

# 河北省“五个一”名校联盟 2023 届高三年级联考 (2022. 12)

## 英语试卷

命题单位：唐山市第一中学

(考试时间：120 分钟； 试卷满分：150 分)

### 注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 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，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，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. When will the woman get home?  
A. At noon. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.
2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A robot. B. A zoo. C. A hotel.
3. What will the speakers do tomorrow?  
A. Practice tennis. B. Go swimming. C. Play badminton.
4. Where does the man usually get the news?  
A. From the newspaper. B. From the Internet. C. From TV.
5. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Colleagues. B. Repairman and customer. C. Manager and client.

#### 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. What made the man have the idea of going to South Africa?  
A. Laura's pictures. B. Lisa's invitation. C. His homesickness.
7. Why doesn't the man book his ticket now?  
A. He has a lot of work to do now.  
B. He wants to get the cheaper ticket.  
C. He is waiting for Lisa's final decision.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where is Jim from?  
A. China. B. France. C. Germany.
9. What does Mary want to do?  
A. Get to know Jim. B. Collect new stamps. C. Learn foreign languages.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who recommended this restaurant?  
 A. Tony. B. The woman. C. Katie.
11. What didn't the speakers order last night?  
 A. Steak. B. Salad. C. Cheesecake.
12. Why did the speakers eat out together?  
 A. To hold a farewell party.  
 B. To solve office problems.  
 C. To meet some new people.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How many applications has Peter looked through?  
 A. 3. B. 4. C. 17.
14. What did Bill use to be most probably?  
 A. An engineer. B. A salesman. C. A manager.
15. What is Lisa's advantage?  
 A. A good education. B. Rich work experience. C. Special management skills.
16. What do the speakers decide to do next week?  
 A. Organize an interview.  
 B. Train some new employees.  
 C. Develop overseas business.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How did Tony Smith help the speaker?  
 A. By picking her up last night.  
 B. By arranging her holiday.  
 C. By improving the program.
18. What made the speaker unpleasant during her trip?  
 A. The weather. B. The food. C. The locals.
19. What is John Miller's message about?  
 A. His thanks. B. His apology. C. His suggestion.
20. What will the speaker do next?  
 A. Play some music. B. Meet some listeners. C. Answer some questions.

第二部分 阅读理解（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

#### COMOX VALLEY EXHIBITION

Come and experience the many wonders of Comox Valley rural life!

With 40 acres of developed grounds and nature park, the Comox Valley Exhibition is situated on the bank of the Tsolum River in the scenic Comox Valley.

To promote local farming, the exhibition offers three days of fun events for all family members. You can pet a lamb, and watch the diving dogs and many farm animal shows. Check out the demonstrations, enjoy fresh squeezed lemonade, and sit back and enjoy the lumberjack (伐木工) show, carving show and non-stop entertainment.

### Exhibition Times

Friday, August 26, 2022—Noon to 7 pm

Saturday, August 27, 2022—10 am to 7 pm

Sunday, August 28, 2022—10 am to 5 pm

### Tickets and Pricing

General (18 to 64)—US\$10

Seniors (65+)—US\$5

Youth & Teens (6 to 17)—US\$5

Children under 5—free

Family pass (2 adults & up to 3 youth)—US\$25

Note: All children must be accompanied by an adult.

### Admission and Re-entry

All persons MUST have a valid and visible wristband or pass to enter, re-enter or remain on the Exhibition Grounds. Anyone without a valid wristband or pass will be asked to leave the Exhibition Grounds.

Any admission passes or wristbands that have been lost or stolen are to be reported to a CVEX representative for resolution.

Any admission passes or wristbands that are used illegally will not be honored.

21. What can you enjoy at the Comox Valley Exhibition?

- A. Squeezing fresh lemons.
- B. Having a taste of lamb.
- C. Playing with dogs in water.
- D. Watching animal shows.

22. How much would a couple with two teens under 16 pay at least for admission?

- A. US\$20.
- B. US\$25.
- C. US\$30.
- D. US\$35.

23. Who would be most likely to enter the exhibition successfully?

- A. Clifford, a teen who wore an invalid wristband of his mother's.
- B. Jacob, a youth who arrived at 6 pm on August 28, 2022 with his mother.
- C. Ella, an adult who arrived at 5 pm on August 27, 2022 with a valid pass.
- D. Rebecca, an 8-year-old girl who came by herself with a valid wristband.

### B

Some people ran into me in the dining hall today — they were on their phone and didn't see me. The dining hall was packed, as usual, so I couldn't move out of the way in time. They ran into me, but I said sorry. They said nothing and kept walking.

