

德阳市高中 2020 级第一次诊断考试

英语试卷

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分,全卷 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上指定的位置。
3. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在本试卷上无效。考试结束后,将答题卡交回。

第 I 卷(选择题 共 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. Where is the man's mother now?
A. At home. B. In a hospital. C. At a bus stop.
2. Where is the man going first?
A. To the Healey Supermarket.
B. To the airport.
C. To Canada.
3. How does the man feel about his job?
A. He enjoys it very much.
B. He doesn't care much about it.
C. He hates working late.
4. On which days next week will the man have examinations?
A. Every day except Thursday.
B. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
C. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. The man cannot make a copy because of the copyright.
B. The man can make his copy by himself.

英语一诊 第 1 页(共 10 页)

C. The man should wait until tomorrow.

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,从每题所给的 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,回答以下小题。

6. Who is the man?

A. The car driver.

B. A passer-by.

C. The truck driver.

7. What happened according to the conversation?

A. A car was hit on Highway 204.

B. A truck was burned on Highway 204.

C. The driver of a truck was badly hurt.

8. How soon will help come?

A. In five minutes.

B. In ten minutes.

C. In fifteen minutes.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Good friends.

C. Mother and son.

10. What did the boy often do at school?

A. He often stayed after school.

B. He was late for class.

C. He often fell asleep in class.

11. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. The boy prefers to drop out and work.

B. The boy has much interest neither in school nor in work.

C. The boy is discouraged because he hasn't passed the exam.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What's the weather like?

A. Lovely and warm.

B. Cloudy and warm.

C. Fine but cloudy.

13. Where are the speakers?

A. At the station.

B. In a flat.

C. In a park.

14. What is the man doing in England?

A. Spending his holiday.

B. Practising his English.

C. Visiting a Greek family.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What do we know about the woman?

A. She doesn't like the baked pizza.

B. She loves cooking very much.

C. She often eats in restaurants.

16. How long does it take Jean to go to work by bus?

A. About 15 minutes.

B. About 20 minutes.

C. About 45 minutes.

17. How does the man go to work?

英语一诊 第 2 页(共 10 页)

family, is not very good at expressing his feelings, but I know he was very delighted when he saw my sculpture," Huang said.

24. Why did Huang Jianyi build the sculpture?
A. To honor people like his father. B. To celebrate his graduation.
C. To win an art competition. D. To draw people's attention.
25. What mostly led Huang Jianyi to build the sculpture?
A. The hardship of his college life.
B. The scorching sun and pouring rain.
C. The hard life of construction workers.
D. The encouragement from the government.
26. What can we know from the text?
A. Huang usually traveled with his parents.
B. Huang's parents once worked in Hainan.
C. Huang spent his spare time creating the sculpture.
D. Huang's father expressed his delight at the sculpture.
27. What is the public's attitude to Huang Jianyi's sculpture?
A. Indifferent. B. Critical. C. Favorable. D. Ambiguous.

C

For nearly every step of his almost 12-mile walk, Darryl Dyer has company. Flocks of crows follow him, signaling each other, because they all know that he's the guy with the peanuts.

"They know your body type. The way you walk," Dyer said. "They'll take their young down and say: 'You want to get to know this guy. He's got the food.'"

Scientists for years have known that crows have great memories, that they can recognize a human face and behavior, and can pass that information onto their babies.

Nowadays, researchers are trying to understand more about the crow's brain and behavior, specifically what it does when the birds see one of their own die. They react loudly to the dead, but the reasons aren't entirely known. Among the guesses is that they are mourning; losing a partner could be a significant moment for the social animals. Crows place sticks and other objects on dead birds—a funeral of sorts.

"Crows have evolved to have these complex social relationships, and they have a big brain," said Kaeli Swift, who led the study.

How big of a brain? Crows are **on par with** smart mammals, like dolphins and monkeys, in brain-to-body proportion(比例). They have been known to be problem solvers and are among the few animals recorded to use tools.

In another part of the experiment, using slightly radioactive tracers, researchers measured the brain activity of crows after they were shown a dead bird. The scans showed the section of the hippocampus—the part involved in memory formation—light up at the sight of death.

