雅安市高 2021 级第三次诊断性考试

英语试题

本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、座位号和准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

3.考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分　听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

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。

1. How is the weather now?

A. Hot.　　　　　B. Cold.　　　　　C. Cool.

2. What is the woman applying for?

A. An ID card.　　　B. A passport.　　　C. A bank card.

3. Why does the man look worried?

A. He got a customer complaint.

B. He was criticized by the manager.

C. His daughter is ill.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Suburban life.

B. Daily routines.

C. Transportation improvements.

5. Who is probably the man?

A. A renter.　　　B. A repairman.　　　C. A salesman.

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 至 7 题。

6. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.

B. Writer and publisher.

C. Teacher and student.

7. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Change the subject.

B. Improve the way of writing.

C. Add more examples.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What do we know about Alex?

A. He is inexperienced.

B. He works in the HR department.

C. He changed the company policy.

9. How does the man feel about Alex?

A. Doubtful.　　　B. Disappointed.　　　C. Confident.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. Who will pick up the woman at the airport?

A. The man.　　　B. The man's driver.　　　C. The man's workmate.

11. Where does the conversation take place?

A. On the phone.　　　B. At an airport.　　　C. At the hotel.

12. What will the woman do next?

A. Go to meet the man.

B. Have a good sleep.

C. Wait for the man's driver.

13. When will the speakers meet?

A. At 1:00 pm.　　　B. At 8:00 pm.　　　C. At 9:00 pm.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How does the woman feel in Kids & Clay?

A. Fairly tired.　　　B. A bit disappointed.　　　C. Quite pleased.

15. What quality can kids develop by working with clay according to Kevin?

A. Being organized.　　　B. Being concentrated.　　　C. Being patient.

16. Which of the following is of great importance to Kevin's career path?

A. Specialized training.　　　B. Practical experience.　　　C. Degrees and certificates.

17. What is the feature of Kevin's teaching?

A. Showing kids every step clearly.

B. Offering kids incredible ideas.

C. Encouraging kids to be creative.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What modules will Miss Holiday teach?

A. Rivers and Climate.

B. Rivers and Population.

C. Climate and Population.

19. Which of the following has a significant impact on the final grade?

A. Note-taking.   B. Presentations.   C. Projects.

20. What does the speaker expect the listeners to do in the end?

A. Read widely.

B. Make a reading list.

C. Go on more field trips.

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

There have been many great painters in the rich history of Chinese art. Here are four of the greatest painters from China.

Li Cheng (919-967)

Li Cheng contributed greatly to one of the golden ages of landscape paintings in world history. During his time, he was considered the best landscape painter ever. He is remembered especially for the winter landscapes he created and for simple composition of tall, old evergreens set against a dry landscape. Several of his paintings are in diluted (稀释的) ink which gives them a foggy appearance.

Fan Kuan (950-1032)

Fan Kuan began his career by modeling his works on those of Li Cheng but later created his own style claiming that the only true teacher was nature. His finest work *Travelers Among Mountains and Streams* is a masterpiece of landscape painting and many future artists turned to it for inspiration.

Qi Baishi (1864-1957)

One of the greatest contemporary Chinese painters, Qi Baishi is known for not being influenced by Western styles like most of the painters of his time. He can be considered as the last great traditional painter of China. Qi Baishi painted almost everything from insects to landscapes. He is regarded highly in Chinese art for the freshness and spontaneity (自然) that he brought to the familiar types of insects, birds and flowers.

Wu Guanzhong (1919-2010)

Widely considered as the founder of modern Chinese painting, Wu Guanzhong has painted various aspects of China, like its architecture, plants, animals, people and landscapes. Wu was influenced by post-Impressionist art, an important western movement, and went on to combine Western and Chinese styles to create a unique form of modern art. In 1992, he became the first living Chinese artist whose work was exhibited at the British Museum.

21. What do we know about Fan Kuan?

A. He copied many artists' works.

B. His masterpiece was inspiring.

C. His works gained worldwide recognition.

D. He created his own style from the very beginning.

22. What is one feature of Wu Guanzhong's paintings?

A. They have foggy appearances.

B. They focus on a single theme.

C. They come under Western influence.

D. They show traditional painting skills.

23. What did the four Chinese painters have in common?

A. They all created landscape paintings.

B. They were all influenced by Western art.

C. They were all pioneers in Chinese art history.

D. Their works were all exhibited at the British Museum.

B

Josefa Marin went to New York from Mexico in 1987, supporting her daughter back home with the $140 a week she earned at a sweater factory. With that small income, she had to collect recyclables, trading in cans for five cents each.

