

秘密★启用前

自贡市普高 2023 届第三次诊断性考试

英语试题卷

本试卷共 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上，并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码。答卷时，须将答案答在答题卡上，在本试题卷、草稿纸上答题无效。考试结束后，本试题卷由学生自己保留，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，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。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. When is the speakers' appointment?

- A. At 2:00 p.m. B. At 1:30 p.m. C. At 1:15 p.m.

2. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Washing clothes. B. Buying clothes. C. Designing clothes.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Wife and husband. B. Mother and son. C. Boss and clerk.

4. How does the woman feel finally?

- A. Defeated. B. Depressed. C. Encouraged.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At the hotel. B. At the customs. C. At the cinema.

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. How can the man get the tickets at the office?

- A. By mentioning the woman's name.
- B. By giving a performance.
- C. By sending flowers.

7. What will the speakers do after meeting the director?

- A. Go home.
- B. Have dinner.
- C. Go shopping.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why is the woman bringing a suit?

- A. To give it to her father.
- B. To wear it for a meeting.
- C. To use it against the cold.

9. What does the man suggest the woman get for Maria?

- A. A book.
- B. A sweater.
- C. A video game.

10. Where did the woman's father buy the mask?

- A. In New York.
- B. In Mexico City.
- C. In Tokyo.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why is the man calling?

- A. To make an apology.
- B. To make a suggestion.
- C. To make a change.

12. What day is it today?

- A. Monday.
- B. Tuesday.
- C. Wednesday.

13. What does the woman suggest doing?

- A. Finding a larger table.
- B. Putting two tables together.
- C. Inviting fewer people.

37. 阅读图文材料，完成下列要求。(24分)

材料一：引江济淮工程是一项以城乡供水和发展江淮航运为主，结合灌溉补水和改善巢湖及淮河水生态环境为主要任务的大型跨流域调水工程，自南向北分为引江济渠、江淮沟通、江水北送三段，输水线路总长723公里，惠及皖北、豫东5000多万人口。

