

秘密 ★ 启用前【考试时间：2020 年 11 月 2 日 15:00—17:00】

绵阳市高中 2018 级第一次诊断性考试

英 语

本试卷分为试题卷和答题卡两部分，其中试题卷共 12 页；答题卡共 2 页。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必在答题卡上将自己的学校、班级、姓名用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔填写清楚，同时用 2B 铅笔将考号准确填涂在“考号”栏目内。
2. 选择题使用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡对应题目标号的位置上，如需改动，用橡皮擦擦干净后再选涂其它答案；非选择题用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔书写在答题卡的对应框内，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
3. 考试结束后将答题卡收回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

回答听力部分时，先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你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并阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15. B. £ 9.18. C. £ 9.15.

答案: C。

1. Where did the conversation take place?
A. On a plane. B. On a train. C. On a bus.
2. What did the man do?
A. He cooked a cake. B. He took a test.
C. He fixed a washing machine.
3. What's the man's uncle?
A. A teacher. B. A boss. C. An editor.

4. What time is it now?

- A. 9:40. B. 9: 45. C. 9: 50.

5. What is the woman's suggestion for the man?

- A. Listen to music. B. Start his own business.
C. Try his luck at the supermarket.

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，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、7 题。

6. What could the man most probably be?

- A. A taxi driver. B. A policeman. C. A hotel clerk.

7. Where does the woman think she lost her cell phone?

- A. In a park. B. In a supermarket. C. In a taxi.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What are they talking about?

- A. School trips. B. Great paintings. C. Climate changes.

9. Which place did the girl go to last year?

- A. A museum. B. A sport centre. C. A garden.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the woman?

- A. A student. B. A teacher. C. A businesswoman.

11. What does the woman think of her Chinese?

- A. Better than before. B. Unable to speak it.
C. As good as her own language.

12. What's the woman's advice for people going abroad?

- A. Work hard. B. Be patient.
C. Don't be afraid of being laughed at.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why did the man fail to answer the call yesterday?

- A. He didn't hear the ringing.
B. He was talking with others.
C. He didn't answer it in time.

14. What did the man do yesterday morning?
A. He met some representatives.
B. He worked on a report.
C. He attended a meeting.
15. What did the woman do yesterday morning?
A. Talked to Tom. B. Had a meeting. C. Received a customer.
16. What are they talking about in the end?
A. The woman's research. B. The man's report. C. Their boring day.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What was the Renaissance mainly about?
A The Latin language. B. The Christian religion. C. Arts and science.
18. How long did the Renaissance last?
A. About 200 years. B. About 300 years. C. About 400 years.
19. What does the term "Renaissance man" mean?
A. Someone doing many things well.
B. Someone living in Italy in the past.
C. Someone being very famous throughout history.
20. What is Da Vinci best known for?
A. His paintings. B. His inventions. C. His songs.

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。并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

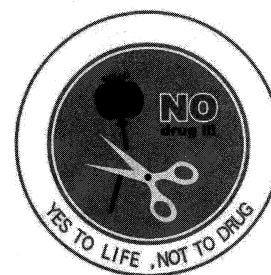
A

COMMON TYPES OF DRUGS

Cocaine

A white powdery drug obtained from the leaves of coca plant. In general, abusers may experience sleeplessness, loss of appetite, aggressive behavior, depression, illusion (幻觉) as well as high blood pressure and racing heartbeat. Repeated intakes will severely damage the immune system and result in death.

Morphine



As an extract (提取物) of opium, Morphine is widely used as a painkiller by doctors. However, it is highly addictive and abusers may experience paranoia, illusion and mental disorders. Excessive doses may cause death of breath failure.

Heroin

A highly addictive drug made from morphine. It rapidly causes addiction, damages the immune system, and causes itchy skin, reduced appetite, irregular heartbeat and blood pressure. Repeated injection at the same site causes veins to collapse. Death can occur from overdoses and diseases such as AIDS can be acquired from sharing needles.

Marijuana

Coming from the cannabis sativa plant, Marijuana goes by a variety of nicknames such as: dope, grass, pot, weed and Mary Jane. Abusers will experience hunger, increased talkativeness, mild illusion and slow reactions after consumption. Long-term abusers commonly suffer from hormonal disorder and smoking-related diseases.

