保密★开考前

**贵阳市2024届高三年级摸底考试试卷**

**英 语**

2023年8月

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分, 考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、报名号填写在答题卡上。

2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号, 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 听力（共两节, 满分30分）

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1. 5 分, 满分 7. 5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where did the man get the book?

A. From the school library. B. From his grandmother. C. From the woman.

2. Which country do the speakers probably live in?

A. China. B. The U. K. C. The U. S.

3. Why does the woman want to change her booking?

A. To prepare for a meeting. B. To go home earlier. C. To attend a party.

4. Why didn＇t the man go to the dining room at lunchtime?

A. He had to see a doctor.

B. He needed to have a rest.

C. He had lunch out with his daughter.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. When to do exercise. B. How to start a day. C. Where to meet friends.

第二节（共15小题:每小题 1. 5分, 满分22. 5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的A. B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题5秒钟;听完后, 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. How does the man feel?

A. Excited. B. Anxious. C. Confident.

7. What does the woman suggest doing in the end?

A. Talking with teachers and friends.

B. Learning to control emotions.

C. Listening to more speeches.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where are the speakers?

A. At home. B. In a car. C. In a restaurant.

9. What does the man want to do in the park?

A. Have afternoon tea. B. Relax on the grass. C. Fly kites.

10. What will the speakers probably do next?

A. Go to Jack's home. B. Buy a piece of cloth. C. Drive to a coffee shop.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Brother and sister. C. Classmates.

12. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Keep studying literature. B. Choose a major she likes. C. Talk with her teachers.

13. Which subject does the woman want to learn?

A. Translation. B. Education. C. Math.

听第9段材料, 回答第14至17题。

14. What is the purpose of the woman's call?

A. To have a business talk.

B. To talk about her work plan.

C. To know about the man's job experience.

15. Where is the man working?

A. At a bank. B. At a computer shop. C. At a foreign trade company.

16. What is the woman's main concern?

A. How long people can work.

B. How much she should pay.

C. How many salespersons she need.

17. Who will the man probably talk to next?

A. A secretary. B. A sales director. C. A hiring manager.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What happened to Samantha last month?

A. She lost her pet dog. B. She wrote a warm story. C. She began a new project.

19. When did the speaker first meet Samantha?

A. Half a month ago. B. One month ago. C. One year ago.

20. What is Samantha probably doing?

A. Driving to a farm. B. Visiting a pet shop. C. Going to the studio.

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

**The Season for Festive Eyes**

The holiday season is upon us and the folks at Strip & Browhaus can't wait! With all the

parties coming up, they finally have a chance to get dressed up and celebrate again, to make a big New Year make-up statement: sparkles and vibrant colors to ring in the festivities! For SmartShanghai users, they are giving 50% OFF for first-timers only, starting from 150rmb. Your choice of treatment may be redeemed any time before March 31, 2023.

Date: Jan 24, 2022 to Feb 28, 2023

Venue: Strip & Browhaus

Click "Full Listing” to see 4 locations

**Meet Van Gogh—Immersive Light Art Exhibition**

The 600 m2 immersive art exhibition about one of the greatest geniuses in the history of human art is finally in China for the first time, with Shanghai being the first stop. Immerse in the picture of color, music and light and shadow. Explore Van Gogh's passionate, romantic and poetic inner world.

Date: Apr 2, 2023 to Jul 9, 2023

Venue: Meet You Museum

210 Wenshui Lu, near Wanrong Lu

**TAO Dance Theater: 13 & 14**

The TAO Dance Theater, awarded the 2023 Silver Lion Award at Venice Biennale, will present two new shows: 13 & 14-choreographic works which carry on the sequence of the Numerical Series which launched them on the international scene. A unique and evolutionary dance genre has enraptured people with its mesmeric and minimalist force. It will premiere at Shanghai Culture Square on July 4th.

Date: Jul 4, 2023 to Jul 5, 2023

Venue: Shanghai Culture Square

225 Shanxi Nan Lu, near Fuxing Zhong Lu Taxi Printout

**Jinmao Tower Sky Walk**

You can walk around the outside of the Jinmao Tower 340m above the streets below. Located on the 88th floor of one of Lujiazui's most iconic buildings, the Jinmao skywalk is a platform 1. 2 meters wide, which you can strap in and walk along with the help of trained professionals. It's also the highest sky walk in the world. And not only does Jinmao provide a panoramic view of Shanghai featuring both sides of the Huangpu River, floors 56-88 also hold the world's highest atrium at 152m. You must weigh between 30kg-100kg, and be at least 1. 4m-2m tall to do the sky walk.

