**成都石室中学高2024届2022-2023学年度下期零诊模拟考试**

**英语试卷**

**满分150分 考试时间：120分钟**

**第I卷**

**第一部分 听力(共两节，满分30分)**

**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 might the woman be looking for?

A. Eggs. B. Cheese. C. Hot dogs.

2. What does the woman want her son to do?

A. Turn down the volume. B. Answer the phone. C. Stop watching the movie.

3. What is Donald doing in the kitchen?

A. Getting something to eat. B. Looking for his phone. C. Going online.

4. Why is the woman worried?

A. Her account has no money.

B. Her card was eaten by the machine.

C. She thinks the bank lost her account history.

5. Why won’t the woman give the man directions?

A. She is late for class.

B. She isn’t familiar with the area.

C. She has never heard of the community college.

**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。**

**听下面一段对话，回答第6、7题。**

6. What does the man really want to eat?

A. Fast food. B. Beans and rice. C. Hotpot.

7. When will the speakers go out to eat?

A. Later tonight. B. Next month. C. At the end of the month.

**听下面一段对话，回答第8、9题。**

8. What is the conversation mainly about?

A. Joining a gym. B. Finding a tour guide. C. The best way to stay fit.

9. What does the man want the woman to do?

A. Buy an expensive membership card.

B. Go online before Johanna shows her around.

C. Give him a picture for a new membership card.

**听下面一段对话，回答第10至12题。**

10. What are the speakers doing?

A. Planning out a shopping list.

B Talking about gift-giving customs.

C Comparing their Christmas gifts.

11. What did the man receive?

A. Toilet articles. B. A plane ticket. C. Some candy.

12 What does the man imply in the end?

A. He doesn’t like the woman’s gifts.

B. Most of the woman’s gifts are appropriate for him.

C. His gifts were given to the woman by mistake.

**听下面一段对话，回答第13至16题。**

13. Who is Mr. Timms?

A. The head of the company.

B. The volunteer organizer.

C. A True Blue Neighbors representative.

14. According to the woman, which group has the biggest need?

A. The soup kitchen. B. The elementary school. C. The shelter.

15. What will happen if the employees join the tutoring program?

A. They will be paid four hours each week.

B. They will receive training.

C. They will need to sign up.

16. What will the employees probably do after the conversation?

A. Ask more questions.

B. Get some dinner together.

C. Read some more information.

**听下面一段独白，回答第17至20题。**

17 What have the students been given already?

A. Backpacks. B. Some food. C. Gift cards.

18. How many teams are there in total?

A. Six. B. Seven. C. Twelve.

19. What should students do once they find what they’re looking for?

A. Join a new group. B. Take a photograph. C. Put their flag down.

20. Where does the announcement take place?

A. At a bookstore.

B. At a cafeteria.

C. At the university services building.

**第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分40分)**

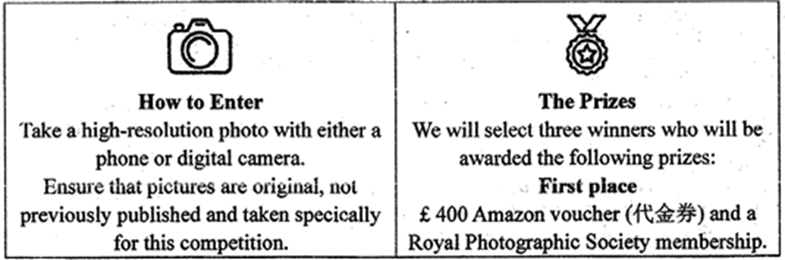
**第一节 (共15小题;每小题2分，满分30分)**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出最佳选项。**

**A**

**Beautiful Britain Photo Competition**

What represents the beauty of Britain for you? Is it rolling green hills and hidden valleys of the countryside? Here’s your chance to capture it in a photo! The competition will be judged by professional photographer James Eckersley. The judge’s decision is final and winners will be informed by email or post.



