

成都市 2022 级高中毕业班摸底测试

英 语

本试卷满分 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。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Consider the purpose.
B. Choose the cheaper one.
C. Look for the newest model.
2. Where is the man most probably going to work?
A. In a clothing store. B. In a barbershop. C. In a bank.
3. What does the woman mean?
A. She can't remember much.
B. She's never been to the city.
C. She will find a child to help.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Having a party. B. Buying a gift. C. Doing some exercise.
5. Why do the speakers decide to go on a boat tour today?
A. It's cheaper today. B. The weather is good. C. They like the guide.

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。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. Who is probably the woman?
A. A publisher. B. A teacher. C. A librarian.
7. What does Hugo need to do first?
A. Help move the boxes.
B. Take books to the dormitory.
C. Assist with the project upload.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Where did the speakers go swimming?
A. In the lake. B. In the sea. C. In the river.
9. Which activity did the man like best?
A. Running. B. Swimming. C. Fishing.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who did Hathaway go to Hardin Castle with?
A. Her family. B. Her neighbours. C. Her classmates.
11. Why did Frank go to the castle?
A. To learn about birds. B. To take some photos. C. To learn about history.
12. What's on at the castle next month?
A. A running race. B. A painting course. C. A car exhibition.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When did Sarah decide to become a fashion designer?
A. She was still at school.
B. She was working in a shop.
C. She was helping run a fashion show.
14. What does Sarah particularly like about her work?
A. Having her name recognised.
B. Seeing her clothes on display.
C. Succeeding in selling her designs.
15. What helps Sarah find new ideas for designs?
A. Visiting museums. B. Seeing things around. C. Looking at photos.
16. What project is Sarah working on at the moment?
A. The costumes for a film.
B. A New York fashion show.
C. Men's suits for a London store.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the competition focus on this year?
A. Tiger. B. Weather. C. Change.
18. How much is the prize money this year?
A. 1,000 euros. B. 2,000 euros. C. 3,000 euros.
19. How did the school spend the prize money last year?
A. On a school library. B. On a poetry website. C. On computer software.
20. Why does the speaker give the talk?
A. To honor the winners.
B. To introduce a competition.
C. To share financial information.

B

A Taste of China explores diverse cuisine. In this episode, we're in Chengdu, Sichuan, exploring its spicy dishes with culinary (烹饪的) experts.

Mei: Could you tell us how you fell in love with Sichuan cuisine?

Jing: I grew up in Canada, feeling quite disconnected from the identity of being Chinese. After university, I went to China to work and began digging into Chinese food. At first, I was just amazed by its diversity and complexity. But the more I studied, the more I realized how little we know about Chinese food in the West. The passion for Chinese food led me to found a restaurant called Fly By Jing. It is inspired by the flavors of “fly restaurants” or *cangying guan*. These restaurants in Chengdu are so delicious that no matter how shabby or lacking in atmosphere, people will find them and flock to them.

Mei: What do you love about Sichuan?

Fuchsia: There is a saying that if you are young, you should not go to Sichuan. Its capital city — Chengdu is a relaxing, pleasure-loving city, so ambitious people should steer clear! Sichuan is best known for its folk cooking and street food. You can just go into quite ordinary-looking restaurants and have a delicious meal.

Mei: What do you think is one of the main things Westerners don't know about Sichuan cuisine?

John: One of the ironies is that while Sichuan cuisine has become popular internationally, people are often taken in by this stereotype (刻板印象) that it is just about the great drama of loads of chilies and peppers in pools of oil. But the real heart and soul of Sichuan cooking lies in the flavoring. I would say that sophistication and flavoring variety is something that people often miss out on.

24. What made Jing decide to found Fly By Jing?

- A. Her love for Chinese food.
- B. Her desire to get Chinese identity.
- C. Her understanding of Chinese culture.
- D. Her wish to promote Chinese culture.

25. What does the underlined phrase “steer clear” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Stay away.
- B. Move forward.
- C. Pass down.
- D. Pull through.

26. What is the common misunderstanding of Sichuan cuisine?

- A. It may cause health problems.
- B. It is very popular in the world.
- C. Its soul lies in the amazing flavor.
- D. It is all about chilies and peppers in oil.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Ways to make local food.
- B. The charm of Sichuan food.
- C. Experts' tips on Sichuan cuisine.
- D. Differences between eastern and western food.

