

达州市普通高中 2024 届第二次诊断性测试

英语试题

该试卷由四部分组成。第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。满分 150 分,考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的学校、班级、姓名、考号用 0.5 毫米的黑色签字笔填写在答题卡上,并检查条形码粘贴是否正确。
2. 选择题(1-60)使用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡对应题目标号的位置上,非选择题用 0.5 毫米的黑色签字笔书写在答题卡的对应题框内,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. 考试结束以后,将答题卡收回。

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. £9.15. C. £9.18. 答案是 B.

1. What's the man worried about?

- A. A coming lecture.
B. The students' behavior.
C. Customs in a foreign country.

2. Where will the woman stay?

- A. At a hotel. B. At a guesthouse. C. At a backpacker hostel.

3. How will the man go home?

- A. He will take a bus.
B. His mother will pick him up.
C. Jane's mother will drive him home.

4. When should the man take the cake out?

- A. In 15 minutes. B. In 30 minutes. C. In 45 minutes.

5. What is the weather like in the woman's city?

- A. Changeable. B. Cold. C. Windy.

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 至 7 题。

6. What does the man advise the woman to study?

- A. French. B. German. C. Russian.

7. Why does the man recommend the language?

- A. To become popular. B. To obtain good jobs. C. To go abroad.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is the woman?

- A. A shop assistant. B. A repairer. C. A manager.

9. Why can't the man ask his money back?

- A. He damaged the camera.
B. He bought the camera on sale.
C. He bought the camera over a week ago.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man think of the article the woman mentions?

- A. Quite reasonable. B. Not quite right. C. Completely wrong.

11. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She has cut back on coffee.
B. She has difficulty in sleeping.
C. She prefers drinking green tea.

12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues. B. Doctor and patient. C. Waitress and customer.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At a clinic. B. At home. C. In a restaurant.

14. How often does the woman shower?

- A. Once a day. B. Twice a day. C. Three times a day.

15. What is the man's advice?

- A. Not using body washes.
B. Choosing the good-smelling soap.
C. Washing hair two or three times a week.

16. What is the final topic between the speakers?

- A. The way to keep the hair healthy.
B. The time spent on taking a shower.
C. The effect of water temperature on skin.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What was interesting in the speaker's work?

- A. Tasting delicious foods.
B. Traveling around the world.
C. Meeting people in fancy clothes.

18. Which trip brought the speaker the most money?

- A. The one to the club.
B. The one to the airport.
C. The one to the restaurant.

19. Why did the speaker give up the job?

- A. He felt tired. B. He was too old. C. He hated traffic jams.

20. What is mainly talked about in this passage?

- A. The man's job. B. The man's cab. C. The man's passengers.

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

STEM Competitions for Students

NSTA ExploraVision

Are you interested in what the future holds? Consider ExploraVision's STEM (science, technology, engineering & mathematics) competition. Working in teams of two to four, students will research a particular technology and assess the ways in which it may impact lives moving forward. Participants are required to write a paper and draw web pages communicating their vision.

Grades: 7th-9th and 10th-12th

Competition Type: Regional and national

eCyberMission

You can participate in this competition without leaving the house. eCyberMission is a web-based contest in which participants — working in teams of two to four students — use science, math and technology to solve problems facing their communities. First-place winners receive \$1,000.

Grades: 9th

Competition Type: Regional, state and national

TEAMS Competition

Held annually, TEAMS invites students to use their engineering talent to contribute to the community. Working in groups of two to four students, participants complete real-life engineering challenges. The competition includes multiple-choice questions, an essay and a design-build component.

Grades: 9th-12th

Competition Type: State and national

The Conrad Challenge

In this challenge, participants work in teams of two to five students to develop products or services in response to key issues facing people around the world. The Conrad Challenge empowers students to take control of their learning and apply it to real-life situations. Winners are eligible (有资格的) for scholarships, patent assistance and aid in creating companies.

Grades: 9th-12th

Competition Type: International

21. What does NSTA ExploraVision's STEM competition focus on?

- A. Engineering innovation.
- B. Students' paper writing skills.
- C. New technology shaping the future.
- D. Students' ability in web page design.

22. What do the four STEM competitions have in common?

- A. Winners will get a big cash prize.
- B. They are all national competitions.
- C. Participants are required to work in teams.
- D. Participants must solve real-life problems.

