

成都市2022级高中毕业班第二次诊断性检测

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 did the man enjoy most?

- A. The strong focus on painting.
- B. The teacher's sense of humour.
- C. The variety of practice activities.

2. What do the speakers think of the concert?

- A. It's too short.
- B. It's too noisy.
- C. It's too expensive.

3. What did the man see at the museum?

- A. Planes.
- B. Trains.
- C. Cars.

4. Why does the man call?

- A. To return a book.
- B. To borrow a book.
- C. To recommend a book.

5. What will the weather be like for the race?

- A. Sunny.
- B. Icy.
- C. Cloudy.

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. Why were most of the audience school students?

- A. The play was on a workday.
- B. The play was free for students.
- C. The play was intended for students.

- 7.What surprised the woman about the play?
A.The performance level. B.The unusual ending. C.The audience's age.

听第7段材料, 回答第8至10题。

- 8.What does the man ask the woman to help him do?
A.Write a report. B.Prepare for an interview.C.Fill out a form.
- 9.What does the woman think of the job?
A.Flexible. B.Rewarding. C.Challenging.

- 10.What is the man probably going to do?
A.Start working right away.
B.Take a break before working.
C.Look for a different position.

听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。

- 11.What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A.A trip to Argentina. B.A recent earthquake. C.A news report about Chile.
- 12.Where was the woman during the disaster in Chile?
A.At home in Argentina. B.In a small town in Chile.C.Near the Chile-Argentina border.
- 13.What did the woman do when the disaster started?
A.She ran outside. B.She turned on the TV. C.She started getting dressed.

听第9段材料, 回答第14至17题。

- 14.Why does the woman do Tai Chi?
A.To get relaxed after work.
B.To try something different.
C.To recover energy quickly.
- 15.What does the woman think of yoga?
A.She finds it relaxing. B.She thinks it's difficult. C.She doesn't enjoy it.
- 16.How does the woman feel after doing Tai Chi?
A.Energetic. B.Calm. C.Tired.
- 17.What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A.Friends. B.Colleagues. C.Coach and trainee.

听第10段材料, 回答第18至20题。

- 18.In which year did Humboldt return from his Latin American journey?
A.1799. B.1804. C.1859.
- 19.What did Humboldt study during his exploration of Latin America?
A.Ancient ruins. B.A river. C.Art and culture.
- 20.What is Humboldt best remembered for?
A.Writing detailed travel journals.
B.Discovering new animal species.
C.Stating two continents were linked.

B

Writer Shan Xiaohua was mediating with her pen in hand in a room. Ma Jun was leaning back with a relaxed expression on his face, exploring the world of literature with his cellphone. In a shop blind writer Zhao Ling was listening to classic works with customers while working ... These scenes take place in Xiji county, a mountainous area in southern Ningxia. It has won the name Hometown of Literature.

Historically speaking, the region has deep roots in it. The Xihaigu area was once a passage along the Silk Road, with active exchanges and diverse folk arts such as folk singing, hua' er, storytelling and Qinqiang Opera, as well as events like blessing events during the Spring Festival. For thousands of years, diverse cultures have integrated with each other, creating a unique humanistic atmosphere here, which influenced and guided people born and raised here to turn their thoughts about the land, nation, homeland and themselves into words on the page.

Reality has always been a source of inspiration. Considered as "one of the most unfit places for human settlement" by the UN in the 1970s, Xihaigu once had nothing but the poor land, droughts and a delicate ecological environment. People living here had no choice but to suffer the hardships of life. It was literature that gave them strength.

Clean and tidy roads, public squares with well-equipped facilities, academies full of books, factories with orderly production... Great changes have taken place in Xihaigu. In the past, poverty stopped people from writing as they struggled to feed themselves first. Now, writing reflects their ambitions. More people can create literary works. Here, the flowers of literature bloom everywhere; here, literature is the land that grows the best crops.

24. Why are the scenes described in the first paragraph?

- A. To show writing is easy to master.
- B. To describe the locals' love for writing.
- C. To introduce some writers in Xiji county.
- D. To compare the situation in different times.

25. Which best describes the typical feature of Xihaigu area according to paragraph 2?

- A. Culturally rich.
- B. Socially unstable.
- C. Historically important.
- D. Geographically diverse.

