河南省 2024 届高三起点考试

英语 试卷

2023.8.27

本试题卷共12页,67题。全卷满分150分。考试用时120分钟。

★祝考试顺利★

注意事项:

- 1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的学校、班级、姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡指定位置,认 真核对与准考证号条形码上的信息是否一致,并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指 定位置。
- 2. 选择题的作答:选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,如需 改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。答在试题卷上无效。
- 3. 非选择题的作答: 用黑色墨水的签字笔直接答在答题卡上的每题所对应的答题区域内。答在试题卷上或答题卡指定区域外无效。
 - 4. 考试结束, 监考人员将答题卡收回, 考生自己保管好试题卷, 评讲时带来。

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. £ 9.15.

C. £ 9.18.

答案是B。

1. How did the woman go to work?

A. By taxi.

B. By car.

C. By bike.

2. What's the weather like now?

A. Windy.

B. Sunny.

C. Rainy.

3. What are they going to do later?

A. Go jogging.

B. Play basketball.

C. Go swimming.

英语试卷 第1页(共12页)

4. Where did the family spend one w	eek in France?	
A. In Paris.	B. In Marseille.	C. In Lyon.
5. What's the trouble with the woman	1?	
A. She was ill.	B. She was upset.	C. She got lost.
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。每日	设对话或独白后有几道小题,	从题中所给的 A、B、C
三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每日	是对话或独白前,你将有时间的	阅读各个小题,每小题5
秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出5秒	b钟的作答时间。每段对话或 须	由白读两遍。
听第6段材料,回答第6,7:	题。	y [©] to
6. In which season did this conversat	tion happen?	
A. In winter.	B. In spring.	C. In summer.
7. What is the woman's favorite sport	1?	
A. Table tennis.	B. Badminton.	C. Swimming.
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	The state of the s	110
听第7段材料,回答第8、9	题。	
8. What is Mary doing?		
A. Doing housework.	B. Preparing for a example.	C. Working with her boss.
9. Which subject will Mary help Bob	with?	E
A. Math.	B. Chinese.	C. Physics.
听第8段材料,回答第10至	12 题。	ing the carp of the .
10. What are the speakers mainly tal		
A. A kind of fruit.	B. A kind of cake.	C. A new dish.
11. What upsets the man?	n reger in a disposition as reger	
A. Its terrible appearance.	B. Its lack of nutrition.	C. Its terrible smell.
12. What's the probable relationship	between the speakers?	V 300 %
A. Boss and secretary.	B. Father and daughter.	C. Husband and wife.
	ey in the Carpanbal colleges a	age of the back
听第9段材料,回答第13至	16 题。	and the second
13. What is the woman doing?		
A. Watching TV.	B. Reading a newspaper.	C. Surfing the internet.
14. What attitude does the man have	towards students' behaviors?	er er er er er er er
A. Opposed.	B. Supportive.	C. Uncaring.
英语	试卷 第2页(共12页)	

- 15. What might be a benefit of living in the school dorm?
 - A. More freedom.
 - B. Better living conditions.
 - C. Greater convenience for classes.
- 16. What kind of person is the man?
 - A. Reserved.

B. Brave.

C. Generous.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

- 17. What might the speaker be?
 - A. A musician.

B. A teacher.

C. A writer.

- 18. When did Beethoven die?
 - A. In 1827.

B. In 1770.

C. In 1828.

- 19. Whose style influenced Beethoven greatly?
 - A. Bach and Haydn's.
- B. Mozart and Haydn's.
- C. Bach and Mozart's.
- 20. Which word can best describe Beethoven's later life?
 - A. Poverty-stricken.
- B. Fruitful.

C. Peaceful.

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

Solar Panels

While both solar panels and plant leaves harvest energy from the sun, a team at Princeton University took biomimicry (仿生学) in solar panels a step further by adding folds to solar cells. The folds look like the natural wrinkles found in leaves, channeling more light into the cell. The researchers claimed in 2015 that the leaf-like cells generated 47 percent more electricity than those without folds.

Self-Cleaning Paint

The surface of the lotus (莲) plant's leaves gets rid of dirt and water so well that this self-cleaning quality was named the "lotus effect" in 1977. In 1999, the German building

英语试卷 第3页(共12页)

company Sto released an outdoor paint called Lotusan. When dried, the paint's surface is similar to that of the lotus leaf to shed water and dirt off immediately.

