2023 年河南省五市高三第二次联考

英　语

考生注意：

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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,将答题卡交回。

第 Ⅰ 卷

第一部分　听力(共两节,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,从每题所给的 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 does this conversation take place?

A. In the street.　　　　B. In a post office.　　　　C. In front of the TV station.

2. What is the most probable result of this conversation?

A. The woman sat between the man and his friend.

B. The woman sat together with her friend.

C. The man sat together with his friend.

3. What do we know about the woman?

A. She's not very good at history.　　　　B. She hasn't passed the physics exam.

C. She doesn't like to see others happy.

4. What is the weather like now?

A. Warm and sunny.　　　　B. Sunny but cold.　　　　C. Windy and cloudy.

5. Why is the back door left open?

A. Tim and the dog are outside.　　　　B. The two speakers are going to bed.

C. The woman tells the man to leave it open.

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 will the man spend the winter holiday?
   A. In the States.　　　　　B. In Austria.　　　　　C. In Australia.

7. What can we learn about the woman?
   A. She will have the holiday with the man.
   B. She has already applied for a part－time job.
   C. She will visit the underground Catholic churches.

听第7段材料,回答第8～10题。

8. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
   A. Travel expenses.　　　　B. A coming concert.　　　　C. A travel experience.

9. What will Mary probably have to do?
   A. Act as director.　　　　　　　　B. Leave for vacation.
   C. Take charge of fund－raising.

10. Why will Mary probably be calling the choir members?
    A. To ask for a loan.　　　　　　　B. To ask for their help.
    C. To tell them the concert schedule.

听第8段材料,回答第11～13题。

11. Where did the man see the advertisement?
    A. On TV.　　　　　　　B. On the Internet.　　　　　C. In the newspaper.

12. Which flat is the man interested in?
    A. The three－bedroom one.　　　　　B. The two－bedroom one.
    C. The one－bedroom one.

13. What do we know about the flat?
    A. There is no place for parking.
    B. Its rent includes gas, heat and electricity.
    C. It has a living room, a kitchen and a dining room.

听第9段材料,回答第14～16题。

14. What is the probably relationship between the speakers?
    A. Doctor and patient.　　　　　　B. Manager and secretary.
    C. Shop assistant and customer.

15. What do we know about the woman?
    A. She is running a high temperature.　　B. She is having a toothache.
    C. She is having a sore throat.

16. What does the man advise the woman to do?
    A. Take some pills once a day.　　　　B. Take a good rest for a couple of days.
    C. Drink plenty of water and have fried food.

听第10段材料,回答第17～20题。

17. What are they talking about?
    A. Whether they should go for a holiday.　B. Where they should go for the holiday.
    C. How they could save money for the holiday.

18. Why doesn't the man want to go to Florida?
    A. It is too far.　　　　　　　　B. It is warmer than Sheffield.

C. It is colder than Sheffield.

19. Where does the man want to go for the holiday?

   A. Sheffield. B. Hawaii. C. Wales or Scotland.

20. Which country are probably the two speakers from?

   A. America. B. England. C. China.

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节　(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

What do a teacher, a journalist, an artist, a pilot and a mathematics professor have in common? They all became famous British children's writers.

Enid Blyton

The teacher was Enid Blyton and she started writing in her spare time. Her stories were often about a group of children, and a dog, who visited a different part of the country in each book and had an adventure or solve a mystery —*The Famous Five and The Secret Seven*.

AA Milne

The journalist AA Milne became famous for writing just two books, the first called *Winnie−the−Pooh*. There was only one child in his stories, who was actually based on his son, Christopher Robin, before he went to school. The other"people"were either animals or toys.

Beatrix Potter

Artist Beatrix Potter wrote her books about the animals she saw near her country home and she also drew all the pictures for the stories. She gave the animals names, and with the first book, *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*, she had the idea of selling a doll and a game too.

Roald Dahl

Roald Dahl wrote about his adventures as a pilot, but his most popular stories happened to a boy or girl who met horrible children and adults, or strange animals. Dahl often gave his characters funny names, like Augustus Gloop in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*.

Lewis Carroll

But the maths professor wrote the strangest stories of all. Lewis Carroll's two books are about a girl called Alice who meets unusual animals and people in a dream world. Adults enjoy the books as much as children, perhaps because Carroll loved to play with the meanings of words. An original copy of the first book sold for ＄1.5 million a century after it was first published.

21. What was Enid Blyton doing when she began her writing career?

   A. She was looking after a dog.

B. She was living in different parts of the country.

C. She was working in a school.

D. She was having an adventure.

22. Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Beatrix Potter based her characters on local wildlife.

