

绵阳南山中学 2022 年秋绵阳二诊热身考试英语试题

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注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 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。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。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. Why did Henry go to Oxford?
A. To travel. B. To work. C. To study.
2. What accent does the man speak with?
A. Irish. B. English. C. Scottish.
3. Where are the speakers now?
A. On a plane. B. At home. C. In a car.
4. What did the man learn in the show?
A. How to make rope.
B. How to climb a tree.
C. How to perform in a TV show.
5. What is the weather like now?
A. Rainy. B. Windy. C. Cloudy.

第二节 (共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

第二节 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。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、7 题。

6. What's the problem with the man?
A. He hurt his back.

- B. He feels pain in his shoulder.
C. His arms were cut.
7. When will the man probably see the doctor tomorrow?
A. At 9 a.m. B. At 11 a.m. C. At 4 p.m.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Cooking. B. Cleaning. C. Gardening.
9. What will the man have to do tonight?
A. Water the trees. B. Cover some plants. C. Take the weeds out.
10. Where are the woman's plants?
A. In her kitchen. B. In her backyard. C. On her balcony.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why did the woman rent the top floor of an old house?
A. To have a sunny place to live in.
B. To have a comfortable place to study.
C. To have a quiet place to chat with her classmates.
12. What did the woman's friends do?
A. They set up a small library.
B. They offered coffee and pens.
C. They paid for the things they used.

13. What does the study room mean to the woman?
A. It's part of a lifestyle she seeks.
B. It's a good way to earn money.
C. It's a great place for her to live in.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Who is the woman?
A. The man's guide.
B. The man's co-worker.
C. The man's Chinese friend.
15. What does the man think of the food in Fujian?
A. It is terrible. B. It is expensive. C. It is wonderful.
16. When did the man come back?
A. On May 28th. B. On May 15th. C. On May 22nd.
17. Why did the man go to Fujian?
A. He wanted to know more about Asian cultures.
B. He had to attend an important meeting there.
C. He was invited by a local friend.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How many kinds of tea will Ms. Wei talk about in her lecture?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

19. What will happen during the last part of Ms. Wei's presentation?
- A. Students will make tea.
B. She will talk about tea history.
C. The audience will be able to ask questions.
20. In which month will the famous chef deliver a lecture?
- A. April. B. May. C. June.

第二部分阅读（共两节，满分 50 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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

The courses below bring together heart and mind expanding materials designed to inspire your personal growth and expand your awareness of all that is happening in our world.

The Hidden Knowledge

It is designed for those who want to dive into the deep cover-ups in our world. This course inspires learners to make a difference and build a better world, yet unlike the other courses here, the focus is largely on exploring and exposing all that is hidden and secret in our world. This eye-opening course is careful to present only reliable materials.

The Transformation

Have you ever felt that you are here to help transform our planet to a new way of living based on love? If so, this course may be the choice for you. This profound course harmonizes the light and inspiring aspects of life with the more challenging shadow sides of existence.

The Inspiration

While the other courses include materials on the challenging aspects of our lives sometimes referred to as the shadow, this course focuses almost exclusively on the lighter side. Every page of the course will touch and inspire you to open to more love and deeper connections in your life. With all of the violence in the media today, this course is like a fresh mountain breeze--so rich and fulfilling!

The Insight

Are you ready to be the change you want to see in your life and in our world? This journey will enhance your awareness and provide tools enabling you to build a better life and world. Course lessons in this new academic year will deepen your insight and encourage you to be the change you want to see in the world.

To begin this journey, click below. See our quick guide to help you decide which course is best for you.

21. The Hidden Knowledge encourages learners to _____.
- A. spread the truth. B. create positive impacts on the world.

- C. hide their secrets.
- D. offer reliable materials to the course.
- 22. Which course best suits those who desire entirely cheerful contents?
 - A. The Insight.
 - B. The Transformation.
 - C. The Inspiration.
 - D. The Hidden Knowledge.
- 23. Where is the text probably taken from?
 - A. A course notice.
 - B. An academic magazine.
 - C. A course guide brochure.
 - D. A school website.

B

“Have you checked the oil in the car?” my father used to say to me, his version of “Hello, hope you are well.” Sometimes our phone calls would begin with an inquiry about the oil and end with one about the oil.

Fathers have a lot of love to give, but it’s often supplied through the medium of practical advice. In my experience: it’s mostly about my motor vehicle. My student car—an old green Toyota bought for \$500—was the vehicle for which my father carved his paternal (父亲的) affections. I bet it’s always been so.

