



金太阳大联考

2022~2023 年度河南省高三年级模拟考试

英 语

考生注意:

1. 本试卷共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

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. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the woman most probably like?
A. Careless. B. Cautious. C. Attentive.
2. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Clean his room. B. See a movie. C. Play basketball.
3. Who did the man visit in San Francisco?
A. His boss. B. His uncle. C. His aunt.
4. What will Jack do this afternoon?
A. See a doctor. B. Stay at home. C. Go to work.
5. How much should the man pay?
A. 40 yuan. B. 300 yuan. C. 340 yuan.

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 do we know about the woman?
A. She likes singing. B. She feels worried. C. She has got a fever.
7. How does the woman often clean her ears?
A. By using her fingers.
B. By using a plastic stick.
C. By using a metal stick.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the woman refuse to go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art today?

- A. The weather isn't good.
- B. She isn't interested in art.
- C. She wants to stay outdoors.

9. Where are the speakers going first?

- A. To the Central Park.
- B. To the Times Square.
- C. To the Statue of Liberty.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the man call the woman?

- A. To make a reservation.
- B. To check out of the hotel.
- C. To ask about the city center.

11. What does the woman say about the Imperial?

- A. It is cheaper than her hotel.
- B. It is rated as a five-star hotel.
- C. It is better known than her hotel.

12. What does the man finally want to know about the Imperial?

- A. The price.
- B. The telephone number.
- C. The location.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where are the speakers now?

- A. In France.
- B. In Italy.
- C. In Britain.

14. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.
- B. Neighbors.
- C. Classmates.

15. Why did the woman fail to see the Bloody Tower?

- A. Her son didn't like it.
- B. She had no time to go to London.
- C. There is nothing about it in her brochure.

16. How do the speakers feel about Pisa?

- A. It is noisy.
- B. It is great.
- C. It is small.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker explaining?

- A. How he'll make a presentation.
- B. How to send e-mails to students.
- C. How he'll grade for the group projects.

18. How many grades will the speaker give to his students?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
19. What will the speaker do with the written report's grade?
A. Check everyone's work.
B. Give everyone the same grade.
C. Ask each one to make a report.
20. What is the final grade related to?
A. The group presentation.
B. The group written report.
C. The personal contribution.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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

Shakespeare's writing shaped our modern language, but how did his plays describe the landscape of 15th- and 16th-century Britain? This guide will take you on a mini tour of the poet's favoured locations.

Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire

In its prime, Pontefract Castle was one of the most powerful forts (堡垒) in Europe, but its fearful reputation was once so strong that the poet used it to suggest power and terror. In *Richard III*, Pontefract is the terrible scene of the king's murder and three men are condemned to death at the castle in *Richard III*. Now, Pontefract is the perfect destination for a fearful yet fascinating day out.

Sandal Castle, West Yorkshire

First built from wood in the 12th century, by the 13th century Sandal Castle had become an impressive stone fort. In the 15th century, the castle found itself at the centre of a long and bloody battle. It was this conflict that inspired Shakespeare's *Henry VI*. The site of the battlefield is now a peaceful farm and all that remains of the once grand castle are broken walls.

Dunsinane Hill, Perthshire

A castle built atop Dunsinane Hill in Scotland is one of the dramatic backdrops to the blood-soaked horror of Shakespeare's shortest tragedy, *Macbeth*. Today, the hill has the remains of two forts, one of which is the site on which the real Macbeth suffered a military defeat in 1054.

Forest of Arden, Warwickshire

Situated in Shakespeare's home county of Warwickshire, Arden was once a heavily wooded area and provides the complex setting for the poet's pastoral comedy. Visitors can enjoy

several picturesque walks around the young forest, which is now home to over a million new trees.

21. What did Shakespeare use Pontefract Castle to stand for?
- A. Hope and anger. B. Life and death.
C. Power and fear. D. Past and history.
22. What is Shakespeare's inspiration for *Henry VI*?
- A. The surroundings of Sandal Castle.
B. A long battle happening at Sandal Castle.
C. The impressive buildings of Sandal Castle.
D. Shakespeare's preference for Sandal Castle.
23. Where was Shakespeare born?
- A. In Yorkshire. B. In West Yorkshire.
C. In Perthshire. D. In Warwickshire.

