

泸州市高 2021 级第一次教学质量诊断性考试

英 语

本试卷分为试题卷和答题卡两部分，其中试题卷由第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）组成，共 10 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 I 卷（选择题，共 100 分）

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题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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. What does the woman want to do most this weekend?
A. Watch a movie. B. Write an essay. C. Visit her grandmother.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At the front desk. B. In a lecture hall. C. In a chemistry laboratory.
3. What is the weather like now?
A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Cloudy.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their new colleagues. B. Their working experience. C. Their company's news.
5. What do we know about Bella?
A. She teaches performing. B. She lacks courage. C. She feels unsatisfied.

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。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 does the woman dislike about the place?
A. Only one bedroom. B. Much natural light. C. A large kitchen.

7. What is the relationship between the speakers?
 A. Friends. B. Client and agent. C. Husband and wife.
 听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。
8. What is the woman doing currently?
 A. Hosting a radio show. B. Treating a patient. C. Helping a friend.
9. What worries the man about his daughter's move to college?
 A. She might feel homesick.
 B. She might struggle for money.
 C. She will be far away from him.
 听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。
10. What position is the man's company providing?
 A. Sales manager. B. Product manager. C. Business manager.
11. Why does the woman most want the job?
 A. It offers a better pay.
 B. It seems more interesting.
 C. It provides a leadership role.
12. What does the woman find most difficult at work?
 A. Dealing with customers.
 B. Getting on with Co-workers.
 C. Keeping a work-life balance.
 听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。
13. How does Jack seem to feel about the award?
 A. Proud. ~~B. Amazed.~~ C. Doubtful.
14. How does Jack describe himself as a child?
 A. Bookish and shy. B. Confident and social. C. Imaginative and musical.
15. What did Jack's uncle do for a living?
 A. He was a company boss. B. He was a sound engineer. C. He was a rock star.
16. How did his uncle help Jack in his career?
 A. He bought him his first guitar.
 B. He gave him some music records.
 C. He introduced him to the music world.
 听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。
17. What is the speaker probably?
 A. A PE teacher. B. A fitness coach. C. A medicine expert.
18. What do you know about the next set of classes?
 A. They will be more attractive.
 B. They will gradually get easier.
 C. They will become more challenging.
19. What should you do before every workout?
 A. Start a warm-up. B. Do some boxing. C. Play some games.
20. How much should you pay for half of the classes?
 A. \$50. B. \$75. C. \$100.

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

When you have a chance to travel in Macao, there are 4 things that you can't miss.

Macao Tower AJ Hackett

The Macao Tower, 338 meters tall, is the world's 10th highest tower, with lots of activities, such as viewing, eating and entertainment. The best part of the activities is the bungee jump. Raise your arms and off you go! If you are not daring enough to jump, you can try the skywalk on the 57th floor—it's still impressive. Take this chance and have a try!

A traditional Portuguese dinner

Macao was in the control of Portugal before 1999. As a result, Portuguese culture can be easily seen in many corners of Macao. Many Portuguese lived here and opened Portuguese restaurants in the special area, but the flavor is more adaptable to Chinese people.

Visiting a museum

Macao, as a small city with only an area of 30.5 square kilometers, has 23 eye-catching museums. Due to its unique history, both Eastern and Western historical sites can be found. Many of them are protected for cultural heritage, tourist spots or museums, such as the Grand Prix Museum, Maritime Museum and Wine Museum.

Going into a casino (娱乐场)

Well known as the "Las Vegas of the Orient", Macao has 33 casinos. You can find different themed casinos around every corner of Macao, especially on *Taipa Island*, where new casinos are continuously opening. Among a' *The Venetian* is the most popular. With a huge shopping mall and gorgeous Vegas-style design, it is a must-go spot for both tourists and locals, not only for gambling but also to shop and enjoy leisure time.

21. What can you do at the Macao Tower?

- A. Jump on the 57th floor.
- B. Try the bungee jump.
- C. Enjoy the world's highest tower.
- D. Take exercise on the skywalk.

22. What can help you know most about Macao's past?

- A. Taking locals as guides.
- B. Tasting a traditional dinner.
- C. Visiting historical museums.
- D. Shopping around every corner.

23. Which of the following can best describe casinos in Macao?

- A. Low-reward.
- B. High-risk.
- C. Heavily-guarded.
- D. Well-developed.

