

河南省实验中学 2023—2024 学年上期期中试卷

高三 英语 命题人：王华 审题人：陈林

(时间：120 分钟，满分：150 分)

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，从题目中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。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 will the speakers do next?
A. Check the map. B. Leave the restaurant. C. Park the car.
2. Where are the speakers?
A. At a bus stop. B. At home. C. At the airport.
3. What did the speakers do last week?
A. They had a celebration dinner.
B. They went to see a newborn baby.
C. They sent a mail to their neighbors.
4. Why does the man make the phone call?
A. To cancel a weekend trip. B. To make an appointment. C. To get some information.
5. What does the man probably want to do?
A. Do some exercise. B. Get an extra key. C. Order room service.

第二节：

听下面 5 段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题目中所给的 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. Why does the woman come to the man?
A. To ask for permission B. To extend an invitation. C. To express thanks.
7. When are the students going to the museum?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Buying groceries. B. Choosing gifts C. Seeing friends.
9. Who is Clara?
A. The man's wife. B. The man's sister. C. The man's daughter.
10. How much did the man spend on the city passes

that combine fun and learning.

Understanding Math (\$ 3. 99; iOS)

Understanding Math goes beyond basic comprehension to gain a deeper understanding of the whys and hows of math. The app tracks your child's progress to determine strengths and weaknesses in different skill areas, and you can customize(订制) your child's learning experience to suit the needs.

Word Creativity Kit (\$2. 99; iOS)

Word Creativity Kit aims not only to make creative writing fun but also build up grammar rules. The app presents a series of words from seven categories, such as space or fantasy. Kids add their own words to finish the complete thoughts that these words have inspired.

Barefoot World Atlas (\$ 4. 99; iOS)

Barefoot World Atlas helps kids learn about geography and world cultures with a touch of the screen. Each region features a set of sub-topics, from wildlife and natural features to native people, landmarks, and architecture. These facts and illustrations are delivered in photographs, sounds, and hundreds of mini videos.

My Grades & Homework (\$0. 99; iOS)

A combination of grades and homework tracker My Grades& Homework can help your child stay organized and on top of the progress in school. A convenient calendar and course list format and offer a glance at your child's assignment schedule that he or she might not normally get from standard homework planners.

21. Which app is helpful to improve children's writing skills?

- A. Understanding Math.
- B. My Grades & Homework.
- C. Barefoot World Atlas.
- D. Word Creativity Kit.

22. What is the common part of the four apps?

- A. They help children find jobs.
- B. They make studies fun for mini videos.

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- C. They need buying when they are used.
D. They inform parents of their children's progress.
23. The passage is probably written for _____.
- A. parents B. engineers C. friends D. Doctors

B

French writer Annie Ernaux won the 2022 Nobel Prize in literature on Oct 6. She is the first French female to win the prize. In the words of the Nobel committee, Ernaux was given the award for the courage and sharp insight of her writing.

Having spent over five decades as a writer, the 82-year-old winner has published more than 20 books to her name, including *Cleaned Out*, *Shame*, a 2008 memoir called *The Years* and *A Girl's Story*. Rather than consider herself a writer of fiction, Ernaux has used the term “an ethnologist (民族学家) of herself” to describe herself.

Born in 1940 in a rural village in Normandy, France, Ernaux grew up in a working-class environment as her parents ran a combined grocery store and cafe. She worked as a teacher before becoming a full-time writer.

According to CNN, her “upbringing and experiences navigating adolescence and adulthood” inspire many of her works. For example the book *Shame* explores the theme of childhood trauma while *A Girl's Story* follows a young woman's coming of age in the 1950s.

Though the matters Ernaux describes in her books are serious and even sometimes heavy, they are always written in plain language. Ernaux described her style as “flat writing” through which she aims to tell her stories objectively, “unshaped by florid(过分装饰的) description or overwhelming emotions.” noted Fox News.

