机密★启用前



姓名 准考证号



（在此卷上答题无效）

2023年福建省高一7月诊断性联考

英语试题 2023.7

本试卷共12页，分为第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）两部分。总分150分，考试时间120分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的考生号，姓名填写在试题卷，答题卡上。考生要认真核对答题卡上粘贴的

1...条形码的“考生号、姓名”与考生本人考生号，姓名是否一致。

2. 第Ⅰ卷每小题选出答案后，用2B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

1...净后，再选涂其他答案标号。第Ⅱ卷用黑色字迹签字笔在答题卡上作答。在试题卷上作答，答案无效。

3. 考试结束，监考员将试题卷和答题卡一并收回。

第 Ⅰ 卷 （选择题 95分）

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，请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。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．When will the soccer game start?

A．At 1:00 pm. B．At 2:00 pm. C．At 3:00 pm.

2．Where can the speakers be?

A．At the post office. B．At the airport. C．On the bus.

3．How does the woman feel?

A．Annoyed. B．Sympathetic. C．Confused.

4．What does the woman think of the requirement?

A．Exciting. B．Surprising. C．Interesting.

5．When does the conversation take place?

A．On September 15th. B．On September 9th. C．On September 6th.

**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．Why does the woman talk to the man?

A．To talk about the meeting time.

B．To tell him her schedule.

C．To ask about a class.

7．What will the woman do in the morning?

A．Change a lesson with another teacher.

B．Meet the man at the usual place.

C．Meet her company leader.

**听第7段材料，回答第8-9题。**

8．Where are the speakers going?

A．To a new place. B．To their office. C．To their house.

9．What is the problem with the speakers?

A．They have lost their way.

B．They can’t decide where to go.

C．They can’t agree with each other.

**听第8段材料，回答第10-12题。**

10．Why does the man ask for leave?

A．To look after his daughter. B．To visit his family. C．To go on holiday.

11．When is the man going to Australia?

A．Next Tuesday. B．Next Wednesday. C．Next Thursday.

12．What will the man ask Mr. Green to do?

A．Participate in a new project.

B．Hire a new assistant.

C．Keep in touch with his customers.

**听第9段材料，回答第13-16题。**

13．What do we know about Maori?

A．They rub each other’s noses as a greeting.

B．They make a gesture to say hello.

C．Its impolite for them to give a thumbs-up.

14．What is the woman’s nationality?

A．Nigerian. B．British. C．Chinese.

15．How many countries do the speakers mention in total?

A．5. B．6. C．7.

16．How does the man suggest the woman write her paper?

A．By giving more detailed information.

B．By writing the abstract first.

C．By giving a profound conclusion.

**听第10段材料，回答第17-20题。**

17．When does Black Friday date back to?

A．The 1950s. B．The 1990s. C．The 2000s.

18．What does Black Friday refer to now?

A．An event within stores.

B．An event only for online sales.

C．An online and offline shopping festival.

19．What kind of goods is usually sold on Cyber Monday?

A．Small parts. B．Technology items. C．Home devices.

20．How much did Singles Day earn last year?

A．$7.16 billion. B．$9.4 billion. C．$38.4 billion.

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和 D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

Summer programs are a great way to enrich your time between academic years. For students who are interested in visual arts, there are many options for you to pursue your passion while surrounded by other talented artists.

**City Art Lab**

City Art Lab is a free arts program for NYC high schoolers at City College of New York(CCNY). Graduate students of art education and local youth cooperate on community-based art projects. It offers a chance to explore new materials, develop artwork, and learn about college life. Each session concludes with an art exhibition from the participants.

**Student Gallery Guides at The Getty Museum**

The Student Gallery Guide program is a paid summer internship(实习) opportunity for teens interested in learning the fundamentals of museum education. It serves as a valuable platform for high school students to not only develop public speaking and facilitation skills but also to explore their passion for the arts.

**Academy of Art University Pre-College Art Experience**

The Pre-College Art Experience(PCAE) is a free education program for high schoolers to learn courses about fashion, animation, game design, fine art, and more. Available in-person or online, it provides a head start in collegelevel art education. Passing a course also earns students $1, 000 towards undergraduate tuition at the university.

**UCLA Acting and Performance Institute**

This UCLA program is designed to immerse students in the world of high-level performing arts. For three weeks, students learn about performance training, movement techniques, and writing, while working on a showcase performance put on at the end of the program. The cost of the program depends on the chosen course load and may vary accordingly.

For more details, click here.

21．Which program requires payment from the students?

A．City Art Lab.

B．The UCLA program.

C．The Pre-College Art Experience.

D．The Student Gallery Guide program.

22．What do City Art Lab and PCAE have in common?

A．They both can be accessed virtually.

B．They both give financial support to the participants.

C．They both offer a connection to college experiences.

