

# 2020 学年第一学期徐汇区学习能力诊断卷

## 高三英语 试卷

2020.12

**考生注意：**

1. 考试时间 120 分钟，试卷满分 140 分。
2. 本考试设试卷和答题纸两部分。所有答题必须涂（选择题）或写（非选择题）在答题纸上，做在试卷上一律不得分。
3. 答题前，务必在答题纸上填写准考证号和姓名，并将核对后的条形码贴在指定位置上，在答题纸反面清楚地填写姓名。

## I. Listening Comprehension

## Section A Short Conversations

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

## Section B

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of the passages and the conversation. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

11. A. The coronavirus is also spreading among the monkeys.  
B. They are suffering from starvation because of the restriction on tourism.  
C. The monkeys are unlikely to calm down without music.  
D. The locals want the monkeys to learn to appreciate music.
12. A. They were too hungry to care about it.  
B. They were so angry that they climbed up his body and touched his head.  
C. They reacted wildly, such as running over the musician's hands and eating his music.  
D. They behaved so wildly that the musician was distracted from playing music.
13. A. To calm down the monkeys during the coronavirus crisis.  
B. To cause concerns about those monkey's hunger and study their reaction to music.  
C. To help raise fund for more food for those monkeys.  
D. To entertain those monkeys so that they would forget eating.

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.**

14. A. Those experiencing kind family environment.  
B. Those suffering physical and verbal abuse from parents.  
C. Those exposed in verbal abuse in their childhood.  
D. Those having experienced depression.

15. A. Becoming more tolerant.  
B. Having undeveloped brain connections.

- C. Having higher level of being fearless.
- D. No connection between the right and the left side of the brain.

16. A. Help kids learn to be more self-controlled.  
B. Let kids stay away from drug abuse.  
C. Treasure kids' middle school life by using nice expressions.  
D. Prepare kids with those bad verbal expressions.

**Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.**

17. A. Mexico City.      B. Maryland.      C. Los Angeles.      D. China.

18. A. Public health.      B. Journalism.      C. Writing.      D. IT.

19. A. To stay in Mexico City for long.  
B. To learn to write more about public health.  
C. To go around the world and see more people.  
D. To move to China or Japan.

20. A. She got the job on the bulletin board.  
B. She got the job on the newspaper.  
C. She got the job from friend in Mexico City.  
D. She got the job on the web.

## II. Grammar and vocabulary

### Section A

**Directions:** After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

When educators think of literacy -- the ability to read and write -- they often place more importance on students' abilities to read and fully understand a piece of writing.

But experts say critical and creative writing skills are equally important. And, they say, they (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (overlook) too often in the classroom.

Compared to reading, writing is (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (active). It helps students be independent thinkers, take ownership of their stories and ideas and communicate them clearly to others, says Elyse Eidman-Aadahl. She heads the National Writing Project, (23) \_\_\_\_\_ offers help for teachers who want to push students to write more.

Elyse said, "I have to say (24) \_\_\_\_\_ we want an education system just (25) \_\_\_\_\_ (focus) on making people consumers and not on helping them be producers, this emphasis on reading only -- which does happen in so many places -- is very short-sighted."

She said students' writing work now usually centers on examining a text, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ presenting a new idea. Writing, she said, should be "the central thing you're learning. Not writing on a test, not writing to demonstrate you're learning (27) \_\_\_\_\_ someone has taught you...."

Teaching reading together with writing improves both skills, says Rebecca Wallace-Segall, who heads a New York City writing center, Writopia Lab.

She said writing affects a person's ability to read and more than 90 percent of young people in the Writopia program do not trust their writing abilities (28) \_\_\_\_\_ they start. But she said they learn to enjoy the writing process and become more effective readers, too.

Elyse said employers today seek workers "all the time" who can write well. Digital tools increasingly mean that people are "(29) \_\_\_\_\_ (interact) with the internet through writing," she said.

Young people are already writing all the time -- through text messages, emails and on social media.

Elyse believes every young person today is a writer if they are connected to the internet. So, she added, "we have to help them do it in the best, most responsible, critical, prosocial way."

Rebecca argues that writing also helps students work through difficulties they face in life "subconsciously".

