

# 成都七中高 2024 届高三零诊模拟试卷

## 英语

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时，必须使用 2B 铅笔将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。
3. 答非选择题时，必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔，将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答，在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后，只将答题卡交回。第 1 卷（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 个小题；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，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，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 does the man think of the Summer House?  
A. The food is healthy.      B. The service is good.      C. The food is expensive.
2. Which flight will the man reserve?  
A. At 16:45.      B. At 18:00.      C. At 18:45.
3. Where should the man put his garbage?  
A. The brown bin.      B. The red bin.      C. The blue bin.
4. How does the man feel about learning to paint?  
A. It's great fun.      B. It takes a lot of energy.      C. It's boring.
5. Who got a promotion?  
A. Emily.      B. Henry.      C. Liza.

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 至 7 题。

6. What will the woman do this Saturday?  
A. Do some reading.      B. Play golf.      C. Hang out with friends.
7. When will the woman play golf next Wednesday?  
A. At 4:00 pm.      B. At 4:15 pm.      C. At 4:30 pm.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。8. What makes the woman surprised about Steve?

- A. His tired look.      B. His being in good shape.      C. His way of dressing.

9. Where did the woman used to exercise?

- A. At home.      B. In the gym.      C. In the open.

10. What does Steve offer to the woman?

- A. Working out with him.      B. Looking for a trainer.      C. Using his guest passes.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What will the woman take tomorrow morning?

- A. A history exam.      B. A history lecture.      C. A physics experiment.

12. What does George suggest studying?

- A. Mr. Smith's lectures.      B. The American society.      C. The American Civil War.

13. Where will the woman go?

- A. The lecture room.      B. The library.      C. The lab.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and employee.      B. Husband and wife.      C. Interviewer and interviewee.  
 15. What was the man in charge of at Computer Country?  
 A. The sales service.      B. The human resources.      C. The computer production.  
 16. What will the man do in the following days?  
 A. Do some researches.      B. Spend time with his kids.      C. Sign up for a course.  
 17. How does the man view Emoryville?  
 A. It has a good reputation.      B. It has a long history.      C. It pays well.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What does Historic England advise?  
 A. Ways to make the best photos.  
 B. Ways to raise people's interest in art.  
 C. Ways to protect traditional buildings.  
 19. What is the exhibition about?  
 A. Pictures of daily life.      B. Ways of communication.      C. Protecting the environment.  
 20. What is the feature of the show in London?  
 A. Photos taken by Jamil.      B. Photos in shop windows.      C. The Week Junior advertisements.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

London and Paris are two of Europe's biggest tourist destinations, just a few hours away from each other by road or rail and an hour's distance by air. What about the train-ferry combination that many recall fondly from their childhoods? Well, though it's budget-saving, this option is too time-consuming today, so better leave it to your memories. Since the UK is not part the Schengen Area, passengers need to go through passport control prior to boarding.

#### Air trips:

Though flying between London and Paris is by no means recommended, there are still a few people traveling between the two dynamic cities by air. A very low one-way fare is possible through advanced booking, but of course it's rare, and that doesn't include the taxi and rail fares traveling to and from the airports.

\* One-way fares from Paris can be as low as € 49;

\* From London, Air France flies with fares as low as £39 (€ 46) , and British Airways as low as £48 (€ 56) .

#### Rail trips:

The only direct train between London and Paris is the Eurostar, which travels 15-17 times per weekday. Eurostar's 2015 edition trains can make the journey in two hours at speeds of up to 320 km/h. Besides, they offer good seating space.

\*Fares begin at a reasonable £58 (€ 68) , round trip;

\* The earlier you book, the more you save.

#### Bus trips:

The bus is by far the least expensive and longest way to travel between Paris and London. Eurolines and OUIBUS are two major bus lines traveling between the two capitals. The journey takes between seven and nine hours. Both lines advertise free Wi-Fi.

\* One-way Eurolines fares begin at € 15;

\* One-way OUIBUS fares begin at € 15 too, but early bird sales can even lower the fare.

