

★2023 年 10 月 26 日

## 2023—2024 学年度高三阶段性考试

# 英 语

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上, 并将考生条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题答案使用 2B 铅笔填涂, 如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号; 非选择题答案使用 0.5 毫米的黑色墨水签字笔书写, 字体工整、笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号在各题的答题区域 (黑色线框) 内作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效。
4. 考试结束后, 将答题卡交回。

### 第 I 卷

#### 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

##### 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。

1. What did the man do on the first day at the summer school?  
A. He did Gloria a favor.  
B. He learned about the rules.  
C. He collected the stuff.
2. Who is the man?  
A. The woman's neighbor.      B. The woman's brother.      C. A salesman.
3. What do the speakers agree about Mike?  
A. He needs to study harder.  
B. He does well in every subject.  
C. He is a student leader.
4. How does the woman feel?  
A. Confused.      B. Angry.      C. Scared.
5. Why is the man late?  
A. Because of the heavy traffic.  
B. Because of the bad weather.  
C. Because of the basketball match.

##### 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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和 7 两个小题。

6. What does Annie want Clark to do?  
A. Feed her dog.                      B. Clean her house.                      C. Water her plants.
7. When will Annie return home?  
A. On Friday.                      B. On Thursday.                      C. On Monday.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和 9 两个小题。

8. How does the man like to watch football matches?  
A. On live sports field.                      B. With football players.                      C. At home.
9. What does the man think exciting for live football matches?  
A. Football fans.                      B. The atmosphere.                      C. Football songs.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至 12 三个小题。

10. How many apartments did Clive look at yesterday?  
A. Two.                      B. Three.                      C. Five.
11. What is Clive complaining about?  
A. The prices of the apartments.  
B. The cost of transport.  
C. The amount of work.
12. Why does Clive want to move?  
A. He lives too near to the railway.  
B. He doesn't like his present home.  
C. He lives too far from his workplace.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至 16 四个小题。

13. Why is the man going to Hong Kong?  
A. For a holiday.                      B. For business.                      C. For study.
14. What class will the man fly?  
A. First class.                      B. Business class.                      C. Economy class.
15. How much should the man pay for the ticket in total?  
A. \$830.                      B. \$870.                      C. \$900.
16. For what will the man call back?  
A. The hotel reservation.  
B. The ticket information.  
C. The climate in Hong Kong.

听下面一段对话，回答第 17 至 20 四个小题。

17. What do the speakers mainly talk about?  
A. Which university to go to.  
B. What to choose as a job.  
C. Where to earn more money.
18. Why does the woman make her decision?  
A. She needs more money to support her family.  
B. Her family live far away from the city.  
C. The villages are short of good doctors.
19. What will the man probably be in the future?  
A. A researcher.                      B. A teacher.                      C. An officer.

20. What should they do before they fulfill their plans?

- A. Go to consult with their parents.
- B. Do well to pass the H.S.C Examination.
- C. Get admitted to the famous university.

**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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

**Explorers Camp**

- Full day camp for kids aged 5-13.
- Monday-Friday, July 8-26, 9am-4pm.
  - Week 1 | July 8-12
  - Week 2 | July 15-19
  - Week 3 | July 22-26
- Register for a single week or multiple weeks.
- Fees: \$365 per week.
- The last day to cancel registration and receive a full refund is June 15.

**Camp Structure**

The day is divided into two thematic sessions per age group. Campers have a three-hour morning class engaging with a morning theme (9am to 12 noon) and a one-hour lunch break, followed by another three-hour class engaging with an afternoon theme (1pm to 4pm). Snack periods are held throughout the day. All campers should bring their own bagged lunch and snacks.

**Camp Content**

Explorers Camp organizes engaging arts, history and science-related activities in every class, and focuses on a range of topics that emphasize active learning, exploration and, most of all, fun! All camp sessions are created with age-appropriate activities that are tailored to the multiple ways that kids learn.

