**复旦附中2023届高三年级3月份教学质量检测**

**英语试卷**

**2023年3月17日**

**满分：140分 时间：120分钟**

**Ⅰ. Listening Comprehension(25分)**

**Section A(每题1分，10分)**

**Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.**

1. A. $150. B. $145. C. $140. D. $135.

2. A. Relieved. B. Surprised. C. Furious. D. Indifferent.

3. A. She spent hours completing the test papers.

B. She worked on her paper for quite a while.

C. She watched the movie with her brother.

D. She assured him that the paper was finished.

4. A. Buy some food for Gary’s family. B. Invite Gary’s family to the outing.

C. Share the expense of the picnic food. D. Bring some food to the outing.

5. A. Listen to the weather report.

B. Decide whether to cancel the trip.

C. Schedule the trip for a later date.

D. Ask other students for their opinion about the trip.

6. A. Her being religiously discriminated at work.

B. Her opinion being neglected by her colleagues.

C. Becoming unable to speak when working.

D. Her efforts being denied by her colleagues.

7. A. He talked with his friend happily at home.

B. He watched the football game on TV with his friend.

C. He and his friend went to visit their college.

D. He went to watch the World Cup with his friend.

8. A. It has resulted in heavy casualties.

B. There are lots of natural disasters in Indonesia.

C. No tourist died in the tsunami.

D. It was caused by careless tourists.

9. A. He will definitely go.

B. He may not go since he is occupied.

C. He is not interested at all.

D. He will not regret missing a chance like that.

10. A. They often quarrel with each other.

B. They both show interest in cutting cloth.

C. Her roommate’s strange personality affects her life.

D. She gets along well with her roommate.

**Section B(每题1.5分，共15分)**

**Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of the passages and the conversation. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.**

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

11. A. They play frisbee on the playground.

B. Nearly 4 in 10 of them are enrolled part-time.

C. They have four years of pizza-fueled study sessions.

D. Fresh-faced 18-year-olds live in dorms and walk to class every day.

12. A. For fun. B. For money.

C. For experience. D. For communication.

13. A. Because Missy is a workaholic.

B. Because Missy’s husband forces her to work.

C. Because Missy’s husband has no job for a long time.

D. Because Missy and her husband can’t afford to pay for childcare.

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.**

14. A. To draw audience’s interest through contrast.

B. To persuade the audience to make mistakes on the way to success.

C. To demonstrate making mistakes is irrelevant to achieving success.

D. To encourage students majoring in science to stick to scientific exploration.

15. A. It features a weak adhesive(黏合剂).

B. It enjoyed much popularity after it was invented.

C. The inspiration occurred when Silver was sleeping.

D. It was created because Silver wanted to develop a weak glue.

16. A. Making mistakes guarantees success.

B. Avoiding mistakes helps people to be successful.

C Making big and expensive mistakes is essential in career.

D. Making mistakes is meaningless unless people learn from it.

**Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.**

17. A. Canada is bound to be the wealthiest country worldwide.

B. Canada has regained its previous glory since centuries ago.

C. Canada will be a major economic power by the mid-21st century.

D. Canada will face challenges which are unprecedented in its history.

18. A. The lack of proper urban planning.

B. The gap between the rich and the poor.

C. The shortage of opportunities for talents.

D. The inadequate supply of electricity.

19. A. They attach much importance to education.

B. They are able to grasp growth opportunities.

C. They are good at learning from other countries.

D. They have taken advantage of hi-tech personnel.

20. A. Indifferent. B. Pessimistic. C. Sarcastic. D. Optimistic.

**Ⅱ. Grammar and vocabulary**

**Section A**

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

**Living a Life Full of Wild Adventures**

Helen Skelton was brought up on a remote farm, and her family wasn't full of "runners and rock climbers". However, she has since travelled the world on \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ series of record breaking adventures. The former Blue Peter presenter has kayaked（划皮划艇）down the Amazon River, cycled to the South Pole and done a tightrope walk between the chimneys of Batter-sea Power Station in London. Now, Skelton \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ (share) the secrets of her success in a new book called Wild Girl: How to Have Incredible Outdoor Adventures.

