**2023届高三下学期汕头金中、湛江一中、东莞东华、广州六中四校联考试卷**

**英 语**

命题学校：东莞市东华高级中学

（本试卷分三部分，共8页，满分120分，考试用时120分钟。）

注意事项：

1. 本试卷分阅读、语言运用、写作三部分。

2. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡相应位置，并用2B铅笔涂黑。

3. 全部答案在答题卡上完成，写在试卷上无效。

4. 选择题用2B铅笔填涂，笔试部分用黑色签字笔填写在答题卡指定答题区域。

**第一部分 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）**

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

**Bon Thai Restaurants**

With 53 outlets in the north and south islands and employing over 160 people, Bon Thai restaurants are the leading Thai restaurant chain in New Zealand. Founder, Mr Tom Yuto, unites his restaurants under the shared motto: Extraordinary Food, Exceptional Service.

**Waiters and Waitresses**

Bon Thai offers a pleasant working environment, with a wide range of opportunities. Waiting positions at Bon Thai restaurants are a popular choice for students looking for flexible working hours and interaction with the public. Waitstaff occupy a front-line position of significant responsibility and all applicants are thoroughly reviewed. A recent Sullivan report indicated 68% of customers decided against a return restaurant visit because of a lack of interest conveyed by an employee. Motivation and enthusiasm are therefore essential requirements for any prospective Bon Thai employee, as well as an acceptable level of English.

**The Recruitment Process**

The application should be submitted online to our head office in Auckland. Within two weeks, you will receive an email acknowledging the receipt of your application. If your application has been successful, you will be invited to take part in the second stage of the employment process — a personal interview with the Manager of the Bon Thai restaurant in your area. The email will contain the date and time of the interview.

If the interview is satisfactory, you will be selected to take part in the three-week initial training course at the restaurant. Once your training is complete, the second formal interview with the Manager of the Bon Thai restaurant will take place. This is the final stage of the recruitment process.

1. **What can be learned about Bon Thai restaurants?**

A. There are over 50 branches across New Zealand.

B. They are badly in need of waiters and waitresses.

C. They are the largest restaurant chain in Thailand.

D. There are some management positions available.

**22. Why is the Sullivan report mentioned in the text?**

A. To encourage employees to improve their English.

B. To show the popularity of Bon Thai restaurants.

C. To stress the significance of being enthusiastic

D. To suggest suitable working hours to students.

**23. How many stages are there in the recruitment process?**

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.

**B**

Imagine finding a job where you can weave together everything that's important to you. I've managed to establish a career that does just that. I weave the history and traditions of my people into the modern world. My name is Ronald Green and I am a fashion designer.

My training as a creative person began when I was a little boy. I was born and spent my early childhood in Lax-Kw' alaams. Even as I write this, you can get there only by boat. My mother was of the Killer Whale Clan (族), and it was from her that I inherited my passion for and connection to the history and traditions of my people. My earliest works are reflective of more traditional symbols and as I acquired new skills, I translated these into fashion designs.

I've always been interested in the use of images and natural items in the fabrication of ceremonial clothing. At the University of Victoria, I studied many techniques traditional to my culture. I created blanket-work with images of my childhood, using shell buttons and Melton wool. I experimented with other techniques not usual to my traditional roots, and I developed my own style for these images. I am proud to say many of these items decorate galleries and resorts (度假胜地) across Canada and the United States.

I'm inspired by the natural world — a swimming whale, a singing bird, a running goat, etc, I also find inspiration in other artists who have created their own interpretations of their First Nations cultures such as Bill Reid, Norval Morrisscau, and many others.

When I create my designs, the greatest inspiration comes from the person who commissions (委托) the piece. I want all the elements of the person who wears my clothes to come together in the piece. Who is that person? What images reflect his personality? All these forces come together to assist me in the design of the perfect piece, which reflects the personality and image of the wearer.