Bullet Trains

The Shinkansen Bullet Train in Japan is known for its aerodynamic shape that decreases the amount of sound the train makes while entering and exiting tunnels at speeds of 150 to 200 mph. The trains were modeled on a bird that hunts fish by diving into bodies of water. The shape of the train also allows it to travel 10 percent faster with about 15 percent less electricity.

Wetsuits

Unlike whales, beavers (河狸) don't have layers of fat to keep them warm when they dive into icy water. Instead, their thick fur traps air among the individual hairs, keeping the mammals warm and dry. In 2016, a team of engineers at MIT sought to copy this quality in a wetsuit covered with rubber "hairs", specifically designed for watersports athletes like surfers. Just like beavers, the athletes would be kept warm by air trapped on the outside of the suit.

- 21. Which item is a brainchild of a German company?
 - A. Solar Panels.

B. Self-Cleaning Paint.

C. Bullet Trains.

- D. Wetsuits.
- 22. How does a wetsuit keep watersports athletes warm?
 - A. By shedding water immediately.
 - B. By thickening the layers of the suit.
 - C. By adding special hairs to trap heat
 - D. By self-heating the outside of the suit.
- 23. What do these inventions have in common?
 - A. They are nature-inspired.
- B. They increase fuel efficiency.
- C. They are environmentally-friendly.
- D. They generate no economic returns.

B

"Animal Control. How can I help you?" a deep voice ran through the phone receiver.

Earlier that morning, I'd been on my way to meet a friend for breakfast. Driving down a long stretch of road that connected two neighborhoods, there was nothing but tall trees and grassy areas. Then, I caught sight of a furry brown, black and white tail moving in the wind on the side of the road.

Throughout breakfast, I couldn't get the animal off my mind. I named him Fluffy. Perhaps it was someone's loving cat or dog. Maybe a fox? I wasn't sure. But it might be wounded and needed help. I called Animal Control.

The next day, I was curious to find out if Animal Control had found sweet Fluffy, so I called for an update. The same gentleman told me that he drove by the area but didn't see any sign of an animal. I hung up the phone, feeling relieved.

I grabbed my purse and headed out the door. I had a full day ahead of me. Feeling good, I turned on the radio in my car and started singing along at the top of my lungs—until I saw Fluffy! There he was, farther down the road, half behind some brush with his tail sticking out and moving.

I eased my way into a parking space, and dialed Animal Control once again. I promised to meet the man the location where I last saw the animal

About ten minutes later, the township Animal Control truck pull up behind my car. I pointed to the brush. To take a better look, the man walked toward Fluffy. When he came back, he laughed so heartily that I thought: How rude! Then he showed me "Fluffy", "Meet Fluffy, a 100-percent-cotton pompom (绒球) cap!"

My face must have been as red as his red polo shirt. Fluffy was a hat!

- 24. Why did the author call Animal Control that morning
 - A. To ask for directions.

- B. To find a lost pet.
- C. To report a troubled animal.
- D. To call for a weather update.
- 25. Which best describes the author?
 - A. Socially-disadvantaged.
- B. Aggressive.

C. Light-hearted.

- D. Sympathetic.
- 26. How would the man feel when he showed Fluffy to the author?
 - A. He felt really offended.
 - B. He's highly amused by the incident.
 - C. He felt slightly awkward about the result.
 - D. He's hugely relieved to see her happy again.
- 27. What is the purpose of the text?
 - A. To share a fun experience.
 - B. To promote wildlife protection.
 - C. To recommend a government worker.
 - D. To introduce a chance encounter with Fluffy.

About a year and a half ago, Patrick Doherty found out he had a rare, but disastrous inherited disease—known as transthyretin amyloidosis—that had killed his father. A misshapen protein was building up in his body, destroying important tissues. Victims of this disease often die a difficult death.

So Doherty was thrilled when he found out that doctors were testing a new way to try to treat amyloidosis. The approach used a revolutionary gene-editing technique called CRISPR, which allows scientists to make very precise changes in DNA. On Saturday, researchers reported the first data indicating that the experimental treatment worked, causing levels of the destructive protein to decrease in Doherty's body.

