

绝密★启用前

## 2023 年湖北省部分名校高三新起点 8 月联考

### 英语试题

(测试时间:120 分钟 卷面总分:150 分)

★祝考试顺利★

#### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名和准考证号填写在答题卡上。将条形码横贴在答题卡右上角“条形码粘贴处”。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上将对应题目答案标号涂黑;如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。答案不能答在试卷上。
3. 回答非选择题时,必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答,答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上;如需改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新答案;不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后,将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

#### 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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What time is it now?

A. 9:10 p. m.

B. 9:30 p. m.

C. 10:00 p. m.

2. What does the woman think of the weather?

A. It's nice.

B. It's warm.

C. It's freezing.

3. What does the woman do?

A. A lecturer.

B. An officer.

C. A student.

英语试题 第1页 共12页



15. How did the man ask for help?  
A. By using the laptop.      B. By making calls.      C. By shouting.
16. What happened to the woman's graduation projects?  
A. They were damaged.      B. They were missing.      C. They were well stored.
17. When will the woman graduate at last?  
A. In July.      B. In August.      C. In September.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. What's the advantage of ordering supplies from school?  
A. It has a free delivery.      B. It is very convenient.      C. It costs much less.
19. What does the community charity do?  
A. Help people in need.  
B. Look for missing things.  
C. Donate things to the school.
20. Who will get a call the night before school starts?  
A. New students.      B. Teachers.      C. Returning students.

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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

**Application Procedures**

**Step 1: Check visa type and document list beforehand**

Please make sure that the visa type and country you have chosen correspond(相一致) to your main destination and main travel purpose, you have well prepared all the required documents according to the document list of the correct visa type you are applying for.

**Step 2: Register on website and reserve an appointment**

Please take a few seconds and provide your e-mail address to create an application account.

If you already have an account, please click on login to continue online registration and reserve an appointment.

Reserve an appointment to submit your application at the Visa Application Centre. If you want to check appointment availability, please visit the page Service Standard.

**Step 3: Submit your application at Visa Application Centre**

Please arrive on time for your scheduled appointment with the appointment confirmation letter. Your application and supporting documents will be examined for completeness and



transferred to the consular(领事的) authority upon your approval.

For more information on biometric(生物统计的) enrolment procedure and exemption of biometric enrolment, please click on the [FAQ](#).

In case of any lateness, you will be required to make a new appointment, which could result in putting off your application.

#### Step 4: Collect your passport

Once your passport is returned to Visa Application Centre from the consular authority, you will be informed by e-mail. You can then collect your passport in Visa Application Centre.

If you have chosen Express Delivery Service, your passport will be sent to you directly by express to the address you have provided upon the submission of visa application.

21. What should you do to check whether appointment is accessible?

- A. Check your document list.                      B. Create an application account.  
C. Click on the [FAQ](#).                                D. Visit the page [Service Standard](#).

22. What do we know from Step 4?

- A. You will receive your passport at your workplace.  
B. You can gather your passport by means of express.  
C. You will be informed by telephone call from the centre.  
D. You can collect your passport directly from the consular authority.

23. Where can the text be found?

- A. In a guidebook.    B. On the Internet.    C. In a magazine.    D. In a brochure.

### B

The summer holidays have just begun, but it is a busy morning at Cadoxton Primary School, in Barry, an industrial town in Wales. It runs a summer programme for hard-up(拮据的) children, providing meals and activities over the holidays with the aim of helping kids to spend the time more meaningfully. As young people run laughing and screaming into the school cafeteria for breakfast, their parents hung out, some visibly relieved. Just three days into the six-week school holidays one mother says her nine-year-old daughter has already asked five times to go bowling. "Without the school's help," she says, "it would be a long and expensive six weeks."

In the popular imagination, school summer holidays conjure up(使……呈现于脑际) a picture of carefree youthful exploration. But many parents rely on the term-time services that schools give their kids, such as tutors and meals. If the holidays approach, they can suddenly find their schedules and budgets stretched. Researchers also say that the long

break often sets back children's learning, and that children from poorer backgrounds are desperately affected due to their shortage of money.

Many poor children fall behind their wealthier peers over the holidays. "Summer is the most unequal time of the year," says Matthew Boulay of the National Summer Learning Association. "Well-off parents can fill the gap left by school and consolidate(使巩固) their children's unfamiliar knowledge well, keeping their children stimulated with summer camps, trips abroad or private tutors. Poorer families, apparently, find this harder, since their income is relatively low and demand for sponsored activities offered by governments," he adds.

