

秘密★启用前

自贡市普高 2024 届第一次诊断性考试

英语试题卷

本试卷共 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上，并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码。答卷时，须将答案答在答题卡上，在本试题卷、草稿纸上答题无效。考试结束后，本试题卷由学生自己保留，只将答题卡交回。

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the man thank the woman for?

A. Giving him a lift.

B. Extending an invitation.

C. Bringing the documents.

2. Where does Bill work now?

A. In a supermarket.

B. In a garage.

C. In a drugstore.

3. When will the speakers meet?

A. At 5:00 am. on Friday.

B. At 5:00 pm. on Friday.

C. At 5:00 pm. on Saturday.

4. Which major will the man choose?

A. Law.

B. Art.

C. History.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A car accident.

B. The road conditions.

C. A driving experience.

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；听完每段对话或独白后，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 man usually eat for lunch?

- A. Beef noodles. B. Egg sandwiches. C. Chicken and rice.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues. B. Waitress and customer. C. Husband and wife.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the woman dislike going to Rome?

- A. She is afraid of flying. B. She hates Italian music. C. She has no interest in history.

9. What is the woman probably interested in?

- A. The delicious food. B. The natural scenery. C. The great architecture.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How did the man find the exhibition?

- A. Meaningful. B. Boring. C. Interesting.

11. Which of the following does the man like most?

- A. Portugal paintings. B. Spanish paintings. C. Chinese paintings.

12. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a classroom. B. In a bookstore. C. In a gallery.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is probably the man?

- A. A photographer. B. A host. C. A director.

14. What has the woman been planning to do?

- A. Take photography classes in an art school.
B. Work as a music maker in the future.
C. Do many jobs at the same time.

15. What does a traditional Geographic kind of photographer do?
- A. Develop photos of different colors and sizes.
 - B. Host photographic exhibitions to make money.
 - C. Present geographic features by photographing in various places.
16. What is the most important thing for commercial shooting?
- A. To follow some set routines.
 - B. To satisfy the needs of customers.
 - C. To express the voices of some people.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. How do two shy people usually behave at their first meeting?
- A. They avoid each other intentionally.
 - B. They are too shy to start a conversation.
 - C. They ask for their common friend's help.
18. What is the speaker's second suggestion?
- A. Building friends' confidence.
 - B. Offering friends information.
 - C. Helping friends make judgments.
19. What should one do after getting two shy friends talking to each other?
- A. Think about the next topic.
 - B. Get involved in the conversation.
 - C. Leave them talking to each other.
20. What is the speaker doing?
- A. Persuading his friends.
 - B. Sharing his experience.
 - C. Chairing a program.

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

Virtual Postgraduate Open Days 2023

Our events offer a great opportunity to find out more about the Cambridge University's 300+ postgraduate courses, the application process, student life, and a range of funding opportunities, as well as to get an idea of what it's like to study here. Attend our virtual open days to learn all about postgraduate study at Cambridge:

Week 1: Subject sessions (23 to 27 October)

Join us live for online sessions where you can:

- Find out more about our courses and explore your subject
- Chat with academics, current students and other staff

Week 2: Pastoral, ICE, College and Finance sessions (30 October to 3 November)

During this second week of live online sessions you can:

- Explore more about the Colleges
- Find out about funding opportunities
- Discover what pastoral support is available at Cambridge
- Learn about our Institute of Continuing Education (ICE)
- Watch recordings of the subject sessions from Week 1

On-demand content

Everyone who books a place at the Postgraduate Open Days will receive access to on-demand video content, including recordings of the subject sessions from Week 1 (to be uploaded by 30 October).

Visit us

If you can't come to our Postgraduate Open Day, there are other ways to visit:

- Check department websites for subject-specific events or contact the department directly to arrange an appointment to visit facilities and talk to a member of staff.
- Many of the Cambridge Colleges are open to the public at during term time. Contact them in advance to arrange a time to visit and to meet with current students or staff.