**24. Which word best describes Green's birthplace?**

A. Unchanged. B. Deserted. C. Resource-rich. D. Fashion-loving.

**25. What helped Green develop his talents?**

A. Galleries and resorts. B. Advances in fabric materials.

C. Study and experimentation. D. Observation of important events.

**26. What does Green admire about the artists mentioned in paragraph 4?**

A. Their early success and reputation.

B. Their great respect for the natural world.

C. Their deep understanding of different techniques.

D. Their original reflections on their root cultures.

**27. On what basis does Green design each of his commissioned pieces?**

A. His clan's history. B. A client's identity.

C. Natural objects. D. A buyer's requirements.

**C**

The expression “time flies” is one we all find ourselves saying or thinking. The flight of time can be so fast it can feel like our life is passing us by. But it wasn't like this when we were children, was it?

“Most adults feel that time passes slowly in their earlier days, but then speeds up later in life,” says neuroscientist Santosh Kesari. This may be due to a few factors, Kesari points out. “For a 10-year-old, one year is 10 percent of their lives,” Kesari says. “For a 60-year-old, one year is less than two percent of their lives.” “Additionally, when we are children, we are constantly being introduced to new knowledge and things that leave lasting impressions on our memories. We measure time by memorable events and fewer new things occur as we age to remember, making it seem like childhood lasted longer,” Kesari says.

But there's a way to change this — to an extent. Neuroscientist Patricia Costello draws attention to the Vacation Paradox, a theory which unpacks the subjective experience of how time flies when you're having an enjoyable, new experience like a vacation, but then later, upon reflection, it feels like it lasted longer than it really did. A novel experience may feel like it's flying by, but you'll have a deeper impression of that time and likely have a series of unique memories tied to it that will stretch that time gone by.

“It doesn't have to be a vacation or a visit to a foreign country. It can be as simple as consistently trying something new,” says Costello. Learn a new skill. Cook something different. Go to new places. Meet new people. Make on-the-spot decisions when you can be. These are all exercises that Costello champions for enhancing your sensitivity to the passage of time. It's also a system that mirrors childhood to a certain extent.

**28. What plays a major role in our sense of time according to Kesari?**

A. Memory. B. Personality. C. Life standard. D. Knowledge storage.

**29. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 3?**

A. Challenge a theory. B. Present a rule.

C. Clarify a concept. D. Make a prediction.

**30. What does Costello suggest adults do?**

A. Record their life bit by bit. B. Introduce novelty into their life often.

C. Get as much exercise as possible. D. Stick to their plans as much as possible.

**31. What is the best title for the text?**

A. Continuous learning helps delay aging

B. Recalling your childhood stretches time gone by

C. Enjoyable experiences always flying by? Here's why

D. Time going too fast? Here's how you can slow it down

**D**

Last year a portrait of Edmond Belamy sold for $432, 000. A bit steep, you might think, for a picture of someone you've never heard of. And you won't have heard of the artist either, as the portrait was created by an algorithm (computational procedure) drawing on a data set of 15,000 portraits painted between the 14th and 20th centuries. And to be honest, it's not very good.

The sale, which astonished *auction house* (拍卖行) Christie's, raised many important questions. Can a computer, without human emotion, ever be truly creative? Is this portrait really art? And as artificial intelligence (AI) develops and eventually perhaps reaches or surpasses human-level intelligence, what will this mean for human artists and the creative industries?

While algorithms have already created artworks, poems, and pieces of music, asking them to create without any human input actually produces quite **tedious** results, argues New York-based professor of computer science, Julian Togelius. An example, he suggests, was the space exploration game *No Man's Sky*, which offered 18 quintillion algorithmically-generated planets to explore. “In it there are more places you could visit in a lifetime. But that game has had mixed reviews — it's a technical masterpiece but it's uninteresting for its players,” he says. “These algorithms can do more and more. But there will always be things humans want to put in. It's the power of the sensibility and intentionality of the human brain—that's what is hard to recreate.”

Cognitive neuroscientist Romy Lorenz points out that true artistic creativity requires a shift in perspective that machines do not appear to have the capacity for “Artistic creativity is about turning an introspective thought into a medium. But AI has no internal world.”

Mick Grierson, at the UAL Creative Computing Institute in London, believes advances in AI will “lead to better art, new types of artists and new media.” He has worked with legendary band Massive Attack on an AI reworking of their “Mezzanine” album, to mark its 20th anniversary. The album will be fed into a form of AI that teaches itself and visitors to an upcoming exhibition will be able to affect the resulting sound by their movements. It should be an amazing experience. So rather than letting AI take complete control, results seem to be far more fruitful when human artists work hand in hand with machines.

