**2023届湖北省高三年级5月份联考**

**英语**

全卷满分150分。考试用时120分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上, 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:每小题选出答案后, 用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑, 写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

3. 非选择题的作答:用签字笔直接写在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

4. 考试结束后, 请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

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。

1. How much did the woman pay for her hat?

A. $20. B. $80. C. $100.

2. Who is the woman probably?

A. The man’s boss. B. The man’s dentist. C. The man’s secretary.

3. Why did the woman fail to see the match?

A. She was sick. B. She had to work. C. She visited her sick co-worker.

4. What are the speakers doing?

A. Ordering food. B. Making their dinner. C. Preparing for a party.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a mall. B. In an office. C. At a bank.

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 makes Lucy so busy?

A. Her studies. B. Her club activities. C. Her part-time jobs.

7. What major will the man most probably choose?

A. English literature. B. Chemistry. C. Physics.

听第7段材料, 回答第8至10题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Their final exam. B. Their homework. C. A writing competition.

9. Why is the man worried?

A. He missed the deadline.

B. He has a poor imagination.

C. He finished the story in a rush.

10. What does the man think of the woman's topic?

A. Attractive. B. Disappointing. C. Strange.

听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Mother and son. B. Tour guide and tourist. C. Teacher and student.

12. How long will the art exhibition last?

A. 2 days. B. 4 days. C. 5 days.

13. What will be free of charge?

A. Food and drinks. B. Exhibition tickets. C. Bus tickets.

听第9段材料, 回答第14至17题。

14. Why did Henry go to India?

A. To go on a business trip.

B. To apply to a university.

C. To visit his grandparents.

15. Where is the bridge?

A. Over a road. B. In a wildlife park. C. Above a river.

16. What is the major function of the bridge?

A. To attract tourists.

B. To reduce traffic pressure.

C. To ensure small animals' safety.

17. What will the woman probably do next?

A. Let Henry take a photo of her.

B. Look at Henry's travel pictures.

C. Go to see the bridge with Henry.

听第10段材料, 回答第18至20题。

18. When did the speaker enter university?

A. 40 years ago. B. 20 years ago. C. 10 years ago.

19. What is the speaker?

A. An actor. B. A doctor. C. A teacher.

20. What is the speaker's last suggestion?

A. Helping people in need.

B. Keeping in contact with friends.

C. Following a different career path.

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

**Four People Pushing Anamorphic（变形）Art to New Limits**

**Adry del Rocio**

Mexican street artist Adry del Rocio creates 3D murals（壁画）. In a piece for Den Helder City in the Netherlands, a playful seal intertwines（缠绕）between impossible column structures that reminds people of the mind-bending imaginings of the classic modernist artist MC Escher. In 2019, she created the award-winning “Swimming in red”for the International Street Art Festival in Brande, Denmark. The killing of whales in the Faroe Islands is marked by her work, where these beautiful mammals jump and play out of a sea of crimson, their tails changing into flowers.

**Jonty Hurwitz**

Using a variety of materials, the London artist/scientist performs a number of computer calculations, enabling him to warp（扭曲）, say, an endangered frog or horse or even, basketball players into unrecognizable objects.

**James Nizam**

James Nizam works with light to transform a space. In 2016's “Frieze”, a single beam of sunlight enters a common room through a carefully made hole. The resulting flood of light into the space creates an almost dreamlike feel, with the shining beams creating captivating lines and divisions in what cannot now be described as an empty room. Nizam is also known for transforming rooms by removing walls and floorboards to create anamorphic effects like in “Orthodrome".

**John Pugh**

In a career extending over 30 years, world-famous American artist John Pugh has been creating show-stopping trompe 1'oeil murals （ French for “deceiving the eye”） on a grand scale, whether it be giant snakes crashing through solid walls or revealing hidden temples and buildings by “peeling away” completely flat surfaces.

21. Who created the work “Frieze”?

A. Adry del Rocio. B. Jonty Hurwitz. C. James Nizam. D. John Pugh.

22. What's the nationality of John Pugh?

A. He is French. B. He is American.

C. He is Mexican. D. He is British.

23. What do the four artists have in common?

A. Their works won many awards.

B. They are fond of creating 3D murals.

C. Their works have reached a new height.

D. They are famous for transforming rooms.

B

Sometimes you meet people in the most unexpected places who can change your life. When Michael Skinner, a student at the University of Notre Dame, called for an Uber after a formal event during Junior Parents Weekend, he had no idea that the driver would leave a lasting impact on him. As the engineering major made a friendly conversation with his driver, Doug Anderson, the New Jersey native asked him about his family.