B. The characters in Roald Dahl's books often had funny names.

C. Lewis Carroll's first Alice book was first sold for $1.5 million when published.

D. Only one character in AA Milne's stories was a person.

23. Which writer may be the favorite for adults?

A. Enid Blyton.　　　B. Beatrix Potter.　　　C. AA Milne.　　　D. Lewis Carroll.

B

Hawking was perhaps the most famous scientist in the world. But humor was always a big part of Hawking's effort to bring physics to the masses. In his 2010 book, *The Grand Design*, for instance, he describes how, in 1277, the Catholic Church declared scientific laws such as gravity to be wrong, since they seemed against God's idea. "Interestingly," the text adds puckishly, "Pope（教皇）John was killed by the effects of the law of gravity a few months later when the roof of his palace fell in on him."

Hawking was only 21 when he was diagnosed with the degenerative motor neuron disease— ALS(肌萎缩侧索硬化). For most people, the condition would have been a disaster. But Hawking rolled over adversity(困境)as if it were just a rock under his wheelchair. "Life would be tragic," he once said, "if it weren't funny."

So Hawking cracked jokes. There was the time when talk show host John Oliver asked him about parallel universes. "Does that mean there is a universe out there where I am smarter than you?" Oliver quipped. Hawking's dry reply："Yes. And also a universe where you're funny." Hawking liked physical humor too. He reportedly enjoyed wheeling his chair over the feet of people who annoyed him, including Prince Charles. "A malicious rumor," Hawking said. "I'll run over anyone who repeats it."

Hawking's greatest hit, humor－wise, was probably the cocktail party he threw in 2009. It was a "welcome reception for future time travelers," he said, so naturally he sent out the invitations the day after the party. No one showed up yet. "Maybe one day someone living in the future will find the information and use a wormhole time machine to come back to my party." Hawking explained. After all, he never missed a chance to have fun.

24. Why did Hawking mention Pope John in his book The Grand Design?

A. Hawking had great doubts about the power of God.

B. Hawking was happy that Pope John got the punishment he deserved.

C. Pope John was in favor of the law of gravity.

D. Hawking wanted to show physics to the masses in a humorous manner.

25. What's Hawking's attitude towards his adversity in life?

A. Indifferent.　　　B. Positive.　　　C. Ambiguous.　　　D. Confused.

26. Why did nobody show up at the cocktail party held by Hawking?

A. People showed no interest in future time travel.

B. Hawking delayed handing out the invitations .

C. The wormhole time machine broke down halfway.

D. Hawking mistook the date of the party for his poor memory.

27. What can we infer about Hawking from the passage?

A. Hawking showed his clear dislike of annoying people.

B. Hawking was more a comedian than a physicist.

C. Hawking was impolite for wheeling his chair over people's feet.

D. Hawking held a party that nobody wanted to attend.

C

Fully autonomous cars may not be that far away as more vehicles capable of high levels of driving automation take to the roads thanks to advances in a key technology called LiDAR. It is a sensor technology that detects objects and maps their distances so it can create a map of the environment around it. The technology promises to make driving safer and smarter，and mass production may start in the near future.

Honda and BMW and some other automotive companies have announced the imminent availability of what they call a Level 3 option. Level 4 means high driving automation，and Level 5 is fully automated driving. LiDAR makes that possible，and Chinese LiDAR technologies dominate the global market. Hesai，a major LiDAR company，debuted its latest fully solid—state LiDAR product，FT120，at the technology show in the Nevada city. To accommodate the challenges that autonomous vehicles face within their perception system，Hesai has developed the FT120 for near—range blind—spot coverage. Designed as a blind—spot detection sensor for Advanced Driver Assistance Systems，the FT120 helps vehicles accurately identify small objects while turning，passing and parking，and improves overall driving safety in tough scenarios.

Compared with cameras，LiDAR provides better perception capabilities and therefore more safety to drivers，said Su Yu，Hesai's marketing director. "For instance，cameras are affected by light and do not work well at night，but LiDAR does depend on light." Hesai says that，together with its long—range hybrid solid—state LiDAR AT128，the two sensors form a complete automotive grade LiDAR perception solution. As of now，the company has received preorders of the FT120 with 1 million units from top automotive OEMs and will begin deliveries in the second half of 2023.

