

苏州市 2023 ~ 2024 学年第一学期学业质量阳光指标调研卷

高三英语

2024.01

注意：本卷分第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分。两部分答案都做在答题卡上。总分为 150 分。调研时间 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在本卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将本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。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 are the speakers?
A. In a hotel. B. In a travel agency. C. At the airport.
2. What has the woman been interested in lately?
A. Basketball. B. Tennis. C. Cycling.
3. What does the woman imply?
A. She has planned to cook dinner.
B. She is too tired to prepare a meal.
C. She might give up tidying the house.
4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Mom and son. B. Brother and sister. C. Husband and wife.
5. What does the woman probably mean?
A. Keep the room in order.
B. Throw away dirty clothes.
C. Lay out dirty clothes on the floor.

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. Where is Steve now?
A. Vancouver. B. California. C. Shanghai.
7. What is the weather like in California now?
A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the man's role in the conversation?
A. An organizer. B. A gardener. C. A square worker.
9. How does the woman sound in the end?
A. Confused. B. Satisfied. C. Surprised.
10. What will the woman do first?
A. Water the crops.
B. Sign up for the activity.
C. Share the information with her friends.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the woman doing?
A. Conducting an interview. B. Hosting a ceremony. C. Holding a press conference.
12. What is Norman's company mainly dealing with now?
A. Building toy trains. B. Constructing a bridge. C. Finding a business partner.
13. What do we know about the man?
A. Tolerant. B. Sympathetic. C. Enthusiastic.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What kind of training will Mike be responsible for?
A. Market management. B. Digital marketing. C. Digital devices.
15. What do we know about the working atmosphere?
A. Stressful. B. Relaxed. C. Competitive.
16. How can Cindy learn additional knowledge?
A. By attending online courses.
B. By having access to online books.
C. By receiving face-to-face training.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the club intended for?
A. Office staff. B. University students. C. Senior high students.
18. What is the club's goal?
A. To ensure students' academic success.
B. To improve students' developer skills.
C. To help students put forward new ideas.
19. What can students do in the club?
A. Join workshops to work out creative solutions.
B. Find out problems faced by local community.
C. Set up more workshops across the UK.
20. When will the first meeting be held?
A. On January 5. B. On February 4. C. On March 1.

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

Between 1901 and 2023, the Nobel Prizes and the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences were awarded 621 times to 1,000 people and organizations. With some receiving the Nobel Prize more than once, this makes a total of 965 individuals and 27 organizations. Below, you can view the full list of 2023 Nobel Prizes and Nobel Prize winners.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2023

Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz and Anne L’Huillier “for experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses (脉冲) of light for the study of electron dynamics in matter”

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2023

Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman “for their discoveries concerning DNA that enabled the development of effective vaccines (疫苗) against COVID-19”

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2023

Moungi G. Bawendi, Louis E. Brus and Alexei I. Ekimov “for the discovery and combination of quantum dots (量子点)”

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2023

Jon Fosse “for his innovative works which give voice to the unsayable”

The Nobel Peace Prize 2023

Narges Mohammadi “for her fight against the unfair and cruel treatment of women in Iran and her fight to promote human rights and freedom for all”

The Noble Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences 2023

Claudia Goldin “for having advanced our understanding of women’s labour market outcomes”

For further information, you can click [here](#).

21. Whose achievement directly contributes to people’s health?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Pierre Agostini. | B. Katalin Karikó. |
| C. Alexei I. Ekimov. | D. Jon Fosse. |

22. What do the last two winners have in common?

- A. They make breakthroughs in scientific field.
- B. They show concern for women’s condition.
- C. They conduct their research in Asian countries.
- D. They fight for the freedom of working women.

23. Where is the article probably taken from?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. A science website. | B. A literary magazine. |
| C. A research paper. | D. A science textbook. |

B

Anxiety has followed me around like a lost dog looking for a bone for years now. I feel it the most strongly when I'm worried about my health or my daughter's health. I feel an unusual sensation and all of a sudden: panic! My worries are not limited to health concerns though, and they go in the direction of anxiety about the future of the world, worries about my finances, and fears that I'm not good enough.

Let me go back a few decades, back to when anxiety wasn't part of my life. When I was a child, I loved art. I drew and I colored because that's what I enjoyed. I went to college to become an art teacher. When I finished school in May of 2001, I had a part-time design job, and after the event of September 11th, 2001, I knew I needed to travel, to get out of the safe life I was living in my hometown. That's when my creative practices fell by the wayside.

