

巴中市普通高中 2023 级 “零诊” 考试

英语试题

(满分 150 分 120 分钟完卷)

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、班级、考号填写在答题卡规定的位置。
2. 答选择题时请使用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑; 非选择题答题时必须用 0.5 毫米黑色墨迹签字笔, 将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置, 在规定的答题区域以外答题无效, 在试题卷上答题无效。
3. 考试结束后, 考生将答题卡交回。

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)

请听下面 5 段对话, 选出最佳选项。

1. What is the man going to do?

- A. Attend an art course.
- B. Prepare a painting show.
- C. Travel for a year.

2. Why does the woman call the man?

- A. To express thanks.
- B. To make a booking.
- C. To ask for information.

3. What did the man get a certificate for?

- A. Climbing.
- B. Walking.
- C. Sailing.

4. How long will the reading event last?

- A. For an hour.
- B. For two hours.
- C. For three hours.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. What to buy.
- B. Where to meet.
- C. When to leave.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

请听下面 5 段对话或独白, 选出最佳选项。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What does the young dog have a problem with?

- A. Its ears.
- B. Its legs.
- C. Its eyes.

7. What will the speakers do next?

- A. Take a class.
- B. Visit an animal shelter.
- C. Buy some pet food.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. Where was the man's final destination as planned?

- A. Cairns.
- B. Brisbane.
- C. Melbourne.

9. How did the man and his brother react to their situation?

- A. Calmly.
- B. Worriedly.
- C. Angrily.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 10 至第 13 四个小题。

10. What shape did Sid cut the paper into?

- A. A bird shape.
- B. A mouse shape.
- C. A butterfly shape.

11. What does the man say about Jack?

- A. He was logical.
- B. He was sociable.
- C. He was independent.

12. Who was unsatisfied with the results?

- A. Sid.
- B. Naomi.
- C. Anya.

13. How did Zara look during the class?

- A. Confused.
- B. Excited.
- C. Anxious.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 14 至第 17 四个小题。

14. How did the woman change the jacket?

- A. By widening it.
- B. By shortening it.
- C. By coloring it.

15. What did the woman often do with the clothes she changed at the beginning?

- A. She wore them.
- B. She donated them.
- C. She sold them.

16. Where did the woman get old clothes?

- A. From charities.
- B. From the neighbors.
- C. From second-hand shops.

17. Why do people like the clothes made by the woman?

- A. They are practical.
- B. They are original.
- C. They are cheap.

听下面一段独白, 回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

18. How long has Jeremy worked for the TV series Hospital?

- A. For three years.
- B. For five years.
- C. For seven years.

19. Why did Jeremy give up dancing?

- A. He lacked the money.
- B. He often injured himself.
- C. He wanted more free time.

20. What did Jeremy's first acting job involve?

- A. Appearing in an advertisement.
- B. Performing in a school program.
- C. Playing in a soap opera.

第二部分 阅读 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

The road to the 2025 World Table Tennis Championships (WTTC) Finals in Doha Qatar is set.

QUALIFICATION RULES

As the height of individual glory in table tennis, qualification to the WTTC Finals is not simply about having the highest world ranking, but is strictly defined through a qualification process governed by specific rules.

Singles quota(限额)

Each Member Association (MA) should be limited to a maximum of three players, with the exception of those with a player ranked in the top 100 and a player in the top 20. This is known as the 3+1+1 rule. Only World Title qualified players are considered.

Doubles quota

Each Member Association (MA) can have a maximum of four players for Men's Doubles, four for Women's Doubles and four for Mixed Doubles (two men and two women) with a maximum of two combined pairs with another MA per doubles event.

DYNAMIC FORMULA

Each continent earns a specific number of qualification spots based on a dynamic formula (公式), which includes:

Universality: each Continent is guaranteed at least one direct qualification to the WTTC Finals to ensure global representation per event.

Performance: this is based on the top 256 individuals in the ITTF World Ranking (WR) with the top five ranked players per MA considered. This is to reflect the previously explained 3+1+1 singles and 4/4/2 doubles rules.

Participation: an MA is considered as active if a country has even one player ranked, achievable through participation in ITTF/WTT events.

The ITTF provides a dedicated software tool illustrating this formula at: <https://wtcc-quota.appspot.com/>

21. What is the maximum singles players per MA?

- A. Three players only.
- B. Four players maximum.
- C. Five players maximum.
- D. Depends on doubles quota.

22. When is an MA considered active?

- A. When it hosts WR tournaments.
- B. When having a ranked player.
- C. When its players enter Finals.
- D. When representing all continents.

23. What is the purpose of dynamic formula?

- A. To increase the number of world titles.
- B. To limit top players from each country.
- C. To highlight rankings across the sports.
- D. To balance fairness and competitiveness.

