

## 成都七中高2020级高三“二诊”模拟考试

## 英 语

考试时间：120分钟

满分：150分

## 注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的学校、姓名、班级、准考证号填写在答题卡上相应的位置；
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成，答在本试题上无效；
3. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案用0.5毫米黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。

## 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。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. Who are the speakers?

A. Mother and son.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Teacher and student.

2. What is the woman dissatisfied with?

A. The dress.

B. The weather.

C. The wedding.

3. How does the woman feel?

A. Grateful.

B. Nervous.

C. Relieved.

4. How many planes can the woman see?

A. Three.

B. Four.

C. Ten.

5. What is the main idea of the conversation?

A. Whom to play badminton with.

B. When to play tennis.

C. What sport to play.

## 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。

听下面一段对话，回答第6和第7题。

6. What is the man trying to do?

A. Rent a house.

B. Join a soccer club.

C. Move back to town.

7. What do we know about Josh?

A. He used to go to the soccer club.

B. He is going to Mary's birthday party.

C. He could help Sam with his problem.

听下面一段对话，回答第8至第10题。

8. Why does the woman think Kevin is ill?

A. He has a headache.

B. He sounds different.

C. He is late for school.

9. What does the woman suggest Kevin do?

A. Have a rest.

B. Have some medicine.

C. Have a lemon drink.

10. What is wrong with the woman?

- A. She looks pale. B. She cannot sleep well. C. She gets a runny nose.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至第 13 题。

11. When will Tom leave for New Zealand?

- A. In about half a month. B. In a couple of months. C. In a year.

12. Why will Tom go to New Zealand?

- A. To spend his holidays. B. To visit his wife. C. To work.

13. What will Susan do on Saturday?

- A. Have a talk with Tom. B. Have dinner with her boss. C. Have a visit to Jane's office.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 16 题。

14. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a university cafeteria. B. In a professor's office. C. In a library.

15. Where does the woman come from?

- A. Thailand. B. Vietnam. C. China.

16. What was the purpose of Martin's going overseas before?

- A. To study. B. To travel. C. To earn money.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 题。

17. Who is Dennis Parker?

- A. A doctor. B. A radio host. C. A police officer.

18. What does the hospital plan to do?

- A. Build more teaching facilities. B. Hire extra doctors and nurses. C. Open a new unit.

19. How long has the Century Bridge been under repair?

- A. For 18 months. B. For 12 months. C. For 6 months.

20. What will the next report be about?

- A. A building. B. A festival. C. A flood.

## 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

- Do an anonymous (匿名的) act of kindness for someone.
- Leave a smile card behind to encourage them to pay-it-forward.
- Share your story here to spread the inspiration.
- Change the world, one kind act at a time.

#### ORDER SMILE CARDS



To request Smile Cards, please fill out the form below. A volunteer will mail you an order of ten cards within two weeks. Smile Cards are offered to anyone who requests them on a pay-it-forward basis. That means there is no charge for a set of cards. Someone before you has paid for your cards, and you are invited to keep the chain going and pay-forward whatever you wish for the next person! For special events or circumstances, you can also place a large quantity of request.

Note: When using a Smile Card, remember not to just hand it out by itself. The idea is to do something kind for someone and then leave the Smile Card behind, so that they know someone reached out to them, and that they are invited to pay-forward the kindness and keep the ripples going!

**Country:\***  **Name:\***

There is a daily maximum order for each country. Please select a country first to make sure we have not exceeded the quota (定额) for the day.

**Address:\***  **City:\***

**State:\***  **Email address:\***

**Inspiration:\***

Please tell us what inspired you to order Smile Cards, and give us an example of a kind act you'd like to do using them.

PLACE SMILE CARD ORDER NOW

#### ABOUT US

KindSpring is a place to practice small acts of “kindness”. For over a decade the KindSpring user community has focused on inner transformation, while collectively changing the world with generosity, gratitude, and trust. The site is 100% volunteer-run and totally non-commercial. It is a shared labor of love.

21. When can you use a smile card according to the passage?

- A. Your friend's birthday is approaching. B. Your classmate has won the first prize.  
C. You've ordered lunch for a poor friend. D. You find your classmate in low spirits.

22. What do you do to order smile cards?

- A. Pay for them in advance. B. Place a big quantity of request.  
C. Join KindSpring. D. Tell what favor you will do for others.

23. Where is it possible for us to find the passage above?

- A. A textbook. B. A website. C. A journal. D. A brochure.

#### B

The famous Spanish painter Pablo Picasso once said, “I always do what I can't do so that I can learn how to do it.” It strikes a chord with me because that's exactly what I've done these years.

One of my earliest memories of doing before learning is of baking scones(烤饼) when I was about 10 years old. I wanted to bake them to surprise my mother when she returned home.

