重 庆 缙 云 教 育 联 盟
2023 年高考第二次诊断性检测
英语试卷

考生须知：

1. 答题前，考生务必用黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚；
2. 每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，在试卷上作答无效；
3. 考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回；
4. 全卷共 9 页，满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 will go to the zoo with the speakers?
   A. Jane.　　　　　　　　　B. Ashley.　　　　　　　　　C. Monica.
2. What did the woman do just now?
   A. She wrote the paper.　　　B. She watched the movie.　　C. She did the laundry.
3. How will the speakers get to the airport probably?
   A. By car.　　　　　　　　B. By subway.　　　　　　　C. By taxi.
4. Why does the girl want to quit taking the lessons?
   A. She finds it too difficult.　B. She isn't interested in it.　C. She thinks it costs too much.
5. What does the man mean?
   A. The car is too expensive.　B. He dislikes the car.　　　C. He will take the car.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 至第 7 两个小题。

6. What is man doing now?
   A. Picking apples.　　　　　B. Making pies.　　　　　　C. Washing the dishes.
7. How does the man sound?
   A. Forgetful.　　　　　　　B. Romantic.　　　　　　　C. Dishonest.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

8. What did the man forget to do?
   A. Bring the novel.　　　　　B. Buy some candies.　　　　C. Meet Lily outside.

9. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Neighbors.   B. Teacher and parent.   C. Colleagues.

10. When will the woman call Mr. Black?

A. At 10:15 a.m.   B. At 10:30 a.m.   C. At 10:45 a.m.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。

11. What will the man drink?

A. Lemonade.   B. Orange juice.   C. Coffee.

12. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a restaurant.   B. On a plane.   C. In a hotel.

13. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Take care of his baby.   B. Have a rest.   C. Fetch something for him.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 17 四个小题。

14. What day is it today?

A. Tuesday.   B. Thursday.   C. Friday.

15. What does Chloe think of the man's idea?

A. Great.   B. Terrible.   C. So-so.

16. What do the speakers decide to buy as a gift?

A. A TV set.   B. A smart phone.   C. A laptop.

17. What will the man do this afternoon?

A. Play online games.   B. Go shopping.   C. Work out in a gym.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

18. What do we know about the Day of Girls?

A. It started from 2010.   B. It's on November 10th.   C. It was declared by the UN.

19. How many girls are forced to get married as kids in the world?

A. 10%.   B. 25%.   C. 40%.

20. Which is the hardest country for girls to get an education?

A. Afghanistan.   B. Niger.   C. South Sudan.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 1.5 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

Sharing China 2023 Contest

The contest is calling for entries from all over the world. Regardless of whether you are a professional or an amateur, who you are or where you are from, you are welcome to send us photos of memorable moments about China.

The Rules

●All entries must be real and not photo edited. The tone and color of the image may be slightly adjusted. Composition and cutting are allowed.

●Entries should be in JPG or JPEG format, no less than 2 MB for each, Photos could be compressed (压缩), but please keep the original file. If the winning photos are published on the page, the original file will be required.

●Entries can be single photos or a series of photos. A series of photos counts as one entry and each series may contain four to ten photos.

●Entries should have titles and a short photo description, such as time, place and people in the photo.

Awards and Prizes

The contest will select 50 photos.

★5 for first prize: 2,000 RMB

★15 for second prize: 1,000 RMB

★30 for third prize: 600 RMB

The organizer will pay the tax on behalf of the winners.

When

Submission: from Dec 20,2022 to Feb 12,2023

Selection and ranking: from Feb 13, 2023 to May 15,2023

Result announcement: June 30,2023

For information about short film contest please visit: Chinadaily.com.cn

21. Who are the activities intended for?

　A．Anyone who takes photos about China.

　B．Those who have lived in China for a long time.

　C．People who are aware of China very well.

　D．Foreigners who come to China for the first time.

22.Which of the following agrees with contest rules?

　A．All entries are forbidden to be cut.

　B．All entries must be a series of photos.

　C．All original photos are of no more than 2 MB.