B

When Ved Chirayath was five years old, he was determined to work for NASA. His steps were carefully planned: study astrophysics(天体物理学), continue education in Russia, and earn a graduate degree from Stanford. While earning his physics undergraduate degree in Moscow, he worked as a photographer for Vogue. He continued to pursue his graduate studies in aeronautics and astronautics(航空航天).

Through a decade-long career at NASA, his focus has been on designing the next generation of sensing technologies to better understand this world and explore the universe beyond. This led to his major invention, a FluidCam, capable of seeing through ocean waves clearly.

Since 2012, Ved has transitioned from searching for life elsewhere in the universe to uncovering and protecting marine ecosystems on Earth. He owes the shift partly to meeting Sylvia Earle, a marine expert, who said, "All your talents that could serve space could also serve Earth." "The telescope is no longer pointing up—it's pointing down," he laughs.

Currently, he's using drones capable of seeing through waves, applying sensing technologies for space, to map and photograph shallow marine systems with the FluidCam, in hopes of inspiring appreciation for seldom-seen lifeforms and an urgency to protect them. With surveying missions conducted using the technology, Ved has mapped around 200 square kilometers of shallow ocean ecosystems up to 45 feet deep, aiming to quantify the amount of microplastics in the ocean, identify where they're concentrated, and help stop their flow.

He recalls visits by a baby octopus in ocean. "That sense of connection with another life form only exists on Earth," he says. "I wish everyone had the chance to go

to space so you can see how dependent you are on oxygen, water, the fruit that miraculously grows on trees,” he urges.

24. What can we learn about Ved?

- A. He had a clear academic plan from early.
- B. He changed his career goals many times.
- C. He preferred science to photography work.
- D. He invented the FluidCam while studying.

25. What does the underlined sentences in paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. The telescope's design has been changed.
- B. Ved's focus has shifted from space to oceans.
- C. Space research became less vital than before.
- D. Ved wants to explore both space and oceans.

26. What does Ved hope to achieve with the FluidCam?

- A. Discover unknown sea creatures.
- B. Replace humans in ocean tasks.
- C. Conserve the marine ecosystem.
- D. Focus on microplastic pollution.

27. What message does Ved convey in the last paragraph?

- A. We need to explore unknown planets.
- B. Earth offers a unique bond with all life.
- C. Octopuses closely interact with humans.
- D. Space travel will soon become common.

C

I'm a child of traditional book reading. I used to go through one book continuously from beginning to end, taking notes and highlighting passages I like, not in one seating of course. Then on to the next book. It was a slow but deeper way to absorb a book.

When I landed a job, most of my tasks involved reading a lot for projects. Evelyn Wood's Speed Reading lessons helped me breeze through my reading requirements. But if a book really interested me, I would switch to my slow reading mode, but still one book at a time.

Nowadays I have acquired this habit of multiple book reading, jumping from book to book without finishing one book first. Half an hour on one book, then another book in the next half. Three books at home, and another three in the office. I also

have e-books. Have you seen *Jumper*, a movie where the hero has the ability to instantly transport himself to any place or time? So it's like jumping between books without staying too long in one. You can move from world to world: Quantum physics now, renaissance time next. From person to person: Lawrence of Arab now, then Thomas More. You have in your hands the ability to change the scene on a whim(一时兴起), so you never get bored.

It's like a buffet in front of you. A variety and contrast of the food items on your plate awakens your taste buds and even results in new dish mixture. Multiple book reading helps “spice up things”. You can take a little from every plate of food and then nibble on each dish alternately. Sometimes, I unconsciously mix some of the dishes and the improvised mixing can create something surprisingly delicious.

So far, I've kind of gotten the hang of juggling multiple books! I can stop at any point and switch to slow mode if something really catches my interest. In fact, new research finds that “mixing it up,” a learning process called “Interlearning” that involves alternating between topics during one study session, produces dramatic and long-lasting learning benefits. If this is true, then my reading evolution has been in the right direction all along.

28. What was the author's way of reading books in the past?

- A. Skipping through books randomly.
- B. Reading one book straight through.
- C. Reading several books in one seating.
- D. Using speed-reading methods constantly.

29. Why does the author enjoy multiple book reading?

- A. It offers the author variety and new insights.
- B. It meets the author's job requirements better.
- C. It allows the author to change his ability at will.
- D. It enables in-depth understanding of each book.

30. Why is the new research mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. To prove the benefits of multiple-book reading.
- B. To question the value of slow-reading practices.
- C. To show the academic advantages of “interlearning”.
- D. To persuade readers to adopt multiple-book reading.

31. What can be the best title for this passage?

- A. My Experience of Speed Reading
- B. My Evolution As a Book Reader
- C. Single vs Multiple: A Reader's Dilemma
- D. Depth vs Variety: A Reader's Crossroads

D

As bird numbers fall worldwide, scientists are using algorithm(算法)-powered, apps to gather data about bird species.