Cough medicine

Commercially produced cough medicines contain varying amounts of Codeine. Small doses of codeine effectively relieve cough symptoms but abuse of Codeine can lead to addiction. Cough Medicine abusers may suffer from sleepiness, dry mouth, difficulty to urinate (排尿), light-headedness, loss of appetite and itchiness of the skin. Depression and confusion are also common side effects.

Drugs destroy lives and families and cost society dearly. Cherish your life and stay away from drugs!

21. How many drugs mentioned above can kill people?

- A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.

22. What does Morphine and Cough medicine have in common?

- A. They are both deadly. B. They may cause great depression.
C. They can be used to treat diseases. D. They will damage our immune system.

23. What does the author intend to do with this passage?

- A. To introduce to us different kinds of drugs.
B. To call on us to keep away from drugs.
C. To warn us of the great harm of drugs.
D. To tell us some stories about drugs.

B

What makes one a great person? The legendary volleyball coach Lang Ping gave the answer in the recent documentary *The Iron Hammer*, titled after her nickname for her powerful strikes.

The documentary features Lang's inspiring journey from her gold medal victory as a volleyball player in the 1984 Olympics to her unparalleled (无可比拟的) career as a successful coach for both Team USA from 2005 to 2008 and China since 2013. She led the US to a silver medal finish and China to a gold medal triumph in the 2008 and 2016 Olympic Games, making her the first person to win Olympic volleyball gold as a player and coach.

Lang Ping revealed the secret to such remarkable achievements in the documentary. "I believe volleyball was my destiny," she said.

But glory and challenges go hand in hand. Troubled by severe injuries to her cervical vertebra (颈椎), back, waist and knees, caused by intense exercise and hard work, the 60-year-old has undergone more than 10 surgeries. "No parts of my body function well," she joked.

But illness is certainly not the only difficulty Lang has faced throughout her career. In 2005, she struggled with balancing raising her daughter Lydia Bai Lang, who lived in the US, and her coaching career, according to China Sports Daily. She eventually decided to work for USA Volleyball that year and this decision aroused a lot of negative comments back in China.

"I'm proud of being Chinese." Lang responded in an interview. Later, she returned to head the Chinese women's volleyball team in 2013, leading the team successfully defending its World Cup crown with a perfect record of 11 straight wins last year.

There is no doubt that Lang is one of the greatest players and coaches in history. As an athlete commented in the documentary, "Lang Ping is like Michael Jordan in our minds."

24. What does this passage mainly talk about?

- A. Ways to become a great person.
- B. Reasons for Lang Ping's success.
- C. Lang Ping and her successful career.
- D. Great athletes and their achievements.

25. Why did Lang Ping go to work for USA Volleyball in 2005?

- A. To make a big fortune.
- B. To take care of her family.

- C. To avoid negative comments.
- D. To establish her reputation abroad.

26. What does the underlined sentence in paragraph 4 probably mean ?

- A. Success comes at a price.
- B. Challenges are as important as glory.
- C. Athletes are likely to get their hands injured.
- D. Lang Ping has trouble in achieving her goals.

27. Why is Michael Jordan mentioned at the end of the passage?

- A. To honor the legendary pop star.
- B. To draw the attention of readers to another field.
- C. To illustrate there are lots of great people in the world.
- D. To acknowledge Lang Ping's status and achievements.

C

The unforgettable characters are often the ones that we can identify with.

Chibi Maruko-chan (樱桃小丸子), the main character from the Japanese anime series of the same name, is one of them. Maruko-chan is a primary school girl who often makes mistakes and puts herself in difficult situations. Yet, for those who were born in the 1980s and 1990s, Chibi Maruko-chan helped them to feel better about themselves as a kid.

But as these young people grew up, Maruko-chan, did not. Last month, however, Momoko Sakura, the creator of the popular cartoon series, passed away at the age of 53.

"I feel so sad about her death, which came too early," wrote Soichi Aida, editor-in-chief of Ribbon magazine, which first published Chibi Maruko-chan in 1986. "But the bright smiles of Maruko-chan and her friends will keep shining in the minds of readers."

Unlike many popular characters, Maruko-chan isn't pretty, nor does she have any kind of special ability. In fact, she's lazy and hates to do chores. But this is what makes her so popular among so many people, young and old. "Maruko is not perfect and owns all the qualities of a 9-year-old girl – she's naughty, funny, and occasionally depressed. She is afraid of exams and leaves her homework until the last day of the holiday," reported Chinese website *Huxiu.com*.