21. What do we know about the recordings of subject sessions from Week 1?
- A. It is available to everyone.
 - B. It offers funding opportunities.
 - C. It can be replayed during Week 2.
 - D. It will be uploaded before 27 October.
22. What can you do if you can't come to the Postgraduate Open Day?
- A. Visit the department website.
 - B. Organize a subject-specific event.
 - C. Visit the school during the holiday.
 - D. Ask current students to arrange an appointment.
23. Who will be most interested in Cambridge Virtual Postgraduate Open Days?
- A. Its founder.
 - B. Its sponsors.
 - C. Its working staff.
 - D. Its potential students.

B

As a child in the 1970s, Prigi would swim, play and bath in the waters of the Surabaya River that flowed near his home. The water of the flowing river was clean enough to safely drink, and so clear that he'd look down and see his toes touching the sandy bottom of the river.

Prigi left his home in 1994 to study biology at Airlangga University. During a visit home two years later, Prigi was shocked to find the once clear river now dark brown and smelly. The river bed felt slimy(黏滑的) under his feet. Worse still, after only a very short swim, he itched(痒) all over.

Prigi set up a study group to find out why. The group studied the river, doing water sampling, and collecting information about the kinds of birds, insects, micro-organisms and fishes that still lived in and around the river. Tests confirmed they all had a range of heavy metals in their systems, such as zinc, lead and mercury, which were from harmful chemical waste from a paper factory built in the 1990s.

In 2003, Prigi launched the Surabaya River Detective Program to teach children how to collect environmental data, to observe and record the population of insects, micro-organisms, and fish in the river. Around 800 children, who take on the title of "river warrior", have participated in the program and created informational books, posters, films, and press releases to gain the attention of the public and the government. In April 2008, the local governor set a maximum daily limit for chemical waste, and required all companies to release only treated wastewater into the river. Today, the Surabaya River is much clearer and children have even started to swim in the river.

Much of Prigi's success has come from raising awareness among locals of the role the river plays in their lives. Today, locals work with scientists and local authorities to protect the river's biodiversity wonders for future generations.

24. What aspect of the Surabaya River surprised Prigi in 1996?

- A. Changeable color.
- B. Dangerous river bed.
- C. Decreased water level.
- D. Serious water pollution.

25. What was the finding of Prigi's study group?

- A. Heavy metals influenced biodiversity.
- B. The paper factory was to blame for pollution.
- C. The Surabaya River was home to many rare species.
- D. Chemical waste caused serious diseases among humans.

Achievement came in many forms for Hawking, who refused to be restricted in thought or deed. As Mlodinow writes: "Often we limit our chances at success by limiting the goals toward which we strive. Stephen never did that. We can get used to anything, and we can accomplish, if not anything, then at least much more than we give ourselves credit for. To grow close to Stephen was to understand this."

28. What can we learn about Mlodinow?
- A. He was one of Hawking's friends.
 - B. He worked for Hawking for many years.
 - C. He wrote two books about Hawking's life.
 - D. He was the strongest competitor for Hawking.
29. How did Mlodinow feel about Hawking's living condition at first?
- A. Admiring.
 - B. Sympathetic.
 - C. Envious.
 - D. Puzzled.
30. What can we infer about Hawking from the last paragraph?
- A. He kept pushing his limits.
 - B. He had extraordinary talent.
 - C. He was good at educating others.
 - D. He was a man with definite goals.
31. What is the purpose of this text?
- A. To praise a relationship.
 - B. To introduce a book.
 - C. To honor a breakthrough.
 - D. To promote a physics theory.

D

When learning a foreign language, most people fall back on traditional methods: reading, writing, listening and repeating. But if you also gesture with your arms while studying, you can remember the vocabulary better, even months later. Linking a word to brain areas responsible for movement strengthens the memory of its meaning. This is the recent finding of neuroscientist Mathias and his colleagues.