"They're not writing a story about a difficult father or directly about a bully in class, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ creating a fictional *scenario* (电影剧本) that might feel distant enough for them to go deep into it."

## Section B

**Directions:** Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. exploring	B. strengthen	C. ecological	D. demonstration	E. involved	F. construction
G. issue	H. recently	I. protect	J. environmental	K. assessment	

China has for years been protecting and restoring natural ecology and the environment, and has established a target responsibility system to improve ecological and environmental quality, developed innovative systems of (31) \_\_\_\_\_, inspection and *accountability* (责任), and greatly raised the level of biodiversity conservation. It has also made steady progress in the (32) \_\_\_\_\_ of 25 pilot projects for ecological protection and restoration of mountains, rivers, forests, lakes and grasslands, and put 90 percent of the earthly ecosystems and 85 percent of key wildlife populations under (33) \_\_\_\_\_ regulations.

While (34) \_\_\_\_\_ ways to ensure harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, in line with the goals and vision of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, China is also helping build a global ecological civilization. China was the first country to (35) \_\_\_\_\_ the National Implementation Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, has contributed to and participated in the Convention on Biological Diversity, and made notable progress toward 17 of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and achieved some of them before schedule. (According to the (36) \_\_\_\_\_ released Global Biodiversity Outlook 5, only six Aichi Targets have been partly met at the global level).

Also, the United Nations has labelled the Kubuqi Desert in the *Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region* (内蒙古自治区) as a desert ecological-economic (37) \_\_\_\_\_ area. And the Saihanba Afforestation Community and the "1,000 Villages in Demonstration and 10,000 Villages in Renovation" project in Zhejiang Province have won the UN "Champions of the Earth" award.

Further, China has announced its carbon emissions will peak before 2030 and it will reach carbon neutrality (中和, 中性) by 2060 and thus boost the global fight against climate change and help (38) \_\_\_\_\_ biodiversity.

To (39) \_\_\_\_\_ ecological and environmental protection, China has shifted from *quantitative* (量

的，定量的) economic growth to high-quality, green development. China understands the organic yet complex relationship between humans and nature, between the environment and people's livelihoods, and between conservation and development.

And it has been making efforts to better understand the development model of (40) \_\_\_\_\_ civilization that is different from that of industrial civilization, in order to build a green society, which will ensure harmonious coexistence of humans and nature as well as sustainable development.

### III. Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

A trending new addition to travel destinations around the world is freezing-yet-beautiful Alaska. The poles, the dancing lights, and the winter wonderlands have always attracted extreme travelers --- but this time, there is more than the magical draw of the (41) \_\_\_\_\_ that is inviting people up towards the corners of the globe: climate change.

There's a strange form of climate anxiety, which is driving more people to places and sights that may (42) \_\_\_\_\_ to exist in the coming years or decades. Alaska (43) \_\_\_\_\_ the list of climate-tempted travel destinations. The northern and otherwise-serene Alaskan village of Kaktovik (44) \_\_\_\_\_ a major boom in tourism last year, as over 2,000 people appeared on its lightly (45) \_\_\_\_\_ gravel (砂砾) and snowy streets. Until earlier in the decade, local news reports say, the village had fewer than 50 annual visitors. The main (46) \_\_\_\_\_ now are polar bears, which are being forced into towns by a warming planet and the shrinking Arctic sea ice. All the heating is making it far easier for wildlife (47) \_\_\_\_\_ and effortless bear selfies. Most visitors are reportedly from China, Europe, or the USA, often arriving on fuel-consuming chartered planes.

Around the mid 1990s, researchers began (48) \_\_\_\_\_ more female bears *denning* (筑巢) on land instead of in the ice. And seasons of tourism match up with changing bear behavior. It peaks in autumn (which is also far warmer and breezier than the forthcoming winter - and climate change is making things more pleasant in general) when sea ice is far from the shore, and bears can become (49) \_\_\_\_\_ on the land until the sea freezes again in winter.

A report in the Climate Science Special Report: Fourth National Climate Assessment found, "Alaska has warmed more than twice as rapidly as the rest of the United States." This year, alarming temperatures were reported from Alaska. Every day since April 25 saw above (50) \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures, the longest streak in a century.