Holidays can be a financial stress, which is absolutely true. In countries where some children receive free school meals, summer means bigger grocery bills for hard-up families. Households where both parents work have to pay for extra childcare, too. The Family and Childcare Trust, a charity, says that in Britain, where childcare costs are the highest in the OECD, a club of mostly rich countries. Parents will spend an average of £33 per child per week on childcare this summer, mainly because of the sharp shortage of governmental funding sponsor.

24. What is the purpose of the summer programme?

- A. To lengthen students' school life.
- B. To keep students busy all the time.
- C. To provide students with free meals.
- D. To enrich students' summer holidays.

25. What does the underlined word "stretched" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Rich.
- B. Tight.
- C. Reasonable.
- D. Affordable.

26. Which statement does Matthew Boulay probably agree with?

- A. Badly-off parents are likely to give up sponsoring their kids.
- B. Well-off parents are unwilling to offer their kids extra tutors.
- C. Students from poor family can well deal with the peer pressure.
- D. Students from rich family can strengthen their learned knowledge.

27. Why must British parents pay for the childcare in summer holiday?

- A. Because of insufficiency of free tutors.
- B. Because of shortage of social sponsor.
- C. Because of shortage of free school meals.
- D. Because of lack of governmental support.



C

In the 1997 movie *Contact*, a scientist, played by actress Jodie Foster, detects a radio signal—the first communication from an extraterrestrial(外星的) civilization. That story, composed by Carl Sagan, is a fiction. But the search for such a signal is not a crazy story. Real scientists look to the sky, using powerful radio telescopes, hoping to hear even a whisper of a radio signal from one of our neighbor planets.

Indeed, a recent report of a transmission originating from Proxima Centauri, the closest star to our own, was reported by the British newspaper *The Guardian* in December. The source of the story is not a scientific paper, but instead it seems to have been leaked by an unknown source. The claim of a signal, if it turns out to be truly a sign of extraterrestrial intelligence, would be one of the most important discoveries of all times.

In April and May of 2019, the 64-meter-wide Parkes radio telescope, located in Australia, was recording radio transmissions from the direction of nearby star Proxima Centauri. Over the course of hours, the telescope documented data from the star every half an hour, before staying away to look at a different direction. This procedure, called “nodding” was used to make sure that any observed signal is coming from a particular direction, rather than just random radio noise.

This signal was not immediately noticed: it was over a year after the data was recorded that Shane Smith, an assistant with Breakthrough Listen, found it buried in the telescope’s recordings. This was in late October 2020. So, what exactly was seen? It was a radio signal at a single frequency, specifically 980.002 MHz. It was observed to have originated in a small patch of the sky, about half the diameter(直径) of the full moon, centred on Proxima Centauri.

First and foremost, it is important to note that astronomers think it is highly unlikely that the signal is caused by space aliens trying to communicate with us. However, astronomers mentioning the significance of the signal cannot be ignored.

28. Why is the movie *Contact* mentioned in Paragraph 1?

- A. To show the close connection between fiction and signals.
- B. To introduce the topic of a radio signal from a near planet.
- C. To stress the importance of the extraterrestrial civilization.
- D. To persuade people to pay more attention to radio signals.

29. How did the radio telescope collect data?

- A. By recording the data every 30 minutes.
- B. By staying away at a different direction.

- C. By analyzing the direction of the signals.  
D. By focusing on some random radio noise.
30. What do we know about the radio signal found by Shane Smith?  
A. It was sent by some space aliens.  
B. It lay in the centre of Proxima Centauri.  
C. It was noticed as soon as it was observed.  
D. It changed rapidly with the passing of time.
31. What might be talked about in the paragraph following the text?  
A. How aliens think about the radio signal.  
B. The potential results of the radio signal.  
C. The importance of finding the radio signal.  
D. How other countries react to the radio signal.

**D**

A wise driver keeps an eye on the fuel indicator(指示器), to make timely stops at filling stations. For drivers of electric cars, though, those stations are scarce. The facility needed for refilling batteries has yet to be developed, and the technology that facility will use is still not available at the moment. Most electric cars are equipped with plugs. But plugs and their connected cables and charging points bring problems. The cables are easy to trip passers-by. The charging points lead to more street jams. And the copper wire involved attracts thieves easily. Many engineers would, therefore, like to develop a second way of charging electric cars—one that is wireless and can thus be buried underground.