That's when Anderson began telling Skinner about his 11-year-old daughter Tori who he and his wife adopted when she was five. Tori was born with a condition that caused her to have only half a palm and one finger on her hands. Anderson explained to his empathetic （共情的） passenger that her hands made his daughter feel embarrassed and unhappy looking so different from her peers.

Wanting to help their child, he and his wife spoke to doctors from several hospitals about getting their daughter prosthetics（假肢）-only to hear that a child quickly outgrows the artificial limbs, making them even more expensive for the parents.

With the family welcoming two other children with special needs, the Andersons were extra careful to watch their spending. The circumstances led Anderson-who's 58 - to become an Uber driver to make some extra money that also allowed him to interact with all kinds of people. People like Skinner, who luckily enough, was able to help his family. If there is such a thing as fate, the pair's meeting was a welcome chance encounter. Skinner works at e-Nable, an informal student engineering club that 3D- printed robotic hands and they needed a child to test their creation after enduring an ongoing lag in their projects. Tori was the perfect candidate.

After several back-and-forth meetings, Tori can write, throw a baseball, and perform many other acts once considered impossible thanks to her new hands. Although Anderson never took the driving job expecting an outcome as bright as this, the father feels thankful fate stepped in.

24. How did Skinner know of Tori's condition?

A. From a student engineering club.

B. From a conversation with Tori's father.

C. From his professor who taught engineering.

D. From a meeting during Junior Parents Weekend.

25. Why does Anderson become an Uber driver?

A. To kill time.

B. To gain sympathy.

C. To earn extra money.

D. To befriend some doctors.

26. Which of the following can best describe the pair's meeting?

A. Coincidental.

B. Interesting.

C. Regular.

D. Scheduled.

27. What does Anderson think of the test result of 3D-printed robotic hands on his daughter?

A. Puzzled.

B. Doubtful.

C. Dissatisfied.

D. Grateful.

C

The word hobby has an interesting history, and so does the concept of the hobby itself. Cultural attitudes have changed greatly about which ones are worth pursuing, and indeed whether having a hobby is desirable at all.

It is probably safe to say that when hobby was first used in the 15th century, most people didn't have one, as it referred to a particular kind of horse. A hobby was a small horse that could walk leisurely, a particularly smooth, quick gait（步态）that was prized for long rides over terrible roads. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word is a shortened form of Hobbin, the name for a cart-horse, like Rover for a dog.

The hobby also had a part in medieval folk celebrations. Mummers and Morris dancers often included a person or two dressed up in horse costume, or pretending to ride a wooden stick with a horse's head. Such hobbyhorses made popular children's toys, too. Since hobbyhorses were the area of young children and pantomime（哑剧） actors, “riding one's hobby-horse" or being “on one's hobby” became an idiom for enthusiastically pursuing an idea or activity that looks silly to others.

Hobbies were considered slightly embarrassing, though mostly harmless, through the 18th century. In the 19th century, though, they grew more socially acceptable as middle-class leisure time increased. It became necessary for both men and women to pursue activities that would have seemed strange a century before.

In the early 20th century, hobbies came to be seen as a way to fill life with meaning and dignity. With a hobby, people could choose their own goals and progress towards them.

28. What did “hobby” refer to when originally used?

A. A special type of dog.

B. A smooth and quick gait.

C. A particular kind of horse.

D. A long ride over terrible roads.

29. When did hobbies make people feel a bit ashamed?

A. In the 15th century.

B. In the 19th century.

C. In the late 20th century.

D. Through the 18th century.

30. How does the author organize the text?

A. By giving examples.

B. By following the order of time.

C. By following the order of space.

D. By analyzing cause and effect.

31. In which section of a newspaper can we probably find the text?

A. People.

B. Culture.

C. Travel.

D. Business.

D

“Towards thee I roll, thou all-destroying but unconquering whale; to the last I grapple with thee; from hell's heart I stab at thee; for hate's sake I spit my last breath at thee. ” Captain Ahab’s dying declaration of defiance（抗争）is among the most famous passages in Herman Melville's novel.

