

成都石室中学 2023 — 2024 学年度上期高 2024 届一诊模拟
英语试卷

(满分 150 分 考试时间：120 分钟)

第 I 卷

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)

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. When will the bus most likely come?
A. In five minutes. B. In ten minutes. C. In fifteen minutes.
2. What does the man plan to do in Las Vegas?
A. Buy a shirt. B. Buy a suitcase. C. Win a lot of money.
3. How does the woman feel about her situation?
A. She is glad the worst is over.
B. Her sister is worse than before.
C. She wants to go back to her parents' house.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Making sandwiches.
B. Buying food for a meeting.
C. Earning money for an association.
5. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a library. B. In an Internet café. C. In a coffee shop.

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、7 题。

6. What does the woman want to do?
A. Use the man's phone. B. Get a ride from the man. C. Have her hair cut.
7. Where is the woman's car?
A. Outside her office. B. At her hairdresser's. C. Near the man's building.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where does the woman buy most of her music?
A. From iTunes. B. From eMusic. C. From Google Play.
9. What does the man seem to care about?
A. Saving money on music.
B. Collecting a certain kind of music.
C. Supporting independent musicians.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who is the man going to the movies with?
A. His sister. B. The woman. C. His friend Ray.
11. What does the woman want to see?
A. A musical. B. A documentary. C. An action film.

12. What does the man dislike about films like *Rogue One*?
A. The music. B. The acting. C. The dialogue.
听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。
13. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Doctor and patient. C. Boss and employee.
14. Where does the woman work?
A. In a hospital. B. At a university. C. At a tech company.
15. How long has the woman been at her current job?
A. For about one month. B. For about six months. C. For around one year.
16. What is the man's advice?
A. Find a new job. B. Take some medicine. C. Work out more often.
- 听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。
17. How much of a discount do Deluxe Pass buyers get?
A. 10 percent off. B. 12 percent off. C. 15 percent off.
18. What is the cost of the three plans?
A. \$649, \$849, and \$1049. B. \$619, \$819, and \$1019. C. \$619, \$849, and \$1049.
19. What will members receive if they pay before November 30?
A. One free month. B. Seasonal discounts. C. Free parking passes.
20. Who can pay for the membership on a month-to-month plan?
A. People who live in California.
B. People who purchase the Signature Pass.
C. People who buy the Signature Plus Pass.

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。

A

It's an exciting moment when you decide that you are going to study in the US! Before you start packing your bags, here are several things that students need to have before applying to study in the US.

Application fee and financial information

Many students are not aware that they have to pay an application fee to apply to schools, colleges and universities in the US. While this might not be a normal practice in other countries, this is standard in the US.

Application fees can range in price depending on the school. Some schools charge as much as \$90 while other schools charge as little as \$25. Generally, schools will waive (免除) the application fee under certain financial circumstances. If you need financial assistance to submit your application, contact your prospective university's admissions office.

In addition to the application fee, students are required to show proof of financial qualification. Generally, most schools will require a copy of your bank statement but some schools may allow other documents to show financial qualification.

Passport

As you are not a citizen or permanent resident of the US, you will need a passport to study in the US. Schools in the US require prospective students to submit their passport numbers on their applications. Without a passport, the school will not be able to issue the necessary forms for a student visa, if accepted. Most importantly, your passport must be valid (有效的) six months beyond the time your planned studies have been completed.

Academic records and test scores

There are many programs in the US and each has its requirements for admission. Some schools will require students to submit SAT or ACT scores before submitting their applications. As an international student, you will have to submit a TOEFL or IELTS score for consideration to an undergraduate program.

In addition, schools will require your previous academic transcripts (reports). These transcripts should be from any previous learning institution, such as a high school. Obtaining academic transcripts can be a time-consuming process, so make sure to plan ahead.

Applying to study in the US can be an overwhelming process but if you remember these key elements needed to apply, you'll experience an easy and simple application process.

21. What is a must for every international student to apply to study in the USA?
 A. To pay application fees. B. To prove their financial qualification.
 C. To submit SAT or ACT scores. D. To keep passports valid for 6 months.
22. What can we know from the passage?
 A. The application process is easy, simple but time-consuming.
 B. Paying application fees is not uncommon in other countries.
 C. The admissions office offers loans to poor international students.
 D. TOEFL or IELTS scores are vital for an undergraduate program.
23. In which column does the text probably appear in the newspaper?
 A. American Campus. B. Solving Stress. C. Shared Future. D. Summer Fun.

B

It was a bright spring afternoon along the Maryland coast, and Jonathan Bauer, 51, a technology executive at a hospital, and his 13-year-old daughter, Ava, were taking full advantage of it. They were driving with the windows down as they headed home on the 1.4-mile, two-lane Route 90 bridge, which spans the shallow waters of Assawoman Bay. Suddenly, the calm was disturbed by a high-pitched noise.

