

邯郸市 2023 届高三年级保温试题

英语

本试卷分为第 I 卷和第 II 卷，答题时间 120 分钟，满分 150 分。答题时，请将答案填写在答题纸指定位置。交卷时，只交答题纸。

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生在答题卡上务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚，并贴好条形码。请认真核准条形码上的准考证号、姓名和科目。
2. 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，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号，在本试卷上作答无效。

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。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 does the man offer to do?

A. Exchange some money.

B. Take a trip with the woman.

C. Drive the woman to the bank.

2. Where are the speakers?

A. In the car.

B. At the airport.

C. On the train.

3. What did the woman probably win?

A. A bank note.

B. A mobile phone.

C. A television.

4. Why will the woman take subway to work tomorrow?

A. Her car broke down.

B. She lent her car to someone.

C. She lives near the subway station.

5. Why was Lucy absent from the party last night?

A. She doesn't like parties.

B. She went to the cinema.

C. Her uncle came to visit her.

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
高三英语 第 1 页(共 10 页)

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. Who is probably the woman?
A. A writer. B. A guide. C. A reporter.
7. What's the man planning to do?
A. Take an exam. B. Have a trip abroad. C. Go to an exhibition.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How much should the man pay?
A. \$215. B. \$225. C. \$235.
9. How does the man pay the woman?
A. By credit card. B. By check. C. In cash.
10. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a store. B. At a hotel. C. At a restaurant.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man order?
A. Sun flowers. B. Red roses. C. Gift cards.
12. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Write a letter. B. Confirm the address. C. Call before delivering.
13. When will the flowers arrive?
A. At 3:00. B. At 3:30. C. At 4:00

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Hostess and visitor. B. Waitress and customer. C. Employer and employee.
15. What do the speakers mainly talk about?
A. How to use the room equipment.
B. How to buy drinks and food.
C. How to have a good rest.
16. What is a minibar probably be?
A. A box. B. A table. C. A fridge.
17. How many remote controls are there in the room?
A. Nine. B. Two. C. One.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What does the speaker mainly talk about?
A. Thanksgiving decorations. B. Traditional festivals. C. Classic turkeys.
19. What is the first step to making a hand turkey?
A. Draw four fingers as feathers. B. Draw a hand shape on paper. C. Cut the turkey shape out.
20. What color is used for legs?
A. Gold. B. Red. C. Orange.

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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

A bunch of flowers, a box of chocolates and a bottle of wine are the classic moves when it comes to buying the best mother's day gifts. If you want something a little different this year, we've prepared a guide to fine gifts for your mother, grandmother or mother-in-law.

Personalized Chopping Board (切菜板)

From £40, Etsy

Quickest delivery: 5-7 days, free

A good chopping board will stay with you for life. This wooden board is handmade in a Yorkshire workshop, and can be personalized on one or both sides. Sizes vary from small to extra large.

Bloom & Wild Flower Subscription

£104 for six months, Bloom & Wild

Give the gift of fresh flowers once a month, for six months with this well priced Bloom & Wild gift subscription. It works out at £17.33 per bunch. That's a pretty good deal considering the average bunch at Bloom & Wild costs nearer £25.

The Body Shop Rose Quartz Gua Sha Stone

£15, The Body Shop

Quickest delivery: next day if you order before 11am, £4.99

The practice of gua sha is rooted in ancient Chinese medicine but became the number one western beauty trend in 2020 after influencers and beauty editors alike were crazy about how it made their faces appear more attractive. It involves combing a gua sha along your cheeks, jawline, chin and around your mouth in delicate dragging motions to de-puff (消肿).

Fitbit Inspire 2

£44.99, John Lewis

Quickest delivery: next day from £7.50

It's a common misconception that you have to break the bank to buy a fitness watch, but this Fitbit watch suggests otherwise. For less than £50, she gets a tracker of activity, heart-rate and sleep, as well as a battery that lasts up to 10 days.

21. How much may yearly subscribed flowers cost at Bloom & Wild?

- A. £100. B. £104. C. £208. D. £300.

22. What made gua sha popular in 2020?

- A. Its beautifying effect. B. Its easy-to-use feature.
C. Its body weight control. D. Its Chinese medicine origin.

23. What is special about *Fitbit Inspire 2*?

- A. It is water-proof. B. It is reasonably priced.
C. It has a long battery life. D. It can track users' activity.