It reminded me of the theory that women are more likely to step out of the way if the sidewalk is too narrow. My friend likes to test this theory out for herself — she walks straight on her path and sees if men will move out of her way. Many of them have run into her unless she moves at the last second. She realizes that she is always the one who apologizes when that happens. I say sorry for things like that all the time. It made me think: why am I apologizing for something that isn't my fault?

From a young age, I was taught to apologize when I did something wrong. Over the years, there have been more and more sorries in my life. I started apologizing even when I was in the right. I apologize to escape conflict. This pattern is especially prevalent in women. Women are socialized to be more passive. We aren't expected to stand up for ourselves; we're expected to keep our heads down and apologize.

Of course, I value a good apology. A genuine apology helps, but I think it's only the first step in actually

making amends. People can say sorry and not mean it. Or, some people give a sincere apology but never change their behavior. What's the point of apologizing if you're going to do the same thing again? Sorry is just a word — actions are what matter.

Apologizing can be tiring. Once you say sorry, you're accepting responsibility. There's no need to blame yourself for something that isn't your fault. Conversely, it's tiring to hear "sorry" and have that person do the same thing again. Deeds speak louder than words. So start making changes instead of saying unnecessary sorry.

24. What happened to the author in the dining hall?

- A. She was knocked down by the huge crowd.
- B. She apologized to those who crashed into her.
- C. She couldn't find her way in the crowded place.
- D. She was busy on her phone and didn't notice others.

25. Which is the reason for the author's saying more sorrys in her life?

- A. She is always taught to behave herself in the public area.
- B. She feels guilty for the trouble caused by her carelessness.
- C. She believes that women should apologize to show politeness.
- D. She apologizes just to avoid unnecessary argument with others.

26. What does the underlined word "prevalent" mean in the third paragraph?

- A. Widespread.
- B. Uncommon.
- C. Significant.
- D. Unnoticeable.

27. What does the author suggest people do?

- A. Avoid saying sorry.
- B. Deny taking responsibility.
- C. Keep on blaming others.
- D. Set about making changes.

C

Hannah Huxford encountered the fry-stealing gull in Bridlington, a coastal town on the Yorkshire coast. Huxford snapped the well-timed photo on her iPhone in 2011; it went viral soon after. A decade later, the fry-stealing gull is appearing on billboards, as part of an advertising campaign for Google.

Researchers recently discovered that food may actually become more attractive to gulls when the birds observe humans handling it first, according to a 2020 study published in the journal Royal Society Open Science.

Because the birds seem to be attracted to food items that they've watched humans touch, another of the study's authors, says that it's even more important to properly throw food waste and snack wrappers in the trash. "Our findings suggest that gulls are more likely to approach food that they have seen people drop or put down, so they may associate areas where people are eating with an easy meal," Dr. Laura Kelley said.

The scientists approached 74 herring gulls in coastal towns in Cornwall, tempting them with weighted bags of fried potatoes. Only 19 gulls were curious or hungry enough to linger (逗留), allowing the scientists to place the bag on the ground and retreat a short distance away, waiting in a crouched (蹲下) position to see if a gull would approach.

Their experiments demonstrated that gulls were more cautious about approaching a tempting treat if there was a person nearby who was watching them closely. However, the scientists also found that far fewer of the birds than expected showed interest in investigating the food at all when being stared at.

In fact, people may be able to protect their lunches from gulls by avoiding areas where the birds tend to gather and keeping a closer eye on their meals, she added. "Gulls have a bad reputation but, like all animals, they are just trying to survive," Goumas said. "We can try to alleviate the conflict we have with them by making changes in our own behavior."

28. Why does the author mention "the fry-stealing gull photo" in Paragraph 1?

- A. To open up the topic.
- B. To kid about the gull.
- C. To tell us an episode.
- D. To introduce the background.

29. What did gulls prefer according to the study?
- A. Photos taken by people.
  - B. Areas full of food waste.
  - C. Food that visitors are eating.
  - D. Snack wrappers in the trash.
30. What can we know about gulls from the scientists' experiments?
- A. They don't like the food left over by humans.
  - B. They approach the treat when they are hungry.
  - C. They are interested in eating food with humans.
  - D. They probably won't eat the treat when being watched.
31. What's Goumas's attitude to the action of the fry-stealing gull?
- A. Conservative.
  - B. Sympathetic.
  - C. Skeptical.
  - D. Indifferent.

#### D

We all know that eating later in the day isn't good for our waistlines, but why? A new study weighed in on that question by comparing people who ate the same foods — but at different times in the day. “Does the time that we eat matter when everything else is kept consistent?” said first author Nina Vujović, a researcher at Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital. The answer was yes — eating later in the day will double your odds of being hungrier, according to the study published in the journal *Cell Metabolism* (新陈代谢).