CRISPR has already been shown to help some patients. And doctors are trying to use it to treat cancer and to restore vision to people blinded by a rare genetic disorder. But those experiments involve taking cells out of the body, editing them in the lab, and putting them back in or injecting CRISPR directly into cells that need fixing.

The study Doherty volunteered for is the first in which doctors are simply putting the geneeditor directly into patients and letting it find its own way to the right gene in the right cells. In this case, it's cells in the liver making the destructive protein.

"It really is exciting," says Dr. Julian Gillmore, who is leading the study at the University College London, Royal Free Hospital. "This has the potential to completely revolutionize the outcome for these patients who have lived with this disease in their family for many generations."

The patients will have to be followed longer, and more patients will have to be treated, to make sure the treatment's safe, and determine how much it's helping, Gillmore stresses.

The promising results potentially open the door for using the same approach to treatment of many other, more common diseases for which taking cells out of the body or directly injecting CRISPR isn't realistic, including heart disease and brain diseases such as Alzheimer's.

- 28. Why is Patrick Doherty mentioned in the text?
 - A. To prove a new treatment worked well.
 - B. To show how CRISPR was carried out.
 - C. To provide background information of CRISPR.
 - D. To introduce a disease requiring urgent attention.

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- 29. What is special about the study Doherty volunteered for?
 - A. It's the first gene-editing experiment.
 - B. CRISPR was injected into the liver cells.
 - C. Doherty's cells were taken out of his body.
 - D. Gene-editors were put directly into the patient.
- 30. What does Dr. Julian Gillmore think of the results of the study?
 - A. It holds great promise.
- B. It's far from satisfactory.
- C. It won't bring about any danger.
- D. It should be put into use immediately.
- 31. What's the last paragraph talking about?
 - A. Faults of CRISPR.

- B. Results of the study.
- C. Prospects of the study.
- D. Applications of CRISPR.

 \mathbf{D}

Most of us are familiar with the concept of six degrees of separation—the idea is that anyone in the planet can be connected to anyone else in just six steps. But is there actually any science to back up this commonly cited theory?

If you just take a look at the following numbers, the six degrees of separation idea seems pretty <u>plausible</u>. Assuming everyone knows at least 44 people, and that each of those people knows an entirely new 44 people, and so on, the math shows that in just six steps everyone could be connected to 44⁶, or 7.26 billion people—more than are alive on Earth today.

But this idea wasn't scientifically tested until the 1960s, when a psychologist sent 300 packages out to people in Nebraska and Boston, and asked them to use their networks to get them back to one specific target—a stockbroker (股票经纪人) living in Boston. They weren't asked to forward it to him directly, but to send it to someone they knew on a first name basis, with instructions for that person to forward it on to someone in their network that they thought might know the stockbroker.

Only 64 of those packages actually reached the target, with an average path length of just 5.2 intermediary (中间人) connections, and this experiment was used as evidence for six degrees of separation, or the "small world phenomenon", as the researcher called it.

But Derek Muller, a researcher, dug a little deeper, and found that, of the original 300 packages, 100 were sent to people already living in Boston (where the target also lives) and 100 were sent to stockbrokers who shared a profession with the target, so there were really only 100 purely random packages sent out. And of those 100, only 18 made it back to the target. "So we're talking about a sample size of 18—that's all the evidence there was for six degrees of separation," Derek explains.