D

Did you know the basic structure of your brain is very similar to that of other mammals? This surprising fact says a lot about animal thought because having brains and hormones (激素) similar to those of humans makes other mammals (哺乳动物) act, feel, and think much like we do.

In fact, animals actually possess cognition, the ability to acquire knowledge. Elephants consciously (有意识地) learn which plants to eat from older elephants by observing them and tasting the foods they eat. So, while our experience of the world might differ from theirs, consciousness is not a privilege (特权) limited to us.

And brains can even teach us about how animals feel. For instance, oxytocin, a kind of hormone, is essential in forming bonds in humans as well as other mammals. So, if it's blocked in an individual's brain, they're likely to feel alone. The fact that the same is true for humans and animals suggests a similarity both in our brains and our feelings.

But what about the animals with tiny brains? Can they feel too? Actually, brain size is a poor indicator of animal intelligence. A better one is how much an animal's brain has in common with ours. That's because a larger brain, while it means more computing power, isn't necessarily helpful. For example, tuna have smaller brains than dolphins but are just as good at hunting.

Large brains are necessary for being social and cooperating with others. That's because when individuals are responsible for the survival of a group, a bigger or social brain is needed. In the case of animals that do have social brains, like elephants, whales, and dolphins, it's hard to deny that they're thinking and feeling like humans when their brains so closely resemble ours.

32. Why are elephants mentioned in paragraph 2?

- A. To compare humans and animals. B. To illustrate animals' ability to learn.
C. To introduce elephants' eating habits. D. To prove elephants are social animals.

33. What will oxytocin's being reduced lead to?

- A. Increased loneliness. B. Improved hunting skills.
C. Poorer social ability. D. Stronger bonds with others.

34. What does the underlined phrase "A better one" in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. A larger brain. B. A more brilliant mind.
C. A sharper sense. D. A more reliable indicator.

35. What message does this text mainly intend to convey?

- A. Brain size is vital to intelligence.
B. Consciousness is not humans' privilege.
C. Mammals may think and feel like humans.
D. Animals share similar brain structure with humans.

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。

Managing Conflict with Humor

Laughter is a powerful tool. 36 Here's how to use humor to resolve disagreements and strengthen your relationships.

Make sure you're both in on the joke. Humor can help you overcome conflict only when both parties are in on the joke. 37 If he or she isn't likely to appreciate the joke, don't say or do it, even if it's "all in good fun". When the joking is one-sided rather than mutual, it can damage the relationship.

38 Humor helps you face challenges in life. But there are times when humor is not healthy. For example, sometimes it is used as a cover for avoiding painful emotions. You can be funny about the truth, but hiding the truth isn't funny. When you do that, you create confusion and mistrust in your relationships.

Develop a smart sense of humor. Some find it easier than others to use humor, especially in tense situations. If your efforts aren't going over well, start by using self-deprecating (自嘲的) humor. We all love people who don't take themselves too seriously. After all, nobody is perfect and we all make mistakes. So, if you're having a bad hair day, make a joke about it. 39

Tap into (发掘) your playful side. It's understandable to fear rejection when attempting humor. However, it's important to point out that you don't need to be a comedian to use humor to manage conflict. The point isn't to impress the other person, but simply to lighten the mood. 40 It can lower the other person's defenses and put you both in a more positive state of mind.

- A. Some jokes are easy to understand.
- B. Avoid humor when facing challenges.
- C. Don't use humor to cover up other emotions.
- D. So it's important to be sensitive to the other person.
- E. Therefore, don't be afraid to simply act silly like a kid.
- F. It brings people closer, managing conflict, and reducing tension.
- G. Even if the joke falls flat, the only person you risk offending is yourself.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 30 分)**第一节 完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)**

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Chiara Beer, 27, who lives in Winchester, suffered a serious stroke (中风) as a baby. As a result, she 41 movement on her right side, almost completely unable to use her arm. 42, the stroke also made her unable to read or write.

Growing up with this 43, as she got older, Chiara realised there was a huge lack of resources and information for young stroke survivors, so she decided to start 44 content on social media.

The determined 27 year old began posting videos about her own story of stroke survival and 45 various aspects of her day to day life, living with only one working arm, for example, how she drives using a car 46 adapted for the disabled.