While bears have their charm, melting glaciers are a landscape in their own right. With (51) \_\_\_\_\_ like the recent one that glaciers could be melting at 100 times faster than (52) \_\_\_\_\_ thought, the number of tourists on ice seems to be going up consistently. Alaska's tour companies have reported an extraordinary increase --- and the number of polar cruises reportedly went up 33 percent in the last decade. Some glaciers have been marked by the rate of melt for tourists to watch and imagine the (53) \_\_\_\_\_ from where they stand, much like visitors to the Berlin wall picture the past. As the landscape changes, tour companies have had to (54) \_\_\_\_\_ their regular routes and hikes too - some glaciers that had (55) \_\_\_\_\_ by foot only a decade ago can now only be reached by helicopter.

41. A. east	B. west	C. north	D. south
42. A. cease	B. continue	C. stick	D. try
43. A. releases	B. reviews	C. tops	D. creates
44. A. saw	B. indicated	C. developed	D. predicted
45. A. located	B. populated	C. upgraded	D. occupied
46. A. species	B. attractions	C. destinations	D. identifications
47. A. protecting	B. evaluating	C. dismissing	D. spotting
48. A. training	B. tempting	C. feeding	D. noticing
49. A. initiated	B. inhabited	C. stranded	D. hunted
50. A. average	B. comfortable	C. humiliated	D. global
51. A. evaluations	B. predictions	C. regulations	D. generalizations
52. A. carefully	B. beneficially	C. previously	D. specially
53. A. future	B. currency	C. temporary	D. history
54. A. identify	B. stabilize	C. eliminate	D. modify
55. A. view	B. access	C. network	D. coast

## Section B

**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

### A

The semi-finals for the *League of Legends* (LOL) World Championship 2020 ended on Sunday with Chinese team Suning finally defeating another Chinese team Top Esports to earn a ticket to the final against Damwon Gaming from South Korea. The result has captured the attention of Chinese netizens, showing the huge influence of esports in China.

Several hashtags (推文话题) such as “LOL Worlds semi-finals” and “Suning gets to the final” have earned more than a billion views on China’s Twitter-like Sina Weibo as of Monday.

Top Esports was one of favorites to win in the semi-finals, while Suning was commonly seen as a loser, but the latter finally broke through to win 3-1.

After the game, one member of the defeated team, Karsa, shed tears at the event, which quickly became a hot topic on Sina Weibo.

In a message posted to Sina Weibo after the competition, Top Esports said that they regret not making it to the final and that they felt sorry for their fans, “but our pursuit of victory will never stop. We will carry on with this regret.”

Instead of blaming them for their failure, most netizens encouraged them to try again in 2021.

While many media outlets are calling Suning’s win a surprise, but a commentator for an esports team based in Shanghai surnamed Zhang told the Global Times on Monday that the result is not surprising.

“After Top Esports barely defeated Fnatic with a 3-2 score, I felt that the entire team, except for Karsa, performed worse than before. The middle lane and bottom lane of the team were off line when playing against Suning and did not play to their usual level,” Zhang said.

He praised Suning, saying their skills were improving, “but the team still has a gap with Damwon

Gaming. I hope they can lose as gloriously as possible.”

Suning, which was formed by Chinese commercial retail enterprise Suning, also posted on Sina Weibo on Sunday to thank everyone who supported the team, saying that they will try their best to guard the glory of the League of Legends Pro League.

Li, a Suning fan living in Shanghai, was glad to see the team she supports win.

“The team has constantly grown during the Worlds this year, although all members of the team are freshmen,” she said.

Li was also a little regretful for Top Esports as the team is the only one that has all Chinese members.

“Making the impossible possible through hard work is the charm of esports. I think it is full of passion,” Li said, explaining why she loves esports.

56. Which team is the Chinese team Suning ready to fight against next?

A. League of Legends      B. Top Esports      C. Damwon Gaming      D. Fnatic

57. What did Mr. Zhang, the commentator, think of the failure of Top Esports?

A. He thought that there was still a gap between Top Esports and Damwon Gaming.  
B. He thought that the result was not beyond his expectation.  
C. He believed that every one of the team had performed worse than ever before.  
D. He believed that Sunning’s winning was just a lucky thing.

