

秘密 ★ 启用前【考试时间：2021年4月20日15:00—17:00】

绵阳市高中 2018 级第三次诊断性考试

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，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并阅读下一小题。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's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Cousins. C. Twins.
2. Who is Lexi?
A. The woman. B. The woman's sister. C. A cat.
3. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Check her spelling. B. Try the computer lab. C. Shorten her essay.

4. What does the woman mean?
A. Mark is not leaving.
B. She knows little about Mark.
C. She's certain about the news.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A subject. B. A class. C. A professor.

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，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. How will the man travel back?
A. By air. B. By car. C. By train.
7. What does the woman need?
A. Ink. B. Paper. C. A message.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 小题。

8. Why is the man leaving for the railway station early?
A. To buy souvenirs for his family.
B. To avoid getting stuck in traffic.
C. To enjoy the scenery on the way.
9. What does Emma usually do to pass the waiting time?
A. Call her friends. B. Make a to-do list.
C. Look around the shops.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 小题。

10. Why is the man troubled?
A. He is short of money.
B. He made a big mistake.
C. He's facing a tough choice.
11. What was the man when in the army?
A. An artist. B. A cook. C. A repairman.
12. What does the woman want the man to do?
A. Stay in college. B. Learn to repair cars. C. Accept the job offer.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16小题。

13. What happened to the woman's bike?
A. It was stolen. B. It was hidden. C. It was put somewhere else.
14. Where is the campus traffic office?
A. Next to the cafeteria.
B. In front of the stadium.
C. On the left side of the cafeteria.
15. How much should the woman pay to get her bike back?
A. \$50. B. \$55. C. \$60.
16. What's the woman probably going to do next?
A. Go to the campus traffic office.
B. Watch a movie with her friends.
C. Withdraw some money from a bank.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20小题。

17. Who is the speaker talking to?
A. Students. B. Parents. C. Teachers.
18. How many goals are mentioned by the speaker?
A. 6. B. 5. C. 4.
19. When is it proper to call to make an appointment?
A. 4:15 pm on Thursday. B. 5:00 pm on Saturday. C. 11:00 am on Monday.
20. Where is the speaker?
A. In the science lab. B. In the classroom. C. In the garden.

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

Tips for Your Best Visit to Legoland California

•Stay Close

Four hotels are within walking distance of the main gate, the newest of which resembles a medieval castle. Guests get an hour of early access to the theme park.

•Use the App

Not only does Legoland Mobile App function as a map, but shows relatively accurate wait time for every ride and special deals for park shops. You can use it to purchase or upgrade your tickets too.

•Go Fishing

The Sea Life Aquarium is here to impress you with kinds of fishes, rays, sharks, reptiles, and amphibians. Extra admission is required.

•Take a Class

In the Imagination Zone, kids above nine and grown-ups can sign up for free classes to build Lego robots. Younger kids can have fun building race cars and testing them on tracks.

•See a Show

Legoland California rolls out various live entertainment experiences throughout the day. Children particularly will love a 15-minute show where human actors sing and dance their way through a plot from Lego Friends.

In a word, Legoland California is definitely a must-see place. Visit www.legoland.com/california/ to plan your trip NOW. We're always at your service.

21. How can Legoland Mobile App help?

- A. Buy souvenirs. B. Book hotel rooms.
C. Cancel tickets. D. Show directions.

22. What can people do in Legoland California?

- A. Live in a medieval castle. B. Attend classes with a cost.
C. Enjoy music and dance. D. See some animals for free.

23. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To offer solutions. B. To give suggestions.
C. To describe a park. D. To promote a destination.

B

Voters in Colorado narrowly approved an initiative (计划), setting the stage for the return of gray wolves, which were wiped out in this area by the 1940s. This is the first time that a state has reintroduced an animal like this.

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife department will lead the effort to establish a sustainable population of gray wolves in the western part of the state, beginning in

2022 or 2023. The Southern Rocky Mountains, where there used to be a lot of them, contain millions of acres of suitable habitat that could support several hundred wolves or more, biologists say.

However, some say it's unwise to leave the question to voters. "State biologists have previously declined to introduce wolves. There's a reason it's never been done before." says Shawn Martini, spokesperson for Coloradans for Protecting Wildlife, noting that most supporters are from urban areas and they don't have to live alongside the animal, unlike people living in the countryside. Farmers and hunters don't favor the initiative, either. Farmers worry wolves will kill their cattle while hunters worry they will lose elk (驼鹿) to the predators.