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- "In that particular situation at least, that crow was learning about a place, or a face, or a situation and associated it with that dead crow," said John Marzluff, the lead researcher.
28. What does Darryl Dyer say about the crows?
A. They have good teamwork.
C. They like peanuts best.
29. What can be learned from the text?
A. Crows behave badly to each other.
B. Crows can't remember things well.
C. Crows can acquire information from their parents.
D. Crows mourn their partners' death in a silent way.
30. Which of the following can replace the underlined phrase "on par with" in Paragraph 6?
A. the same as B. different from C. related to D. opposite to
31. What is the best title for the text?
A. Crows Are Friends of Humans
C. Crows Can Memorize Things
B. A Big Brain Makes Crows Intelligent
D. Crows Hold a Funeral for the Dead

D

Age-related macular degeneration, or AMD, is an eye condition that affects millions of people around the world. In the UK, it is the biggest cause of sight loss. It's caused by a loss of the nerves at the back of the eye. Even though it affects only a tiny area around the width of a human hair, its impact is life-changing. Patients experience a blurring(模糊) of vision, initially at the center of their gaze, which expands and worsens as time goes on. Recognizing faces or watching television can rapidly become impossible.

"This is why it's such a difficult disease to deal with for patients: It affects the best bit first," explains Lyndon Da Cruz, a surgeon at Moorfields Eye Hospital in London, UK. Because nerve cells don't regenerate(再生), the body cannot heal the condition itself, however scientists at King's College London and Moorfields are working on a new technique to implant stem cells into the back of the eye.

A trial has already been successfully tested on two patients, both of whom went from being unable to read at all, even with glasses, to reading 60 to 80 words per minute with normal reading glasses.

Operating on the eye is always delicate, but the precision involved in inserting the stem cells is right at the edge of the ability of even the most talented surgeons. Therefore the team has been working with the University's robotics department to create machines that can work with minute accuracy.

"It's as if you cut the human hair 10 times and then you need to go with one of those tools in between those layers for two or three minutes stably while the patient is awake. And that's not something that humans just can do. That's where robots come in," says Christos Bergeles, a robotics researcher at King's.

Bergeles' team has created a working model of an operating room equipped with a

robotic arm that can translate the movement of a surgeon. For the moment, they operate only on model but one day they hope to be able to be restoring sight one cell at a time.

32. How does AMD affect people's health?
A. It prevents cells from healing. B. It can make people go blind.
C. It causes nerve problems. D. It can damage human hair.
33. What's the real difficulty in operating on the eye?
A. The precision needed in the operation. B. Lacking the right stem cells.
C. The stable movement of the surgeon. D. Cutting hair into very thin layers.
34. What can we infer about inserting the stem cells?
A. It is a piece of cake for brilliant surgeons.
B. It can simply be carried out by a professional robot.
C. It is almost a mission impossible for any surgeons alone.
D. It can be done by a robotic arm translating a surgeon's movement.
35. What's the main idea of the text?
A. A working model will be created to make a surgery.
B. A trial on two patients has successfully been tested.
C. The cause of sight loss has been found out to restore it.
D. Robots and stem cells can be combined to restore eyesight.

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。

"If you're so smart, how come you aren't happy?" That's Naval Ravikant's challenge to everyone bathing in the suffering of their own intelligence. 36 Here are some of the most common reasons why smart people fail to be happy.

Smart people always overthink. Some 50%—75% of adults overthink, and it affects our productivity, creativity, energy, sleep, and even our eating habits. 37 Worst of all, We think overthinking is smart, but it's dangerous.

38 When you have high expectation for yourself, you become too outcome-focused. If nothing less than the best will do, you'll have a hard time appreciating anything in your life, from your achievements at work to your relationships to your hobbies. You'll also constantly criticize yourself for your mistakes. Intelligent people know how much they don't know. This only gets worse when they learn more.

Smart people tend to stay away from others. Humans are social beings. No one wants to always be alone forever, and while studies show that intelligent people usually enjoy less social interaction than others, it does not mean they don't require connections with people at all. 39

For many people, highly intellectual(深奥的) topics are too exciting most of the time, but that doesn't mean they don't know what it's like to be an outsider. Everyone experiences that at some point in their life. Therefore, smart people's case of lone wolf syndrome(独狼综合症) is overblown usually. 40 But there's always common ground to

英语一诊 第7页(共10页)

be found if you look for it, and for smart people, this is actually quite easy to do.

- A. Smart people usually expect too much.
- B. People consider intelligent ones as aliens.
- C. It also prevents our learning and makes us age faster.
- D. That is often the case for many of those smart people.
- E. Smart people sometimes have higher expectations for others.
- F. They often feel misunderstood looking for fewer connections.
- G. They make themselves more of an outsider than they actually are.

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四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

As a foreign English teacher at my school in China, I have a weekly English music broadcast where I showcase different English songs. I try to get the 41 to recommend songs to me for the broadcast. At the broadcast, I usually 42 who recommends the song and then 43 it for everyone to 44 during lunch time. I give almost everyone a 45 to share themselves through their music.