58. Which of the following statements about the team Suning is correct?

A. The team is to fight against Damwon Gaming from South Korea in the semi-final.  
B. The team is financed by a commercial retail enterprise.  
C. The team consists of all Chinese members.  
D. The team is now equivalent to Damwon Gaming.

## B

People climbing Mount Everest are two times as likely to reach the top and less likely to die on the climb than 20 years ago, a new study finds. Everest, high in the Himalayans, is the tallest mountain above sea level on Earth. It reaches 8,848 meters into the sky.

Between 2006 and 2019, around two thirds of climbers were successful in their attempt to reach the top. In the 15 years before that, only about one-third went all the way to the top.

The number of attempts to reach the top of Everest has risen sharply over the years, leading to a 300 percent increase in overcrowding. In 2019, 955 climbers tried to reach the mountaintop. Only 222 people did so in 2000.

The study noted that on a single day in May of last year, 396 climbers had gathered at the narrow path just below the top. The area, known as the “death zone,” is so narrow that only a small number of climbers can pass through, one directly behind another.

Nine climbers died on Everest in May 2019. It was the deadliest Everest climbing season since 2015 when an earthquake killed at least 18 people on the mountain.

A picture of climbers waiting their turn to go up and down through the death zone became famous as it was shared online. Yet researchers say the crowds were not the main reason for the deaths last year.

“Surprisingly crowding has no evident effect on success or death” of Everest climbers, the study said.

However, overcrowding does make the climb more dangerous.

“If crowding slows climbers (as is expected), this increases their exposure to the elements, which should increase risk of an accident or illness,” said Raymond B. Huey, lead writer of the report.

An unexpected storm, earthquake, or landslide could be disastrous, he told Reuters by email.

Climbers have expressed concern that was giving anyone willing to pay the government \$11,000 permission to climb Everest. Nepal plans to change its policy to require climbers to use guides, and meet physical fitness and experience qualifications, said tourism department official Mira Acharya.

Nepal temporarily closed its mountains to climbers because of the coronavirus health crisis. Now they are open again. However, Acharya noted that flights into and within Nepal have not restarted.

More than 6,000 people have climbed Mount Everest since 1953, when New Zealander Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing Norgay became the first climbers known to reach the top. At least 311 climbers have died trying.

59. Supposing 900 people took part in the climbing Mount Everest between 1990 and 2005, how many of them reached the top?  
A. 300.      B. 400.      C. 500.      D. 600
60. Why does overcrowding make the climbing more dangerous?  
A. Because it surprisingly leads to death for those climbers.  
B. Because it stopped the climbers from reaching the top at the area called “death zone”.  
C. Because it exposes climbers to increasing risk of an accident or illness.  
D. Because it gets climbers stranded in “death zone” and unable to get further supplies.
61. According to the report, what is the possible reason for overcrowding?  
A. More people want to experience the climbing to the top of Mount Everest.  
B. A picture of climbers waiting to reach the top inspires more people to give it a try.  
C. Nepal government gives climbers permission without restrictions.  
D. More people want to climb the Mount Everest before Nepal takes restrictions.
62. What is the general idea of this passage?  
A. Climbers are more likely to lose their lives before Reaching Top of Mount Everest.  
B. More climbers need to be trained before climbing Mount Everest.  
C. Enough experience in climbing mountains matters so much.  
D. Climbers are twice as likely to reach top of Mount Everest than in Past.

## C

### The State-Of-The-Art-Tech Behind Fighting Fires

How are today's firefighters dealing with massive wildfires? They're doing it by using the most advanced technology. Whether it's with a modified jumbo jet or innovative *thermal*(热的) imaging cameras, we take a look at the tech behind fighting some of the world's most overwhelming fires.

Teams fighting against the California wildfires used the Global SuperTanker – a modified jumbo jet that carries almost 73,000 liters (19,200 gallons) of fire *retardant*(阻燃剂) – alongside the S-64 Aircrane heavy-lifting helicopter, which carries 10,000 liters (2,200 gallons) of water.

These air tankers are used to put out flames and monitor fire spread through sensors and video feeds coupled to GPS data. Fed into hi-tech computer modelling software, they can help predict the fire's behavior and possible spread patterns. Computer models are able to provide small area coverage only meters wide, mapping territory and airflow. Fires are especially responsive to wind conditions and these tools allow firefighters to determine the passage of flames at ground level.