Electromagnetic induction(电磁感应), the fundamental principle behind wireless charging, was discovered by Michael Faraday in 1831, and is widely used in things such as electric motors and generators. Faraday observed that moving a conductor through a magnetic field generated a current in that conductor. Further investigations showed that this also works if the conductor is fixed and the magnetic field is moving. Since electric currents generate magnetic fields, and if the current changes so does the field, a changing current creates a field that is constantly moving. This means that running such a current through a conductor will generate a similar current in another, nearby, conductor. That generated current can then be used for whatever purpose an engineer chooses.

In the case of electric car charging, the first conductor is a length of copper wire. This is rolled up around a piece of ferrite(铁氧体) that strengthens the magnetic field generated. The whole device is packed in a flat case that can be easily buried underground. When a car equipped with a suitable “pickup” stops or parks above this device, and changing current is fed into it, a similar current is generated in the pickup. This is then



turned into direct current, and is used to charge the car's battery. The principle is thus pretty simple. But only in recent years has it become practical to use in electric cars.

32. What does Paragraph 1 mainly talk about?
- A. The charging facility is in urgent need currently.
  - B. The wise drivers must observe the fuel indicator.
  - C. The disadvantages are various for vehicles to charge.
  - D. The importance of wireless charging cannot be ignored.
33. What can we know from Paragraph 2?
- A. No current will be generated without magnetic field fixed.
  - B. Electric induction is of great importance to wireless charging.
  - C. A changing current hardly creates a constantly moving field.
  - D. Wireless charging was put into use in all cars in recent years.
34. How does the device charge a car?
- A. The current generated in the pickup charges the car.
  - B. The underground ferrite gives direct electricity to the car.
  - C. The rolled conductor produces electricity to charge the car.
  - D. The whole device conveys direct electricity through the wire.
35. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. The Principle of Wireless Cars
  - B. The Present Use of Wireless Charging
  - C. The Wireless Charging Is Approaching
  - D. The Generation of Current in Electronic Cars

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。

Do you feel bitter about others' personal integrity around? 36 But fortunately, there are some ways to tell if someone is lying to you.

**They Touch or Cover Their Mouth**

If the person you're talking to put their hand over their mouth, it's a good signal indicating(表明) they are unwilling to answer a direct question or reveal something true.

37 And it doesn't need to be as obvious as slapping hands over their mouths. A small gesture is enough to give away a liar.

**They Repeat Words or Phrases**

When a person is telling the truth, they can recall everything without thinking about



it. On the other hand, when someone is telling a half-truth or a total lie, they often repeat themselves over and over to convince you of their words. 38

### They Use Inconsistent Gestures

Inconsistent gestures bring a visual element to the concept you're trying to convey, like shaking your head when you say no, or nodding to indicate yes. Inconsistent gestures, therefore, are those that don't go with this concept. 39 For example, they say yes while avoiding any eye contact, lowering their heads.

Keep in mind that there is no fixed proof that someone is lying. 40 It's also crucial (重要的) that you understand the person's usual behavior before assuming they're lying, as certain habits like pointing or over-sharing may be entirely typical of them.

- A. They tend to avoid direct questions by looking around.
- B. It is common for liars to use rude gestures like pointing.
- C. Big liars may expose the truth through their body language.
- D. Surely you do since they are dishonest with you involuntarily.
- E. They're unconsciously putting a barrier between themselves and you.
- F. It's also a strategy to help the liar buy time to compose the next part of their story.
- G. Nevertheless, it is a good place to start if you want to learn to recognize small clues.

### 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。

A New Jersey man Chris will never forget his 62nd birthday. That's because his sons 41 his phone number on a large roadside billboard(广告牌) inviting people to call and wish him well. So far, he has gotten over 15,000 calls and texts from 42 persons.

It was his sons who 43 a billboard and stuck their dad's phone number on it. They thought it would be something of a local joke to amaze their dad, with their dad getting a few calls from 44. But after the affair was a hit on social media, things got a bit out of 45.

The billboard was 46 on March 6, and until now more than 15,000 birthday 47 and calls as well has poured in. He tried to reply 48, but he eventually gave up responding. Instead, he changed his voice mail to "Thank you for calling to wish me a happy birthday, I really, very much 49 it ...". Chris 50 his sons' trick last Thursday, when he got a call from a man named Nick who wanted to wish him a happy birthday. "How do you know it's my birthday 51?" Chris asked, to which the man

52 “I saw it on a billboard”.