\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ she's got plenty of stamps in her passport, Skelton says you don't need to go to the Amazon or Antarctica in order to have an adventure - there's plenty to do here in the UK. She grew up in Cumbria, and would go bike-riding and skateboarding with her mum, as well as building rafts. She hopes to pass on these adventures to her own children.

Despite the title, Skelton says that the book isn't just for girls. She believes adventure is a leveller - an activity \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ men and women are equal. Adventures \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ also be educational. Skelton says when you're at the mercy of the elements you have to adapt and be flexible, which is a great lesson for life.

Of all the places she \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ (be) to, Skelton says the South Pole was particularly hard. "It's like living in a freezer. It's the windiest, driest, coldest place on Earth." Skelton explains, "You can't even put up your tent, which is your only shelter, \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ putting on huge gloves, otherwise you'll get a frostbite. \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ (put) up a tent in oven gloves isn't easy."

Her advice to any aspiring adventurers would be to "not worry about \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ comments other people might make. When I said I'm going to kayak the Amazon, people told me that's madness. And, if I had listened to them, I never would have done \_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_ of it. So just try."

**Section B**

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

|  |
| --- |
| A. stem B. dot C. attributable D. exceeded E. overlook F. exposed  G. drainage H. emerging I. sinking J. access K. established |

**The Mega-City Environment**

Mega-cities suffer from a catalog of environmental ills. A World Health Organization(WHO)/United Nations Environment Program(UNEP)study found that seven of the cities-Mexico City, Beijing, Cairo, Jakarta, Los Angeles, Sao Paulo and Moscow-had three or more pollutants that\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ the WHO health protection guidelines. All 20 of the cities studied by WHO/UNEP had at least one major pollutant that went beyond\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ health limits.

According to the World Resources Institute, “Millions of children living in the world’s largest cities, particularly in developing countries, are\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ to life-threatening air pollution two to eight times above the maximum based on WHO guidelines. Indeed, more than 80 percent of all deaths in developing countries\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ to air pollution-induced lung infections are among children under five.” In the big Asian mega-cities such as New Delhi, Beijing and Jakarta, approximately 20 to 30 percent of all respiratory diseases\_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ from air pollution.

Almost all of the mega-cities face major fresh water challenges. Johannesburg, South Africa, is forced to draw water from highlands 370 miles away. In Bangkok, saltwater is invading aquifers(地下蓄水层). Mexico City has a serious\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ problem because of excessive groundwater withdrawal.

More than a billion people, 20 percent of the world’s population, live without regular\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ to clean running water. While poor people are forced to pay high fees for private water, many cities squander their resources through leakages and illegal\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_. “With the population of cities expected to increase to five billion by 2025,” says Klaus Toepfer, executive director of the UNEP, “the urban demand for water is set to increase rapidly. This means that any solution to the water crisis is closely linked to the governance of cities.“

Mega-city residents, crowded into unsanitary slums, are also subject to serious disease outbreaks. Lima, Peru(with population estimated at 9.4 million by 2015)suffered a cholera outbreak in the late 1990s partly because, as the New York Times reported, ”rural people new to Lima...live in houses without running water and use the outhouses(屋外厕所)that\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ the hillsides above.“

It’s worth looking at some of these\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_ mega-cities in detail, because daily life there is likely to be the pattern for a majority of the world’s population. Most are already experiencing severe environmental problems that will only be worsened by rapid population increases.

**Ⅲ. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.**

The teenage years of an individual is marked by evaluating one's values,experiencing a shift in outlooks,and a tendency to act rebellious. It can also be a time when someone becomes extremely\_\_\_21\_\_\_ to negative influences,and is drawn towards dangerous situations. On the other hand,for parents, the period of their children's adolescence means regularly worrying about their safety and formation as a citizen. Thus, a method of \_\_\_22\_\_\_teenagers' security is needed, and curfews(宵禁)are often seen as such a measure，since they have proved their \_\_\_23\_\_\_the same time, certain peculiarities exist about establishing curfews for children.