**Camp Staff**

Campers enjoy a staff-to-child ratio ranging from 1:4 to 1:7 depending on the age group. Instructors are passionate educators who are experts in their fields and have undergone training and a background check.

21. On which of the following dates can you cancel your registration with a full refund?
- A. July 26.      B. June 22.      C. July 19.      D. June 12.
22. How are campers divided into different groups?
- A. By gender.      B. By age.      C. By interest.      D. By nationality.
23. How many hours of class will you have altogether if you register for a single week?
- A. 30.      B. 21.      C. 15.      D. 42.

**B**

When I was a kid, if someone told me that I would grow up to become a published author



and founder of a youth literacy foundation, I would have laughed and kept walking. Even now when I see the title of my latest picture book, *My Very Favorite Book in the Whole Wide World*, I shake my head, not quite believing that the book has my name on it. But the truth is, this story comes from my own personal experience.

It took me a very long time to find my personal reading voice. In Valdosta, where I grew up, my community promoted two pathways to a better life for little boys like me: being an athlete or being an entertainer. I was no different than the other kids, so I did what felt natural: play football and overlook school. School presented challenges every day and so did football practice, but overcoming physical adversity was on trend with my neighborhood's culture. Reading books was not so much.

Fortunately, I went to college. That's where my reading struggles really reared their ugly head. Trips to the grocery store were stressful because there was so much reading involved in the simple act of buying food. I would misread labels and grab the wrong items. Once, I picked up applesauce thinking it was apple slices. I didn't notice my mistake until I got home and realized that it was my inability to understand the differences in the wording on the labels that caused the mistake. I realized that I needed to make an important decision. If I wanted to be a better version of me, I had to become a stronger reader.

I joined a book club and read every free moment I had. My journey with reading also created a desire in me to inspire others who struggled with reading. So I started a nonprofit, Share the Magic Foundation, trying to transform the lives of children living in underserved communities through literacy.

24. What does the author think of his new book?

- A. It's helpful for youth literacy.
- B. It's beyond his expectations.
- C. It's full of humor and wisdom.
- D. It's an exact record of his early life.

25. What was the root cause of the author's failure to find his reading voice?

- A. The influence of his community.
- B. His dream to be an entertainer.
- C. The challenges he met in study.
- D. His preference for football.

26. What does the underlined phrase "reared their ugly head" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Changed.
- B. Concluded.
- C. Disappeared.
- D. Surfaced.

27. Which of the following can best describe the author?

- A. Ambitious and cautious.
- B. Persuasive and absent-minded.
- C. Creative and stubborn.
- D. Reflective and warm-hearted.

### C

The term "labor shortage" was Googled more in May. Headline after headline has cited wage rises and bonuses that seem to make it a job hunter's market.

The concept sounds simple —American companies must be struggling to find the employees they need. Yet some labor economists would argue the picture isn't complete. Employers are unable to find the workers they want at the wages they're willing to pay. Failing to appreciate this distinction could lead to policy errors down the road.

The laws of supply and demand should make spotting labor shortages relatively straightforward. When there aren't enough workers, employers pay more to get them and wages go up.

Yet quickening wage growth isn't the only mark of a shortage. The sign is seeing this trend alongside stalling (停滞) job growth. Just look at what's been happening in the leisure and hotel industry, among the most bruised (受挫) by the COVID-19 shutdown. After jobs almost disappeared during the pandemic, we're starting to see a rebound: In May, the industry created 292,000 jobs, far outpacing other corners of the economy. Meanwhile, average weekly earnings have been rising faster. In other words, the market is working to resolve a shortage: When employers lift wages, they're able to attract the employees they need. Yet, the industry wages are only just meeting pre-COVID levels; they are not too high.

To assess a shortage accurately, though, you need to look beyond industries to specific locations and occupations. The taxi queuing model was used to address the debate about a shortage of workers in engineering. Employers and job openings can be thought of as taxis, while workers are a line of waiting passengers. Depending on your location, there may be a long line of taxis (say, at the airport), or on the contrary a long line of passengers (at a hotel). Demand for chemistry engineers in Texas, for example, is different from chemistry engineers in Massachusetts.