21. Which way is probably the most expensive for a round trip?

A. By train-ferry.      B. By air.      C. By rail.      D. By bus.

22. What special service does the bus trip provide?

A. Passport free boarding.

A. They are cheaper if booked ahead of time.

B. Taxi pickup.

C. Good seating space.

D. Free Wi-Fi

23. What do the trips have in common with each other?
- B. There are different competing companies.
  - C. They are more expensive from the Paris end.
  - D. There are still additional fees to be included.

B

There are people for whom the motivation lies in their family or companions' duties. For some people, the purpose lies in a soul's spiritual awakening. Brent Clayton, a firefighter by profession, is one such individual who found his purpose early in life and kept working to fulfill it.

Born on March 3, 1984, Clayton hugely felt the need to serve others. He followed his mission in life and acquired his diploma in Public Safety. He gradually realized the importance of securing people's lives, which strengthened his faith in his mission. Clayton further pursued his bachelor's degree from The University of Melbourne and master's degree from Federation University Australia. Then, Clayton worked in the military for a period before moving into a role with the prison service as a prison guard, the youngest person to ever be employed by the service at the time.

After spending a decade in the fire service including training and recruitment (招募), he gained enough experience to become Australia's most **prominent** fire service recruitment expert. Clayton devoted many years of his life to the firefighter recruitment process and fire service industry. He wanted people to realize the true value of this profession by establishing its significance. To communicate his perspective, Clayton established Fire Recruitment Australia in 2009. He aimed to train the next generation and prepare them for the future. Clayton used his experience and years-long training to prepare candidates who were as enthusiastic about the well-being of the world as him.

Keeping the point in mind, Clayton wrote the book Fire Service Recruitment—the Process to Success. His idea was to join his learning into an accessible medium so others didn't have to waste years wondering what to do when applying to become a firefighter. After the success of the book, Clayton introduced candidates to a comprehensive test preparation and learning suite to facilitate (促进) success throughout each stage of the selection process. This platform helped him as well as his candidates to work together for the betterment of themselves and ultimately society at large.

24. What made Clayton's belief stronger?
- A. The military experience.
  - B. The support of his family.
  - C. The significance of people's safety.
  - D. The knowledge he learned from college.
25. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "prominent" in paragraph 3?
- A. Stubborn.
  - B. Fearless.
  - C. Outstanding.
  - D. Energetic.
26. Why did Clayton set up Fire Recruitment Australia?
- A. Because he could earn a good reputation.
  - B. Because he wanted to join his learning into an accessible medium.
  - C. Because he wanted to realize his dream of being a firefighter leader.
  - D. Because he hoped to get young people ready for their future career.
27. What is the best title for the text?
- A. A Man with Great Purpose
  - B. A Book for Career Success
  - C. An Organization for Well-being
  - D. A Standard for Firefighters

C

In wilderness is the preservation of the world. ” This is a famous saying from a writer regarded as one of the fathers of environmentalism. The frequency with which it is borrowed mirrors a heated debate on environmental protection: whether to place wilderness at the heart of what is to be preserved.

As John Sauven of Greenpeace UK points out, there is a strong appeal in images of the wild, the untouched; more than anything else, they speak of the nature that many people value most

dearly. The urge to leave the subject of such images untouched is strong, and the danger exploitation (开发) brings to such landscapes is real. Some of these wildernesses also perform functions that humans need—the rain forests, for example, store carbon in vast quantities. To Mr. Sauven, these "ecosystem services" far outweigh the gains from exploitation.

Lee Lane, a visiting fellow at the Hudson Institute, takes the opposing view. He acknowledges that wildernesses do provide useful services, such as water conservation. But that is not, he argues, a reason to avoid all human presence, or indeed commercial and industrial exploitation. There are ever more people on the Earth, and they reasonably and rightfully want to have better lives, rather than merely struggle for survival. While the ways of using resources have improved, there is still a growing need for raw materials, and some wildernesses contain them in abundance. If they can be tapped without reducing the services those wildernesses provide, the argument goes, there is no further reason not to do so. Being untouched is not, in itself, a characteristic worth valuing above all others.