Not far ahead of them, a black pickup was slipping from one lane to the other. To the Bauers' horror, it hit a BMW sedan and came to rest swinging over the rail of the bridge.

Bauer stopped his car and ran to the BMW. "Are you OK?" he asked the driver. She nodded, too shocked to speak. And then the driver's door of the pickup was thrown open and a man climbed out. He pointed down, saying something in Spanish. In the water was a car seat. Next to it, a girl, about two years old, was floating on her back, kicking and splashing and screaming.

Bauer waited for the pickup driver to do something, but he didn't. Maybe he was in shock. Bauer jumped into the shallow water quickly, swam to the drowning girl in a few quick strokes and lifted her out of the water: mouth half open, eyes nearly closed, not breathing. Standing, he laid her against his shoulder and hit her back with the flat of his hand. Come on... come on...

And then a retching (干呕的) sound as ocean water came streaming from her mouth. But still no breath. Another hit on the back and another retch, followed by an intake of fresh air, and then the beautiful sense of little fingers grasping him around the neck. Her eyes were opened now, focused on him. A moment later a family on a rowboat pulled up and dragged Bauer and the little girl aboard. The girl suffered a broken shoulder but was otherwise uninjured.

Ava Bauer was so inspired by her father's actions that four months later she became a volunteer firefighter so that she too could save lives. "That girl is going to live a whole life because of him," she says. "It's incredible."

24. What is the function of the first paragraph?

A. To uncover the Bauers' feelings.

- B. To introduce the upcoming event.
 C. To describe a scene along the coast.
 D. To explain the disturbed calm to us.
25. What happened on the bridge?
 A. Slipping from one lane to the other, a black pickup suddenly stopped.
 B. Having crashed into the Bauers' car, a BMW sedan slipped into the ocean.
 C. Due to the fine weather, the Bauers pulled up to enjoy the wonderful view.
 D. Out of control, a black pickup unfortunately crashed into a BMW sedan.
26. What can we know about the drowning girl?
 A. Without Bauer's help, she might have died.
 B. She was the black pickup driver's daughter.
 C. She dropped off the car seat to the ground.
 D. Right after Bauer hit her back, she breathed.
27. Which of the following can best describe Bauer?
 A. Innovative and perseverant.
 B. Friendly and cooperative.
 C. Courageous and decisive.
 D. Intelligent and patient.

C

A new study says that no matter how much the world cuts back on carbon emissions, a large and important part of Antarctica is expected to disappear.

The study focused on the melting of protective ice around Antarctica's Amundsen Sea in western Antarctica. They said the "unavoidable" melting will take hundreds of years, resulting in a rise of nearly 1.8 meters in sea levels. This melting will have a profound impact on where and how people live in the future. The study, published in Nature Climate Change, warns that even if future warming was limited to just a few tenths of a degree more, it would have "limited power to prevent ocean warming that could lead to the collapse of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet."

The lead writer of the study, Kaitlin Naughten, explains that the research indicates that the Earth is on a path towards rapid ocean warming and ice shelf melting over the coming century. While past studies have talked about how serious the situation is, Naughten was the first to use computer modeling to study how warm water from below will melt the ice. The study looked at four different cases in how much carbon emissions the world produces. In each case, ocean warming was just too much for this area of the ice to survive. It also looked at what would happen if future warming was limited to 1.5 degrees Celsius over mid-19th century levels: the international goal. They found the runaway melting process in this case as well.

The study primarily focuses on the part of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet that is most at risk of melting near the Amundsen Sea, including the Thwaites ice shelf, often referred to as the "Doomsday Glacier". According to Eric Rignot, an ice scientist at the University of California Irvine, this area is already "doomed" (注定的) due to the rapid melting that has occurred. Naughten does not like to use the word "doomed", because she said 100 years from now, the world might not just stop but drive back carbon levels in the air and climate change. But she said what is happening now on the ground is a slow collapse that cannot be stopped, at least not in this century.

28. According to the study, what will be the consequence of the "unavoidable" melting of ice?
 A. A fast collapse of the West Antarctica.
 B. A rise in sea levels to at least 1.8 meters.
 C. A change of people's living places and life.
 D. A significant reduction in carbon emissions.

29. What is special about Naughten's research?
- Explaining why the Earth is on a path towards rapid ocean warming.
 - Adopting computer modeling to study the possibility of ice survival.
 - Finding the runaway melting process in the fourth case of ocean warming.
 - Comparing four cases in how much carbon emissions the world produces.
30. What would Naughten most probably agree with?
- Ice shelf melting is unstoppable at least in the century.
 - The word "doomed" accurately describes the situation.
 - Carbon levels will never reach the international goal.
 - Past studies didn't show how serious the situation is.
31. What is the purpose of the text?
- To explain the impact of carbon emissions on Antarctica.
 - To share the findings of a new study on Antarctic ice melting.
 - To analyze the potential consequences of rapid ocean warming.
 - To call for immediate action to prevent the Antarctic ice melting.