One such example is the owl project, where researchers placed more than 1,600 recorders to track where the endangered species spends its time. But that's a lot for a human to sort through. "There's no way we can listen to that—not even close, right?" says Connor Wood, a researcher leading the owl project. "We need flexible tools to identify as many bird species as possible."

In 2016, Cornell Wood approached Stefan Kahl, a computer scientist at Chemnitz University, to help create an algorithm that processes bird sounds recorded in the wild. Two years later, the team launched the official BirdNET app, which allows people to upload their own recordings from various devices. The app converts a bird's song into an image of soundwaves known as a spectrogram(声谱图). Then, the image is fed into the app's algorithm which can accurately show the unique frequency changes, timing, and amplitude(振幅) of a particular call. "These patterns that the algorithms find are much more subtle and fine-grained than what any human could do," says Kahl.

It turns out this team actually can process this flood of data—they just need a little help from BirdNET, an AI-powered system that can identify more than 6,000 species of birds just by their calls. Wood and his team recently used BirdNET to create the first ecosystem-wide assessment of spotted owl populations across the Sierra Nevada. This information shows owl population trends that can boost restoration and conservation efforts.

Over the past decade, several apps have popped up that use AI to identify different bird sounds. However, like most AI-based technology, these apps aren't without limitations. In 2023, ecologist Pérez-Granados found that BirdNET didn't always register a bird's song, and sometimes misidentified it as another species.

There are some ways to lessen these risks, including accounting for uncertainty using statistical models or manually going through identifications to double check data. For a 2022 study, Wood and his team assessed the accuracy of BirdNET submissions, and found their data could successfully reproduce the known migratory routes of several North American and European birds. And more research shows AI can identify bird behaviors and distribution, which is critical for conservation.

32. Why do researchers need flexible tools according to paragraph 2?

- A. Bird songs are hard to hear in recordings.
- B. There are too many recordings to process.
- C. Recordings have lots of background noise.
- D. Manual work often leads to more mistakes.

33. How does BirdNet identify bird species?

- A. By analyzing bird call patterns.
- B. By recording videos and sounds.
- C. By showing bird images and clips.
- D. By describing bird behavior details.

34. What do the findings of Cristian Pérez-Granados suggest?

- A. BirdNET detects bird species accurately.
- B. BirdNET helps protect endangered birds.
- C. Algorithms clearly underperform humans.
- D. AI-based tools may have certain problems.

35. What is suggested to improve BirdNET's performance?

- A. Mapping global bird distribution patterns.
- B. Expanding the BirdNET's recording range.
- C. Combining manual and technical methods.
- D. Improving the accuracy of the submissions.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

Casting your mind back to your childhood, what do you remember? Sun-drenched days playing on the beach? Hours with your friends at the park? 36 They spend far

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。

From January 19 to March 12, 2025, "Seeing the Smile", an art exhibition 56 (hold) by Guardian Art Centre in Beijing featured nearly 50 ancient Buddhist sculptures from Qingzhou and its surrounding area. A testimony to ancient Chinese sculpture art, the sculptures show 57 unique artistic expression that 58 (refer) to as the "Qingzhou Smile" since they were unearthed in 1996 from the ruins of Longxing Temple in Qingzhou.

Located 460 kilometers southeast of Beijing, Qingzhou, 59 is a small county-level city now, held significant prominence in ancient times. With a history tracing back over 4,000 years, it was one of the "Nine Provinces".

60 (historic), Qingzhou included a vast area stretching from south of the Bohai Sea to north of Mount Tai. With its fertile soil, it was a political, 61 (economy) and cultural center in eastern China. However, 62 time passed, Qingzhou's significance diminished, reducing it to a small county town. Despite this, Qingzhou is home 63 a reputable cultural institution—Qingzhou Museum, which ranks as a national first-class museum.

As the only county-level museum with such a high ranking, Qingzhou Museum boasts an extensive 64 (collect) of over 50,000 cultural relics, including more than 3,000 precious artefacts. Among its most famous treasures are the so-called "Qingzhou Smiles". Characterised by their gentle and serene(安详的) expressions, with each sculpted face 65 (convey) a sense of warmth and serenity, these statues reflect the distinctive Qingzhou style of Buddhist art.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 上周五你们班上了一堂劳动实践课。请你给英国朋友 Chris 写一封邮件分享这次经历, 内容包括: (1) 你参与的劳动; (2) 你的感想。

参考词汇: 劳动实践课 labor practice class

注意: (1) 写作词数应为 80 个左右; (2) 文中不得透露个人信息。

Dear Chris,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

My first solo trip abroad was to Norway in 2014. I was both excited and nervous, especially since I had to take a connecting flight in Zurich. My first flight from Montreal to Zurich landed later than expected due to bad weather, and I had only 45 minutes to catch my next plane to Oslo.

