常州市教育学会学业水平监测

高三英语试题

2024年1月

注意：本试卷分四个部分, 答案全部做在答题纸上。总分为150分。考试时间120分钟。

第一部分听力（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. Why isn't the woman planning to attend the party?

A. She is feeling tired now.

B. She has too much work to do.

C. She has plans for tomorrow morning.

2. What kind of exam is the man preparing for?

A. A writing exam. B. A listening exam. C. A speaking exam.

3. What place did the woman get in the most recent competition?

A. First. B. Second. C. Third.

4. Where are the speakers probably?

A. At a theater. B. At a music shop. C. At a school.

5. Which place will the tour end at?

A. Westminster Bridge. B. Tower Bridge. C. South Bank Center.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1. 5分, 满分22. 5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题5秒钟；听完后, 各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料, 回答第6、7题。

6. What does the man mainly want for his current job?

A. A pay raise. B. Free meals. C. More gifts.

7. What was the woman planning to have for lunch at first?

A. Pizza. B. Dumplings. C. Sandwiches.

听第7段材料, 回答第8至10题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Preparing for parties. B. Planning a celebration. C. Organizing work schedules.

9. What will the woman do on Saturday night?

A. Work at the restaurant. B. Attend a study group. C. Go to a concert.

10. What is the man's job?

A. A restaurant owner. B. A college professor. C. A musician.

听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。

11. What is the name of the place the man works at now?

A. The Royal. B. The St. James. C. The Criterion.

12. How does the woman sound about the man?

A. Satisfied. B. Unsure. C. Confident.

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Parent and child. B. Doctor and patient. C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第9段材料, 回答第14至16题。

14. How did the woman feel about the man being late?

A. Understanding. B. Surprised. C. Unhappy.

15. How does the man usually get to school?!

A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By car.

16. When did the man arrive?

A. At 9:00 a. m. B. At 9:10 a. m. C. At 10:00 a. m.

听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. What nationality is Dominique?

