

成都市 2018 级高中毕业班第一次诊断性检测

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 presents are the best for kids?
A. Toys. B. Books. C. It depends.
2. Who does the man prefer to watch the TV program with?
A. His father. B. His brother. C. His friends.
3. What's the man's purpose?
A. To greet the woman. B. To make a survey. C. To provide help.
4. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Colleagues. C. Interviewer and interviewee.
5. Why is the photograph so special for the woman?
A. It was taken in Vietnam. B. It is an artwork. C. It was taken 5 years ago.

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. Why did the woman pay for her meal with cash?
A. Her phone is broken. B. She can save money. C. She enjoys calculation.
7. What will the man most probably do?
A. Pay by phone. B. Pay in cash. C. Practice calculation.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why won't the man drive to the town center?
A. It's inconvenient. B. It's too expensive. C. It's a long ride.
9. How much does it cost to take a taxi?
A. About 10 pounds. B. About 12 pounds. C. About 15 pounds.
10. How will the man go to the town center?
A. By taxi. B. By bus. C. On foot.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
A. In the classroom. B. In the teacher's office. C. On campus.
12. When did the woman arrive?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
13. What does the man think of his first lecture?
A. Boring. B. Amazing. C. Interesting.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. When do people celebrate parties?
A. During family reunions. B. On New Year day. C. Each time people meet up.
15. Where are housewarmings more likely to be held?
A. Inside. B. Outside. C. Either inside or outside.
16. What do we know about the woman?
A. She never drinks at the party. B. She usually wears jeans. C. She likes attending parties.
17. What do you need to bring to a party?
A. It is up to the host. B. Some special gifts. C. It's not a must.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What do we know about the Physical Fitness Instructors' course?
A. It has no special entry requirements.
B. It's designed for those in employment.
C. It offers a four-year degree in education.
19. Which one is suitable for those who want to get a certificate as soon as possible?
A. Sports Administrators' course.
B. Physical Education Teachers' course.
C. The Physical Fitness Instructors' course.
20. What's the purpose of the talk?
A. To advertise the courses.
B. To introduce different courses.
C. To give tips on choosing courses.

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

Summer Servers

Summer Servers contacts area nonprofits to determine the number of volunteers needed at the organizations throughout the summer weeks. Students sign up for volunteer expeditions with Summer Servers at the Activities Fair on Opening Weekend. Trips are scheduled throughout the summer on Saturdays. Visit the website or call (617) 495-3454 to learn more information.

Harvard Summer School Orchestra

The Harvard Summer School Orchestra is currently in its thirty-fifth season under the direction of Judith Zuckerman. Practise sessions are from 6:30 pm to 9 pm, in Sanders Theatre, on the following dates: Friday, June 28; Mondays, starting July 1; and Friday, July 26. The performance is scheduled for Saturday, July 27, at 8 pm, in Sanders Theatre, Memorial Hall. For more information, please email hssso@verizon.net.

Harvard Summer Pops Band

The band is open to most instrument players from both Harvard and the Greater Boston area, regardless of age or experience.

Practise sessions are Wednesdays in Sanders Theatre from 7:15 pm to 9:30 pm, starting June 24. The band will perform two concerts. The first on July 23 at 4 pm in Tercentenary Theatre, Harvard Yard, and the second on July 26 at 3 pm at the Hatch Memorial Shell in Boston. For more information, email meolson@fas.harvard.edu.

Harvard Summer Chorus

The chorus, founded in 1936, is led by Andrew Clark, Harvard University's Director of Choral Activities. Practise sessions are Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 pm to 9:30 pm, in Sanders Theatre, starting Tuesday, June 25. The final performance is scheduled for Friday, August 2, at 8 pm, in Sanders Theatre, Memorial Hall. Visit the Harvard Summer Chorus website or email harvardsummerchorus@gmail.com for more information.

21. Which of the following suits those who are only available on the weekend?

- A. Summer Servers. B. Harvard Summer School Orchestra.
C. Harvard Summer Pops Band. D. Harvard Summer Chorus.

22. What do we know about Harvard Summer Pops Band?

- A. There are two practice sessions in total.
B. It's only suitable for experienced players.
C. Each practice session lasts nearly 3 hours.
D. The concerts will be held in different theatres.

23. What do the three musical clubs have in common?

- A. They all date back to over three decades ago.
B. They all have performances in Sanders Theatre.
C. All of their activities are scheduled in the summer.
D. They all have practise sessions at least twice a week.

B

Warner Bros.'s *Wonder Woman 1984*, the only big movie still scheduled to be released (发行) in theaters this year, will come out on AT&T Inc.'s HBO Max the same day it appears in cinemas, an unusual approach that shows how much the coronavirus pandemic(疫情) has affected Hollywood.