B

When I got home after dropping out of college in my junior year because of depression, I didn't want to get out of bed every day. But my parents wanted me to, so I just removed myself from the living room to the couch. Sometimes I would turn on the TV and watch marathons, but mostly I just sat there, lost in thought.

One day when I was lying on the couch, not knowing what to do, I thought since I had been out of school for a long time, I had better do something productive in my life. I looked at what I could do. I could attend online college classes, go to in-person events just to get out of the house, or take up a hobby. But none of these things made me happy, and my depression seemed to follow me inseparably.

However, there was something that was my thing. No matter what kind of day I'm having now, the mere mention of start-ups still cheers me up. I have been doing business in some kinds of forms ever since I was a kid, and despite everything, this enthusiasm has always been in my heart.

So I started thinking of ideas, seeing which one could become practical. I spent my days being glued to a wide purple notebook and a pen in hand, sometimes moving from the couch to the table on our back porch (门廊) in the mornings. If I got up early enough, I'd watch the sun come up. It was there, in the still mornings, that I learned about life and started to look back on mine.

With time going on, the depression started to lift. I was making more progress in my recovery, and the good days were more frequent than the bad. I started a couple of different businesses, eventually settling on a web design business, and did a lot of experiments, which changed my ideas. After a period of time, things started to work.

24. What seemed to trouble the author all the time?
- A. Various daily routines. B. Parents' complaints.
C. Attractive TV programs. D. Certain mental problems.
25. What did the author begin to think of doing one day?
- A. Finding a way out. B. Going back to school.
C. Escaping from home. D. Hosting out-door activities.
26. What exactly lifted the author's spirits?
- A. Taking notes attentively. B. Appreciating early mornings.
C. Recalling the cheerful childhood. D. Following the passion in business.
27. What do you think of the author?
- A. Lonely but talented. B. Passive but productive.
C. Stressed but optimistic. D. Uncreative but changeable.

C

The popular documentary series *Aerial China* (航拍中国) recently returned to the small screen. The latest and fourth season of it gives a perspective that is both excellent and informative. As the final of the series, the new season was shot across 11 provincial-level regions and started in the spring of 2020.

“The experience from the previous three seasons makes us more capable to follow wild animals while avoiding disturbing them,” says Yu, chief director of the series. China has made great efforts to protect endangered wildlife species and their habitats in recent years, and it has become much easier to spot rare species in the wild. Taking Tibetan antelopes as an example, the plateau-based creatures were difficult to encounter in the past, but the expansion of their population and enhanced research on their living patterns have allowed the camera crew to tailor plans to follow the animals.

Most close-ups for the season were shot by photographers from helicopters or cameras installed on drones (无人机). The vital moment for a successful shot depends on the mood of the animals or how good the weather is,” Yu says. In an attempt to fully show China’s huge changes over the past decade, the documentary series consulted experts from different fields to help select the most attractive shooting sites. In the final season, *Aerial China* has used 73 helicopters and 320 drones to shoot footage over an area of 900,000 kilometers, and selected around 1,000 staffers. More than 30 teams were assigned to shoot in different cities for the fourth season.

The previous three seasons have been watched by 850 million TV viewers and seen online over 140 million times. For fans of the series, the director says he hopes that the new season will draw a bigger audience with its unusual perspective to show them China like never seen before.

28. Which can best replace the underlined word “perspective” in the first paragraph?
A. Reference. B. Viewpoint. C. Mention. D. Standard.
29. Why are Tibetan antelopes mentioned?
A. To indicate a successful encounter. B. To introduce new living patterns.
C. To show a biological improvement. D. To save endangered wildlife species.
30. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
A. The team members’ roles. B. The splendid shooting sites.
C. The hi-tech devices for shooting. D. The efforts spent in the season.
31. What does the last paragraph want to tell us?
A. This is the last but one season. B. This season is well worth viewing.
C. The series is popular with TV reviewers. D. The series is intended for Chinese fans.

D

Plants do not suffer in silence when thirsty or stressed, according to a new study published today in *Cell*.

Plants that need water or have recently had their branches cut produce up to roughly 35 sounds per hour, the authors found. But well-watered and uncut plants are much quieter, making only about one sound per hour.