The issue of teenage curfews is widely debated in the United States, where this method is still rather \_\_\_24\_\_\_, and in European democracies, where this measure is yet not so widely used .The first and foremost reason for establishing curfews is children's security. \_\_\_25\_\_\_curfews require teenagers under 17 years to stay out of streets starting from 11p.m.or midnight. This is believed to protect them from crimes committed after nightfall,as well as from breaking the law, and there exists serious evidence \_\_\_26\_\_\_this belief. For example, when New Orleans enabled a dusk-til-dawn curfew in 1994, the rates of juvenile crime were reported to fall more than 20 percent.Even more impressive \_\_\_27\_\_\_were recorded in Dallas, which reported a 30-percent decrease in violent juvenile crime,and a 21-percent decrease in the overall rates of crimes committed by young people (The New York Times).

On the other hand, curfews can be seen as a preventive measure that rob young people of their rights,\_\_\_28\_\_\_ their freedom. This opinion is \_\_\_29\_\_\_ supported by the fact that curfew violations(违规) and the respective charges are among the most often committed juvenile crimes in the United States. \_\_\_30\_\_\_, there were reports claiming that police arrested more non-white teenagers for curfew violations.All this can cause a teenager to believe they have crossed a psychological line dividing them as criminals; thus,such teenagers may start to see themselves as outlaws, which can \_\_\_31\_\_\_ committing more serious crimes than a curfew offense.

What is important for a parent to remember when establishing a curfew for their children is that a teenager's misjudged view of certain\_\_\_32\_\_\_may cause them to misbehave in some other way; this is proved by research conducted by the University of Minnesota, according to which teens tend to protest against what they see as \_\_\_33\_\_\_. Considering this,parents should \_\_\_34\_\_\_the authoritarian style of establishing curfews; instead, they should have a conversation with their teenager that would be aimed at finding ideal conditions for a curfew that would \_\_\_35\_\_\_both sides.

21. A. opposed B. subjected C. related D. restricted

22. A. improving B. restoring C. ensuring D. expanding

23. A. principle B. reference C. approach D. efficiency

24. A. popular B. absent C. practical D. accessible

25. A. Typical B. Evident C. Critical D. Specific

26 A. in place of B. in honor of C. in case of D. in favor of

27. A. results B. events C. patterns D. links

28. A. protecting B. acknowledging C. limiting D. liberating

29. A. officially B. logically C. particularly D. physically

30. A. By contrast B. In addition C. In conclusion D. In general

31. A. take charge of B. contribute to C. result from D. deal with

32. A. rules B. charges C. crimes D. relations

33 A. impolite B. unrealistic C. inadequate D. unfair

34. A. adopt B. allow C. avoid D. address

35. A. satisfy B. spare C. surround D. settle

**Section B**

**Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.**

**(A)**

**E-cigarettes Ban:Good news for Tobacco?**

The proposed ban on flavored e-cigarettes may drive many Americans back to cigarettes,said Christopher Palmeri and Jeff Green in the Los Ange Times.

Responding to an outbreak of hundreds of serious lung illnesses from vapes(电子烟)that killed a seventh person this week, FDA(食物药品监管局)will outlaw everything but tobacco-flavored-cigarettes, as Michigan and New York state recently did. Flavors like buttered popcorn and mango helped create "an explosion" in teen vaping. But hundreds of thousands of teens already addicted to nicotine-and 9 million adults who vape--may simply replace vaping with tobacco products. By banning favored vapes the government may be "closing the shed door after the horse has gotten out."

Nobody vapes "because the flavor is so amazing," said David Marcus in The Federalist com. That's why the ban is so clueless."If kids want to taste bubble gum,they can buy,you know,bubble gum." Vaping giants like Juul need to be honest about the fact that they’re in the nicotine business, and monitor themselves accordingly. They should spend billions ensuring that stores don’t sell to minors instead of **touting** the "scientific conclusion"that e-cigarettes are safer than smoking. The burning involved in smoking cigarettes creates tar and a bunch of chemicals not present in e-cigarettes' watery vapor. True, but nicotine is also a dangerous and addictive drug and vaping liquid itself contains chemicals that damage blood vessels(血管)."The idea of safe smoking" is"a lie," and the vaping industry's fruit- and candy-flavored pods" are proof of evil intent."