“She writes about things that no one else writes about, for instance her jealousy, her experiences as an abandoned lover and so forth, I mean, really hard experiences,” Anders Olsson, chairman of the Nobel Committee for Literature said after the award announcement in Stockholm. He went on to say, “She gives words for these experiences that are very simple and

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feel unsettling and unpleasant. And it can feel worse if our nervous system is already under pressure, like in the midst of the pandemic.

This sort of variation may be uncomfortable for individuals, but it's critical to the survival of any species. If all finches(雀科鸣鸟) were identical, for example, and their environment changed in some significant, harmful ways, like an increase in the temperature or a decrease in water, all of them would be equally affected and the species might become extinct. This insight into variation comes from Charles Darwin, and it's known as population thinking. Most people associate Darwin with his evolutionary theory of natural selection, but population thinking may be an even greater scientific achievement. The idea of "survival of the fittest" implies that individuals must vary. Some are more suited than others for a given environment, making it easier for them to survive, grow, and reproduce. Variation is therefore a prerequisite for natural selection to work.

Dealing with the vast variety of humankind can be demanding and even annoying at times, but it's a good investment, sort of like exercise for your brain. When you meet someone who looks different or thinks differently from you, treat your discomfort as a cue to be curious and learn instead of a signal of a problem. Don't hold the view that the other person should be silenced. Ultimately, this mindset can make you more flexible in adapting to challenging situations, and more adaptable to change.

28. Which of the following might make people feel uncomfortable?

- A. Having an adventure in the wild.
- B. Taking a trip to a foreign country.
- C. Sharing traveling experiences with others.
- D. Socializing with people from diverse cultures.

29. What does the second paragraph focus on?

- A. People's unwillingness to deal with new things.
- B. The biological explanations for people's discomfort.

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- C. The significance of learning new things in our life.
D. The role of the nervous system in learning new things.
30. What does the underlined word “prerequisite” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Requirement. B. Substitute. C. Motivation. D. Challenge.
31. What does the writer mainly want to convey?
A. Why we tend to chase and enjoy variation.
B. How we can benefit from seeking variation.
C. How we should treat the differences we find in others.
D. Why we should get along with people different from us.

D



Distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic has made both physical and social connections a touch more difficult to maintain. For Stanford University student Millie Salvato, being apart from her friend on the opposite coast has proved challenging. Sometimes a text or video call is not enough, and people in Salvato’s situation often long for a way to send a comforting hug from afar. In a new study detailed in *IEEE Transactions on Haptics*, she and her colleagues demonstrated a wearable sleeve that can simulate(模拟) human touch and convey social messages sent electronically.

Salvato and her team measured how 37 participants expressed social messages in different situations. In each test, one person wore a pressure-sensing device on an arm, and another touched it to respond to six different scenes: attention seeking, gratitude, happiness, calming, love and sadness. After collecting 661 touch movements, Salvato and her colleagues mapped the location and pressure of each. Next, they used a machine-learning algorithm(算法) to select the movements that were most reliable part of each response. Finally, they programmed a wearable sleeve to simulate these movements using eight built-in disks that vibrate when electronically signaled. “The instant it received signals, I could feel the touch and identify its intended meaning.” One participant reported.

Even with no training, the participants correctly matched the simulated touches to the six scenes 45 percent of the time. For comparison, a previous study found participants could match scenes for touches from real human hands 55 percent of the time.

Gerling, a touch researcher at Harvard who was not involved in the study, said the invention was really surprising. But the study was small and needs to cover far larger groups of people to determine exactly which are the most desirable responses. Besides, he believes the sleeve surely will enjoy great popularity once launched on the market.