I look forwards to seeing these views taken further, and to their being challenged by the other participants. One challenge that suggests itself to me is that both cases need to take on the question of spiritual value a little more directly. And there is a practical question as to whether wildernesses can be exploited without harm.

This is a topic that calls for not only free expression of feelings, but also the guidance of reason. What position wilderness should enjoy in the preservation of the world obviously deserves much more serious thinking.

28. John Sauven holds that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. many people value nature too much
- B. exploitation of wildernesses is harmful
- C. wildernesses provide humans with necessities
- D. the urge to develop the ecosystem services is strong

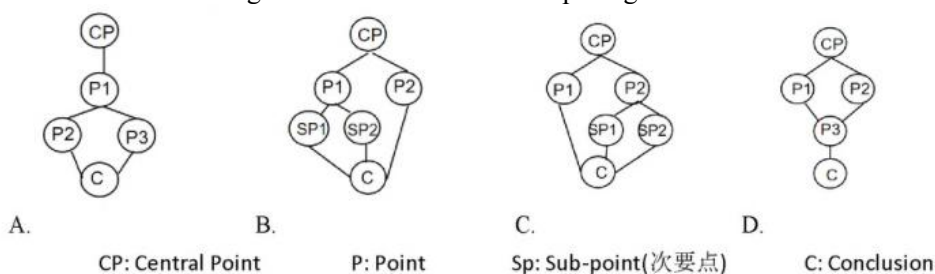
29. What is the main idea of Para. 3?

- A. The exploitation is necessary for the poor people.
- B. Wildernesses cannot guarantee better use of raw materials.
- C. Useful services of wildernesses are not the reason for no exploitation.
- D. All the characteristics concerning the exploitation should be treated equally.

30. What is the author's attitude towards this debate?

- A. Objective.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Skeptical.
- D. Optimistic.

31. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?



#### D

Assassin (暗杀者) bugs live up to their name. The insects expertly hunt and feed upon other small invertebrates (无脊椎动物), giving them a poisonous bite. Some species even hunt spiders and use a strange trick to gain the upper hand.

Using their antennae (触须), assassin bugs tap spiders, which appears to confuse them long enough to let the bugs make a poisonous strike, researchers reported on September 29. The findings provide insight into some of the complex hunting tactics that predators (捕食性动物) evolve when targeting dangerous prey (猎物).

Assassin bugs spend their lives in a place most insects avoid: spider webs. The bugs silently creep along the spider's silk, taking care to make their movements seem harmless before violently killing the web's architect, seizing the spiders with their front legs and injecting them with poison.

While watching two species of assassin bugs hunt spiders, ecologists Anne Wignall and Fernando Soley took note of the bugs' habit of lightly knocking their antennae on spiders once the bugs were within striking distance.

"It struck us early on that tapping prey was a really strange thing to do," says Wignall. Spiders could easily defend themselves and kill the bugs. "Watching the bugs spend so much time and effort on avoiding detection, only to practically tap the spiders on the shoulder was absolutely fascinating."

To figure out why the bugs tap, Wignall and Soley tested the behavior of 30 spiders in the laboratory. The researchers copied the bugs' antennae tapping by gently brushing the spiders' leg with a dog hair. After the tapping, the team measured the spiders' responses to movements on the web, copying a struggling insect.

Tapped spiders were far less aggressive than those that weren't tapped, fully ignoring the movements four times as often. Tapped spiders also attacked about 25 percent as often as their untapped counterparts.

Wignall thinks that the assassin bugs are reducing spiders' aggression levels by imitating the types of physical touch that these typically solitary (独处的) spiders experience near fellow spiders. "Whenever they do come across another spider, it's usually because it's a close relative in the nest, or a potential mate. Both of which are situations in which aggression would not be a good idea," she says.

Zoologist Ondrej Michálek, who was not involved with the study, says that the researchers have a "completely valid theory." Many spiders avoid cannibalism (同类相食) by using special touch signals that could be copied by skillful predators, thus tricking the spiders, he says.

32. What is unusual about assassin bugs?
- A. Their bite is poisonous.
  - B. Their movements make little noise.
  - C. They don't avoid spiders' webs.
  - D. They kill their prey violently.
33. What surprised Wignall about the bugs' behaviour?
- A. They used a great deal of time and effort.
  - B. They were able to defend themselves.
  - C. They deliberately touched the spiders.
  - D. They were able to kill the spiders.
34. Why do the bugs tap the spiders?
- A. They are keen on physical touch.
  - B. They are pretending to be spiders.
  - C. They are usually solitary.
  - D. They are looking for a mate.
35. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Why animals use complex hunting tactics.
  - B. Why assassin bugs tap their prey.
  - C. Assassin bugs have a poisonous bite.
  - D. Assassin bugs-a dangerous predator.

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。

Critical thinking is making an effort to improve the way you think. \_36\_. We use this process to solve problems, make arguments and evaluate claims. It's important in just about every area of life.

Most of our thinking is not critical thinking. We don't need to make many judgments to travel to work or cook dinner. \_37\_. Critical thinking can save us from blindly making poor choices. So how can you improve your critical thinking skills? You need to practise. There are many ways of doing that. Here are a few:

- 38\_. Look at articles or books written by people on all sides of the issue. For each source, evaluate the argument: What claim is it making? What reasons does it give? Are the reasons logical?

- When you see or hear a claim, ask questions about it. Who is making the claim and why? What is the claimant's background and how does this motivate their opinion?
- Evaluate your own thinking. Where do you tend to not think critically? Why don't you? How can you improve?
- Question things you assume. What claims do you accept without knowing the reasons for them? 39. Try to find out what others believe about that claim and why.

As you grow in critical thinking, you'll become a wiser and more thoughtful person. 40

- A. Stick to your claim.
- B. Read about a topic people disagree on.
- C. When you think of one, do some research.
- D. It's analyzing facts separately so you can make decisions.
- E. And it may help you to succeed at work or school as well.
- F. We'll only use it if we make a conscious effort to ask questions about what we see.
- G. But when a problem comes our way, we need to think critically to decide how to solve it.

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

### My Perfect Imperfect Life

A few years ago, I was standing at the barre (扶手杠) waiting for my adult ballet class when I heard a voice behind me. "So, do you have this perfect life?"

My first reaction was to 41 who was being asked such an odd question. Then I remembered there were only two of us in the room. When I turned 42, the other woman was looking straight at me.

I had no idea how to answer it. Was she 43? Who has a perfect life? Sure, occasionally I did find the perfect dress or the perfect pair of shoes, 44 never would I use that word to describe anything about me or my life. I felt a twinge of guilt for somehow giving her that 45.

She watched me. I finally 46 to whisper a quick "No".

By then, the teacher had entered the room and turned on the music to start class. With a sigh of 47 I moved my feet into the best position. But as soon as my knees bent for our first pose, I realized my 48 had been disturbed. This woman's words wouldn't 49 echoing in my thoughts.

I wanted to know how she came up with her very mistaken 50. If she knew anything about my life, she never would have had the 51 to ask me that question.

I did my best to do our floor exercises in front of the mirror. For a few moments, I didn't see the usual 52 of my older self attempting to use a beautiful art form to 53 my gracefulness. I only saw the little girl whose father died when she was two, the child who walked home from elementary school every day to an empty house, who learned to sew her own clothes to 54 money.

Perfect. My life had been far from it.

When those memories 55, I was left with a vision of the woman I had become, the woman 56 by all those things I considered imperfect. I now saw the woman who had learned to be self-reliant, who 57 her family and her friends, who didn't take life for granted. Was that the "perfect" this woman had detected?

I still don't know, but I no longer feel 58 or feel like I must keep track of all the difficult times to prove my life isn't 59. If ever again asked whether my life is perfect, I would have a different 60. Because now I see that, despite all its imperfection, it is.

- |     |                  |                |               |                |
|-----|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. | A. notice        | B. understand  | C. wonder     | D. expect      |
| 42. | A. up            | B. away        | C. over       | D. around      |
| 43. | A. fair          | B. serious     | C. anxious    | D. wise        |
| 44. | A. but           | B. or          | C. for        | D. and         |
| 45. | A. intention     | B. instruction | C. impression | D. information |
| 46. | A. learned       | B. managed     | C. agreed     | D. planned     |
| 47. | A. sadness       | B. surprise    | C. pleasure   | D. relief      |
| 48. | A. concentration | B. patience    | C. confidence | D. effort      |
| 49. | A. escape        | B. keep        | C. stop       | D. stand       |
| 50. | A. idea          | B. advice      | C. reason     | D. theory      |
| 51. | A. right         | B. urge        | C. excuse     | D. honor       |

- |     |                |               |               |               |
|-----|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 52. | A. reflection  | B. preference | C. appearance | D. expression |
| 53. | A. experience  | B. describe   | C. replace    | D. improve    |
| 54. | A. collect     | B. cam        | C. spend      | D. save       |
| 55. | A. faded       | B. failed     | C. floated    | D. flashed    |
| 56. | A. buried      | B. shaped     | C. watched    | D. followed   |
| 57. | A. changed     | B. welcomed   | C. valued     | D. protected  |
| 58. | A. worried     | B. guilty     | C. cautious   | D. desperate  |
| 59. | A. comfortable | B. ordinary   | C. perfect    | D. Meaningful |
| 60. | A. solution    | B. message    | C. approach   | D. answer     |

## 第 II 卷 (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 英语知识运用

#### 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。

Qiang embroidery (羌绣) has a long and rich history. It dates back to the Han Dynasty, 61 it was adopted for use on clothing. Usually practiced by women, it 62 (feature) a bold use of brilliant colors and makes use of many kinds of stitches (针法). The Qiang people adore nature, so flowers, grasses, fruits, vegetables, and animals are used as inspiration for the embroidery's most common patterns.

As the local tourism industry began to develop, Chen Yunzhen, 63 master of Qiang embroidery from Beichuan, Sichuan Province, decided to promote the embroidery as a brand to attract more tourists. Many local women, 64 (great) encouraged by Chen, began to earn their living through Qiang embroidery. In an effort 65 (stop) the endangered technique from disappearing, she established a workshop in 2014 that 66 (provide) free training to over 20,000 people ever since.

To breathe new life 67 Qiang embroidery, Chen has continued to keep an open mind, introducing new products like personal accessories (配饰), notebooks and bags, and 68 (combine) metalwork and Qiang embroidery to create earrings, rings and necklaces that enjoy increasing 69 (popular) among young consumers. For Chen, Qiang embroidery is much more than a piece of art to appreciate. The Qiang people do not have a 70 (write) language, so Qiang embroidery must be well preserved and developed as part of efforts to sustain its culture.

### 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。每次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。

The other day, I discover I couldn't move my right arm and fingers after sleeping through a flight. Having diagnosed me with neural injury, the doctor suggested I could try acupuncture (针灸). So I followed his advices and began my treatment. Dozens tiny needles were inserted across my arm and fingers. I dared not move, because even a small change of position could cause a acute pain. Two weeks went by since I could eat a meal with chopsticks and it took a month for my arm and fingers to return back to their normal functions. I was very amazing at how magic these needles were. That I had always considered old-fashioned and useless turned out to be of great use. I hope acupuncture, with its help I recovered, will continue to bring health to other people.

#### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

近年来，科技的高速发展给人们的生活带来了巨大的改变。假设你是李华，有意参加你校将举办的 TECH TALK 活动。请以 " Technology and Lifestyles " 为题，写一篇演讲稿，内容如下：

1. 科技的重要性
2. 举例说明科技对人类生活的积极影响
3. 你对科技应用的态度

注意：词数 120 字左右。

Ladies and gentlemen,