

2023 年甘肃省第三次高考诊断考试

英语

本试卷满分 120 分，考试时间 100 分钟。

注意事项：

- 1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 2.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号框涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号框。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 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

Student Volunteering: Project Coordinator (协调员) vacancies

Would you like to make a real difference to your local community? Becoming a Project Coordinator could be the role for you! We're currently looking for our next set of volunteer Project Coordinators for the 2023—2024 academic year. Project Coordinators work with a team of students to run a project with support from the Volunteering and Mentoring Team. This year we are looking for teams to lead the following projects:

▪**Chester Student Dog Walking Project**—walking dogs for members of the community who would struggle to do so themselves for health reasons

▪**Chester Healthy Eating Workshops**—healthy cooking workshops for people who have experienced homelessness

▪**Welly Wednesdays**—one-off conservation activities that benefit the environment like tree planting and hedge laying

▪**Get Talking**—students raising awareness, fundraising and talking about issues that can affect students, helping to open dialogue about serious topics and reduce stigma (污名)

▪**inCredible**—students helping young people to identify what is credible information and reduce the spread of fake news

▪**Dementia Café**—a monthly café in Time Square, Warrington for people and families affected by dementia (痴呆) to come together and connect with others

Interested in running any of these projects? Find the role descriptions and application forms on the Volunteer Hub. Email volunteering@chester.ac.uk with any questions or with your completed application form. The deadline to apply is Thursday, April 20.

1. Who can become a Project Coordinator?

- A. A cooperative and well-organized clerk.
- B. Students eager to give back to society.
- C. A well-informed communication expert.
- D. People struggling against health problems.

2. Which project would you apply for if you want to go green?

- A. Chester Healthy Eating Workshops.
- B. Welly Wednesdays.
- C. inCredible.
- D. Dementia Café.

3. What should you do to submit your application?

- A. Learn the role descriptions by heart.
- B. Raise your tips about volunteering.
- C. Upload it on the Volunteer Hub.
- D. Email volunteering@chester.ac.uk.

【答案】 1. B 2. B 3. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍了为学生提供的项目协调员这个志愿角色，及六种志愿项目。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章标题“Student Volunteering: Project Coordinator vacancies (学生志愿者:项目协调员空缺)”和第一段中“Would you like to make a real difference to your local community? (你想为你所在的社区带来真正的改变吗?)”可知，本文旨在招募渴望回馈社会的学生做志愿活动。故选 B 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Welly Wednesdays”部分“one-off conservation activities that benefit the environment like tree planting and hedge laying (进行一次性的环保活动，例如植树和铺设树篱)”可知，想参与环保活动的人可以选择 Welly Wednesdays。故选 B 项。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中“Email volunteering@chester.ac.uk with any questions or with your completed application form. (如有任何问题或填妥了的申请表，请电邮至 volunteering@chester.ac.uk。)”可知，写好的申请书需要发送到规定的电子邮箱 volunteering@chester.ac.uk。故选 D 项。

B

More American businesses are starting to use artificial intelligence(AI)tools to come up with new ideas and to deal with customers.

Mattel is known for making children’s toys. The company recently used an AI image generator called

DALL-E to come up with ideas for new Hot Wheels toy cars. The used vehicle seller CarMax is using ChatGPT to gather thousands of customer comments. The social media service Snapchat has added a chatbot to its messaging service. And Instacart, a delivery service, now uses ChatGPT to answer food questions.

Even the Coca-Cola company plans to use AI to help create new marketing content. It has not said exactly how it plans to use the technology. But the move shows that businesses are under pressure to use the tools that many of their employees and customers are already trying on their own. “We must embrace the risks,” Coca-Cola CEO James Quincey said in a video announcing a partnership with OpenAI—maker of both DALL-E and ChatGPT. Some experts warn that businesses should carefully consider possible harms to customers, society, and their own companies before choosing to use AI tools in the workplace.

Claire Leibowicz is with The Partnership on AI, a nonprofit group. The group recently released recommendations for companies producing AI-generated images, audio and other media. “I want people to think deeply before deploying this technology,” Leibowicz said. “They should play around...but we should also think, what purpose are these tools serving in the first place?”

While text generators like ChatGPT can make the process of writing emails and marketing documents faster and easier, they also appear to present misinformation as fact. And image generators like DALL-E are trained in copying widely available digital art and photography. This has raised copyright concerns from the creators of those works.

“It is safer to use AI tools as a ‘thought partner’ but still people as the creator of final products,” said Anna Gressel, who is with the law firm Debevoise & Plimpton.

4. What does Paragraph 2 mainly tell us about AI tools?

- A. Their target users.
- B. Their major functions.
- C. Their increasing popularity.
- D. Their creative service.

5. What can we say about the Coca-Cola company?

- A. It calls on its staff to use AI tools.
- B. It hesitates to use AI tools.
- C. It accepts the risks of using AI tools.
- D. It has been warned by experts.

6. What does the underlined word “deploying” in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Using effectively.
- B. Promoting successfully.
- C. Questioning publicly.
- D. Presenting confidently.

