

成都市 2023 级高中毕业班第一次诊断性检测

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 is the woman looking for?
A. Her gloves. B. Her handbag. C. Her jewellery.
2. Why is the man tired?
A. He went to bed late. B. He was ill. C. He did a lot of work.
3. What did the woman think of the festival?
A. It was boring. B. It was special. C. It was popular.
4. When will the man come back to the shop?
A. On Monday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday.
5. What does the woman warn the man about?
A. Driving on motorways. B. Driving without a licence. C. Going over the speed limit.

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、7 题。

6. What does the woman like about her new job?
A. Writing emails. B. Answering calls. C. Attending meetings.
7. What does the man decide to do?
A. Ask Dawn for advice. B. Work with Linda. C. Move to a new position.
听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。
8. What is important to the man about the room?
A. The price. B. The view. C. The size.
9. How will the man pay for the room?
A. By credit card. B. In cash. C. By check.
听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Teacher and student. C. Mother and son.
11. Which language did Mark and his family speak to the man?
A. English. B. French. C. Italian.
12. What do we know about Mark's grandmother?
A. She was born in Texas. B. She lives in Rome. C. She speaks English well.
听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What is the man's duty at the museum?
A. Selling tickets. B. Interpreting exhibits. C. Studying historical items.
14. What motivated the man to become a volunteer in the museum?
A. His plan for future. B. His eagerness to practice. C. His love for history.
15. What did the museum provide for volunteers?
A. A monthly salary. B. Free museum tickets. C. A training program.
16. What has changed for the man?
A. His career plan. B. His interest in history. C. His view of museums.
听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What is the talk mainly about?
A. A promotion plan. B. A new product design. C. A market research report.
18. Who is the new product intended for?
A. Researchers of the market.
B. Designers of new smartwatches.
C. Men fond of outdoor activities and tech.
19. What is the key feature of the new bottle?
A. It is made of metal. B. It is convenient to use. C. It has a digital screen.
20. What will the company do next month?
A. Begin the promotion. B. Complete the design. C. Present the product.

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

A

Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

Key benefit. Reaches you wherever you are, based on your phone's location.

Key benefit. It often continues to function when mobile networks or the Internet are down, making it a vital backup.

Key benefit. It is an “All Hazards” network that provides comprehensive and direct information on natural, environmental, and public safety threats.

Key benefit. Allows you to monitor locations of family members, find open shelters during a disaster, and apply for assistance afterward.

- 英语试题 第 3 页(共 10 页)

B

Colombian writer Márquez once said that *One Hundred Years of Solitude* was a 400-page Vallenato, a traditional music of Colombia's Caribbean coast. The songs are filled with local characters and poetry. It's a style that stretches back 200 years and is still popular today.

At high noon in the capital of Vallenato, a traditional trio (三重奏) takes the stage. The occasion is the Vallenato Festival, which has been held in the city that gives the music its name. Its goal is to promote the traditional elements of the style. Among the headliners this year was superstar singer Carlos Vives, who helped popularize Vallenato around the world in the early 1990s.

"For me, Vallenato is connected to the countryside," Vives says. "That's Vallenato. And then there's us, the new generation who have reinvented it. But when I talk about Vallenato, we have to remember the 'minstrels' (吟游诗人), who traveled from town to town, singing songs about local news."

"Back in the day, the news was spread through songs," says Tomás Gutiérrez, a Vallenato historian and composer. "In *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, one of the main characters learns of her mother's death through a famous Vallenato musician named 'Francisco el Hombre', inspired by a real-life minstrel." Gutiérrez says people may think Márquez wrote about a fantasy world in his novel. "No, no," Gutiérrez says. "He takes the history, the social and cultural reality of our people and creates that monumental work."

UNESCO has declared Vallenato "intangible heritage in need of safeguarding". Quintero, vice-president of the Vallenato Legend Foundation, says that acknowledgment brings with it a big responsibility. "To promote and support traditional Vallenato," he says. "We have to evolve. We can't restrict new musicians. We just have to make sure that they have all the necessary elements of traditional music and, based on that, create new works."