**32. What was special about the sale last year?**

A. It got fierce criticism. B. It included 15,000 portraits.

C. It was about an AI-generated picture. D. It made little money for its auction house.

**33. Which of the following can best replace the underlined word “tedious” in Paragraph 3?**

A. Lasting. B. Boring. C. Predictable. D. Logical.

**34. How might Romy Lorenz look at the portrait of Edmond Belamy?**

A. It cannot be considered true art. B. It has sensibility and intentionality.

C. It has its own unique point of view. D. It cannot be surpassed by humans.

**35. What's the author's purpose in mentioning the album?**

A. To explain the great influence of new media on machines.

B. To discuss new artists’ increasing reliance on computers.

C. To mark the upcoming 20th anniversary of the album.

D. To show successful cooperation between artists and AI.

**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。

**From Sandals (凉鞋) to Sneakers— Shoes Step Forward**

Shoes — we wear them nearly every day. Yet we hardly think about them because they are such an ordinary part of our daily lives. 36 The ancient Greeks, Egyptians, and Persians made and wore sandals, but actually went barefoot most of the time. These sandals were worn mainly by very rich people, who could afford to employ shoemakers.

**Shoes in Early Civilizations**

As shoes became more common in ancient Egypt, the first ones were simple sandals created mainly to protect the bottom of the feet from rough surfaces. The easiest way to make shoes in these ancient times was to use materials that were readily available, including tree bark, leaves, and grasses. 37 In later years, the Greeks made sandals with leather from the skin of animals.

**New Trends, Materials, and Designs**

During the seventeenth century, most people wore boots because they were practical. Even in many large cities, dirty roads were common, and people had to walk along muddy pathways. By the eighteenth century, however, more citystreets were paved with stones, and it was easier to keep shoes clean. 38

The major change in shoes over the last century has been the use of materials other than leather. The first rubber heel for shoes was invented in 1898. These shoes won customers' hearts immediately. 39

The first shoes made without leather were invented in 1917. The upper material was made of a flexible canvas (帆布). 40 By the 1980s, companies began to design athletic shoes, helping athletes perform better while protecting their feet and providing comfort.

Shoes have come a long way since the ancient Egyptians created their first sandals. However, the basic sandal still has many similarities to shoes we wear today.

A. Shoes became more decorative.

B. Those were the original sneakers.

C. It is the same plant used today to make mats and baskets.

D. Shoes were not always an important part of people's life.

E. Many people today choose athletic shoes for casual wear.

F. Early on, in ancient Greece, sandals were made of similar plant materials.

G. Rubber heels were popular because they lasted much longer than heels made of leather.

**第二部分 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，从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Everyone told me not to bother applying to medical school. People “like me,” just didn't go to university, let alone become a(n) 41 . I am deafblind. Until the age of 16 I was training on the GB Swimming Team to 42 the London 2012 Paralympics, when in summer 2010 the surgery on my stomach went 43 wrong. I ended up bedridden in hospital for a year and a half, 44 to have another 20 stomach surgeries. My swimming career was over.

However, it was during that time of being a patient that my 45 strengthened my desire to become a doctor. But getting to that point hasn’t been 46 . I had to restart education and life. I studied by myself for my A-levels and 47 a special educational needs school for blind students.

Against the suggestions of others, I 48 a medical school and unexpectedly got an offer. But just before moving in, I was informed that they had changed their mind. I could have given up at this point. But a(n) 49 to give it one last shot led me to apply again. This time I 50

a place at Cardiff School of Medicine, where I've become the first blind student to be training towards becoming a doctor here in the UK.