A. French. B. Chinese. C. Canadian.

18. What does the speaker like best about writing to Dominique?

A. Building a friendship.

B. Learning about other cultures.

C. Improving her language skills.

19. How does the speaker usually communicate with Dominique?

A. By letter. B. Through email. C. On the phone.

20. What is the latest topic between the speaker and Dominique?

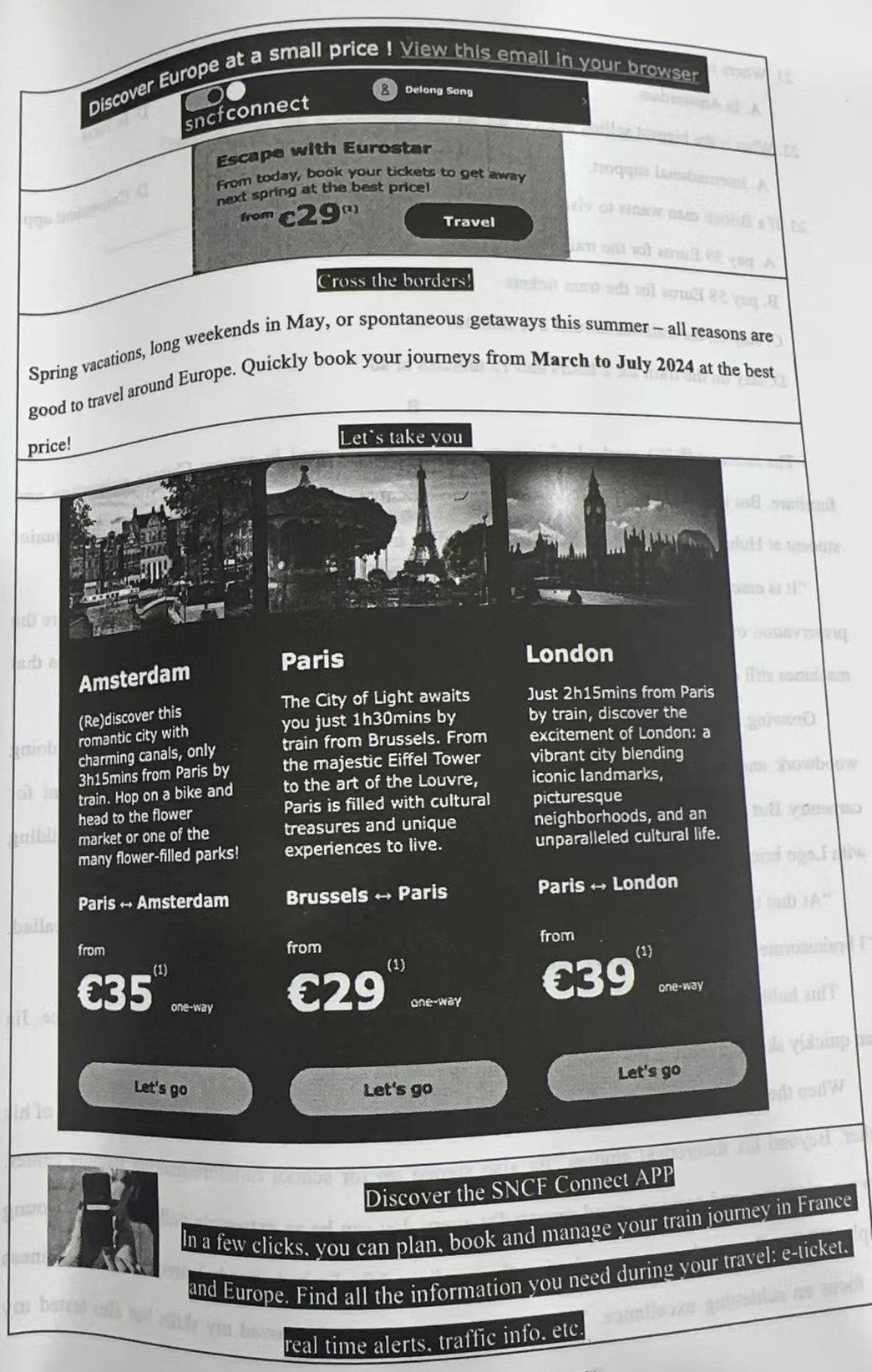
A. Traditional festivals. B. Exchange trips. C. Speaking skills.

**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



21. Where is SNCF most probably located?

A. In Amsterdam. B. In Brussels. C. In London. D. In Paris.

22. What is the biggest selling point of the service according to this advertisement?

A. International support. B. Low price.

C. Flexible timetable. D. Convenient app.

23. If a British man wants to visit the Louvre and then goes back home, he will \_\_\_\_\_.

A. pay 39 Euros for the train tickets

B. pay 58 Euros for the train tickets

C. stay on the train for around 270 minutes

D. stay on the train for 2 hours and 15 minutes or so

B

The sunmao（榫卯） method of joinery was commonly used in ancient Chinese architecture and furniture. But when modern technology discourages many in mastering this ancient skill, Jia Jing, a junior student at Hubei Ecology Polytechnic College, offers his answer.

"It is essential to train young people in this craft, "said the 20-year-old. "Not only does it ensure the preservation of carpentry（木工） skills, but there exist delicate wooden artifacts from ancient times that machines still cannot repeat. "

Growing up in a family with a carpenter father, Jia would constantly observe his father doing woodwork and sometimes assist him. This early exposure ignited（点燃） his passion and talent for carpentry. But as a child, he couldn't build furniture on his own. So, he conveyed this passion into building with Lego bricks at the age of 8.

"At that time, I would think before going to bed about what I would build tomorrow, " Jia recalled. "I brainstormed a framework in my mind, and the next day I would start building it. "

This hobby significantly benefited Jia's future furniture-making skills. Before making any piece, Jia can quickly sketch a draft in his mind, which proves useful during the carving process.

When the moment arrived for Jia to head to college, he chose interior design at the suggestion of his father. Beyond his theoretical studies, Jia also signed up for school furniture-making training center. Sawing, planning, and carving wood repeatedly every day can be an extremely dull job for most young people. While other students were enjoying their college life, Jia had already learned to bear loneliness and focus on achieving excellence. "This experience not only improved my skills but also tested my character, " Jia said.

Recently, Jia's commitment to this craft achieved a significant milestone. He was chosen as one of the candidates to compete on behalf of China at the 47th World Skills Competition in Lyon, France next year.

