

秘密 ★ 启用前【考试时间：2023年11月1日15:00~17:00】

绵阳市高中2021级第一次诊断性考试

英语

本试卷分为试题卷和答题卡两部分，其中试题卷共12页；答题卡共2页。满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必在答题卡上将自己的学校、班级、姓名用0.5毫米黑色签字笔填写清楚，同时用2B铅笔将考号准确填涂在“考号”栏目内。
2. 选择题使用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡对应题目标号的位置上，如需改动，用橡皮擦擦干净后再选涂其它答案；非选择题用0.5毫米黑色签字笔书写在答题卡的对应框内，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
3. 考试结束后将答题卡收回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

回答听力部分时，先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.18.

C. £ 9.15.

答案: C.

1. What time will the bus leave?

A. At 6:30.

B. At 8:00.

C. At 8:30.

2. Where is the woman now?

A. In the art building.

B. In the sports center.

C. At the reception.

3. What will Mary do in London?

A. She will study there.

B. She will go sightseeing there.

C. She will pick up Hanson at the airport.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Attending a meeting.

高三英语试题 第1页（共12页）

- B. Visiting a kindergarten.
C. Getting some new books.
5. Who is the woman complaining about?
A. Her son. B. Her neighbor. C. Her husband.

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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In the restaurant. B. In a company. C. At the train station.
7. Why is the carpet here?
A. To have its quality tested.
B. To display and promote sales.
C. To welcome the important visitors.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What do we know about the man?
A. He is new here.
B. His life has been saved.
C. He visits dentists regularly.
9. When can the man visit the dentist?
A. Tomorrow morning. B. This afternoon. C. Tomorrow afternoon.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What's the man doing?
A. He's hosting a program.
B. He's planning his journey.
C. He's preparing for a magazine.
11. What's the most difficult for the couple?
A. Eating. B. Sleeping. C. Illness.
12. What has happened to the woman?
A. She is healthier than before.
B. She has got her house back.
C. She has got new ideas for her book.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Where does the man's father work?
A. In the open air.
B. On the farmland.
C. In the city museum.
14. What started the father's love for historical sites?
A. His longing for money.
B. His childhood experience.
C. The explanation of the experts.
15. What's the biggest challenge in his work?
A. The size of the site.
B. The transportation.
C. The location of the site.
16. How does the man feel about his father's work?
A. Worried. B. Unworthy. C. Proud.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. When was the Ice Music Festival Norway founded?
A. In 2000. B. In 2006. C. In 2016.
18. What's special about the instruments?
A. They are made in the theater hall.
B. They are convenient and easy to make.
C. They are locally made and carried to the concerts.
19. Which of the following can best describe the concerts?
A. Popular. B. Expensive. C. Profitable.
20. What does Isungset aim to do?
A. Bond music with nature.
B. Promote his musical talent.
C. Perform for 2026 Winter Olympics.

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。并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

The upcoming China-Central Asia Summit is to be held in Xi'an, which has a history of over 3,000 years and enjoys a reputation as a "Living History Museum". If

you are among the participants, just enjoy the following.

The Terracotta Army

It is one of the greatest discoveries of the 20th century. Discovered in 1974, the army of Terracotta Warriors was constructed by China's First Emperor Qinshihuang of the Qin Dynasty (221 BC-207 BC) with a collection of thousands of life-size terracotta soldiers and horses differing in facial features and expressions, clothing, hairstyle and also body position.

Ancient City Wall

It was built in the 14th century by Zhu Yuanzhang, the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). Now it is one of the oldest and best-preserved Chinese city walls. The wall is now a landmark, where you can enjoy a good view of the city.

Giant Wild Goose Pagoda

One of China's most famous Buddhist pagodas, the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda, was built in the Tang Dynasty (618-907) for the study of Buddhist scriptures (经典). One of its main functions was to store scriptures brought to China from India by the famous monk and traveler Xuan Zang.

Shaanxi History Museum

It is home to over 370,000 precious treasures unearthed in Shaanxi. Its collections range from bronze wares to pottery (陶) figures, gold and paintings from the Tang Dynasty tombs. Among its precious collections, some pieces have been listed as national treasures.

21. Where can you go if you're into ancient China's troops?

- A. The Terracotta Army.
- B. Ancient City Wall.
- C. Giant Wild Goose Pagoda.
- D. Shaanxi History Museum.