Later, as Maruko-chan gradually learns the ways of the world, she comes across a lot of problems, but her intelligence helps her out. The carefree girl is known for her

funny yet wise sayings, such as, “Leave happiness to the last in a bittersweet life,” and “Self-reliance is the secret to consistent happiness.”

Maruko-chan’s facial expressions are also what stay in viewers’ minds. Whenever she feels awkward, lines suddenly appear on her face, or sometimes an unexpected gust of wind will blow above her head. These expressions show her real feelings when she’s in an uncomfortable environment, which most young people can relate to.

Though Maruko-chan has always been a grade-three student, her idea of being true to herself teaches us a lot. Her creator may be gone, but Maruko-chan’s spirit and attitude will live on for many more years.

28. What is Chibi Maruko-chan known for?

- A. Her good looks and laziness.
- B. Her intelligence and occasional depression.
- C. Her special abilities and consistent happiness.
- D. Her facial expressions and interesting sayings.

29. What can we learn about Soichi Aida according to the passage?

- A. She is a big fan of Japanese cartoons.
- B. She speaks highly of Momoko Sakura.
- C. She is the creator of the Ribbon magazine.
- D. She thinks Chibi Maruko-chan is out of date.

30. Why is Maruko-chan so popular among so many people?

- A. Because she is perfect in every way.
- B. Because she contributes to our emojis.
- C. Because she mirrors what little girls really are.
- D. Because she has some special abilities to make people laugh.

31. What can we infer from this passage?

- A. Chibi Maruko-chan teaches us a lot about life.
- B. Chibi Maruko-chan dies at the end of the cartoon series.
- C. Chibi Maruko-chan is the most famous anime series in Japan.
- D. Chibi Maruko-chan is far better known in China than in Japan.

D

Humans are no strangers to widespread viruses, and each time a vaccine (疫苗) is developed, it gives us hope for the future. Now, the world is waiting for a vaccine to fight COVID-19.

Scientists worldwide have been rolling up their sleeves to work toward an effective novel coronavirus vaccine.

Under the coordination (协调) of the World Health Organization (WHO), up to 172 countries have been engaging with the “largest and most diverse COVID-19 vaccine portfolio”, a plan known as the COVAX Global Vaccines Facility.

COVAX is a system for joint purchasing and balancing the risks of multiple vaccines. When a vaccine proves to be safe and effective, all countries within the facility will be able to access it, according to Xinhua.

The plan is aimed to ensure that all countries, no matter their economic status, can get the vaccine in a timely manner when one is available. It also makes sure that prices will be kept as low as possible.

“A number of vaccines are now in the final stage of clinical trials,” said WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus on Aug 24, adding that the goal of COVAX is to deliver at least 2 billion doses of a vaccine by the end of 2021.

According to the WHO, at present, nine potential vaccines are part of the portfolio.

To guarantee the equal access and fair assignment of COVID-19 vaccines, the WHO has said that the world needs to prevent vaccine nationalism – countries putting their own interests ahead of others in trying to secure supplies of a possible vaccine.

“Vaccine nationalism only helps the virus,” Tedros said, warning that it would lead to a prolonged pandemic (疫情) if only a small number of countries got most of the supply.

“Like an orchestra, we need all instruments to be played in harmony to create music that everyone enjoys,” he said.

Vaccine development looks promising, as several countries have made great progress. Russia began production of its first batch of a COVID-19 vaccine on Aug 15, according to its health ministry. It’s the world’s first registered vaccine. Four Chinese vaccine candidates have started international stage-3 clinical trials.

32. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Russia is the first country to have made progress in fighting COVID-19.
- B. COVAX ensures all the countries get the vaccine at the same time.
- C. WHO plays an important role in fighting COVID-19.
- D. Scientist have produced 2 billion doses of vaccines.

33. What’s the author’s attitude towards vaccine nationalism?

- A. Supportive. B. Critical. C. Optimistic. D. Sympathetic.