材料二：下图为引江济淮线路示意图。

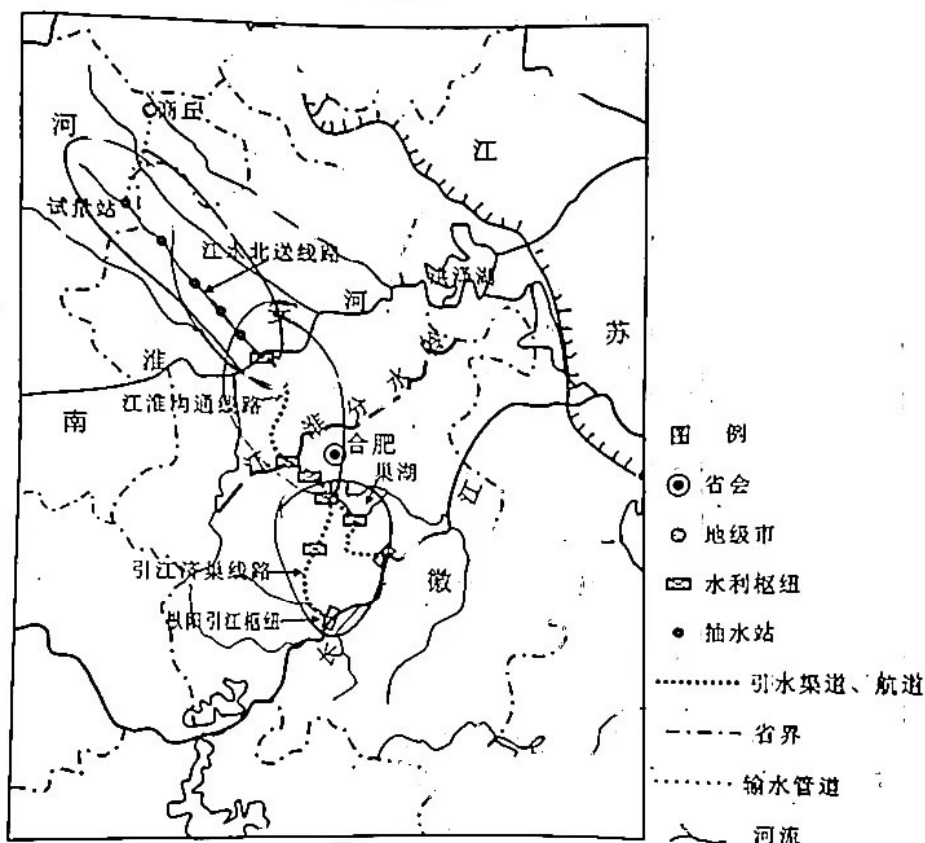


图6

- (1) 说明引江济淮工程对淮河流域水循环的影响。(8分)
- (2) 试量站至商丘未采用明渠而是采用管道输水，指出采用管道输水的优点。(8分)
- (3) 说明引江济淮工程对淮河航运的影响。(8分)

38. 阅读材料，完成下列要求。(24分)

强国必先强农，农强方能国强。党的二十大在擘画全面建设社会主义现代化强国宏伟蓝图时，对农业农村工作进行了总体部署。

东北粮仓不断探索着新的产业形态。黑龙江北大荒集团七星农场，是全国优质精稻种

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. How long does the man say a 30-year-old should exercise every day?
A. 30-60 minutes. B. 60-120 minutes. C. 120-180 minutes.
15. What is children's favorite physical activity?
A. Dancing. B. Cycling. C. Running.
16. Who is the man probably?
A. An athlete. B. A reporter. C. A scientist.
17. What will the man do next month?
A. Start running. B. Publish a paper. C. Take some training.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. Which pet may an outgoing person prefer?
A. A dog. B. A cat. C. A bird.
19. What may a cat owner be like?
A. Sociable. B. Clever. C. Careful.
20. What does the speech mainly talk about?
A. Less sociable cat people. B. More outgoing dog people. C. Pet people's personalities.

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A、B、C、和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Volunteering is a great outlet for self-improvement while helping others, and with Bookmark, you can truly make a difference to the futures of primary school children. Three Bookmark volunteers have shared their stories with us.

Claire

Claire began reading with Zach in 2019. As a writer, she wanted to share her love of books with children who may have not discovered theirs. When packing up in their final session, Zach became happy to try various types of books. In this moment, Claire remembered the child she'd met at the beginning of her sessions, who didn't believe anyone would read if they could choose not to and started to understand her impact as a Bookmark volunteer.

Sally

Before volunteering with Bookmark, Sally had never worked with children, so beginning the sessions was truly a step out of her comfort zone. Sally felt a real connection to Bookmark's mission and knew the challenge would pay off. "Volunteering has made me feel more content. I feel I am making a difference."

Aurélien

Aurélien signed up to read with Connor online in 2020. He had been looking for a way of getting back into volunteering with children as he'd found a past experience rewarding. The flexibility of Bookmark caught his eye, as the online programme fitted in well around his work commitments.

400 children are waiting for a volunteer to help them learn to read. Sign up to become a Bookmark volunteer today and change a child's story.

21. What can we learn about Zach before he started reading with Claire?

- A. He lacked confidence.
- B. He couldn't afford books.
- C. He was unwilling to read.
- D. He behaved badly in school.

22. Why did Aurélien join Bookmark?

- A. It suited his schedule.
- B. He was keen on reading.
- C. It benefited him in the past.
- D. He favored online communication.

23. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To promote sales.
- B. To advocate reading.
- C. To share real-life stories.
- D. To encourage participation.

B

My office has no walls. This is a great design feature because we have amazing views. I see the snow showers sweep down the valley and the sun rise and fall. Red squirrels, badgers, foxes and deer take a shortcut through my office. My office is the valley of Matterdale in the Lake District, or more accurately the fields of our 185-acre farm on the south-facing side of the valley.

When you work outside, life is very seasonal and weather matters in some way. When the sun is shining and the ground is dry, I lie down and just stare up at the sky, at the passing clouds or the swifts screaming as they chase each other over the fell sides. The other great thing about working here is that we are surrounded by beauty and nature; this valley never looks the same twice. There wasn't much beauty when I worked in a real office: the only window I could see faced the air-conditioning units on the building opposite.