But manned aircrafts need a large investment in maintenance and crew training. Command and control centers are turning to unmanned aircraft to keep costs down and provide additional capabilities. Small *quadcopters*(四旋翼机) and larger fixed-wing aircraft can fly over fires for much longer periods.

Smoke can cover the ground for days at a time or pose a severe breathing risk to air crews – However, this is not a problem for drones. Onboard high definition, *infrared*(红外辐射的) and thermal imaging cameras can provide direction to ground teams, spot vital infrastructure (including power or water lines), and identify dangerous or flammable objects.

Infrared and thermal cameras can see through smoke to monitor ground teams and let them know when conditions change. Unmanned aircraft can provide aerial images, heat maps, and temperature scales of fire zones. Specialist drones can even carry hoses to less accessible areas. In the future, swarms of autonomous drones could be used to track wildfires and spot fire spread.

Thermal imaging technology has become widespread and less expensive to use. Handheld cameras and devices that attach to smartphones allow firefighters to see through smoke and find active fire hotspots, or undergrowth that is burning without producing smoke.

Identifying these hotspots allows crews to target the most active and dangerous parts of a wildfire and divert manpower to tackle it more effectively.

Augmented reality helmets that include breathing appliance alongside computer vision-aided displays are adding to the ground team's capabilities. Thermal cameras inside the helmets mean that firefighters can operate in environments completely obscured by smoke. At the same time, they can wirelessly transmit information on what is happening at the frontline to command and control points.

Robots are also making a difference. The Smokebot was developed by a Swedish university to assist fire and rescue services. It collects data in environments with reduced visibility using radar, a laser scanner, a thermal camera and gas sensors. Smokebot can help in forest fire situations mapping large areas filled with dust or smoke, where it is too risky to send in rescue personnel.

Earth-observing satellites commonly detect wildfires in wilderness areas. Their cameras and remote sensors are used to estimate the fire's evolution and provide situational awareness that saves lives.

The Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) onboard the Suomi NPP satellite gives near real-time data to NASA's Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS) on active fires across the world.

Finally, to get the bigger picture on fire tracking and monitoring, the US Forest Service and US Geological Survey uses data from the Landsat Earth-observing satellites. Data gathered from every major fire in the country since 1984 has been fed into computer models to help predict and prevent wildfires.

63. What does the underlined “**they**”, in the third paragraph, refer to?
  - A. Current firefighters tackling massive wildfires.
  - B. The modified jumbo jets and art thermal imaging cameras.

- C. The data gained from sensors and video feeds, plus GPS information.
- D. The air tankers used to put out flames and monitor fire spread.

64. Which of the following is **not** the advantages of drones over manned aircrafts in tackling massive wildfires?

- A. Drones don't need much fuel when putting out wildfires and identifying the causes of fires.
- B. Less money is needed in training crews when drones are available.
- C. Drones won't come across any breathing problems when in work.
- D. Drones need much less investment in maintenance.

65. Which of the following advanced technologies is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. Swarms of autonomous drones used to extinguish wildfires from air.
- B. AR helmets with breathing appliance alongside computer vision-aided.
- C. Drones with high definition, infrared and thermal imaging cameras onboard.
- D. Earth-observing satellites equipped with cameras and remote sensors.

66. Which of the following statements about Smokebot is true?

- A. It was created by a Swiss university to assist fire and rescue services.
- B. It can help to send rescue personnel to a fire spot.
- C. It can help draw a map of large areas and fill the regions with dust or smoke.
- D. It collects data using advanced technology where visibility is reduced due to fires.

### Section C

**Directions:** Read the passage carefully. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. Several studies show that people often think of paper materials as more important and serious.
- B. A less focused mind on books may find its way to focus on screen.
- C. In other words, paper reading was found to be more efficient.
- D. Reader preference is also important, she said.
- E. That is to say, paper and screen reading have no effect on one's getting information.
- F. The word "cognition" means the mental action of increasing knowledge and understanding.

If you want to make sure that you understand this story as fully as possible, you might consider printing the article and reading it on paper. That is one of the findings of a recent study of research done on the differences between paper and screen reading.