Date: Jul 1, 2021 to Dec 31, 2023

Venue: Jinmao Tower Observation Deck and Sky Walk

88/F, 88 Shiji Dadao, near Dongtai Lu

21. What can we know from Meet Van Gogh?

A. The exhibition lasted five months.

B. The exhibition was held in China before.

C. People could immerse themselves in a light art.

D. People might meet Van Gogh in the exhibition.

22. Which of the following events is available on Sept. 9, 2023?

A. The Season for Festive Eyes. B. Meet Van Gogh.

C. TAO Dance Theater: 13 & 14. D. Jinmao Tower Sky Walk.

23. What can we enjoy in Jinmao Tower Sky Walk?

A. Beautiful dances. B. Van Gogh's paintings.

C. Two new shows. D. A broad view of Shanghai.

B

I had always dreamed of living and working in New York, which promised endless opportunities. But as soon as I arrived, I realized that my journey was going to be filled with countless setbacks and challenges.

My first major failure came when I landed my dream job at a famous company. However, after just a few months, I was let go due to budget cuts. I was shocked and felt like all of my hard work had been for nothing.

Determined to bounce back, I applied for a new job at another company. This time, things seemed to be going better. I was making progress and gaining valuable experience, but then I was suddenly laid off again due to company restructuring.

Feeling defeated and hopeless, I decided to take a break from the job search and focus on self-improvement. I enrolled in courses and attended workshops to learn new skills and expand my knowledge. But even with all of this effort, I still couldn't find the right job.

One day, while searching online job listings, I found an opportunity that seemed too good to be true. It was a remote position that offered a competitive salary and flexible hours. Without hesitation, I applied and was thrilled when I received an offer letter.

However, as soon as I started working remotely, I realized that it wasn't the same as being in an office with colleagues （同事） around me. I struggled to communicate effectively and found it difficult to stay motivated without the support of my team.

Despite these challenges, I refused to give up. I reached out to my colleagues and tried to build relationships with them through virtual meetings and social media. With their help and encouragement, I was able to adapt to the new environment and excel in my role. Looking back on my journey, I realized that success is not about avoiding failure, but rather about learning from it and persevering through the tough times. I encouraged others who may be facing similar challenges in their own careers to never give up on their dreams and to keep pushing forward even when things get tough.

24. How did the author feel about his journey when he arrived?

A. Better.

B. Promising.

C. Tough.

D. Well-paid.

25. What caused him to be laid off by the first company?

A. Company restructuring.

B. Financial problems.

C. Being short of skills.

D. Working attitude.

26. Why did the author keep in touch with his colleagues?

A. He wanted them not to give up.

B. He wanted to get support from them.

C. He wanted to be better than them.

D. He wanted to hold a meeting with them.

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

A. Perseverant.

B. Modest.

C. Imaginative.

D. Generous.

C

The term "oniomania", which is used to describe people with obsessive （强迫性的） , problematic shopping and spending behaviors, consists of the Greek words "onios”, meaning "for sale”, and "mania”. Also known as Compulsive Buying Disorder （CBD） and Impulsive Compulsive Buying Disorder （ICBD）, oniomania can leave negative impact on your financial health and mental wellbeing if left untreated.

At this point you might be wondering: "What's the difference between an "oniomaniac" and someone who likes to shop perhaps a bit too much?" We tend to believe that the two are rather similar. Clinically（从临床上看）, however, they are quite easy to separate.

Although people who like shopping will return an item if they do not like it and start budgeting if they **run low on** money, people suffering from oniomania are no longer able to make reasonable, let alone financially responsible, decisions. They sometimes emotionally dissociate from what they are doing, making their purchases while they are not really sure what to buy. Spending relieves feelings of anxiety and depression, but only temporarily. In a short time, they might become moody, annoyed, and depressed, and their confidence declines sharply.

To a certain extent, spending makes everyone feel good. In 2007, a group of researchers from MIT, Stanford and Camegie Mellon looked at the brains of American consumers via MRI technology and found that when they purchased desirable objects, their nucleus accumbens—the brain's pleasure center—would light up, indicating a positive stimulation. This stimulation can take on different forms. For instance, some people get particularly excited when they believe they have gotten a good deal. This, researchers say, is the result of the prefrontal cortex—the decision-making part of our brain—interacting with the insula, the part of our brain that processes pain. According to psychotherapist Joyce Marter, compulsive buyers in the U. S. make an average of 156 impulsive purchases per year. Each purchase sets them back around S81. 75, making for a grand total of $5, 400 per year and a thorough shocking $324, 000 per lifetime. That money could have been invested in a home, an education, or other products that you actually need in order to survive and thrive in the world. Ultimately, though, treating oniomania is about much more than just protecting your finances from your own impulses—it's also about maintaining your personal mental health and improving your relationships with others.