I worked in a proper office once. It was the most unhappy time of my life. I'd peer out of the window longingly, feeling sick, and I filled my time by working as hard as I could to take my mind off it, or swapping notes on music with Mike at the water cooler. I have never been so tired and bored in my life as doing 10-plus hours a day in an air-conditioned glass box, bookended by sweaty commutes(通勤).

Often working outside is lonelier than working in an office, but even in our remote valley there is a kind of fellowship of the fields. We have a water-cooler equivalent in our life—it is not unusual for our road to be jammed with Land Rovers or pick-ups as we farmers swap complaints on the weather or the price of sheep or simply trade in gossip.

But the best bit for me, is that I am my own boss.

24. Where is the writer's office?
- A. At a zoo.
 - B. In the open air.
 - C. In a skyscraper.
 - D. At the top of a mountain.
25. What does the second paragraph mainly talk about?
- A. Benefits of farming life.
 - B. Beautiful countryside scenery.
 - C. Limitations of real office work.
 - D. Ups and downs of the writer's career.

26. What made the writer unhappy when working in office?
- A. Peer pressure.
 - B. Demanding employers.
 - C. Undesirable working environment.
 - D. Long hours spent on the way to and from work.
27. What do the underlined words “water-cooler equivalent” in paragraph 4 probably refer to?
- A. Casual talk.
 - B. Moral principle.
 - C. Means of transport.
 - D. Environmental movement.

C

The majority of humans on the planet are now feeling the effects of climate breakdown. With the planet 1.2 degrees Celsius warmer than preindustrial levels, destructive wildfires, heat waves, floods, droughts and storms are increasingly affecting the everyday lives of people and communities across the globe.

We live in a carbon cage, built by industrial capitalism, its dependence on fossil fuels and its principle of limitless growth on a planet with limited resources. If we do not break this restriction, we will continue to speed toward rapid and catastrophic crisis.

In the 1990s scientific bodies like the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change began releasing reports on climate breakdown, with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change created in 1992 to address the problem. The UNFCCC entered into force on March 21st, 1994. Its first Conference of the Parties (COP) was held in 1995 in Germany, followed 25 years later by COP21 when almost 200 countries agreed to the Paris Agreement.

Yet what these countries are actually doing is not enough. Current country commitments to the Paris agreement not only fall short of the agreement’s basic goal to limit warming to under 2 °C and its aspirational target of 1.5 °C, they could lead to warming of 2.6 °C by century’s end.

However, like any set of bars, those in the carbon cage, while strong, need not be permanent. The work being done globally on a just transition, aiming to replace an economy built on mining, waste and injustice with one that regenerates communities and the planet for collective well-being, can weaken the cage. This work includes energy democracy(民主), with community and publicly owned renewables that ensure that essential services respond to need over profit; and local agroecological food systems that build biodiversity while feeding communities.

The options are limitless: green jobs, accessible public transportation for all, livable cities, goods built to last, and so much more. These are the examples that should inspire leaders at COP27 to finally change course.

28. What causes the climate problems?
- A. Shortage of money.
 - B. Inadequate theoretical base.
 - C. Limited choice on alternative energy.
 - D. Dependence on non-renewable resources.
29. When did the UNFCCC take effect?
- A. In 1990.
 - B. In 1992.
 - C. In 1994.
 - D. In 1995.
30. What does the author think of the Paris agreement?
- A. It is not well-based.
 - B. It was born at a wrong time.
 - C. Its goal is unlikely to be achieved.
 - D. It gives rise to disputes among countries.
31. What can we infer from paragraph 5?
- A. The carbon cage is too strong to break.
 - B. The model of economic growth should be transformed.
 - C. The energy democracy aims to generate considerable profits.
 - D. The food industry should put productivity before biodiversity.

D

In a new study, psychologists at the University of Iowa examined the workings of the pigeon brain and how the “brute force” of the bird’s learning shares similarities with artificial intelligence.