Virginia Clinton, a professor of Education, Health and Behavior at the University of North Dakota, carried out the research examination. She found what she called a "small but significant" difference in reading text from screen versus paper.

Clinton's examination found that reading from paper generally led to better understanding and improved a person's performance on tests connected to the reading material. And, she found no major differences in reading speed between the two. (67) \_\_\_\_\_

Such differences were notable only when the reading materials were expositive texts-- or explanatory and based on fact. Clinton said she found no major difference when it came to narrative, fictional texts.

Clinton also found that paper readers usually have a higher recognition of how well they have

understood a text than screen readers. This skill is called metacognition. (68) \_\_\_\_\_ “Metacognition” simply means thinking about one’s own thinking.

Clinton and other researchers have found screen readers often believe they understand a text better than they really do. And, they are more likely than paper readers to overestimate how well they would do on a test of the materials they have read.

She said, “We think that we’re reading the story or the book better than we actually are. We think we understand what we are reading better than how we are actually reading.”

Yet, this inflated sense of understanding, or overconfidence, is especially common among screen readers.

There are many possible reasons for such findings. Overconfidence of screen readers, for example, could be the result of a distracted, less focused mind. (69) \_\_\_\_\_ Research shows the majority of people -- of all ages -- prefer reading from paper. But, if someone prefers screen reading to paper reading, that person’s understanding of the material is not likely to suffer.

Clinton said, “If you are enjoying the reading process, you’re going to be more involved. You’re going to be paying better attention. Preferences are a key issue here.”

(70) \_\_\_\_\_ “If you are reading from paper, your mind thinks, ‘This is something important. I need to pay attention to it’,” Clinton said.

Although her findings may support paper reading over screen reading, Clinton says she does not believe screen reading should be avoided.

Instead, she points to new and developing tools that can be used to improve a screen reader’s understanding and focus.

#### IV. Summary Writing

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

#### Things to Do After You Study

Many students study with little thought about what comes after their study session. But what you do after studying could have an effect on how well you learn and remember new information. Today on Education Tips, we will explore two no-cost ways that can help you improve your learning: wakeful rest and sleep.

When many students finish studying, they often go straight to another activity. But research suggests that resting after you study may help you remember what you studied. The basic idea is this: by reducing your activity after the study session, your brain gets a chance to rest. Resting is difficult when you have too much stimulation from electronic devices, games, lights and so on.

While this might sound unusual to you, many studies have explored the benefits of resting after learning - what is called “wakeful rest.” A 2019 study found that both young and older adults were able to better remember, or recollect, information from prose passages after doing wakeful rest. The findings appeared in *Neuroscience Letters*. This study involved 45 younger people and 40 elderly adults.” Wakeful resting led to higher overall recollection in both age groups,” the researchers noted. If you want to give

“wakeful rest” a try, here are a few simple things to do. Rest quietly for five to ten minutes. Do not look at your phone, read stories or play games. Just limit the amount of stimulation you get. It is really that easy!

In addition to wakeful rest, sleep is also important for learning. The Division of Sleep Medicine at Harvard Medical School notes that sleep helps people to learn in two ways. A report on the school's website explains that “a sleep-deprived person cannot focus attention optimally and therefore cannot learn efficiently.” It also says, “sleep itself has a role in the consolidation of memory, which is essential for learning new information.” Robert Stickgold, a doctor and sleep expert at Harvard Medical School, noted that new memories can be hard to keep. “When we first form memories, they're in a very raw and fragile form,” he said. Sleep is important for forming memories.

Now you have two suggestions for how to learn new information. Try to get some “wakeful rest” after a study session. Then try to get a good night's sleep. That's a simple way to help you remember what you learn.