28. What do we know about oniomania?

A. It is a normal behavior.

B. It influences people's health.

C. It means people who like shopping

D. It describes people's difference.

29. What does the underlined phrase "run low on” probably mean?

A. run out of

B. go short of

C. look down on

D. become rich in

30. What does the fourth paragraph mainly talk about?

A. Why many researchers take part in the study.

B. How everyone makes a wise decision.

C. How desirable objects are well welcome.

D. Why shopping makes common people happy.

31. What is the benefit of treating oniomania?

A. It is beneficial to education.

B. It develops our desires.

C. It keeps our mind healthy.

D. It is harmful to relationships.

D

One recent report found that adults in the US check their phones, on average, 344 times a day—once every four minutes—and spend almost three hours a day on their devices in total. The problem for many of us is that one quick phone-related task leads to a quick check of our email or social media feeds, and suddenly we've been trapped into endless scrolling （刷屏）.

What we do know is that the simple distraction of checking a phone or seeing a notification （提示） can have negative consequences. This isn't very surprising; we know that, in general multitasking harms memory and performance. One of the most dangerous examples is phone use while driving. One study found that merely speaking on the phone, not texting, was enough to make drivers slower to react on the road. It's true for everyday tasks, too. Simply hearing a notification "ding" made participants of another study perform far worse on a task-almost as badly as participants who were speaking or texting on the phone during the task.

In one recent study, for example, researchers asked participants to either put their phones next to them so they were visible （like on a desk）, nearby and out of sight （like in a bag or pocket）, or in another room. Participants then completed a series of tasks to test their abilities to process and remember information, their problem-solving, and their focus.

They were found to perform far better when their phones were in another room instead of nearby—whether visible, powered on or not. That held true even though most of the participants claimed not to be consciously thinking about their devices.

Our brains may be subconsciously hard at work in preventing the desire from checking our phones, or constantly monitoring the environment to see if we should check our phone （eg. waiting for a notification）. Either way, this distracted attention can make doing anything else more difficult. The only "fix", the researchers found, was putting the device in a different room entirely.

32. What did the recent report in Paragraph I find?

A. Multitasking is very dangerous.

B. Notification is always heard.

C. People are addicted to mobile phones.

D. People like doing phone-related tasks.

33. How is the text developed?

A. By making comparisons.

C. By following the order of importance.

A. Do anything more difficult.

C. Monitor the environment around.

B. By examining differences.

D. By analyzing causes and giving examples.

34. What should you do to prevent the desire of checking phones?

B. Use phones to do right things.

D. Stay away from phones entirely.

35. What would be the best title for the text?

A. How do We Avoid the Distraction of Phones?

B. Why Are People Fond of Using Mobile Phones?

C. What Should We Do When Buying Mobile Phones?

D. How Do We Do Research by Using Mobile Phones?

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。

Getting along with others is all about understanding, empathy, and respect. Let me share a few tips with you. "

Be a good listener. \_36\_. Show genuine interest in what they have to say and ask follow-up questions. This helps them feel valued and understood.

Be open-minded. Accept that everyone is different and has their own perspectives and beliefs. Try to be understanding and tolerant, even if you disagree with someone. \_37\_.

\_38\_. Celebrate your friends' successes and be there for them during challenging times. Offer a helping hand or a listening ear when needed. Showing kindness and support strengthens your bond with others and makes them feel comfortable around you.

Be respectful of boundaries. Everyone has their personal space and limits. It's important to recognize and honor them. \_39\_. Treat them with kindness and avoid judgment.

\_40\_ Discover shared hobbies, activities, or passions with your friends. Engaging in activities together creates a sense of friendship and strengthens your connection. It also provides opportunities for meaningful conversations and shared experiences.

Remember, building strong friendships takes time and effort. It's essential to invest in meaningful conversations, demonstrate kindness, and show genuine care for others. By following these tips, you'll find it easier to get along with your friends and create lasting bonds of friendship.

A. Be friendly

B. Be supportive

C. Find common interests

D. Respect others' opinions, choices, and privacy

E. When someone is talking, tell them about yourself

F. When someone is talking, give them your full attention

G. This creates a more harmonious atmosphere and encourages people to be themselves

第三部分语言运用（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。

When it comes to my fathering lessons, few adventures compare to the motorcycle trips I've shared with my daughter, Ewa.

Our first\_41\_, in August 2017, was a winding （蜿蜒的） ride around the Catskills and Finger Lake districts of New York state. We 42\_ big highways and spent the week on\_43 scenic back roads. At one point, I found myself \_44\_along a Catskills meadow （草地） not far from Woodstock, keeping pace with a deer and shouting, "Go Bambi, go!"

On our second day, we \_45 in a small town for ice cream. I asked the woman at the picnic table next to us: "What's the\_46\_\_ of this town?" "Interlaken, " she answered. "Where are you trying to get to?"