The bottom line is that, in the market, shortages are not universal. Simultaneous shortages and surpluses can come to the fore across the economy at any given point, which is why broad-brush policies can be counterproductive (事与愿违的).

28. What could lead to policy mistakes in the future?
- A. The views of some labor economists.
  - B. Workers who have difficulty in finding jobs.
  - C. Misunderstandings about labor shortage.
  - D. The salaries the employers are willing to pay.
29. What does May's rebound jobs in the leisure and hotel industry tell us?
- A. The leisure and hotel industry is doing a very successful business.
  - B. Rapid wage growth connects with stalling employment growth.
  - C. The economy recovered quickly after the COVID-19.
  - D. Employees are eager to work after the COVID-19.
30. Why does the author mention "The taxi queuing model" in paragraph 5?
- A. To explain an opinion.
  - B. To clarify a concept.
  - C. To present a fact.
  - D. To make a prediction.
31. Which of the following does the author agree with?
- A. Let the market fix labor shortages.
  - B. Job market is expected to be stronger.
  - C. Use broad-brush policies to assess labor shortages.
  - D. Competitors are eager to keep talent.

D

Faced with an attempt by a new chatbot to imitate (模仿) his own songs, the musician Nick Cave delivered a strong response: It was "an absolutely horrible attempt". He understood that AI was in its babyhood, but could only conclude that the true horror might be that "it will forever be in its babyhood". While a robot might one day be able to create a song, he wrote, it would never grow beyond "a kind of burlesque (滑稽的模仿)", because robots—being composed of



data—are unable to suffer, while songs arise out of suffering.

Fans of Cave and his band will agree that his music is inimitable, but that doesn't mean they would necessarily be able to tell the difference. A few days before Cave's remarks, experts were asked to distinguish between four genuine artworks and their AI imitations. Their conclusions were wrong five times out of 12, and they were only unitedly right in one of the four picture comparisons.

These are party games, but they point to an unfolding challenge that must be managed as a matter of urgency because, like it or not, AI art is upon us. The arrival of the human-impersonating ChatGPT might have increased general awareness, but artists across a wide range of disciplines are already exploring its potential, with the dancer Wayne McGregor and London's Young Vic Theatre among those who have created AI-based works.

A strongly-worded report from Communications and Digital Committee (CDC) issued a wake-up call to the government, urging it to raise its game in educating future generations of tech-savvy professionals, and tackling key regulatory challenges. These included reviewing reforms to intellectual property law, strengthening the rights of performers and artists, and taking action to support the creative sector in adapting to the disturbances caused by swift and stormy technological change.

While developing AI is important, it should not be pursued at all costs, the CDC stressed. It deplored the failure of the Department for Digital, Culture, and Media to offer a defence against proposed changes to intellectual property law that would give copyright exemption (版权豁免) to any work, anywhere in the world, involving AI text and data mining.

The challenges of AI are both philosophical, as Cave suggested, and practical. They will unfold over the short and long term. State-of-the-art creative industries have a key role to play in shaping and exploring the philosophical ones, but they must have the practical help they require to survive and be successful. They need it now.

32. Why does the author mention the four picture comparisons in Paragraph 2?

- A. To stress the similarities between AI art and human art.
- B. To argue that human art will be replaced by AI art.
- C. To prove AI is stretching the boundaries of art.
- D. To imply AI art cannot be underestimated.

33. What does the underlined word "deplored" in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Clearly analyzed.
- B. Bravely suffered.
- C. Strongly criticized.
- D. Accurately perceived.

34. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Creative industries are responsible for causing the AI problem.
- B. Tech professionals need more training to better understand AI art.
- C. Some artists see AI as a tool even though it is a threat.
- D. The quality of AI art dismisses concerns about intellectual property.

35. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Creative Thief: AI Makes Perfect Art
- B. AI in Art: A Battle That Must Be Fought
- C. A Great Opportunity: The Importance of AI on Art
- D. The Rise of AI Art: An attempt to imitate songs

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Why Do We Get Angry?

Anger seems simple when we are feeling it, but the causes of anger are various. Knowing these causes can make us examine our behavior, and correct bad habits. The main reasons we get angry are triggering(触发) events, personality traits (特征), and our assessment of situations.

36. \_\_\_\_\_

Triggering events for anger are so many that to describe them all would take hundreds of pages. However, here are some examples: being cut off in traffic, a deadline approaching, experiencing physical pain, and much more. 37. \_\_\_\_\_ The reason why someone is triggered by something and others are not is often due to one's personal history and psychological traits.

Each person, no matter who they are, has psychological imbalances. People who have personality traits that connect with competitiveness and low upset tolerance are much more likely to get angry. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ Also, sometimes pre-anger does not have to do with a lasting condition, but rather a temporary state before a triggering event has occurred.

39. \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes even routine occurrences become sources of pre-anger, or anger itself. Sometimes ignorance and negative (消极的) outlooks on situations can create anger.

Anger is a particularly strong feeling and maybe people think that they have reasons to feel angry. 40. \_\_\_\_\_ And it is best to know the reasons for anger to appear in order to prevent its presence. With these main reasons in mind, we can evaluate our level of anger throughout the day and prevent cases of outbursts by comprehending the reasons for our feelings.

A. But some types of situations can help us to get rid of the occurrence of anger.

B. Anger is rarely looked upon as a beneficial character trait, and is usually advised to reduce it.

C. Having these personality traits implies the pre-anger state, where anger is in the background of your mind.

D. Understanding these reasons will control our own anger if we are willing to evaluate ourselves with a critical eye.

E. However, anger can easily turn violent.

F. Our attitude and viewpoint on situations can create anger within us as well.

G. Not everyone acts the same in response to events, and that is why what triggers one person may or may not trigger another.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Traditional pet stores are somewhere you buy an animal to be your friend at home. But there's a(n) 41 kind of pet store where you spend some quality time with the animals and just 42, without taking anything. What really matters is the 43.

I visited one of these stores in the Sanlitun area in Beijing. I was 44 call ducks, which are famous for their cute looks and, of course, their sky-high prices—each of them can 45 cost a few thousand yuan. 46 I was not planning to spend so much on a duck, visiting them in one of these—47 I'd call “mini-zoos”—seemed to be the perfect option.

There were a 48 of five call ducks at the store—among other animals—and we spent a good three hours with them. We 49 to learn much about them.

Call ducks are not as obedient as 50 to get along with, so playing with them would include a lot of 51 from our side and quacking (呱呱叫) from theirs. 52, don't expect them to be house-trained, one of the ducks actually pooped (排便) while sitting on my leg. But 53 of these little incidents reduced the pleasure of holding them in my hands and touching their full chests. It was like the whole world's joy was in my hands, for those call ducks are fun and comforting—something I would hardly ever expect from work.

That's the 54 of animals: You don't own them—simply spending time with them is 55 enough.

- |                   |               |              |               |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. odd        | B. new        | C. important | D. famous     |
| 42. A. get away   | B. walk away  | C. give away | D. do away    |
| 43. A. experience | B. lesson     | C. moment    | D. thought    |
| 44. A. buying     | B. watching   | C. targeting | D. selecting  |
| 45. A. slightly   | B. easily     | C. highly    | D. carefully  |
| 46. A. Until      | B. Unless     | C. Whether   | D. Since      |
| 47. A. what       | B. which      | C. that      | D. where      |
| 48. A. quantity   | B. portion    | C. number    | D. total      |
| 49. A. kept       | B. used       | C. catered   | D. got        |
| 50. A. ducks      | B. animals    | C. cats      | D. parrots    |
| 51. A. running    | B. sitting    | C. touching  | D. comforting |
| 52. A. Somehow    | B. Altogether | C. Also      | D. Otherwise  |
| 53. A. none       | B. nothing    | C. anything  | D. something  |
| 54. A. envy       | B. pity       | C. duty      | D. magic      |
| 55. A. exciting   | B. relaxing   | C. relieving | D. thriving   |