B

Norma Newcombe has been a nurse for nearly 60 years. She started her career at a hospital for babies in August 1958, but she has no plans to retire.

She has worked with Wrightington, Wigan and Leigh Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust for 40 years. She has been a full-time school nurse since 1973. Apart from taking an eight-year break from her career to have her two children in 1965, the dedicated nurse has spent nearly 60 years working in her role.

Modest Norma describes herself as a school nurse who just does her job. She said, "I'm proud to be where I am and I'm very passionate about the local area and everything related to the school nursing. We have brilliant team leaders and I work with a brilliant team of school nurses and health visitors. I'm just happy with what I am and where I am."

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Norma had to work from home due to having a weakened immune system (免疫系统). Norma said that she liked people rather than machines. She thought she could still write quicker than she could type. Obviously, things have to progress, but there is not the same personal contact. Despite hitting the milestone, Norma has no plans to slow down.

Norma's colleagues surprised her with a party at her workplace, where she was gifted flowers and jewellery. Rabina Tindale, chief nurse in the hospital, said, "We are extremely proud to have Norma as part of our team and access to her significant experience and wisdom. She holds a very special place in the hearts of the children and families that she has helped over the years. We hope she has an amazing day to celebrate her birthday with her colleagues."

24. How long has Norma been a full-time school nurse till 2022?
- A. 65 years. B. 60 years.
C. 49 years. D. 41 years.

25. What does Norma's words show?
- A. Her wish for the future.
B. Her love for nursing work.
C. The support from the local area.
D. The reason why she works as a nurse.
26. Why did Norma have to work at home during the COVID-19 pandemic?
- A. Her immune system was weak.
B. She was too old to travel to work.
C. The nursing school was closed down.
D. It was difficult for her to live in the school.
27. Which word can best describe Norma?
- A. Creative. B. Respectable. C. Stubborn. D. Funny.

C

Fossils are well preserved remains, impressions, or traces (痕迹) of animals and plants that lived long ago. Paleontologists (古生物学家) divide fossils into two main groups. Some fossils, called body fossils, show the structure of the plant or the animal. They form directly from the remains of plants and animals. Other fossils, called trace fossils. They record signs of animal or plant activities, such as walking, feeding, scratching, or even resting.

Most animals and plants don't become fossils after they die. They break down into little bits or may be eaten by other animals. But some remains get buried too fast, avoiding those things happening. An animal might die near a body of water and sink to the bottom, where its remains get covered in sediment (沉积物). As sediment builds up, mineral-rich water seeps into the remains, leaving minerals in the tiny spaces of the bones and even replacing the original bones. The new minerals react with those in the animal's remains and then harden into fossils.

Most fossils are buried deep in the Earth. As the Earth's surface changes, scientists can dig up new fossils and learn more about past life and the Earth's history. In rock that formed before a certain time, roughly 2.8 million years ago, scientists will not find human fossils.

Fossils are our keys to understanding prehistoric life and the Earth's history. By studying fossils, we learn about a great variety of plants and animals that lived in the past. We can know what they looked like, how and where they moved and what they ate. By comparing fossils from different time periods, we can track the evolution of a species, see how it adapted to changes in its environment, and understand more about the climate and environment where the fossils were buried.

28. What can we learn from paragraph 1?
- A. Fossils are remains of plants and animals.
B. Trace fossils only tell us the activities of animals.

- C. Trace fossils form directly from the remains of creatures.
D. Body fossils show almost the original structure of creatures.
29. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
- A. Where we can find fossils.
B. How animals and plants become fossils.
C. Different fossils have different features.
D. Which methods are used to study fossils.
30. What does the underlined phrase “seeps into” in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Engages in. B. Succeeds in. C. Delights in. D. Sinks in.
31. What does the author think of the research of fossils?
- A. Ridiculous. B. Complex. C. Significant. D. Inspiring.