The reason why you have probably never heard a thirsty plant make noises is that the sounds are so high-pitched that very few humans could hear them. Some animals, however, probably can. Bats, mice and moths could possibly live in a world filled with the sounds of plants, and previous work by the same team has found that plants respond to sounds made by animals, too.

To overhear plants, Lilach Hadany at Tel-Aviv University in Israel and her colleagues placed tobacco and tomato plants in small boxes provided with microphones. The microphones picked up any noises made by the plants, even if the researchers couldn't hear them. The noises were particularly obvious for plants that were stressed by a lack of water or recent cutting.

Plants do not have vocal cords (声带) or lungs. Hadany says the current theory for how plants make noises centers on their xylem (木质部) that transport water and nutrients from their roots to their branches and leaves. Water in the xylem is held together by surface tension, just like water moving through a drinking straw. If an air bubble (气泡) forms or breaks in the xylem, it might make a little popping noise; bubble formation is more likely during dry seasons. But the exact system requires further study, Hadany says.

The team produced a machine-learning model to check whether a plant had been cut or was water-stressed from the sounds it made, with about 70% accuracy. This result suggests a possible role for the audio monitoring of plants in farming and gardening.

To test the practicality of this approach, the team tried recording plants in a greenhouse. Pilot studies by the authors suggest that tomato and tobacco plants are not exception. Wheat, corn and wine grapes also make noises when they are thirsty.

32. What is the new research mainly about?
- A. Plants can react to animals. B. Plants can produce sounds.
C. Well-watered plants keep silent. D. Branchless plants need watering.
33. What can happen to plants short of water according to Hadany?
- A. They can create more bubbles. B. They can feel less stressed.
C. They require less nutrient supply. D. They need lungs to breathe more.
34. What might the model be applied to?
- A. Fruit growing. B. Crop selection.
C. Water source protection. D. Noise pollution test.
35. What might be a suitable title for the text?
- A. How Plants Are Thirsty B. When Nature Expresses Itself
C. How Plants Cry for Their Needs D. When Creatures Hear Each Other

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。

Do Lobsters Feel Pain?

The traditional method for cooking a lobster (龙虾)—boiling it alive—raises the question of whether or not lobsters feel pain. 36. Lobsters go bad very quickly after they die, and eating a dead lobster increases the risk of illness and reduces the quality of its flavor. However, if lobsters are capable of feeling pain, the method and others, such as storing the live lobster on ice, raise moral questions for chefs and lobster eaters alike.

37. Lobsters have a peripheral system like humans, but instead of a single brain, they possess nerve cluster (神经簇). Because of this difference, some researchers argue lobsters are too dissimilar to vertebrates (脊椎动物) to feel pain. Nonetheless, lobsters do satisfy all of the standard for a pain response. Lobsters guard their injuries, learn to avoid dangerous situations, respond to anesthetics, and are believed to possess some level of consciousness. So most scientists believe that injuring a lobster causes physical pain.

38, so it is now becoming illegal to boil lobsters alive or keep them on ice. Currently, boiling lobsters alive is illegal in Switzerland, New Zealand, and the Italian city Reggio Emilia.

The most humane tool for cooking a lobster is the CrustaStun. This device electrocutes a lobster, making it unconscious in less than half a second or killing it in 5 to 10 seconds. 39.

Unfortunately, the CrustaStun is too expensive for most restaurants and people to afford. Some restaurants place a lobster in a plastic bag and place it in the freezer for a couple of hours, during which time it loses consciousness and dies. 40, but it is probably the most humane option for killing a lobster before cooking and eating it.

- A. This solution is not ideal
- B. And then, it can be cut apart or boiled
- C. Lobsters are popular food in many countries
- D. There is growing evidence that lobsters may feel pain
- E. Scientists disagree over whether or not lobsters feel pain
- F. Many restaurants choose more humane methods to cook it
- G. This cooking way is used to improve humans' dining experience

第三部分 语言知识运用 (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。

Jacky Hunt-Broerema, a native of South Africa, set her goal in mid-January. And since then she has been running 26.2 miles every day, about the 41 of a marathon. On Saturday, she

completed her 104th marathon—a (an) 42 she expects to be confirmed by Guinness World Records. If so, she would then 43 a world record for 104 back-to-back (持续的) marathon runs, two more than her previous 44. The current world record of 101 45 was set on April 10 by British runner Kate Jayden. The 35-year-old Jayden does not have a/an 46.

