锦宏教育微信公众号：jh985211　　锦宏教育客服微信：18117901643

成都市2023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 job does Michelle's father probably do?

A. He is a manager.　　B. He is a taxi driver.　　C. He is a waiter.

2. What will the man probably do on the weekend?

A. Go running.　　B. Play volleyball.　　C. Play badminton.

3. How will the speakers get to their tennis class?

A. On foot.　　B. By bike.　　C. By bus.

4. Where is Julia going this afternoon?

A. To a café.　　B. To a cinema.　　C. To a skateboard shop.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their camping experience.

B. Their plan for the weekend.

C. Their memories of playing guitar.

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。

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听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. How long has the shopping centre been open?

A. About eight months.　B. About six months.　C. About four months.

7. What activity can people enjoy in the garden?

A. Going fishing.　B. Rowing a boat.　C. Playing sports.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?

A. Workmates.　B. Teacher and student.　C. Classmates.

9. What does the woman think of Communication Skills?

A. It's very easy to learn.

B. The teacher is interesting.

C. It's useful for presentations.

10. Which school course will the two speakers finally choose?

A. Communication Skills.　B. Home Economics.　C. Computer Programming.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. When would the woman like to leave for Chengdu?

A. At 9：37 a. m.　B. At 10：15 a. m.　C. At 10：38 a. m.

12. What is the woman's request for seats?

A. One window seat.　B. Two seats together.　C. One second class seat.

13. What should the woman do to collect the bicycles?

A. Go to the baggage claim area.

B. Pay an extra fee for the service.

C. Give the ticket to the train guard.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. When did Jackie first get interested in athletics?

A. In primary school.　B. In secondary school.　C. In university.

15. Who helped Jackie most with his athletics career?

A. His father.　B. His coaches.　C. His teachers.

16. How did Jackie feel when he won his first gold medal?

A. Tired.　B. Excited.　C. Surprised.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is probably the speaker?

A. A camera operator.　B. A TV chef.　C. A food producer.

18. What does the speaker do first at the studio?

A. He changes clothes.　B. He does make-up.　C. He talks to the producer.

19. What is likely to cause delays sometimes?

A. The oven is broken.　B. The cameras don't work.　C. The guests arrive late.

20. How does the speaker feel about the job?

A. It's hard but enjoyable.　B. It's boring but easy.　C. It's relaxing and fun.

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第二部分　阅读(共两节，满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

From autism-friendly sensory tours to personalised private tour experiences, we have an option to suit all supporters visiting our stadium. For more detailed information, click *here* to read our FAQs.

Tour A

Pushed for time? Enjoy a fascinating shorter tour:

* Experience the stadium bowl and take a look at the famous pitch.
* Take memorable photos with an iconic background.
* Visit the museum and go on a journey through footballing history.

Tour B

To learn more about the stadium, take a 70-minute stadium tour:

* Experience the iconic football pitch from grass-level.
* See the club's changing room, pressroom, and take the famous walk through the tunnel.
* Visit the museum and go on a journey through footballing history.

Tour C

Enjoy a truly personalised experience:

* Be led by your own tour guide.
* Enjoy plenty of time to take photos and ask your tour guide questions.
* Visit the museum and go on a journey through footballing history.
* For special occasions, couple your private tour with a meal.

Tour D

Discover our club's Skills Lab, an inspiring and educational space:

* Our education package includes a 50-minute interactive enrichment workshop, and a 70-minute stadium tour.
* The unique Skills Lab learning experience will not only engage those attending but inspire them to develop skills for the future.

21. If visitors have limited time, which tour should they choose?

A. Tour A.　　B. Tour B.　　C. Tour C.　　D. Tour D.

22. What do Tour B and Tour D both provide?

A. A 50-minute workshop.　　B. A special meal for free.

C. A 70-minute stadium tour.　　D. A visit to the Skills Lab.

23. Where is this text most likely taken from?

A. A website.　　B. A poster.

C. A brochure.　　D. A newspaper.

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B

A French sinologist (汉学家), wearing a customized tie with Chinese characters, gave a speech about a course on the Dongba script (文字) in the form of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC).

The Dongba script, a pictographic (象形的) writing system of the Naxi ethnic minority group in Southwest China's Yunnan Province, is one of the few pictographic scripts still in use today. There are about 1,400 characters in total.

In 2003, the Dongba script was added to the UNESCO Memory of the World Register. With a population of about 300,000 people, only over 400 individuals among the Naxi ethnic group are still able to recognize and use the Dongba script.

China has made significant efforts to preserve the Dongba script. Launched in 2023, the course aims to guide learners to understand the Dongba script and contributes to its protection. It has attracted more than 2,000 students from 80 countries and regions in the first-round enrollment.

More efforts have been made to change the situation. In 2024, an intelligent translation system for the Dongba script was jointly developed and launched by a group of universities and local research institution. The system can help to recognize and translate the Dongba manuscripts in a simple way.