You must own the rights to the photograph you submit for entry. You must be able to supply a high-resolution

copy of the photograph suitable for print publication. Competition is open to residents of the UK, aged 18 or over, except *Reader’s Digest* employees and any associated partners or attached companies. There is no cash alternative and prizes are not transferable. Multiple entries will be accepted. Winners must agree to publication of their winning photograph, along with their name. The winning entries will be published in our July issue, with the top winner gracing the back cover. Contributions become world copyright of Vivat Direct Ltd (*Reader’s Digest*). Your information will only be used in accordance with our privacy policy. Entry implies acceptance of these rules. For more details, tips and guides, visit *readersdigest.co.uk/inspire/photo-competitio*n.

1. Which of the following will lead to disqualification?

A. Living in the UK. B. Sending a published photo.

C. Providing more than one photo. D. Taking the photo with a phone.

2. What can the winners do after the competition?

A. Use the photos freely. B. Change the prize for money.

C. Have their photos on the back cover. D. Become one member of a photo club.

3. Where will the winning photos be published?

A. In a magazine. B. In a travel brochure.

C. On a textbook cover. D. On a website.

**B**

North Americans value independence, and Europeans value togetherness. I never fully understood that stereotype until two months ago, when I left Canada for a 4-month period in a lab in France. On my first day, Pierre, a Ph. D. student, tapped me on my shoulder and asked: “Coffee?” I nodded and followed him to the common room, where other grad students were filling in. I sat there, cautiously sipping the bitter liquid and trying hard not to reveal my uncultured tastes, while lab chatter filled the air.

Coffee breaks are a ceremonial part of lab culture here. The chatter sometimes turns to serious scientific topics. But mostly, the meet-ups offer a chance to wind down, to share stories about life inside and outside the lab and to sympathize with people who understand what you’re going through.

The lighthearted atmosphere and sense of community is a welcome contrast to my life in Canada, where I spent most of my workdays in isolation. I went into the lab each morning with set goals for my day. At lunch, I’d keep my eyes glued to my computer while I fed forkfuls of salad into my mouth, trying to power through my to-do list. For 9 months, I struggled to figure out why I couldn’t exactly copy the results of another study. I didn’t want to trouble my advisor too much. I was also hesitant to ask my labmates for help.

How much we were missing! Researchers need community because good ideas don’t just come from reading

literature and thinking deep thoughts. It’s helpful to bounce ideas off others, and, to have a venue to share the day-to-day ups and downs of life.

Would coffee breaks have solved all my problems? Probably not. But I think sharing ideas with my peers would have helped solve my research dilemma. My time in France has taught me that it’s important to create space for organic conversations about lab life. A scientist’s life can feel isolating, but it’s not necessarily so when you’re connected to a supportive community.

4. How did the author feel when he drank coffee for the first time in France?

A. A little nervous. B. Very happy.

C. Somewhat excited. D. Quite curious.

5. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

A. Cultural ceremonies in France. B. Various topics of the chatter.

C. Coffee breaks in French lab culture. D. Lab culture in French style.

6. What was the author’s life like back in Canada?

A. Comfortable and fulfilled. B. Busy and lonely.

C. Tense but satisfactory. D. Boring but healthy.

7. Why does the author write this passage?

A. To introduce the coffee break in Europe.

B. To explain the difference between cultures.

C. To recall his personal experience in France.

D. To convey the importance of a supportive circle.

**C**

A BioBlitz is an event that focuses on finding and identifying as many species as possible in a specific area over a short period of time. A BioBlitz is also known as a biological inventory (清单) or biological census (统计). The primary goal of a BioBlitz is to get an overall count of the plants, animals, and other organisms that live in a place.

A BioBlitz differs from a scientific inventory in a number of ways. Scientific inventories are usually limited to biologists, geographers, and other scientists. A BioBlitz brings together volunteer scientists, as well as families, students, teachers, and other members of the community. While a scientific survey often focuses on unique or isolated areas, BioBlitzes focus on areas that are connected to residential, urban, and industrial areas. Finally, scientific surveys may take a long period of time to conduct. A BioBlitz lasts a short period of time, traditionally 24 hours.

