

眉山市高中2021届第三次诊断性考试

英语

本试卷由四个部分组成。其中,第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题,第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。满分150分,考试时间120分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号和座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡对应题目标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并收回。

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。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. When will the match be finished?
A. At 8:15. B. At 8:30. C. At 8:45.
2. What will the girl do next Sunday?
A. Visit her grandpa.
B. Stay at home with her friend.
C. Have dinner with her uncle's family.
3. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a hospital. B. At a school. C. At a bookstore.
4. How will the two speakers probably get to the cinema?
A. By bus. B. By underground. C. By cab.
5. What does the mother ask her son to do?
A. Give the key back. B. Find who took the key. C. Tell Mary to return the key.

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。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、7题。

6. What has the man been doing lately?
A. Playing the violin. B. Studying for a degree. C. Working on his second book.
7. What does the woman do?
A. She is a doctor. B. She is a writer. C. She is a teacher.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What does the speakers' mother enjoy most?
A. Chinese food. B. French food. C. Italian food.
9. When does the conversation probably take place?
A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Doctor and patient.
B. Employer and employee.
C. Interviewer and interviewee.
11. What is the woman's health problem?
A. She can't sleep well at night.
B. She has been putting on weight.
C. She suffers from eating too much.
12. What is the cause of the woman's problem?
A. Lacking in exercise and sound sleep.
B. Eating too many potatoes and sandwiches.
C. Having much fried bread before going to bed.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is talked about in the conversation?
A. An outing. B. A meeting. C. A party.
14. Where are the speakers going for the event?
A. London. B. Edinburgh. C. Glasgow.
15. Who knows the city of Edinburgh best?
A. Holly. B. Daisy. C. Jessica.
16. What does the man think of London?
A. A tourists' attraction in autumn.
B. A place worth visiting once in a while.
C. A city that makes a visitor willing to stay.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What did the speaker plan to do in Singapore?
A. Tour. B. Teach. C. Study.
18. What did the speaker do before she left?
A. She sold her apartment.
B. She borrowed some guidebooks.
C. She gave away all her heavy clothes.
19. What happened to the speaker in the end?
A. She was fired by her boss.
B. She got another job fortunately.
C. She had to return to her hometown soon.
20. Where's the speaker now?
A. In London. B. In Hong Kong. C. In Singapore.

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

Here are some apps you may find useful.

Mirror

It is like having a personal trainer in your home with you. The super smart screen is designed to look like a full-length mirror. It offers more than 20 types of workouts with classes ranging from 15 to 60 minutes and beginner to expert levels. Mirror requires special equipment that is separate from the price of a membership.

Peloton

Even those who don't like exercise know what Peloton is. Workouts available on the Peloton app go far past biking. But with so many Peloton die-hards praising the app as one of the best cardio (有氧运动) workouts out there, the cycling aspect deserves a spotlight. Peloton is community-based and offers the chance to bike with other members. Classes are fun to follow along, led by famous instructors.

Fitbod

It builds custom workouts based on your strength-training ability, past workouts, and available gym equipment. Each day you get a personalized fitness plan to help you get stronger. It is its advantage that attracts many die-hard fans. Fitbod workouts focus on all your muscle groups in the classes. Fitbod is free to try, but if you want to unlock the unlimited workouts, you have to pay.

Tonal

It is designed for people who like the range of machines at the gym, but don't like sharing them. It brings the whole gym setup home, but it's not cheap. Accessories (配件) like handles and a bench are sold separately. Instead of taking up a bunch of space in your garage or basement, Tonal provides everything including fitness classes in a touch-screen display.

21. Which app is best for cyclists?

A. Fitbod.

B. Tonal.

C. Mirror.

D. Peloton.

22. What is special about Fitbod?

A. It offers daily workout plan.

C. It has offline personal trainers.

B. It can be used for free forever.

D. It centers on weight loss programs.

23. What do the four apps have in common?

A. They require customers to register.

C. They give fitness classes online.

B. They sell relevant equipment.

D. They can be used while working.

B

Sacha Jafri is a 44-year-old artist from England. He decided to create the world's largest painting. He asked children to send him pictures showing their true feelings, and he got artwork electronically submitted by children from over 140 countries.

