

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 |