The film will appear in the U. S. theaters and HBO Max on Dec. 25, nine days after it starts appearing at cinemas in international markets, Warner Bros. said in a statement Wednesday. HBO Max subscribers will have a month to see the movie at no additional cost.

The film's director, Patty Jenkins, confirmed the move earlier in a tweet, saying that fans should see the movie in theaters if it's safe to do so — otherwise, they can enjoy it at home.

Releasing a would-be hit like *Wonder Woman 1984* to home and theater audiences meanwhile would have been unthinkable earlier this year, and for decades before that. However, the pandemic has made it impossible for studios to generate the kind of returns at the box office they need to recover their investments in big films. Cinemas in two of the biggest moviegoing markets in the US — Los Angeles and New York City — are closed entirely.

Against this background, several major movies from other studios were shown online this year, including Walt Disney Co.'s *Mulan*. The studios have been typically charging about \$20 to see those films at home. *Wonder Woman 1984* won't have an extra fee, but it will require fans to sign up for HBO Max, which costs \$15 a month.

Under any other set of circumstances, a move like this would be **decried** by theater owners, who have long enjoyed the right to exclusively show new hit films for two or three months. However, they've been struck by the effects of the coronavirus. Most cinemas have been closed for portions of 2020 and those that have reopened don't have many new movies to show. Most big films have been delayed until 2021.

24. What makes the movie *Wonder Woman 1984* different from other movies released this year?

- A. The approach of releasing. B. The time it will be on show.
C. High expectation from audience. D. The theaters where it will be released.

25. What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about?

- A. The tough challenges studios have to face.
B. Ways for film industry to recover from the pandemic.
C. The influence the pandemic has had on film industry.
D. The possible success of the movie *Wonder Woman 1984*.

26. What does the underlined word “**decried**” in Paragraph 6 probably mean?

- A. Appreciated. B. Accused. C. Valued. D. Commented.

27. Where does this text probably come from?

- A. A news report. B. A film review.
C. A movie advertisement. D. A hit fiction.

C

During the “golden week” national holiday that began on October 1st, hundreds of thousands of sightseers flocked to Lijiang, a picturesque historic town in the south-western province of Yunnan. Among its attractions are the symbols printed beneath the Chinese characters on road signs and shop fronts (Starbucks included). They are Dongba pictographs, an ancient form of script(文字) that originated among the Naxi, a local ethnic group. It almost died until about a decade ago, when local officials began to realize its value and covered the town with it.

Dongba was never widely used by the Naxi, of whom there are about 300,000 living in the Himalayan foothills near Lijiang, as well as in Tibet and Sichuan province. The pictographs, which evolved as early as the seventh century, were developed by shamans(巫师) of the Dongba faith, which has roots in Tibet.

Over 20,000 of these religious records survive. They provide rich insight into how Naxi people thought about war, geography, astronomy and agriculture. But they are extremely hard to read. Linguists are helped by the area’s Dongba priests(神职人员). There are about 600, most of them very old, including Yang Guoxing, who ran a school from 2010 to 2015 to teach Dongba to children living in the mountains. When Mr Yang was growing up, “everyone was too busy farming” to learn it. Now they are all busy soaking up the pop culture, he says.

Signs at bus stations in rural Yunnan encourage locals to use written and spoken Chinese. But the Naxi get off lightly compared with other ethnic minorities. Primary schools in Lijiang teach the Dongba script twice a week, as well as Naxi nursery rhymes. Li Dejing, head of the Dongba Culture Research Institute, says this is not just about keeping alive the pictographs, but letting children grasp “the very spirit of their own culture”. And this will also help tourism to develop in Lijiang.

28. What do we know about the Dongba script?
- It is widely used by local people.
 - It was a tool used by certain people.
 - It was quite popular at certain periods.
 - It has a history of more than 3000 years.
29. According to Yang Guoxing, what makes it difficult to spread the Dongba script?
- Only priests can read it.
 - It’s extremely hard to read.
 - Its value hasn’t been fully recognized.
 - People are too busy to learn a new language.
30. What has been done to keep the Dongba script alive?
- New schools are opened to teach it.
 - Some tourists are invited to preserve it.
 - Only the Dongba script can be used in schools.
 - People are more exposed to this language than before.
31. What is the best title of the text?
- The Dongba Script Is Dying
 - The History of the Dongba Script
 - The Dongba Script Survives in Lijiang
 - The Influence of the Dongba Script

D

Big, old trees are dying faster than in the past, leaving younger, less biodiverse forests that store less carbon worldwide. They give us paper and fuel, as well as vital ecological services — like cleaning the air, storing carbon and providing habitat. We’re talking about trees, of course. But human changes to the environment appear to be causing profound changes to trees around the world.