D．They both provide a chance to showcase students’ artwork.

23．Where is the text probably from?

A．A newspaper. B．A website. C．A textbook. D．A magazine.

**B**

The Great Barrier Reef in Queensland has suffered several mass bleaching events due to the impacts of climate change. The Australian government turned down a proposal for a new open-cut coal mine near the Great Barrier Reef, considering environmental laws and the risk of “irreversible damage”. It was the first time the government had used its powers under environmental laws to reject a mine.

In turning down the project, Tanya Plibersek, the minister for the environment and water, cited significant potential environmental dangers to the reef, which is already heavily threatened by climate change.” The risk of pollution is real and the damage to the reef, once done, will never be repaired. “The project would have had unacceptable impacts on freshwater in the area and potentially on fragile seagrass meadows,” Plibersek said in a video posted on social media. She said that during the public consultation period, her department had received 9,000 public comments about the mine in just 10 business days.

The government has been under pressure from UNESCO to better protect the reef and in 2022, it pledged one billion Australian dollars for efforts to protect the fragile ecosystem, including climate adaptation measures and water quality programs. Last year, the Great Barrier Reef, which stretches for more than 2,300 kilometers, experienced its sixth mass bleaching event, due to warming waters caused by climate change.

The government, elected in 2022, came to power promising stronger action on the climate in a country still heavily depending on fossil fuels. But its climate policies are rated “insufficient” by Climate Action Tracker, which found Australia is not on course to meet targets to limit warming to 1. 5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The government has rejected calls from the country’s Green Party to turn down all new fossil fuel projects.

24．Which of the following can replace “irreversible” in paragraph 1?

A．Permanent. B．Gradual. C．Severe. D．Significant.

25．Which statement would Plibersek probably agree with?

A．The reef is in good condition now.

B．9,000 people made good comments on the mining project.

C．The mining project has drawn the attention of the public.

D．The mining project has had bad effects on freshwater in the area.

26．What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A．Fossil fuels are not in demand in Australia.

B．The government has made effective climate policies.

C．The government failed to carry out its previous promises.

D．The Green Party reached an agreement with the government.

27．What’s the main idea of the passage?

A．The Great Barrier Reef is faced with mass bleaching events.

B．Australia is on the way to protecting the Great Barrier Reef.

C．The Great Barrier Reef calls for help due to climate change.

D．Australia says “No” to a mine near the Great Barrier Reef.

**C**

Born in 1975 in a poor neighbourhood in Sao Paulo, Eduardo Kobra began his career at 12 years old and, since then, has become one of the most recognized street artists in the world.

With more than 5,000 murals(壁画) over five continents, he currently holds the record for the largest mural in the world, first for creating his famous mural Las Etnias (The Ethnicities) for the 2016 Rio Olympics. Then a year later he beat his previous record with his monumental work at Cacau Show Headquarters, a masterpiece that took 700 hours to complete and more than doubled his 2016 record. Influenced by the pop-art movement and modern artists, the realism in his designs makes his flat-surfaced extremely colourful wall paintings appear 3-D and alive with life.

With his project Greenpincel(2011), Kobra showed his strong will to the environmental cause. Climate change, water pollution, deforestation, predatory(掠夺性的) fishing, and mistreatment of animals became strong themes present in his work .In Stars of Peace, Kobra describes individuals who have given hope to the world through their lives, such as Mother Teresa, Mahatma Gandhi, Malala Yousafzai, and Anne Frank.

Kobra is involved in social causes, such as food collection campaigns and activities aimed at bringing art to poor communities, especially children who have no access to basic facilities.

In 2021, he started the Kobra Institute, which aims to bring art to vulnerable(脆弱的) people in Brazil.During the pandemic(大流行病), he led an activity together with the private sector to raise funds to build oxygen plants for COVID-19 patients.

28．Which of Kobra’s works made him set the second world record?

A．Las Etnias. B．The Ethnicities.

C．Stars of Peace. D．A work at Cacau Show Headquarters.

29．What did Kobra concern much about in his project Greenpincel?

A．Social causes. B．Famous individuals.

C．Painting skills. D．Environmental protection.

30．What do we know about Eduardo Kobra?

A．He was born into an artistic fanily.

B．He specializes in romantic painting.

C．He devoted himself to helping the poor learn art.

D．He made a great fortune in 2016 Rio Olympics.

31．Which of the following words can best describe Kobra?

A．Sensitive. B．Admirable. C．Humorous D．Adaptable.

**D**

For all the talk of helicopter parents and their snowflake children, most parents I know are more concerned with whether their children’s development would be considered normal by experts than whether they are raising a prodigy (天才).

When the teen years arrive, the “Is it normal?” instinct can go into overdrive. Adolescence is marked by many changes, including ones that manifest(显示)physically and, their more challenging counterpart, ones that manifest emotionally. The moods and deep feelings are intense, and make many helicopter parents in a state of extreme panic.