34. Tedros compared fighting COVID-19 to an orchestra to _____.

- A. show his deep love for music

- B. make the passage more interesting
C. illustrate the similarities in between
D. stress the importance of cooperation

35. What can be the best title for the text ?

- A. United for vaccine
B. Vaccine on the way
C. Fighting against COVID-19
D. Say goodbye to COVID-19

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。

At some point when you were a child, a trusted adult likely told you that if you held a seashell up to your ear, you'd hear the ocean. 36 Seashells are not special capsules that have stored the sounds of their native homes.

But what exactly is that rushing sound you're hearing? 37 "The sound of an empty shell held up to the ear is created by echoes (回声) from sounds made in the environment." Geerat J. Vermeil, a distinguished professor of Earth and Planetary Sciences at the University of California, told us.

38 Other structures with openings, like empty bowls or bottles, can produce similar sounds. "When the noise around us hits the internal surface of this hard seashell, multiple reflection occurs," said Vermeil. "Whether you hold a seashell or the mouth of an empty bowl around your ear, you experience the ocean-like sound quality as a result of a phenomenon called "resonance."

39 It says that you're hearing the sound of your own rushing blood in your body. But scientists also clarify that it doesn't change with variation of pulse or blood pressure. "All this is perhaps a bit unimportant, but a more interesting question is what controls the frequencies of echoes" Vermeil added, indicating that there's a need for further research into shape, volume and shell thickness in relation to pitch. 40 Actually, if you put a shell to your ear on the beach, the sounds you hear will include partly some ocean noises.

- A. The same goes for shells.
B. The answer is less mystical.
C. This effect is not limited to shells.
D. Now you probably know that this is not true.
E. Scientists are working hard to find the answer.
F. Maybe the original myth is not completely false.
G. There's another explanation for the rushing sound in a seashell.

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完型填空 (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。

In the process of celebrating my 60th birthday with a 60 day kindness challenge, I got the greatest birthday surprise from my daughters. When they asked me what I 41 for my birthday, I said, "please do a 42 act for someone in my 43" They took it way 44 .

They got in 45 with all my friends and family members and asked them to do the 46 thing I had asked of them, as my birthday 47 . Then they asked them to 48 them after they had done their 49 and tell them what they had done. They also asked their friends to do the same.

On my birthday, I was presented with a 50 scrapbook (剪贴簿) filled with pictures and all the kindness acts written out in their own words, 51 me what they had done and how it made them feel.

The "acts" ranged from 52 frequent flyer miles (飞行积分) so someone could visit their mom, shortening showers' duration (长度) to help with the water 53 , bringing an elderly neighbor coffee in the morning, stopping to buy a 54 person lunch, 55 at a Red Cross blood drive, to many, many other beautiful gestures.

I cannot tell you how 56 I was by this gift, and even more touched that their young adult friends would 57 with such love and enthusiasm. I cannot 58 a better gift. I share this story with the 59 that many a beautiful "someone" passes on this idea. The joy of it is 60 !

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. wanted | B. planned | C. recommended | D. suspected |
| 42. A. brightness | B. kindness | C. happiness | D. politeness |
| 43. A. reputation | B. belief | C. honor | D. trust |
| 44. A. farther | B. deeper | C. bigger | D. greater |
| 45. A. trouble | B. agreement | C. touch | D. tune |
| 46. A. various | B. precious | C. meaningful | D. same |
| 47. A. present | B. promise | C. contribution | D. sacrifice |
| 48. A. talk to | B. write to | C. stare at | D. look after |
| 49. A. behaviour | B. responsibility | C. matter | D. act |
| 50. A. simple | B. complicated | C. gorgeous | D. various |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. warning | B. reminding | C. telling | D. explaining |
| 52. A. providing | B. donating | C. lending | D. objecting |
| 53. A. shortage | B. pollution | C. impact | D. disaster |
| 54. A. fearless | B. homeless | C. selfless | D. careless |
| 55. A. practising | B. instructing | C. monitoring | D. volunteering |
| 56. A. disturbed | B. satisfied | C. touched | D. disappointed |
| 57. A. demonstrate | B. illustrate | C. propose | D. participate |
| 58. A. look into | B. think of | C. make out | D. pick up |
| 59. A. hope | B. decision | C. fact | D. opinion |
| 60. A. challenging | B. fascinating | C. appealing | D. astonishing |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

In ancient times, our ancestors relied on stars to guide them 61 a clear night. Today, with the help of Beidou Navigation Satellite System (BDS), 62 is entirely built by Chinese engineers, we Chinese can easily find our way.