The study does show eating later results in “an increase in hunger, impacts hormones and also changes gene expression, especially in terms of fat metabolism with a tendency towards less fat breakdown and more fat deposition,” said Dr. Bhanu Prakash Kolla, a professor of psychiatry and psychology at the Mayo Clinic College of Medicine.

The study was small — only 16 overweight or obese people — but carefully planned to eliminate other potential causes of weight gain. All participants were in good health, with no history of diabetes or shift work and had regular physical activity. Each person in the study kept to a strict healthy sleep/wake schedule for about three weeks and were provided with prepared meals at fixed times for three days before the lab experiment began.

Participants were then divided into two groups randomly. One group ate calorie-controlled meals at 8 am, noon and 4 pm, while the other ate the same meals four hours later, at noon, 4 pm and 8 pm for the six days reported in the study. Measures of hunger and appetite were gathered 18 times each while tests for body fat, temperature and energy expenditures were gathered on three separate days.

After a break of a few weeks, the same participants reversed the procedure — those who had eaten earlier moved to the late eating group and vice versa, thus using each person as their own control. Results showed that hunger pangs doubled for those on a night-eating regime (规则). People who ate later in the day also reported a desire for salty foods, meat and, to a lesser extent, a desire for dairy foods and vegetables.

32. What can we infer about eating later in the day from the text?
- A. It does harm to our fat storage.
  - B. It helps keep our body in shape.
  - C. It has nothing to do with our health actually.
  - D. It has a negative effect on our fat breakdown.
33. How was the experiment performed?
- A. By conducting a large-scaled test.
  - B. By analyzing the causes of the phenomenon.
  - C. By collecting many data to facilitate the study.
  - D. By giving examples to prove the scientific research.
34. What can we learn about the participants in the experiment?
- A. All the participants weren't out of shape.
  - B. Most of the participants lacked regular exercise.
  - C. The participants were restricted to particular foods.
  - D. The participants were grouped according to their weights.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Eat Less, Live Longer

B. Eat Later, Be Fatter

C. Eat Better, Live Healthier

D. Eat More, Feel Hungry Later

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。

The cost of everything — from fuel to food — seems to be rising around the world. So, growing our own food is a good way to save money. 36. Here is some good news: There are many ways that home gardeners can save money while providing their plants with high-quality nutrients.

Consider cut grass. If you leave cut grass on the lawn, you may not need fertilizer. As grass breaks down, it releases nutrients into the soil. 37. However, do not use fresh cut grass in garden beds. It will burn your plants. Just be sure to bury cut grass at least 25 to 30 centimeters deep. This will keep hungry wildlife from digging it up.

Compost (堆肥) is the best thing you can add to soil. To make your own compost, simply collect fruit and vegetable scraps (碎片). Do not add meat, dairy, or fats. You can keep the food scraps in a bowl in your kitchen. 38. As the scraps break down, they add nutrients.

39. Are you someone who fishes? If so, you can use scraps from the fish you catch. If not, your local fish seller might give away — or sell at low cost — scraps and heads. Are you a fish owner? Plants can also be helped from used fish-tank water. This water is rich in nitrogen and other nutrients. Do you cook vegetables in water? If so, save it! The water is filled with vitamins and minerals that could help your garden. And water from boiled eggs is full of calcium. 40. You can even use eggshells. Dry out the egg shells thoroughly. Then break them up into tiny pieces. Add the small pieces to your garden's soil.

A. Fish fertilizer works well

B. This will help grass to continue to grow

C. This is also useful for tomatoes and peppers

D. Use leftover materials from around your house

E. However, the cost of gardening materials has also been rising

F. Bury the material directly in the garden soil whenever it fills up

G. Just make sure to let the water cool to room temperature before using it

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。

In 2016, Linda Durrence and her husband suffered the loss of their oldest daughter. Then they 41 to Glennville, Georgia, and attended church every Sunday.

One Sunday, they met three sisters adopted by a family nearby. The couple became good friends with them 42, so when the girls were going to be put in 43 homes a few years later, they turned to Linda Durrence for help.

The oldest sister had turned 18 and left the care system, and Linda didn't 44 to welcome the younger two girls into her home with open arms. "The first thing that broke my heart was that they came with a 45 bag that wasn't even halfway full of clothes that didn't 46 them," Linda recalled. What Linda and her husband did first was to take the girls to go 47. "We watched them coming from a place of 48 brokenness and they blossomed," said Linda.

The idea of blossoming 49 in her mind, as did the image of the children 50 with just a garbage bag full of too-small clothes. "I couldn't forget that," she said.