On the other hand, according to Jonathan Proctor, a conservationist with the Defenders of Wildlife, reintroducing wolves will restore Colorado's natural balance. They help thin out sick animals, maintaining healthy populations of deer and elk. The remains of wolf kills also provide food for "eaters of the dead", including wolverines, eagles, and bears. He also emphasizes the experience of living with wolves in other places, like the Northern Rockies, has shown that wolves are not the threat people sometimes make them out to be. Reintroduction program biologists promise to make it a priority to work with people living alongside wolves, providing training and resources to keep the wolves out of the farms in the first place. And a program will be funded to pay farmers for their lost cattle.

24. What can we learn about the Southern Rocky Mountains from the text?
- A. They are heavily populated. B. They were inhabited by wolves.
C. They are in the east of Colorado. D. They are home to small animals.
25. What's Shawn Martini's opinion about the return of the gray wolves?
- A. It's unfair to make it happen by voting.
B. It's welcomed by urban and rural people.
C. State biologists shouldn't have opposed it.
D. The wolves should be put somewhere else.
26. What will the program biologists probably do first?
- A. Buy more cattle. B. Reach out to the locals.
C. Relocate the wolves. D. Clear the site for wolves.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Wolves are Coming Home. B. No Worries about Wolves.
C. Always Vote for What is Right. D. Wolves Help Local Ecosystem.

C

China's Yungang Grottoes (石窟) will complete the scanning of all the caves in five years, paving the way for the creation of digital versions that can withstand weathering and other real-world damage.

So far, the UNESCO World Heritage Site in Shanxi Province has completed three-dimensional scans of one-third of its Buddhist grottoes, according to the Yungang Grottoes Research Institute. "We're racing against time," said Ning Bo, director of the institute's digitalization office, "Weathering is like cancer to grottoes, eating away at the sculptures year by year. Few technologies can prevent such progressive damage."

Using three-dimensional laser (激光) scanning and multiplanar (多平面) reconstruction, the institute is working to capture the shapes, colors and other fine details of the grottoes and create millimeter-level digital archives for future study and preservation. "We hope to preserve the grottoes in digital form as much as possible, so people in the future will still have access to the information even if the grottoes fade away." Ning said, adding that the digitalization will also allow the public to "visit" the grottoes more easily on their computer screens.

The digitalization project, which began in 2003 at the grottoes, still faces challenges posed by the caves' enormous sizes, complicated structures and exquisite sculptures, according to the institute. "The Yungang Grottoes were built into a mountain, and so our team is actually scanning structures as huge as a mountain. Besides, the inner structures vary wildly from exotic domes to traditional Chinese architecture." said the director.

The Yungang Grottoes, located in the city of Datong, has 45 major caves and more than 59,000 stone statues. With a grotto complex stretching about 1 km from east to west, it is one of the largest ancient grottoes in the country.

28. What does Ning Bo mean by saying “racing against time”?
- A. Scanning the grottoes is an urgent task.
 B. It is not an easy job to scan the grottoes.
 C. He is dying because of a severe disease.
 D. There is a deadline required by UNESCO.
29. Why is the Yungang Grottoes being scanned?
- A. To keep them from being damaged.
 B. To carry out a scientific experiment.
 C. To preserve them for future generations.
 D. To make them accessible via the Internet.
30. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?
- A. The influence of the project. B. The difficulties facing the team.
 C. The beauty of the grottoes. D. The structures of the statues.
31. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?
- A. Education. B. Technology. C. Culture. D. Opinion.

D

Do you have a prized stuffed animal from your childhood? Is it still in your apartment? If so, you're not alone. 60% of small children have Teddies and other comfort objects, and up to 35% of adults!

Conventional wisdom from the 1970s suggested kids depending on comfort objects somehow lacked secure attachment to their mothers, and that this dependence would threaten their proper development into well-adjusted adults.

However, not too long ago, studies began to show that comfort objects don't threaten children's mental health, and may indeed be developmentally advantageous. Children with comfort objects are less shy and more focused than those without them. This is probably because with their presence, children feel braver and less stressed in unfamiliar situations.

Even newer research shows only when a toy is his or her comfort object do children anthropomorphize it. That is, children don't really mistakenly believe that all objects around them have inside lives. Having an emotional attachment to the comfort object causes children to think of it as a human-like friend, who they can practice

telling stories to and share joy and sorrow with. Sometimes they even think from the perspective of this unnatural friend.

