秘密 ★ 启用前【考试时间：2023 年 4 月 20 日 15：00—17：00】

绵阳市高中 2020 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 will the woman buy?

A. Bananas.　　B. Apples.　　C. Peaches.

2. How does the man like the film?

A. Amazing.　　B. Boring.　　C. Puzzling.

3. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In the cafe.　　B. On the phone.　　C. At the restaurant.

4. What does the man mean?

A. He is likely to catch a cold.

B. He thinks he did a very good job.

C. He feels unsatisfied with the result.

5. When is the man’s report due?

A. At 2:30.　　B. At 3:00.　　C. At 4:00.

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. What is the man looking for?

A. A shirt.　　B. A gift.　　C. A doll.

7. How much does the man have to pay?

A. 16 dollars.　　B. 64 dollars.　　C. 80 dollars.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Who was lying on the road?

A. A passenger.　　B. A driver.　　C. A passer-by.

9. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

A. An article.　　B. An accident.　　C. A newspaper.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why did the man go to Paris?

A. To have a vacation.　　B. To attend a meeting.

C. To visit an old friend.

11. What will the woman be doing next week?

A. Having a party.　　B. Buying some flowers.

C. Going on a business trip.

12. What’s the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Former classmates.　　B. Complete strangers.

C. Close colleagues.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where is the woman from?

A. America.　　B. Korea.　　C. China.

14. How many things will people do to celebrate the festival?

A. One.　　B. Two.　　C. Three.

15. What is the woman determined to do?
A. Learn a foreign language.
B. Teach Chinese to foreigners.
C. Introduce Chinese culture to foreigners.
16. What is the man doing now?
A. Learning Chinese. B. Visiting a friend.
C. Studying Chinese history.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker?
A. A spokesman. B. A reporter. C. A guide.
18. What could the weather be like in winter?
A. Freezing cold. B. Quite windy. C. Fairly dry.
19. When was the tower built?
A. 1,350 years ago. B. 2,200 years ago.
C. 4,550 years ago.
20. What will they do next?
A. Taste local food. B. Get into the tower.
C. Take a rest.

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

Universities are working harder than ever to attract prospective students to their campuses. One of their main strategies is to upgrade on-campus accommodations and attract students with the promise of resort-style living.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology - Simmons Hall

MIT is home to Simmons Hall, the beloved freshman dorm that offers beautiful views of Cambridge, a two-story movie theater, and a ball pit designed to provide stress relief. Common areas are equipped with TVs and gaming systems, and the in-house dining hall and late night café come in handy for students pulling those occasional all-nighters. 62% of Simmons residents live in single rooms, so students can enjoy their privacy while still staying connected to the spirited Simmons community.

University of Cincinnati - Morgens Hall

The University of Cincinnati's recently restored Morgens Hall boasts floor-to-ceiling views and luxury apartment-style living. These 2-person, 3-person, and 8-person rooms feature full kitchens, huge closets, and plenty of storage space. The entire building is full of neat tricks, from windows that darken with the touch of a button to eco-friendly heating and cooling technology.

Pomona College - Dialynas & Sontag Hall

Small liberal arts school Pomona College has not one but two of the best college dorms. Dialynas Hall and Sontag Hall, both constructed in 2011, gained national praise for their energy efficient design and are beloved by students for their modern look. Students live in suite-style rooms in arrangements of three to six bedrooms. There's a drop-down movie screen, a rooftop garden and playing field for pick-up games. Students can learn more about their dorm's sustainable design by spending time in the in-house eco-classrooms.

21. Which dorm is better for a student longing for privacy?
A. Simmons hall. B. Morgens Hall.
C. Dialynas Hall. D. Sontag Hall.
22. What do Morgens Hall and Dialynas & Sontag Hall have in common?
A. They are big-sized.
B. They help to save money.
C. They have TVs in the walls.
D. They are environmentally-friendly.
23. Why do these colleges try to improve their student dorms?
A. To promote low-carbon lifestyle.
B. To make campuses more inviting.
C. To test energy-efficient buildings.
D. To encourage game-based learning.