But difficult feelings are often not a cause for concern, according to psychologist Lisa Damour in her new book, *The Emotional Lives of Teenagers: Raising Connected, Capable, and Compassionate Adolescents*. Not only are sadness and worrying healthy and natural parts of being a teenager, but the ability to experience these feelings(without a parent panicking)and to learn how to cope with them is developmentally necessary.

There is a lot of commercial marketing around wellness that can give people the impression that they are only mentally healthy or their kids are mentally healthy if they are feeling good, calm or relaxed. This is not an accurate definition of mental health. Mental distress is not only inevitable—it is part of mental health and experiencing it is part of how kids grow and mature.

There are many other healthy ways kids regulate emotions besides talking. Listening to mood-matching music is a very adaptive way to regulate as the experience of listening to the music catalyzes the emotion out of them. Teenagers also discharge emotions physically—by going through a run, jumping on a trampoline or banging on drums. Sometimes they will discharge them through creative channels like drawing or making music.

As adults, we should not diminish the value of emotional expression that brings relief, even if it doesn’t come in the verbal form to which we are most accustomed. Don’t join in because what we ultimately want is for our teens to become autonomous in dealing with their hard feelings.

32．Why do many helicopter parents feel alarmed in their children’s adolescence?

A．They are eager to raise a genius.

B．They are concerned about their children’s safety.

C．They can’t accept children’s physical changes.

D．They are anxious about their children’s mental development.

33．What is a common misunderstanding of mental health?

A．It is all about good feelings.

B．It means having the ability to handle hardships.

C．It contributes to kids’ growing up.

D．It refers to a person’s positive qualities.

34．Why does the author discuss kids’ ways to manage emotions in Paragraph 5?

A．To confirm bad feelings are sure to be gone.

B．To encourage parents to give a helping hand.

C．To show kids can tackle hard feelings themselves.

D．To clarify the definition of mental health.

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

A．Helicopter Parents: You Can Be More Self- reliant.

B．Commercial Marketing: A Magical Trick

C．Snowflake Children: You Are Promising

D．Hard Feelings: A Sign of Teenagers Mental Health

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

Nicholas Epley, a behavioural scientist, and I conducted a series of studies and concluded that kind acts as simple as buying a cup of coffee for someone can promote a person’s happiness. Everyday life affords many opportunities for such actions, yet people do not always catch them. 36

We firstly studied acts of kindness done for familiar people such as friends, classmates or family. 37 For instance, in one experiment, people wrote notes to friends and family “just because”. In another, they gave cupcakes away to workmates. Across these experiments, we asked both the person performing a kind act and the one receiving it to fill out questionnaires (问卷).

Across our studies, several strong patterns appeared. For one, both performers and receivers of the acts of kindness were in more positive moods than normal after these kind acts. 38 The receivers felt significantly better than the kind actors expected. The receivers also reliably rated these acts as “bigger” than the people performing them did.

39 In one experiment, participants at an ice-skating rink (溜冰场) in a public park gave away hot chocolate to people they didn’t know on a cold winter day. Again, the experience was more positive than the performers expected for the receivers. Although the people giving out the hot chocolate saw the act as relatively small, it really mattered to the receivers.

These findings suggest that what might seem small when we are deciding whether or not to do something nice for someone else could matter a great deal to the person we do it for, These warm acts can improve our own emotional health and brighten the day of another person. 40

A．So why not choose kindness when we can?

B．For another, it was clear that performers undervalued their impacts.

C．From one situation to the next, the specific acts of kindness differed.

D．We found that participants didn’t realize their positive impacts on strangers as well.

E．Our research also revealed one reason why people may not realize their actions’ impacts.

F．We compared the performers’ expectation of the receivers’ moods with their actual experiences.

G．It is because people performing kind acts undervalue how much receivers value their behaviour.

**第三部分 语言文字运用（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。

Have you had enough(or enuf)trouble spelling English words to make you want to scream(or skreem)? You are not alone. Generations of scholars since the 17th century have protested against the 41 in English spelling.

Part of the problem is caused by the 42 origins of English words. German, Latin, French and Greek are al common sources, and each follows a different set of 43 for spelling. In fact, even within any one of these languages, it is 44 to guarantee consistency(一致性). As these systems were 45 over time, the English spelling system we see today came into being.

Some English learners know that memorizing the Latin roots of English words is a great way to 46 their vocabulary, but most Latin-rooted words entered English from French after the Norman Conquest(诺曼征服)of the 11th century. The Normans used French as the language of the court, throwing Old English, a Germanic(日耳曼语的)language, out of 47 usage for around 300 years.

