

资阳市高中2019级第一次诊断性考试

英 语

注意事项:

1. 本试卷共150分。考试时间120分钟。
2. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡上。
3. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后, 请将答题卡交回。

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. Where is the woman working today?
A. At the airport. B. At home. C. At the train station.
2. What is the new software for?
A. Opening a bank account.
B. Moving money at once.
C. Sending money abroad.
3. Whose music player will the woman probably borrow?
A. John's. B. Michael's. C. Adam's.
4. What is probably being celebrated?
A. A promotion. B. A festival. C. A wedding.
5. What will the woman do this Saturday evening?
A. Buy a birthday cake. B. Attend a party. C. Pick up her friend.

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. When did the man begin to have the symptoms?
A. One day ago. B. Two days ago. C. Three days ago.
7. What does the doctor think is the most important for the man?
A. Having bed rest. B. Taking medicine. C. Drinking lots of water.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What impressed the woman?
A. The animals. B. The clock. C. The tower.
9. What is the man concerned about?

A. Traveling time. B. Lack of warm clothes. C. Cost of the event.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Manager and employee.
B. Shop assistant and customer.
C. Grandfather and granddaughter.

11. What size of clothes does the man wear?

- A. Medium. B. Large. C. Extra-large.

12. What color of the coat does the man choose?

- A. Blue. B. Red. C. White.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman intend to do?

- A. Get fit. B. Change her job. C. Relax herself.

14. How long will the special offer for non-members last?

- A. By the end of this month.
B. By the end of next month.
C. By the end of this year.

15. What's the price of a swimming class for non-members?

- A. \$10. B. \$25. C. \$35.

16. What class will the woman choose?

- A. Swimming. B. Yoga. C. Weight training.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. When will the students go outside?

- A. At 12: 40 p.m. B. At 1: 00 p.m. C. At 2:15 p.m.

18. What will be given to the students outside?

- A. Special glasses. B. Special clothes. C. Food and drinks.

19. How long will the sun be covered up?

- A. For over two hours. B. For about an hour. C. For less than half an hour.

20. What will the video be about?

- A. How the earth moves around the sun.
B. How people's eyes can get hurt by the sun.
C. How the moon passes between the earth and the sun.

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

Did you ever take the best train ride to get a first-hand view of a place? Here we go.

Trans-Siberian Railway, Russia

The Trans-Siberian Railway is 5,772 miles long, making it one of the world's longest train routes--it goes across Russia! You start in Moscow, cross the Ural Mountains and then the Siberian forest. Over the course of eight days, you'll witness Lake Baikal, the world's largest freshwater lake by volume.

real push to encourage our young people to believe that they can achieve anything that they put their minds to and Monty has done just that.”

24. What does the underlined word “likes” in Paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. People everyone likes. B. People of high intelligence.
C. People of a particular type. D. People with the same interests.
25. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?
- A. Monty’s UN lecture. B. Monty’s major achievements.
C. The RSA’s functions. D. The reasons for Monty’s success.
26. What made Monty become interested in the subject of memory?
- A. A psychology course. B. His love for reading.
C. His great intelligence. D. The importance of literature.
27. What can be inferred about Monty’s recall methods?
- A. They are practical. B. They are simple.
C. They are traditional. D. They are magical.

C

A group of wandering wild elephants suddenly left their home in the Xishuangbanna National Nature Reserve, which have become a hit in China and globally.

Since leaving the reserve, the elephants have walked over 310 miles. Along the way, they have got into farms for food and water, walked through urban streets, and even paid a visit to a car shop and a retirement home. However, they have destroyed more than \$1 million worth of crops.

Researchers are not sure why the elephants decided to leave or where they are headed. While elephants are known to leave their habitats (栖息地) in search of food, this is the longest moving of wild elephants recorded in China. Because of the extreme distance traveled, some doubt that the elephants may be lost. However, other scientists think the elephants were forced to move due to deforestation. Successful protection efforts have almost doubled the elephant population in the Xishuangbanna National Nature Reserve and the surrounding regions. However, their natural habitat has been continuously reduced to make room for agricultural development.

“We’ve seen elephants swelling their range for decades now, as their populations increase, and they search for more food for the growing group,” Becky Shu Chen, a scientist at the Zoological Society of London, told *The Washington Post*.