　D．All entries should include photo introductions.

23.When will the public know the result?

　A．On Feb 13,2023.　　　　　　　　　B．On May 15,2023.

　C．On June 30,2023.　　　　　　　　　D．On Feb 12,2023.

B

The miniseries (迷你剧), Animals with Cameras, produced by the BBC, was first aired in the UK last month. To explore animal stories "told" by the animals themselves, this nature documentary's filmmakers worked with scientists to develop cameras that wild animals could wear.

"Never before have we seen such high-quality footage (连续镜头) directly from the animal's point of view," BBC Nature executive producer Fred Kaufman told PBS. "This miniseries greatly expands our comprehension of animal behavior and this camera technology opens up new possibilities for discovering so much more."

Indeed, the groundbreaking technology provides a new perspective of the animal kingdom. New cameras with enough battery life to shoot for hours at a time were designed to be comfortable enough for animals to wear. The technical challenges didn't stop there. Some animals were very curious about the equipment, with some even fighting each other for the chance to wear a camera. In the case of chimpanzees, "we had to create dummy (仿造的) cameras, so that every chimpanzee could get one" the miniseries' wildlife cameraman Gordon Buchanan told Live Science.

For animals that were comfortable enough to be with human beings, the cameras could be fitted and removed by hand. But for others, the cameras came off automatically using a timed release and were collected afterward. This meant that the cameras can't be easily broken or torn.

This nature documentary arose much attention. "Footage that captures these rare and exciting glimpses of animals' hidden habits is important to scientists, but documentaries like Animals with Cameras also resonate with (引起共鸣) audiences, connecting them with the beauty — and peril (危险) — of wildlife in

their natural environments," Live Science noted.

24. What can we learn about Animals with Cameras according to the passage?

　　A．It is filmed by the wildlife experts.

　　B．It has helped scientists discover new species.

　　C．It shows animal stories from their perspective.

　　D．It is the first documentary using high quality footage.

25.Which word can best describe the new cameras used on animals?

　　A．Uncomfortable.　　　　　　　　　　　B．Tough.

　　C．Disposable.　　　　　　　　　　　　　D．Battery-free.

26.Why is the case of chimpanzees mentioned in paragraph 3?

　　A．To reflect what weakness the camera technology has.

　　B．To present how filmmakers put cameras on chimpanzees.

　　C．To explain why chimpanzees were attracted by the device.

　　D．To show how filmmakers handle the challenges in shooting.

27.What is the best title for the passage?

　　A．See Life as an Animal　　　　　　　　B．Wildlife Enjoys Filming

　　C．Wildlife Tells New Stories　　　　　　D．Protect Animals by Cameras

C

ChatGPT became the hottest issue due to its ability to produce human-sounding essays, poetry, and screenplays on virtually any subject in seconds. Soon after ChatGPT was released, the potential for it to be misused to do things such as spread misinformation and write junk mails became apparent. Schools and educators also have warned of the potential for students to use it to write essays or other work they have been assigned. Last December, the software passed all three parts of the U.S. Medical Licensing Examination as part of a research experiment.

So the startup, OpenAI behind the viral chatbot, revealed a tool for detecting text generated by artificial intelligence amid growing concerns the technology will be abused by cheaters, junk mail senders and others. OpenAI said that its so-called AI classifier was designed to help people distinguish between text written by a human versus a range of artificial intelligence programs—not just ChatGPT.

OpenAI said it had schools in mind when developing its latest classifier tool. "We recognize that identifying AI-written text has been an important point of discussion among educators, and equally important is recognizing the limits and impacts of AI-generated text classifiers in the classroom," it said.

The classifier isn't good enough on its own, though it can be used to go with methods that educators, employers and others rely on to determine the source of a piece of text. In evaluations, the new tool correctly identified 26% of AI-written text as "likely AI-written", while it also had false positives 9% of the time in which it incorrectly labeled human-written text as AI-written. Another problem is that the tool can't easily tell if a list of facts—U.S. state capitals for example—was written by a person or AI, because the correct answer would be the same. AI-written text can also be edited to escape the classifier.