Comfort objects are not just soft things for children to grab when they feel sad or lonely. They mean something special to them. So, far from being “wacky toddler (学步儿童) behavior”, choosing a comfort object and treating it as a sacred part of daily rituals is actually extremely sophisticated behavior on the part of small children. If you have a comfort animal, or meet a kid who has one, let the cuddles (拥抱) begin.

32. What do the numbers in Paragraph 1 suggest?
- A. It's abnormal for adults to own Teddies.
 B. It's OK for kids to have comfort objects.
 C. Kids can get more attached to their toys.
 D. Having comfort objects is actually common.
33. What did people in the 1970s think of kids depending on comfort objects?
- A. They might be a threat after growing up.
 B. They might have developmental problems.
 C. They could hardly grow into healthy adults.
 D. They could get too attached to their mothers.
34. Which of the following statement is true according to the text?
- A. Stuffed toys are intended for wacky toddlers.
 B. Comfort objects boost innovation in children.
 C. Children believe all stuffed animals have souls.
 D. Comfort objects are mentally beneficial to kids.
35. What is the author's attitude towards comfort objects?
- A. Favorable. B. Unconcerned. C. Doubtful. D. Critical.

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。

Relationships between parents and their kids can be incredibly meaningful when worked on intentionally. 36 What can parents and children do to improve their relationships?

First, take responsibility. Both parents and children are responsible for shaping, maintaining and managing the relationship. 37 When a child or parent simply waits for the other party to put more into the relationship, problems emerge.

Then set boundaries. 38 So parents must decide what sort of access children have to information and what level of support they are willing to provide. Children too, must decide what level of privacy and involvement they seek and accept from parents.

39 Unhealthy conflict styles like silent treatments, screaming fights, and ignoring issues have a negative influence on the relationship. Stop doing those and start to think about how you might respond differently. Make an effort and work together to figure out why familiar arguments keep happening. This way, a possible solution can be found.

As is often the case, it is much easier to keep the situation as it is, even if it leads to frustration. Change is always the harder choice. 40

- A. Handling conflicts wisely also matters.
- B. Be the change you want to see in this world.
- C. Nobody likes it when they feel their boundaries are violated.
- D. However, it is the quickest way to greater relationship satisfaction.
- E. But all too often, old habits of speaking and interacting stand in the way.
- F. Parents and kids risk falling into age-inappropriate communication patterns.
- G. That includes negotiating, compromising, and finding enjoyable ways for both sides to connect.

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完型填空 (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。

I'm a talker. I 41 chatting and solve problems by talking them through. This 42 perfectly well when I have people to talk to. Under lockdown (封城), however, I've only had my 43, Peter.

We not only lived, worked and traveled together, we 44 socialized together, too. Under the first UK lockdown, our constant 45 began to feel uncomfortable. For the first time in our 10 years together, we needed to be 46.

I tried going on walks on my own, but a short walk in the local park couldn't do the 47. Then an idea 48 me: the semi-solo hike.

Could we do a circular hike but walk in different directions, which would give us the space and peace of a solo hike? It felt like a 49 compromise, so I told Peter about it. He thought it was 50 but agreed to give it a try.

We started with a four-mile circle from Reeth, and then 51 ways. 52, I was aware of how close we were, which 53 the appeal. Walking alone offers freedom, but here I was with my boyfriend nearby. As I went on, 54, I found myself very much alone. I set my own pace, and decided to take my 55.

With the warm sun shining and the 56 wind blowing, my former life as a city girl felt ridiculous. I sat on a rock, feeling no need to 57 any more.

I didn't see Peter on the way, but 58 back where we started, both of us 59. The semi-solo hike has given us the 60 of time alone and, in a year of constant closeness, the joy of reuniting.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. make use of | B. pay attention to | C. take delight in | D. catch up with |
| 42. A. happens | B. works | C. grows | D. seems |
| 43. A. partner | B. visitor | C. brother | D. doctor |
| 44. A. mostly | B. suddenly | C. originally | D. typically |
| 45. A. loneliness | B. kindness | C. happiness | D. closeness |
| 46. A. away | B. alone | C. absent | D. available |
| 47. A. job | B. part | C. math | D. homework |
| 48. A. found | B. woke | C. held | D. struck |
| 49. A. promising | B. boring | C. shocking | D. moving |
| 50. A. lovely | B. horrible | C. silly | D. reasonable |
| 51. A. made | B. parted | C. changed | D. lost |
| 52. A. For now | B. In advance | C. At first | D. On occasion |
| 53. A. deepened | B. broadened | C. lessened | D. threatened |
| 54. A. therefore | B. moreover | C. otherwise | D. however |
| 55. A. time | B. picture | C. breath | D. turn |
| 56. A. strong | B. cold | C. fierce | D. light |
| 57. A. hike | B. talk | C. stand | D. watch |
| 58. A. returned | B. refreshed | C. reunited | D. recreated |
| 59. A. amazed | B. frightened | C. pleased | D. disappointed |
| 60. A. lesson | B. result | C. hope | D. gift |

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。

China's top education authorities on Friday gave detailed suggestions on 61 students should go to bed to ensure enough sleep amid ongoing efforts to reduce students' burden.