"The massive increase in teen vapers" is a reasonable concern, said Robert Gebelhoff in Washington Post.com.But the evidence suggests that the lung illnesses that led the government to act were caused by black-market products cut with dangerous substance.Banning favored vapes will only drive more nicotine addicts and teens to the black market,which will be happy to provide fruity pods. Instead of banning flavors, the government "should empower the FDA to fully regulate the industry." That would let science,"not panic,guide our policy."

36. What led to the proposed ban on e-cigarettes?

A. Popular flavors like mango led to teen nicotine addiction.

B. The lack of proper legal supervision in the vaping industry.

C. An increased number of deaths resulting from lung diseases.

D. The sharp increase in the sale of unhealthy tobacco products.

37. What might happen if the ban takes effect?

A. FDA would regulate the tobacco industry more effectively.

B. The vaping industry would be more strictly monitored.

C. The evil intent of the vaping industry would be revealed.

D. The tobacco industry might regain its previous glory.

38. The underlined word "touting"probably means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Promoting B. challenging C. assuming D. tolerating

39. What is the writer's attitude towards vape ban?

A Supportive. B. Disapproving C. Uninterested D. Impartial.

**(B)**

**Also of interest...in family dramas**

**The Travelers**

**by Regina Porter (Hogarth, $27)**

Though Regina Porter’s formally daring first novel “can feel too much like a jigsaw puzzle,” it achieves a “simply stunning” level of complexity, said Meng Jin in the San Fracisco Chronicle. As the first-time novelist tells the stories of two Georgia families — one black, one white — she weaves together events from 1946 to 2010 while deftly shifting between play-like dialogue, straight narrative, and various other modes. Not one character is a mere extra, and the impressive result “looks very much like life.”

**Ask Again, Yes**

**by Mary Beth Keane** (Scribner, $27)

Mary Beth Keane’s new novel is “one of the most unpretentiously profound books I’ve read in a long time,” said Maureen Corrigan in NPR.org. In 1973 New York City, two rookie cops forge a friendship that shapes the lives of the Irish-American families they raise side by side in a nearby suburb. Because each chapter is told from a new perspective, we come to know almost every member of those families, and Keane “beautifully dramatizes” how lives are built on a series of happenstances, including tragic ones.

**Native Country of the Heart**

**by Cherrie Moraga (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, $26)**

“This memoir’s beauty is in its fierce intimacy” said Roy Hoffman in The News York Times. Playwright Cherrie Moraga makes her mother the heroine of the book, bringing the late immigrant’s story to life “with a poet’s verve.” Mexican-born Elvira Moraga, who picked cotton in California at 11, sold cigarettes in Tijuana at 14, and never learned to read, became the heart and soul of a large extended family. Here, she’s a character too resonant to be merely emblematic.

**The Edge of Every Day**

**by Marin Sardy (Pantheon, $26)**

Mental illness leaves no one in a family untouched, said Alison Van Houten in Outside. In a book whose nonlinear structure “mimics the erratic nature of schizophrenia,” essayist Marin Sardy bringing the describes how the disorder struck her mother and a brother, scrambling life for all the children. Her mother’s paranoid delusions disrupted their schooling; years later, Sardy’s brother, after refusing help, committed suicide. “How does one lead any semblance of a normal life under such circumstances?” Sardy shows us how.

Note:

1. resonant: 共振的，共鸣的 2. emblematic: 象征的，典型的

3. nonlinear: 非线性的 4.schizophrenia: 精神分裂症

40. Which book touches upon a personal family tragedy?

A. The Travelers. B. Ask Again, Yes.

C. Native Country of the Heart. D. The Edge of Every Day.

41. Which of the following about each book is TRUE?

A. The Travelers tells a straightforward story about two Georgia families.

B. The thread running through Ask Again,Yes is Irish way of life.

C. Native Country of the Heart was written in memory of Elvira Moraga.

D. The Edge of Every Day describes one’s struggle against mental diseases.

42. What do the four books have in common?

A. They were published by the same publishing house.

B. They belong to he same type of literary works.

C. The stories were ll set in the last century.

D. They represented the peak level of each writer.

**(C)**

More than a score of Australian rare mammals have been killed by wild cats. These predators, which arrived with European settlers, still threaten native wildlife — and are too plentiful on the mainland to eliminate, as has been achieved on some small islands which were previously filled with them. But Alexandra Ross of the University of New South Wales thinks she has come up with a different way to deal with the problem. As she writes in a paper in the Journal of Applied Ecology, she is giving *feline* (猫科的) — awareness lessons to wild animals involved in re-introduction programs, in order to try to make them cat-conscious.

Many Australian mammals, though not actually extinct, are restricted to fragments of cat-free habitat. This will, however, put the **forced migrants** back in the sights of the cats that caused the problem in the first place. Training the migrants while they are in captivity, using stuffed models and the sorts of sounds made by cats, has proved expensive and ineffective. Ms Ross therefore wondered whether putting them in large natural enclosures with a scattering of predators might serve as a form of training camp to prepare them for introduction into their new, cat-ridden homes.

She tested this idea on a type of *bandicoot* (袋狸) that superficially resembles a rabbit. She and her colleagues raised two hundred bandicoots in a huge enclosure that also contained five wild cats. As a control, she raised a nearly identical population in a similar enclosure without the cats. She left the animals to get on with life for two years, which, given that bandicoots breed four times a year and live for around eight years, was a considerable period for them. After some *predation* (扑食) and probably some learning, she abstracted 21 bandicoots from each enclosure, attached radio transmitters to them and released them into a third enclosure that had ten hungry cats in it. She then monitored what happened next. The outcome was that the training worked. Over the subsequent 40 days, ten of the untrained animals were eaten by cats, but only four of the trained ones. One particular behavioral difference she noticed was that bandicoots brought up in a predator-free environment were much more likely to sleep alone than were those brought up around cats. And when cats are around, sleeping alone is dangerous. How well bandicoots that have undergone this extreme training will survive in the wild remains to be seen. But Ms Ross has at least provided reason for hope.

43. What can be learned from the first paragraph?

A. The feline-awareness lessons have proved ineffective.

B. There are too many wild cats to be killed in Australia.

C. Different ways have been tried to hunt and kill wildlife.

D. Native wildlife has been threatened by a growing population of wild cats.

44. The forced migrants in the second paragraph refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Australian mammals restricted to certain areas

B. The wild cats tracking down the mammals

C. Wild animals involved in the program

D. The predators captured by the animal trainers

45. Which of the following is TRUE about the first two enclosures?

A. They were both closely monitored. B. They had 200 bandicoots in total.

C. They had similar natural environment. D. They both had wild cats in them.

46. What was the finding of Ms Ross’ research project?

A. Untrained bandicoots failed to identify cats.

B. Training bandicoots prepared them to fight cats.

C. Sleeping alone in the wild was dangerous.

D. Bandicoots could be trained to avoid predators.

**Section C**

**Directions: Read the passage carefully. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.**

**The Secret Garden-A Classical Novel about Hope and Redemption**

The Secret Garden is a popular work of children's literature.The novel is set in theearly1900s! The main character is Mary Lennox, a 10-year-old British girl. \_\_\_47\_\_\_Mary is then sent to live with her wealthy uncle Archibald Craven, who owns a large estate in the countryside. At first, Mary is bored by the people she meets as well as the slow pace of rural life. One day, a maid tells Mary about a hidden garden that Mrs.Craven kept before her death.The tale of Mrs. Craven's secret enclosure awakens Mary's curiosity. She makes it her mission to find out more about the mysterious garden.

While exploring the property, she sees a robin resting on a mound of dirt. Mary digs through the soil and finds the key to the locked garden door. \_\_\_48\_\_\_ She decides to do whatever it takes to bring the secret garden back to life.

Meanwhile, Mary starts to hear haunting cries on the estate at night. One evening, she follows the sounds and discovers Mr. Craven’s son, Colin. Mary learns that Colin is ill and can’t walk.\_\_\_49\_\_\_

Mr. Craven ordered his servants to care for Colin but would never visit because his son reminded him of his wife.