26. What did literature mean for people in Xiji county in the past?

- A. The recording of hardships.
- B. Spiritual support.
- C. The expression of thankfulness.
- D. Connection with the outside.

27. What does this text mainly talk about?

- A. The pursuits of people in Xiji county
- B. The cultural significance of Xiji county.
- C. The power of literature for people in Xiji county.
- D. People's understanding of literature in Xiji county.

C

A honey bee's life depends on it successfully harvesting from flowers to make honey. Deciding which flower is most likely to offer nectar(花蜜) is incredibly difficult. In new research published recently, our team reports how bees make these complex decisions.

We challenged bees with a field of artificial flowers, each of which offered a tiny drop of sugar syrup. Different-colored "flowers" varied in their likelihood of offering sugar. We put tiny, harmless paint marks on the back of each bee, and filmed every visit a bee made to the flower array. We then used computer vision and machine learning to automatically draw and study the route on which bees flew through. From this information, we found bees very quickly learned to identify the most rewarding flowers. They quickly assessed whether to accept or reject a flower, but surprisingly they made correct decisions within 0.6 seconds while incorrect decisions took them 1.2 seconds on average.

The results and what we expected are poles apart. Usually in animals, an accurate decision takes longer than an inaccurate decision. This is called the speed-accuracy tradeoff, which happens because determining whether a decision is right or wrong usually depends on how much evidence we have to make that decision. More evidence means a more accurate decision, but gathering evidence takes time.

So accurate decisions are usually slow and inaccurate decisions are faster. But bees only accepted a flower if, at a glance, they were sure it was rewarding. If they had any uncertainty, they rejected it.

They might have missed some rewarding flowers, but they successfully focused their efforts only on the flowers with the best chance and best evidence of providing them with sugar.

The only other animals known to beat the speed-accuracy tradeoff are humans and primates. It's indeed amazing that bees seemed to be breaking this boundary.

28. How did researchers get the result of the experiment?

- A. By observing bees in the wild.
- B. By analyzing bees' flight paths.
- C. By testing bees in different colors.
- D. By comparing bees' food preference.

29. What did the research find about bees?

- A. They could tell artificial flowers immediately.
- B. They performed better in certain colored flowers.
- C. They made right choices faster than the wrong ones.
- D. They made more correct decisions than other species.

30. What does the underlined phrase "poles apart" in paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Contrary.
- B. Reasonable.
- C. Essential.
- D. Confusing.

31. Why do bees beat the speed-accuracy tradeoff?

- A. They ignore uncertainties.
- B. They gather evidence very fast.
- C. They stay on the right track while flying.
- D. They adopt a special decision-making mechanism.

D

A quiet revolution is happening in autonomous systems, freeing us from the burdens of labor and giving us more control over our lives. A robotaxi can give you a smooth ride to wherever you need to go while a humanoid robot can handle chores at home.

Undoubtedly, instead of spending time driving, or folding laundry, we can engage in intellectual, artistic, and social pursuits that were previously unimaginable. We can learn new languages, develop new skills, or connect more deeply with loved ones. We are close to a future where the freedom to create and explore is no longer limited by the demands of daily life.

However, undeniable convenience as these autonomous systems offer, there's something special about the tasks they aim to replace. Learning to drive, or even folding laundry is not just chores but the very fabric of our human experience. The first time you got behind the wheel of a car gave you a moment of growth and independence. Folding laundry can be a quiet, reflective moment—a reminder that life is made up of simple rhythms.

Here lies the contradiction: Autonomy isn't just about freedom from work but control. As we hand over more control to machines, we are losing some of our own.

Take Tesla's Full Self-Driving (FSD) system, for example. Despite the incredible convenience and safety it offers, we need to reflect on what we might be leaving behind as we move closer to this reality. For many, driving is more than just a means of getting from one destination to another—it's an experience about freedom and control. The sensory connection to the road, and even the joy of mastering the art of driving are elements that technology might replace, but not necessarily reproduce.

True human autonomy is not just about handing over daily tasks to machines. It's about the choice to engage in those tasks when we want to. The simple act of driving a car, or cleaning a home is more than just a function; it's an expression of our humanity. Perhaps that's the real challenge in front of us as autonomous systems become more integrated into our lives: how to use these machines to enhance our freedom without losing the very expression of our humanity.