Generally 62 (speak), primary school students should go to bed before 9:20 pm, middle school students before 10 pm and high school students before 11 pm, Lyu Yugang, director of the ministry's department of basic education, said at a news conference.

"If the students 63 (try) hard but still could not finish homework by that time, parents can just ask them to go to bed to ensure their sleep time," he said.

Schools should control the amount of homework 64 (assign) to students to make sure primary school students can finish all written homework at school and secondary school students can finish most of the homework 65 campus, Lyu repeated.

According to ministry 66 (require), primary school students should enjoy at least 10 hours of sleep every day, middle school students nine hours and high school students eight hours.

Primary schools should start classes no 67 (early) than 8:20 am and secondary schools are not allowed to start a school day before 8 am. Schools should not require students 68 (come) to school early for group study and they should ensure a certain amount of nap time for students, he said.

Offline after-school training classes should end before 8:30 pm, 69 online after-school training courses should end before 9 pm. They should not assign any form of homework to students, Lyu said.

The ministry will also work with other 70 (department) to tighten management to ensure that online training and gaming agencies would not offer gaming services for young people between 10 pm and 8 am, he added.

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。

There are too many classic literary works we should read that it's hard to know where to start. Watch the movie version is certainly one way to get familiarly with a book. Beside requiring less time, the movie version usually gives you most of the important plots and character informations. It may also helps you decide if the book is worth reading it. Reading the original books is completely different. With far more character and plot details, it allows you appreciate the beauty of the language in the book. As for which is better, it depends on that you need. If you just want to get the story, watch the movie version; for the more complete experience, the book version is definitely better.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你叫李华。去年的疫情耽误了你的澳洲网友 Alex 来中国过牛年春节的计划。在给你的邮件中他表达了对此的郁闷并询问你这个春节是怎么度过的。请你用英语给他回信, 内容要点如下:

1. 表达遗憾和安慰;

2. 简述你的牛年春节;

3. 邀请他疫情结束之后来中国过年。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右。开头与结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Alex,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

绵阳市高中2018级第三次诊断性考试 英语答题卡 (A)

姓名 _____ 班级 _____

考号

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贴条形码区(监考员贴)
(正面朝上切勿贴出虚线框外)

注 意 事 项	1. 答题前, 考生先将自己的姓名、班级、考号用0.5毫米的黑色墨水签字笔填写清楚, 并认真核对条形码上的学校、姓名、考号。 2. 选择题使用2B铅笔填涂, 非选择题用0.5毫米的黑色墨水签字笔书写, 字体工整、笔迹清楚; 按照题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答, 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. 保持卡面清洁, 不要折叠, 不要损坏; 选择题修改时用橡皮擦擦干净, 不留痕迹。其他试题修改禁用涂改液和不干胶条。	考 生 禁 填	填 涂 示 例 正确填涂法
	缺考考生, 由监考员用2B铅笔填涂下面的缺考标记 <input style="width: 15px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> 缺考标记		

选择题

(考生须用2B铅笔填涂)

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3 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	8 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	13 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	18 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	23 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D
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非选择题

(考生须用0.5毫米的黑色墨迹签字笔书写)

第三部分 第二节 短文填空

61. _____	62. _____
63. _____	64. _____
65. _____	66. _____
67. _____	68. _____
69. _____	70. _____

请在各题目的答题区域内作答, 超出黑色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效

第四部分 第一节 短文改错

There are too many classic literary works we should read that it's hard to know where to start. Watch the movie version is certainly one way to get familiarly with a book. Beside requiring less time, the movie version usually gives you most of the important plots and character informations. It may also helps you decide if the book is worth reading it. Reading the original books is completely different. With far more character and plot details, it allows you appreciate the beauty of the language in the book. As for which is better, it depends on that you need. If you just want to get the story, watch the movie version; for the more complete experience, the book version is definitely better.

第四部分 第二节 书面表达

Dear Alex,

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua