



河北省高三年级上学期 12 月联考

英语

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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。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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the woman most probably like?
A. Careless. B. Cautious. C. Attentive.
2. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Clean his room. B. See a movie. C. Play basketball.
3. Who did the man visit in San Francisco?
A. His boss. B. His uncle. C. His aunt.
4. What will Jack do this afternoon?
A. See a doctor. B. Stay at home. C. Go to work.
5. How much should the man pay?
A. 40 yuan. B. 300 yuan. C. 340 yuan.

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 do we know about the woman?
A. She likes singing. B. She feels worried. C. She has got a fever.



7. How does the woman often clean her ears?
A. By using her fingers. B. By using a plastic stick. C. By using a metal stick.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8-9 题。

8. Why does the woman refuse to go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art today?
A. The weather isn't good.
B. She isn't interested in art.
C. She wants to stay outdoors.

9. Where are the speakers going first?
A. To the Central Park.
B. To the Times Square.
C. To the Statue of Liberty.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the man call the woman?
A. To make a reservation.
B. To check out of the hotel.
C. To ask about the city center.
11. What does the woman say about the Imperial?
A. It is cheaper than her hotel.
B. It is rated as a five-star hotel.
C. It is better known than her hotel.

12. What does the man finally want to know about the Imperial?
A. The price.
B. The telephone number.
C. The location.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where are the speakers now?
A. In France. B. In Italy. C. In Britain.
14. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Colleagues. B. Neighbors. C. Classmates.
15. Why did the woman fail to see the Bloody Tower?
A. Her son didn't like it.
B. She had no time to go to London.
C. There is nothing about it in her brochure.

16. How do the speakers feel about Pisa?
A. It is noisy. B. It is great. C. It is small.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker explaining?
A. How he'll make a presentation.



- B. How to send e-mails to students.
C. How he'll grade for the group projects.
18. How many grades will the speaker give to his students?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
19. What will the speaker do with the written report's grade?
A. Check everyone's work.
B. Give everyone the same grade.
C. Ask each one to make a report.
20. What is the final grade related to?
A. The group presentation.
B. The group written report.
C. The personal contribution.

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

Shakespeare's writing shaped our modern language, but how did his plays describe the landscape of 15th- and 16th-century Britain? This guide will take you on a mini tour of the poet's favoured locations.

Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire

In its prime, Pontefract Castle was one of the most powerful forts (堡垒) in Europe, but its fearful reputation was once so strong that the poet used it to suggest power and terror. In *Richard II*, Pontefract is the terrible scene of the king's murder and three men are condemned to death at the castle in *Richard III*. Now, Pontefract is the perfect destination for a fearful yet fascinating day out.

Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire

First built from wood in the 12th century, by the 13th century Sandal Castle had become an impressive stone fort. In the 15th century, the castle found itself at the centre of a long and bloody battle. It was this conflict that inspired Shakespeare's *Henry V*. The site of the battlefield is now a peaceful farm and all that remains of the once grand castle are broken walls.

Dunsinane Hill, Perthshire

A castle built atop Dunsinane Hill in Scotland is one of the dramatic backdrops to the blood-soaked horror of Shakespeare's shortest tragedy, *Macbeth*. Today, the hill has the remains of two forts, one of which is the site on which the real Macbeth suffered a military defeat in 1054.

Forest of Arden, Warwickshire

Situated in Shakespeare's home county of Warwickshire, Arden was once a heavily wooded



area and provides the complex setting for the poet's pastoral comedy. Visitors can enjoy several picturesque walks around the young forest, which is now home to over a million new trees.

21. What did Shakespeare use Pontefract Castle to stand for?
- A. Hope and anger. B. Life and death.
C. Power and fear. D. Past and history.
22. What is Shakespeare's inspiration for *Henry V*?
- A. The surroundings of Sandal Castle.
B. A long battle happening at Sandal Castle.
C. The impressive buildings of Sandal Castle.
D. Shakespeare's preference for Sandal Castle.
23. Where was Shakespeare born?
- A. In Yorkshire. B. In West Yorkshire.
C. In Perthshire. D. In Warwickshire.

B

Norma Newcombe has been a nurse for nearly 60 years. She started her career at a hospital for babies in August 1958, but she has no plans to retire.

She has worked with Wrightington, Wigan and Leigh Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust for 40 years. She has been a full-time school nurse since 1973. Apart from taking an eight-year break from her career to have her two children in 1965, the dedicated nurse has spent nearly 60 years working in her role.