## V. Translation

**Directions:** *Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.*

72. 难道发展中国家不能举办世界博览会吗？ (host)

73. 今天我做了别人不愿做的事情，明天我就能做到别人做不到的事情。 (accomplish)

74. 毫无疑问，我们现在的头等大事就是为受灾地区输送食物及药品物资。 (priority)

75. 不论你擅长什么，只要为人真诚、助人为乐，又有幽默感，就会拥有真正的朋友。 (whatever)

## VI. Guided Writing

**Directions:** *Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.*

请给三年前刚结束了中考的你自己写一封信，回顾即将过去的三年高中生活和学习，你觉得现在的你能够给三年前的你一些什么建议，并说明理由。

## 2020 学年第一学期徐汇区学习能力诊断卷

### 高三英语 试卷答案及听力文稿

2020.12

#### I. Listening Comprehension

1-5 CCBDA 6-10 ABADD

11. 11-13 BCB 14-16 ABC 17-20 CACD

#### II. Grammar and vocabulary

21. are overlooked 22. more active 23. which 24. unless 25. focused  
26. instead of/rather than 27. what 28. when 29. interacting 30. but

31-35 K F J A G 36 -40 H D I B C

#### III. Reading Comprehension

41-45 CACAB 46-50 BDDCA 51-55 BCADB  
56-58 CBB 59-62 ACCD 63-66 CAAD

67-70 CFDA

#### IV. Summary Writing

There are two no-cost ways to help you improve your learning: wakeful rest and sleep. Resting after you study may help you remember what you studied. By reducing your activity after the study session, your brain gets a chance to rest. In addition, sleep is also important for learning and forming memories.

#### V. Translation

72. Can't a developing country host a world expo?

1 0.5 1 0.5

73. Today I will do what others won't do so tomorrow I can accomplish what others can't.

1.5 0.5 1

74. There is no doubt that (Undoubtedly, ) our top priority right now is to send food and medical supplies

1 1 1

to the disaster-hit/stricken area.

1

75. Whatever you are good at, you will make true friends as long as you are sincere, are ready / willing to

1 1 1 1

help others and have a sense of humor.

1

## VI. Guided Writing

### I. Listening Comprehension

#### Section A Short Conversations

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. W: Mike, I'm afraid we've got a problem. We can't afford the rent this month. I guess I'd better ask Mom and Dad for a loan, or ask my boss for a raise.  
M: Well, yeah. It's a problem. But maybe I'd better not take another English course this semester.  
Q: What problem are they talking about? C
  
2. M: I'll have these shirts. Please tell me how much I owe you.  
W: They are 10 dollars each, and 5 make a total of 50 dollars. But today we offer a 10% discount.  
Q: How much does the man have to pay? C
  
3. M: Congratulations. You've done a great job and I must say you deserve that grade.  
W: Well, I really studied hard for that test for over three months. Now, I can relax for a while.  
Q: Why is the woman so happy? B
  
4. M: If you are in a hurry, you can take the subway. If you want to go sightseeing, take a bus.  
W: Actually, I don't have to be at the conference before noon.  
Q: What will the woman probably do? D
  
5. W: How was your interview?  
M: I couldn't feel better about it. I seemed to find answers for all the questions.  
Q: How does the man feel about the interview? A
  
6. W: I read in the newspaper that the movie you recommended is excellent.  
M: I've also read some negative reviews.  
Q: What can be learned from the conversation? A
  
7. W: The work you've done on your house is certainly impressive, Mr. Stone. How long have you been working on it?  
M: I first became interested in DIY several years ago. I've worked on my house every now and then for almost a year now. You know, paying workmen to do it is not in my budget.  
Q: What do we learn about Mr. Stone? B

8. M: What is Mr. Milson going to do with his old house on Wellington Street? Rent it or sell it?  
W: He said he is thinking of turning it into a hotel, which isn't a bad idea, because it's still a solid building.  
Q: What will Mr. Milson do with his old house? A

9. W: Donald said he got A's in all his tests.  
M: Nancy, you should know better than to take Donald's words too seriously.  
Q: What does the man imply? D

10. M: How do you like Professor Thatcher's course on the History of Philosophy? He is a distinguished scholar on that subject.  
W: He is a great teacher. But I'm having a hard time with the reading list. I feel I can't ever finish it.  
Q: What problem does the woman have with the course? D

## Section B

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear several longer conversations and short passages., and you will be asked several questions on each of the conversation(s. and the passage(s.. The conversations. and the passage(s. will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

### Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

When British musician Paul Barton performs in central Thailand lately, his energetic listeners react wildly. Some pull his hair or jump on his piano. Others steal his music.

The behavior is normal, however, because these crowds are truly wild --- wild monkeys to be exact.