24. What do we know about Vallenato?

- A. It is named after a city.
- B. It originated in the 1990s.
- C. It is rejected by the young.
- D. It usually consists of 400 pages.

25. Why does Gutiérrez mention *One Hundred Years of Solitude*?

- A. To highlight the status of minstrels.
- B. To express love for Márquez.
- C. To prove the popularity of the book.
- D. To show the function of Vallenato.

26. What is Quintero's opinion about the future development of Vallenato?

- A. It will be ensured by UNESCO.
- B. It calls for support from the public.
- C. It lays heavy burden on the local government.
- D. It needs the integration of traditions with innovations.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. The Popularizers of Vallenato
- B. Preserving Songs That Tell Stories
- C. Reviving Literary Ties with Music
- D. The Masterpieces of Traditional Music

C

Situated high above the Los Angeles skyline, the Chemosphere House stands as evidence to architectural innovation. Designed by architect John Lautner in 1960, this modernist house charms with its futuristic shape and innovative engineering, reflecting Lautner's philosophy of integrating architecture with the environment.

The vision for the Chemosphere began with a commission from Leonard Malin, an aerospace engineer. Tasked with constructing a home on a steep hillside, Malin turned to John Lautner to design a solution that would work with the terrain (地形), not against it. Malin's background in aerospace engineering likely inspired Lautner's exploration of "structural lightness" and "mechanical stability," laying the groundwork for the building's revolutionary design.

Known also as the Malin Residence, the Chemosphere is a unique octagonal (八角形的) structure supported by a single concrete column. This design is not only a clever response to the site's constraints, but also offers breathtaking views of the San Fernando Valley. Inside, spaces radiate around the central column, with living areas placed along the edges to take full advantage of natural light. Though initially met with criticism, the home has since earned worldwide recognition for its distinctive form and structural innovation. Beyond its architectural significance, the Chemosphere has appeared in several films and shows, solidifying its status as a Hollywood cultural landmark.

Today, the Chemosphere House remains a symbol of innovative design. Under the ownership of Taschen, ongoing renovations have preserved its futuristic charm. Its single concrete pillar support system is still as much a conversation starter now as it was in 1960, serving as a tangible reminder of an era when architects dared to reimagine how buildings interact with their environments.

28. What was the possible source of the Chemosphere House's design concept?
- A. The features of the terrain. B. The view of the valley.
C. Malin's professional background. D. Lautner's personal experience.
29. What does the underlined word "constraints" in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Advantages. B. Restrictions.
C. Potentials. D. Influences.
30. What is the significance of the Chemosphere House today?
- A. It inspires innovative spirits. B. It stands for a special style.
C. It brings in financial benefits. D. It promotes environmental protection.
31. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To illustrate how creative ideas turned into reality.
B. To introduce a building fitting in well with surroundings.
C. To promote the design concept of the Chemosphere House.
D. To explain why the Chemosphere House was built this way.

D

Chenyang Lin, a brain expert at Boston University, grew up in a coastal city in southern China, far from forests. So, when he hiked in New Hampshire last year, he was amazed by the squirrels in towering trees. That hike is stuck in Lin's memory. So, oddly, are the more familiar chickens he saw on the way to the hike.

Now, Lin's research helps explain why both animals are clearly remembered. Events that have a strong emotional impact help people remember moments they would otherwise forget, Lin and colleagues report in *Science Advances*. The brain even seems to connect similar things and events together. That's probably why Lin remembers chickens along with those cool squirrels.

Since the 1990s, researches have suggested that pairing a weak memory with a strong one can strengthen it — a theory called “tag and capture”. Everyday memories leave neuronal (神经元的) tags that disappear within hours. But a powerful memory triggers a protein storm in the hippocampus (海马体). Then the tagged neurons capture those proteins, thus gluing weak memories to powerful ones.

Lin and his team tested that idea by having over 100 people observe animals and everyday tools on a computer. First, participants simply viewed dozens of images. Next, they viewed similar images with a reward attached to each. About half the participants received a large reward for labeling animals and a low reward for labeling tools, while the other half received the opposite.