A professor at Nanjing Normal University said that the preservation of many ethnic minority languages and cultural heritage wasn't systematic in the past. However, with the use of digital methods, the new guideline now helps protect the languages and pass them on.

24. Which number best shows the urgent situation of the Dongba script?

A. 80.　　B. 400.　　C. 1,400.　　D. 300,000.

25. What is the purpose of the course on the Dongba script?

A. To provide insights into the local culture.

B. To support the preservation of the language.

C. To help teachers give lessons on the language.

D. To share the latest findings about the language.

26. What does the professor think of the use of digital methods in language protection?

A. It is only suitable for some languages.

B. It shouldn't replace the traditional way.

C. It can reduce the cost of language protection.

D. It helps protect languages in a well-organized way.

27. What does this text mainly talk about?

A. The present situation of the Dongba script.

B. An international platform for the Dongba script.

C. The use of technology in studying the Dongba script.

D. Joint efforts made so far to protect the Dongba script.

C

Like most other parrots, parakeets (长尾鹦鹉) are known to have the ability to imitate the way humans speak. Now a new study has found that when parakeets make sounds, their brains work similarly to the way human brains function when we speak.

The study was led by Michael Long, a professor at New York University. Long's team focused on common parakeets. They recorded their brain activity as they made sounds, focusing on a part of the brain called the anterior arcopallium (AAC), which is known to affect vocal (嗓子的) muscles.

They found that certain brain cells became active when the birds made specific sounds. Some cells seemed to be involved in producing consonants, and others created vowels. Some showed activity when the birds made high-pitched (声调高的) sounds, while other cells lit up for low-pitched sounds. This simple system allows parakeets to combine different sounds to make complex calls. "What the parrot has presented is this beautiful, elegant solution for making vocal sounds," Long told *New Scientist*.

In human brains, specific brain cell activity is associated with certain movements of the lips or tongue. This is the first time scientists have identified a similar language "map" in the brain of a non-human animal.

Long's team also studied zebra finches. In contrast to parakeets, the finches' brains have complicated systems. But these can only allow them to make simple songs but not to mimic human speech.

Researching how language works in birds' brains could help scientists better understand how it works in the human brain. This could lead to solutions for speech disability in humans.

28. How did the scientists study the parakeets' brains?

A. By comparing them with humans'.　　B. By teaching parakeets new sounds.

C. By recording parakeets' brain activity.　　D. By observing parakeets' behaviors.

29. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

A. The procedure of the research.

B. The use of sound in human speech.

C. Differences between parakeets and humans.

D. Parakeets' brain system for sound production.

30. What does the word "these" in paragraph 5 refer to?

A. Parakeets.　　B. Zebra finches.

C. Parakeets' brain systems.　　D. Zebra finches' brain systems.

31. What is the significance of the study by Long's team?

A. It contributes to better protection of animals.

B. It may help us solve human speech problems.

C. It enables us to understand the natural world deeper.

D. It enriches our knowledge about languages in the world.

D

Scientists have discovered a new technique by which light can be bent around corners, inspired by the way clouds scatter (散射) sunlight. This type of light-bending could lead to improvements in many fields such as medical imaging and electronics cooling.

Daniele Faccio at the University of Glasgow, UK, and his workmates say they are shocked that this type of light scattering wasn't noticed before. It works on the same basis as clouds, snow and other white materials that absorb light: once photons (光子) hit the surface of such a material, they are scattered in all directions.

"The light goes around and tries to get in," says Faccio. "And eventually what happens is that it just gets reflected back because it can't get in. This is this scattering."

To copy this process, the team 3D printed objects from a special white material while leaving thin tunnels (通路) within. When light is shone at the material, it travels into these tunnels and is scattered — just as light is on snow or clouds. However, instead of scattering randomly in every direction, the photons are directed to return to the tunnels by the material. The team put this to use, creating a range of objects that control light in an organised way. The researchers say their material improves light transmission much better than those without the same tunnels, and also allows it to be directed around curves.

This method of light-bending could make use of existing tunnels of some special materials to provide new ways to carry out medical imaging. Faccio says the exact same way also works to direct heat and neutrons, and could therefore also find use in a range of engineering applications such as cooling systems.

32. What inspired the discovery of the technique?

A. How light travels.　　B. How clouds scatter sunlight.

C. The relevant studies.　　D. The features of white materials.

33. According to paragraph 4, what is the key to controlling the light scattering?

A. The motion of the photons.　　B. The size of the material.

C. The tunnels inside the material.　　D. The process of 3D printing.

34. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?