"While it is impossible to reliably detect all AI-written text, classifiers like ours can be updated and re-trained based on successful attacks," OpenAI said. "But it is unclear whether detection has an advantage in the long-term."

28. ChatGPT's passing the U.S. Medical Licensing Exam is mentioned to ?

　　A．account for its operating principles　　　B．illustrate its complex structure

　　C．emphasize its growing popularity　　　　D．warn against its potential danger

29.What's the function of AI classifier?

A．Deepening the impact of AI writers.

B．Identifying the texts generated by AI.

C．Promoting the use of AI in classroom discussion.

D．Arousing educators' awareness of AI-related technology.

30.What can be concluded from the evaluation of AI classifier?

A．It is a work-in-progress.

B．It is good at storing factual information.

C．It can help a journalist to edit a text.

D．It is a reliable educational tool.

31.What does OpenAI think of AI classifier?

A．It will be reliable after continuous self-update and retraining.

B．Whether it can help educators in the long-term is out of question.

C．Whether it can solve the problems as intended remains a question.

D．It will succeed in detecting all human-written texts in the near future.

D

My 21-year-old niece, a second-year undergraduate, mentioned that she watches video lectures offline at twice the normal speed. Struck by this, I asked some other students I know. Many now routinely speed up their lectures when learning offline — often by 1.5 times, sometimes by even more. Speed learning is not for everyone, but there are websites where students discuss how odd it will be once they return to the lecture theatre. One contributor wrote: "Normal speed now sounds like drunk speed."

Education was adapting to the digital world long before Covid-19 but, as with so many other human activities, the pandemic has given learning a huge push towards the virtual. Overnight, schools and universities closed and teachers and students had to find ways to do what they do only via the internet. "This is a time for schools and systems to reimagine education without schooling or classrooms," says Professor Yong Zhao. Dr Jim Watterston in Australia thinks that, while the traditional classroom is still alive and well, education needs to be more adventurous and flexible. Earlier this year, Zhao and Watterston co-authored a paper in which they identified some major changes that should happen in education post-lockdown.

The first concerns the content, which should emphasize such things as creativity, critical thinking and leadership, rather than the collection and storage of information. "For humans to progress in the age of smart machines, it is essential that they do not compete with machines.", they wrote, "Instead, they need to be more human."

The second is that students should have more control over their learning, with the teacher's role shifting from instructor to supervisor of learning resources, advisor and motivator. This is where so-called "active learning" comes in with a growing body of research suggesting that comprehension and memory are better when students learn in a hands-on way — through discussion and interactive technologies, for example. It's also where the concept of "productive failure" applies. Professor Manu Kapurin argues that students learn better from their own or others' failed attempts to solve a problem before or even instead of being told how to solve it.

If the progress of the times is unable to hold back the coming revolution in education, it seems unlikely that the traditional classroom is going to have any luck in its attempts trying to turn back the clock. As Laurillard puts it, "It took a global pandemic to drive home what we've been saying for 20 years."

32. By giving examples of "speed learning" in the first paragraph, the author wants to show that _____.

A．digital world is dramatically reforming the way of learning.

B．speed learning completely replaces normal speed learning.

C．returning to the lecture theatre is strange after speed learning.

D．education begins to adapt to digital world after Covid-19.

33．According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

　　A．It is essential for smart machines to be more human.

　　B．Students should possess more information about creativity.

　　C．Students value others' failure over their own failure.

　　D．"Active learning" calls for diverse ways of involvement.

34．According to Zhao and Watterston, the major changes in education should include ＿＿＿＿＿＿．

　　①learning mode　②learning motive　③learning attitude　④learning focus

　　A．①④　　　　　　　　B．②③　　　　　　　　C．①③　　　　　　　　D．②④

35．According to the passage, what does the author most probably agree with?

　　A．Speed learning harms students' learning efficiency.

　　B．The coming revolution in education is irreversible.

　　C．Teachers will play a less important role in the future.

