

## 成都市 2021 级高中毕业班摸底测试

# 英 语

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。第 I 卷(选择题)1 至 8 页,第 II 卷(非选择题)9 至 10 页,共 10 页,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、考籍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,再选涂其它答案标号。
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 I 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 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 has the woman been doing lately?  
A. Studying art. B. Learning Chinese. C. Working out at the gym.
2. What did the man do last night?  
A. He listened to music. B. He went shopping. C. He watched a movie.
3. What's the woman's advice on the MP3 player?  
A. Selling it. B. Throwing it away. C. Donating it.
4. Why does the man make a call?  
A. To make complaints. B. To ask for information. C. To delay his appointment.
5. How does the man sound?  
A. Tired. B. Humorous. C. Sorry.

#### 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. What will the man have?  
A. Cheese. B. Tea. C. Nothing.
7. Where does this conversation probably take place?  
A. At a restaurant. B. At the woman's home. C. In a supermarket.  
听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。
8. How does the man find his new roommate?  
A. Satisfactory. B. Unpleasant. C. Ordinary.
9. Why doesn't the woman like Mary?  
A. She is too noisy. B. She doesn't like sharing. C. She likes judging others.
10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Friends. B. Mother and son. C. Teacher and student.  
听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. What is the woman doing?  
A. Offering advice. B. Asking for help. C. Comforting the man.
12. What troubles the man most?  
A. Finding proper jokes. B. Performing his jokes. C. Writing original jokes.
13. What will the man do?  
A. Read more books. B. Turn to local clubs. C. Take a training class.  
听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. The weekend plan.  
B. The benefits of hiking.  
C. The trouble of the woman's work.
15. What is the woman?  
A. A student. B. A professor. C. A computer scientist.
16. Why does the man suggest going hiking?  
A. To do something challenging.  
B. To solve the trouble in his work.  
C. To help the woman regain energy.
17. When will the man pick up the woman?  
A. At 7:00 am. B. At 7:30 am. C. At 9:00 am.  
听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. Who is the speaker talking to?  
A. Volunteers. B. Animal doctors. C. Pet shop owners.
19. Why is it necessary to follow instructions in the shelter?  
A. To protect yourself.  
B. To get some rewards.  
C. To prevent harm to animals.
20. What should you do if things get messy?  
A. Stay calm. B. Contact the staff. C. Be patient and kind.



## 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

The following jobs are expected to be in high demand in 2023. Clicking on the “Find jobs” link will take you to the list of current job postings and help you make career choices.

##### **Nurse Practitioner**

Average hourly wage: \$ 56.00

Nurse practitioners can perform many of the tasks that doctors do, such as creating treatment plans for patients and managing medical records. The big difference is that nurse practitioners cannot prescribe medications in most states. To become a nurse practitioner, you will need a graduate degree in nursing along with the appropriate licenses for the states in which you work.

##### **Data Scientist**

Average hourly wage: \$ 52.00

From car rental companies to telecommunication businesses, data scientists analyze the information to figure out the best ways for their businesses to be more successful. The job duties include identifying what types of business and customer data are worth gathering, then checking whether the information is accurate. It's a big job that generally requires eight working hours a day and professional skills in mathematics.

##### **Web Developer**

Average hourly wage: \$ 38.00

Most people rely on the Internet to stay informed and connected with our communities. Web developers make sure those sites function properly while also updating them to include new functions that make them easier to use. Most of the work can be done remotely, which is favored by young people.

##### **Choreographer**(编舞师)

Average hourly wage: \$ 20.00

Maybe it's the popularity of viral dance videos on TikTok that brings about the increasing demand in recent years. In addition to instructing trainees and performing on the stage and in the film, they work on smaller events such as weddings and other family gatherings. No degree is necessary to work in this field, but you will need some training and rhythm.

21. How much will a data scientist get per day on average?

- A. \$ 52.                      B. \$ 56.                      C. \$ 416.                      D. \$ 448.

22. Which one is suitable for those who prefer to work from home?

- A. Data scientist.      B. Web developer.      C. Choreographer.      D. Nurse practitioner.

23. What do we know about choreographers?

- A. They can earn at least \$ 20 per hour.  
B. They need to get a degree before work.  
C. They make money by making dance videos.  
D. They are gaining popularity owing to social media.