The next day, the team surprised participants with a memory test of what they'd seen the day before. Receiving a big reward after seeing animals improved people's memories of those animals by about 5 percent, compared with those getting small rewards. However, big rewards for tools had no effect. Lin suspects that's because people formed stronger early memories of the tools than the animals.

“Routine memories are known to exist in this temporary state,” says cognitive neuroscientist Joseph Dunsmoor of The University of Texas, “But this is among the first papers to show that weak memories are more likely to get captured when they relate to the strong memory.”

32. Why does Lin remember the chickens?

- A. They were in his way of hike.
- B. They were rarely seen in daily life.
- C. They differ from those in hometown.
- D. They are associated with the squirrels.

33. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. The cause for protein storm.
- B. The structure in hippocampus.
- C. The theory behind the phenonemon.
- D. The process of memory formation.

34. What can we learn from Lin's research?

- A. Image type has less impact on memory.
- B. Tools are naturally easier to remember than animals.
- C. Memory improvement through comparing is quite effective.
- D. Rewards may enhance memory of items with weaker initial memories.

35. What does Joseph think of the research?

- A. Its objective is clear. B. Its future is promising.
C. Its findings are pioneering. D. Its method needs improving.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Have you ever been so absorbed in an activity that you forget what's going on around you? Perhaps it happened while you were painting, gardening, or even cleaning your home.

36 It helps you switch off any worries.

What does "in the flow" mean? Sometimes you can be so wrapped up in what you're doing that everything else fades away. A psychologist called Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi described this as being "in the flow". It's a happy, joyful feeling you get when focusing on something that's challenging but fun. Every action, movement and thought flows. 37

How is it good for you? Csikszentmihalyi described flow as the secret to happiness. It helps you think more clearly because you tune everything else out. If you're concentrating on a game of chess, for example, you're not worrying about schoolwork or what other people think. 38 Being in the flow also feels good because you're doing something for yourself, not for a prize or to please other people.

39 Well, flow isn't always flashy — it's subtle and steady. Here are the signs that you've entered that state: You're doing something because you want to, not for anyone else; you're clear about your goal and confident you can reach it; you're so focused on what you're doing that you forget everything else... If these signs appear, it means you're in a state of flow.

How can you find the flow? Finding the flow is different for each person. You can pick a challenge that's fun but you know you can do it. Find a quiet place without any distractions and away from screens. 40 Getting in the flow can make activities such as music practice or homework more enjoyable too.

- A. What happens when you're in a flow?
B. How do you know you're in the zone?
C. Perhaps your brain focuses better before bed.
D. It also helps if you're doing something you want to.
E. This helps you manage your emotions and feel less stressed.
F. Your whole being is involved and you're using your skills thoroughly.
G. That feeling of deep focus and effortless involvement is known as "flow".

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(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 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In a remote village in Zambia, where roads seem to stretch endlessly before reaching the nearest town, a classroom is filled with the energy of its young learners. The desks are basic, the books are 41, and the room is crowded beyond capacity — but something 42 is happening here. Andrew, a 38-year-old teacher, has 43 his under-resourced and overcrowded classroom.

Students in Andrew's class travel 5 to 15 kilometers each way to attend his lessons. The daily 44 reflects the broader barriers to 45 in Zambia, where over 800,000 primary school-aged children are out of school.

Andrew 46 to let these barriers limit the potential of the 47 young learners who make the daily journey to his classroom. Drawing from local culture, he 48 traditional games — like skipping rope. These 49 helped children understand numbers and develop foundational skills in 50 ways. At the same time, he 51 support from the school administration and fellow teachers, even using his own funds to obtain essential teaching materials. 52 to developing a sense of professionalism and 53 among teachers, Andrew and his colleagues printed T-shirts decorated with “Catch-Up Program Teacher”. It was a small but powerful 54 that reinforced their identity as teachers dedicated to transforming learning outcomes.