One 46 student of mine constantly got into fights with other students and never studied, which largely 47 the energy of the class. Most of the other teachers and students pushed him away. I knew that he just needed a 48, or at least someone he wished to 49.

I could 50 he was warming up to me over the last year. I told him to 51 a song he liked that had some English words in it and that I would play it on the broadcast for him. 52, he eventually recommended a song. I actually really liked the song, so I put it on the broadcast and made sure to announce his name, so everyone knew that he 53 and recommended such a great song.

Needless to say, the boy was very 54 and pleased, and he's been much happier and focused in English class ever since. While everyone else 55 him and pushed him away, I saw right through and knew that he just needed someone who 56 him and give him a chance. There's still a language barrier between us, but 57 aren't needed, you can always 58 where you're with someone. He recently walked by me and gave me the most 59 smile that I've ever seen. My coworker turned to me and said "I've never seen him smile like that before. How did you get through to him?" "I gave him a chance," I said, "through just one 60."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 41. A. students | B. teachers | C. workers | D. hosts |
| 42. A. deliver | B. announce | C. choose | D. decide |
| 43. A. provide | B. stop | C. play | D. keep |
| 44. A. practice | B. remember | C. sing | D. hear |
| 45. A. chance | B. way | C. possibility | D. place |

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- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 46. A. clever | B. good | C. strong | D. tough |
| 47. A. brought up | B. brought down | C. brought in | D. brought about |
| 48. A. friend | B. guide | C. mate | D. relative |
| 49. A. look after | B. connect to | C. argue with | D. care for |
| 50. A. believe | B. think | C. guess | D. tell |
| 51. A. create | B. download | C. think of | D. refer to |
| 52. A. Expectedly | B. Naturally | C. Fortunately | D. Disappointedly |
| 53. A. played | B. contributed | C. waited | D. subscribed |
| 54. A. frustrated | B. terrified | C. excited | D. astonished |
| 55. A. scolded | B. forgot | C. cheated | D. misunderstood |
| 56. A. acknowledged | B. accompanied | C. refused | D. forgave |
| 57. A. expressions | B. actions | C. words | D. tools |
| 58. A. ensure | B. believe | C. estimate | D. sense |
| 59. A. artificial | B. sincere | C. practical | D. responsible |
| 60. A. sentence | B. lesson | C. song | D. example |

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 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(共两节,满分 45 分)

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。将答案填写在答题卡上的相应位置。

Thirty-six visually-impaired(视力缺损的) visitors head to the Hulun Buir grassland in north China's Inner Mongolia. Li Manshuo is one of the volunteers 61 (accompany) them. Her "job" is to help three group members "experience" the sights as best they can.

Li is studying 62 a master's degree in tourism management and she's using her midterm break to undertake the trip. "Visually-impaired travelers get the experience 63 (main) through smelling or listening, or touching with their hands," Li says. "Also, with our 64 (describe), they can create a picture of the scene in their minds.

Guiding instead of taking over, Mei Zhiyu is the director of Zhisu Commonwealth Organization, a Suzhou-based non-profit organization that, through 65 (it) own travel agency, has given more than 1,000 brave blind and low-vision travelers the chance 66 (explore) places all over China.

Before a tour sets out, the volunteers, each of 67 is normally assigned to two or three travelers, receive safety instructions and basic training. Throughout the trip, their performance 68 (assess) by Mei on a daily basis.

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“The most important thing is not to think of them as incapacitated people,” he says. “Actually, most visually-impaired people have a 69 (great) capacity to look after themselves than we think, and we try to offer them the same experiences as sighted travelers.”

Mei likes his role to work like a bridge, connecting the visually-impaired to the outside world. “Even though they can’t see,” he says, “they can experience 70 world in other ways.”

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（\）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。

Last weekend, I went to the Happy Valley with my classmates. We were divided into eight group, with 5 people in each one. It took us an hour to get here by bus. On the way to the Wild Fjord, we were very exciting to see beautiful trees or clear water. Then we went to the Lost Maya, which was a great shock to them. It appeared as if we had transported to the ancient times. After that, we went to Shangrila, which beauty took away our breath. At about 12:00, we felt hunger and had lunch in a nearby restaurant. After a rest, we go to the small Roller Coaster and the Frog Jumps, where we had a great fun. What an unforgettable experience!

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是李华，你的英国笔友 Mark 发电子邮件告诉你，他最近容易发脾气，严重影响学习和生活，请你用英语给他回复，内容如下：

1. 表示理解并给予安慰；

2. 提出建议并说明理由。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Mark

Yours

Li Hua

英语一诊 第 10 页（共 10 页）

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