In a new study, scientists reviewed global research on trends in tree seedlings, growth and death. They combined those data with an analysis of deforestation. And they found that worldwide, older trees are dying at a higher rate than in the past due to factors like rising air temperature, wildfires, drought and pathogens(病原菌).

“And most of **the drivers** of that decrease in large, old trees are increasing themselves, such as temperature is going up, droughts are more severe, wildfires, windstorms and deforestation are all on the increase — although variable across the globe — they’re generally increasing. And so for both the loss has already occurred, but we expect more continued loss of big, old trees.” said Nate McDowell, an earth scientist at Pacific Northwest National Lab, who was one of the study’s authors.

“So if we have an increasing rate of death, particularly of the larger, older trees, what’s left are the younger trees. So that’s why, on average, through the loss of bigger, older trees, our forests are becoming inherently(天生地) younger and shorter.”

This trend is a problem, because old trees are vitally important.

“For sure, the increase in death does limit the carbon storage of an ecosystem and can force the system to become a carbon source to the atmosphere. The second reason we care is from a biodiversity perspective: old trees tend to house a higher biodiversity than young forests do. And the third reason is aesthetic: as a society, we care about these trees. We have national parks named after these big trees. So there’s a personal reason for people to care about this as well.”

32. What has the new study found about the forests?
- Forests are getting younger and shorter.
 - Many factors cause the death of big old trees.
 - Old trees are beneficial to humans in many ways.
 - The death of big old trees influences biodiversity.
33. What do the underlined words “**the drivers**” in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- The death rates of big old trees.
 - The trends in the death of big old trees.
 - The human changes to the environment.
 - The factors causing high death rate of old trees.
34. How is the significance of big old trees illustrated?
- By giving examples.
 - By analyzing reasons.
 - By listing facts.
 - By providing figures.
35. What’s the purpose of the text?
- To call on people to protect old trees.
 - To illustrate a phenomenon about old trees.
 - To share the findings of a new study about trees.
 - To analyze the reasons why some trees are dying faster.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do you invest too much value into words added by strangers? No matter what you do or say, or how you act, people will always give their opinions about you. 36 Otherwise, you'll allow others' opinions to not only hurt you, but often define you. Here are ways to stop caring about what other people think of you.

Keep in mind not everyone cares. Everyone is troubled by anxiety, and they might be too busy to immediately recognize yours. 37 They're always too busy thinking about their families, work, and whatever else to form a detailed opinion about you.

Think about who you want to be. By allowing others' opinions to influence and dominate your life, you're handing them your power. If you can relate to this, ask yourself, what do you want? Are you making these choices only to impress others? 38

Accept not everyone will like you. In life, some people will like you and others might not. 39 But most of the time, that's their mindset only, which has nothing to do with you. There will be people who will accept all of you and people who will be supportive and kind. These are the people who deserve to walk with you.

40 You may worry about ending up looking like a fool because of a mistake, but mistakes are unavoidable. When you overcome your fear of making mistakes and build resilience to the pain that may come from failure, you will be unstoppable. One way to deal with anxieties about messing up is to make a list of all the possible things that could go wrong.

- A. Take on the challenges.
- B. Don't let them get to you.
- C. The only opinion that matters to you is yours.
- D. The key is to be selective about what you care about.
- E. People all around you have enough to occupy their minds.
- F. It is really hard to face someone who has negative views of you.
- G. Even your decisions, from this angle, will help you become self-confident.

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。

Menninger took the hard way to climb Everest — the world's tallest peak. 41 hike it up, he decided to climb as a non-native Everest porter(挑夫), which meant 42 packs weighing up to 220 pounds along rough, high altitude trails(小路).

Menninger came up with such a(n) 43 after spending a season as a guide in Nepal, and becoming 44 with life of these porters. "My goal was to have the same experience," he explains.

The physical and emotional 45 of the job is laid 46 as Menninger is filmed struggling with a pack consisting of multiple bags tied together, 47 trying to sleep at night in crowded freezing porter houses.

A typical day 48 waking up at around 7:30 am and going to the client's hotel to 49 their bags and beginning to trek(长途跋涉). Porters have to 50 for their own accommodation during treks. Some even regularly go without 51 to keep costs down. As they aren't 52 until the last day, they have no idea whether the trek has been economically worthwhile until they've 53 it.

Life is never 54 for them. Last year was one of Everest's deadliest climbing seasons, largely 55 difficult weather conditions, and lack of experience. 56 the problems is a lack of communication between the porters and their mostly wealthy clients.