B

Benjamin Alexander, a 38-year-old man from Northamptonshire, became the first athlete to represent Jamaica in an alpine skiing event (高山滑雪) at the Winter

Olympics.

But his story started in 2015. When he saw friends did the sport so skillfully, he was in awe and decided to take a ski lesson." That first time, I fell 27 times on the way down the hill. I think a lot of people would have given up at that point." "But I kind of just took that as the baseline. If I can aim for falling less than 27 times on the next hill, then I am progressing."

However, it wasn't until two years later that Benjamin considered seriously competing in the sport. "In 2018, I went to the Winter Olympics as a spectator," he said. "I noticed that there were only three athletes representing Jamaica. I found that very strange since my mother country is a powerhouse full of athletes in the summer game. So coming into 2019, I just had a plan to say, 'Let's see if this crazy idea of going to the Olympics is even possible. Let's just go and ski for a little while and see what happens.'" he said.

Alexander has no full-time coach. He built a support network that included Stokes and the US skier Gordon Gray, who called Alexander's technique "terrible" but thought his lack of fear would give him an advantage in competition. A strategic approach and fearless technique have led the engineering graduate and former DJ not only to make sporting history but find success as a black athlete in a historically white sport. Alexander bills himself as a "reinvention expert" and has used skills learned in his other careers to develop his pursuit of skiing success. "I've been to 67 countries. I've spent a lot of my life on the road." he said. "I've always loved to travel and a big part of my previous role as a DJ was getting myself out there, marketing myself in the right way, figuring out ways to get into venues, clubs and festivals that I wanted to perform at."

24. What made Benjamin decide to compete in Olympics?
A. His love for his motherland.
B. His friends' encouragement.
C. His desire to change his life.
D. His enthusiasm for alpine skiing.

25. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
A. The challenges Benjamin met.
B. The advantages Benjamin has.
C. The way of Benjamin's training.
D. The reason behind Benjamin's success.

26. What can we learn from Benjamin Alexander?
A. Better late than never.
B. Failure is the mother of success.
C. Never judge a book by its cover.
D. Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.

27. In which column will you read this passage on the Internet?
A. Entertainment. B. Health. C. Sports. D. Culture.

C

This is the digital age. If you don't know what ChatGPT is, think of the digital products you're constantly exposed to. Technology can close the gap between paper and screen, but not entirely. Typing will never be as distinctive as handwriting. Mastery of digital technologies is vital, but a sense of touch, authenticity and humanity still matter.

A recent research reveals the enduring value of paper, whether in making decisions, winning over customers or enhancing productivity. In a study from Maferima at Northwestern University and Lili Wang of Zhejiang University, the researchers approached strangers and asked them to take a made-up survey. Half the respondents were given a pen and paper to fill out the form; the other half were handed an iPad. At the end of the exercise, respondents were asked if they wanted to give their email address to receive information on how to donate to a charity. Those who used paper were much likelier to provide their email addresses.

The researchers also saw differences in behavior when they showed Chinese university students an ad for a bookseller at the end of the survey, and then asked them to select some of the books that were being promoted. Those using paper to fill out the questionnaire chose more highbrow books on average than those using the tablet. When asked, paper-and-pen respondents were indeed more likely than iPad users to think their choices were more indicative of their characters.

And in a study from 2017, researchers found that people assigned a greater value to the physical version of a product than its digital version. Shoppers were willing to pay more for books and films they could hold than ones they could only download. Even the sight of someone handling something can help online sales. They found that Instagram posts showing hands touching products like cups of coffee or

smartphones got more likes than those that were not being pawed. Similarly, people browsing in a shop on line were more willing to buy a T-shirt if they saw their own **simulated** hand touch it. All of these explain why retailers target consumers who do more of their shopping offline when selling pricier, less functional products.