7. What can be inferred from Anna Gressel’s words?

- A. Copyright concerns are unnecessary.
- B. AI tools should just be humans’ assistants.
- C. A business should partner with a law firm.
- D. The use of AI tools is an open question.

【答案】4. C 5. C 6. A 7. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了人工智能工具在美国的流行使用及社会各界对此现象的观点与看法。

【4 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段 “Mattel is known for making children’s toys. The company recently used an AI image generator called DALL-E to come up with ideas for new Hot Wheels toy cars. The used vehicle seller CarMax is using ChatGPT to gather thousands of customer comments. The social media service Snapchat has added a chatbot to its messaging service. And Instacart, a delivery service, now uses ChatGPT to answer food questions.(美泰公司以生产儿童玩具而闻名。该公司最近使用了一种名为 DALL-E 的人工智能图像生成器来为新的风火轮玩具车提供创意。二手车销售商 CarMax 正在使用 ChatGPT 收集数千条客户评论。社交媒体服务 Snapchat 在其即时通讯服务中增加了一个聊天机器人。外卖服务 Instacart 现在使用 ChatGPT 来回答有关食物的问题)”可推知，更多的美国企业开始使用人工智能工具。第二段中列举了 “Mattel, CarMax, Snapchat, Instacart” 这些公司在使用人工智能工具，故本段主要说明人工智能工具在美国的使用越来越普及。故选 C。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的 “We must embrace the risks(我们必须承担风险)” 可知，可口可乐首席执行官詹姆斯·昆西说必须承担风险。可推知可口可乐公司想到并接受了人工智能工具的潜在风险。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第三段中的 “Some experts warn that businesses should carefully consider possible harms to customers, society, and their own companies before choosing to use AI tools in the workplace.(一些专家警告说，在选择在工作场所使用人工智能工具之前，企业应该仔细考虑对客户、社会和自己公司可能造成的危害)” 及本句 ““I want people to think deeply before deploying this technology,” Leibowicz said.(“我希望人们在部署这项技术之前能深思熟虑，”莱博维茨说)” 可知，专家与 Leibowicz 都是在针对人工智能技术的利用提建议。由此推知，画线单词 deploying 意为 “有效利用”。A. Using effectively 有效地使用；B. Promoting successfully 成功地促进；C. Questioning publicly 公开质疑；D. Presenting confidently 自信地展示。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 “It is safer to use AI tools as a ‘thought partner’ but still people as the creator of final products.(使用人工智能工具作为 “思想伙伴” 更安全，但人类仍然是最终产品的创造者)” 可知，Anna Gressel 的话旨在说明人类应该是技术的主宰者，是最终产品的创造者，技术只是帮助人类的 “思想伙伴” 而已。故选 B。

C

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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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

【答案】 8. D 9. A 10. C 11. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。青春期中孩子会经历身心变化，青少年时期的情绪波动和困惑是正常的，而且经历这些情绪并学会应对它们对于他们的成长是必要的。除了交谈之外，青少年还可以通过听音乐、运动、绘画等方式来调节情绪。文章主要从社会心理学的角度叙述了青少年身心健康的含义，告诫“直升机父母”不必过度担心与干涉孩子的健康成长，应该尊重这种情绪表达的价值，因为我们最终希望青少年能够独立处理自己的困难情绪。

【8题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中的“*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. (当青少年到来时，‘这正常吗？’的本能可能会超速。青春期的特点是许多变化，包括身体上的变化，以及更具挑战性的情感变化。这种情绪和深刻的感受是强烈的，使许多直升机父母处于极度恐慌的状态)”可推知，“直升机父母”会过分担心青春期的孩子是不是在健康发展，对于孩子身心的变化，父母产生焦虑、恐慌，其根本原因是担心孩子们的心理健康。故选D项。

【9题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中的“*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. (有很多关于健康的商业营销，可以给人们留下这样的印象：只有当他们感觉良好、平静或放松时，他们或他们的孩子才会精神健康。这不是对心理健康的准确定义)”可知，人们受商业营销的影响误以为只有孩子心情愉悦才是心理健康的标志。由此可知，对于心理健康的误解是，健康的心理都是关于心情愉悦的。故选 A 项。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段 “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. (除了谈话，孩子们还有很多其他健康的方式来调节情绪。听符合情绪的音乐是一种适应性很强的调节方式，因为听音乐的经历会催化他们的情绪。青少年还会通过跑步、蹦蹦床或敲鼓等方式来发泄情绪。有时他们会通过绘画或制作音乐等创造性渠道来释放这些情绪)”可知，孩子们有很多健康的方式来调节情绪，最后一段中的 “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. (作为成年人，我们不应该贬低带来解脱的情感表达的价值，即使它不是我们最习惯的语言形式。不要加入，因为我们最终想要的是让我们的孩子在处理他们的困难情绪时变得自主)”可推出，作者建议父母尊重孩子自己的处理情绪的方式，作者还建议父母不要干涉孩子管理情绪的方式，这样会让孩子变得更独立，这也是父母一直期待的结果。由此可见，第五段是为最后一段做铺垫，旨在让父母相信孩子自己能管理好情绪 (kids can tackle hard feelings themselves)。故选 C 项。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文可知，尤其第三段 “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. (但心理学家丽莎·达穆尔在她的新书《青少年的情感生活：培养有联系、有能力、有同情心的青少年》中说，困难的感觉通常不是担心的原因。悲伤和担忧不仅是青少年健康和自然的一部分，而且体验这些感觉（没有父母的恐慌）并学习如何应对它们的能力是发展所必需的)”可知，文章主要介绍了青少年身心健康的标志，以及“直升机父母”对孩子青春期焦虑的关注。故 D 项 “Hard Feelings: A Sign of Teenagers Mental Health (艰难的感受：青少年心理健康的标志)”适合作本文标题。故选 D 项。