What does the underlined	word "plausible" i	n paragraph 2 mean?	
A. Reasonable.	B. Absurd.	C. Unbelievable.	D. Original.
How were the subjects exp	pected to get the pa	ckage to the target in the	experiment?
A. By entrusting the delive	ery to 5.2 intermed	iaries.	
B. By delivering it in personal	on as quickly as po	essible.	
C. By passing it on to the	target in the shorte	st time.	
D. By forwarding it in the	shortest intermedia	ry-chain.	
What can be inferred from	Dereck's remark?		
A. The concept didn't exis	t at all.		
B. The experiment provide	ed solid evidence.		
C. The sample size was too	o small to be useful		
D. The experiment was can	rried out scientifical	lly.	
Which of the following car	n be the best title fe	or the text?	
A. How to Play Six Degree	es of Separation in	Our Real Life?	
B. Six Degrees of Separation	on: An Theory Fou	nded by Derek	
C. Are We Really All Con	nected by Six Degr	ees of Separation?	
D. Six Degrees of Separati	on: Scientists Find	a Smaller Number	
二节(共 5 小题;每小题	[2.5分, 满分12.	5分)	
根据短文内容,从短文	后的选项中选出食	 追填入空白处的最佳选项	。选项中有两项为
余选项。			
Overcoming obstacles (章碍物)to cooking	at home often starts with c	hanging the way you
	xta No	5	
ad on to get some ideas.			
"I don't have the time	to cook."		
Sure, shopping, chopping	ng ingredients, cool	king, and then cleaning u	p afterwards can be
e-consuming. <u>37</u>	. Shopping online	and having all the ingredie	nts delivered to your
r, doing some of the prepa	aration ahead of tin	ne or getting your family in	nvolved are all great
wers.			
"It's cheaper to eat fas	st food."		
At first glance, it may s	seem that eating at	t a fast-food restaurant is	less expensive than
sing a home-cooked meal.	A s	tudy from the University of	f Washington School
out higher food expenses.			
	英语试卷 第8	页(共12页)	
	A. Reasonable. How were the subjects explained and the subjects explained	A. Reasonable. B. Absurd. How were the subjects expected to get the part of A. By entrusting the delivery to 5.2 intermed B. By delivering it in person as quickly as poor as poor as quickly as poor as poor as poor as quickly as poor as poor as poor as quickly as	How were the subjects expected to get the package to the target in the card. By entrusting the delivery to 5.2 intermediaries. B. By delivering it in person as quickly as possible. C. By passing it on to the target in the shortest time. D. By forwarding it in the shortest intermediary-chain. What can be inferred from Dereck's remark? A. The concept didn't exist at all. B. The experiment provided solid evidence. C. The sample size was too small to be useful. D. The experiment was carried out scientifically. Which of the following can be the best title for the text? A. How to Play Six Degrees of Separation in Our Real Life? B. Six Degrees of Separation: An Theory Founded by Derek C. Are We Really All Connected by Six Degrees of Separation? D. Six Degrees of Separation: Scientists Find a Smaller Number C节 (共 5 小題; 每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 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。 法选项。 Overcoming obstacles (障碍物) to cooking at home often starts with command preparation or time spent in the kitchen

"I'm too tired to cook at the end of a busy day." . One trick is to make meals in quantity and freeze leftovers in single portions to eat when you don't have the time or energy to cook. "I don't know how to cook." If you're scared by the prospect of preparing a home-cooked meal, it's important to remember that cooking is not an exact science. 40 . Besides, as with anything, the more you cook, the better you'll become. Change our perspectives and way of doing things, preparing meals will neither be something that we don't have time for, nor something that's only suitable for experienced cooks. A. But that's rarely the case C. But there are plenty of ways to speed things up D. What are the reasons stopping us from cooking at home E. Cook more and you'll soon master some quick, healthy meals F. Creating healthy meals doesn't have to involve a huge investment of effort G. It's usually perfectly OK to skip an ingredient or substitute one thing for another 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,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处 的最佳选项。 "We're celebrating Canada's birthday today," Mom said. "Whose?" ____41____, my sister, Sonya, followed Mom into the kitchen as she heard such an _____42___. My mom wasn't a 43 of Canada—she immigrated from England—but she always wanted us to 44 Canadian customs and cultures. She looked for ways to teach us about Canada. During our early years, when money was tight, Mom kept our lessons 45 fun. However, this year, she was trying something new: 46 a cake. "This is silly," said my sister when Mom 47 we were indeed making a birthday cake for Canada. But when she positioned several bowls of icing (糖霜) on the table, along with photographs of Canadian 48 and landmarks, Sonya quickly 49 her tune. "I like this," said Sonya, grabbing a(n)____of a beaver biting on a tree. I chose the Canadian flag.