The BDS is one of four global navigation 63 (network), along with the United States' GPS, Russia's GLONASS and the European Union's Galileo. With the last satellite launched from the Xichang Satellite Launch Center on June 23, the global network of 59 satellites 64 (complete) since then. On July 31, Beidou started providing full-scale global services. It's difficult to imagine the great effect which those satellites have on our daily lives. This year, Hellobike, a popular bike-sharing company came out with two new bike models 65 (equip) with the positioning service. Users can find shared bikes more accurately thanks to Beidou's global positioning accuracy of 2.34 meters.

As the 66 (large) space-based system in China, Beidou adopts a unique two-way communication system, including its ability 67 (receive) messages sent by people from areas with poor signals. 68 (obvious), this exclusive function isn't designed for users to chat online. Instead, it plays 69 important role when terrible disasters occur and ground-based communications are blocked. As Sun Jiadong, former chief designer of the BDS, put it: "The application of Beidou is only limited by 70 (imagine)."

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;
2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

We had a school trip on last Sunday. Hundreds of us took part in it excited.

At 8:00 am, we set out for the top of Jiuhuang Mountain in high spirits. All the way we were chatting, singing and laughing, enjoyed the fresh air and the beautiful sceneries. When someone fall behind, others would come or offer help. About 2 hours later, we all reached the top. Seeing from there, the river below looked like a thin belt. We were very happy that we jumped and cheered with joy.

The activity benefited us a lot. Not only did we get close to nature, but also we relaxed myself. What wonderful time!

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是某国际学校的学生李华, 最近在学校里总看到有浪费饭菜的现象。请你给全校同学写一封英文信, 倡议大家节约粮食。要点包括:

1. 必要性;
2. 具体措施;
3. 发出倡议。

注意: 1. 词数 100 字左右;

2. 可适当增加细节已使行文连贯;

3. 开头和结尾已经为你写好, 不计入词数。

Dear fellow students,

Yours,
Li Hua

绵阳市高中 2018 级第一次诊断性考试参考答案

英 语

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）

1-5 BCCAC

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

6-10 BCACB 11-15 ABCAB 16-20 BCBA

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）

21-25 BCBCB 26-30 ADDBC 31-35 ACBDA

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

36-40 DBCGF

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节 完型填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

41-45 ABCAC 46-50 DABDC 51-55 CBABD 56-60 CDBAD

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

61.on 62. which 63.networks 64.has been completed 65.equipped

66.largest 67.to receive 68.Obviously 69.an 70.imagination

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

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ourselves a

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

One possible version

Dear fellow students,

Recently, some students are usually seen wasting food. I am writing to call on everyone to participate in the activity of saving food.

Saving food is of vital significance. It is not easy for farmers to produce our food, and we should cherish every grain of it. Besides, the COVID -19 is still here and we shouldn't be too optimistic about our food supply. And this is what we can do: When eating at the school, buy no more than you can have. When eating out, take your leftovers back home.

I am convinced that, with our joint efforts, the phenomenon of wasting food will disappear.

一、各档次评分参考标准

档 次	给分范围	语言及要点要求
第五档	21~25	要点齐全，语言基本无误，行文连贯，表达清楚
第四档	16~20	包含绝大部分要点，语言有少量错误，行文基本连贯，表达基本清楚
第三档	11~15	包含多数要点，语言有一些错误，尚能表达
第二档	6~10	只涉及少数要点，语言错误很多，影响表达
第一档	0~5	只能写出与要求内容有关的一些单词

二、扣分参考依据

1、其表达未能达成正确句意的，不给分，如：写出了主语或谓语等关键词，但未能达成符合要点要求、意义正确的句子。

2、句子结构完整、但关键点出现错误或漏掉部分关键词，扣半个要点分，如：主谓一致错误，或关键词拼写错误（如主语，关键性名词等），或谓语动词时态/语态错误等；

3、凡使用铅笔答题、或答题中使用了涂改液或不干胶条，一律不给分；

4、凡多次出现非关键性单词拼写错误或其它同类错误，原则上每 4 处扣 1 分；

5、文章内容要点全面，但写出了一些多余内容（连接或过渡词句不在此列），原则上不扣分；

6、凡书写超出规定的答题区域，全卷不给分；

7、书写潦草凌乱、但基本不影响阅卷的，酌情扣卷面分 1~2 分。