Me: "We don't know. "

It \_47to me then that I'd always wanted to do this no-schedule kind of trip, when you ride just for riding. Ask any middle-aged 48\_: We've all dreamed about doing the Easy Rider （逍遥骑士） thing, throwing our wristwatches into the ditch and heading toward the horizon without a\_49\_. Now, travelling with no plan became a\_50 of my rides with Ewa.

Since we almost \_51knew where we were going, we were almost never \_52 when we arrived, pulling \_53\_ the road at the end of each day with satisfaction. The reason to celebrate? We\_54\_! The truth is that life on a motorbike is one close call （死里逃生） after another. On the way, riders must stay \_55\_ 100 percent of the time. A tiny stone can be deadly. I used to be nervous, but Ewa had a different take: "To me, motorcycling is like meditation （冥想）. ”

41. A. sail B. flight C. goal D. journey

42. A. avoided B. chose C. built D. promoted

43. A. straight B. twisty C. main D. broad

44. A. walking B. running C. riding D. laughing

45. A. settled B. stopped C. landed D. moved

46. A. population B. rule C. name D. position

47. A. occurred B. happened C. mattered D. referred

48. A. engineer B. bicyclist C. chemist D. motorcyclist

49. A. destination B. reaction C. exploration D. explanation

50. A. course B. benefit C. feature D. present

51. A. never B. always C. completely D. absolutely

52. A. satisfied B. disappointed C. surprised D. frightened

53. A. out B. in C. off D. down

54. A. grew B. failed C. waited D. survived

55. A. silent B. smooth C. careful D. energetic

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。

Chinese calligraphy （书法） is an art form that\_56（involve） the skilled and deliberate use of brush and ink to create beautiful and expressive characters.

The origins of Chinese calligraphy can be traced back thousands of years to the Shang Dynasty, making it one of the \_57 （old） continuous artistic traditions in the world. Its evolution is accompanied with the development of the Chinese writing system, \_58 consists of thousands of characters, each with its own artistic structure and stroke order （笔顺）.

Calligraphy in China\_59（regard） as one of the highest forms of artistic expression. It is not only a means of communication \_60\_ a way to develop one's character, discipline, and spirituality. The practice of calligraphy requires \_61（patient）, concentration, and a deep understanding of the balance between empty space and solid forms.

Different styles of calligraphy have emerged throughout history, each with its own distinct characteristics and artistic conventions. The most famous\_62（style） include regular script （kaishu）, running script （xingshu）, cursive script （caoshu）, and seal script （zhuanshu）.

Chinese calligraphy has a profound influence \_63 other art forms, such as \_64 （paint）, poetry, and seal carving. It is often considered as an important part of the Chinese traditional culture, where scholars and artists would gather in a \_65 （culture） salon to appreciate and discuss calligraphic works.

第四部分写作（共两节, 满分40分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

66. 假定你是李华, 你的英国朋友Jack来信请你介绍学校组织的一次研学活动。内容

包括：

1. 活动时间、地点；

2. 活动内容；

3. 你的收获。

注意：1. 词数应为 80 词左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Jack,

I would like to tell you about a recent study tour organized by our school.

Best regards!

Yours,

Li Hua

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。

Jack sat by the radio at exactly five minutes before seven o'clock. This was a part of his daily routine he never broke. The old man sighed, turned the radio on, and tuned it to a specific frequency. He wanted to contact his best friend, Gerry. With the noise in the house, his step-son （继子） always had an argument with him.

When his wife passed away, Jack's step-son, David, wanted to persuade a doctor that he was crazy and had dementia （老年痴呆）. So, he could get his power of lawyer and then send Jack to a nursing home.

Phillip didn't understand why Dad wanted Grandpa to leave his home. The next day, Phillip decided to find out what was happening with Grandpa. Phillip bit his lip and moved closer to ask the most important question: "Where is Gerry now?" Grandpa frowned, "It's been forty-five years, and I still haven't heard from him, but I haven't given up hope either. I know my friend will contact me one day by radio at a specific frequency. " Phillip nodded. He felt that Grandpa was telling the truth.

After listening to Grandpa's stories about his friend Gerry, Phillip returned home feeling better about Grandpa's health. However, that evening, Phillip suddenly heard that the doctor would arrive a few minutes before seven o'clock. This time, he realized he needed to take action.

At about seven o'clock, the doctor and David peered into the sitting room and watched Jack sit down and turn on the radio. The static （电流声） was loud enough to hear in their hiding spot. The doctor turned to David. "It seems you're right about your step-father's state of mind, " he said.

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。

Just then, a voice spoke over the radio: "Jack, can you hear me?"

One day, when Jack entered the boy's bedroom to surprise Phillip, Jack got a surprise.