B

In a close-up (特写), one man is pulling the other with all his strength through the window of an SUV, a type of vehicle, which is stuck dangerously on a cliff (悬崖) 30 feet above a busy roadway.

Jason Warnock, then 29, is the man performing the life-saving action. He was driving in Lewiston, Idaho, in April 2015 when he came upon a fallen tree in the middle of the road. "I was like, 'What happened?'" he told a news website. Warnock stretched out his neck to stare up the side of a cliff. At the very top, where the tree should have been, was an SUV swinging on the edge, held back from falling to the road by a delicate, heavily damaged chain-link fence. Looking inside the car, Warnock could see a panicked Matthew Sitko, 23, beating on the passenger-side window.

That's when Warnock sprang into action. He crossed a nearby footbridge, and climbed up the cliff to get to the vehicle. When Warnock got to the car, he tried breaking the window with a tool he had on him, only to realize that his cracking was shaking the car and might cause it to slip down the hill. He stopped and turned to calming Sitko enough to get him to open the window. "Give me your hand," Warnock said. "If this thing goes, I want to have a hold of you so I can at least get you out of there." Before reaching for the lifeline, Sitko had one request: "Can I grab my phone?" Soon enough, Warnock had freed both man and his machine.

According to the Lewiston police chief, the accident was caused when Sitko, who suffered only minor injuries, lost control of his car. For his part, Warnock insisted he came to Sitko's aid for one simple reason: "I just did what anyone would do."

24. Where was Matthew Sitko's SUV when spotted?

- A. On a cliff.
- B. By a river.
- C. On the road.
- D. Under a tree.

25. Why did Warnock stop breaking the window?

- A. His strength ran up.
- B. His tool stopped functioning.
- C. He worried about his own safety.
- D. He realized the possible consequence.

26. What is the cause of the accident?

- A. The SUV was beyond repair.
- B. The SUV was out of control.
- C. Sitko was severely injured.
- D. Sitko was sleepy and tired.

27. Which of the following can best describe Warnock?

- A. Calm but stubborn.
- B. Daring but anxious.
- C. Caring and decisive.
- D. Optimistic and strong.

C

It feels good to recycle. There's a certain sense of accomplishment that comes from carefully sorting soda bottles, plastic bags and yogurt cups from the rest of the garbage. The more plastic you put in that blue bin, the more you're keeping out of landfills and the oceans, right?

Wrong. No matter how meticulous you are in cleaning and separating your plastics, most end up in the trash anyway. Take flexible food packages. Those films contain several layers of different plastics.

Because each plastic has to be recycled separately, those films are not recyclable. The polypropylene (聚丙烯) in yogurt cups and other items doesn't usually get recycled either; recycling a hodgepodge of polypropylene produces a dark, smelly plastic that few manufacturers will use.

Only two kinds of plastic are commonly recycled in the United States: the kind in plastic soda bottles, polyethylene terephthalate, or PET; and the plastic found in milk containers — high-density polyethylene, or HDPE. Together, those plastics make up only about a quarter of the world's plastic trash. And when those plastics are recycled, they aren't good for much. Melting plastic down to recycle changes its consistency, so PET from bottles has to be mixed with brand-new plastic to make a sturdy final product. Recycling a mix of multicolored HDPE pieces creates a dark plastic good only for making products like park benches and waste bins, in which properties like color don't matter much.

The difficulties of recycling plastic into anything manufacturers want to use is a big reason why the world is littered with so much plastic waste, says Eric Beckman, a chemical engineer at the University of Pittsburgh. In 2018 alone, the United States landfilled 27 million tons of plastic and recycled a mere 3 million, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Low recycling rates aren't just a problem in the United States. Of the 6.3 billion tons of plastic that have been discarded around the world, only about 9 percent has gotten recycled. Another 12 percent has been burned, and almost 80 percent has piled up on land or in waterways.

28. What is the purpose of paragraph 1?

- A. To show a lifestyle.
- B. To describe a phenomenon.
- C. To introduce a topic.
- D. To make a proposal.

29. What does the underlined word “meticulous” mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Painful.
- B. Forgetful.
- C. Regretful.
- D. Mindful.

30. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Manufacturers don't want to use recycled plastic.
- B. There is an urgent need to reduce plastic waste.
- C. More plastic can be dealt with by burning.
- D. U.S. is to blame for the plastic problem.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. The causes of plastic pollution.
- B. The characteristics of different plastics.
- C. The ways that most plastics are recycled.
- D. The reasons why many plastics are not recycled.

D

Human tears could carry a flood of useful information. With just a few drops, a new technique can spot eye disease and even signs of diabetes (糖尿病), scientists report July 20 in ACS Nano.

“We wanted to demonstrate the potential of using tears to detect disease,” says Fei Liu, a biomedical engineer at Wenzhou Medical University in China. It's possible the droplets could open a window for scientists to look closely at the entire body, he says, and one day even let people quickly test their tears at home.

Tears contain tiny sacs (液囊) stuffed with cellular messages. If scientists could get these microscopic mailbags, they could offer new evidence on what's happening inside the body. But collecting enough of these sacs is tricky. Unlike fluid (体液) from other body parts, just a small amount of liquid leaks from the eyes.

So Liu's team invented a new way to obtain the sacs from tiny volumes of tears. First, the researchers collected tears from study participants. Then, the team added a solution containing the tears to a device and within minutes, the technique lets small molecules (分子) escape, leaving the sacs behind for analysis.

The results gave scientists an eyeful. Different types of dry-eye disease leave their own molecular fingerprints in people's tears, the team found. What's more, tears could potentially help doctors monitor how a patient's diabetes is progressing.

Now, the scientists want to employ tears for evidence of other diseases as well as depression or emotional stress, says study coauthor Luke Lee, a bioengineer at Harvard Medical School. "This is just the beginning," he says. "Tears express something that we haven't really explored."

32. What can we learn about human tears?

- A. They contain many diseases.
- B. They are useful in detecting disease.
- C. They are the sign of diabetes.
- D. They have a deep impact on the whole body.

33. What is mainly talked about in paragraph 4?

- A. The process of getting sacs.
- B. The difficulty of collecting tears.
- C. The method of using the device.
- D. The technique of analyzing tears.

34. What does Luke Lee think of the future of the research into tears?

- A. Stressful.
- B. Profitable.
- C. Challenging.
- D. Promising.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. A Solution to Eye Disease.
- B. A Novel Treatment for Diabetes.
- C. A New Technology Uses Human Teardrops to Spot Disease.
- D. A Biomedical Engineer Finds the Potential Use of Human Tears.

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。

In this day and age, it is difficult to imagine our lives without e-mails. But how often do we consider the environmental impact of these messages? 36 It's easy to ignore the invisible energy involved in running the network — particularly when it comes to sending and storing data.

Every single email is stored on a server (服务器). 37 These computers consume massive amounts of energy, 24 hours a day, and require countless water or air conditioning systems, for cooling. The more messages we send, receive and store, the more servers are needed. 38

According to carbon footprint specialist, every spam email (垃圾邮件) releases an estimated 0.3 grams of CO₂ into the atmosphere. A standard email, one without an attachment has a carbon footprint of 4 grams of CO₂. 39 These carbon emissions come from the energy used to operate the computers and access the internet.

Recent calculations indicate if every email user sent one less unnecessary email each day, it would reduce CO2 emissions by 16,433 tonnes each year. That is the same as 81,152 flights between London and Madrid!

40 Avoid sending unnecessary mails, reduce the amount of spam you receive and regularly clean out your inbox.

- A. The real impact may actually be even higher.
- B. The server is designed to store huge amounts of data.
- C. That means more energy consumed, and more carbon emissions.
- D. An email with a lot text and attachment can be responsible for up to 50 grams.
- E. It's definitely worthwhile taking a few minutes to do an eco-friendly digital clean-up.
- F. We assume that using email requires only the electricity used to power our computers.
- G. Quantities of emails require huge server farms — millions of computers storing information.

第三部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 完形填空（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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Nicholas Bostic works as a pizza maker. He was on his way to get gas one night when he saw 41 leaping from a house. He turned his car around and pulled into the driveway. Then he 42 he'd left his phone at home and couldn't dial 911.

He ran to the back of the house, found an unlocked door, and 43 inside. All he saw was smoke. He 44, "Anybody here? Get out! Fire!" Not hearing a response, he was about to 45. Then he saw a teenager at the top of the stairs with some younger kids. Seionna Barrett, 18, was babysitting her four brothers and sisters while their 46 were out. Bostic pushed everyone outside—then Seionna told him a baby was 47.