Using the children's ideas as a starting point, he started to paint at the beginning of March last year. He tried to keep the ideas from the children's pictures in his mind. He even included the children's drawings in the artwork.

Jafri used a huge ballroom in a fancy hotel to do this. He worked long hours—often up to 20 hours a day. He hurt his back by bending over so much while he painted so that he had to put it

aside and have a rest for some days in July. It took seven months, over 1,000 paintbrushes and 1,664 gallons of paint to create the painting which is over 1,600 square meters. He set a Guinness World Record for the world's largest painting—roughly the size of four basketball courts.

The artwork called *The Journey of Humanity* is about connection between people. Jafri hopes that no matter what difficulties people meet, it will help bring the world together and unite as one to fight against them. Since Jafri's goal was to raise money to help children, he planned to cut it up into smaller sections, so he could sell them for charity.

Jafri hoped that by selling the sections separately, he could raise \$30 million. But when the auction(拍卖) ended on March 22, 2021, Jafri did much better than that. And he didn't have to split up the pieces. The whole artwork was sold for \$62 million. That's the fourth highest price ever paid for a painting by a living artist. The buyer plans to build a special building to show the artwork off and let more people appreciate it.

24. Why did Jafri ask the kids from different countries for their pictures?

- A. To sell them to raise money for his painting.
- B. To collect their ideas to be used in his painting.
- C. To make his painting the world's largest one.
- D. To show the worldwide influence of his painting.

25. When did Jafri finish his painting?

- A. Last July.
- B. Last August.
- C. Last September.
- D. In March, 2021.

26. What is the theme of Jafri's *The Journey of Humanity*?

- A. The protection of children.
- B. The development of charity.
- C. The appreciation of different arts.
- D. The partnership between people.

27. How did Jafri feel about the outcome of the auction about his painting?

- A. It's unexpected.
- B. It's doubtful.
- C. It's discouraging.
- D. It's worrying.

C

Many kinds of birds migrate(迁徙) north in the spring and south in the fall, with most flying at night, looking for food and better conditions. But many birds die along the way. Some of these deaths are the result of human actions, such as hunting, or clearing huge areas of land that used to be used by migrating birds. Most importantly, experts say that as many as one billion birds may die every year in the US alone as a result of flying into buildings. Other tall structures, such as power lines and cell towers also lead to many bird deaths.

Now people in Philadelphia are working to remove at least one of the ways that migrating birds die. Birds can get disoriented by the lights and glass of buildings along their migration paths, causing them to strike buildings or windows. Buildings are a special challenge for migrating birds. The windows can reflect things like the sky or tree branches, causing birds to fly directly into the glass. Many birds migrate at night. Bright city lights add another layer of difficulty, confusing birds that might normally be guided by the stars.

Now the city has begun a program called *Lights Out Philly*, which requires building owners and people who live in the area to turn off all outside lights that aren't needed between midnight and 6 in the morning. So far, the majority of the public have been taking part, including the city's best-known and tallest buildings: One and Two Liberty Place, the Comcast towers, and the BNY Mellon

Center. "We want to be part of the program in preserving the bird population," they said.

Twice a year (from April 1 to May 31, and from August 15 to November 15), the lights on many of the city's buildings are turned off.

28. What does paragraph 1 center on about migrating birds?
A. The dangers they face. B. The processes they experience.
C. The directions they take. D. The barriers they overcome.
29. Which can replace the underlined word "disoriented" in paragraph 2?
A. Tired. B. Blind. C. Angry. D. Lost.
30. What is most people's attitude to the program?
A. Tolerant. B. Positive. C. Disapproving. D. Ambiguous.
31. What is the suitable title for the text?
A. Birds Meet Dangers While Migrating B. Migrations Lead to Mass die-offs of Birds
C. Philadelphia Goes Dark to Protect Birds D. Birds Migrate to Look for Better Conditions

D

In 2016, Japanese scientists found a kind of bacteria, which they called *Ideonella sakainesis*, could "eat" plastic.