28. What can we learn about LiDAR from the passage?

A. It can be used to create maps about the world.

B. It can avoid objects and map the road environment.

C. It guarantees the safety of car—making process.

D. The mass production may be around the corner.

29. What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Automated driving.   B. LiDAR technologies.

C. Global market domination.   D. The option of different Levels.

30. Why does the author mention cameras in the last paragraph?

    A. To provide background information.

    B. To introduce the working principle of cameras.

    C. To highlight the advantages of LiDAR.

    D. To stress his preference for LiDAR.

31. What might be the best title for the text?

    A. LiDAR Makes Fully Automated Driving a Possibility

    B. Hesai Dominates the Global Market

    C. The Promising Future of Fully Automated Driving Is Seen Now

    D. More Companies Are Developing LiDAR Technologies

D

New research suggests that one night of sleep with just a small amount of light may have negative effects on health.

The small, 20－person study conducted by Dr. Phyllis Zee, director of the Center for Circadian (生理节奏的) and Sleep Medicine, was designed to measure the physiological effects of 100 lux(照度) of artificial light on healthy adults while they were sleeping. For the study, all the participants spent their first night sleeping in a mostly dark room. The next night, half of them slept in a better lit room. Meanwhile, the researchers ran tests on the sleepers: brainwaves, heart rates and blood. In the morning, they'd give both groups a large amount of sugar to see how well their systems responded to it.

The group exposed to the light had raised heart rates throughout the night, and also had trouble getting their blood sugar into a normal range.

These changes suggest a small amount of light was enough to shift the nervous system to a more excited and alert state. "It's almost like the brain and the heart knew that the lights were on, although the individual was sleeping." says Zee.

While the findings of this study alone can't predict what would happen in the long term, Dr. Colwell suspects the harmful effects would be cumulative. "This was only one night, so imagine if you are living that way constantly?"

"That's going to increase the risk of long－term diseases," says Dr. Charles Czeisler whose research has looked at the consequences of circadian rhythm sleep disorder for longer than just one night. He concluded that the unpleasant effects were primary because of the "internal clock" being disturbed—not necessarily because of the lack of sleep.

This is not to say that the lack of sleep doesn't also have negative effects on health—it does—but he says it simply stresses the lasting consequences of being exposed to light at nighttime. "People think that as long as they fall asleep and are unconscious, it's not having physiological effects, but that's simply not true," Czeisler says.

32. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

    A. The background of the study.

B. The result of the study.

C. The process of the study.

D. The evaluation of the study.

33. What can we infer from the new research?

A. Light plays a critical role in regulating circadian rhythm.

B. A small amount of light at night is linked with sleep depth.

C. The lack of sleep leads to long—term sleep disorder.

D. Sleeping with a little bit of light isn't good for your health.

34. What is the similarity between Zee's and Czeisler's views on the study?

A. The more you sleep, the healthier you will be.

B. Physiological effects exist even though people are sleeping with light on.

C. Sleep quality lies in how you feel about the sleep in spite of light.

D. It is the circadian rhythm sleep disorder that matters.

35. Where does the passage probably come from?

A. A health questionnaire.   B. A science journal.

C. A health story.   D. A science fiction.

第二节 （共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Being happy can mean many different things. 36 . Other times, it's more about balance，calm，and quietude.

  37 . They can help you bridge the gap between the times you are, say, having fun while being physically active or at a social hour with a group of friends.

Passive happiness is a natural complement to active happiness. Both states are fleeting，so when one fades，try your best to invoke the other. Here are a few ways you can tap into your passive happiness：

  38 . Focus on the present moment，act purposefully，and allow your internal thoughts to accord with your external environment. According to a recent study published in Acta Psychologica，mindfulness can help ease emotional dysregulation.

Be grateful. Take time throughout the course of your day to reflect on the things that are most important to you. Spend time in nature. 39 .

Forgive. Let go of the past. Don't harbor resentment or hold grudges. One study published in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology found that forgiveness，as opposed to revenge，helped restore people's sense of humanity and belongingness. 40 ，ask yourself what your personal barriers to forgiveness are and take time to reflect on how remaining in an unforgiving state is affecting your emotional well—being.

A. Practice mindfulness

B. Follow your inner thought

C. Don't overlook these "passive" states of happiness

D. When you lose your temper and can't control yourself

E. Sometimes, it's about laughter, love, movement, and passion

F. If you find yourself being reluctant to forgive someone who has hurt you

G. Show appreciation for others and be truly thankful when you receive it back

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题:每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A,B,C,D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When Mrs. Klein told her first graders to draw a picture of something for which they were thankful, she thought how __41__ these children, who lived in a deteriorating(正在恶化的)neighborhood, actually had to be thankful for. Since it was Thanksgiving Day, she __42__ that most of the class would draw pictures of turkeys or of Thanksgiving tables with lots of food. That was what they believed was expected of them.

What took Mrs. Klein aback was Douglas's __43__. Douglas was so lonely and likely to be found close in her __44__ as they went outside for break. Douglas's drawing was simply this:A hand, __45__, but whose hand? The class was __46__ by his image.