These differences make a BioBlitz a unique biological survey that encourages a relationship between the natural and human communities of a given area. Citizens work alongside scientists to learn about the biological diversity of

local natural spaces. In the process, they gain skills and knowledge and develop a stronger connection to their home environment. A BioBlitz promotes and improves local natural spaces by empowering citizens to better understand and protect biodiversity.

Hundreds of BioBlitzes have been conducted all over the world, primarily in the United States, Canada, Australia, and Europe. The first BioBlitz was sponsored by the National Park Service and the National Biological Service in Washington D.C.’s Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens in 1996. Surrounded by heavy residential and industrial development, Kenilworth Park was thought to have very little biological diversity. Scientists, however, **tallied** more than 900 species that first year and added even more species to their list at continuous Kenilworth BioBlitzes.

8. What does the author intend to tell us in Paragraph 2?

A. A BioBlitz either needs much time or short time.

B. A BioBlitz centers on unique or isolated areas.

C. A BioBlitz needs much fewer people involved.

D. A BioBlitz is different from scientific inventories.

9. What is the significance of a BioBlitz?

A. To get a better understanding of wildlife around the world.

B. To give some assistance to the endangered animals and plants.

C. To increase citizens’ awareness of protecting the local biodiversity.

D. To raise money for the living conditions of the wild animals around.

10. What does the underlined word “**tallied**” in the last paragraph refer to?

A. Expected. B. Missed. C. Helped. D. Listed.

11. What is the best title for the text?

A. Challenges BioBlitzes Will Face

B. BioBlitz, a Unique Biological Survey

C. BioBlitzes and Scientific Inventories

D. The Way a BioBlitz Protects the Environment

**D**

As we enter a period of profound economic uncertainty, shown by recent well-known layoffs and a culture of “quiet quitting”, thinking about the future of work might well seem a scary prospect.

Indeed, an ever-increasing digital skills gap threatens to stop businesses adopting the game-changing technologies that will help to power growth in the months and years ahead. For instance, with each exciting new technology comes a growing concern about whether we have a digitally skilled workforce ready to take advantage

of it. After all, keeping the workforce up to speed with the latest advances is a key element of the digital transformation process, which will prove essential if we hope to improve business productivity and efficiency alongside our efforts to achieve sustained growth.

Likewise, at the World Economic Forum’s annual meeting in Davos, the cybersecurity skills gap was named as one particular area of concern. There’s good reason for this focus: if businesses can’t protect themselves against external threats, they risk going backwards. And that’s before they even start thinking about achieving growth. This is why we need to address the digital skills gap urgently.

Well, we should change in order to help attract and keep a more diverse pool of talent, giving businesses a far better chance of finding the up-to-date digital skills they need. And, when it comes to engaging and empowering the current workforce, learning and development opportunities will be key, helping employees to enhance their skills for the benefit of both themselves and their employers.

To make this all happen, leaders and employers must demonstrate a commitment to teaching their workforces digital skills by setting clear expectations and providing all the resources required. One approach, for example, would be to focus on the potential in the existing talent pool by identifying those already skilled in digital capabilities and supporting them to upskill their colleagues. Creating a culture of learning, with an emphasis on personal growth, can be an impressive motivator in the workplace.

Of course, it’s all well and good saying that digital skills are **paramount**, but a workforce with purely hard skills will not future-proof a business. There’s a need for soft skills that support the broader goal, so as not to ignore the other competencies required in a digital transformation: communication, critical thinking, creative design skills, and leadership. To exploit the technology to its full potential, such qualities are equally important.

Fundamentally, getting the interaction right between humans and technology will be vital if businesses are to succeed. As a result, human skills must not be underestimated. Every business will need a range of people with a variety of skills — not only those experts in math, engineering, and science, but also those with creative minds and leadership qualities.