The wandering elephants’ search for a suitable home has not gone unnoticed by the millions of locals that eagerly follow their daily movements on social media. Adam Chang, assigned to deliver food to the elephants, says, “Before this meeting, I just felt curious about animals. Now, I think I would volunteer in animal rights groups to preserve those giant creatures.”

28. Where is this passage probably from?
- A. A book. B. A report. C. A brochure. D. A review.
29. What might have caused the elephants wandering out of their habitats?
- A. They had no sense of direction.
B. They didn’t have enough food.
C. People grew crops to attract the elephants.
D. The leader of the group led the wrong way.
30. What does the underlined word “swelling” in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Shrinking. B. Decreasing. C. Expanding. D. Exploding.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Some wild elephants went northward.
B. China made great progress in protecting elephants.
C. Agricultural development is good for animal protection.
D. China's wandering elephant group attracts the world's attention.

D

For the past few years, several companies have tried self-cooling undershirts, wrist-worn cooling plates, and windowless cooling machines as extreme heat waves spread across the world. But so far, none seems quite as practical as the Coolify, a \$150 wearable that hangs around your neck.

Torras, the company behind Coolify, says its product is different from those cheap neck fans, even if it looks similar on the surface. That's largely because of its ceramic (陶瓷的) cooling plate that sits right behind your neck. By running the plate, the device creates a cooling sense. "Basically, a neck fan can sometimes just blow hot air around," Torras spokesman Jackson Wightman says. "This is genuinely an air conditioner as a result of the cooling plate."

The Coolify comes in smooth plastic and has circular speaker grilles (格栅) on either side of its horseshoe design, somewhat like a pair of headphones. Look through either grille, and you'll see a fan that draws in air and pushes it out through the long pair of passages above.

The device runs on a built-in battery that charges via USB-C. Torras says the battery lasts between two hours and eight hours on a charge, depending on which of its three fan speeds (H/M/L) you select.

Spending \$150 on this might seem expensive. But the real appeal of a device like Coolify---and of wearable air conditioners (A/C) in general---is that they can spare you from having to turn on the A/C just when one person is feeling hot. The Coolify fulfills that goal, so we could pay for it in the long run.

32. Why did some companies try to make self-cooling machines?

- A. Self-cooling machines are easy to carry. B. Science and technology is developing.
C. Traditional air conditioners are out of date. D. The globe is becoming hotter and hotter.

33. What makes Coolify different from a neck fan?

- A. It uses smooth plastic. B. It has circular speaker grilles.
C. It adopts a horseshoe design. D. It adopts ceramic cooling plate.

34. How can you make Coolify run as long as possible on a charge?

- A. By charging it for 8 hours. B. By choosing a built-in battery.
C. By choosing the low fan speed. D. By using USB-C to offer power for it.

35. What does the author think of the Coolify from the last paragraph?

- A. It is the best. B. It is worth buying.
C. It is expensive. D. It is better than the A/C.

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。

Gratitude in difficult times

You may be without a job, have an illness or face a difficult situation of some kind this Thanksgiving. We often face difficult times that we must go through. 36 But by being more grateful for what we do have, we can increase our happiness by 25%. Here are some ways to practice gratitude, especially helpful during difficult times.

Look for a Hidden Opportunity.

In bad times, look for an opportunity that may exist, yet may not be so obvious. 37 However, perhaps it's time to change life's direction and look for work that is more suited to your talents and passions. Life changes, even the bad ones, can lead to good things and perhaps be the blessing of a lifetime.

Create a Gratitude List.

Are there 10, 20, 30 or 50 things you can be grateful for? Try 100! This may be easy for some people, but for others a little more difficult. Start to think about things that you might be taking for granted like your warm bed, a hot cup of coffee, the unconditional love of a child or your health. Blessings exist everywhere. 38

Each Day Is a Gift.

Reflect on all that you are grateful for before the day begins. 39 You can simply say thank you for the day as soon as you wake up. This puts us right in the morning and starts our day on a good note instead of starting the day out with negative thoughts.

40

Showing gratitude to our loved ones and to strangers every day can be uplifting for both the giver and receiver. We are often so consumed with our daily routines that we may take people for granted. But if we say thanks, we can make someone's day.

- A. Make Gratitude a Habit.
- B. Express Your Gratitude.
- C. For example, a job loss can present all kinds of fears.
- D. You can refer to your gratitude list when feeling down.
- E. This starts the day with feelings of hope, peace and happiness.
- F. You can set aside some time each day to think about feelings of gratitude.
- G. When we are in difficult times, it's harder to see the good among our troubles.