D

You’ve probably heard the phrase, “Laughter is the best medicine.” Comedy on Referral has taken that idea and run with it, using standup comedy to help treat people struggling with trauma (精神创伤) and anxiety in partnership with the National Health Service (NHS).

The idea came from comedian Angie Belcher’s experiences teaching comedy at University of Bristol. She found that students often told her how much stronger and more resilient (有适应力的) they were thanks to standup comedy.

Inspired, she teamed up with the NHS in Bristol to create a six-week comedy course for patients struggling with trauma in January 2022. Following the success of this initial course, Comedy on Referral won NHS funding to help men with trauma in London.

Belcher said, “Past traumas are perfect for comedy. Comedy doesn’t come from the happy, perfect moments of your life, but from our everyday struggles and major life events. People who’ve been through big life experiences such as losing a loved one and ill health often can’t wait to tell me their stories, mostly because there’s always something especially funny about the situation.”

Research has shown that laughter has positive psychological effects, such as decreasing levels of cortisol—the stress hormone—and increasing endorphins (内啡肽). It can even have physiological benefits, although less research has been done in this area. Current research has linked laughter and humour with increased levels of pain tolerance as well as short-term cardiovascular benefits. More research is needed to prove these findings.

Nonetheless, the mental health benefits of regular laughter are widely accepted, and using comedy to treat mental health struggles could be a real breakthrough in the treatment of mental health.

32. Why is the phrase mentioned in paragraph 1?
- A. To stress the importance of laugh.
B. To explain the harm trauma causes.



- C. To show the effect of standup comedy.
D. To state the idea behind Comedy on Referral.
33. How was the first six-week comedy course for patients?
A. Effective. B. Ambiguous.
C. Controversial. D. Fruitless.
34. What may contribute to a comedy according to Belcher?
A. Struggling moments. B. Funny moments.
C. Happy moments. D. Successful moments.
35. What is the best title for the text?
A. Laugh will cure you of all diseases
B. Anxiety can also make you feel better
C. Laughter is useful to people's mental health
D. Comedy is one thing that can make you struggle

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Awake? Here Is How to Return to Sleep

It is usual for people to wake up a few times during the night. Older people often get up to go to the bathroom. Waking at night usually is not a problem.

But what about some other people? If it happens a few times a week, there may be a troublesome reason. 36. Such sleep difficulties are called insomnia (失眠).

You may wake up, look at the clock and worry about your work. There may be stressful things on your mind. These feelings may activate (激活) a stress hormone in your body. If you worry that you can't sleep, it may make it harder to fall asleep.

37. If you are awake 25 minutes or more, get out of bed and do something quiet. Gentle stretches or breathing exercises might help. Meditation also may work. You may sit on a couch and read a book or magazine in dim light. Do not read on a smartphone or a tablet in the dark place.

38. Coffee can stay in your digestive system well into the evening. Besides, nap (小睡) lowers your drive to fall asleep in the evening. Avoid napping late in the day. 39.

Try to keep to a routine schedule for sleep. There is a problem when you go to bed and wake up at different times. Studies have shown that irregular bedtimes may lead to insomnia. 40, called circadian rhythms (昼夜节律). They work on 24-hour cycles.

If you get up during the night to go to the bathroom, limit how much water or liquid you drink a few hours before bedtime.

- A. Do something helpful
B. Try to avoid early naps

- C. Avoid coffee after 2 pm
- D. Nap no later than early afternoon
- E. The problem has to do with the sleep cycle of your body
- F. Here are some reasons for the difficulties in your sleeping
- G. Stress and anxiety are some reasons for people who have sleep difficulties

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 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。

As Gwen Erickson approached 97, she began raising one of America's most popular, yet endangered butterflies—the monarch butterfly (帝王蝶). She managed to 41 27 butterflies last year and this year the 42 has gone up to 61.

Though some might say that nature should be left to 43 itself, the butterflies' population is 44 rapidly. They need a little extra help. 45, the love and devotion is exactly what the 97-year-old is able to 46 for her little winged friends.