Why can’t fathers just say “I love you” or “It’s great to see you”? The point is: You just have to translate from the language that is Fatherlish. Listen closely enough and the phrase “love you” can be heard in the slightly lengthier “I could come around Saturday and replace the seal around the base of your toilet because I assume that thing is getting really smelly.” The affectionate phrase “You made my life better from the moment you were born” may be rarely heard, but there is the more common “I’ll hold the ladder while you get the leaves off the roof.”

When I was 17, I went on my first road trip in that Toyota. My father stood on the corner. “Highways are dangerous,” he said, “so don’t try overtaking anything faster than a horse and carriage. And take a break every two hours. And every time you stop for gas, you really should check the oil.” At that time we thought his speech was pretty funny and would repeat “horse-and-carriage” every time I sped up to overtake some other speeding vehicles.

Dad’s long gone now. But after all these years, I realize that I have owned a copy of the Fatherlish-to-English dictionary. I’d have understood that the speech my friend and I so laughed at was simply dad’s attempt at affection.

- 24. According to the passage, how do fathers usually show their love?
 - A. By inquiring their kids’ cars.
 - B. By doing rather than saying.
 - C. By offering helpful advice.
 - D. By accompanying their kids.
- 25. Why does the author mention certain daily phrases in Paragraph 3?
 - A. To show the father’s influence on kids.
 - B. To show a dad’s loving concern for kids.
 - C. To prove the usefulness of a dad’s advice.

- D. To compare different versions of fathers.
26. How does the author feel about his father's speech at last?
A. Funny. B. Out of date. C. Traditional. D. Caring.
27. What is probably the best title for the passage?
A. Love in Fatherlish B. Remembering Very Moments
C. Displaying Family Love D. Father's Advice

C

New Deal Design, one of the world's leading tech design studios, has invented an artificial intelligence-equipped toy to fight the "distraction economy" by developing children's attention spans.

Called Spot, the toy is aimed at learning and discovery. It functions primarily as a handheld scanner. Kids can point at an object around them, such as a flower or a bird, to hear it talk back. Using its AI software, Spot recognizes the object and voices a little monologue(独白) from it, processing information to suit children aged from five to nine.

There's also a secondary function that comes into play at bedtime, when Spot uses its in-built projector(投影仪) to present a story made up around the day's discoveries.

Spot is a concept at this stage, one that grew out of the research New Deal Design conducted into children's development. The designers found that the right kind of toy could encourage focus, as opposed to instant satisfaction. They wanted to cultivate a kind of junior-level mindfulness that would set kids up with positive life skills.

In terms of appearance, Spot has a complicated look, with its 3D camera fixed in the head. The models are smooth, including a wooden handle, a button and a base. The choice of materials was inspired by traditional kids' building blocks.

When Spot recognizes an object, it blinks to signal it has locked the target. Its head also locks into place to avoid any shaking. As an example, New Deal Design describes a girl called Max, who among other things, encounters a robin while out with the toy. Via Spot, the bird says, "Hi Max, my name is Robin! Did you know..."

At that night's Story Time, Spot voices "Once upon a time, there was a little girl named Max who met a robin. One day, Max asked the robin..." New Deal Design says that day summaries like this help kids to relax and get better sleep. Seeing themselves at the center of stories also helps to build self-confidence and self-awareness.

28. In which aspect do children benefit from the artificial intelligence-equipped toy?
A. Developing focus. B. Getting an instant satisfaction.
C. Learning self-control. D. Developing positive life skills.

29. According to the passage, what do we know about Spot?
- A. Spot tells stories programmed in advance.
 - B. Spot's monologues are age-specific.
 - C. Spot has already been used to fight the "distraction economy" now.
 - D. Spot's appearance was inspired by traditional kids' building blocks.
30. According to the text, who will the toy be useful for?
- A. Tom, two years old, can't recognize an object around him.
 - B. Max, eight years old, wants to make up a story about robin.
 - C. Tina, nine years old, can't concentrate her attention on her class.
 - D. Mike, twelve years old, wants to learn something about artificial intelligence.
31. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. A scientific invention.
 - B. A learning program.
 - C. A creative method.
 - D. A tech design studio.

D

What do you do when you have a problem? Do you go to an expert, ask your friends to come up with an idea? Or would you ask a crowd of strangers for a solution? It may sound strange, but it has inspired more than a few successful innovations. That's the thinking behind a "challenge prize".