**B**

“Why?” It’s a simple question that people ask Angela Madeline frequently. After all, she began a journey that very few people would ever attempt: walk around the world alone.

The thought of Madeline’s journey did not start from a place of loss or personal crisis. She said, “I was searching for a deeper interaction with nature and people.” Walking would minimize her carbon footprint, plus the slow pace meant that she could fully immerse herself in nature, and gain insights into other cultures in a unique way.

She left her hometown of Bend, Oregon, on 2 May 2016 and headed into an adventure. Along the way, Madeline would suffer from heatstroke (中暑) in the Australian desert and hear gunshots while camping in Turkey. “Still,” she said, “I didn’t stop because I was more afraid of not following my heart than I was of losing everything I owned and loved.”

Apart from that, her slow pace allowed her to be drawn deeply into other cultures. She wandered the tiny seaside villages along Italy Tyrrhenian Sea, enjoying the lively atmosphere. In Vietnam, she was invited and offered food by an elderly woman to rest in her wooden shack at the peak for the night. She chose an experience of uncertainty and curiosity, in search of something she could never be certain to find: a sense of fulfillment and a deeper connection.

On 16 December 2022, Madeline’s pilgrimage (朝圣之旅) ended right where it started. For now, she’s working on a book, planning future journeys and creating more effective ways for women to find and express courage in their lives.

Whether a walk leads halfway around the world or just down the road, Madeline has shown the true worth of slowing down and giving more than we receive along the way.

**24.** Why did Madeline decide to start her journey?

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. To get closer to the world.    | B. To reduce carbon footprint.    |
| C. To get rid of personal crisis. | D. To slow down the pace of life. |

**25.** What can we know about Madeline during the journey?

- A. She was about to give up.
- B. She was helped by Italian locals.
- C. She experienced various cultures.
- D. She enjoyed Australian coastal scenery.

**26.** Which of the following words can best describe Madeline?

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Cautious and gentle.    | B. Tough and adventurous.    |
| C. Ambitious and generous. | D. Open-minded and humorous. |

**27.** What’s this text mainly about?

- A. A new way to slow down life.
- B. A closer connection with the wild.
- C. An unforgettable memory of a trip.
- D. A woman walking around the world.



## C

Accents are a sign of belonging and something that separates communities. Yet we can probably think of people who seem to have lost their accent and of others whose accent stays firmly in place. Given the personal and social importance of how someone speaks, why would anyone's accent change?

A conscious or subconscious desire to fit in can influence the way you speak. If someone moves from Australia to America to work, for example, they will probably at least change their accent in order to get a better sense of belonging. This may be out of a need or desire to be more clearly understood and to be accepted in a new community. They might also want to avoid ridicule for the way they speak.

For people whose accents do shift, the way they speak may be less important to their sense of identity, or their identity with a social or professional group may be more pressing. Even before we are born, we are exposed to the speech patterns of those around us. We progress through various stages of speech development that result in us having speech patterns similar to those around us.

For others whose accent does not seem to change, it could be because they feel safe in their identity, and their accent is much part of that identity — or that keeping the difference is valuable to them.

Meanwhile, brain damage may result in foreign accent syndrome (FAS), which results from physical changes that are not under the speaker's control. Suffering from FAS, speakers may lose the ability to speak at all or experience strange changes in the way they pronounce. In some cases, listeners might look down upon a person with FAS as they believe them to be foreigners. It's no wonder many people unconsciously protect themselves by adapting their speech to those around them.

28. What does the underlined word “This” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The desire to fit in.
- B. The change of career.
- C. The adjustment of accents.
- D. The influence on language.

29. What makes people choose to change their accents?

- A. The result of brain damage.
- B. Their strong sense of identity.
- C. Their desire to learn about locals.
- D. The need to adapt to new environment.

30. What can we know about the people suffering from FAS?

- A. They may be taken as foreigners.
- B. They can not help making a sound.
- C. They suffer from emotional changes.
- D. They may change accents to gain respect.

31. What's the author's purpose in writing this text?

- A. To explain the loss of accents.
- B. To introduce the history of accents.
- C. To analyze why accents are lost or kept.
- D. To show the significance of accent changes.