As Mathias' team describes in the *Journal of Neuroscience*, they had 22 German-speaking adults learn a total of 90 invented artificial words (such as "lamube" for "camera," and "atesi" for "thought") over four days. While the test subjects first heard the new vocabulary, they were shown a video of a person making a gesture that matched the meaning of the word at the same time. When the word was repeated, the subjects performed the gesture themselves.

Five months later, they were asked to translate the vocabulary they had learned into German in a multiple-choice test. At the same time, they had equipment attached to their heads that sent weak distracting signals to their primary motor cortex—the brain area that controls voluntary arm movements. When these signals were active, the subjects found it harder to recall the words accompanied by gestures. When the equipment sent no distracting signals (but still appeared to the subjects to be active), they found it easier to remember the words. The researchers concluded that the motor cortex contributed to the translation of the vocabulary learned with gestures. This applied to concrete words, such as “camera”, as well as abstract ones, such as “thought”.

The study indicates that the adult brain uses motor areas to remember foreign-language words. “I think we under-use gesture in our classrooms,” Mathias says. “People use it subconsciously, if they’re good teachers and good listeners, but we don’t necessarily bring it into the class if we don’t think about it—and it could be used more often and more effectively.”

32. Which is closest in meaning to “invented artificial words” in paragraph 2?
- A. Technical terms.
 - B. Newly discovered symbols.
 - C. Words referring to the latest inventions.
 - D. Random combination of letters with assigned meanings.
33. Why was equipment attached to subjects’ heads during the test?
- A. To count words.
 - B. To record emotion.
 - C. To influence brain activity.
 - D. To give clues to questions.
34. What does Mathias think of the current use of gestures in classrooms?
- A. Irregular.
 - B. Over-estimated.
 - C. Misleading.
 - D. Inadequate.
35. In which section of a magazine may this text appear?
- A. Fashion.
 - B. Lifestyle.
 - C. Mind & Brain.
 - D. Health & Exercise.

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。

Life is filled with many victories and downfalls. What matters is how you manage with each situation. May it be your love life or a serious life struggle, you must learn to move on. Here's how you can create a new chapter in your life.

36

There is one common mistake that many of us make when dealing with a situation. We may try to go through it on our own. Landing in a sticky place is extremely worrying. To get out of this situation, you must ask others for help. When we talk about others, I refer to the people who you are close with. 37. Humans are social beings and we have to interact with each other. Make sure that the interaction is actually beneficial in some way.

Let Go Of Your Past

To move on from every struggle and heartbreak, you must let go of the past, guilt, and anger. 38. You may feel like justifying them but they are only going to use up your energy in the long run, so you have to avoid them. Forgive the people that have hurt you and start venturing towards the path of enlightenment.

Forgive Yourself And Begin Anew

39. We must forgive ourselves so that we can easily begin the next chapter. We did our best in that time; it was certainly the right thing to do but it didn't work out and that wasn't your fault. Talk to yourself like a gentle teacher. Everyone makes mistakes, and it is what makes us humans. 40.

Picture your goals in your mind and make sensible steps towards them with each passing day. Let nothing stand in your way.

- A. Learn From Others
- B. Avoid Making Mistakes
- C. These could be your family and close friends
- D. Positive thoughts help you make a new beginning easily
- E. A warm and encouraging tone will help you out very much
- F. It is easy to forgive others but very hard to forgive ourselves
- G. No matter what, negative feelings always have the opposite of the desired effect

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。

The Christmas of 2020 was not a time of celebration but just tough for many. It was 41 by COVID-19. Anthony, Sara's brother, put up some 42 in the yard to make the holidays special. 43, right after Christmas, Anthony was seriously infected and 44. For Sara, the pain was almost too much to 45. But when she pulled up to her house at the end of a 46 day, the shining Christmas lights 47 her a little joy. They were the last mementos(纪念品) Sara had of her brother when he was still alive and 48. Taking them down felt like a final act of closure she wasn't ready to take. So she 49 them up.