28. What does the author want to say in Paragraph 1?
A. Together with ChatGPT comes the digital age.
B. Paper still has a role to play in the digital age.
C. People won't write with pen in the future.
D. Digital products do harm to our health.
29. How does the author mainly develop paragraphs 2&3?
A. By asking questions. B. By giving examples.
C. By listing reasons. D. By making comparisons.
30. Which word can replace the underlined word "simulated" in the last paragraph?
A. shaky B. tiny C. virtual D. soft
31. What can we infer from the passage?
A. On-line shops will fail to attract customers in the future.
B. A hand-written birthday card is better than a text message.
C. A person with an app will be more likely to stick to his plan.
D. All exams and interviews will be conducted with pen and paper.

D

Yellow fever began to spread in Brazil in 2016. More than 2,000 people got sick, and 750 died. The disease is also severely threatening the golden lion tamarin, a little monkey, living in the rainforest of southeastern Brazil. The disease killed about one-third of its population, which was small even before the outbreak. So, scientists created a vaccine to protect the monkeys.

The vaccination campaign began last year. But vaccinating animals to protect their species from extinction is a new idea, which represents a change in thinking among supporters of wildlife conservation and has raised questions about how far humans should go to save wild animals. Historically, conservationists have believed that humans should not interfere directly with wildlife. A traditional saying in the world of conservation work is "Leave it as is."

However, Tony Goldberg, a scientist and animal doctor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, believes in vaccinating wild animals when possible. "There are people who say we shouldn't touch nature and that we shouldn't alter anything. But really, there are no unspoiled natural habitats left." he said. "People are realizing they have to do something." he added. "This epidemic moved very quickly from north to south, across the country—no wildlife does that. It's people. They cross vast distances in buses, trains, planes. They bring the disease with them. We realized that in five years, we could lose the entire population if we did nothing."

The vaccine led to antibodies in the tested monkeys and caused no harm, the scientists found. So far, about 300 have been vaccinated and are reported to be doing well. Tests show that more than 90 percent of the monkeys have immunity or resistance to the virus since vaccination.

The outbreak of yellow fever is no longer a big problem for the monkeys, and their population is starting to come back. But even with the success of the vaccine program, scientists are still not sure about creating vaccines for other animals. Jacob Negrey, a biologist who studies monkeys, wondered about unpredictable effects of such wildlife treatment. He explained that you might create a treatment that helps one kind of animal but hurts another.

32. What caused moneys to get infected with yellow fever?
A. Human activities. B. Loss of their habitat.
C. Convenient transportation. D. The development of Science and technology.
33. What happened to vaccinated monkeys?
A. They are resistant to all viruses.
B. They are no longer endangered animals.
C. There is an increase in their population.
D. Some of them are harmed by the vaccine.
34. What's Jacob's attitude to creating vaccine for other animals?
A. Indifferent. B. Optimistic. C. Doubtful. D. Neutral.
35. What's the best title of this passage?
A. Vaccinating animals: a heated debate.
B. Yellow fever: a threat to monkeys.
C. Protecting moneys: a top priority.
D. Vaccine: a blessing for monkeys

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。

People have been playing rock, paper, scissors for about 2,000 years. It's played everywhere. Many people think the game is all luck: their probability of winning seems about the same as their chances of losing. __36__ There are patterns in how people make decisions. Although knowing the psychology of this game isn't a sure ticket to winning a match, it can help.

The game is mainly about predicting and reading your opponents.__37__ Research has shown that there is a slight preference for people to begin by playing rock. There are different theories about why—it could be because it is mentioned first in the name of the game, or it could be because rock is similar to a fist which seems powerful. Thus, if we know that, it gives us an edge—just play paper.

__38__ Research shows that people who lose a hand tend to change. So there is a reasonable chance that our opponents will change to scissors or paper. That gives us our second edge--just play scissors and we should either win or draw. But this isn't an exact science. What if it doesn't go to plan and your opponents win?__39__.

If we lose the previous hand then our opponents might reasonably expect us to switch to something else.__40__. Hopefully, they'll switch, expecting us to switch, and it should improve our chances. Maybe sometimes the less predictable you are, the better chance you have of winning.