## D

Some big scientific discoveries aren't actually discovered but borrowed. That's what happened when scientists discovered proteins from an unlikely lender: green algae(绿藻), whose cells are decorated with proteins that can sense light.

The light-sensing protein promised the power to control neurons(神经元) by providing a way to turn them on and off. Such ability, first noticed in 2002, quickly caught the attention of brain scientists: Nerve cells which were genetically engineered to produce such proteins become light-controlled. A flash of light could cause a quiet neuron to send signals or force an active neuron to fall silent. "This is the light sensor that we needed," says Zhuo-Hua Pan, a scientist searching for a way to control vision cells in mice's eyes. The method is now called optogenetics (光遗传学).

In Pan's lab, light-responsive proteins restored vision in mice with damaged eyesight, a finding that has now led to a medical test on people. Optogenetics' promise wasn't clear in early days, as scientists were first learning how to use these proteins in neurons. "At that time, no one expected that this optogenetic work would have such a huge impact," Pan says.

The algae's light sensors have been adopted for use in countless brain research fields. Talia, another scientist, uses optogenetics to study connections between cells in the mouse brain. The method allows her to comb the relationships between cells that produce and respond to dopamine(多巴胺), which might help uncover details about motivation and learning.

So far, optogenetics research has taken place mostly in mice. But findings into more complex brains like human brain may soon be confirmed. "We are definitely on the tip of uncovering some fascinating principles of the human brain, such as how the brain transforms signals from the eyes into perceptions," says Yasmine of Columbia University.

No matter what happens next in this swiftly moving field, one thing is certain: Brain scientists will be forever in the algae's debt.

32. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

- A. The origin of neurons.
- B. The discovery of green algae.
- C. The varieties of neurons.
- D. The inspiration from green algae.

33. What can we learn from Pan's research?

- A. Damaged eyesight is likely to be restored.
- B. The findings are used to cure brain diseases.
- C. Relationships between cells have been found.
- D. The light-sensing protein is the key to the brain.

34. What's Yasmine's attitude towards the future of her research?

- A. Cautious.
- B. Confident.
- C. Critical.
- D. Unclear.

35. Which section is this text most probably taken from?

- A. Health.
- B. Botany.
- C. Figure.
- D. Invention.



## 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。

How do you express gratitude in your everyday life? For me, it sometimes feels worrying: hand-writing hundreds of thank you cards after an anniversary, or making sure to eat every last bite on my plate so my grandma wouldn't think I was ungrateful for the meal.

36 Here are some tips about how to be better at showing gratitude.

Start a gratitude journal or write a letter. Make it a habit to put down the things that you're thankful for. 37 There's also some evidence that it could lower your risk of heart disease and symptoms of depression for some people. Think of someone in your life who you have not had the chance to thank. Think of a specific instance when they helped you. Then, it's a good idea to send them a letter. 38

39 Look around in your immediate space, and take notice of everything that makes up your environment: the sky, the cool wind, the warmth of your sweater. The act of simply noticing and naming things is a great way to stretch your gratitude muscle as well as obtain some clarity on the strength of all the unique connections in your life.

Bear in mind the difference between saying "thanks to" and "thanks for". Being grateful "for" something can be a little unclear or general. 40 It encourages specificity and reminds you of your connection with and responsibility to that person or thing.

- A. Stretch your gratitude muscle.
- B. Notice the world surrounding you.
- C. Better still, deliver it in person and read it to them.
- D. A habitual gratitude journal will certainly benefit us.
- E. But experts say it doesn't have to be that complicated.
- F. In fact, this habit reduces materialism and enhances generosity.
- G. Being grateful "to" something or someone implies a direct relationship.

## 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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When Kellie Barker welcomed her third child into the world, she noticed he behaved differently. Baby Oscar wouldn't wave or say "mama", and he'd 41 hurt himself.

Then at the age of two, Oscar was diagnosed with autism (自闭症) and later extreme anxiety and ADHD (多动症). But that didn't 42 the parents' love for him. 43, they just regard being parents of an autistic child as "the most challenging but 44 job".