第三部分 语言运用 (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 reading test day, and Barbara knew she would fail, again. Why did it take her so much 41 than everyone else? She 42 to go to school. She would rather stay at home.

"43, Barbara," said her mum. "I know it's test day, but just do your best, and don't feel embarrassed if you don't get a good 44. After all, you always 45 on top in the maths tests. Just keep a(n) 46 attitude!"

The next day, Barbara's mum said they had an 47 with a special reading teacher. Barbara groaned (抱怨). "Just try," said her mum. "I think you'll be 48."

The teacher was old and looked strict. "We'll start with a little activity," she said, and Barbara's heart 49. "She means a test," she thought, "and I'll 50 as usual. But it is OK!" At first, it was hard, but then it was even fun, and best of all, there were no time 51 and no marks.

After the test, the teacher said, "Well, I think I understand your problem. You have dyslexia (诵读困难), which means you have 52 with reading because of a slight disorder of your brain. But we

can develop 53 to help this! It will be hard, and there is no 54 of success, but I think we can improve your reading speed, that's the 55, really. It's just that you can't go 56 enough in the tests, isn't it? Let's see if we can get you a better outcome, shall we?"

The weeks 57 in a blur (模糊的记忆). At first, the exercises were hard, and Barbara's head ached. But she persevered and 58 she got faster. And then, it all started to snowball!

In November Barbara got her final report of Grade 4 reading - 71%.

"You did it!" said her mum. "I am so 59 of you." And Barbara was proud of herself, too.

"Working hard and not quitting do 60 in the end," she said.

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|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. more | B. longer | C. higher | D. farther |
| 42. A. longed | B. needed | C. wanted | D. hated |
| 43. A. Go on | B. Move on | C. Come on | D. Walk on |
| 44. A. mark | B. remark | C. mask | D. track |
| 45. A. come into | B. come out | C. come off | D. come about |
| 46. A. negative | B. positive | C. passive | D. active |
| 47. A. appointment | B. announcement | C. activity | D. agreement |
| 48. A. annoyed | B. disappointed | C. frustrated | D. surprised |
| 49. A. beat | B. struck | C. sank | D. broke |
| 50. A. overcome | B. succeed | C. fail | D. pass |
| 51. A. orders | B. limits | C. management | D. permission |
| 52. A. difference | B. possibility | C. relation | D. difficulty |
| 53. A. strategies | B. technologies | C. drugs | D. abilities |
| 54. A. appearance | B. guarantee | C. confirmation | D. guidance |
| 55. A. issue | B. question | C. excuse | D. problem |
| 56. A. fast | B. vast | C. past | D. last |
| 57. A. took place | B. turned up | C. went by | D. came over |
| 58. A. suddenly | B. accidentally | C. gradually | D. excitingly |
| 59. A. ashamed | B. pleased | C. tired | D. proud |
| 60. A. pay off | B. take off | C. get around | D. cut 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。

Su Bingtian, a Chinese sprinter, set 61 new Asian record when he clocked 9.83 seconds in the men's 100-meter sprint (短跑) semi-final at the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics.

Besides 62 (set) the shortest time record for Asia, Su is also the first Chinese to make it to the men's 100-meter Olympic final. He has done 63 (extreme) well, considering the fact that he is much older than his 64 (compete). Also, his 172cm height is not 65 people would call a dream height for a sprinter.

The spirit of going beyond himself 66 the Olympics motto inspire Su deeply. Su and other athletes are further proof of China's arrival in sports. But at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics, when Chinese athlete Liu Changchun 67 (participate) in the men's 100-meter and 200-meter events, the entire Chinese team 68 (make) up of just 6 persons, and Liu had to rely 69 donation from local Chinese-Americans to pay for his return fare.

Nowadays, Chinese sportsmen have won many honors for our country and we hope they can realize more glorious achievements in the days 70 (come).

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。

Face-changing is not simply changing one's make-up and a special technique in Sichuan Opera who can show different emotions and feelings of the characters in the play. In ancient times, people are used to paint their faces in different color. In this way, when come across a frightening animal, we could scare the animal away and keep themselves safe. Late on, such a trick was applied to the stage performance of Sichuan Opera, and the unique art of face-changing have come into being.

Nowadays, it has been used for a resource of reference by many other forms of operas in China and even in world.