The secret for *Ideonella sakainesis* is enzymes (酶) used by bacteria and other cells to make chemical changes happen. It uses two enzymes to turn plastic into something it can eat. What's left over afterward could be used to make new plastic. One of them, called "PETase", is the one that breaks down the plastic. Recently, scientists have figured out a way to make the bacteria eat plastic even faster. They did some chemical work with the enzyme PETase. They thought what they did would make it eat plastic even slower. However, they were surprised to find that the change made it eat 20% faster.

This is an important step, but it will still be a while before we will know if *Ideonella sakainesis* can really make a difference. Everything has to be just right for it to do its work. It can't be too hot or too cold. The scientists say they'll keep exploring to make it work in all kinds of conditions. Besides, it only eats one kind of plastic called PET, which is usually used for making bottles. But scientists think it is possible that there may be other kinds of bacteria that eat other kinds of plastic. They think that even if these bacteria don't already exist, they may come along soon. Bacteria can change their habits quickly, compared to bigger life forms.

Most plastic can already be recycled, and this is really just a new way to recycle it. However, as scientists warn seriously, *Ideonella sakainesis*' new function does not change the fact that only about 9% of plastics actually get recycled, while the rest get thrown away. They also point out that harmful chemicals are added when plastic is made. If bacteria break down plastic in natural areas, those poisons will be given off, and could affect plants, animals, or humans.

32. How did the scientists find the fact that the bacteria eat plastic faster?
A. They made changes to PETase. B. They added more PETase to plastic.
C. They mixed plastic's two enzymes. D. They removed enzymes from plastic.
33. What do we know about *Ideonella sakainesis* from paragraph 3?
A. It breaks down some special kinds of plastic.
B. It eats plastic under demanding conditions.
C. It stops other bacteria possessing PETase.
D. It produces enzymes when eating plastic.

34. What do the scientists convey about plastic recycling in the last paragraph?

- A. They are confident to do it. B. It's hard to recycle plastic.
C. Its situation worries them. D. It has been well done so far.

35. What's the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To advocate recycling plastic. B. To praise scientists' hard work.
C. To show severe plastic pollution. D. To introduce a new discovery.

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。

Sleep is clearly important for our health, helping our bodies function at their best. 36 Some new research suggests that sleep does have positive social consequences.

Sleep helps us to be kinder to others. When we sleep poorly, the parts of our brain devoted to mercy don't function as well. In one study, college-aged participants kept track of their sleep quality for two weeks and then performed a task while having their brains scanned. 37

Sleep helps us approach others and avoid loneliness. It's been long known that loneliness is associated with poor sleep. Can poor sleep lead to loneliness? In a recent study, researchers scanned people's brains after they slept normally or had a night of sleep deprivation (剥夺).

38 Participants were asked to watch videos of a stranger approaching them from a distance and to push a button when they felt the stranger was too close. 39 When participants had suffered abnormal sleep, they wanted the person to stop at a much greater distance than they did after a night of normal sleep, and their brains reflected a particular pattern.

40 A recent study suggests it is true. Participants who were randomly assigned (分配) to keep or restrict their sleep over two days were then asked to do a difficult task while listening to very disgusting noise bound to make them annoyed. Those who'd restricted their sleep became much angrier during the task, compared to those who'd had normal sleep.

- ~~A.~~ Sleep helps us to be less angry and aggressive.
B. They wanted to see how they would react to strangers.
C. Did the poorly slept participants report feeling lonelier?
D. Sleep makes a person not be angry and make more friends.
~~E.~~ But does getting a good night's sleep affect our relationships, too?
~~F.~~ Meanwhile, the researchers observed what was happening in their brains.
G. Those who'd reported better sleep felt much more sympathy for people in trouble.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 (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。

Laura Stone is the founder of Sydney by Kayak(皮艇), a company that offers guided kayak tours of Sydney Harbor in Australia.

A few years ago, Laura was paddling in the harbor when she 41 much garbage floating in the water. Then an 42 suddenly struck her. She decided to risk 43 a tour program "Tourists 44 rubbish on the water as they spend little money touring." Her program was a big

45, which was beyond her expectation. 46, Sydney by Kayak has ever since led four to five garbage-collecting tours every week!