D

In 1945, two sculptures meant to represent the average man called Norman and woman called Norma in the United States went on exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History.

That same year, a contest was launched to find a living representation of Norma. Normal is often used to mean "typical", "expected", or even "correct". By that logic, most people should fit the description of normal. And yet, not one of almost 4,000 women who participated in the contest matched Norma, the supposedly "normal" woman.

This puzzle isn't unique to Norma and Norman, either — time and time again, so-called normal descriptions of our bodies, minds, and perceptions have turned out to match almost no one. So what does normal actually mean — and should we be relying on it so much?

In statistics, a normal distribution describes a set of values that fall along a bell curve (曲线). The average, or mean, of all the values is at the very center, and most other values fall within the hump (驼峰) of the bell. Normal doesn't describe a single data point, but a pattern of diversity. Many human traits, like height, follow a normal distribution. Some people are very tall or very short, but most people fall close to the overall average. Outside of statistics, normal often refers to an average like the single number pulled from the fattest part of the bell curve that excludes all the nuances of the normal distribution. Norma and Norman's proportions (比例) came from such averages.

Applied to individuals, whether someone is considered normal usually depends on how closely they get to this average. At best, such definitions of normal fail to capture variation. When limited or inaccurate definitions of normal are used to make decisions that impact people's lives, they can do real harm. There were examples in history.

To this day, people are often targeted and discriminated against on the basis of disabilities, mental health issues, and other features considered "not normal". But the reality is that the differences in our bodies, minds, perceptions, and ideas about the world around us — in short, diversity — is the true normal.

32. What can we learn about Norman and Norma?
- No participant fitted the description of them in the contest.
 - They were on display as soon as they were completed in 1945.
 - They were both named by the American Museum of Natural History.
 - People viewed them as typical and correct representations of humans.

33. How does normal in statistics differ from normal outside of statistics?
- A. The former and the latter fall at totally different points of the bell curve.
 B. The former and the latter account for different puzzles in our daily life.
 C. The latter is a single number whereas the former shows a pattern of diversity.
 D. The latter often indicates the distribution of a set of values but the former doesn't.
34. What does the underlined word “**nuances**” in Paragraph 4 most probably mean?
- A. Possibilities. B. Examples. C. Meanings. D. Differences.
35. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. What Is Real Normal?
 B. When Are Humans Normal?
 C. How Does Normal Cause Harm?
 D. Why Shouldn't We Rely on Normal?

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。

ARE you happy? People often ask their friends this question; it shows they care. It's a question that President Nicolas Sarkozy of France seems keen for social scientists to ask in his country. 36

During the annual “two sessions”, Chinese lawmakers and political advisors are discussing how to build “a happy China”.

37

Many studies have shown that wealthier nations tend to be happier than poorer ones; and richer people appear to be more satisfied than the less rich. But a recent Canadian study shows that the happiest people live in that country's poorest provinces (Nova Scotia), while those in the richest (British Columbia) are among the least happy. Happiness is not determined by wealth.

Some scholars also believe that happiness is what people finally want and wealth is only a means towards this end. 38

So what is it that makes people happy, if it isn't money?

In the US author Dan Buettner's new book *Thrive: Finding Happiness the Blue Zone Way*, there is a hint. 39 Rather, Buettner found that the four happiest cities on Earth, which span the globe from Denmark to Mexico, give priority to social networks, health and well-being.

Take Singapore as an example. The city-state has one of the highest population densities in the world.

40 However, in a recent survey, 95 percent of people said they were either very happy or quite happy. They gave their city high marks for cleanliness and safety — subways are clean and trains absolutely arrive on time, and police are helpful and good at their job.

China has achieved a rapid GDP growth and become the world's second largest economy. However, to build “a happy China”, we need to emphasize people's livelihoods and quality of life over fast economic growth. We need to look for alternative measures that would show national progress not just by how our economy is growing, but by how our lives are improving; not just by our standard of living, but by our quality of life.

- A. Where are people happier?
 B. In China, it's a concern, too.
 C. But what is the measure of happiness?
 D. True happiness lies in struggling to be happy.
 E. And its people are known for being workaholics.
 F. It has nothing to do with their material wealth, intelligence or attractiveness.