When the clothing factory closed down in the late 2000s, she became a full-time recycler, picking up cans and bottles to make ends meet.

Marin's story is not unique. Millions around the world make a living from picking through waste and reselling it—a vital role that keeps waste manageable. In New York City, the administrative department collects only about 28 percent of the cans that could be recycled. Rubbish collectors keep millions of additional recyclables out of landfills every year.

Yet collectors are ruled out by government policies. The United States Supreme Court in 1988 stated that household garbage is public property once it's on the street. That enables police to search rubbish for evidence, but that protection hasn't always been extended to recyclers. And in places like New York City, which is testing city-owned locked containers to hide garbage from rats, containers are made clearly inaccessible for collectors.

"There's value in the waste, and we feel that value should belong to the people, not the city or the corporations", says Ryan Castalia, director of a nonprofit recycling and community center in

Brooklyn.

Recognized or not, waste pickers have long been treated with disrespect. Marin recalls an occasion when someone living next to a building where she was collecting cans threw water at her. "It doesn't mean I am less of a person than anyone else because I recycle", she says.

Some governments are starting to realize that protecting the environment and humanity go hand in hand. The United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, for example, calls for an end to poverty and all the risks it brings.

24. Why does the author start the passage with Marin's story?

A. To suggest waste collectors' importance.

B. To reflect laid-off workers' hardship.

C. To praise her devotion to her daughter.

D. To show the seriousness of unemployment.

25. What can we learn about the waste mentioned in Paragraph 4?

A. It is always available on the street for collectors.

B. It is public property no matter where it is.

C. It is actually only accessible for certain groups.

D. It is hidden in containers for rats.

26. What would Marin agree with?

A. Business is business.　　　　　　　B. No job is noble or humble.

C. The early bird catches worms.　　　D. One good turn deserves another.

27. What's the writing purpose of this passage?

A. To argue how important it is to get rid of poverty.

B. To call on governments to work hand in hand to protect the environment.

C. To prove that unemployed people can make a living by collecting recyclables.

D. To tell that environmental protection is closely related to preserving humanity.

C

About ten years ago, logging into Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram would mostly show posts from friends and family in the order they were posted. Today, these platforms present a mix of content, tailored by algorithms (算法) to match users' interests, whether they're plants, sports, cats, or politics.

Kyle Chayka, a writer for The New Yorker, discusses this topic in his book, Filterworld. He explains that algorithms analyze user data to predict and influence what they will likely engage with. This means that instead of a simple, chronological (按时间顺序的) feed, users encounter a dynamic stream, constantly adapting to their preferences. Chayka examines how these algorithmic recommendations control what we consume, from music and movies to food and travel destinations. He argues that this machine-driven selection process has turned us into passive consumers, making our preferences and tastes more similar.

Chayka points out that algorithms make us passive by always showing us content that we're unlikely to click away from but won't find too unexpected or challenging. This constant stream of recommendations reduces our exposure to diverse or challenging content, subtly shaping our

preferences and behaviors.

Moreover, Chayka points out that algorithms also pressure content creators, like musicians and artists, to tailor their work to fit these digital platforms. For instance, musicians on Spotify or TikTok might focus on creating catchy hooks at the beginning of their songs to grab the listener's attention.

In summary, the change from simple, time-ordered social media posts to algorithm-driven content has a big impact on both the viewers and the creators, influencing what we see, hear, and even think. Chayka's insights highlight the need for greater awareness and potentially more regulation in our increasingly digital world.

28. According to the text, how have social media platforms changed in the past ten years?

A. They show posts in a time-based order.

B. They decide consumers' different needs.

C. They make adjustments to satisfy users' needs.

D. They present posts from friends and family first.

29. What does Kyle Chayka think of algorithmic recommendations?

A. They make users more active consumers.

B. They affect users' preferences and behaviors.

C. They reduce the influence of content creators.

D. They expose users to diverse and challenging content.

30. How do algorithms influence content creators?

A. By encouraging them to create more works.

B. By discouraging them from using catchy hooks.

C. By giving them more freedom to produce their works.

D. By forcing them to adapt their works to users' interests.

31. What's the author's attitude to algorithmic recommendations?

A. Objective.　　　　B. Negative.　　　　C. Positive.　　　　D. Indifferent.

D

When you ask people to judge others by their speech, a trend emerges: Listeners dislike disfluency. Slow talkers producing loads of ums and pauses are generally considered as less charming. But science tells us there may be even more to disfluency.