Before that I'd observed how my mother baked them many times. As I started to try, I didn't know I shouldn't handle the dough with my hands too much once I'd added the baking powder. However, I knew exactly how to roll out the dough and use a cookie cutter to cut the scones, because my mom had already taught me.

By the time my mom arrived home, the smell of freshly baked scones welcomed her into the kitchen. They were baked to golden brown perfection—flat, as a result of over handling the dough, but they tasted OK. My mom sweetly praised me for my attempt, rather than scolding me for the state of the kitchen, which was like a tornado had just blown!

Have my attempts always been successful? I wish! Some of my kitchen disasters were of such proportions that even the dogs wanted nothing to do with them. My gardening failures didn't live to see another season.

But my habit of doing before learning is still helpful. Whatever computer program or application I have to learn, I do so by simply starting to use it. I do, learn, and improve. So if you ask me whether I regret that I tend to do first and learn later, I'd say I don't, because what I have discovered from those is the wisdom to know when it's OK to do and then learn, and when it's probably better to learn and then do!

24. What can we learn about the author's first experience of baking scones?

- A. She practiced hard before actually trying. B. She turned to her mom when necessary.  
C. She wanted to perform better than her mom. D. She managed to do it despite a little imperfection.

25. How did Mom respond to the author's attempt?
- A. She made improvements to the scones. B. She expressed her appreciation for the job.  
C. She shared her first experience of baking. D. She was surprised by the mess in the kitchen.
26. What does the author think of her practices of "doing before learning"?
- A. Most of them have ended up in failure. B. They are just a barely usable method.  
C. They contribute a lot to her self-improvement. D. They only apply to the learning of specific skills.
27. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To stress the importance of keeping learning. B. To show the benefits of doing before learning.  
C. To encourage people to do something they can't do. D. To call on readers to change their way of learning.

### C

There is increasing alarm about the extent of microplastic pollution, which has been found everywhere from Everest to the Arctic. However, it turns out there's an even smaller and more toxic form of plastic pollution entering remote reaches of the globe. A new study published in *Environmental Research* found significant quantities of nanoplastics in ice samples from both the North and South Poles.

"Now we know that nanoplastics are transported to these corners of the Earth in these quantities. This indicates that nanoplastics are really a bigger pollution problem than we thought," study lead author Dusan Materic said in a press release.

Nanoplastics are plastics that are smaller than a micrometer in size. Their small size means they are more difficult to study than microplastics, or plastics between five millimeters and a micrometer. But they may be even more dangerous.

"Nanoplastics are very toxicologically active compared to, for instance, microplastics, and that's why this is very important," Materic said.

Materic and his team used new methods to measure nanoplastic pollution in ice samples from Greenland and Antarctica. They sampled a 14-meter-deep ice core from the Greenland ice cap and sea ice from Antarctica's McMurdo Sound. They found that there were an average of 13.2 nanograms per milliliter of nanoplastics in the Greenland ice and an average of 52.3 nanograms per milliliter in the Antarctic ice.

But what was even more surprising than the amount of nanoplastics in the remote ice was just how long they had sat there. "In the Greenland core, we see nanoplastic pollution happening all the way from the 1960s. So organisms, despite the lack of the solid evidence, likely all over the world, have been exposed to it for quite some time now," Materic said.

The study also looked at the types of plastic present in the samples. Half of the Greenland nanoplastics were polyethylene (PE), the kind of plastic used for plastic bags and packaging. A quarter came from tires and a fifth were polyethylene terephthalate (PET), which is used for clothing and bottles.

28. Why should researchers focus more on nanoplastics?
- A. They are more important to science. B. They are smaller but more dangerous.  
C. They are easily polluted by ocean water. D. They are more active in cold surroundings.
29. What can we learn about nanoplastics?
- A. The North and South poles are the birthplace of nanoplastics.  
B. Nanoplastics have less influence on the planet than microplastics.  
C. Nanoplastics found in the samples are widely used in the daily life.  
D. Nanoplastics have been existing since the 1960s throughout the world.
30. What does the underlined word "it" refer to in Paragraph 6?
- A. The Greenland core. B. The Antarctic ice.  
C. The amount of nanoplastics. D. Nanoplastics pollution.
31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. Microplastics—proving more dangerous. B. Nanoplastics—making its way to the poles.  
C. Nanoplastics—posing a threat to people's life. D. Microplastics—setting the alarm bells ringing.



## D

As the concept of emotional intelligence (EI) has gone global, we've watched professionals fail as they try to improve their emotional intelligence because they either don't know where to focus their efforts or they haven't understood how to improve these skills on a practical level. In our work consulting with companies and coaching leaders, we have found that if you're looking to develop particular EI strengths, it helps to consider areas for improvement others have identified along with the goals you want to achieve—and then to actively build habits in those areas rather than simply relying on understanding them conceptually.