The researchers sought to study two types of learning: one, declarative learning, is based on exercising reason according to a set of rules or strategies—a so-called higher level of learning mostly used by people. The other, associative learning, centers on recognizing and making connections between objects or patterns, such as, say, “sky-blue” and “water-wet.” Wasserman’s team designed a “diabolically difficult” test, as he calls it, to find out.

Each test pigeon was shown a stimulus(刺激) and had to decide, by pecking(啄) a button on the right or on the left, to which category that stimulus belonged. A correct answer brought a tasty treat; an incorrect response brought nothing. What made the test so demanding, Wasserman says, is its arbitrariness: No rules or logic would help in the task.

“These stimuli are special. They don’t look like one another, and they’re never repeated,” says Wasserman. “You have to memorize the individual stimuli or regions from where the stimuli occur in order to do the task.”

Each of the four test pigeons began by correctly answering about half the time. But over hundreds of tests, the quartet eventually upped their score to an average of 68% right.

“The pigeons are like AI masters,” Wasserman says.

The common point is that AI and pigeons both employ associative learning, and yet that base-level thinking is what allowed the pigeons to ultimately score successfully. If people were to take the same test, Wasserman says, they’d score poorly and would probably give up, because people rely so heavily on rules or strategies.

“People are wowed by AI doing amazing things using a learning algorithm(算法) much like the pigeon,” he says, “yet when people talk about associative learning in humans and animals, it is discounted as rigid and simple.”

32. What do we know about declarative learning?
- A. It makes humans become quick learners.
 - B. It helps animals adapt to the tough environment.
 - C. It relies on making connections between objects.
 - D. It is considered of higher level than associative learning.
33. How can the test pigeon get a treat?
- A. By drawing a certain picture.
 - B. By touching the button accordingly.
 - C. By predicting the appearance of a stimulus.
 - D. By deciding the category of a stimulus based on reasoning.
34. Why will humans score more poorly than pigeons if taking the same test?
- A. Humans are discouraged by AI.
 - B. Humans are less interested in the task.
 - C. Humans are less intelligent than pigeons.
 - D. Humans are too attached to declarative learning.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Pigeons Can Match AI at a Basic Level
 - B. Pigeons Are Incredibly Smart Creatures
 - C. Associative Learning is Governing the AI Industry
 - D. Humans and Pigeons Employ Different Ways of Learning

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。

For many American students, pursuing a college degree is the next step after graduating high school. 36. About 25% students who entered college in the fall of 2020 did not return to any U.S. college the next fall. The adjustment from high school to college can be difficult. Before students make that transition, they should consider whether they're academically and emotionally ready for ~~the~~ change.

37

Deciding whether they're ready for college often comes down to having an awareness of how disciplined they are and how much structure they need. 38. Without the structures of high school and family, they should take on the responsibility to attend class, complete school work and meet deadlines on their own. While many adolescents welcome this newfound freedom, it can be anxiety-producing for those who feel insecure in their ability to manage ~~stress~~.

Habits of a college-ready student

39. Adolescents who already practice healthy habits by getting adequate sleep, balanced eating and getting exercise are more likely to employ these strategies in their new environments. These practices can help keep stress manageable.

What if they're not ready right now?

When deciding if they're ready for college, students should reflect on why they're going. If students don't know that answer and want to take time to figure it out, they have a variety of options, like joining the military or taking a gap year. During this period, they have enough time to find out what they really want to study. 40.

- A. Assessing their self-discipline
- B. Maintaining their original structure
- C. But not all who start end up finishing
- D. Meanwhile, they can also make full preparations for college
- E. For some students, college is the first time they will be living away from home
- F. Health habits can play a major role in signaling whether they're ready for college
- G. Developing good habits may give adolescents a new understanding of themselves

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Desireé had been drifting(漂流) in the cold Pacific water for a night and most of a day.

After the boat carrying her family 41 into water, everyone on board was thrown into the cold sea. Kept 42 by her orange life jacket, nine-year-old Desireé watched 43 as one family member after another let go of life. Just as she, too, began to give up, the captain of a fishing boat 44 her. Then, within minutes, the boat's first officer leaped in and 45 Desireé, pulling her back toward the boat—and toward 46. That was 35 years ago, and the 47 time the rescuers and the girl saw one another: Until this year.