Luckily, after the birth of my daughter in 2014, the desire to create came back. At first, I was using a tiny corner of a bedroom in our rental house to paint. Eventually we bought a house, and I had the space to spread out, ready to paint whenever the urge struck. That's when I started noticing something important: Painting stilled me in a way that nothing else did. It eased my fears and anxieties in a way other practices (deep breathing, etc) did not, at least not as consistently. When anxious thoughts start, I know what to do. I head into my studio, grab some materials, and start creating. Soon enough, the worries are gone and instead my mind is quiet.

I think the reason why painting is so helpful for my anxiety is that, in order for me to be anxious, I have to be worrying about the future and what it holds. When I'm doing an activity that requires my full concentration, I have to be in the moment. It doesn't matter if you're artistic. The only thing that matters is finding a way to be here, in the now, instead of in the unknowable future.

24. Which word can best describe the writer in paragraph 1?

- A. Cautious. B. Insecure. C. Considerate. D. Impatient.

25. When did the writer give up on art temporarily?

- A. After her daughter was born. B. When she studied in college.
C. When she was still a little child. D. After some big event happened.

26. How does painting relieve the writer's anxiety?

- A. Painting makes her stay in a place. B. Colors of painting calm her down.
C. Painting is a very creative activity. D. Painting makes less room for worries.

27. What can we learn from the story?

- A. What is important is to seize the moment.
B. Anxiety may sometimes be beneficial to life.
C. It is necessary to learn some art in childhood.
D. Painting is the best way to ease people's mind.

C

Eating insects is one of those ideas that never quite seem to catch on. The United Nations spread the idea a decade ago, but, in the West at least, insects remain mostly absent from supermarket shelves. Faced with an unsatisfied public, scientists have been exploring other options. One is to feed the insects instead to farm animals, which are not so picky.

Of course, the insects need to eat, too. To date, they have mostly reared (饲养) on leftover chicken feed. But the supply of that is limited, and if insect-reared meat is to take off, new sources will be needed. Niels Eriksen, a biochemist at Aalborg University, suggests feeding them on the waste products of the beer industry.

The world knocks back around 185bn litres of beer every year. Each litre produces between three and ten litres of wastewater full of thrown-away grains. The mix is rich in protein but lacking in carbohydrates (碳水化合物), especially compared with chicken feed.

Most insects grown for feed depend, in the wild, on the carbohydrates found in bad fruit. Whether insects would actually consider beer waste a square meal was, therefore, unclear.

The researchers used the baby insects of the black soldier fly. The young insects were divided into three groups, which were offered beer waste, chicken feed or a mixture of both. The researchers monitored both their weight gain and the amount of CO₂ they produced. They found the baby insects happily consumed both beer waste and chicken feed, and grew equally well on either food source. Dr Eriksen found few differences in how nutritious the insects would be to farm animals.

The experiment may have implications beyond the beer business, too. Bone meal from farms, and waste from other food industries are all likewise plentiful and protein-rich.

All now look to be reasonable targets for nutrient recycling by insects. Whether consumers will be willing to eat insect-reared beef, though, remains to be seen.

28. What is the purpose of Niels Eriksen's research?

- A. To find alternatives to chicken feed.
- B. To recycle the wastewater in beer industry.
- C. To change public's attitude toward insects.
- D. To reduce the consumption of waste products.

29. What is paragraph 6 mainly about?

- A. The future application of the research.
- B. The importance of protein in the cycle.
- C. The extended influence of the research.
- D. The contribution of the beer industry.

30. What is the possible food chain described in the article?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. chickens-insects-cows-humans | B. humans-beer waste-insects-cows |
| C. beer waste-insects-cows-humans | D. cows-chickens-insects-beer waste |

31. What can be a suitable title of the article?

- A. Waste recycling will be taking off soon
- B. Eating insects is the new option for people
- C. Insects could help turn beer waste into beef
- D. Insects could gain popularity in supermarket

D

AI could make it less necessary to learn foreign languages. That is good news for travelers,

bad news for soulful connection.

Travel has long been a motivator for study—unless people start to feel AI tools offer a good-enough service. Some are concerned that apps are turning language acquisition into a **dwindling** pursuit. Douglas Hofstadter, a writer, has argued that something important will disappear when people talk through machines. He describes giving a hesitant, difficult speech in Mandarin, which required a lot of work but offered a sense of achievement at the end. Who would show off **taking a plane to the top of Mount Everest**?