Disfluencies do not occur in arbitrary positions in sentences. Ums typically occur right before more difficult or low-frequency words. Imagine you're having dinner with a friend at a restaurant, and there're three items on the table: a knife, a glass, and a wine decanter(醒酒器). Your friend turns to you and says, "Could you hand me the...um..." What would you assume your friend wants? Since it's unlikely that they will hesitate before such common words as knife, and glass, chances are you'll pick up the decanter and ask, "You mean this?"

This is exactly what we demonstrated through controlled eye-tracking studies in our lab. Apparently, listeners hear the um and predict that an uncommon word is most likely to follow. Such predictions, though, reflect more than just simple association between disfluencies and difficult words; listeners are actively considering from the speaker's point of view. For example, when hearing a non-

native speaker say the same sentence but with a thick foreign accent, listeners don't show a preference for looking at low-frequency objects. This is probably because listeners assume non-native speakers may have as much trouble coming up with the English word for a common object, like a knife, as for unusual ones and can't guess their intention.

In another experiment, listeners were presented with an atypical speaker who produced disfluencies before simple words and never before difficult words. Initially, participants displayed the natural predictive strategy: looking at uncommon objects. However, as more time went by, and they gained experience with this atypical distribution of disfluencies, listeners started to demonstrate the contrary predictive behavior: They tended to look at simple objects when hearing the speaker say um.

These findings represent further evidence that the human brain is a prediction machine: We continuously try to predict what will happen next, even though not all disfluencies are created equal.

32. What does the underlined word "arbitrary" mean in Paragraph 2?

    A. Random.   B. Leading.   C. Obvious.   D. Consistent.

33. What can be inferred from non-native speakers' disfluencies?

    A. Non-native speakers' accent won't influence listeners' predictions.

    B. Non-native speakers are good at coming up with unusual English words.

    C. Non-native speakers' intention in communication is easy to understand.

    D. Non-native speakers' disfluencies are a little less predictive.

34. What does the experiment in Paragraph 4 show?

    A. Simple things are difficult in some cases.

    B. Listeners can adjust predictions accordingly.

    C. Distribution of disfluencies is unchangeable.

    D. Disfluencies in communication can be avoided.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

    A. Pauses Coexist with Prediction

    B. Active Listeners Simplify Talks

    C. Disfluency Says More Than You Think

    D. Brains Are Powerful Prediction Machines

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。

Ways to Create an Exercise Habit

A lot of people want to know how to get motivated to work out and build an exercise habit that sticks. Of course, wanting to make exercise a habit and actually doing it are two different things. __36__. Living a new type of lifestyle is hard. But there are some strategies that can make it easier to stick with an exercise habit.

Develop a routine to make starting easier.

___37___. That means they are also behaviors that you start over and over again. If you can develop a routine that makes starting your workout mindless and automatic, then it will be much easier to follow through. You can start building your own routine by adding your exercise habit on top of a current habit or by setting a schedule for yourself.

Start with an exercise that is very small.

The best way to make exercise a habit is to start with an exercise that is so easy that you can do it even when you can't get motivated to work out. Struggling to find motivation to go for a run? Just fill up your water bottle and put on your running shoes. ___38___. Often, this little start will be enough to get your motivation flowing and help you finish the task.

___39___.

The typical approach to diet and exercise is to focus on results first. Most people start with some type of goal. "I want to lose 20 pounds in the next 4 months." Or, "I want to squat (蹲举) 50 pounds more six months from now." This is the wrong approach. ___40___, not the results that you get.

A. Changing your behavior is difficult

B. Focus on the habit first and the results later

C. Habits are behaviors that you repeat over and over again

D. Never work out while you are running low on willpower

E. That's all you have to do to consider today's workout a success

F. If you don't consistently get started, then you won't have a habit

G. What matters most in the beginning is establishing a new normal that you will stick to

第三部分 英语知识运用（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。

Anyone who knows me well would almost certainly label me an optimist. I believe in embracing hope and finding something ___41___ even in the most difficult ___42___.

With that being said, even optimists can temporarily ___43___ hope. This was the case for me on a particularly cold and gloomy January day. Health, and financial ___44___ had joined forces to create a tornado of emotion that threatened to crush my spirit. I felt angry, frustrated, and ___45___. The weather seemed to reflect my mood—the gray sky ___46___ even a single ray of sunlight.