In her late 20s, Desireé began to 48 about her rescuers. Although she knew chances were 49, she started looking for them.

Philip Friedman, whose hobby was making a podcast(播客), 50 the programme "Friedman Adventures" in December 2020, 51 stories from fishermen. On one session, two fishermen, Pisano and Strasser, talked about the 1986 rescue. 52, Desireé listened to the show on her way to work. The story she heard on the air triggered a(an) 53. She immediately called Friedman, the producer, telling him about her story and her 54 to meet the rescuers. Friedman readily 55 and arranged her to 56 at the studio a few days later.

"I'm Desireé," she said as she walked into the 57. Pisano stood up in an instant of 58. With hugs and tears, the story that decades earlier had united the strangers was 59.

For years, Desireé had wondered about the men who rescued her. Now that she's met them, she says she hopes to stay 60 forever.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. went | B. dived | C. crashed | D. sank |
| 42. A. calm | B. floating | C. alone | D. swimming |
| 43. A. helplessly | B. patiently | C. curiously | D. slowly |
| 44. A. saved | B. spotted | C. followed | D. examined |
| 45. A. pushed | B. warned | C. grasped | D. protected |
| 46. A. future | B. power | C. life | D. motivation |
| 47. A. perfect | B. last | C. precise | D. rest |
| 48. A. talk | B. learn | C. wonder | D. bring |
| 49. A. ripe | B. common | C. present | D. slim |
| 50. A. launched | B. attended | C. mentioned | D. tested |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. featuring | B. creating | C. adapting | D. inspecting |
| 52. A. Coincidentally | B. Hopefully | C. Naturally | D. Consequently |
| 53. A. emotion | B. memory | C. ability | D. concern |
| 54. A. arrangement | B. mission | C. regret | D. intention |
| 55. A. tracked | B. negotiated | C. agreed | D. rewarded |
| 56. A. get around | B. drop by | C. help out | D. show up |
| 57. A. studio | B. office | C. reality | D. program |
| 58. A. fright | B. doubt | C. imagination | D. recognition |
| 59. A. clear | B. complete | C. understandable | D. impressive |
| 60. A. moved | B. tolerant | C. connected | D. fine |

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。

Vigorous, full of vitality and 93 years old, world-renowned Chinese conductor Zheng Xiaoying still shines on stage. Zheng is the first female opera and symphony conductor in China and also the first Chinese conductor to perform at 61 opera house overseas. So far, she 62 (conduct) more than 1,600 concerts and opera works in over 20 countries and regions.

Zheng was born in Shanghai in September 1929. Before her 63 (graduate), she had planned to pursue a medical career, but later she changed her path and studied music instead. It was her passion 64 music and professional training 65 helped her become the first female conductor in China. After she returned to China, she did her best to combine Western and Oriental music. However, to 66 (she) astonishment, she found that music education had been missed for too long in China. Since the 1980s, Zheng has been offering lectures, with the concept of “attracting more audiences to the concert hall 67 (enjoy) the beauty of music”. In fact, she not only promotes the Chinese symphony to the world, but also presents 68 (tradition) Chinese music to the world.

Behind her brilliant performance is her years of hard work and determination. Now in her 69 (ninety), Zheng is still active on the stage, 70 (share) China with the world through her music.

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、删除或修改。

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。

To make us realize the important of labor, our school held an activity on last Friday. It could beautify our school but help us develop the habit of do physical labor. All the students were required participate in the activity. First, we cleaned up our classrooms, especial the areas that were ignored in daily clean. After that, we water the plants and got rid of the weeds among them. Finally, we gathered our tools and put ~~N~~ in order. Though we were tiring, the activity received high praise from students and parents. From this experience, we know the value of labor well than before.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华。请为学校英文报写封倡议书：号召高三学生将不再需要的课本捐赠给高二同学。内容包括：

1. 发出号召；
2. 倡议目的；
3. 捐赠方式。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear fellow students,

Yours,
Li Hua

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