Others are less worried. Most people do not move abroad or have the kind of sustained contact with a foreign culture that requires them to put in the work to become fluent. Nor do most people learn languages for the purpose of humanizing themselves or training their brains. On their holiday, they just want a beer and pizza.

As AI translation becomes a more popular labour-saving tool, people will divide into two groups. There will be those who want to challenge their minds, put themselves in other cultures or force their thinking into new pathways. This lot will still take on language study, often aided by technology. **Others** will look at learning a new language with a mix of admiration and confusion, as they might with extreme endurance (忍耐力) sports: “Good for you, if that’s your thing, but a bit painful for my taste.”

But a focus on the learner alone misses the fundamentally social nature of language. It is a bit like analyzing the benefits of close relationships to heart health but overlooking the inner value of those bonds themselves. When you try to ask directions in broken Japanese or make a joke in hesitant German, you are making direct contact with someone. And when you speak a language well enough to tell a story with perfect timing or put subtle (微妙的) shading on an argument, that connection is still deeper.

32. What does the word “dwindling” mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Growing. B. Lasting. C. Declining. D. Challenging.

33. What is the underlined part “taking a helicopter to the top of Mount Everest” compared to?

- A. Using AI tools to do the translation. B. Doing the work that gives you satisfaction.
C. Making effort to learn a new language. D. Studying a language aided by technology.

34. Which of the following will the “Others” in paragraph 4 agree with?

- A. People should stretch their minds in life. B. AI translation tools offer a good service.
C. Extreme endurance sports are worth trying. D. Language learning builds deep connection.

35. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Language learning benefits learners alone.
B. Language learning is of value to human health.
C. We should reflect on language learning methods.
D. We should adopt a new angle on language learning.

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。

What comes to mind when you think about chocolate? A candy bar at Halloween? Ice cream on a hot day?

For Ibrahim, a 12-year-old boy from the West African country of Ghana, chocolate is not about sweet treats; it is about bitter work. 36 But if they did, we would learn that Ibrahim spends his days growing and harvesting cocoa beans, from which chocolate is made. We would also learn that he is just one of more than two million children who perform this difficult labour instead of attending school.

To change the harmful practices like this, some farms use an approach called Fairtrade. 37 It aims to create a different relationship between buyers (chocolate companies) and sellers (cocoa farmers) by encouraging farmers to join together to form a shared business called a cooperative. Because farmers work together instead of competing with each other, they can demand a higher price from the buyers. 38

Consumers like you can play a role as well. You can buy Fairtrade chocolate if possible, pressure candy companies to change their labour practices, or ask local stores to sell Fairtrade products. 39 It is a programme recognizing schools that provide Fairtrade products in cafeterias or include related lessons in curriculum (课程).

Chocolate has a hidden story that affects children like Ibrahim—children who want a happy future just like you do. 40 By enjoying Fairtrade products or simply spreading the word, you can make chocolate as sweet for all children as it is for you.

- A. You have the power to change the story.
- B. The labels on chocolate do not tell his story.
- C. Fairtrade is a way of doing business that prohibits child labour.
- D. You can also take action through the Fairtrade Schools network.
- E. On many farms, children like Ibrahim perform difficult farming tasks.
- F. Cocoa trees grow in the tropical climates of Africa, Latin America and South-East Asia.
- G. With more income, farmers can pay adult workers and can send their children to school.

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。

John, 69, wanted to retire from running his small-town grocery store. However, he didn't want to 41 his local community without a grocery store to shop at. He was facing a dilemma (困境).

John's parents opened the store in 1940, and John 42 it over in 1985. When the store first opened, it was one of four grocery stores in town. Now, it's the last one 43. Since there was no one in his family who could continue running it, John 44 selling it and put the store

on the 45 three years ago. Although he got some interest, no 46 came in. 47, he pulled the store off the market, as he worried that whoever bought the building might not continue the grocery store, which would make life harder for people in the community— especially those without 48 to a vehicle.

Then last summer, Elizabeth, who grew up in a nearby town, 49 John with an idea. She offered to raise money to buy the store, with the goal of 50 it into a sustainable social enterprise. Thus, Elizabeth turned to local residents and people 51. Local residents, as well as people with 52 to the town, donated.

In a matter of months, the community 53 half a million dollars, which was enough for them to 54 the property and renew the store.