Modest Norma describes herself as a school nurse who just does her job. She said, "I'm proud to be where I am and I'm very passionate about the local area and everything related to the school nursing. We have brilliant team leaders and I work with a brilliant team of school nurses and health visitors. I'm just happy with what I am and where I am."

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Norma had to work from home due to having a weakened immune system (免疫系统). Norma said that she liked people rather than machines. She thought she could still write quicker than she could type. Obviously, things have to progress, but there is not the same personal contact. Despite hitting the milestone, Norma has no plans to slow down.

Norma's colleagues surprised her with a party at her workplace, where she was gifted flowers and jewellery. Rabina Tindale, chief nurse in the hospital, said, "We are extremely proud to have Norma as part of our team and access to her significant experience and wisdom. She holds a very special place in the hearts of the children and families that she has helped over the years. We hope she has an amazing day to celebrate her birthday with her colleagues."

24. How long has Norma been a full-time school nurse till 2022?
- A. 65 years. B. 60 years.
C. 49 years. D. 41 years.

25. What does Norma's words show?
A. Her wish for the future.
B. Her love for nursing work.
C. The support from the local area.
D. The reason why she works as a nurse.
26. Why did Norma have to work at home during the COVID-19 pandemic?
A. Her immune system was weak.
B. She was too old to travel to work.
C. The nursing school was closed down.
D. It was difficult for her to live in the school.
27. Which word can best describe Norma?
A. Creative. B. Respectable. C. Stubborn. D. Funny.

C

Fossils are well preserved remains, impressions, or traces (痕迹) of animals and plants that lived long ago. Paleontologists (古生物学家) divide fossils into two main groups. Some fossils, called body fossils, show the structure of the plant or the animal. They form directly from the remains of plants and animals. Other fossils, called trace fossils, They record signs of animal or plant activities, such as walking, feeding, scratching, or even resting.

Most animals and plants don't become fossils after they die. They break down into little bits or may be eaten by other animals. But some remains get buried too fast, avoiding those things happening. An animal might die near a body of water and sink to the bottom, where its remains get covered in sediment (沉积物). As sediment builds up, mineral-rich water seeps into the remains, leaving minerals in the tiny spaces of the bones and even replacing the original bones. The new minerals react with those in the animal's remains and then harden into fossils.

Most fossils are buried deep in the Earth. As the Earth's surface changes, scientists can dig up new fossils and learn more about past life and the Earth's history. In rock that formed before a certain time, roughly 2.8 million years ago, scientists will not find human fossils.

Fossils are our keys to understanding prehistoric life and the Earth's history. By studying fossils, we learn about a great variety of plants and animals that lived in the past. We can know what they looked like, how and where they moved and what they ate. By comparing fossils from different time periods, we can track the evolution of a species, see how it adapted to changes in its environment, and understand more about the climate and environment where the fossils were buried.

28. What can we learn from paragraph 1?
A. Fossils are remains of plants and animals.
B. Trace fossils only tell us the activities of animals.
C. Trace fossils form directly from the remains of creatures.
D. Body fossils show almost the original structure of creatures.

33. How was the first six-week comedy course for patients?
A. Effective. B. Ambiguous. C. Controversial D. Fruitless.
34. What may contribute to a comedy according to Belcher?
A. Struggling moments. B. Funny moments.
C. Happy moments. D. Successful moments.
35. What is the best title for the text?
A. Laugh will cure you of all diseases
B. Anxiety can also make you feel better
C. Laughter is useful to people's mental health
D. Comedy is one thing that can make you struggle

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。

Awake? Here Is How to Return to Sleep

It is usual for people to wake up a few times during the night. Older people often get up to go to the bathroom. Waking at night usually is not a problem.

But what about some other people? If it happens a few times a week, there may be a troublesome reason. 36. Such sleep difficulties are called insomnia (失眠).

You may wake up, look at the clock and worry about your work. There may be stressful things on your mind. These feelings may activate (激活) a stress hormone in your body. If you worry that you can't sleep, it may make it harder to fall asleep.

37. If you are awake 25 minutes or more, get out of bed and do something quiet. Gentle stretches or breathing exercises might help. Meditation also may work. You may sit on a couch and read a book or magazine in dim light. Do not read on a smartphone or a tablet in the dark place.

38. Coffee can stay in your digestive system well into the evening. Besides, nap (小睡) lowers your drive to fall asleep in the evening. Avoid napping late in the day. 39.

Try to keep to a routine schedule for sleep. There is a problem when you go to bed and wake up at different times. Studies have shown that irregular bedtimes may lead to insomnia.

40, called circadian rhythms (昼夜节律). They work on 24-hour cycles.

If you get up during the night to go to the bathroom, limit how much water or liquid you drink a few hours before bedtime.

- A. Do something helpful
- B. Try to avoid early naps
- C. Avoid coffee after 2 pm
- D. Nap no later than early afternoon
- E. The problem has to do with the sleep cycle of your body
- F. Here are some reasons for the difficulties in your sleeping
- G. Stress and anxiety are some reasons for people who have sleep difficulties

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。

As Gwen Erickson approached 97, she began raising one of America's most popular, yet endangered butterflies—the monarch butterfly (帝王蝶). She managed to 41 27 butterflies last year and this year the 42 has gone up to 61.

The whole process is a little 43, beginning with collecting eggs from the milkweed leaves that grow in her backyard. Four days after Erickson placed the eggs in jars on her living room table, the caterpillar (毛毛虫) appeared, and then, within several weeks, formed a chrysalis (蛹). Two weeks later the beautiful butterflies 44. Erickson then released the butterflies into the wild, but a couple seemed a little 45 to leave their loving home and 46 the senior by flying around the house.

Erickson remembered her first attempt to raise 47 and said she hoped it could enable her grandchildren to 48 an interest in these beautiful insects. However, it's she who has found the 49 in raising butterflies in the end.

Erickson doesn't like to talk about herself and what she does, but she does so this time as she wants to 50 others to care for this endangered species. Happily, a friend and her son have joined her in her new-found 51. Hopefully, we will see a(n) 52 in those decreasing numbers.

This new 53 is a fine example of people caring for the smaller things in life. It 54 us that it's never too late to be 55 in life.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. steal | B. donate | C. keep | D. photograph |
| 42. A. number | B. size | C. range | D. variety |
| 43. A. money-saving | B. labor-demanding | C. energy-efficient | D. time-consuming |
| 44. A. sped up | B. turned up | C. woke up | D. grew up |
| 45. A. impatient | B. delighted | C. surprised | D. unwilling |
| 46. A. accompanied | B. attended | C. greeted | D. impressed |
| 47. A. flies | B. pests | C. butterflies | D. bees |
| 48. A. regain | B. develop | C. remove | D. express |
| 49. A. decoration | B. fossil | C. herb | D. pleasure |
| 50. A. allow | B. encourage | C. arrange | D. invite |
| 51. A. passion | B. exit | C. species | D. fiction |
| 52. A. opportunity | B. result | C. change | D. inspiration |
| 53. A. hobby | B. version | C. rumour | D. exercise |
| 54. A. promises | B. reminds | C. upsets | D. strengthens |
| 55. A. polite | B. generous | C. optimistic | D. purposeful |

第二节 (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。

Every single one of us has a different story. It is easy to judge others based on what we witness for a brief amount of time, but this is not what we should do.

Andre Owen is a policeman who works for the Sussex Police. He is a kind-hearted young officer. He is always working hard and devotes himself to his duty. And on one particular day, his shift (轮班) was proving to be one of the tough days. That day, he started to work at around 7:05 am. It was such an early start for his duty that he had no time for breakfast. He was called to a serious incident shortly after he began to be on duty. The incident was in Brighton, which meant he had to go to Oxford to take care of the matter. It was a long drive there, which took him about two hours to get there. The matter was very hard to deal with, but he managed to settle it successfully.

After his visit to Oxford, Andre Owen drove his way back, only to find another incident down the road. The accident involved a family who needed help, but the traffic was so crowded that they couldn't get through. As a result, the officer had to stop traffic to get them to safety. At the end of it, he had 45 minutes left in his shift but he still had to drive back for two more hours.

It was such a difficult day and he almost did not get to have time to eat. At lunchtime, he finally had an opportunity to get food, so he went to the nearest fast food restaurant to buy himself lunch. Just like any other customers there, the policeman was patiently waiting for his food to arrive. A lady eating her own food, kept staring at him while he was waiting.

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。

It was at that moment that the woman decided to come up to him to say something.

However, Owen decided to share something on the Internet.

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