A. But the outcome of the game is not random.
B. So what if you could predict their first hand?
C. Perhaps they know a bit of game strategy too.
D. If our opponents lose, they'll probably switch.
E. "Practice, practice, practice" is the key to success.
F. This gives us our final edge—surprise them by not switching.
G. Look for patterns in either your opponent's moves or behavior.

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。

It was snowing in the midwinter, in a rural highway outside of town. Pepper and Cooper, a pair of beagles(小猎犬) walked with great difficulty through the __41__ night. Cooper, a father-to-be__42__ the roadside for a spot, where his struggling companion might rest safely. Her way was made__43__ by the new life growing inside her. They needed a__44__, dry place safe from the bitter wind.

That December night, Gus Kiebel was driving home from work when he __45__ the pair in the flash of his headlights. Feeling curious and__46__, he parked his truck and__47__ the animals. Gus__48__ down and stretched out his hands to the beagles, which made no effort to__49__. He__50__ the dogs on the passenger seat of his truck. Then he__51__ his phone and called the number from the dogs' tags. A man answered and immediately grew__52__ and impatient when Gus told him why he was calling. __53__, the man declined to__54__ the dog. These beagles were__55__, no home at all in this world. Then he called his wife Katie. "You can't put them back in the__56__," she said. "Bring them home."

Without enough__57__ for two more dogs in their small house, the next day, Katie took them to a shelter nearby. In the days following, Katie phoned the shelter __58__ to check up on Pepper and Cooper. Soon after Christmas, the beagles were__59__ — as a pair, by a loving family. This touching story speaks to the best of our nature. And when kindness and love overcome__60__ and neglect（忽视）, it can feel like the greatest miracle of all.

41. A. freezing	B. dark	C. wonderful	D. unforgettable
42. A. noticed	B. scanned	C. witnessed	D. watched
43. A. longer	B. fitter	C. heavier	D. stronger
44. A. quiet	B. clean	C. crowded	D. warm
45. A. spotted	B. trained	C. dropped	D. crashed
46. A. thrilled	B. disappointed	C. concerned	D. delighted
47. A. caught	B. chased	C. approached	D. freed
48. A. bent	B. sat	C. lay	D. fell
49. A. jump	B. bark	C. leave	D. escape
50. A. locked	B. placed	C. threw	D. hid
51. A. put out	B. pulled out	C. handed out	D. gave out
52. A. positive	B. objective	C. supportive	D. defensive
53. A. Fortunately	B. Unsurprisingly	C. Hopefully	D. Interestingly
54. A. declare	B. consider	C. claim	D. discuss

55. A. abandoned	B. discovered	C. ignored	D. kept
56. A. rain	B. storm	C. snow	D. sun
57. A. water	B. food	C. time	D. room
58. A. calmly	B. casually	C. temporarily	D. repeatedly
59. A. adopted	B. adapted	C. adjusted	D. admitted
60. A. impatience	B. cruelty	C. anxiety	D. fear

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。

At the end of May in 2022, events ___61___ (hold) both online and offline in Nanjing and Taicang, Jiangsu province, to honor the 110th anniversary of the birth of nuclear physicist Wu Chien-shiung. In September that year, ___62___ global online seminar was staged also to mark this anniversary.

___63___ (compare)with physicists such as Marie Curie or Richard Feynman, Wu is not a household name in China, where she was born and grew up, or in the United States, where she spent most of her life, but she was one of the most ___64___ (influence) nuclear physicists of the 20th century, one who ___65___ (complete) changed human's view of the universe.

Wu was born ___66___ May 31, 1912, in Liuhe town, Taicang, where the Yangtze River flows into the East Sea. It was a time ___67___ the feudal system (封建制度) in China, which spanned more than 2,000 years, came to an end and new ___68___ (thought) rushed in as people sought to find ways to revive the country.

After ___69___ (receive) a modern education in Shanghai, Wu's father, Wu Zhongyi, founded the first school for girls in Taicang in 1913. He aimed ___70___ (break) the old sexist advocacy that it was women's virtue to have no talents. The school has become Mingde Senior Middle School since 1998.