Challenge prizes come in many shapes and sizes but the basic concept remains the same. Rather than consulting and paying an expert to innovate a solution, you offer the prize up to anyone who believes they can solve it and present the first to do so with a prize. Many would argue, "Who is better qualified than an expert?" But actually, not using one seems to result in a great deal of thinking outside of the box.

Some argue that formal education can kill creativity because it sometimes only teaches a single solution to a problem or single method to achieve a task. In the same way, some suggest that experts can suffer from tunnel vision. "If we launch an XPRIZE and it's just the 'experts' that come out and compete, they're usually the ones that will tell us it can't be done." says Marcus Shingles, former CEO of the XPRIZE Foundation.

There are other advantages too. "You're not asking people to use a particular solution set on how to solve that problem. So you get this tremendous amount of diversity." adds Shingles.

However, there are dangers connected to blue-sky thinking. "You don't want to be creating a challenge prize which pushes people to solve a problem where there is no demand," says Tris Dyson, executive director of challenge prizes. In 1979, a prize of 100,000 pounds was claimed by the first person to fly under human power across the English Channel. Yet, it has not led to the adoption of human-powered flight as a

form of travel.

The pros and cons of challenge prizes affect both problem-setters and problem-solvers. But challenge prizes don't seem to be going out of style anytime soon. To many, the challenge to innovate and the attraction of the prize are too much to resist.

32. What is the basic concept behind a challenge prize?
- A. Allowing ordinary people to compete with experts.
 - B. Asking experts to create solutions to problems.
 - C. Rewarding the first problem-solver of a challenge.
 - D. Picking out someone more qualified than experts.
33. According to Marcus Shingles, what can be the problem with "experts"?
- A. They are less daring than non-experts.
 - B. They suffer from fixed thinking patterns.
 - C. They tend to overlook details of a problem.
 - D. They focus on theory rather than practice.
34. What does the underlined phrase "blue-sky thinking" refer to?
- A. Optimistic and positive thinking patterns.
 - B. Thinking in unconventional ways.
 - C. Diversity of ways to solve a problem.
 - D. Creative thinking without practical use.
35. What's the author's attitude towards challenge prize?
- A. Objective. B. Critical. C. Indifferent. D. Skeptical.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

No matter what profession or occupation you hold you will need to work with others to meet your goals. Group work is a great way to showcase your own skills while getting help from your teammates in areas where you might not be as strong. 36 _____

Clarify the team expectations so everyone is on the same page. 37 _____ It's likely that each teammate has a different idea about what's expected of them, as well as what everyone else needs to be doing. It's essential that the team discuss these expectations and agree on one universal list of expectations that everyone will follow.

38 _____ No one likes a teammate who barely contributes to the project. Take on an equal part of the work, and speak up if you realize you aren't doing your fair share. Not only will your group mates appreciate your work ethic, it will show your supervisor or instructor that you're a good team player.

Direct your concern toward the problem, not your teammates. Don't accuse or blame anyone on your team for causing the conflict, even if you believe they did.

39 _____ Have your team work through conflict, using it to their benefit.

Focus on the success of the group, not your personal success. When you're on a team, everyone's success depends on each member working toward a common goal.

40 _____ Keep your focus on your team's success, and your own success will follow.

A. Make sure you do an equal share of the work.

B. Volunteer to take on extra work when necessary.

C. Treat the team's accomplishments as a group success.

D. Our guide will show you how to boost your teamwork skills.

E. State the issue you're having, then listen to what everyone has to say.

F. Instead, keep all of your comments focused on the issue and how your team can solve it.

G. This can include explaining the expectations or asking questions if you find them unclear.

第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

As she pulled herself over the summit of El Capitan, Emily Harrington knew she had made history. Ever since she started climbing as a 10-year-old, El Capitan has 41 _____ Harrington. She's spent many hours _____ 42 _____ different pitches(攀岩墙) to get accustomed to the most famous rock in the world of climbing.

It wasn't _____ 43 _____. The US climber had powered on through the dark and dealt with a deep cut to her head to become the first woman to free _____ 44 _____ the difficult route in under 24 hours.

"I'd just _____ 45 _____ what it would be like and it was exactly what I pictured," Harrington said excitedly.

"It was incredibly quiet. It was super dark and peaceful. All the stars were 46 _____. I keep telling people that when great sporting _____ 47 _____ happen, a lot of times there's an _____ 48 _____ or there's a stadium. With climbing, it's not so much like that. It was just this really _____ 49 _____ special moment in this magical place. And it's something I'll never _____ 50 _____."

Free climbers use just their hands and feet to climb, with a rope to _____ 51 _____ them if they fall. Such a dangerous and potentially life-threatening challenge requires years of _____ 52 _____, both mentally and physically.

Harrington had climbed this particular _____ 53 _____ over the course of six days in 2015 and had later tried three times to _____ 54 _____ it within 24 hours.

However, an attempt last year _____ 55 _____ disaster after Harrington fell 50 feet, hit her head on a ledge(岩架), and _____ 56 _____ concussion(脑震荡).

It was very _____ 57 _____. It was very serious but she was really _____ 58 _____ and did not suffer any long-term injury. It's _____ 59 _____ a mental struggle, surviving the fall, coming back this year and trying again. Finally she _____ 60 _____ it.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. | A. struck | B. caught | C. disgusted | D. fascinated |
| 42. | A. watching | B. learning | C. practising | D. showing |
| 43. | A. crazy | B. easy | C. casual | D. afraid |
| 44. | A. climb | B. study | C. cycle | D. walk |
| 45. | A. remembered | B. planned | C. imagined | D. scheduled |
| 46. | A. away | B. out | C. in | D. by |
| 47. | A. improvements | B. reports | C. surroundings | D. achievements |
| 48. | A. audience | B. organizer | C. official | D. actor |
| 49. | A. nervous | B. quiet | C. cheerful | D. careful |
| 50. | A. predict | B. discover | C. experience | D. forget |
| 51. | A. throw | B. fetch | C. catch | D. move |
| 52. | A. preparations | B. talks | C. imaginations | D. expectations |
| 53. | A. barrier | B. corner | C. desert | D. route |
| 54. | A. defeat | B. complete | C. direct | D. evaluate |
| 55. | A. ended in | B. resulted from | C. took in | D. differed from |
| 56. | A. obtained | B. suffered | C. affected | D. acquired |
| 57. | A. active | B. disappointed | C. scary | D. funny |
| 58. | A. awkward | B. anxious | C. surprised | D. lucky |
| 59. | A. definitely | B. hardly | C. fortunately | D. enormously |
| 60. | A. received | B. saw | C. made | D. fixed |

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。

A rare lunar crystal(晶体) found on the near side of the moon is giving scientists hope of providing limitless power for the world – forever.

The lunar crystal is made of materials 61 (previous) unknown to the scientific community and contains a key ingredient for the nuclear fusion process(核聚变) that fuels the Sun and other stars.

This finding makes China the third country to discover a new lunar mineral, 62 (follow) the US and the former Soviet Union. More than 1.7 kg of lunar samples 63 (collect) in December 2020 and delivered safely to Earth.

The Beijing Research Institute of Uranium Geology has named this mineral Changesite-(Y) 64 the mythological Chinese goddess of the moon, Chang'e. The crystal is transparent and roughly 65 width of a single human hair. It formed in a region of the moon 66 volcanoes were active around 1.2 billion years ago.

One of the primary 67 (ingredient) found in this crystal is helium-3, which scientists believe may provide a stable fuel source for nuclear fusion reactors.

Helium-3 is particularly promising as it produces significantly 68 (little) radiation and nuclear waste than other elements. The current nuclear fission process releases not only energy but radioactivity, and spent nuclear fuel must be reprocessed. It's a process that 69 (raise) serious safety concerns since the first application of this technology.

Many private companies and countries with space agencies have signaled their intentions to mine the moon for helium-3, and this latest 70 (discover) could kick start the race.

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)

71. 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: 在错的词下划一横线, 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;

1. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

A group of volunteers in our school take part in an extraordinary charity sale on last Sunday. The purpose was to raise money to help poor child in remote areas who cannot attend school because of poverty.

The volunteers first went to every classroom, collect all kinds of things could be sold, including books and handicrafts. Then, we set up stalls on the school playground or began to sell. These stalls attracted many students to buy anything they needed.

In my opinion, this activity provided an excellently chance for students to help those in need. It was also an useful way to promote recycling.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

寒假即将来临, 为了鼓励同学们过一个有意义的寒假, 学校校报英语角开辟了“My Winter Vacation Plan”专栏。请你写一篇短文投稿。内容包括:

1. 学习方面
2. 运动锻炼方面
3. 参与家庭活动方面

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。