"Oscar is severely autistic and strongly 45 by his nerve system. He can be in a very



anxious state when he wakes up for no reason, and he prefers to see people in 46 moods," Kellie explained. To create a better 47 for Oscar, Kellie and Brendan always have to 48 joyfully. They often sing to each other to prove they are happy and when there is 49, they even quarrel in a high-pitched sing-song voice.

"Oscar 50 us every day. He has a 51 for languages and he can now speak Spanish, Russian and Korean," Kellie said.

But strangers haven't always been so 52 — when Oscar was young, one man saw him and said, "I'd give him a 53 if he were my child."

54 by the negative feedback, Kellie 55 her own clothing company, which produces T-shirts printed with slogans like "be kind, I have autism" to 56 people that the kids need 57. The clothes are now popular among thousands of families with autistic children.

"Autism is a beautiful thing. Our little boy wakes up most days 58 like it's Christmas morning. I believe we are heading towards a 59 in perspective (看法) and we still need to work together towards a common goal of greater 60 and understanding," Kellie said.

- |                   |                |                  |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. even       | B. still       | C. never         | D. again        |
| 42. A. strengthen | B. change      | C. show          | D. return       |
| 43. A. Instead    | B. Besides     | C. Therefore     | D. However      |
| 44. A. attractive | B. rewarding   | C. flexible      | D. thrilling    |
| 45. A. motivated  | B. discouraged | C. affected      | D. scared       |
| 46. A. positive   | B. confident   | C. serious       | D. strange      |
| 47. A. chance     | B. method      | C. atmosphere    | D. scene        |
| 48. A. work       | B. perform     | C. behave        | D. play         |
| 49. A. doubt      | B. regret      | C. boredom       | D. disagreement |
| 50. A. amazes     | B. annoys      | C. entertains    | D. tricks       |
| 51. A. taste      | B. gift        | C. memory        | D. use          |
| 52. A. surprised  | B. curious     | C. picky         | D. kind         |
| 53. A. hug        | B. hand        | C. response      | D. lesson       |
| 54. A. Defeated   | B. Guided      | C. Inspired      | D. Impressed    |
| 55. A. took over  | B. handed down | C. set up        | D. gave away    |
| 56. A. teach      | B. remind      | C. promise       | D. warn         |
| 57. A. treatment  | B. trust       | C. communication | D. care         |
| 58. A. confused   | B. concerned   | C. relaxed       | D. excited      |
| 59. A. conclusion | B. shift       | C. difference    | D. mistake      |
| 60. A. acceptance | B. company     | C. competition   | D. cooperation  |



## 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 语言知识运用

#### 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 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

This year has seen many events in Chinese film industry. However, the launch of the Youku non-barrier cinema is of special 61 (significant). According to reports, anyone with a visual disability can register and enjoy all the non-barrier films in the online cinema oeuvre (全部作品).

It should be noted that there are over 17 million people 62 (suffer) from visual disabilities in China alone. It's really hard for us to imagine the disappointment 63 the visually disabled people who know there is a new film but can't watch it.

That's why barrier-free films 64 (appear), namely broadcasting the original film in a hall, 65 a speaker explains its storyline to the visually disabled audience at the same time. However, it's always 66 (easy) said than done. Funds are needed to rent a hall big enough 67 (support) audiences and work needs to be done to inform the targeted audiences. Therefore, most domestic barrier-free film studios are non-profitable.

68 new media technologies have made it possible for people with visual disabilities to enjoy the show, a barrier-free cinema hall could only support about 300 audiences at the most. But a barrier-free film online could 69 (hear) by maybe 3 million. That enables more of the visually disabled community to enjoy films and enrich their 70 (day) lives.

### 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(Λ),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。



Like other natural disaster, hurricanes can strike in many places. Thus, no matter where you live in, you may be at risk. As a matter of fact, whether it's first time you've weathered a storm, or you've grown up in a hurricane area, know how to prepare for a hurricane is quite important. It usually mean the difference between major destruction or minor wind damage. To stay safely during hurricanes, you'd better planned ahead. For example, you can sign up for flood insurance, check the roof, putting away the outdoor items and so on. The hurricane-prep tips will give them peace of mind when the disaster strikes.

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的外国笔友 Frank 想要提高中文写作水平,向你寻求建议。请给他回一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 提出建议;
2. 表达祝愿。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Frank,

---

---

---

---

---

Yours,  
Li Hua