22. What do the four attractions have in common?

- A. They date back to 1, 000 years ago.
- B. They have wonderful tall buildings.
- C. They show the great historical charm of Xi'an.
- D. They have a wide range of precious collections.

23. Who is the passage mainly intended for?

- A. The travelers to Xi'an.
- B. The history-lovers to Xi'an.
- C. The participants to a summit in Xi'an.
- D. The visitors to a famous museum in Xi'an.

B

My wife, Hannah, and I didn't usually keep houseplants. Anything in pots got either over-watered or under-watered and was finally thrown away. But after my diagnosis (诊断) with glioblastoma, a terminal brain cancer, I loved the idea of having something new and green around.

My friend Mitch gave me a lucky bamboo plant in a deep-green pottery bowl. We placed the plant beside the living room window.

I told Hannah I wanted to care for the plant myself. When it didn't turn yellow or brown or lose all its leaves a fortnight later, I was kind of pleased. Tending to the plant gave me a sense of accomplishment.

Glioblastoma limited my ability to walk, making it hard for me to accomplish everyday tasks. As a family physician, I was used to being the one who provided care instead of the one who received it — my diagnosis made me rely on help from other people — the great change left me unsettled. Watering the plant, small act though it was, taught me I could still be a caregiver.

Later, after I recovered from surgery and completed chemotherapy (化疗), I continued to care for the plant. Soon, it even doubled in height and its leaves were shiny. Both the tree and I were thriving (生机勃勃).

Whenever I look at the bamboo, I make a point to think of those who have cared for and supported me. Even if my cancer returns and the plant outlives me, I hope it will comfort Hannah and remind her that our large community will continue to care for her after I am gone.

24. What usually happened to the couple's houseplants?
- A. They were given away. B. They hardly survived.
C. They grew quite well. D. They were properly cared for.
25. How did the author react when the plant remained healthy after two weeks?
- A. He had a sense of achievement. B. He suffered a sense of loss.
C. He felt completely useless. D. He got encouraged.
26. Why did the author want to care for the bamboo himself?
- A. His wife was too busy. B. He had much time to kill.
C. He hated to lose his old identity. D. He had gained better gardening skills.
27. What message does the author seem to convey in the last paragraph?
- A. Pride comes before a fall.

- B. It's family that matters most.
- C. Kindness is the key to a happy life.
- D. The world never lacks care and support.

C

The fireworks that you see are most likely made in China. The country that makes 90% of the world's fireworks is also where they were invented. Most historians believe that the Chinese used firecrackers as early as the second century B.C.

Many countries hold grand fireworks show at their important celebrations. Canadians, for example, put on fireworks show every July 1 to celebrate their own national birthday, as the French do on July 14 to mark the anniversary of their revolution. But the United States of America imports most of the world's fireworks, spending more than \$650 million on them per year. The Walt Disney Co. alone buys about \$50 million worth.

A mixture of gunpowder and other flammable compounds (混合物) causes fireworks to explode across the sky in all those pretty colors and fun shapes. Copper, for instance, burns bright blue while strontium (锶) creates deep red. Together, they produce purple. But the outlines fireworks form depend on the placement of these compounds inside their casing (known as the shell), as well as the shape of the shell itself.

For centuries the only way to set off fireworks was by hand, but computer-controlled equipment came out in the 1980s. Automation means more precisely timed explosions, making the displays more satisfying, not to mention safer.

As you might imagine, setting off fireworks can release harmful substances into the air. For example, a chemical that has been linked to thyroid (甲状腺) problems. "Environmentally friendly" fireworks were developed at the request of the Walt Disney Co. after it received smoke complaints from neighbors of Disneyland. Nowadays, an even more eco-friendly alternative to traditional fireworks is being increasingly adopted: using small aircrafts without pilots to trace flashy patterns in the sky. With them, there's also a much smaller risk of causing wildfires. The eco-friendly fireworks industry is expected to grow almost 20% between now and 2027.

28. Which country has the greatest demand for fireworks every year?
- A. Canada.
 - B. China.
 - C. France.
 - D. The USA.

29. What does the color of fireworks mainly depend on?
A. The shape of the shell. B. The amount of gunpowder.
C. The type of added metals. D. The placement of compounds.
30. What can be inferred about fireworks industry from the text?
A. It's disappearing gradually.
B. It's trying to keep up with times.
C. It's becoming a major pollution source.
D. It's losing popularity among the young.
31. Where can the text be found?
A. A science fiction. B. A popular magazine.
C. An academic paper. D. An official document.