"If I can represent China on the global stage, I will exert all my efforts to become the winner, "Jia said.

24. Why should young people learn the sunmao method according to Jia jing?

A. It is key to making Chinese furniture. B. It is better than modern technology.

C. It exhibits traditional Chinese culture. D. It exhibits ancient carpentry wisdom.

25. How did Lego benefit Jia Jing?

A. Arousing his interest in carpentry. B. Assisting his father in furniture making.

C. Improving his carpentry skills. D. Preparing him for his ideal university.

26. What did Jia sacrifice during his college time?

A. His leisure time. B. His practical skills.

C. His theoretical studies. D. His original character.

27. What can be the best title of this text?

A. Making furniture against technology. B. Preserving carpentry inside Lego.

C. Carving dreams in wood. D. Continuing passion on global stage.

C

A proton （质子） is an infinitesimal （无穷小的） part of an atom.

Now imagine if you can （and of course you can't） make smaller one of those protons down to a billionth of its normal size into a space so small that it would make a proton look huge. Now pack into that tiny, tiny space some matter. Excellent. You are ready to start a standard Big Bang universe.

In fact, you will need to gather up everything there is, every last mote （尘埃） of matter, between here and the edge of creation and press it into a spot so infinitesimally compact （紧密的） that it has no dimensions at all. It is known as a singularity.

It is natural but wrong to visualize the singularity as a kind of packed spot hanging in a dark, boundless void（虚空）. There is no space, no darkness. The singularity has no "around" around it. We can't even ask how long it has been there-whether it has just lately exploded into being, like a good idea, or whether it has been there forever, quietly awaiting the right moment. Time doesn't exist. There is no past for it to emerge from.

And so, from nothing, our universe begins with a big "bang". In a single blinding pulse, a moment of glory "explosion" much too rapid and expansive for any form of words, the singularity assumes（ 显露出） heavenly dimensions, space beyond conception. Within a second gravity is produced and then the other forces that govern physics. In less than a minute the universe is a million billion miles across and growing fast. There is a lot of heat now, ten billion degrees of it, enough to begin the nuclear reactions that create the lighter elements—principally hydrogen, helium and a little lithium（锂）. In three minutes, 98 percent of all the matter there is or will ever be has been produced. We have a universe. It is a place of the most wondrous and gratifying possibility, and beautiful, too. And it was all done in about the time it takes to make a sandwich.

28. What is the characteristic of singularity?

A. Empty. B. Mysterious. C. Fixed. D. Predictable.

29. Which of the following happens or comes into existence first?

A. Gravity. B. Expansion. C. Nuclear reactions. D. Elements.

30. We can infer from the last paragraph that the author is amazed by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the existence of the universe

B. the environment in which the universe is made

C. the speed at which the universe comes into existence

D. the beauty of the universe

31. What chapter of a science book is this text most probably taken from?

A. Protons in the Universe. B. Why Build a Universe.

C. The Size of the Universe. D. How to Build a Universe.

D

The iPhone has become a usability nightmare （噩梦）. A new one comes with 38 preinstalled （提前装好的） apps, of which you can delete 27. Once you've downloaded your favorite apps, you're now sitting at 46 or more.

Like many companies, Apple has decided that there's no need to build an easy-to-use product when it can use artificial intelligence. If you want to find something in their garbage dump of apps and options, you must use Spotlight, Apple's AI-powered search engine that can find almost everything there.

This "innovation" of artificial intelligence is not the creation of something new but simply companies selling you back basic usability after decades of messy design choices. And these tech firms are charging us more to fix their mistakes and slapping an AI label as a solution.

Alexa and Siri have become replacements for intentional computing. They give commands into voice interfaces （接口） easily but sacrifice "what we can do" to "what Amazon or Apple allows us to do. " We have been trained to keep apps and files, while tech companies have failed to provide any easy way to organize them. They have decided that disorganized chaos is fine as long as they can provide an automated search product to sift（筛查） through the mess, something more tech, even if tech created the problem in the first place.

Artificial intelligence-based user interfaces rob the user of choice and empower tech giants to control their decision-making. When one searches for something in Siri or Alexa, Apple and Amazon control the results. Google already provides vastly different search results based on your location, and has redesigned search itself multiple times to trick users into clicking links that benefit Google in some way.