With his film shot during this tough trek, Menninger wishes more were 57 of how much porters rely on their low salaries, and how much they contribute to the overall Everest experience. "58, my film could encourage those porters by 59 what they're able to 60 and how hard they work."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. Other than | B. Simply | C. Rather than | D. Directly |
| 42. A. carrying | B. preparing | C. mailing | D. wrapping |
| 43. A. approach | B. conclusion | C. suggestion | D. idea |
| 44. A. pleased | B. bored | C. fascinated | D. disappointed |
| 45. A. payment | B. price | C. enjoyment | D. courage |
| 46. A. uncovered | B. messy | C. untouched | D. understandable |
| 47. A. but | B. or | C. while | D. and |
| 48. A. takes | B. involves | C. indicates | D. requires |
| 49. A. search | B. collect | C. deliver | D. repair |
| 50. A. fight | B. ask | C. work | D. pay |
| 51. A. meals | B. permission | C. money | D. limit |
| 52. A. dismissed | B. praised | C. tipped | D. satisfied |
| 53. A. climbed | B. experienced | C. reached | D. completed |
| 54. A. easy | B. challenging | C. encouraging | D. tough |
| 55. A. focusing on | B. owing to | C. depending on | D. leading to |
| 56. A. Responding to | B. Bringing about | C. Getting rid of | D. Adding to |
| 57. A. aware | B. informed | C. warned | D. sure |
| 58. A. Joyfully | B. Unfortunately | C. Generally | D. Hopefully |
| 59. A. examining | B. claiming | C. showing | D. announcing |
| 60. A. understand | B. bear | C. complain | D. imagine |

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。

Putting your hand in your pocket to reward good service is a personal choice, but it also depends on 61 you are in the world. What is a common practice in one city is not necessarily in another. In some places a tip is expected; but in others, good service should be expected and ought to 62 (include) in the price.

In the UK, where people tend to be too polite to complain, they might pay the service charge despite quietly 63 (complain) that the service they received was not 64 (satisfy)!

65, in the US it's still customary to leave a gratuity because tips often make up 66 large part of a server's income. Restaurant owner William Beckett told the BBC that in New York, for example, "Theoretically you could just stand up and walk out. You don't. Everybody 67 (tip) 20%."

Maybe we should follow Japan's approach, where tipping under any circumstance may seem rude because good service is standard and expected. Elsewhere, there are 68 (call) for restaurants to replace the tipping system 69 a single payment covering both the meal and the service. This 70 (basic) means, don't tip — the price you see on the menu reflects the full cost of dining.

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 person I respect most is my father. Like a doctor, he is always busy with work. After I could remember, he has never spent a whole weekend stay with me. Every day, he went to work before I get up, and comes back home after I go to bed. So to me, it doesn't matter at all, because he is a great hero in his mind. He devotes almost all the time his patients, and many life are saved by him. He always tells me what a man should have dignity, honesty, honor, and most of all, be helpful to others. This affects me deep, so I am working hard in order to be a man like him in the future.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

昨天,你校举办了一场学生艺术作品展。请为你校校刊(英文版)写一篇短文,介绍这次活动,内容包括:

1. 活动背景;
2. 展览简介;
3. 个人感受。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 题目已为你写好。

An Art Exhibition Held in Our School

成都市 2018 级高中毕业班第一次诊断性检测 英语答题卡



扫描查看成绩分析报告

姓名: _____ 班级: _____

条码粘贴处

准考证号																			
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缺考标记/违纪标记:
考生禁填! 由监考老师负责用黑色字迹的签字笔填涂。
缺考标记:
违纪标记:

注 意 事 项

1. 答题前, 考生先将自己的姓名、班级、准考证号码填写清楚。
2. 请将准考证条码粘贴在右侧的[条码粘贴处]的方框内。
3. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂; 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔填写, 字迹工整。
4. 请按题号顺序在各题的答题区内作答, 超出范围的答案无效, 在草稿纸、试卷上作答无效。
5. 保持卡面清洁, 不要折叠、不要弄破、弄皱, 不准使用涂改液、刮纸刀。

涂点填涂样例

有效填涂

无效填涂

第一部分 客观题(请用 2B 铅笔填涂)

一、选择题 (1-20, 41-60 每小题 1.5 分, 21-40 每小题 2 分, 共 100 分)

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 13 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 19 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C | 20 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C |
| | | | |
| 21 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 26 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 31 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | |
| 22 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 27 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 32 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | |
| 23 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 28 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 33 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | |
| 24 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 29 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 34 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | |
| 25 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 30 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 35 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | |
| | | | |
| 36 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G | | | |
| 37 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G | | | |
| 38 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G | | | |
| 39 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G | | | |
| 40 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G | | | |
| | | | |
| 41 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 46 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 51 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 56 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 42 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 47 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 52 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 57 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 43 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 48 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 53 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 58 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 44 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 49 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 54 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 59 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 45 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 50 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 55 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 60 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |

第二部分 主观题(请用黑色签字笔作答)

填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____

66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

请在各题目的答题区域内作答, 超出黑色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效