The first step is to get a sense of how your self-perception (how you see yourself) differs from your reputation (how others see you). This is especially true for the development of EI because we can be blind to how we express and read the emotional components of our interactions. For example, most of us think that we're good listeners, but very often that's really not the case. Without this **external reality check**, it will be difficult for you to identify the ways that your actions affect your performance. Getting feedback from others can also provide proof of the necessity of shifting our behavior and motivation to do so.

To give you the best sense of where the differences lie between your self-perception and reputation, you should use a 360-degree feedback assessment that takes into account the multiple aspects of EI. The key is to find one to give you feedback, which is focused on development and not on performance assessment. And that can give you a detailed understanding of how other people's assessments of you differ from your own assessments.

Secondly, when you get your feedback from an assessment, let that inform what you want to improve. But also consider what your goals are. When it comes to cultivating strengths in emotional intelligence, you're at a huge disadvantage if you're only interested because others say you should be. Your emotional intelligence is so tied up in your sense of self that being intrinsically (内在的) motivated to make the effort matters more when changing longstanding habits than it does when simply learning a skill.

That means the areas that you choose to actively work on should lie at the intersection of the feedback you've gotten and the areas that are most important to your own aspirations. Understanding the influences of your current EI habits relative to your goals will keep you going over a long period of time as you do the work of strengthening your emotional intelligence.

32. What do we know from the first paragraph?

- A. Professionals fail to understand the concepts of EI.
- B. EI plays a key role in professional development.
- C. Leaders are badly in need of improving their EI.
- D. You know how to improve EI better with others' help.

33. What does the author mean by mentioning an "external reality check" in Paragraph 2?

- A. You got help from your parents when making a key decision.
- B. Your teacher directed you towards a better attitude in study.
- C. You reflected yourself and made a New Year Resolution.
- D. Your career development speeds up with the guidance of others.

34. What's the main idea of Paragraph 4?

- A. It's most reliable to follow your inner call when you want to improve your EI.
- B. It's hard for others to know your EI because it hides deeply behind your inner sense.
- C. When you want to improve EI, you should take your goals into consideration.
- D. Acquiring a new skill is more significant than your attempt to improve your EI.

35. Which of the following might the author agree with?

- A. Effective EI development is determined by different factors.
- B. EI development is unlikely to happen unless you know what EI really is.
- C. The importance of performance assessment is underestimated.

D. Your inner self discourages you from improving your EI.

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。

People express their personalities in their clothes, their cars, and their homes. Because we might choose certain foods to “tell” people something about us, our diets can also be an expression of our personalities. For example, some people eat mainly gourmet foods, such as caviar (鱼子酱) and lobster, and they eat only in expensive restaurants. 36

Human beings can eat many different kinds of foods, but some people choose not to eat meat. 37 Their personalities might be similar too. For example, vegetarians in the United States and Canada may be creative people, and they might not enjoy competitive sports or jobs. They worry about the health of the world, and they are probably strongly opposed to war.

38 One study shows that many fast food eaters have a lot in common with one another, but they are very different from vegetarians. They are competitive and good at business. 39 Many fast food eaters might not agree with this description of their personalities, but it is common picture of them.

Some people also believe that people of the same astrological sign (星座) have similar food personalities. Aries (born under the sign of Aries, between March 21 and April 20) usually like spicy foods, with a lot of onions and pepper. People with the sign of Taurus (April 21 to May 22) prefer healthful fruits and vegetables, but they often eat too much. 40 Aquarius (January 21 to February 19) can eat as much meat and fish as they want, but sugar and cholesterol (胆固醇) are sometimes problems for them.

- A. They are also usually in a hurry.
- B. Some people eat mostly fast food.
- C. They know about the “better things in life”.
- D. Vegetarians often have more in common than just their diet.
- E. People’s personalities have something to do with their parents.
- F. Many people avoid alcohol, which makes the body lose too much water.
- G. Sagittarius (November 22 to December 22) like ethnic foods from many different countries.

第三部分 英语知识运用（共三节，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A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上相应番号处将该项涂黑。

As the train picked up its speed, the passengers slowly settled down on their seats. A window seat is always my favorite. I 41 the lower berth(铺位), so that I could enjoy the 42 of outside from the moving train. I don’t know why I always preferred to get the 43 seat. An elderly lady 44 the front seat of mine. I looked at her. She must be in her eighties, I guessed. At one point, we met our 45. She smiled at me and I gave her a response. Both of us were 46. By that time, the train was in its full speed.

It was 7:00 pm, evening time. So, 47 time was still in a long way, I couldn’t 48 myself any longer and asked, “Auntie! Where are you going?”