G. If so, the priority now given to economic growth would appear to be a mistake.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Sammie Vance, 14, knows there's nothing worse than feeling left out. For years, she's been helping those kids make friends. What she has been doing is 41 the Buddy Bench program. Originally, the idea was that anyone at school who was feeling 42 could sit on the "buddy bench". That let other kids know someone needed a friend. The idea quickly 43.

Sammie got the idea for the 44 at summer camp in 2017. She thought it would be 45 to have a buddy bench in her school, so when she got back, she 46 the idea to her headmaster, teachers and her parents.

Getting 47 for the project was just the first step. "There have been a lot of small 48, like money," Sammie says. To reduce costs and be 49, Sammie decided to make the bench out of recycled material. So she rallied (号召) her 50 to gather bottle caps.

Word of the project got out, and soon Sammie was getting 51 from people in broader regions — all 50 states, and in the end she 52 more than 1,200 pounds. A company called GreenTree Plastics was able to 53 these into three benches.

54, Sammie helped other schools acquire benches. She has helped 55 more than 20 benches to schools and parks by now. Her 56 of kindness continues to spread far and wide.

57 all the kids her project has helped, Sammie benefits from it, feeling grateful for how it gave her 58 in so many different aspects of life.

"59 as some acts of kindness can be, they can make a significant difference and lead to a chain reaction," she says. "You never 60. Just be kind, in general."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. planning | B. funding | C. advocating | D. running |
| 42. A. depressed | B. lonely | C. sorrowful | D. uncomfortable |
| 43. A. caught on | B. came over | C. set off | D. got through |
| 44. A. ambition | B. program | C. task | D. instructor |
| 45. A. impractical | B. uncommon | C. popular | D. cool |
| 46. A. sold | B. gifted | C. took | D. reflected |
| 47. A. approval | B. promise | C. advice | D. hope |
| 48. A. achievements | B. steps | C. challenges | D. matters |
| 49. A. eye-catching | B. light-weighted | C. good-looking | D. eco-friendly |
| 50. A. relatives | B. friends | C. community | D. government |
| 51. A. money | B. caps | C. benches | D. praise |
| 52. A. made | B. raised | C. collected | D. saved |
| 53. A. invest | B. divide | C. break | D. recycle |
| 54. A. Before long | B. Believe it or not | C. By contrast | D. By the way |
| 55. A. bought | B. borrowed | C. donated | D. delivered |
| 56. A. behavior | B. gesture | C. faith | D. love |
| 57. A. Despite | B. Unlike | C. Among | D. Besides |
| 58. A. honors | B. lessons | C. attention | D. purpose |
| 59. A. Tiring | B. Small | C. Regular | D. Dull |
| 60. A. know | B. withdraw | C. stop | D. recall |

第 II 卷

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。

Some entrepreneurs (企业家) are 61 (simple) born with a gift of sniffing out a good business. Bryan Loo is one of them. 62 (raise) in the smallest state in Malaysia, Loo owes his success to his parents introducing him to business at an early age.

It was 63 chance then that he realized the gaps in the Malaysian market for tea. People were talking about tea but didn't have a place to go for a "proper, modern" tea, he said.

Bubble tea, which combines Asian tea with milk or fruit syrups, originated in Taiwan and has most recently spread in 64 (popular) around the globe. Loo then went to Taiwan, where he 65 (expose) to the modern tea drinking culture. After much research, he approached the top ten brands of tea makers to see if they'd expand with him in Malaysia, 66 none of them had any interest in expanding into Malaysia's market.

And then through a stroke of luck, Loo's friend mentioned a Taiwanese company called Zhi Qu Cha Tsai was open to talking. So 67 then-24-year-old flew to Taiwan and bought the franchise (经销权), changing the name to Chatime to fit into the Malaysian market. Loo opened his first Chatime store in September 2010, and 68 (have) 172 stores with 880 staff across Malaysia up to now.

It seems there's no stopping this young, successful entrepreneur 69 hopes his company can lead the way for other ASEAN countries, 70 (inspire) them as a role model.

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。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号（∧），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：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Because of my strong interest in math, so I dream of becoming a mathematician. But every time I didn't do well in the math exam, I felt really sad and would cry, which bothered us a lot. My math teacher suggested I tried to fix the problems instead of just crying, an useless approach. Therefore, I started by thinking logically and discussing questions with my teacher frequent. Then I found out my weak points when I needed more practice, and gradually improved myself. I made a habit to practise math out of school every day. Under the help of some online math apps, I've been more enthusiastic about the subjects. Now I'm fully motivating and that's already half the battle.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华。上周你们学校举行了秋季运动会，请给你的美国笔友 Jack 写一封信，介绍本次运动会。内容包括：

1. 运动会的概况；
2. 你或者同学在运动会上的表现；
3. 你的感受。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 结束语已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jack,

Looking forward to your sharing. Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Hua



锦宏教育
Jinhong Education