The whole process is a little 47, beginning with collecting eggs from the milkweed leaves that grow in her backyard. Four days after Erickson placed the eggs in jars on her living room table, the caterpillar (毛毛虫) appeared, and then, within several weeks, formed a chrysalis (蛹). Two weeks later the beautiful butterflies 48. Erickson then released the butterflies into the wild, but a couple seemed a little 49 to leave their loving home and 50 the senior by flying around the house.

Erickson remembered her first attempt to raise the 51 and said she hoped it could enable her grandchildren to 52 an interest in these beautiful insects. However, it's she who has found the 53 in raising butterflies in the end.

Erickson doesn't like to talk about herself and what she does, but she does so this time as she wants to 54 others to care for this endangered species. Happily, a friend and her son have joined her in her new-found 55. Hopefully, we will see a(n) 56 in those decreasing numbers.

This new 57 is a fine example of people 58 the smaller things in life. It 59 us that it's never too late to be 60 in life.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. steal | B. donate | C. keep | D. photograph |
| 42. A. number | B. size | C. range | D. variety |
| 43. A. attach | B. study | C. feed | D. adjust |
| 44. A. aging | B. declining | C. developing | D. moving |
| 45. A. Regretfully | B. Hopefully | C. Thankfully | D. Carefully |
| 46. A. provide | B. fight | C. seek | D. charge |
| 47. A. money saving | B. labor-demanding | C. energy-efficient | D. time-consuming |



- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 48. A. sped up | B. turned up | C. woke up | D. grew up |
| 49. A. impatient | B. delighted | C. surprised | D. unwilling |
| 50. A. accompanied | B. attended | C. greeted | D. impressed |
| 51. A. flies | B. pests | C. butterflies | D. bees |
| 52. A. regain | B. develop | C. keep | D. express |
| 53. A. decoration | B. fossil | C. herb | D. pleasure |
| 54. A. allow | B. encourage | C. arrange | D. invite |
| 55. A. passion | B. exit | C. species | D. fiction |
| 56. A. opportunity | B. result | C. change | D. inspiration |
| 57. A. hobby | B. version | C. rumour | D. exercise |
| 58. A. relying on | B. asking for | C. calling on | D. caring for |
| 59. A. promises | B. reminds | C. upsets | D. strengthens |
| 60. A. polite | B. generous | C. optimistic | D. purposeful |

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。

Outdoor exercise provides a lot of benefits beyond those seen with 61 (tradition) indoor workouts. It sounds a bit fantastic, 62 it's true.

One simple example: Exercising outdoors increases our exposure 63 sunlight, improving vitamin D production, 64 has been linked to improving mood, promoting bone health, and boosting immune system function. Exercising outdoors 65 (make) you happy. Being in nature can improve feelings of well-being and life satisfaction. In fact, simply being outside and breathing fresh air has been shown to reduce stress and enhance relaxation.

Exercising, particularly outdoors, drives huge mental health benefits, ranging from reducing depression and anxiety to 66 (enhance) self-esteem (自尊心) and mood. Combine that with the physiological benefits of exercise, and you can make 67 (you) see greater levels of joy in your life.

Being 68 (physical) active in an environment with changing landforms forces your body to work hard 69 (sustain) the movement and your mind to stay focused to constantly adapt and avoid injury. Think about walking on your treadmill (跑步机) at home or in the gym compared to hiking on a trail with 70 (rock) and roots to cross and constant changes in elevation to push your cardiovascular (心血管的) system.

Take off the burden and have an outdoor exercise, and it will bring many benefits to your work or school life.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Doing sports greatly benefitted everyone. If we do sports regular, we may have a healthy body. By doing sports, we can not only build up our will power, but also benefit a lot both physically or mentally. Here are some suggestion on sports.

First, if we think difficult to keep up to workout, why not to invite our friends to do it with us? What's more, running, that doesn't need any skills and can start right away, is the good choice for those who don't have a special hobby. Last, what matters most is that we must stick to do sports. Always keep on mind that it is our persistence that can make a big difference.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是你校音乐社团的宣传部部长,请你用英语写一则音乐社团的招新通知并张贴到学校国际部,内容包括:

1. 招新的目的;
2. 社团活动介绍;
3. 报名方式。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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