At the start of COVID-19, Laura assumed her 47 would drop off. Instead, more people came and 48 her "Clean Up Kayak" tour, making it more 49 than ever. They now 50 take about 441 pounds of garbage out of the harbor each week!

"We're surprised that we've 51 it," Laura said. "Because people can't travel these days, people are 52 to look for something to entertain them. Actually, this tour is not just good for them, but also good for the 53."

Some people come back many times for the 54 of collecting rubbish from the harbor. Julie Greening has 55 ten times so far and says, "While 56 the sunshine, we can do some small things for the earth, which is so 57. If everyone takes a little 58, it's going to be beneficial."

Laura came up with the program 59, and it helps the earth as much as it helps participants. We hope it 60 all over the world, making the world become a better place for us to live in.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 41. A. imagined | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. noticed | C. kept | D. stopped |
| 42. A. experience | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. idea | C. expectation | D. action |
| 43. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. starting | B. confirming | C. learning | D. delaying |
| 44. A. throw away | B. focus on | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. clean up | D. pay for |
| 45. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. duty | B. step | C. dream | D. hit |
| 46. A. However | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Therefore | C. Moreover | D. Instead |
| 47. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. plan | B. job | C. method | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. business |
| 48. A. distributed | B. changed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. joined | D. shared |
| 49. A. popular | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. unique | C. expensive | D. authentic |
| 50. A. finally | B. gradually | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. routinely | D. fortunately |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 51. A. improved | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. saved | C. made | D. recognized |
| 52. A. afraid | B. proud | C. brave | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. eager |
| 53. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. environment | B. skillfulness | C. behavior | D. friendship |
| 54. A. generosity | B. satisfaction | C. explanation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. appointment |
| 55. A. booked | B. announced | C. wandered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. returned |
| 56. A. finding | B. spreading | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. enjoying | D. escaping |
| 57. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. valuable | B. natural | C. tough | D. complex |
| 58. A. reward | B. talent | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. potential | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. responsibility |
| 59. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. by chance | B. in return | C. as usual | D. on purpose |
| 60. A. passes by | B. catches on | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. gives out | D. goes off |

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。

New inventions are being dreamed up and designed every day. Today's inventors follow 61 same path that inventors did in the past. They identify a problem and create something 62 (settle) it.

Riya Karumanchi knew a woman who was visually weakened and used a white cane(手杖) to get around. Riya was surprised that even with the cane, the woman 63 (struggle). She often knocked against objects, 64 stood higher than her knee level.

Riya assumed the device(设备) came loaded with cutting-edge technology, but she 65 (short) learned that wasn't true. "It's just a stick," she said. "My initial thought was like, 'What? How is nobody working on this?'"

Riya made up her mind to work on it 66 (her). At age 14, she engineered a device now 67 (call) SmartCane. The cane uses sensors to spot barriers and wet surfaces. It shakes rapidly to warn the user of a 68 (danger) situation. GPS navigation(导航) gives directions using special voices. And an emergency button acts 69 a lifeline, connecting the user to first responders or loved ones.

Riya is now 16 and a high school student in Canada. She's also the 70 (found) and CEO of the SmartCane company. She hopes the device will reach the people in need soon.

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。

My best friend's name is Li Hai. We have been friend for 15 years. We have never attended differently classes. That's crazy, right? We both grew up in the small city. We started going to school when we were 6 and since then we had never been separate. We share the same interests. When we were in primary school, and we began to enjoy play football. I have never been the football match without him. One year ago, we went to Sanya that we spent a lot of time in the sun. Unfortunately, I got myself sunburn seriously. It was him who took good care of me so that I recovered soon.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,是班上英语课代表。你们准备举办一场告别高中生活的晚会,请你用英语给你班外教 George 写一封邮件,邀请他参加。内容包括:

1. 晚会时间地点;

2. 晚会主题与内容;

3. 请他参加并表演节目。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,使行文流畅。

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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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