Barton plays often to the animals in Lopburi, an area known for its populations of wild macaque monkeys. The pianist hopes the music shows bring calm to the animals during the coronavirus crisis.

The disease has caused problems for the monkeys, too. They are hungry. The restrictions on tourism mean fewer people come to see the monkeys and feed them.

"We need to make an effort to make sure that they eat properly. And when they eat properly they will be calmer and will not be aggressive," said Barton, 59, a long-time Thailand resident.

Barton has played at four sites in Lopburi, including at an ancient Hindu temple, a store and an old movie theater.

The macaques quickly surround Barton when he plays Greensleeves, Beethoven's Für Elise and Michael Nyman's Diary of Love. Some of the creatures sit on his chair, while others climb up his body and touch his head. But, Barton keeps his attention on his performance, even as a small monkey runs over his hands on the instrument. Other monkeys take control of his music papers.

"I was surprised to play the piano and find that they were actually eating the music as I was playing it."

But, he added, "I wasn't going to let those things distract from the project which is to play the music for these wonderful macaques."

Barton hopes to raise awareness of the monkeys' hunger. At the same time, he hopes to study their behavior as they react to classical music.

"It's possible that the music can play a part of the recovery process," he said.

Questions:

11. What's the problem with those monkeys in Thailand?
12. What was the monkey's reaction to Mr. Barton's performance?
13. What's the purpose of Mr. Barton's performance to the monkeys?

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.**

A recent study of middle school children showed that verbal abuse by other children, such as unkind words, name-calling or even the so-called "the silent treatment", can harm development in the brain.

The study was a project of researchers at Harvard Medical School in Massachusetts. They studied young adults, ages 18 to 25. These young men and women had no experience with domestic violence, physically or verbally, by their parents.

The researchers asked the young people to rate their childhood exposure to verbal abuse from both parents and other children. Then the researchers performed imaging tests on the brains of the subjects.

The images showed that the individuals who reported suffering verbal abuse from their peers in middle school had underdeveloped connections between the left and right side of the brain.

The two sides of the brain are connected by a large bundle of connecting fibers. This was the area that was underdeveloped.

The middle school years are a time when these brain connections are developing. So, unkind, hurtful comments from children or adults during this period had the greatest effect.

The researchers tested the mental and emotional condition of all the young people in the study. The tests showed that this same group of individuals had higher levels of fear, depression, anger and drug abuse than others in the study.

The researchers published their findings online, pointing out that we cannot control what other people say to our children, but we can prepare them. A website called CreativeWithKids.com suggests 64 things that all children need to hear, such as "You are creative." Or "I'm really proud of you."

Questions:

14. What kind of young people are selected as subjects in the research?
15. What may a person suffer from being exposed in verbal abuse in childhood?
16. What are teachers and parents supposed to do after learning from the findings?

**Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.**

W: Thanks for coming with me to the Placement Center, Ali.

M: Don't mention it. It's nice to have your company. Besides, I need to find a summer job here in Los

Angeles, too!

W: What kind of job are you looking for, Ali?

M: I'm hoping to find one in my major, public health.

W: I'm sure you can. Do you have any experience in public health?

M: Yes, I do. I worked part-time in a lab in Maryland last summer.

W: That's great! I want to find a job writing for a local newspaper. I'd like to be a reporter.

M: Your major's journalism, isn't it?

W: Uh-huh. I had a great job last summer when I was in Mexico City.

M: Really? What did you do?

W: I worked part-time for Excelsior. It's the biggest newspaper in Mexico.

M: What did you do there?

W: I wrote local news stories, you know, news about Mexico City. But someday I want to write international news stories. Then I can travel around the world and find out what people are like in other places, such as China and Japan.

M: That sounds wonderful. I'm sure you can do it.

W: Are there any jobs in public health on the bulletin board?

M: No, I don't see anything interesting.

W: you should try looking on the web. There are some great job sites. That's how I found the job in Mexico City.

M: That a good idea. Do I search for "public health"?

W: Try "jobs in public health" or the name of specific jobs. I searched for "newspaper reporter".

M: I'll go to the computer lab right now and try that! See you later.

17. Where are the two speakers?
18. What's the boy's major in college?
19. What's the girl's purpose of being an international journalist?
20. How did the girl get her part-time job last summer?