Last December, Linda opened Blossom, a shop giving out free 51 to anyone in need. At Blossom, families can choose seven full sets of clothes and shoes free of charge. They can come back every 52 for size and season changes. She's relying on 53 from kind-hearted people to keep the shop going.

Linda hopes that getting new clothing will 54 adopted children's confidence. She wants them all to have the same 55 to blossom as her own children.

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|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. skipped      | B. sank        | C. moved        | D. revolved    |
| 42. A. immediately  | B. frequently  | C. suddenly     | D. logically   |
| 43. A. innocent     | B. ideal       | C. influential  | D. separate    |
| 44. A. hesitate     | B. expect      | C. arrange      | D. struggle    |
| 45. A. luggage      | B. garbage     | C. fabric       | D. document    |
| 46. A. fit          | B. wrap        | C. stuff        | D. appeal      |
| 47. A. hiking       | B. shopping    | C. diving       | D. walking     |
| 48. A. premier      | B. fair        | C. mature       | D. pure        |
| 49. A. shifted      | B. faded       | C. stuck        | D. flashed     |
| 50. A. turning down | B. turning up  | C. turning over | D. turning out |
| 51. A. leaflets     | B. possessions | C. items        | D. ingredients |
| 52. A. year         | B. month       | C. hour         | D. quarter     |
| 53. A. savings      | B. donations   | C. belongings   | D. earnings    |
| 54. A. represent    | B. undermine   | C. distribute   | D. enhance     |
| 55. A. highlight    | B. priority    | C. opportunity  | D. category    |

## 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。

Going against the tide of flocking to well-known yet generally jam-packed tourist destinations on vacation, a 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) number of holidaymakers in China are spending their leisure time at lesser-known resorts to seek unique, relaxed holiday experiences.

In recent years, "reverse tourism" 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (emerge) as a new trend among young holidaymakers in China. During the weeklong public holiday, 58. \_\_\_\_\_ ended on Oct 7, large numbers of vacationers, especially young 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (profession) who long to escape busy city life, avoided popular holiday destinations in order to get off the 60. \_\_\_\_\_ (beat) track and enjoy some peace and quiet.

According to data from online travel agency Qunar, the number of rooms booked at hotels in less-traveled cities during the holiday was up 30 percent year-on-year. Some young people who normally have little time for 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (they) simply had a staycation in a hotel to make the much-awaited pause 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (relax) than staying at home. Besides crowds, some vacationers chose less-traveled places to save on the cost of trips to popular destinations, which often involve pricey tickets, meals and hotel stays. Different 63. \_\_\_\_\_ popular destinations, some underexplored places with little online 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (expose) can offer more surprises. So reverse tourism will become one of the future directions for the market and is 65. \_\_\_\_\_ opportunity for growth comparable to the camping economy.

## 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华，想邀请你的美国朋友 Mary 一起参加滑雪训练营。请你给她写封邮件，内容包括：

1. 训练营的时间、地点；
2. 选择此训练营的原因；

注意：全科免费下载公众号《高中僧课堂》

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使得行文连贯。

Dear Mary,

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Looking forward to meeting you at the training camp.

Yours,  
Li Hua

## 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。

Twenty years ago, my mother, who was in her early eighties at that time, arrived for her regular two-week visit at my home in Chertsey. She lived with my elder brother in Derek most of the time and for ten years had stuck to her habit of going for an hour-long morning walk to keep fit. In Derek, she would walk around a park that is quite close to my brother's house. Naturally, she was keen to continue her morning walk while with us in Chertsey.

Our preferred park was a 2 km walk from my house and it had a 1 km walking track. I could not drive her there every day as I had to leave for the office at the same time she wanted to set out. Since there were hardly any footpaths in Chertsey, my mother said she was delighted to walk on the road as she was certain there wouldn't be much traffic in the morning.

I was less confident so I suggested it would be safer if she changed her walk time to the evening. That way I could take her to the park after work. However, my mother — a determined person — said that she could not change her routine for just a few days and insisted that she would be leaving the house every day at 7 am and returning by 8 am. She started doing this and stuck firmly to her schedule. So one day when she had not returned by 8:30 am, my wife, Qaisa, phoned me in a panic. Worried, I immediately drove home, taking the same route that my mother would have taken for her walk.

Not spotting her anywhere, I went to the police station to report my mother's disappearance. The station house officer advised me to wait until midnight before filling the report. Since it was only 10 am, I drove back to the park, in the hope of discovering some trace, but in vain. Totally at a loss for what to do next, I returned home and waited impatiently, walking back and forth in the house.

注意：续写词数应为 150 左右；

At 11:10 am the doorbell rang and my mother stood outside the door smiling, accompanied by a young woman.

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After knowing what had happened, I showed my appreciation of her kindness.

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