In reality, such victories of the hunted over the hunter were a fantasy in the cruel world of industrial whaling. The biggest cetacean of them all, the blue whale, had all but disappeared from the Southern Ocean by the time a ban on hunting it was introduced in 1967.

Sightings of the largest mammal ever to live on the earth had been rare in the region since then. Not any more. A survey of coastal waters around the island of South Georgia in the sub-Antarctic has had remarkable results.

In just over three weeks, in the krill-rich waters of what was once their main feeding ground, the movements of 55 Antarctic blues were recorded by the British Antarctic Survey. The finding was described as “truly, truly amazing” by one cetacean specialist. It suggests that when a comprehensive audit （审计）, due in 2021, is carried out, there is a good chance that the species will prove to be in full recovery mode, as are humpbacks and other whales in the southern hemisphere.

Three years ago, the Natural History Museum established a 25m skeleton（骨架）of a blue whale and named it Hope, intending to inspire new generations to build a sustainable future.

The return of the world's most splendid ocean travellers to southern waters should serve as an example for wider possibilities of conservation. Ecological wrongs can be righted, or at least **mitigated**, with sufficient will and organisations.

The more general comeback of the whale - for which environmental campaigners should take a great deal of credit-can be an inspiration for victories yet to be won. It could also act as an added motivation to action on the climate emergency.

32. What's the author's purpose of mentioning the famous passage in Herman Melville's novel?

A. To describe a hunters' bravery.

B. To introduce the topic of the text.

C. To stress the popularity of the novel.

D. To offer information about whale hunting.

33. Why was a 25m skeleton of a blue whale named Hope?

A. To attract tourists to visit the museum.

B. To show the unkindness of whale hunters.

C. To motivate humans to live harmoniously with nature.

D. To call on people to pay attention to the blue whales' habitat.

34. What does the underlined word “mitigated” in paragraph 6 probably mean?

A. Developed.

B. Promoted.

C. Reduced.

D. Solved.

35. What's the best title of the text?

A. The blue whales' comeback

B. The cruelty of industrial whaling

C. The importance of protecting whales

D. The sustainable development of the Antarctic area

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。

How To Reduce Paper Waste

**Print out documents only if you absolutely need to**

While it may be easier to print documents, since you won' t have to log on to a computer or smartphone to find them, there are some disadvantages to printing. Printed documents tend to get lost. 36 . You may forget to bring them along with you.

**Use cloth bags instead of paper ones**

A lot of water and fuel need to be used to produce paper bags. Paper bags also usually tear easily and they don't tend to do well in the rain. Also, the fertilizers and other chemicals that are used to make paper and for tree farming are acid rain contributors, and they also contribute to higher rates of waterway eutrophication. 37

**Buy products with less packaging**

A huge amount of solid waste is from packaging and is often thrown away after a while. There are a few things you can do to use less packaging in your daily life. 38. Not only can this help to reduce waste from packaging, but it can also save you money.

39

While paper cups and dinnerware may seem convenient, they can harm the environment. For example, if the paper product has been used for food （ such as a carton or paper plate）, it typically cannot be recycled. Reusable dinnerware can also typically be used a lot more than disposable dinnerware.

**Spread the word about reducing paper waste**

You can do many things to reduce paper waste yourself, but sharing this advice with others can be helpful too. 40. You can share this on social media, or simply just discuss it with them in conversation.

A. They may take up a lot of space

B. Avoid paper dinnerware and cups

C. Over packaging is a serious problem

D. Carry reusable bags whenever possible

E. If you notice them wasting paper, be patient with them

F. You can start with family, friends and anyone else you know

G. Cloth bags, therefore, are a more environmentally friendly choice

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。

Each new generation learns from its elders. I' ll never forget one moment in my childhood.

When I was eight years old, I 41 a diamond pin（胸针）from a girl in my dance class. My father, spotting the shiny one he had not 42 , found me out. He sat me down on the floor of our study and 43 why what I had done was wrong. He worried that if I became a thief, I would come to a bad end. How stealing cut the delicate bonds of 44 that connected me with those around me. More than three decades on, the lesson has 45 ：I don’t feel tempted（诱惑）to cut in line or steal hotel towels. 46 leaving a store wearing the tagged sunglasses I' d tried on gave me the 47 for months.