　　D．The traditional classrooms will eventually disappear.

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。

　　If you are of the "no regrets" school of life, you might think that all this regret is a recipe for unhappiness. But that isn't the case. True, letting yourself be overwhelmed by regret is indeed bad for you. But going to the other extreme may be even worse. To extinguish your regrets doesn't free you from shame or sorrow; it consigns you to make the same mistakes again and again. To truly get over our guilt requires that we put regret in its proper place.

　　As uncomfortable as it is, regret is an amazing cognitive feat. It requires that you go back to a past scenario, imagine that you acted differently to change it, and with that new scenario in mind, arrive at a different present — and then, compare that fictional present with the one you are experiencing in reality. __36__ You would remember your own pettiness and irritability, and then imagine yourself showing more patience, being kind instead of hurtful at key moments. Then you would fast-forward to today and see how your relationship could be flourishing instead of languishing.

　　__37__ Pink says they come in four basic varieties, and an instance of regret may involve just one or a combination. Wishing you'd been kinder to your partner is an example of a connection regret, in which you lament behavior that harmed an important relationship, such as spoiling a romance or neglecting your bond with relatives before they died.

　　Many connection regrets overlap with moral regrets, which can come about after you violate your own values. For example, you may pride yourself on being a loving person, and thus regret not living up to this image in the relationship you harmed. Moral regrets can also involve just yourself. __38__

　　Pink's other two categories of regrets involve life choices. Foundation regrets are those in which you did something that affected the course of your life in a way you don't like. A classic example is wishing you had stayed in school. __39__. They are all about inaction and forgone opportunities. This is what you feel when you kick yourself for not taking a chance, as in wishing you had just gone up to that attractive person and introduced yourself.

　　__40__ Regret is implicated in depression and anxiety, and excessive regret can adversely affect your hormones and immune system. In 2013, researchers asked one group of participants in an experiment to describe "your most burdensome regret" right before going to bed; this group took 61 percent longer to get to sleep than a group told to think about a typical day.

But regret doesn't have to be left unmanaged. The trick is not to remove the bad feeling; it's to acknowledge it and use it for learning and improvement. Instead of letting the specter of your failed relationship make you miserable, by simply wishing it had tuned out differently you can be honest with yourself about what went wrong and use that knowledge to enjoy better relationships in the future.

A．Not all regrets are the same of course.

B．Meanwhile, boldness regrets are the opposite.

C．Regret may hurt, but obsessing over them is destructive.

D．Your regret can teach you to become smarter and more successful — if you let it.

E．Unanalyzed and unmanaged, any variety of regret can be poison for your well-being.

F．Maybe you regret not living up to your commitment to your health when you ate a whole pizza or skipped the gym.

G．For example, if today your relationship with your partner has soured, your regret might mentally take you back to last year.

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。

It was my ninth time standing in front of a Nashville manager to sing a few songs and try for a record deal. The first eight times didn't lead to ___41___. Music was my favorite, but I didn't have the right ___42___. My hair was out of date; I wasn't pretty; I was a little old and too heavy.

I've always been a ___43___. Most of the people I knew growing up in small villages of Illinois struggled just like me. If you weren't a pig farmer or com farmer, the ___44___ you could hope for was to learn a(n) ___45___ that could take you out of there.

That's ___46___ I learned to sing songs. Now I was in the middle of the second song glanced up at the manager, who was sitting behind his desk. He didn't appear ___47___ at all, was nervous. About one minute later, I saw him write something down. From where I stood, could ___48___ see him write the letter N, ___49___ by the letter O.

"That's it," I thought. "He is passing on me." He folded the paper while I went on with my third and last song.

I was sure the guy ___50___ me and could not ___51___ to get out of there. As we said good-bye, he said, "I want you to have this." He gave me the ___52___. I didn't understand.

Though my hands were ___53___, I found the courage to read the note. It didn't say "NO". It said "NOW".

My dream of becoming a singer was starting to ___54___. I still had to write, sing and record an album, of course. But my whole life ___55___.