D

More than half of the world's largest lakes have lost significant amounts of water over the last three decades, and roughly one-quarter of the world's population lives in the basin of a drying lake, according to a new study by a team of international scientists, which pins the blame largely on climate change and excessive (过度的) water use.

While lakes cover only around 3% of the planet, they hold nearly 90% of its liquid surface freshwater and are primary sources of drinking water, irrigation and power, and they provide vital habitats (栖息地) for animals and plants.

Across the world, the most significant lakes are seeing sharp declines. The Colorado River's Lake Mead in Southwest US has shrunk dramatically due to a megadrought (大干旱) and decades of overuse. The Caspian Sea, between Asia and Europe — the world's largest inland body of water — has long been declining.

The shrinking of many lakes has been well documented by environmental groups, but the reasons behind it have been hardly examined, said Fangfang Yao, the study's lead author and a visiting scholar at the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences at the University of Colorado Boulder.

The researchers used satellite measurements of nearly 2,000 of the world's largest lakes, which together represent 95% of Earth's total lake water storage. Examining more than 250,000 satellite images spanning from 1992 to 2020, along with climate models, they were able to reconstruct the history of the lakes going back decades.

“The results were staggering,” Yao said. “It’s a little scary to see how many freshwater systems are unable to store as much water as they used to.”

“As many parts of the world become hotter and drier, lakes must be managed properly. Otherwise climate change and human activities can lead to drying sooner than we think,” Yao added.

32. What might be the author’s purpose in writing the second paragraph?

- A. To broaden readers’ horizons.
- B. To encourage readers to protect wildlife.
- C. To lighten readers’ worries over water shortage.
- D. To show shrinkage of lakes should be taken seriously.

33. What has environmental groups ignored?

- A. The recording of shrinking lakes.
- B. The influence of water shortage.
- C. Causes of the shrinkage of many lakes.
- D. Measures to stop the shrinkage of lakes.

34. What can we learn about the new study from Paragraph 5?

- A. It’s scientifically-grounded.
- B. It’s much-debated.
- C. It’s commercially-successful.
- D. It’s partially-acceptable.

35. Which does the underlined word “staggering” probably mean in Paragraph 6?

- A. Puzzling.
- B. Shocking.
- C. Inspiring.
- D. Amazing.

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。

The Eyes Are the Prize

We watch our salt and fat intake to protect our hearts. We exercise and take calcium to protect our bones. 36. But what can we do to protect our eyes? We asked experts what lifestyle steps people should be taking to protect their vision and eye health.

• Spring for some quality shades

“It is very important to protect the eyes from UV(紫外线的)light, which has been shown to have a harmful effect on the eyes.” says Esen Akpek, an phthamology (眼科) professor at Johns Hopkins University. “37. In fact, if the glasses are

simply dark but not UV-protected, that's worse for your eyes. Do buy sunglasses that can block out 99% to 100% UV light."

● **Take a break from screens**

While there's no scientific evidence that the light from electronic screens damages eyes, staring at a screen can leave eyes extremely tired. One of the reasons is that people tend to blink (眨眼) less during screen use. 38. The National Institutes of Health recommends taking a break every 20 minutes to look at something about 20 feet away for 20 seconds.

● 39

First, smoking is terrible. It isn't just bad for your lungs; it can harm eyes too. "Smoking causes dry eyes, harms optic (视觉) nerve and makes eye disease worse," says Dr. Akpek. 40. "The more you rub, the more uncomfortable your eyes will get. It can lead to infections. Instead, take medication or use drops for allergies or dry eyes."

- A. Stop smoking
- B. This leads to eye dryness
- C. Get rid of those bad habits
- D. Also, try not to rub your eyes
- E. We apply sun-screen to protect our skin
- F. Our eyes are far more important than them
- G. Dark glasses aren't necessarily the most protective

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 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, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

One summer evening, after a shopping trip back home with my six kids, I suddenly realized 6-year-old Lesley was not around. When the desperate search ended 41, I rushed into the driveway. Through the glass of our green car, I saw my 42 girl. The moment I 43 open the door, she plunged (猛冲) into me, her arms wrapped so tightly around my 44 that I was hard to breathe, her little heart beating 45 against my chest.