The 53 news is that the billboard isn't torn down, so the madness isn't 54 to stop anytime soon. However, his sons have suggested that next year they may rent an even larger billboard to show their love and 55 to their dad.

- |                   |                |                 |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. posted     | B. added       | C. found        | D. ignored       |
| 42. A. busy       | B. rich        | C. unknown      | D. annoyed       |
| 43. A. saw        | B. built       | C. spotted      | D. rented        |
| 44. A. friends    | B. strangers   | C. relatives    | D. colleagues    |
| 45. A. work       | B. style       | C. reach        | D. control       |
| 46. A. found out  | B. carried out | C. made up      | D. set up        |
| 47. A. cakes      | B. hopes       | C. messages     | D. cards         |
| 48. A. initially  | B. essentially | C. occasionally | D. intentionally |
| 49. A. hate       | B. appreciate  | C. admire       | D. make          |
| 50. A. welcomed   | B. refused     | C. spotted      | D. heard         |
| 51. A. turning up | B. passing by  | C. coming out   | D. drawing near  |
| 52. A. applied    | B. responded   | C. turned       | D. limited       |
| 53. A. best       | B. greatest    | C. latest       | D. quickest      |
| 54. A. sure       | B. doubtful    | C. likely       | D. impossible    |
| 55. A. anger      | B. care        | C. trick        | D. promise       |

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。

A traditional Chinese dance performed underwater in Luoyang, Central China's Henan Province, 56 (go) viral on social media during the Dragon Boat Festival. The show led to renewed passion among audiences for traditional Chinese art and culture.

The 57 (impress) dance is named *The Prayer*, which was the opening performance of the gala(盛会) by Henan Television Station on Saturday. In the video on social media the underwater actress is seen dancing 58 colorful traditional Chinese costume. The short dance, 59 (last) less than two minutes, was seen as a 60 (combine) of contemporary art and traditional Chinese culture.

“The water made the costume even more lovely and the moves 61 (graceful)! ” said one observer online. Netizens were left 62 (amaze) by both the beauty of the dancer and the creativity of the dance underwater. The dance featured a character from 63 famous ancient Chinese painting *Ode to Goddess Luo*, the daughter of a sacred king character Fu Xi in a Chinese tale who drowned 64 then became a goddess.

“The moves were captured underwater at 4.5 meters from the ground. The team spent a total of 26 hours underwater 65 (complete) the shooting(拍摄). The film team had to soak(浸泡) themselves in the water in each shooting session,” Chen Jia, director of the HNTV gala, said to local media.

#### 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,你在国内买不到名为 *English Culture* 的教材。请给你的英国朋友 Eric 写一封邮件,请他帮忙购买,内容包括:

1. 简述情况;
2. 请求帮助。

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 Eric,<br>How are you doing?<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Yours,<br>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。

#### Superman Learns How to Ride

It was the summer of 1967, and the moment was nearing when I would cast off(丢弃) my training wheels and learn to ride a bike.

As an adventurous little boy, I sure put my overactive imagination to good use. I would pretend to be the bookish reporter, Clark Kent. Then, at the first sign of something wrong, I disappeared and emerged moments later with a red towel hanging from the collar of my dirty blue T-shirt and an ironed-on letter “S” on my chest.

“This is a job for Superman!” I would cry out as I flew to meet imaginary dangers that threatened the world.

“Hey, Superman, when are you going to learn to ride a bike?” the neighborhood kids



would taunt(奚落) as they rolled past. "The Man of Steel still uses training wheels!" they laughed.

As I watched them ride away, I realized I was being left behind. To claim my place among their ranks, I needed to cast off my training wheels and learn to ride with the big kids. I turned to my father for help.

"Okay, I'm going to let go, and you just remember to balance," Dad advised patiently on my tenth try. Suddenly I was riding! I dared to smile as my father's shouts of encouragement faded into the background. My smile widened. Victory was mine.

You are going to fall. The thought was at first a whisper and then grew louder and more convincing until I believed it must be true. After all, I had always fallen before. Why should this time be any different? Fear seized me, and my confidence weakened and I couldn't grasp the handlebars(把手) tightly. Sure enough, I fell to the grass.

"You almost had it," Dad said, catching his breath. "You are seized with a sense of fear so you fell."

"I quit," I said angrily, trying to fight back the tears of frustration. "I don't want to learn to ride."

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。

Paragraph 1: However, on thinking of Superman, I decided to behave like a real hero.

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Paragraph 2: I gripped the handlebars with strong determination.

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