She 47 a huge outpouring of love and support from her viewers, including messages of love from other stroke survivors and people who suffer from other similar disabilities, 48 her for showing them little tricks on how to become more 49.

“The 50 has been good. I get a lot of messages from 51, saying I’ve helped them because now their child can be independent. And I also get messages from young adults who have had strokes telling me how their lives have 52.”

Chiara 53 that she loves knowing she is able to offer 54 to other young stroke survivors. She said: “I wanted to raise awareness about young people having strokes and also I wanted to help them to find a way to live independently. It makes me 55 that I can help.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. made | B. lost | C. directed | D. sensed |
| 42. A. After all | B. More importantly | C. For instance | D. Worse still |
| 43. A. appearance | B. mind | C. injury | D. disability |
| 44. A. analyzing | B. recording | C. sharing | D. collecting |
| 45. A. showing | B. observing | C. exploring | D. tracking |
| 46. A. simply | B. strangely | C. specially | D. temporarily |
| 47. A. expected | B. expressed | C. witnessed | D. received |
| 48. A. forgiving | B. thanking | C. rewarding | D. congratulating |
| 49. A. respectable | B. responsible | C. intelligent | D. independent |
| 50. A. response | B. presentation | C. phenomenon | D. cooperation |
| 51. A. doctors | B. teachers | C. friends | D. parents |
| 52. A. extended | B. changed | C. recovered | D. shone |
| 53. A. confirmed | B. remembered | C. admitted | D. advocated |
| 54. A. support | B. service | C. comments | D. opportunities |
| 55. A. curious | B. ambitious | C. considerate | D. delighted |

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。

China's Shenzhou XVIII crew successfully completed their first spacewalk on May 28th outside the Tiangong space station. The team, led by the veteran astronaut Ye Guangfu, 56 (spend) nearly eight and a half hours in the vacuum of space, adding protection and checking 57 (equip). This marked the 16th spacewalk by Chinese taikonauts and was the second for Ye, while Li Guangsu made his first spacewalking.

58 (launch) in April, the Shenzhou XVIII astronauts are the seventh crew to inhabit Tiangong. They are scheduled to remain onboard until October, conducting a wide range of experiments. These experiments include carrying out the second round material test, 59 will examine how various materials react to the space environment. The crew will also be responsible for maintaining the station's systems and performing 60 (far) spacewalks. Their busy first month has already seen them 61 (conduct) a series of checks, tests and drills.

This mission marks 62 significant step for China's growing space program, highlighting the capabilities of its new generation of astronauts and the 63 (country) ambitions for long-term crewed spaceflight operations. With this successful spacewalk, China continues to 64 (strength) its position as a major player in space exploration, paving the way 65 future advancement and scientific discovery.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

英语课将进行志愿服务方案的展示交流。请你根据以下内容写一篇发言稿,内容包括:

- 1) 活动安排;
- 2) 活动意义。

注意:

- 1) 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
- 2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Good morning class! _____

第二节(满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

My heart beat fast as I walked onto the field for the state cup finals. The air popped with a mix of excitement and nervousness — a feeling I knew well. But this time was different. The audience were everywhere and this added a layer of pressure, twisting my stomach into a knot.

With a whistle that broke the tense silence, the game began. The ball came straight to me. I drove forward, slipped around a defender, and lost it. On the very next play, I gave it straight away again. My confidence, once a steady flame, began to weaken. Determined not to repeat the mistake, I played it safe next time and passed it back. Barely even on target, I was losing it. I could feel others' eyes burning into the back of my head.

By halftime, the score was a frustrating 0—0. Exhausted and discouraged, I just wanted the final whistle to blow. The second half kicked off, offering a chance to turn things around. But my struggles continued. As I ran up the field, the ball found my foot again. Yet, instead of a clean pass, I mishit it straight to a defender. Defeat flooded me. I only made safe passes, desperate not to make another mistake.

Then, three sharp blows. Overtime (加时赛). My heart sank. How could I possibly face another tough period, with this self-doubt weighing me down? On my way to the locker room (更衣室), my legs felt heavy like lead weights. The usual enthusiasm I had when playing was replaced by self-doubt.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

As I walked into the locker room, my coach came up to me. _____

The whistle blew for overtime, and I raced down the field, hope in my chest. _____