Depressingly, our future is becoming one where we must choose between asking an artificial intelligence for help, or fighting through an ever-increasing amount of poorly designed menus in the hope we might be able to help ourselves. We, as consumers, should demand more from the companies that have turned our digital lives into trillion-dollar enterprises.

32. Why does the author mention Apple's problem?

A. As the main topic. B. As the model.

C. As an example. D. As a sharp contrast.

33. What can we know about Alexa and Siri?

A. They are both Apple's search products.

B. They help consumers make their own choices.

C. They have bettered the user experience greatly.

D. They work to the benefits of tech giants behind.

34. What's the author's attitude towards the technological giants' AI-solution?

A. Uncertain. B. Disapproving. C. Unclear. D. Unconcerned.

35. The author writes this article to ask readers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. abandon using artificial intelligence

B. abandon using products from tech giants

C. recognize the nature of AI-based solution

D. recognize the nature of poorly designed apps

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。选项中有两项为多于选项。

Tennis is an incredibly mental sport. 36. \_\_\_\_\_\_But it is also an incredibly difficult sport to play well.

It is very easy to self-destruct （自我毁灭） when playing tennis if you let your expectations and ego get the better of you. So, simply playing the ball that is in front of you is the simplest way to approach the game, along with taking each point at a time.

That being said, it is much easier said than done. 37. \_\_\_\_\_\_Even if it is as simple as playing to your opponent's backhand as much as possible, or aiming to hit as many cross court（对角线球） balls as you can, it is important to have a plan of attack if you want to be successful on the court.

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_You may have the best plan in the world, but if you aren't performing well enough to execute it or your opponent cottons on（领悟） what you're trying to do, you'll need to adapt, improvise and overcome. Adapting to new conditions, court surfaces, balls and playing styles is all part of becoming a better tennis player!

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_This means you need to be incredibly resilient（坚韧的） to play good tennis and overcome hardship. Don't be too much bothered by some points you lose. Just learn from your mistakes but not let them get you down.

Tennis is also about playing the big points well and understanding that not all points hold the same weight across the course of a match. Putting disappointment behind you and trying to play the next point with a positive attitude can be very difficult to do. 40. \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. However, being flexible is also important.

B. You will always have to have some form of strategy.

C. However, it is a key part of becoming a better tennis player.

D. It can bring with it a whole host of physical and mental benefits.

E. Every backhand shot you hit is what you throw at your opponent.

F. Perhaps the most obvious benefits tennis offers are the physical ones.

G. The scoring system in tennis means you can win more points and still lose a match!

**第三部分语言知识运用（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。

People always tell me I was brave to apply to medical school in my 30s. But for me, the bravest thing was to 41 from being a doctor 10 years later.

I'd always wanted to study medicine to help release the world from sufferings but, believing I was not bright enough, I left school at 15 and didn't return to education until my 30s. 42 the fact that the commute （通勤） was tough and the money was 43 , I kept going this time. I dreamed of becoming a doctor who made a（n） 44 .

I spent five years at medical school learning how to fix things, but after graduation, when I worked in a hospital, I soon discovered there were many things in life I was unable to 45 . It wasn't the workload I struggled with, though. What I found really 46 was the emotional load. As a doctor, I knew I would 47 upsetting things. I knew I would watch people die and I knew I would see the most awful things. However, being always present at all these moments became a 48 for me.

I knew I needed a solution to it, and I finally 49 writing. Writing allowed me an escape, a door into another world, and it also helped to 50 my anxieties. Writing, something I had started as a form of treatment, now gave me success, an exit card, and a chance of self-protection. 51 I was wondering whether I was a doctor or a writer. Having thought thick and thin, I 52 my job and took the writing. It was not a decision I made 53 . I knew if I didn't put myself first, I would eventually disappear.

I still work on the wards （病房） now, but as a（an） 54 . There are times when you need to focus on yourself. If you have walked so far down a rough road, you may find it 55 to head back because walking away is often the safest route of all.