Mary and Colin become good friends. Mary convinces Coin that he can use his mind to overcome his illness. \_\_\_50\_\_\_ There, they meet Ben Weather-staff, one of Mr. Craven’s servants. They all decide to work together to restore the area. When their work is finished, they plan a surprise for Mr. Craven. He arrives at the garden and finds the flowers in bloom, just like they were when his wife was alive. More importantly, he’s overjoyed to lean that Colin has become a healthy boy. Their relationship is repaired, and they look forward to a brighter future.

A. Once a year, Ben visits the garden to honor Mrs. Craven's memory.

B. Her life is turned upside down when her parents suddenly die from a terrible disease.

C. Due to his poor health, doctors predicted he would die an early death.

D. At the start of the novel, many characters are suffering and going through hard times.

E. One day, she puts him in a wheelchair and takes him to the secret garden.

F. Inside, she finds that many of the forgotten plants are almost dead.

**Ⅳ. Summary Writing**

51. Directions: Read the following passage. Summarize in no more than 60 words the main idea of the passage and how it is illustrated. Use your own words as far as possible.

**Long Journey**

The majority of the world’s clothes, bags and shoes are manufactured in Asia. But the region’s brands have made little headway in the West. Of the ten most valuable global apparel (服装) labels ranked by Millward Brown, a market-research firm, only Uniqlo is Asian. Li-Ning, one of China’s best-selling sportswear brands, tried to enter America in 2010. It opened a flagship store in Portland, Oregon and later launched an English-language online store. Both failed.

What makes the journey so hard? Adjusting to Western tastes takes time. Although Uniqlo became the largest Japanese apparel brand by selling US-style clothing, it still encountered cultural barriers in America itself. For example, vests (背心) are one of Uniqlo’s most popular products at home, but relatively few Americans and Europeans wear an additional layer beneath their shirts, says Dairo Murata, an analyst at JPMorgan Chase, a bank. It was only two years ago the firm also realized that XL was not big enough in America; it now duly provides XXXL.

Another problem, at least outside the big cities, is price. Uniqlo takes pride in the use of high-tech, comfortable fabrics (布料)，an attempt to differentiate itself from other basic clothing brands like Gap and Old Navy. But at Danbury Fair, a Connecticut shopping mall that is a barometer for retail trends in the suburbs, people prefer Primark, a super-cheap Irish retailer (零售商) which recently opened, to Uniqlo, which shut up shop in June. Mall visitors are conservative about fashion and about spending, explains F.K. Grunert, its manager.

What still seems to work better is concentrating on urban centres, even though that means a smaller potential market. This month Uniqlo opened a stand-alone store in Manhattan’s Soho; such shops tend to do well. In 2002 it had 21 stores in Britain, dotted around the north-west, Midlands and south-east; now eight of the ten it still has are in London.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ⅴ. Translation**

**Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.**

52. 因缺少资金，公众直到最近才得以进入这个商业中心。(accessible) （汉译英）

53. 实现梦想之前，一个人要经历一段时间的艰难，这是常有的事。(That) （汉译英）

54. 传统中医安全可靠，最早可追溯到三千多年前，是中国古代人民的智慧结晶。(represent) （汉译英）

55. 今年的春晚(The Spring Festival Gala)好戏连台，有悦耳动听的歌曲，美轮美奂的舞蹈，还有风趣幽默的相声，观众们在喜庆的气氛中辞旧迎新。(so that) （汉译英）

**Ⅵ. Guided Writing(25%)**

56. Directions: Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below.

假如你是明启中学学生李华，校英文报现进行征文活动，让你谈一谈高中生在未来应该着重学习培养哪些方面的知识或技能，与ChatGPT形成差异化竞争，并说明理由。

(相关背景知识：ChatGPT作为一款大型语言模型，可以与人类进行自然而流畅的交互，回答各种问题、提供建议，同时还能生成文本、摘要，具备翻译和写作等功能，被誉为未来人工智能的代表。)

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