

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.

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.

C

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 gene-editor 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.

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.

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 plausible. 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 44^6 , 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.

32. What does the underlined word “plausible” in paragraph 2 mean?
 A. Reasonable. B. Absurd. C. Unbelievable. D. Original.
33. How were the subjects expected to get the package to the target in the experiment?
 A. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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

第二节（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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Overcoming obstacles (障碍物) to cooking at home often starts with changing the way you view meal preparation or time spent in the kitchen. 36? What can we do about them? Read on to get some ideas.

“I don’t have the time to cook.”

Sure, shopping, chopping ingredients, cooking, and then cleaning up afterwards can be time-consuming. 37. Shopping online and having all the ingredients delivered to your door, doing some of the preparation ahead of time or getting your family involved are all great answers.

“It’s cheaper to eat fast food.”

At first glance, it may seem that eating at a fast-food restaurant is less expensive than making a home-cooked meal. 38. A study from the University of Washington School of Public Health revealed that people who cook at home tend to have healthier overall diets without higher food expenses.

“I’m too tired to cook at the end of a busy day.”

_____ 39 _____. 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
- B. How to eat healthy when you are busy
- 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 _____ but 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) _____ 50 _____ of a beaver biting on a tree. I chose the Canadian flag.

When we were done, a wonderful design 51. The fact that Sonya's beaver looked more like dog 52 a bone and my Canadian flag was pink 53. We were proud of our 54, and so was Mom.

We made many birthday cakes for Canada when we were kids. Each cake was 55, but one ingredient was the same: Mom, a woman who helped us enjoy our 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 |

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。

There is a long history of official and nongovernmental giant panda exchanges and cooperation between China and the United States. On Dec 6, 2000, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian 56 (send) to the Smithsonian's National Zoo in Washington, D. C., 57 they gave birth to Tai Shan in 2005. Tai Shan is 58 (popular) panda, with the most fans worldwide.

According to the agreement, giant pandas born abroad must return 59 China when they reach the age of two. In 2007, due to strong demand from the US public, the Chinese government agreed to extend Tai Shan's stay in the United States for an 60 (addition) two years.

The giant panda is unique to China and one of the oldest _____ 61 _____ (survive) species on Earth. In 1869, the French _____ 62 _____ (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 are _____ 64 _____ (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

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.