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

假设你是李华，为了增强劳动意识和激发劳动热情，你校定于下周开展“劳动周”（Labor Week）活动，请你用英语写一封倡议书，倡议全校同学积极参与。要点如下：

1. 活动目的；
2. 活动内容（如：农场劳动、志愿者活动、做家务等）。

注意：

1. 词数100左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear students,

Li Hua

资阳市高中2019级第一次诊断性考试

英语参考答案及评分标准

第一部分 听力（每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1-5 BBCAC 6-10 BACAC 11-15 CBCAA 16-20 BAABC

第二部分 阅读理解（每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

21-25 CADCB 26-30 AABBC 31-35 DDDCB 36-40 GCDEB

第三部分 语言运用（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）

41-45 BDCAB 46-50 BADCC 51-55 BDABD 56-60 ACCDA

第二节（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

61. a 62. setting 63. extremely 64. competitors 65. what
66. and 67. participated 68. was made 69. on/upon 70. to come

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。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（满分 10 分）

Face-changing is not simply changing one's make-up and a special technique in Sichuan Opera who can
but that/which
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第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为25分，按5个档次给分。
2. 评分保持整体评分原则，即先根据文章所表达的内容完整性和语言质量初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 词数明显少于80或多于120，扣2分。
4. 要点齐全，句子表达清楚，但只有要点，无任何阐述，可以降入下一档。
5. 评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
6. 拼写和标点是语言准确表达的必要条件，评分时应视其对交际影响程度予以考虑，英美拼写均可接受。
7. 如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。
8. 内容与试题无关或空白卷，不给分。

二、内容要点：1.活动目的；2.活动内容及阐述；3.倡议参与。

三、归档与打分

1. 要点齐全,语言质量好,在五档给分(21-25),如语言质量一般,在四档给分(16-20),语言质量差,三档给分(11-15)。

2. 少一个要点,语言质量好,在四档给分(16-20),如语言质量一般,在三档给分(11-15),语言质量差,二档给分(6-10)。

3. 少两个要点,语言质量好,在三档给分(11-15),如语言质量一般,在二档给分(6-10),语言质量差,一档给分(1-5)。

4. 一个或两个要点,只能在一档二档给分(1-5)、(6-10)。

第五档:(21-25分)

1. 表达出所有内容要点,表述充分,完全达到了预期的写作目的。

2. 很好的语言能力,意义表达准确流畅,词汇丰富,句子结构多样,语言地道。有个别小的语言错误,但不影响意义表达。

3. 语篇结构完整,有效地使用了衔接手段,全文连贯。

第四档:(16-20分)

1. 表述出所有内容要点,表述较为完整充分,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

2. 较好的语言能力,意义表达基本准确流畅。用词和句法有一定的变化,有少数语言错误,但不影响主要意义的表达。

3. 语篇结构基本完整,能较好地运用衔接手段,全文连贯。

第三档:(11-15分)

1. 基本表达出语言要点,表述基本清楚,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

2. 语言能力一般,句法结构单一,词汇使用有限,语言错误较多,在一定程度上影响了意义表达。但要点的关键意义能表达出来。

3. 语篇不够连贯,意义衔接有明显问题。

4. 如果考生表达出所有要点,且有简单阐述,有一些语法和语义正确的语句,原则上不降入第二档。

第二档:(6-10分)

1. 部分表达出内容要点,表述不清楚,不充分,未达到预期表达以获得帮助或者指导的基本目的。

2. 语言能力较差,语言错误较多,严重影响了意义表达,仅少数句子能基本表达意义。

3. 语篇结构混乱,意义衔接有比较严重问题。

第一档:(0-5分)

虽然努力完成写作任务,但语言能力极差,基本无完整句子,仅有一些单词与试题要求的内容相关。

四、说明

1. 内容要点可用不同方式表达。

2. 应紧扣主题,可适当发挥。

3. 按要点和语言质量给分,不以字取人。

4. 如果所有要点只有干点子,没有任何支撑句子,在第一档给分。

五、范文

Dear Students,

To raise students' awareness of labor and passion for it, our school is to start a Labor Week activity next week.

Firstly, our school will organize students to work in a nearby farm. The task involves planting trees, picking fruits, weeding and watering vegetables. Secondly, we'll be exposed to some voluntary work after class, such as helping the elderly do some cleaning and cooking. Thirdly, we will share housework with our parents to help relieve their burden.

Through this activity, we'll find pleasure in labor and realize the value of it. Therefore, let's take an active part in the activity.

Li Hua