23. Which competition involves foreign students?

- A. NSTA ExploraVision.
- B. eCyberMission.
- C. TEAMS Competition.
- D. The Conrad Challenge.

Though it's common that new scientists get international experience as part of their postdoctoral work, acquiring international exposure during one's PhD study is less common. But it can be rewarding.

I'm in the final year of my PhD course in experimental physics./The PhD program is based at Loughborough University, the UK, but a big part of my experimental work is at the Max Planck Institute in Germany. Coming from England just after my bachelor's degree in physics was a big step and somewhat risky. I wasn't sure if it would help my career or suit my personal style. I was faced with a number of questions.

My supervisors (导师), one in England and one in Germany, gave me great freedom to pick research topics and carry out my research at another institute.

I was excited about going to the Max Planck Institute. Once the long road of the PhD is complete, I hope to have the confidence to compete in an increasingly multinational field in order to secure postdoctoral positions. Although moving abroad means reduced contact with my home university and research community, attending conferences in Britain has helped me network and develop a sense of community.

It took some time to settle down, find an apartment, and get used to the local life, surroundings and a different language. In the lab, a simple task was complicated by the language barrier. Still, with persistence, it was an enriching experience both personally and professionally. The Max Planck Institute provided not only an exciting environment, but enough funding that helped expand the output of my research considerably. I had access to equipment and resources hard to find at many institutions.

Thus far, I have no regrets. Doing a PhD abroad has improved my knowledge of physics and clarified my career aspirations (抱负).

24. How does the author find doing PhD study abroad?

- A. Very useful.
- B. Pretty common.
- C. Extremely difficult.
- D. Absolutely necessary.

25. What happened to the author when he first studied in Germany?

- A. He chose a difficult research topic.
- B. He had a hard time finding friends.
- C. He made some mistakes in his study.
- D. He became confused about his study and life.

26. How did the author's experience in Britain help him adapt to the new life?

- A. By making him confident.
- B. By teaching him to socialize.
- C. By pulling him out of his comfort zone.
- D. By helping him find his passion for life.

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

- A. Seeking a PhD Abroad
- B. Following the Desired Career Path
- C. Finding a Place to Further PhD Study
- D. Breaking through the Language Barriers

"I spilled soup all over the table, but it wasn't my fault". "I got into trouble at school, but it wasn't my fault." Such statements are often heard. "It's not my fault" is actually a common response for so many people and especially teenagers. Parents complain that they're tired of the "excuses".

The reason why variations of "it's not my fault" are so popular is that they get us out of guilt, blame and anger. Those emotions may come from others' reactions or our own self-talks. In the case of adolescents, they are often trying to escape responsibility and punishment for mistakes.

Some teens would benefit from decreasing their self-blame. Those who blame themselves for things that they can't control tend to be highly self-critical and are more likely to be anxious.

Many teens overly rely on "it's not my fault". However, overuse of the phrase can result in feelings of helplessness to control their own lives. Besides, "it's not my fault" focuses a teen's attention on what is done as opposed to what needs to be done. In trying to get them to assume responsibility, many parents attempt to convince their children that something is their fault, but the approach tends to be ineffective. A more effective approach is to face up to drawbacks to find solutions to the drawbacks actively.

People may not have caused all their problems, but they have to solve them anyway. Getting stuck in sharing blame often keeps people from moving forward effectively. What does one do if he is pushed into a deep lake? One could certainly stay in water, yelling, "It's not my fault." However, that is not going to get him out of water. At some point, he needs to swim to shore, regardless of the fault.

Like most things in life, freeing ourselves from blame has its advantages and disadvantages. The question isn't what is "right", but what is most effective in moving forward.

28. Who is likely to rely on "it's not my fault"?

- A. A highly self-critical teenager.
- B. A teenager unwilling to admit a fault.
- C. A teenager facing up to his responsibilities.
- D. A teenager anxious about uncontrollable things.

29. What is the author's advice on getting teens to assume responsibility?

- A. Letting them focus on what is done.
- B. Persuading them to admit their fault.
- C. Making them correct the mistake actively.
- D. Helping them analyze the reason for the mistake.