A. Future study in light-bending.

B. Potential problems of medical imaging.

C. Possible applications of this new technique.

D. Experts' opinions on the use of special materials.

35. What is the purpose of the text?

A. To introduce a creative technique.

B. To sing high praise for innovative spirits.

C. To explain the principle of light scattering.

D. To highlight the advantages of technology.

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。

The sun shines brightly on the dried leaves of a field in Guazapa, a quiet corner of El Salvador. Glenda, a 29-year-old community health __41__, parks her motorcycle and makes her way through the __42__, carrying a blue refrigerator bag. Inside, protected from the sun, vaccines (疫苗) are kept __43__ and safe until they reach children.

Her first __44__ is to Elida Flores and her family. Their house is too far from the regional health unit for regular check-ins. Glenda's visits __45__ that the family receives critical information and care, which can make a life-changing __46__.

There were initial __47__ in the community about vaccines, but Glenda's __48__ approach has helped reduce fears and __49__ trust. The Flores family has __50__ her efforts, with all three children now up to date on their recommended vaccinations.

Elida Flores says, "Glenda always __51__ why it's critical to vaccinate our children." Now, the mother of three is an advocate of vaccination: "I always tell my friends and neighbors how __52__ it is to vaccinate our children."

With support from UNICEF, Glenda and other community health promoters __53__ training and equipment to further the impact of their work, including motorcycles to reach __54__ areas. These investments help them to __55__ more families and expand their coverage.

41. A. promoter	B. professor	C. officer	D. advisor
42. A. crowd	B. night	C. field	D. year
43. A. clean	B. cool	C. pure	D. private
44. A. call	B. travel	C. message	D. stop
45. A. ensure	B. prove	C. show	D. support
46. A. decision	B. difference	C. fortune	D. deal
47. A. opinions	B. hopes	C. profits	D. doubts
48. A. special	B. firm	C. effective	D. short
49. A. build	B. maintain	C. test	D. expect
50. A. turned down	B. led to	C. benefited from	D. called for
51. A. explains	B. asks	C. wonders	D. understands
52. A. important	B. cheap	C. convenient	D. urgent
53. A. need	B. receive	C. use	D. supply
54. A. populated	B. industrial	C. business	D. remote
55. A. persuade	B. monitor	C. reach	D. cure

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。

Two Chinese geoparks have been __56__ (official) named UNESCO Global Geoparks. This brings China's total number of UNESCO-recognized geoparks to 49, the __57__ (high) in the world. The two new geoparks are Kanbula Geopark in Qinghai Province and Yunyang Geopark in Chongqing.

Kanbula Geopark is well-known for its special landforms __58__ (shape) by natural forces over time. Key features include the Maixiu volcanoes and a part of the Yellow River. The park has 157 geological (地质的) sites, __59__ (show) different landforms like volcanic rocks, landslide remains, and Danxia landforms. It also has rock layers from three different periods in Earth's history, which help scientists study tectonic (构造的) changes. Kanbula is not only __60__ nature — it is also rich in culture. __61__ area is famous for Regong art, an important part of Tibetan Buddhist art in China, influenced by many traditions.

Yunyang Geopark __62__ (become) a UNESCO site in April, 2025 because of its impressive landscapes. It is famous for the "Great Wall of Dinosaur Fossils". The park also includes large karst landforms, such as one of the world's deepest sinkholes, __63__ is 335 meters deep and important for research. The geopark has a rich ecosystem, with mountains, rivers, and thick forests. It also __64__ (protect) many cultural and historical sites. One example is the Zhangfei Temple, which holds many ancient steles (石碑), calligraphy works, and __65__ (paint) from the Han and Tang dynasties.

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

你校英文报正在开展征文活动,请结合以下引言写一篇短文投稿,要点如下:

1. 你对该引言的理解;
2. 你所受到的启示。

Home is where you are loved the most and act the worst.

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。

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。

Emily stared through the window and watched a white cloud pass over the woods across from the school. A bird floated through the air, wings stretched. It must be wonderful to be a bird, she thought. Total freedom. No math class to sit in. Soon, she would be out of school for the summer and her days would be spent on horseback. She thought of her horse, Star. She'd have to brush him before riding him this afternoon. Somewhere, someone was saying her name, but it seemed so far away.

"Emily. Emily!" Emily jumped. She turned back toward the class to find everyone laughing. "Emily, you're such a smart girl but you just don't apply yourself. You're always daydreaming." Mrs. Smith turned to others, "Class, now clear your desks. Our guest is here. Welcome Doctor Landon. He is a painter and he came here today as part of our continued Career Explorations program."

"I love horses," Doctor Landon said. Horse. Was Doctor Landon talking about horses? She paid attention as he spoke. "School education matters a lot. The knowledge I got from math and science classes enables me to paint horses as they are in their natural setting. I visit different stables (养马场). It's a lot of work, but I love it."

When she heard the words, Emily's mouth fell open. He spent his days with horses. Lots of horses! What a life that must be, she thought.

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。

At that moment, sitting in math class, Emily could see her future.
On arriving home, she changed her plans for the afternoon.