## 第II卷

### 第二节 语法填空 (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。

Liangzhu Museum displays various burial objects, found in the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, which have gained worldwide 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) as evidence for the existence of at least 5,000 years of Chinese civilization.

When 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (set) foot inside Liangzhu Museum, the 10-year-old Zhang Han embarked 58. \_\_\_\_\_ a tour that took him back more than 5,000 years. Wearing the smart glasses, Zhang was presented with virtual images of relics. Augmented reality glasses feature among a string of measures 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (take) by the museum to give visitors a more vivid experience of Liangzhu civilization, while helping them gain a better appreciation of Chinese culture.

With a click of the mouse, tourists can't only visit the official website of Liangzhu Museum to enjoy a virtual tour, 60. \_\_\_\_\_ they can also gain access to exhibition halls that they may never be able to visit physically.

Advanced technologies are 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) playing a major role in Chinese museums. The northwestern Chinese city of Dunhuang, 62. \_\_\_\_\_ the "digital Dunhuang project" has made extensive use of digitalization, is known for the UNESCO World Heritage Site Mogao Grottoes. By the end of 2021, it 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) the digital collection of 268 grottoes, the image processing of 164 grottoes, and so on.

The protection and revival of Dunhuang's ancient culture is not 64. \_\_\_\_\_ isolated case in China. The Yungang Grottoes in Shanxi province also have 3D "digital archives", which allow precious cultural relics and historical archives 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (preserve) permanently.

### 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)

#### 第一节 (满分15分)

假设你是校英文报编辑李华, 为学生全面了解杭州亚运会 (Hangzhou Asian Games), 你报将开设相关专栏, 向全校同学征稿。请你用英语写一则征稿启事。

内容包括: 1. 栏目名称; 2. 征文要求(内容、词数);

投稿邮箱: asiangames@123.com

注意: 1. 词数为80词左右; 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

#### Contributions Wanted

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The English Newspaper

## 第二节 (满分 25 分)

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。

I remember the first time I met Roy. He was standing in the center of a group of boys, talking and laughing. He was a cute boy known in the class for his kindness and generosity. My name is Daniel, a new boy in the class. Our whole family had moved from the north of England because of my father being offered a job here. I lost all my old friends and felt lonely at my new school.

Most students in my new class weren't very interested in a shy new boy. Roy was one of the few people who were kind to me. He often invited me to join his particular group, and as a result, I started getting to know people. Roy and I became good friends. We trusted each other and we could talk about personal matters, things that were important to us.

But just under a year ago, Roy's father was knocked over by a car, who died a few days later. His family had to move to a much smaller house in order to manage financially. Roy changed completely, becoming silent and moody, who seemed to lose all interest in his work. These days, Roy and I saw each other from time to time, but we were no longer close.

Last week our school had a big fair in order to raise money for a charity. It was very successful and by the end of the day, we had made about £500. Our class teacher, Mr. White, came and chatted to a group of us that included Roy, and held up a box for us to see. "There's £500 in here," he said with a smile.

Having left something in the classroom, I went inside to get it, and found Roy holding a wallet in his hand. Seeing me, he walked out without saying a word. The next morning, we were told that the money had been stolen. Mr. White had left the box in the classroom for a few minutes, but when he came back it had disappeared.

This weekend morning, having thought about the situation for a while, I decided to ask Roy about the theft and went to see him.

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。

Roy was out and I went upstairs to his bedroom to wait for him. \_\_\_\_\_

At that moment, the door swung open, and Roy walked in. \_\_\_\_\_