30. Why does the author raise such a question in Paragraph 5?

- A. To put forward a new solution to drawbacks.
- B. To show handling problems should come first.
- C. To explain why teenagers get stuck in sharing blame.
- D. To analyze what kind of problem is caused by others.

31. What is the author's purpose in writing this text?

- A. To help teenagers out of self-blame.
- B. To tell parents how to educate children.
- C. To help teenagers face mistakes properly.
- D. To tell children to do self-talks consciously.

D

With the ocean covering more than 70% of the Earth's surface, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) said scientists and researchers had depended on sonar (声呐) technologies to understand and map the sea floor which had charted only about 10% of the world's ocean. For the ocean and coastal waters in the US, the number is just around 35%.

We know less about our planet's ocean than what we know about the far side of the moon or the surface of Mars. Part of the reason for the lack of observation is the challenge of powering an underwater camera. Researchers have used ships to recharge cameras or observed with a camera tied to a ship to solve the issue, which is expensive and unsuitable for long-term observations.

Recently, researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) have taken a major step to iron out this problem by developing a battery-free, wireless underwater camera that could harvest energy underwater on its own for long periods.

To keep power consumption as low as possible, the researchers used off-the-shelf, ultra-low-power imaging sensors. The device takes color photos, even in dark underwater environments, and sends image data wirelessly through the water.

The camera is powered by sound. It changes mechanical energy from sound waves traveling through water into electrical energy that powers its imaging and communications equipment. After getting and encoding image data, the camera also uses sound waves to send the data to a receiver that reconstructs the image. Those sound waves could come from any source, like a passing ship or marine life. As it doesn't need a power source, the camera could run for weeks on end before getting it back, enabling scientists to search remote parts of the ocean for new species.

Now that researchers have demonstrated a working prototype (原型), they plan to enhance the device so it is practical in real-world settings. For future application, these cameras may be used to take images of ocean pollution and create more accurate models to monitor climate change to better understand how climate change impacts the underwater world, and advance various undersea scientific fields.

32. What do the data in paragraph 1 mainly show?

- A. Undersea exploration is poor in the US.
- B. Much of the planet's ocean remains unexplored.
- C. The mapping of the sea floor is time-consuming.
- D. Technology development matters a lot to sea observation.

33. What limits the researchers' undersea exploration according to the text?

- A. The complexity of the sea environment.
- B. The concern about potential sea pollution.
- C. The shortage of investment in ocean exploration.
- D. The inability to effectively power underwater cameras.

34. What does the underlined phrase "iron out" in paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Overcome.
- B. Face.
- C. Analyze.
- D. Illustrate.

35. Which of the following can best describe the MIT underwater camera?

- A. Secure and stable.
- B. Expensive but effective.
- C. Impractical but advanced.
- D. Self-sufficient and energy-saving.

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。

Humor can help you connect with other people and make unpleasant situations more bearable. There are things you can do to make yourself and others laugh.

Read more

Get your hands on everything that is funny. 36. Hopefully, reading good jokes might inspire you to start making up your own jokes. When reading them, try to analyse the elements that make them good jokes.

Be observant

While knowing a lot can increase your ability for humor, there's no substitute for seeing a lot. Look for the humor in everyday situations. 37.

Learn from funny people

Whether they're professional comedians, your parents or your friends, learning from funny people in your life is a key step to being funny yourself. 38. Keep a note of some of the funny things they say or do. This will help you develop a toolbox of techniques you can use to be funny.

39

Different things make different people laugh. When you're in a group of people you don't know, listen to what subjects they're talking about and what's making them laugh. The better you know them, the easier it will be to make them laugh.

Trust in your inner sense of humor

Being funny doesn't come in a "one-size-fits-all" package. What makes you funny is unique to you and the way you observe the world. Trust that you do have a funny bone. 40 — you just need to bring it out.

- A. It's already in you
- B. Know your audience
- C. Make different people laugh
- D. Look for what you admire most in them
- E. There are a lot of funny things in comedies
- F. You'll become funnier by reading and practicing jokes
- G. The unnoticed humor right before your eyes often has the most effect

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。

Nowadays, shopping online enjoys great popularity, but my 41 to clothes shopping developed via supermarkets.