John, for his part, is 55 that his family's legacy (遗产) will live on, and the residents will still have a local place to shop for fresh food.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. give | B. cause | C. lead | D. leave |
| 42. A. handed | B. took | C. turned | D. looked |
| 43. A. changing | B. standing | C. closing | D. developing |
| 44. A. considered | B. opposed | C. missed | D. avoided |
| 45. A. list | B. spot | C. line | D. market |
| 46. A. calls | B. charges | C. offers | D. complaints |
| 47. A. Gradually | B. Eventually | C. Annually | D. Constantly |
| 48. A. addiction | B. attention | C. adaptation | D. access |
| 49. A. defended | B. blessed | C. approached | D. equipped |
| 50. A. dividing | B. downgrading | C. transforming | D. restoring |
| 51. A. sat up | B. stepped up | C. sped up | D. spoke up |
| 52. A. disrespect | B. commitment | C. ties | D. contributions |
| 53. A. invested | B. borrowed | C. saved | D. collected |
| 54. A. purchase | B. promote | C. sell | D. rent |
| 55. A. excited | B. frightened | C. annoyed | D. astonished |

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。

Chen Sifang, a 23-year-old student from Beijing Normal University, gives movie 56 (appreciate) classes to children in Xinghai county, Qinghai province to promote art and culture.

The class is part of a nonprofit project 57 college students volunteer during their vacations in remote areas and give art and culture classes to local children. 58 (launch) in July and lasting almost a month, the project has sent more than 100 college students to six regions.

Chen recalls that it took the volunteer lecturers six hours 59 (travel) from Xining to the county, which has 60 average altitude (海拔) of 3,900 meters. As the bus approached, they saw clear blue skies, vast grasslands and roaming (漫游) cattle, making them feel 61 (refresh).

After consulting with her fellow volunteers, Chen selected 30 movies 62 coaching materials for nearly 70 local students from three primary schools and two junior middle schools. Interestingly, Chen found a young girl who said one of Zhang Yimou's movie was her favorite because the romance between the two main characters was similar to 63 of her own parents'. "It's very interesting. I have never had this kind of class before," says 14-year-old Yang Chengyan, who 64 (absorb) in reading more sci-fi tales by Liu Cixin, author of The Wandering Earth now because of this class.

Besides the children, their parents were also drawn to the big screen. A film could 65 (true) leave a mark on their lives.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，刚参加了杭州亚运会的志愿者工作，你的外国好友 Peter 想申请做下一届志愿者，写信向你询问相关情况，请你用英语给他写一封回信，内容包括：

1. 个人感想；
2. 如何准备；
3. 表达祝愿。

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。

Dear Peter,

▲

▲

▲

Best regards,

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一段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

At the end of my junior year, election for student body officers caused quite an excitement among students. It appeared that Debbie would run unopposed for president. Talking among a group of dissatisfied girls, I whispered, "There must be someone who'd run against her."

Suddenly Liz focused her attention on me. "Why not you?"

"Me? No way. I work after school. I can't stay for all those meetings."

My closest friend, Linda, smiled, "Why not? Just think how great our senior year would be! You could get a real senior trip approved and get better bands for the dances."

My little group continued to ignore my protests as they imagined the wonderful changes I could make. By the end of the week, they'd gotten enough signatures to put my name on the ballot (选票).

Debbie and I had very different campaign styles. Because I was always skipping around, I earned the name “Rabbit”. Signs soon appeared around campus with the slogan (口号) “Make your votes count with Rabbit!” My platform aimed for more fun and less restrictions. We wore uniforms and I advocated more free dress days and a broader interpretation of what was acceptable on regular dress days.

My opponent, on the other hand, avoided any implication of silliness on her posters. Catchy slogans had no place in her serious campaign. What she offered was the opening Lawn to all students and a reformatting of the yearbook that would mix ninth through twelfth graders rather than highlight seniors in oversized photos. Gone would be the yearbook with seniors’ quotes and many exciting activities. Lowerclassmen (低年级生) loved Debbie’s idea; would-be seniors, however, were angry.

My classmates supported me and were confident they could persuade enough lowerclassmen to vote my way. Each day I got reports of a few more of lowerclassmen coming to my side.

On election day, I felt fairly confident. I was even looking forward to quitting my job and focusing on school politics.

注意：1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；

2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

However, by the end of the day, the votes were counted and Debbie was declared the winner. _____

That’s when I noticed my teacher Mr. Laskey, who turned to me and smiled. “Congratulations!” _____