Life 51 has its ups and downs, but I try to face all the challenges with a positive attitude and a forward focus. I've suffered, and continue to suffer a lot of 52 though. “Imagine you're a patient. Would you 53 a disabled doctor to treat you?” some people once laughed at me. Another time, when I asked someone to speak louder so that I could hear, he walked away and whispered to his friend, “How do you 54 an invalid like her to run the NHS(National Health Service)?” It' s 55 , but I'm continuing to push through.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | A. student | B. professor | C. athlete | D. doctor |
| 42. | 1. volunteer for | B. participate in | C. give up | D. work for |
| 43. | A. rarely | B. similarly | C. terribly | D. casually |
| 44. | A. needing | B. refusing | C. pretending | D. affording |
| 45. | A. adventure | B. experience | C. independence | D. employment |
| 46. | A. complicated | B. essential | C. conventional | D. smooth |
| 47. | A. attended | B. established | C. interviewed | D. sponsored |
| 48. | A. thought of | B. took pride in | C. applied to | D. stayed away from |
| 49. | 1. agreement | B. determination | C. permission | D. responsibility |
| 50. | A. forgot | B. marked | C. obtained | D. required |
| 51. | A. hardly | B. originally | C. certainly | D. appropriately |
| 52. | A. discrimination | B. misfortune | C. damage | D. anxiety |
| 53. | A. allow | B. instruct | C. persuade | D. force |
| 54. | A. convince | B. expect | C. forbid | D. urge |
| 55. | 1. exciting | B. frightening | C. promising | D. discouraging |

**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。

Xiechi Lake, also known as Yuncheng Salt Lake in China's Shanxi Province, 56.

(become) popular on social media websites in the past few years. Now, China wants to transform that online 57. (popular) into real-life tourism. “As the Chinese ‘Dead Sea’, floating here is 58. unforgettable experience, and one you can't find anywhere else,” reads a tourism Advertisement 59. (sponsor) by the Yuncheng Salt Lake Tourism Development Company.

Yuncheng Salt Lake is a sulfate(硫酸盐)lake. “If the sulfate in your water is greater than the calcium(钙), all the calcium is used up, 60. leaves you with large amounts of sulfate and you have a sulfate lake,” explains geography professor Bernie Owen. Xiechi is also a “closed basin” lake, 61. (mean) it doesn't flow out to a river or ocean, which explains how its salt content stays so high. It is possible for salt lakes to freeze over, although not as 62. (quick) as other lakes—after all, think about what happens when we spread salt over icy roads. Saltwater freezes at 63. (low)temperatures than fresh water.

In an effort 64. (boost) Xiechi Lake's international profile, China is reportedly taking steps to get it acknowledged 65.  a UNESCO World Heritage site.

1. **写作（共两节，满分40分）**
2. **(满分15分)**

你校英文报正在举办主题为“自信与成功”的征文活动。请你写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

1. 自信的重要性；

2. 自己或他人因自信而成功的经历；

3. 你的建议。

注意：写作词数应为80左右。

Self-confidence and Success

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1. **（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。

It was Christmas Eve. The small local train was almost empty. It was snowing very hard outside. Suddenly the train stopped and everyone wondered what was wrong.

Then the train conductor walked through the train. “I am very sorry,” he said to everyone. “The snow is too bad. We can't go forward and we can't go back. We have to stay here until the snow stops. And then someone will come and move the snow off the train tracks.”

“How long will we be here?” asked Melanie. “We have to get to Leeds by 8:30 pm to catch our train to Manchester.”

“I don't know,” said the conductor. “But it is 7:30 pm now. I'm sorry. I don't think we will get to Leeds in time.”

Melanie wanted to cry. When she married Craig in July, they moved to a small village in the Yorkshire Dales. She loved Craig very much, but life in the village was very quiet. She had not made any friends and she missed her family. She had not seen them since the wedding. She wanted to be with her family at Christmas.

Craig put his arms around Melanie. “It will be OK,” he said. “You will see your family tomorrow.”

The conductor was talking to a family with two children at the back of the railway carriage (车厢). The children were crying loudly. “But we have to be at Grandma and Grandad's! We wrote letters to Santa. We told him we would be in Leeds on Christmas night! He won't know where to find us. We won't get any presents!”

Everyone was very unhappy. Everyone was talking loudly. They were shouting at the train conductor.

Then an old man stood up and said, “Everyone! Please calm down. I used to work on this railway line and know this kind of weather very well. I think we will be here until tomorrow morning, or maybe longer. So we must make our own Christmas Eve party. I have a bottle of whisky (威士忌酒), a Christmas present for my brother. But I think I will share it with you.”

注意：1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。

“I have Christmas pies and a bottle of my homemade orange drink,” said the mother of the children.

The morning came with a lovely surprise to the children.