12. What is the writer’s main concern in the digital transformation process?

A. The threats from technology. B. The challenge of upskilling workforces.

C. The culture of “quiet quitting”. D. The shortage of experienced workers.

13. What can be learned from Paragraph 4 and 5?

A. Replacing current workforces with digital talents is the key.

B. High requirements of recruitment ensure a sound workforce.

C. Employers should develop a learning culture inside their workforces.

D. Business leaders should focus on the training of the existing talent pool.

14. What does the underlined word “**paramount**” in Paragraph 6 probably mean?

A. Important. B. Beneficial.

C. Challenging. D. Inspiring.

15. What might be the purpose of the passage?

A. To advocate the necessity of improving digital skills.

B. To warn humans of the potential problems with technology.

C. To stress the importance of combining hard skills with soft skills.

D. To draw people’s attention to the ever-increasing digital skills gap.

**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。**

**A Wonder Plant**

Every rainy season, the mountain gorillas (大猩猩) of Central Africa migrate to the foothills and lower parts of the Virunga Mountains to feed on bamboo. For the 650 or so that remain in the wild, it’s a vital food source. \_\_\_16\_\_\_ Gorillas aren’t the only locals keen on bamboo. For the people near the mountains, it’s a valuable raw material used for building houses and making household items. But in the past 100 years, resources have come under increasing pressure as populations have exploded and large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared to make way for farms.

\_\_\_17\_\_\_ All over the world, the ranges of many bamboo species appear to be reducing, endangering the people and animals that depend upon them. A report published by the UN Environment Programme has revealed just how profound our ignorance of global bamboo resources is.

Bamboo is a wonder plant. Its ecological role extends beyond providing food and habitat for animals. Bamboo tends to grow in stands made up of groups of individual plants that grow from root systems. Its extensive root systems are crucial in preventing water loss and soil erosion.\_\_\_18\_\_\_ In India 25% of paper produced is made from bamboo fiber, and in Brazil, 100,000 hectares of bamboo are grown for its production. Because of its flexibility and strength, it has traditionally been used in construction. Bamboo is often the only readily available raw material for people in many developing countries.

\_\_\_19\_\_\_ Ray Townsend, vice president of the British Bamboo Society, says, “Some plants are threatened because they can’t survive in the habitat—they aren’t strong enough or there aren’t enough of them, perhaps. But bamboo can take care of itself-it is strong enough to survive if left alone.\_\_\_20\_\_\_” When forest goes, it is

transformed into something else: there isn’t anywhere for forest plants such as bamboo to grow if you create a cattle grass land.

A. Sadly, this isn’t a single story.

B. It is the physical disturbance that is the threat to bamboo.

C. Until now, bamboo has been viewed as a second-class plant.

D. Without it, their chances of survival would be reduced significantly.

E. Besides, bamboo’s most immediate significance lies in its economic value.

F. More than a billion people rely on bamboo for either their shelter or income.

G. Despite bamboo’s value in economy and ecology, its situation is all the more worrying.

**第三部分 英语知识运用 (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四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

One summer afternoon, when I was about eight years of age, I was looking at a beautiful rainbow. Somebody said, “If you should go to the \_\_\_21\_\_\_ of the rainbow, you would find there great pots of gold and silver.” Without \_\_\_22\_\_\_, I rushed from the house, and set off toward the woods.

I was so sure that I knew just \_\_\_23\_\_\_ that rainbow ended. I remembered how glad and proud I was in my thoughts, and what fine presents I promised to all my friends out of my \_\_\_24\_\_\_. So thinking and laying delightful plans, almost before I knew it I had \_\_\_25\_\_\_ the thick forest, and the end of the rainbow was not there! \_\_\_26\_\_\_ I saw it shining down among the trees a little farther off; so on and on I \_\_\_27\_\_\_, through the thick bushes and \_\_\_28\_\_\_ rapid streams. The woods grew thicker and darker, and the ground wetter. Suddenly I met in my way a \_\_\_29\_\_\_ porcupine (豪猪), who made himself still larger when he saw me. Fearing that he would attack me, I ran from him as fast as my \_\_\_30\_\_\_ feet would carry me. In my \_\_\_31\_\_\_ and hurry I forgot to keep my eye on the rainbow, and when, at last, I \_\_\_32\_\_\_ and looked for it, it was nowhere in sight! It had quite \_\_\_33\_\_\_ away. I burst into tears, for I had lost all my \_\_\_34\_\_\_ and had nothing to show for my pilgrimage (朝圣之旅) but muddy feet and a wet and torn body.