When we were done,	a wonderful design	51 . The fact tha	t Sonya's beaver looked
more like dog52			
of our, and s			
We made many bir	thday cakes for Car	nada when we were k	cids. Each cake was
		e: Mom, a woman who	
Canadian heritage.			
41. A. Anxious	B. Scared	C. Confused	D. Sorrowful
42. A. answer	B. appointment	C. alternative	D. announcement
43. A. native	B. citizen	C. admirer	D. scholar
44. A. assess	B. appreciate	C. memorize	D. judge
45. A. valuable	B. strange	C. simple	D. unique
46. A. decorating	B. purchasing	C. labeling	D. delivering
47. A. permitted	B. confirmed	C. explained	D. informed
48. A. signals	B. signs	C. symbols	D. gestures
49. A. tested	B. avoided	C. played	D. changed
50. A. statue	B. record	C. note	D. image
51. A. faded	B. emerged	C. ended	D. altered
52. A. chewing at	B. grabbing for	C. holding on	D. breaking up
53. A. came into existence	B. made no sense	C. made no difference	D. came to light
54. A. potential	B. creation	C. behavior	D. inspiration
55. A. ordinary	B. familiar	C. similar	D. different
	27		
第二节 (共10小题;每小	い题 1.5 分, 满分 15 タ	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]	E确形式。
There is a long his	tory of official and	nongovernmental giant	panda exchanges and
cooperation between China	and the United States	s. On Dec 6, 2000, Me	ei Xiang and Tian Tian
(send)	to the Smithsonia	n's National Zoo in	Washington, D. C.,
they gav	e birth to Tai Shan in	2005. Tai Shan is	(popular)
panda, with the most fans	worldwide.		
According to the agree	ement, giant pandas b	orn abroad must return	59 China
when they reach the age	of two. In 2007, du	e to strong demand fro	m the US public, the
Chinese government agree	eed to extend Tai	Shan's stay in the	United States for an
(addition	ı) two years.		

The giant panda is unique to China and one of the oldest (survive)
species on Earth. In 1869, the French(natural) and missionary Armand
David, introduced the unique animal to the Western world. Since then, the giant panda
63 (win) the love of people around the world. There are64
(current) 1,864 wild giant pandas in China and at the end of last year, there were another 698
in captivity.

According to figures from the China Conservation and Research Center for the Giant Panda, between 1957 and 1982, China gifted 24 giant pandas to 9 countries. Since the 1980s, with the ______65 ____(mark) decline in numbers, China has stopped sending giant pandas as presents to other countries. Instead, it engages with them in international cooperation and research.

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。你因病没能按时参加英语口语考试,请你写一封邮件向外教 Smith 女士说明情况,请求补考,内容包括:

- 1. 说明情况;
- 2. 请求给予补考机会;

注意:

- 1. 写作词数应为80左右;
- 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Ms. Smith,

I'm Li Hua, a senior at your high school.

Looking forward to your reply.

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。 I used to be very active in sports and games when I was in primary school. As a result, I 英语试卷 第 11 页 (共 12 页)

was chosen to represent the school in the long jump and relay events at the District Sports Meet.

I promised myself I would make every effort so as not to leave the meet empty-handed.

The meeting lasted two days. Our events were scheduled for the second day. The long jump was scheduled for the early afternoon, followed by the 8 × 50m relay later in the afternoon. I thought I was a pretty good jumper, but as the competition began, I realized I was vastly outclassed. 3. 65m was not bad. But there was boy who jumped over 4 meters! We finished our jumps, and I came in fourth place, just missing out on a medal. That was disappointing, but I reminded myself that we still had a chance in the 8 × 50m relay, for which I was assigned to run the last leg.

The race was about to begin. We filed into our assigned spots and prepared for the race. After a tense minute or so, I heard the starter's gun go off. When the first runners took off, I watched with bated breath (屏住呼吸地) as my team runners kept up with the others. As they got closer, I realized we were at least in second place.

Then came my turn. I took the baton (接力棒) cleanly and began my run. The air rushed past me as I moved closer to the next runner. I was sure the medal which we dreamed of was within easy reach. Then disaster struck! I saw a boy, about 2-or-3-year-old, run across the track into my path out of nowhere. Quite likely, his parent didn't notice what was happening. I couldn't get away from him fast enough. I couldn't avoid hitting him if I continued running for my medal.

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。

I had to make a decision in only seconds.

I cried, realizing I missed out on another medal.