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。

Honesty, considering as a good quality, is of vital important. Honest people win respect while a liar is looked down because dishonesty results in distrust and even ruins one's name. So how to be the honest student? Firstly, don't copy homeworks or cheat in the exam. Beside, you'd better to keep your promise and try to do things well. More importantly, tell the truth instead of lies. Only in this way can you make progress in your studies and made more friends. If you're honest with other, you'll be treated the same way. There is no doubt whether honest students will have a bright future.

第二节　书面表达（满分 25 分）

第 31 届世界大学生夏季运动会（the 31st Summer Universiade）将于今夏在成都举行。目前，组委会正在招募志愿者。假设你是李华，请给组委会写一封信，申请做志愿者。内容包括：

1、写信目的；
2、个人简介和优势；
3、希望获准。

注意：

1、词数 100 左右；可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
2、首尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Sir/Madam,

Having learnt that you are recruiting volunteers for_____

_____

_____

Yours,
Li Hua

绵阳市高中2020级第三次诊断性考试
英语答题卡（A）

姓名 _____ 班级 _____

考号 | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

缺考考生，由监考员用2B铅笔填涂下面的缺考标记

□ 缺考标记

填涂示例 正确填涂法 ■

选择题 （考生须用2B铅笔填涂）

1 [A] [B] [C] [D]
2 [A] [B] [C] [D]
3 [A] [B] [C] [D]
4 [A] [B] [C] [D]
5 [A] [B] [C] [D]
6 [A] [B] [C] [D]
7 [A] [B] [C] [D]
8 [A] [B] [C] [D]
9 [A] [B] [C] [D]
10 [A] [B] [C] [D]
11 [A] [B] [C] [D]
12 [A] [B] [C] [D]
13 [A] [B] [C] [D]
14 [A] [B] [C] [D]
15 [A] [B] [C] [D]
16 [A] [B] [C] [D]
17 [A] [B] [C] [D]
18 [A] [B] [C] [D]
19 [A] [B] [C] [D]
20 [A] [B] [C] [D]
21 [A] [B] [C] [D]
22 [A] [B] [C] [D]
23 [A] [B] [C] [D]
24 [A] [B] [C] [D]
25 [A] [B] [C] [D]

26 [A] [B] [C] [D]
27 [A] [B] [C] [D]
28 [A] [B] [C] [D]
29 [A] [B] [C] [D]
30 [A] [B] [C] [D]
31 [A] [B] [C] [D]
32 [A] [B] [C] [D]
33 [A] [B] [C] [D]
34 [A] [B] [C] [D]
35 [A] [B] [C] [D]
36 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]
37 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]
38 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]
39 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]
40 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]
41 [A] [B] [C] [D]
42 [A] [B] [C] [D]
43 [A] [B] [C] [D]
44 [A] [B] [C] [D]
45 [A] [B] [C] [D]

46 [A] [B] [C] [D]
47 [A] [B] [C] [D]
48 [A] [B] [C] [D]
49 [A] [B] [C] [D]
50 [A] [B] [C] [D]
51 [A] [B] [C] [D]
52 [A] [B] [C] [D]
53 [A] [B] [C] [D]
54 [A] [B] [C] [D]
55 [A] [B] [C] [D]
56 [A] [B] [C] [D]
57 [A] [B] [C] [D]
58 [A] [B] [C] [D]
59 [A] [B] [C] [D]
60 [A] [B] [C] [D]

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. _____

精诚教育 Jingcheng Education

第四部分　第一节　短文改错

Honesty, considering as a good quality, is of vital important. Honest people win respect while a liar is looked down because dishonesty results in distrust and even ruins one's name. So how to be the honest student? Firstly, don't copy homeworks or cheat in the exam. Beside, you'd better to keep your promise and try to do things well. More importantly, tell the truth instead of lies. Only in this way can you make progress in your studies and made more friends. If you're honest with other, you'll be treated the same way. There is no doubt whether honest students will have a bright future.

第四部分　第二节　书面表达

Dear Sir/Madam,

Having learnt that you are recruiting volunteers for _____

Yours,
Li Hua

金榜教育 Jinbang Education