32. What were participants asked to do during the study?
- A. Pick up reliable responses. B. Model on electronic touches.
C. Respond to different situations. D. Mark out programmed movements.
33. Why did Salvato and her team invent the wearable sleeve ?
- A. To keep track of the COVID-19 pandemic.
B. To imitate human touch and express social messages sent electronically .
C. To enjoy great popularity once launched on the market.
D. To stress the significance of physical and social connections .
34. What does Gerling suggest according to the last paragraph?
- A. Covering more scenes. B. Launching on the market.
C. Conducting further research. D. Interviewing the participants.
35. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?
- A. Electronic Sleeves Helping Feel Virtual Touch
B. New Technology Improving Social Connections
C. New Sensing Device Increasing Physical Touches
D. Electronic Sleeves Responding to Different Situations

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。

The term “growth mindset” has become something of a buzzword(流行语) in our life. You can find it everywhere you look — in the seminars of motivational speakers, in the education course descriptions, and in the mission statements of companies. _____ 36 _____

One of the biggest misconceptions about growth mindset is that it is the same thing as being open-minded in your beliefs. This is untrue. Being open-minded in your beliefs is often the belief on what true growth mindset is, but this is actually called “false growth mindset” in the research community. _____ 37 _____ What this means is that they have a fixed belief on their intelligence level, which is exactly what a fixed mindset is. They believe that they are growing, when in reality they are not.

Being open-minded to other people’s beliefs and new things is great, but it does not mean that you are actually learning anything. Furthermore, there is no way to ever have a truly complete growth mindset. _____ 38 _____ It is important that you accept this and embrace it, while still desiring to experience growth anyway. This is the only way you can truly foster a growth mindset.

_____ 39 _____ Unproductive efforts that are merely done for the reward or outcome are not considered to be growth mindset. True growth mindset has nothing to do with reward or outcome. Rather, it is based entirely on the learning and growing process itself. When you are invested in a growth mindset, you are invested in the process regardless of the outcome.

_____ 40 _____ You cannot simply “have” a growth mindset. You have to want one, and invest in having one. Understanding the truth about growth mindset will enable you to understand exactly how this quality can assist you in life.

- A. Mindset is a lot harder than “just do it”.
- B. It is virtually impossible, as we are all fixed in some way or another.
- C. Another false belief is that growth mindset is about rewarded efforts.

- D. A second misconception is that people's motivation comes from the process.
- E. But despite its popularity, some people don't understand what it actually means.
- F. This is essentially people who have an "I already have it, and I always have" attitude.
- G. Growth mindset assists people in having greater results from what they set out to accomplish.

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。

If you have a smartphone, you probably use its front-facing camera for selfies and the occasional video call. Perhaps, if you're 41, you'll shoot the next TikTok masterpiece. You might use your next smartphone's 42 camera for the same things, but there's a chance that camera won't completely 43 once you're done with it.

This week, chipmaker Qualcomm revealed its latest Snapdragon processor, which will 44 many of the high-end Android smartphones you'll see in stores. And a new feature built into that chip could allow smartphone makers to keep those front-facing cameras on 45.

The idea of a camera that stays on as long as your phone does seems deeply 46, even in an age where people are convinced that smartphones are already eavesdropping(窃听) on our 47. So why is a company responsible for building the brains of our smartphones trying to make "always-on" cameras a(n) 48 feature?

In time, a phone using this new chip could practicably 49 itself when it sees your face, and automatically lock itself again when you're not looking at it anymore. Or, if it sees someone else's face next to yours, the phone could automatically 50 notifications so no one else can see what your 51 emails or Slack messages are about. The benefit of a phone that's always looking for you, it seems, is that it knows to act different when you're not 52.