Though my childhood memories are 48, such moments stand out, when my parents passed on values they hoped I'd 49 . They supplied a standard of \_50 : to take someone else's perspective, to 51 my momentary greed for the greater good. Such important 52 are the raw material each generation uses to form the next. Yet the range of factors shaping each generation is much 53 than it once was. Elder generations still 54 younger ones in deep ways, and that moulding（塑造）begins, within the 55 , as it always has.

41. A. received B. borrowed C. stole D. bought

42. A. paid for B. dealt with C. gave out D. heard of

43. A. warned B. replied C. complained D. explained

44. A. strength B. trust C. friendship D. love

45. A. stuck B. begun C. disappeared D. forgotten

46. A. Unnaturally B. Quietly C. Unintentionally D. Secretly

47. A. delight B. disappointment C. satisfaction D. panic

48. A. long B. important C. foggy D. clear

49. A. present B. accept C. discover D. avoid

50. A. assessment B. care C. measurement D. virtue

51. A. control B. increase C. remember D. meet

52. A. plans B. moments C. traditions D. beliefs

53. A. smaller B. fuller C. shorter D. broader

54. A. influence B. help C. support D. select

55. A. environment B. society C. family D. school

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。

The chime-bell, made of bronze, was a member of the percussion instrument（打击 乐器） family in ancient China. It originated in the Western Zhou Dynasty, and reached its 56 （high） during the Warring States Period. It has shown our great achievement in bronze craft, our mastery of music science 57 the wisdom of our people in ancient China.

The chimes consist 58 bells in different sizes arranged in the order of the pitch （音高）, which are hung on a huge bell-cot. Different tones can be produced when the bells 59 （ring） with a wooden hammer and a long stick, and beautiful music can be performed. The chime's sound effect depends \_60 （great） on its size and shape -the 61 \_（small） the bell, the higher the pitch but the lower the volume.

In 1978, Chinese archeologists found a huge underground music palace in the tomb of Marquis Yi of the Zeng State in Hubei Province. Among the 62 （item）, there are 65 articles of bronze chime-bells 63 （preserve） in good condition. These are the famous chime-bells of Marquis Yi of the Zeng State, the largest and most complete set of chime-bells 64 exists today in China. The largest bell is as high as about 152 cm, 65 （weigh） over 200 kg.

第四部分 写作（共两节, 满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

你校英文阅读俱乐部将举办《小王子》“The Little Prince”读后交流会。请你以俱乐部的名义写一则通知。内容包括：

1. 时间和地点；

2. 活动安排及要求。

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。

Notice

The English Reading Club

May 20, 2023

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。

Two days before Christmas, I received a Facebook message from a stranger. “Hi, Peter, ” it began, “my name is Al Sodaro and I'm a former patient of your Dad. ”

My father was a doctor, and Al wanted to share holiday greetings and a childhood story involving a talk he'd had with Dad. Over the years I've received many such messages, or had people ask me if I was related to Dr. Zheutlin, or Dr. Z as he was well known in my New Jersey hometown. A story of grace or kindness would always follow.

When he was diagnosed （诊断） with lung cancer in 1997 and realized he was going to have to close his practice of more than 40 years, Dad asked me to help him draft a letter to his patients. He was heartbroken. “I think I need my patients more than they need me, ” he told me.

We had the letters copied and mailed them out the old-fashioned way. He was completely unprepared for the outpouring of love and appreciation that followed. He was just doing his job, he said.

The cards and letters-hundreds of them-came from near and far. Young children sent drawings, many recalling their past with my father, or enclosed a lollipop（棒棒糖）. Some came from parents who had been his patients when they were young. Some were several pages long, filled with stories about the doctor who, above all, showed kindness, answering their calls in the middle of the night or meeting them in the office before sunrise.

Sometimes his greatest gift was his ability to simply reduce their anxiety. At other times, he recognized rare but serious symptoms （due to his clinical excellence） where quick thinking avoided disaster. Many of the cards and letters contained stories like Al Sodaro' s. There was one, however, that is still fresh in my mind, which I shared at his standing-room-only memorial service.

When he was quite young, a little boy named Chris Eckershard came to the office, proud of a new pair of sneakers he was wearing.

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。

Dad asked Chris if he could have one, just one, of Chris's sneakers.

The box came from a woman, who was Chris's mother.