"I think it must be the hand of God that brings us food," said one student.

"A farmer," said another, "because they __47__ the turkeys."

"It looks more like a __48__, and they protect us."

"I think," said Lavinia, who was always so __49__, "that it is supposed to be all the hands that help us, __50__ Douglas could only draw one of them."

Mrs. Klein had __51__ forgotten Douglas in her __52__ at finding the class so responsive. When she had the others at work on another project, she __53__ his desk and asked whose hand it was. Douglas mumbled, "It's yours, Teacher."

Then Mrs. Klein __54__ that she had taken Douglas by the hand from time to time; she __55__ did that with the children. But it should have __56__ so much to Douglas...

Mrs. Klein was deeply __57__ from the bottom of her heart. Perhaps, she __58__, this was her Thanksgiving, and everybody's Thanksgiving—not the __59__ things given to us, but the small __60__ that we give something to others.

41. A. happy   B. much   C. many   D. little

42. A. persuaded   B. knew   C. doubted   D. suspected

43. A. picture   B. question   C. information D. gesture

44. A. group   B. classroom   C. shadow   D. heart

45. A. generally   B. obviously   C. absolutely D. commonly

46. A. amused   B. shocked   C. fascinated D. pleased

47. A. develop   B. purchase   C. bring   D. raise

48. A. policeman   B. teacher   C. donor   D. psychologist

49. A. shy   B. bold   C. serious   D. funny

50. A. and   B. but   C. so   D. for

51. A. almost   B. completely   C. merely   D. hardly

52. A. pleasure   B. calmness   C. curiosity   D. madness

53. A. stood up   B. passed by   C. bent over   D. came across

54. A. reconsidered   B. rethought   C. reminded   D. recalled

55. A. never   B. often   C. seldom   D. sometimes

56. A. reacted   B. happened   C. referred   D. meant

57. A. satisfied   B. touched   C. disappointed   D. frustrated

58. A. forgot   B. remembered   C. claimed   D. reflected

59. A. material   B. abstract   C. mental   D. solid

60. A. kindness   B. things   C. ways   D. care

第Ⅱ卷

第二节　语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Michelle Yeoh made history on Sunday by becoming the first Asian to win the Best Actress Award at the 95th Academy Awards. She beat other nominees with her __61__ (excellence) performance in the sci—fi film "*Everything Everywhere All at Once*."

__62__ March 12, 2023, Michelle Yeoh accepted the award for Best Actress in a Leading Role at the 95th Academy Awards __63__ (hold) at the Dolby Theatre in Hollywood, California.

The 60—year—old gave an inspiring speech after __64__ (receive) the award. "For all the little boys and girls who look like me watching tonight, this is the beacon of hope and possibilities. This is proof that dreams dream big and dreams do come true. And ladies, don't let anybody tell you that you're ever past your prime. Never give up!" she said.

Born in Malaysia in 1962, Yeoh started her acting career in Hong Kong in __65__ early 1980s. She __66__ (rise) to fame after starring in a series of action movies. After moving to the U.S., she gained global __67__ (recognize) for her roles in such films as "*Tomorrow Never Dies*," starring opposite Pierce Brosnan as 007, __68__ Ang Lee's "*Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*."

In the comedy—drama "*Everything Everywhere All at Once*," Yeoh plays a Chinese—American immigrant __69__ travels through the multiverse __70__ (save) her daughter. For her acclaimed performance, she also pocketed gongs at the 80th Golden Globe Awards and 2023 Screen Actors Guild Awards.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在此处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出增加的词;

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉;

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在其下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

　　　2.只允许修改10处,多者(从十一处起)不计分。

In the past few years, it has noticed that a number of people watching short videos is significantly increasing.

The main reason behind the popularity of short videos is because people don't have enough time to watch long ones because they're burying in their work and study. Besides, short videos contain information which are easy to understand. Therefore, the accuracy of the information can't be guaranteed, for that people will waste much time if they are absorbed in thousands of short videos.

In my opinions, watching short videos can be efficiently. We should set a time limit. Moreover, we must be cautious about the content because of its inaccuracy does exist.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

五一国际劳动节快要到了,为了增强学生的劳动意识和培养他们的实践技能,你校将开设劳动课,并对学生喜欢的劳动课内容及原因进行了调查,结果如下表,请你以"Labor Courses in Our School"为题用英语写一篇短文,给你校的英语报投稿。

内容要点:1. 描述图中信息;

　　　　　2. 介绍学生选择的原因。

写作要求:1. 不要逐条翻译;

　　　　　2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称;

　　　　　3. 词数100左右。