In February, Sara 50 a typed note in the mail. "Take your Christmas lights down!" the unsigned letter read. Sara looked at the paper 51 and got angry. She could have bottled up that 52, but she wrote about it instead. "I wanted to 53 people that we all had a tough year and people should be a little more 54 toward each other." She shared it on Facebook. Sara's inbox quickly filled with messages of 55. People started sending Sara messages about how they had 56 loved ones around Christmas. Then something strange happened. One evening, she 57 that Christmas lights were appearing—or reappearing—on houses in her neighbourhood.

The mystery had a 58 explanation: her neighbours had got together and 59, collectively, to hang their lights back up in honor of Anthony.

Sara never learned who sent the 60. But for her, that one mean-spirited deed was far outweighed by so many more acts of kindness.

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|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. strengthened | B. clouded | C. postponed | D. celebrated |
| 42. A. lights | B. pictures | C. flowers | D. advertisements |
| 43. A. Surprisingly | B. Eventually | C. Unfortunately | D. Naturally |
| 44. A. dropped in | B. stepped aside | C. passed away | D. walked around |
| 45. A. imagine | B. permit | C. observe | D. take |
| 46. A. long | B. perfect | C. new | D. unique |
| 47. A. brought | B. earned | C. sold | D. left |
| 48. A. quiet | B. amused | C. worried | D. healthy |
| 49. A. hung | B. kept | C. fixed | D. folded |
| 50. A. refused | B. recognized | C. received | D. chose |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 51. A. in person | B. in shock | C. in advance | D. in vain |
| 52. A. enthusiasm | B. anger | C. doubt | D. disappointment |
| 53. A. promise | B. teach | C. remind | D. warn |
| 54. A. thoughtful | B. patient | C. faithful | D. frank |
| 55. A. explanation | B. interest | C. prediction | D. support |
| 56. A. understood | B. greeted | C. lost | D. deserted |
| 57. A. checked | B. declared | C. recalled | D. noticed |
| 58. A. sweet | B. simple | C. vivid | D. strange |
| 59. A. continued | B. decided | C. intended | D. pretended |
| 60. A. gift | B. signal | C. invitation | D. note |

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。

Hanfu, or Han-style clothing, one of the 61 (old) types of clothing in the world, is becoming popular again. Walking in downtown areas or scenic spots in the Chinese mainland, one can't miss the sight of girls and boys elegantly 62 (dress) in Han-style clothing posing for photographs with either 63 oil paper umbrella or a circular silk fan in hand.

Actually, the clothing style of Chinese Hanfu kept changing over the centuries due to the 64 (change) in people's taste, requirements and the availability of new clothing materials. However, the development of Han-style clothing came to a sudden stop, when the Manchus, after establishing the Qing Dynasty, 65 (essential) banned people from wearing Hanfu.

For a long time, Hanfu was worn only by some brides and grooms during weddings and a few other special occasions. Attracted by the elegance and beauty of Hanfu, a few brave youngsters began to wear Han-style clothes a decade ago 66 (take) photos in ancient towns. They immediately drew the attention of the public and the media, 67 in turn prompted(促使) others to try on Hanfu.

Thanks to the country's emphasis 68 cultural confidence, Han-style clothing has been developing into a trend. Some cities 69 (hold) Hanfu festivals or Hanfu fashion shows so far. The 70 (grow) popularity of Hanfu has also fueled public interest in other traditional cultural elements, Chinese painting, calligraphy, kung fu and so on.

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。

Several days before, my English teacher told us that there was going to have an English speech competition in our school. One student from each class would be selected for competition. Its theme was about protect the wild animals. It was such a wonderful topic what I became very interested in them. Afterwards, I searched for a lot of useful information on the Internet. I wrote a speech but presented it to my classmates. Luckily, I was given for the opportunity to enter the final. Then I practiced hardly under my teacher's guidance. In the end, I make it and won the first prize.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

英语老师组织同学们分享周末回家做家务的一次经历，请你以此为主题写一篇短文。内容包括：

1. 做家务的原因；
2. 做家务的过程；
3. 你的感受。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。