41.A．disappointment   B．sadness   C．success   D．surprise
42.A．voice   B．time   C．clothes   D．look
43.A．struggler   B．winner   C．singer   D．dancer
44.A．widest   B．best   C．worst   D．largest
45.A．song   B．experience   C．skill   D．expression
46.A．when   B．where   C．how   D．why
47.A．careless   B．beautiful   C．interested   D．rude
48.A．clearly   B．hardly   C．impossibly   D．carefully
49.A．led   B．covered   C．caught   D．followed
50.A．pleased   B．disliked   C．forgave   D．forgot

51.A. help	B. refuse	C. wait	D. stop
52.A. paper	B. sign	C. warming	D. book
53.A. burning	B. shaking	C. waving	D. moving
54.A. come back	B. turn up	C. run away	D. come true
55.A. appeared	B. changed	C. closed	D. rose

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。

"Wow ... what a beautiful girl!" you think to yourself. Today, you logged into Facebook and saw a friend request from a lovely stranger. You think that she must be a model __56__ all of her photos look very professional. She doesn't have many friends, but maybe she's just new to Facebook. You may __57__ (tempt) to accept her request and say hello, but you'd better think twice because you might get catfished!

Catfishing is an online cheat __58__ someone on a social media platform pretends to be someone they're not. The word was made popular by a 2010 documentary film with the same name. Just like in the movie, most catfishing cheats start with the catfish __59__ (try) to sweet talk their victim into falling in love with them. Why? There are a variety of reasons people catfish.

Some catfish attempt __60__ (charm) their victim into trusting them, and then ask them for money. Others will ask for sensitive information or private pictures __61__ they can then use them to blackmail (敲诈) their victims into sending them money. But in some situations, catfish are just lonely people, __62__ (dissatisfy) with their lives and using social media to live in an alternate reality.

On social media, it's possible to remain anonymous (匿名的) even after you __63__ (start) building a relationship with someone. According to the Better Business Bureau in the U.S., around 85 percent of catfishing schemes start on Facebook and the Facebook Dating service. In 2021 as the pandemic pushed many to search for love online, romance schemes, such as catfishing, rose __64__ 80 percent compared to 2020. These cheats cost victims around $1.3 billion in losses and left many with psychological and emotional damage.

The internet is a wonderful tool that allows users to learn new things, play games and meet interesting people. However, everyone __65__ be careful of the catfish who hide in the shadows. If someone seems too good to be true, they probably are!

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假设你是明启中学的高三学生李华。你校图书馆计划布置一个英语读书角，需要一张图片作为背景。校方搜集了以下两张图片，向同学们征求意见。请你给图书馆馆长写封邮件，内容包括：

1.你的选择；2.你的理由。

注意：1.词数 100 左右;

Picture A

Picture B

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

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。

One day, when I was reading, I received a call from the principal (校长) of my high school to invite me to give a talk as a representative of alumni association (校友会). He asked me to speak to the group the next morning. I felt so honored to have got such an opportunity and immediately replied yes. But after the call, I became nervous and panicky.

The whole night, I polished my speech again and again, and practiced before a mirror until I could deliver the speech fluently. Even though I had made full preparations, I could not sleep with great anxiety. What if words failed me and didn't attract audience at all? What if I forgot the words in the middle of the speech?... I was hesitating to call the principal with regret and tell him that I could not come. Finally, I gathered some courage to go. I thought, "If I miss this opportunity, surely the school will never invite me again to any of their programs."

Anyway, I reached the school on time. Before giving the talk, my whole body was trembling. When my turn came and I started speaking, my heartbeat increased and my mouth went dry. I wasn't even able to read the written speech properly. I was not aware of where I was standing and what I was reading. I just managed to finish the speech in a low voice. That was the day when I realized my biggest weakness, Public Speaking Anxiety.

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。

Paragraph 1：After my speech, I met with the principal and explained what happened to me._____
_____
_____

Paragraph 2：Around one month later, I was invited to give another speech._____
_____
_____
_____
_____