"I'm so sorry, but I didn't know you were in there. I love you." I 46, "I'm sorry."

I 47 her inside. Seating her on my lap, I kissed her face and whispering my



48 again and again. She sighed and finally 49, but I couldn't that night, filled with shame and horror.

Every summer brings headlines of 38 horrible 50 of kids left in the locked 51 cars. Although I narrowly 52 it by luck, I didn't talk to my daughter about the 53 for seven long years. It seemed too much to bear. I 54 decided to bring it up one day. "Yeah, actually, I do 55," the middle school girl said quietly. "I stayed longer playing, but when I was ready to get out, I couldn't 56 the door. I was scared you weren't coming back."

I asked her what she remembered the most. "You apologized," she said. "I felt 57, a lot. You're a 58 mother." she said calmly, grabbing my hands. Her words 59 me from the lasting burden.

Good parents make terrible mistakes sometimes. I'm 60 to live in a universe where love and forgiveness live stronger.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. with relief | B. by accident | C. on purpose | D. in vain |
| 42. A. smiling | B. jumping | C. frightened | D. thrilled |
| 43. A. kicked | B. pushed | C. broke | D. tore |
| 44. A. arms | B. neck | C. waist | D. shoulders |
| 45. A. slowly | B. regularly | C. wildly | D. weakly |
| 46. A. repeated | B. replied | C. shouted | D. admitted |
| 47. A. drove | B. carried | C. pulled | D. protected |
| 48. A. guilt | B. anger | C. celebration | D. disappointment |
| 49. A. stood out | B. got up | C. gave up | D. fell asleep |
| 50. A. births | B. abuses | C. deaths | D. disappearances |
| 51. A. big | B. dusty | C. old | D. hot |
| 52. A. continued | B. missed | C. defeated | D. met |
| 53. A. disrespect | B. violence | C. heat | D. incident |
| 54. A. immediately | B. fortunately | C. eventually | D. deliberately |
| 55. A. remember | B. forget | C. forgive | D. hesitate |
| 56. A. open | B. lock | C. reach | D. touch |
| 57. A. abandoned | B. comforted | C. forgiven | D. amused |
| 58. A. lucky | B. lazy | C. good | D. mindless |
| 59. A. prevented | B. distanced | C. separated | D. freed |
| 60. A. ashamed | B. grateful | C. surprised | D. proud |

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。

In this book, *A View from the Zoo*, Gary Richmond describes how a newborn giraffe (长颈鹿) learns its 61 (one) lesson.

When a baby falls to the ground, the mother waits for about a minute, and then kicks her baby. When the baby doesn't get up, the violent process 62 (repeat) again and again until the baby giraffe stands 63 its shaky legs. Then the mother kicks it off its feet again. Why? She wants it to remember how it gets up. In the wild, baby giraffes, 64 are easy victims for enemies, must be able to get up as quickly as possible to stay with the group for 65 (survive).

The late Irving Stone 66 (understand) this too. He spent a lifetime studying greatness as well as 67 (write) biographies of such men as Michelangelo, Vincent van Gogh, Sigmund Freud, and Charles Darwin. Once 68 (ask) if he had found a thread that ran through the lives of all these 69 (excellence) people, he said, "If they have a dream of something to be accomplished, they then go to work."

"They are beaten over the head, and knocked down. For years, they get nowhere. But every time they're knocked down they stand up. And at the end of their lives they've accomplished some modest part of 70 they set out to do."

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 (∧), 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。

Every day, 15-year-old Martha writes in the Internet about the food she eats at school. She takes photo of the food, too. She not only describes the food, but also judge the taste and healthy of the food. Besides, Martha uses her blog for important reason: to raise money for poor school children. Martha encourages his readers to send money to help build a kitchen. She hoped to raise about 10,000 dollars, but the total has so far reached 100,000 dollars unexpected, and the figure still keeps grow. No one knows what will happen on to Martha's blog in the future, so this little girl has already made a big difference.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是李华, 结束了在美国高中的交换生活。回国后, 你选购了一幅中国画寄给你在美国的老师 Claire 表示感谢。请你用英语给她写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 表示感谢;
2. 挑选此画作的理由;
3. 邀请她来中国。

注意: 1. 词数: 100 词左右;
2. 适当增加细节, 使文章流畅连贯;
3. 开头结尾已写好, 不计入总词数。

Dear Claire,

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

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