As it turns out, the Qualcomm tech that could make such features possible is conceptually pretty 53. "What's happening here is detecting a binary(二进制): is there a face, or is there not a face," Heape, Senior Director of Product Management of the Qualcomm, told me. "There is not a photograph taken. There is no 54 being recorded." He also noted that none of camera data 55 the chip when it's being analyzed for faces.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 41. A.famous | B.lucky | C.committed | D.skilled |
| 42. A.extra | B.back | C.front | D.special |
| 43. A.turn down | B.shut out | C.turn off | D.shut up |
| 44. A.power | B.start | C.move | D.protect |
| 45. A.all the time | B.every time | C.many a time | D.next time |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 46. A.annoying | B.thrilling | C.disturbing | D.amazing |
| 47. A.photographs | B.accounts | C.conversations | D.secrets |
| 48. A.common | B.distinct | C.optional | D.strange |
| 49. A.unfold | B.stretch | C.unlock | D.repair |
| 50. A.hide | B.release | C.delete | D.receive |
| 51. A.outdated | B.recent | C.incoming | D.interesting |
| 52. A.turning on | B.holding up | C.looking back | D.moving around |
| 53. A.basic | B.fancy | C.special | D.notable |
| 54. A.image | B.sound | C.message | D.video |
| 55. A.escapes | B.enters | C.leaves | D.damages |

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。

Human activity is 56 (fundamental) altering the distances the world's animals need to move to live, hunt and search for food, according to a study that examined the impact 57 more than 160 species throughout six continents.

All activities changed the behavior of animals, but the study found 58 (destroy) activities such as urbanization and cutting down trees affected the movement of animals less than occasional endeavors(努力) such as using aircraft, hunting and recreation.

As well as having a profound influence on the animals ---like reducing their ability to feed and breed---the changes point to a global restructuring of animal movement 59 could have profound knock---on effects, says the study published today in the *Nature Ecology and Evolution* journal.

Dr Tim Doherty, a wildlife ecologist at the University of Sydney, said it was already well known that humans 60 (affect) the movement of animals, with thousands of studies 61 (tend) to focus on single species or activities, but the information was not enough.

When human 62 (active) forced animals to move further, such as when animals fled hunters or had to negotiate roads or avoid skiers or campers, they moved an average of 70 percent further in 63 (respond). The research says, "Even 54 small change in movement can have big effects on an individual, and when these costs accumulate across an entire population, reproductive rates and population viability may 65 (compromise)."

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

国外某大学来你校进行自主招生, 请你用英语写一篇关于未来人生规划的英语短文, 作为招考测试的内容。内容要点如下:

- 1.规划内容 2.规划理由 3.实现途径

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右; 2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

My Plan for the Future

My senior year is coming to an end. It is high time for me to think about my future plan.

第二节 (满分 25 分)

Johnny and his two younger sisters were very poor. They lived in a very old block of flats in the crowded part of the city. They had no father. Their mother went to work from morning till late evening, as a cleaning lady in many rich houses. Therefore, Johnny had to stay at home and look after his sisters.

Sometimes on a sunny day, he would take them to the nearby park. He had to be very careful when they crossed roads. Not having any pocket money, they could not buy chips or drinks. They had to be satisfied with sandwiches as a treat that Johnny made.

One day, after they had finished their sandwiches, Johnny's youngest sister Mary looked at other well-dressed children nearby, who seemed to be on a picnic with their parents, eating all kinds of chips, cakes and many other goodies. Mary's mouth was watering, and very much more, when their parents brought each of the five children huge ice-cream cones from the ice cream trundle cart(移动贩卖车) nearby. "I wish we had some money to buy cones," she said eagerly. Johnny looked at her with sadness in his eyes. "You know we don't have money for these expensive things," he said. "Mom works hard for what we have."

There was silence after that. As the children sat with sad faces, the ice cream man went past them with his trundle cart. They were sitting on a bench on a little grassy hill, which sloped(倾斜) gently down the path. The trundle cart had a hard time not running away downhill, as the ice cream man held on tightly to the handles, trying to break the speed. It so happened that suddenly a little boy of two ran in front of the cart following a flying balloon.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右; 2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

He did not see the cart coming downhill, but Johnny did. _____

Hearing the screams of the child, the anxious parents came running over. _____

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