With four children, I spent a lot of time in supermarkets. When they started selling fashion, I found myself 42 out fancy items for myself. My wardrobe quickly 43 up. Whenever I felt bored or 44, I bought myself something new to wear. One day, when I 45 the total money I'd spent over the previous month, I got a real 46. So I decided to change.

One New Year, I made a(n) 47: I would stop buying clothes for a full year. My family laughed in 48 because they knew how I loved to shop, but this made me more 49 to do that.

The start of the year was especially 50, as all the sales were on, and I really love the 51. It almost made me 52 to see all the lovely dresses and coats, knowing I couldn't buy any of them. But I got through January, 53 away in February and sorted out my wardrobe in March. That was when I found 54 items of clothing. Some of them still had the tags (标签) on! Then I was re-wearing things that had barely seen the 55 of day since I'd bought them. I even wore the same dress to two parties 56, where I had much fun with my friends and no one 57 my dress. I suddenly 58 that I didn't need lots of new clothes.

I survived my year without 59 clothes, and now think 60 before I buy anything new.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. contribution | B. addiction | C. response | D. approach |
| 42. A. picking | B. checking | C. making | D. carrying |
| 43. A. broke | B. ended | C. filled | D. shut |
| 44. A. relaxed | B. curious | C. satisfied | D. stressed |
| 45. A. added up | B. put aside | C. handed over | D. took away |
| 46. A. trouble | B. puzzle | C. idea | D. shock |
| 47. A. reservation | B. choice | C. announcement | D. prediction |
| 48. A. confusion | B. disbelief | C. excitement | D. embarrassment |
| 49. A. confident | B. discouraged | C. determined | D. interested |
| 50. A. tough | B. promising | C. smooth | D. amazing |
| 51. A. dress | B. item | C. bargain | D. store |
| 52. A. worry | B. smile | C. refuse | D. cry |
| 53. A. gave | B. passed | C. threw | D. hid |
| 54. A. long-forgotten | B. badly-treated | C. well-made | D. easily-obtained |
| 55. A. color | B. light | C. beauty | D. value |
| 56. A. in a row | B. at a distance | C. in a way | D. at a loss |
| 57. A. exchanged | B. liked | C. mentioned | D. selected |
| 58. A. remembered | B. regretted | C. imagined | D. realized |
| 59. A. wearing | B. purchasing | C. changing | D. washing |
| 60. A. casually | B. carefully | C. gradually | D. constantly |

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。

Thousands of years ago, Chinese characters appeared on animal bones and silk before they 61 (write) on paper. But now many 62 character has a “new container” in the modern age. Recently, a research team, drawing every little bit of 63 (inspire) from Xunzi, an outstanding Confucian philosopher during the late Warring States Period (475-221 BC), has rolled out *Xunzi*, a large language model (LLM) and *XunziChat* in association with a leading ancient Chinese text publisher.

When 64 (ask) why, the team leader explained, “Characters set in vertical layout (竖版), the absence of pausing and punctuation are all holding readers back.” 65 (create) *Xunzi* the LLM, the team first did a lot of research. Since 2013, they’ve sweated 66 (heavy) to digitize Chinese classics like the *Siku Quanshu*. “The hard work involves a large-scale pool of two billion Chinese characters, 67 has laid a solid foundation for the LLM.”

Their efforts seem to have paid off. Currently, *Xunzi* the LLM can translate, punctuate 68 understand some ancient Chinese texts. The model can help us mine for more information hidden in our cultural legacy and find unnoticed models and connections.

The team have shared the LLM on *GitHub* and other websites, 69 (allow) users to download and use it for free. They’re committed to the philosophy of making the data and model 70 (access) globally.

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。

My grandfather, a retired teacher, is in his early eighty. Though problems came along with age, he never gives up learning. That he enjoys most in his spare time is picking up a book to read it, with glasses on. Wherever he meets new words, he will look them up in a dictionary. His thirsty for knowledge has great influenced me and my brother. As a result, we have made up our minds study hard and both of us agreed with the dream of being teachers in the future. Now we're looking forward to making it realize.

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

你校英文报将以“Goodbye to My High School Life”为题，面向高三学生举办征文比赛。请你写一篇短文参赛，内容包括：

1. 你的学习态度和经历；
2. 你的感悟。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 题目已为你写好。

Goodbye to My High School Life
