokzx.com](http://www.gaokzx.com)

咨询热线: 010-5751 5980

微信客服: gaokzx2018