By the time English was again 48 at the court, it was a French-influenced language(Middle English). There was actually no 49 form of spelling. In Geoffrey Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales(《坎特伯雷故事集》), the same word was spelled differently. This was not his fault. He was simply following the spelling of the time.

Standardization did not come until the 15th century. The use of the printing press(印刷机)and, for the first time, the mass distribution(大量流通)of books 50 the spelling of words. The spelling system we use today is based on the pronunciation of that time.

Now the story gets a bit 51 . Between 1450 and 1750, English pronunciation went through what experts call the Great Vowel Shift(主要元音转移). However, 52 the nature of how English words are pronounced has evolved, the spelling system has remained largely unchanged.

Supporters of English spelling reform argue that 53 words with more phonetically accurate letter combinations will promote literacy(读写能力). Others don’t think so. They say that the spelling system we use today leaves plenty of 54 to unlocking the history of the language, helping readers understand the origins of words. What do you think? Should English try to “ 55 ” the spelling of words?

41．A．similarities B．mistakes C．Irregularities D．varieties

42．A．ancient B．various C．local D．unknown

43．A．questions B．steps C．goals D．rules

44．A．unnecessary B．impossible C．natural D．easy

45．A．mixed together B．put forward C．figured out D．written down

46．A．understand B．recite C．expand D．practice

47．A．correct B．actual C．official D．popular

48．A．banned B．translated C．changed D．allowed

49．A．set B．alternative C．complex D．separate

50．A．transformed B．froze C．repeated D．measured

51．A．funny B．clear C．scary D．tricky

52．A．since B．while C．unless D．until

53．A．combining B．replacing C．sharing D．exchanging

54．A．obstacles B．admissions C．keys D．applications

55．A．fix B．improve C．copy D．avoid

第 Ⅱ 卷 （非选择题 55分）

（请在答题卡非选择题区域内作答）

**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。

People in Bangladesh and India are struggling as they face serious flooding caused by early heavy rains. The floods 56 (cover)roads, bridges, and entire villages so far. 57 (million)of people have been left helpless by the floodwaters. The flooding in Bangladesh is the 58 (bad)in nearly 20 years. The United Nations(UN)says that the flooding has affected at least 4 million people in Bangladesh. The floods have hit the districts of Sylhet and Sunamganj 59 (especial)hard. In these areas, about 2 million people were left cut off from areas nearby.

The flooding 60 (cause)by heavy rains. Two rivers 61 run near Bangladesh’s border with India, the Surma and the Kushiara, hit the highest water levels ever recorded. The government has made the

62 (decide)to close almost 600 schools. Some are to be closed because of flooding. Others will be turned

63 emergency shelters. Bangladesh is a low-lying country, and often has floods. 64 same is true for parts of India. But normally, most flooding happens later in the year. Scientists say that because of the climate crisis, extreme weather 65 (include)heat waves, severe storms, heavy rains, and flooding is becoming far more common.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

66．本学期你校英文报的主题是“向世界弘扬中国优秀传统文化”，本月的主题是“中医”。请你给校英文报投稿，内容包括：

1.中医的历史；2.中医的优点；3.你对中医的看法。

注意:1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：中医 Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)

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**第二节（满分25分）**

67.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。

Michelle and I had been best friends since the fourth grade. She was a beautiful girl inside and out, one of the kindest I’d ever met. We were like paper and glue—completely inseparable.

It was in the eighth grade that things slowly started to change between Michelle and me. I became a social butterfly, flying around to different groups of friends, discussing the hottest gossip (八卦). Although I made many new friends that year, I still loved Michelle and wanted her to hang out with my new, fairly large social group. I tried to drag her along to my social gatherings, . but I soon noticed the disapproving (不赞成的) looks and whispers about Michelle—a clear message that she was not cool enough to hang out with us.

One night, one of my new friends, Jamie, came over after school. I was excited that she wanted to come over to my house and spend time with me. After a couple of hours of laughing and having a great time, Michelle’s name came up in our conversation. Slowly, a mischievous (恶意的) smile formed on Jamie’s face. Jamie ordered that I tell Michelle that Jamie was my best friend then. Afraid that my new friends would dislike me if I refused, just like they did to Michelle, I picked up the phone, dialed Michelle’s number and said it out to her without hesitation. She was more sad, heartbroken and angry than I’d expected, and as I listened to her cry over the phone, I remembered how close we used to be. At that moment, I realized how much I treasured her friendship, and how cruel my actions were. Needing to think about what I had just done, I got off the phone.

I soon called Michelle back and told her the truth and I was deeply sorry that I ever decided to betray (背叛) her. I was sorry for not being there for her in the last few months, and I was sorry for letting my friends pressure me into situations like these. I wanted to be her best friend again.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

But she was not as forgiving as I had hoped.

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A week later, Michelle asked for leave because she was ill.

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