D

Just 11 minutes of moderate- to-vigorous intensity aerobic (有氧的) activity per day could lower your risk of cancer, cardiovascular (心血管的) disease or premature death, a large new study has found.

Aerobic activities include walking, dancing, running, jogging, cycling and swimming. You can calculate the intensity level of an activity by your heart rate and how hard you're breathing as you move. Generally, being able to talk but not sing during an activity would make it moderate (中等的) intensity. Vigorous intensity is marked by the inability to carry on a conversation.

Higher levels of physical activity have been associated with lower rates of premature death and chronic disease, according to past research. But how the risk levels for these outcomes are affected by the amount of exercise someone gets has been more difficult to determine. To explore this impact, scientists largely from the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom looked at data from 196 studies, amounting to more than 30 million adult participants who were followed for 10 years on average.

The study mainly focused on participants who had done the minimum recommended amount of 150 minutes of exercise per week, or 22 minutes per day. Compared with inactive participants, adults who had done 150 minutes of moderate- to-vigorous aerobic physical activity per week had a 31% lower risk of dying from any cause, a 29% lower risk of dying from cardiovascular disease and a 15% lower risk of dying from cancer.

Furthermore, the study states even people who got just half the minimum recommended amount of physical activity benefited. Accumulating 75 minutes of moderate-intensity activity per week—about 11 minutes of activity per day—was associated with a 23% lower risk of early death. Getting active for 75 minutes on a weekly basis was also enough to reduce the risk of developing cardiovascular disease by 17% and cancer by 7%.

The findings confirm the World Health Organization's position that doing some physical activity is better than doing none, even if you don't get the recommended amounts of exercise.

12. What can you do in a moderate-intensity aerobic activity?

- A. Have a chat.
- B. Break into song.
- C. Calculate its influence.
- D. Adjust your mind mode.

13. Which word can best describe the findings of the new study?

- A. Subjective.
- B. Unclear.
- C. Debatable.
- D. Convincing.

14. What is the smallest recommended amount of exercise on a daily basis?

- A. 150 minutes.
- B. 75 minutes.
- C. 22 minutes.
- D. 11 minutes.

15. What message does the author seem to convey in the text?

- A. Higher levels of physical activity benefit people.

- B. A little exercise is better than none.
- C. Physical activities must be aerobic and enough.
- D. The full recommended amount of exercise matters more.

【答案】 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一项研究新发现：每天只需 11 分钟的中高强度有氧运动对身体健康也会有积极的影响。所以，即使你没有达到建议的运动量，做一些体育活动也比不做要好。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中 “You can calculate the intensity level of an activity by your heart rate and how hard you re breathing as you move. Generally, being able to talk but not sing during an activity would make it moderate (中等的) intensity. (你可以通过心率和运动时呼吸的困难程度来计算运动的强度。一般来说，在活动中能够说话但不能唱歌会使活动强度适中。)” 可知，做中等强度的运动时可以谈话但是不能唱歌。故选 A 项。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段第三句 “To explore this impact, scientists largely from the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom looked at data from 196 studies, amounting to more than 30 million adult participants who were followed for 10 years on average. (为了探索这种影响，主要来自英国剑桥大学的科学家们研究了 196 项研究的数据，这些研究涉及 3000 多万成年人，平均随访时间为 10 年。)” 可知，该研究团队的科学家大都来自有学术权威的剑桥大学，其参考数据范围广，被研究的参与者数量多，跟踪研究历时长。由此可推知该研究的结果是可靠的 (Convincing)。故选 D 项。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段第一句 “The study mainly focused on participants who had done the minimum recommended amount of 150 minutes of exercise per week, or 22 minutes per day. (这项研究主要集中在那些每周锻炼 150 分钟或每天锻炼 22 分钟的参与者身上。)” 可知，每天推荐的最低运动时间为 22 分钟。故选 C 项。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “Just 11 minutes of moderate- to-vigorous intensity aerobic(有氧的)activity per day could lower your risk of cancer, cardiovascular (心血管的) disease or premature death, a large new study has found. (一项大型新研究发现，每天只需 11 分钟的中高强度有氧运动，就能降低患癌症、心血管疾病或过早死亡的风险。)” 可知，本文介绍了一个新研究结果：每天仅 11 分钟的中度或高强度的有氧运动能减少患癌症、心血管病或早死的风险性。结合文章最后一段 “The findings confirm the World Health Organization’s position that doing some physical activity is better than doing none, even if you don’t get the

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