She looked at me and friendly said, “49 camp, dear.”

Suddenly my enthusiasm 50 to know the reason. I politely said. “Auntie, you are 51 someone?”

She smiled and said, “Yes!”

Just to continue the conversation, I talked to her in a very cheerful 52. “Auntie, you must be feeling so 53 to see your child and your grandchildren.”

54, this question hurt her a little but boldly she answered, “Oh, dear! You are so sweet! Anyway, I had only one son who was 55 and was killed in a battle just a few days before. I bought so many new clothes for him. So, I

thought why not 56 my son's clothes for some other soldiers, so that I would control my 57 and would be happy thinking that my own son has 58 it."

I was shocked hearing her heartbreaking story! But I 59 the old lady from the core of my heart when I was thinking of her 60 heart!

- |                   |                 |                |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. preferred  | B. reserved     | C. overlooked  | D. substituted |
| 42. A. beauty     | B. fantasy      | C. impression  | D. miracle     |
| 43. A. back       | B. front        | C. window      | D. best        |
| 44. A. undertook  | B. occupied     | C. controlled  | D. possessed   |
| 45. A. heads      | B. hands        | C. faces       | D. eyes        |
| 46. A. silent     | B. amazed       | C. considerate | D. concerned   |
| 47. A. supper     | B. bed          | C. play        | D. chat        |
| 48. A. balance    | B. commit       | C. excuse      | D. resist      |
| 49. A. City       | B. Neighborhood | C. School      | D. Army        |
| 50. A. shrank     | B. accelerated  | C. doubled     | D. chanced     |
| 51. A. mourning   | B. visiting     | C. missing     | D. considering |
| 52. A. mood       | B. rhythm       | C. condition   | D. situation   |
| 53. A. curious    | B. tentative    | C. excited     | D. sincere     |
| 54. A. Instead    | B. Eventually   | C. Hopefully   | D. Perhaps     |
| 55. A. cast away  | B. called up    | C. picked up   | D. brought in  |
| 56. A. distribute | B. spare        | C. collect     | D. share       |
| 57. A. thrill     | B. scare        | C. sorrow      | D. delight     |
| 58. A. worn       | B. found        | C. dyed        | D. worshiped   |
| 59. A. saluted    | B. recognized   | C. understood  | D. memorized   |
| 60. A. broken     | B. fascinating  | C. stubborn    | D. brave       |

## 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。

The South China National Botanical Garden was inaugurated(批准) in Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province, on Monday. Its establishment 61. \_\_\_\_\_(approve) by the State Council in June, whose aim is 62. \_\_\_\_\_(strengthen) the conservation and scientific research of tropical and subtropical plants of South China, as well as the development needs of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

With 333 hectares of exhibition and scientific research areas, it is renowned as the world's largest south subtropical botanical garden 63. \_\_\_\_\_one of China's most time-honored institutions for botanical research and conservation. The garden has three research centers, two national-level field stations and three key 64. \_\_\_\_\_(laboratory) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

A national plant conservation center will be established there in three or five years to come 65. \_\_\_\_\_ an effort to effectively protect 95 percent of plant species rarely 66. \_\_\_\_\_(see) in the world except in South China.

The garden believes in the harmonious coexistence between humans and nature and shows respect to nature, 67. \_\_\_\_\_(lay) emphasis on conservation first. "The garden, in 68. \_\_\_\_\_construction, innovations will be encouraged□ will demonstrate the charm of Chinese culture and biodiversity. Meeting international standards, our National Botanical Garden will be built with Chinese characteristics," the State Council said.

The 69. \_\_\_\_\_(prosper) of the Chinese economy and its stronger research capabilities have 70. \_\_\_\_\_(undoubted) laid the solid foundation for the development of its biodiversity conservation efforts.

**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、删改或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（Λ），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。

During the past ten years, I suffered from terrible headaches. And it seems to be getting bad. Late last night, I got a sudden headache that was worse than all the others. It was so terrible that I could hardly bear them. Although I took all kinds of painkillers, but I didn't feel any better. It seemed that there was nothing else I could do, because I called my doctor and asked him to come over. One of our neighbor happened to be with us at the time. He was not a doctor, but he offered his help, "Do you mind if I try a special kind of traditional Chinese treatment for you? These needles might help with your headache." I agree. He quickly took out a few needles from his bag. Without the moment's delay, he put a few needles into the skin on my head in several different places. Before long, I felt complete good.

**第二节 书面表达**（满分25分）

你校英语报的“中国传统文化”专栏准备招募一名英语编辑。请你写一则招募广告。内容包括：

1. 专栏简介；
2. 岗位要求；
3. 报名方式和截止时间。

注意：

1. 词数 100 字左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

An English Editor for "Traditional Chinese Culture" Wanted