One of his students 55 Andrew's impact best: “My mother asked me why I go to school. I replied, to become just like my teacher when I grow up.”

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|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. inappropriate | B. insufficient | C. inexpensive | D. incredible |
| 42. A. extraordinary | B. shocking | C. urgent | D. amusing |
| 43. A. decorated | B. equipped | C. occupied | D. transformed |
| 44. A. struggle | B. exercise | C. schedule | D. choice |
| 45. A. transportation | B. education | C. communication | D. accommodation |
| 46. A. managed | B. tended | C. refused | D. threatened |
| 47. A. determined | B. straightforward | C. generous | D. talented |
| 48. A. appreciated | B. named | C. included | D. created |
| 49. A. beliefs | B. missions | C. instructions | D. activities |
| 50. A. attractive | B. complex | C. typical | D. abstract |
| 51. A. withdrew | B. secured | C. confirmed | D. ignored |
| 52. A. Contrary | B. Committed | C. Sensitive | D. Addicted |
| 53. A. humour | B. justice | C. pride | D. relief |
| 54. A. change | B. campaign | C. organization | D. gesture |
| 55. A. got over | B. benefited from | C. summed up | D. brought about |

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。

As a major consumer of durians (榴莲), China has long relied on imports from countries like Thailand and Vietnam 56 (meet) market demand.

Since 2023, Mengla county in Xishuangbanna 57 (introduce) several high-quality durian species, including Monthong, Black Thorn, and Musang King, covering 58 planting area of 66.67 hectares. Current growth observations indicate that the durian plants have a high survival rate and are growing well, 59 some early-planted trees already flowering and bearing fruit.

Durian is a typical tropical crop 60 grows in warm, humid environments, with a suitable growth temperature usually between 25°C and 30°C, and 61 (have) strict requirements for water, soil, and sunlight. Yunnan shares an ecological environment similar to northern Thailand and Vietnam, 62 (give) it a natural edge in tropical fruit planting.

The province's "durian map" is gradually expanding. In Jinping county of Honghe, a 3.3-hectare nursery is planting dozens of durian 63 (variety) from China and abroad, covering different ripening periods and flavor profiles. Meanwhile, Lincang and Dehong have also started some 64 (experiment) planting projects.

Experts say that 65 commercial production is still some way off, Yunnan's progress marks an encouraging step toward what locals jokingly call "durian freedom".

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是校英文报主编李华。报刊拟新增栏目“Local Culture”,现面向全校学生招聘一名专栏编辑,请根据以下要点写一则招聘启事:

1. 工作职责;

2. 报名方式。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Editors Wanted

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。

I was cycling in rural Turkey — I couldn't tell you where. My plan that day was to ride until I reached a village with somewhere I could stay. If that didn't work out, I needed to get to the next town before sunset since that was the only spot I could really count on for a bed. Out there, finding anywhere to stay wasn't exactly easy.

I was cycling quickly downhill, probably too fast for a gravel(碎石)road. I was riding around a blind corner when a car came screaming around the bend. As soon as I saw it, it was in front of me. The next thing I remember is lying in the middle of the road with the cylinder of my bike handle stuck in my leg, blood everywhere.

A week before that I had met Bryan, a bike tourist who'd ridden through more than 40 countries and settled in Turkey. I had his number because, like countless bike tourists before me, he'd let me stay the night in his small apartment in Antalya.

After I was discharged from hospital — a rural Turkish hospital in a town I didn't even know the name of — I sat outside in a wheelchair, not knowing the exact state of my injury. I thought about calling everyone besides Bryan — Dad, Mum, best friend — but none of them could help. The only local number in my phone was Bryan's.

I don't remember much about the phone call. I know it wasn't a simple request to stay a few more nights. I essentially asked Bryan to be my carer for an indefinite period. I didn't know anyone else in Turkey and couldn't walk. What I do remember is that the call was easy. There was no negotiation, just a welcoming: "Sure thing."

注意:

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

When Bryan arrived, he greeted me like a friend, not a traveller with a sorry story.

Eventually my family organised a flight home from Antalya.