32. What do autonomous systems probably enable us to get?

- A. Greater abilities to handle chores.
- B. Higher intellectual ambitions.
- C. More opportunities to develop creativity.
- D. A free future of living without limits.

33. What does paragraph 3 mainly focus on?

- A. The value of routine experiences.
- B. The freedom through technology
- C. The reflections on personal growth.
- D. The room for improving autonomous systems.

34. Why does the author mention "Tesla's FSD system"?

- A. To demonstrate the joy of driving.
- B. To argue against the freedom from work.
- C. To give an example of technological convenience.
- D. To stress the loss of control and human experience.

35.What message does the author mainly convey?

- A.Technology serves as a helping hand.
- B.Freedom isn't what technology offers us.
- C.The future of autonomous systems is in our hands.
- D.There are conflicts between innovation and autonomy.

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。

Whether things go right or wrong,feedback is always necessary. 36 However,providing effective feedback is not easy,as it typically requires several components.Now let's examine each of them.

Start on a positive note.Constructive criticism should always start on a positive note.It feels unfair and rude if someone tells you everything you did wrong without acknowledging your achievements.So when giving feedback,don't just note the mistakes the receivers have made. 37

Be specific.Effective feedback needs to be specific.Inform the receivers precisely what aspects require improvement so they can identify and address those areas.For example,don't say,"Your presentation was unclear."Instead,say something like,"The introduction of your presentation was a bit confusing. 38 "This way,the receiver knows exactly what to concentrate on and can make more targeted improvements.

39 The whole point of feedback is to help someone make changes for the better.So you should provide ideas on how to improve. It's crucial,however,to ensure that your ideas are actionable.For instance, "You need to work on your communication skills"sounds too general.It would be much better if you say, "Try practicing active listening and summarizing what others say to ensure you understand them fully."

Be timely. 40 It only works if it happens very close to an issue arising.For example,say you're with a coworker and notice something in the sales pitch he is working on.Instead of waiting for him to run into problems,provide the feedback right away.This gives the receiver the chance to make changes and avoid problems.

- A.Offer practical advice.
- B.Focus on making changes.
- C.It helps us learn from our mistakes and grow.
- D.It lacks a clear topic sentence at the beginning.
- E.Feedback isn't of much use if it comes too late.
- F.The feedback acknowledges the hard work the person did.
- G.Instead,begin by recognizing their effort and what they got right.

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。

I grew up in Pacific Palisades, one of the Los Angeles neighborhoods burned down by the wild fires. As a small town, it was a 41 place since everyone got on well

But today, it has been 42 the map. Now I'm standing on a street where my favorite restaurant, Cafe Vida, once stood. It is 43. Closing my eyes, I could list dozens of places that are 44 of my childhood and are no longer here.

Fires were a part of my childhood and there was always the 45 of them. But never had I 46 that there would be such a(n) 47. And yet, that is what 48 happened.

While I am 49 the wildfires, my friends are texting, asking me to 50 if their homes are still standing. As a journalist, no matter what events I'm reporting, I love connecting with other people. This way, I feel something 51 about being here, in a place I know so well, using the tools that I've learned on this job to help 52 this story. But it is also very emotional, because you don't truly 53 the town in the moment. In a way, doing this job is part of my 54 experience for the Palisades.

This is about people right now. Everything is gone, but we're still here and we still have each other, and that's what 55 is going to be all about

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. popular | B. special | C. suitable | D. lovely |
| 42. A. hidden from | B. stuck to | C. wiped off | D. added to |
| 43. A. old | B. gone | C. strange | D. lively |
| 44. A. memories | B. dreams | C. pities | D. remains |
| 45. A. disappointment | B. fear | C. delight | D. relief |
| 46. A. remembered | B. imagined | C. admitted | D. reminded |
| 47. A. encounter | B. campaign | C. accident | D. disaster |
| 48. A. exactly | B. eventually | C. suddenly | D. usually |
| 49. A. investigating | B. fighting | C. covering | D. watching |
| 50. A. check | B. guess | C. determine | D. tell |
| 51. A. beautiful | B. hopeful | C. frightening | D. annoying |
| 52. A. witness | B. share | C. make | D. change |
| 53. A. understand | B. protect | C. record | D. access |
| 54. A. worrying | B. awkward | C. painful | D. boring |
| 55. A. giving in | B. sitting back | C. holding on | D. moving forward |

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/316051023020011055>