Hunt-Broersma 47 half of her left leg to a rare form of cancer in 2001. “The biggest 48 was accepting that part of my body was gone,” she said. “Until five years ago, I was not very 49. But after looking into running, I 50 to give it a try.” The sport ended up being quite 51. Currently, she keeps running on a false 52 made out of carbon fiber. The carbon fiber blade (刀锋) she uses, designed specifically for 53, costs about \$10,000.

But Hunt-Broersma says her 54 has been well worthwhile. “Running really 55 my life,” she said. “It gave me a sense of freedom. I fell in love with the process of 56 my body further just to see what I could do.” However, she faced both physical and mental 57. On one recent day, Hunt-Broersma said she felt near collapse (崩溃) at 24 kilometers. In that moment, she felt like her planned goal might not 58 at all.

Hunt-Broersma is hoping to 59 a single thought in others—“You’re 60 than you think and you’re capable of so much more.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. background | B. theme | C. distance | D. speed |
| 42. A. experiment | B. achievement | C. invention | D. program |
| 43. A. recover | B. witness | C. design | D. hold |
| 44. A. measure | B. goal | C. rank | D. position |
| 45. A. marathons | B. circles | C. kilometers | D. points |
| 46. A. experience | B. advantage | C. disability | D. mistake |
| 47. A. owed | B. donated | C. devoted | D. lost |
| 48. A. struggle | B. possibility | C. opportunity | D. regret |
| 49. A. active | B. sensitive | C. negative | D. reliable |
| 50. A. pretended | B. continued | C. decided | D. refused |
| 51. A. complex | B. attractive | C. expensive | D. awkward |
| 52. A. machine | B. leg | C. track | D. runway |
| 53. A. running | B. training | C. operation | D. competition |
| 54. A. project | B. arrangement | C. analysis | D. investment |
| 55. A. recorded | B. changed | C. reflected | D. limited |
| 56. A. approaching | B. supporting | C. pushing | D. adjusting |
| 57. A. factors | B. differences | C. results | D. difficulties |
| 58. A. draw near | B. come true | C. slow down | D. fall behind |
| 59. A. describe | B. seek | C. collect | D. inspire |
| 60. A. stronger | B. healthier | C. stricter | D. braver |

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英 语

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 50 分)

注意: 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

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。

The Tang Dynasty opened a new age of prosperity and innovation (创新) in arts and technology. During this period, China was the 61 (large) and most influential country in the world. The Tang Dynasty is also considered by modern Chinese scholars as the golden age of Chinese poetry, when poetry 62 (reach) its peak.

In this age, poetry had developed well as the most important literary form, the writing of 63 became the feature of everyday life in China. Even Tang rulers were often poets themselves. Tang poets are perhaps the best 64 (know) and most admired of all Chinese literary figures. Furthermore, composing poems was introduced as one of the requirements in the Imperial Examination (科举考试), which was held 65 (select) talents for the government.

During this long period of nearly 300 years, more than 50,000 poems 66 (create) by more than 2,200 poets from all walks of life. A book worth mention is 300 Tang poems by a Qing scholar Sun Zhu, a 67 (collect) of Tang poems which are very popular among people. Sun's book became the best seller soon after its publication. The compiler (编者) said, "68 (learn) Tang poems three hundred by heart, you can chant though you know not the art."

Tang poems are characterized by 69 variety of forms, the beauty of imaginations and the broadness of themes. In general, Tang poetry has strict patterns, written in sentences of fixed length, usually with each line having five 70 seven characters long.

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。

One day, a poor farmer was gave a young apple tree by his friend. The farmer was pleased, so when getting home, he didn't know where plant it. Finally he planted the tree in his woods that no one could see it. Unluckily, the tree soon died with sunlight and good soil. Later, the friend asked the farmer why he has planted the tree in that way. "What's the difference?" the farmer said angry. "If I had planted the tree near the road or in one of my field, strangers would have stolen the fruit." "Yes," said the other friend, "but at least someone could have enjoyed the fruit. Now you not only have robbed everyone of the fruit, but also destroying a good apple tree!"

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是李华, 请给外教 Jack 写一封英语邮件, 邀请他参加你们学校 60 周年 (anniversary) 校庆晚会。内容包括:

1. 写信事由;
2. 时间与地点;
3. 晚会主要内容。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。