The announcement reminded us that many connecting flights were boarding soon. I quickly grabbed my backpack and rushed out. But the Zurich airport was huge, and I had to go through security again. I anxiously waited in line, tapping my foot and checking my watch every few seconds. When it was finally my turn, I hurried through, barely stopping to tie my shoelaces.

I was running through the terminal like a maniac—my heart pounding, my backpack bouncing, hair flying in all directions. I had never traveled alone before, and the fear of missing my flight—or worse, losing my luggage—was overwhelming. Every gate I passed seemed to blur as I zigzagged (曲折行进) through crowds and signs I could barely read.

After what felt like forever, I finally reached my gate, only to see the boarding doors had just been closed. Two staff members were still standing there, checking something on their screens. I stood there, breathless and panicked. Everything I had feared was happening. I was sure I had missed my flight. I might never see my suitcase again. I felt helpless and was almost in tears.

注意: 1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右; 2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Just as I was in despair, a staff member called out to me.

As I sank into my seat, a wave of relief slowly replaced the panic.

more time alone, which often leads to loneliness. According to a study on children's behaviour change and emotional well-being, loneliness among children is on the rise. But there are ways parents can help.

Discover the cause

When children feel that no one really "gets" them, this can be described as emotional loneliness. 37 Whether they're struggling to make friends, feeling excluded, or going through a big change, validating their emotions and understanding the root cause can help support them in the right way.

Build their confidence

Loneliness, especially when feeling left out, can trigger self-doubt and cause children to question their self-worth. 38 Recognizing what they do well helps rebuild their confidence and reinforces a positive self-image. As their confidence grows, they feel more included and become more willing to engage with others.

39

Obviously, helping children find opportunities to connect with peers is a good way to help them feel less lonely. Connecting with others through joining a club, starting a new hobby or simply spending more quality time together as a family can often help with loneliness.

Build a supportive environment

Loneliness lowers self-esteem and increases anxiety or sadness. It isn't something that disappears overnight and can't just be resolved with one conversation. Regular check-ins, showing interest, and reminding them they're not alone can make a lasting difference. 40

- A. Communicate openly.
- B. Encourage socializing.
- C. Children should learn how to handle failure.
- D. There are many reasons why a child may be lonely.
- E. However, today's children won't have the same memories.
- F. After all, gentle parenting builds confident and connected individuals.
- G. It's vital to remind them of their strengths and celebrate their achievements.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

As a first-year teacher, I was anxious about meeting every student's needs. The students were polite yet 41 with me, with hesitation in their eyes rather than trust. One student particularly 42 me: distracted in class, dressed in dirty clothes, and often made fun of by classmates. However, across the hall in Marcia's classroom, students would run up to give her hugs and stayed fully 43 in lessons.

How could I make a 44? After trying every technique I'd learned, I 45 to Marcia for advice. Following her lead, I 46 my students into groups to work together and made time for one-on-one conversations to know them as individuals. 47, they began to respond positively.

But my efforts still weren't enough to 48 the student I worried about most. "He just won't focus or do homework," I said to Marcia. "You're teaching a child, not a lesson," she replied. "The child always comes first. Start with his 49 needs." Hearing her words, I instantly realized my "50"—creating a special space with food, soap and clean towels for him. Then after teaching the class 51, the children imagined how they would feel in his place, and the teasing eventually stopped.

Years later, though Marcia left our school, her 52 lived on—not just in the students she'd nurtured, but in me as well. Throughout my 40-year career, her wisdom guided me, whether in sensing unspoken 53 or easing anxieties with simple 54. To this day, I'm 55 not just for the chance to teach, but for Marcia—the one who showed me what teaching really means.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. active | B. cheerful | C. serious | D. distant |
| 42. A. confused | B. excited | C. concerned | D. inspired |
| 43. A. engaged | B. bored | C. satisfied | D. tired |
| 44. A. difference | B. contribution | C. decision | D. connection |
| 45. A. appealed | B. turned | C. complained | D. referred |
| 46. A. transformed | B. divided | C. led | D. developed |
| 47. A. Hopefully | B. Suddenly | C. Gradually | D. Definitely |
| 48. A. impress | B. convince | C. reach | D. delight |
| 49. A. physical | B. academic | C. emotional | D. social |
| 50. A. dream | B. housework | C. homework | D. trouble |
| 51. A. patience | B. courage | C. honesty | D. empathy |
| 52. A. principle | B. memory | C. praise | D. spirit |
| 53. A. goals | B. needs | C. secrets | D. joys |
| 54. A. kindnesses | B. rules | C. tests | D. excuses |
| 55. A. grateful | B. cheerful | C. confident | D. responsible |