41. A. leave B. suffer C. hide D. lean

42. A. For B. With C. Given D. Despite

43. A. sufficient B. tight C. worthless D. missing

44. A. wish B. decision C. difference D. application

45. A. handle B. recognize C. choose D. decide

46. A. amazing B. essential C. impossible D. significant

47. A. cause B. abandon C. witness D. fix

48. A. gift B. practice C. burden D. luck

49. A. turned to B. gave up C. run for D. figured out

50. A. wipe out B. find out C. hand out D. pick out

51. A. Recently B. Originally C. Gradually D. Apparently

52. A. quitted B. regained C. continued D. led

53. A. seriously B. lightly C. aimlessly D. sadly

54. A. expert B. leader C. doctor D. volunteer

55. A. easy B. fortunate C. hard D. wise

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。

In the history of Chinese painting, the Wei, Jin, Northern and Southern Dynasties was a very important period. Gu Kaizhi, a painter of the Eastern Jin Dynasty, was 56 figure that had to be mentioned during this period.

Gu kaizhi was born in Wuxi, Jiangsu province in the year 344 and 57 （occupy） an important place in the history of Chinese literature. He was also a talented poet and calligrapher. Meanwhile, 58 （extreme）uninterested in fame and wealth, he made his living on the philosophy of "being half sly （狡黠） and half silly" 59 was given the title of "three excellences", namely "excellence in poems", "excellence in painting" and "excellence in stupidity".

As the first painter 60 （maintain）influence on the development of Chinese painting, Gu Kaizhi not only created the basic model of figure painting, leaving 61 his most famous work, Nymph of the Luo River（《洛神赋图》 ）, but also proposed the principles of painting 62 influence has lasted a thousand years, such as "realizing perfection through empathy", "exposing spirit with form", as well as his "six methods".

The story of Nymph of the Luo River 63 （root）in historical records and the poetry of Cao Zhi, a prince and poet from the Three Kingdoms period. According to accounts, Cao Zhi wrote a poem called "Rhapsody of the Goddess of Luo" which described a goddess of extraordinary 64 （attractive）.

Inspired by Cao Zhi's poem, Gu kaizhi set out to illustrate the charming nymph. His painting exhibits the soul of the poem, 65 （display） the nymph's unique elegance and appealing charm. The work exemplifies Gu kaizhi's skill in bringing literary inspiration to life through art.

**第四部分写作（共两节, 满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

假如你是李华, 上个月, 你校组织了“读名著、学英语”活动。请你写信与你的英国笔友James 分享此事, 内容包括：

1. 活动过程；

2. 你的感想。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。（答题卡上不用再写已给部分）

Dear James,

Last month, my school organized a month-long reading activity named "Classics for English".

Does your school have similar activities? Looking forward to your sharing.

Yours

Li Hua

第二节读后续写（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。

The snowstorm was supposed to hit the evening of Monday, Jan. 31, 2022. I was working from home, but I had to leave that afternoon and go to my office at First Nations University in Regina, Saskatchewan, so I could sign an emergency financial aid check for a student. As director of finance, I wanted to get it to him as soon as possible, snowstorm or not. Besides, I wasn't worried. I figured I had more than enough time to make it to the office and get back home.

The route to the university takes about 30 minutes along the Trans-Canada Highway. After I finished my work, it was just past 4: 30 p. m. I started heading back home.

Not soon after I left office, the snow started-and it was coming down fast. Within minutes I was in a whiteout. The storm was a "snownado, " or what the TV meteorologists call a Saskatchewan screamer, because it comes in fast and so windy that it screams.

The road condition was horrible, forcing me to slow down. The windows were fogging up and getting covered with snow, so I rolled down my driver's side window, thinking I could better follow the edge of the road and keep to a straight line. But really, I didn't have a clue where I was or even which side of the road I was on. At one point, I don't know exactly when, I stopped because I was afraid of driving into a farmer's field. The Trans-Canada Highway was in between two farms, each 500 yards away, I remember. I kept the car running to stay warm and called 911. They told me to sit tight and wait things out for the night, saying nobody was coming to get me until morning, at the earliest. It was now 6: 30 p. m. , I had to do something for help.

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。

I posted my situation onto my Facebook（网络社交工具）, hoping anyone might read it and help.

"I can't drive, " the old farmer replied, “I walked here after my son phoned me about everything.”