Nicholas ran inside but he couldn't find her. When he got to the stairs that led downstairs, he heard some slight 48. The staircase was full of 49, and the heat seemed unbearable, so he 50 for a moment before plunging (猛冲) down the stairs. He held his breath and followed the crying in the 51 until he reached the baby and quickly lifted her up. He broke open a window with his right fist, 52 wrapped the girl around his left side and leaped two stories to the ground, 53 on his right side, sparing the girl from the force of his fall.

Bostic had saved five 54 in under 15 minutes. There's only one way to define his action: 55 and heroic."

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. rays | B. gases | C. flames | D. powders |
| 42. A. denied | B. realized | C. explained | D. promised |
| 43. A. rushed | B. marched | C. drove | D. flew |
| 44. A. replied | B. scolded | C. shouted | D. whispered |
| 45. A. rest | B. escape | C. report | D. leave |
| 46. A. parents | B. partners | C. friends | D. neighbours |
| 47. A. injured | B. awake | C. missing | D. anxious |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 48. A. crying | B. singing | C. arguing | D. talking |
| 49. A. air | B. fog | C. dust | D. smoke |
| 50. A. smelled | B. hesitated | C. practised | D. screamed |
| 51. A. darkness | B. shade | C. peace | D. light |
| 52. A. simply | B. tightly | C. poorly | D. beautifully |
| 53. A. moving | B. rolling | C. landing | D. attacking |
| 54. A. items | B. lives | C. games | D. animals |
| 55. A. creative | B. aggressive | C. ambitious | D. courageous |

第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第二节（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。

Scientists have proposed several objectives for a future international lunar research station, 56 (include) moon-based Earth observation and lunar resource utilization (利用), the China Science Daily 57 (report) on Friday.

Zou Yongliao, head of the lunar and deep space exploration division of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, revealed the goals at a recent 58 (nation) space conference. China plans 59 (establish) a basic model for a lunar research station based on two planned exploration missions by 2028, and 60 (subsequent) expand it into an international one.

According to Zou, as scientists continue to develop the blueprint for the research station, they have already made progress by coming up 61 specific objectives for science and application. These objectives mainly involve studying the moon's evolution (进化), exploring star formation and 62 (activity), and observing the sun and Earth from the moon.

Zou also mentioned the 63 (perform) of scientific experiments, like growing plants on the lunar surface, and the utilization of lunar resources, such as moon minerals 64 solar energy. The scientist noted that the moon is still the “main field” of deep space exploration and the construction of an international lunar research station was 65 historical necessity.

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，准备参加学校组织的英文演讲比赛。请你以“Success”为题，写一篇演讲稿参赛。

内容包括：

1. 你对成功的定义；
2. 举例说明。

注意：

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

Success
Success has long been a heated topic. _____

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。

Christmas was drawing near, and came along with it our favorite moment — the Treasure Hunt.

In the past, my brother Brandon and I had opened all of the packages under the tree. All that was left was an envelope. We knew that envelopes usually contained cards, and if we were lucky, they also contained gift cards or cash.

However, this Christmas my dad looked almost like he'd forgotten about the envelope as he casually handed it to me. I opened it and discovered inside a 3x5 index card (索引卡) with a border of shining surrounding a poem. Of course, I don't remember the poem by heart, but its rhyming message instructed us to go downstairs. We were excited. Maybe we were getting a pet we had wanted.

What we found downstairs was another envelope, containing another index card with a border of shining surrounding a poem. This poem told us to go to Dad's car. Was the pet already in the car, ready to go?

No! There was just another envelope containing another shining index card. This one told us to go to Mom's office downtown. Neither of us was old enough to drive. This meant we had to beg our parents to hurry up and get dressed and finish drinking their coffee and get going.

Eventually, we made it to Mom's office where we found — you guessed it — a poem telling us to go somewhere else. This time it was to the TV station where Dad worked. By now, our curiosity was stretched to the limits of our imaginations.

We soon found out, however, that such a desk at the studio is a lovely place to keep a 3x5 index card with a poem, which confused us more than any other. It told us to go to an unfamiliar address.

The car stopped in front of the unknown house. It felt like the end of the hunt.

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。

My dad handed us the final envelope, and the final poem told us to knock on the door.

Dad was standing behind us by then, and “Merry Christmas,” he said, “The cat’s yours.”