About midway through the day, I noticed that the sun had ___47___ for a brief moment. I began to think about my negative ___48___ and reminded myself that I was ___49___ for choosing my state of mind. Even as I consciously reminded myself of this truth, I felt incapable of making the ___50___. Still feeling pessimistic and negative, I left work to get some ___51___. As I ___52___ at a red light, I looked at the car directly in front of mine. The personalized license plate (车牌) ___53___ my eye—it read "SUNOUT".

This brought an immediate smile to my face. It felt like a reminder that the sun was __54__ after all, and in the midst of the longest, darkest, coldest winter in years, this in itself was a blessing. __55__ when my eyes moved to the car that was __56__ parallel (并行的) to the SUNOUT vehicle, I found the license plate on that car read "GROUCH(发牢骚)". So as I read these two license plates side by side, I said out loud "SUNOUT, GROUCH". This brought more than a __57__ to my face as I laughed out loud! Seeing the two very __58__ license plates right next to each other at that exact moment in time also __59__ my previous recognition of my ability to choose my outlook (态度) despite my circumstances. I felt my spirits and mood __60__ as I made the conscious decision to choose a positive attitude.

41. A. negative   B. disappointing   C. confusing   D. positive
42. A. arrangements   B. circumstances   C. descriptions   D. tasks
43. A. lose   B. find   C. seize   D. hug
44. A. benefits   B. struggles   C. levels   D. systems
45. A. burdened   B. unconscious   C. warm   D. calm
46. A. defeated   B. took   C. blocked   D. welcomed
47. A. gone down   B. gone out   C. set out   D. come out
48. A. effect   B. aspect   C. attitude   D. behavior
49. A. anxious   B. responsible   C. fit   D. eager
50. A. contribution   B. promise   C. shift   D. comparison
51. A. breakfast   B. dinner   C. brunch   D. lunch
52. A. moved   B. cried   C. stopped   D. wandered
53. A. hurt   B. caught   C. covered   D. hit
54. A. shining   B. sinking   C. disappearing   D. setting
55. A. So   B. Still   C. Even   D. But
56. A. finally   B. perfectly   C. frequently   D. seriously
57. A. doubt   B. blow   C. smile   D. shadow
58. A. familiar   B. colourful   C. amazing   D. opposite
59. A. strengthened   B. exposed   C. introduced   D. observed
60. A. lifted   B. hidden   C. dropped   D. broken

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。

On November 14th, 2022, the Paris 2024 Olympics and Paralympics presented their official mascots（吉祥物）— the Phryges. The cartoonish __61__ (image) are small cone-shaped caps. Just like the __62__ (nation) flag of France, Phryges are in red, white and blue colors. Plus, the golden Paris 2024 logo __63__ (print) across their chests. The difference __64__ the two mascots is that the Paralympic Phryge wears __65__ artificial leg that goes to the knee. The Paralympic committee wants __66__ (express) that with the help of man-made devices, disabled people can stand up from __67__ (they) wheelchairs and run as fast as lightning.

The two mascots share a motto of "Alone we go faster, but together we go __68__ (far)." The Olympic Phryge is described as "skilled in using strategies and __69__ (have) a calculating brain", while the Paralympic one is "open, natural and full of energy and enthusiasm".

The design of the Phryges was inspired by small Phrygian caps, an item of clothing __70__ dates back to ancient times and has been part of French history for centuries. Nowadays, the Phrygian cap has become a French symbol of freedom.

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。

Last Saturday was May Day, which my class participated in the labor practice hold in our school vegetable base. At dawn, we cycled to base. On arrival, we were shown around by our teacher and then assigned different task. Under the teacher's guidance, we turned down the soil, weeded, planted vegetables like tomatoes and eggplants and water them. Looking at lines of young green vegetables, we both felt excited. The teacher cheerful said we'd enjoy vegetables grown by ourselves soon, which filled us with a sense of achievement. At noon, we went back to school. The meaningful activity offered to us a chance to learn about farming. Though tiring, we did feel the pleasure and value of labor.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你叫李华，是一名高三学生。你的学校校刊英文专栏正在开展主题为 "What to Do in the Face of Difficulty" 的征稿活动，请分享你的经验和建议。要点包括：

1. 你对困难的理解和态度。

2. 分享你的一次相关经历。

3. 提出应对困难的建议。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

<div align="center">What to Do in the Face of Difficulty</div>

_____

_____