But I soon found that my \_\_\_35\_\_\_ had only begun: I was lost! I could not tell which was east or west, but \_\_\_36\_\_\_ about here and there, crying and calling, though I knew that no one could \_\_\_37\_\_\_ me. All at once I heard my nickname called, so I jumped up. It was my eldest brother. He hugged and kissed away all my tears, and then he told me what the rainbow\_\_\_38\_\_\_ is: “It is only painted air, and does not \_\_\_39\_\_\_ on the earth. But it tells us something more. When you set off on a pilgrimage, you will be \_\_\_40\_\_\_ by the rainbow through all the dark places

of this world to treasures in your heart, better, far better, than silver or gold.”

21. A. end B. right C. top D. front

22. A. appreciation B. intention C. hesitation D. explanation

23. A. how B. when C. why D. where

24. A. eyes B. riches C. way D. mind

25. A. noticed B. cleared C. passed D. reached

26. A. But B. And C. Or D. For

27. A. struggled B. imagined C. looked D. worked

28. A. above B. towards C. across D. through

29. A. young B. wild C. large D. fierce

30. A. injured B. tired C. bleeding D. cold

31. A. horror B. embarrassment C. sorrow D. disappointment

32. A. cried B. remembered C. returned D. determined

33. A. flown B. moved C. broken D. faded

34. A. dreams B. destinations C. treasures D. spirits

35. A. failure B. doubt C. anger D. trouble

36. A. wandered B. hung C. came D. skipped

37. A. attack B. understand C. forgive D. hear

38. A. usually B. really C. finally D. entirely

39. A. jump B. rest C. drop D. lie

40. A. cheated B. moved C. led D. caught

**第II卷**

**第二节 (共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容 (1个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

A leaf fell into the water and changed the taste of it. Henceforth, tea was born.

China is known as the home of tea. Since ancient times, tea \_\_\_41\_\_\_ (influence) Chinese culture, leaving its pleasant smell in poetry, etiquette (礼仪) and customs. Many tea lovers enjoy tea not just for its flavor, but for \_\_\_42\_\_\_ beauty of tea ceremonies.

Picking tea \_\_\_43\_\_\_ (leaf) is an important spring activity in the Yangtze River basin in South China. The earliest tea is often ready \_\_\_44\_\_\_ (pick) before Qingming, which is observed in early April \_\_\_45\_\_\_ the temperature begins to rise and rainfall increases. This precious small output of tea, widely \_\_\_46\_\_\_ (seek) after for

its outstanding quality, is called Mingqian tea.

East China’s Zhejiang province is acknowledged \_\_\_47\_\_\_ a major producer of tea. White Tea in Anji county and West Lake Longjing Tea in Hangzhou are two famous teas in both China and abroad. In spring local hillsides are filled with tea workers \_\_\_48\_\_\_ (sow) seeds on their land. In the peak seasons, many tourists flock to witness the beautiful scenery of tea farms for \_\_\_49\_\_\_ (they), while enjoying a \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ (fresh) brewed (沏) cup of tea.

The leaf has traveled a long way and continues to bloom, even today.

**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)**

51. 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。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧)，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。

Apply for a foreign university is a huge project. Here is my experience. I did voluntary work in Grade One. I listed all of my achievement and the voluntary work I have done. After completing the online admission process, I took a deep breath and dreamed about our dream college. However, except offer from the University of California, San Diego (UCSD), I total got eight rejections. One day, I locked myself in my room but thought about what I had done. Finally I understood that I could learn nothing from the experience even though those rejections were made me sad. I accepted the UCSD’s offer and adjusted myself quickly. For this attitude, everything I saw of UCSD thrilled me.

**第二节 书面表达(满分25分)**

52. 假定你是高二学生李华。你的英国朋友Peter正在做一项关于中国高中生做家务的调查， 想了解你的情况， 请给他回一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 你平时做家务的情况；

2. 你对高中生做家务的看法。

注意：

1. 词数100词左右；

2. 可适当增加细节, 使行文连贯。

*Dear Peter,*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Yours*

*Li Hua*

听力答案：1-20 CACBB CCAAC ABABB CAABB

公众号：高中试卷君