

湖北省部分市州 2023 年元月高三年级联合调研考试

英语 试 卷

本试卷共 8 页,67 题。全卷满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

★祝考试顺利★

注意事项:

1. 答题前,先将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号填写在试卷和答题卡上,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:用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后,请将本试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. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Jobs. B. Interests. C. Plans.
2. Why does Tim make the call?
A. To interview Betty. B. To answer questions. C. To ask Betty a favor.
3. What does the man do?
A. A driver. B. A model. C. A salesman.
4. Why does the woman want to lose weight?
A. To keep healthy. B. To take photographs. C. To attend a wedding.
5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Neighbours. C. Classmates.

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 does the man dislike?
A. Western films. B. Science stories. C. Plays.
7. How does the woman like horror films?
A. Stupid. B. Enjoyable. C. Childish.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What ticket has the man bought?
A. First class. B. Second class. C. Business class.
9. What is free on the train?
A. The meal. B. The coffee. C. The snack.

10. When should the man reach the train station at the latest?

A. At 8:30 a. m.

B. At 9:30 a. m.

C. At 9:00 a. m.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How far away is Children's Park?

A. Nearly a mile.

B. Just one mile.

C. More than a mile.

12. Which is the route to Children's Park?

A. Left track→bridge→road.

B. Road→left track→bridge.

C. Bridge→road→left track.

13. What will the man do next?

A. Walk to the park.

B. Get in the woman's car.

C. Repeat what the woman said.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What did the speakers want to do at first?

A. Watch a TV show.

B. Vote for their favorite singer.

C. Compete in a singing contest.

15. Who was among the bottom three competitors last week?

A. Kelly.

B. Rubin.

C. Gavin.

16. What may cause the TV problem?

A. There was a power cut.

B. The TV show was put off.

C. Lightning struck the TV.

17. What are the speakers going to do next?

A. Make a call.

B. Switch on the computer.

C. Repair the TV.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Where is the speaker now?

A. On a plane.

B. At a hotel.

C. At the airport.

19. How long will the journey take?

A. One and a half hours.

B. One hour and fifty minutes.

C. One hour and thirteen minutes.

20. Where can the passengers find the safety notice?

A. Under the seat.

B. In the seat pocket.

C. At the back of the cabin.

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

How do you choose a holiday destination? Perhaps you look for good weather or value for money. But if you're most worried about safety, a new study by Forbes Advisor that ranks the safest vacation destinations in Europe may help you decide.

The list ranks 25 European Union(EU) countries, plus the UK, Switzerland and Albania—but not including the EU's Latvia and Luxembourg. It's based on data including crime rates, air quality, quality of health care, as well as the quality of each country's bathing waters.

Each destination was given a safety score out of 100. And with a score of 88.3, Switzerland was found to be the safest country to visit in Europe. According to data from the Euro

Health Consumer Index, Switzerland had the best health care out of the 28 countries included in the research. It also had the fourth lowest murder rate—and tied with Portugal for the sixth cleanest bathing waters, according to data from the European Environment Agency.

Second on the list was Slovenia, scoring 82.3 with its low crime rate, including the lowest murder rate among the included countries. Portugal was in third place, scoring 82.1 and ranking fourth for air quality. The UK had the worst result, with a safety score of just 41.2—including the highest rate of theft, and the worst bathing waters. The best bathing waters were in Cyprus.

21. In which aspect are Switzerland and Portugal of the same rank?
- A. Air quality. B. Health care.
C. Bathing waters. D. Murder rate.
22. Which is unlikely visited by tourists with a strong sense of safety?
- A. The UK. B. Slovenia. C. Cyprus. D. Portugal.
23. Where can we probably find the text?
- A. In a science report. B. In a travel guide book.
C. In a geographical journal. D. In an environmental magazine.

B

Last year, Karen Wooldridge and his friend Laura Hogan had an idea: Take unsold flowers which will be thrown away and send them to old people. “We started working on our kitchen island, and we were really proud of sending flowers,” Wooldridge said. Soon, Hogan added, “We developed.”

Now, they send a thousand unsold bunches of flowers a month, with 150 volunteers working five days a week. Their organization, Bluebirds & Blooms, is named after their childhood youth troupe(剧团) The Bluebirds. Their flowers brighten 30 communities—mostly homes for seniors who are losing their memories.

Vellie Larson has lost some of her memories, but her daughter Karen Schwartz was in the same Bluebirds troupe as Wooldridge and Hogan, and Larson taught them all music. “When they send flowers to her,” Schwartz said, “She’ll describe them to me and give me a flower report every day.”

“The flowers are also a hint that someone cares,” said Sheryl Hassan, the center’s director. “They’re sad, and just having such a simple thing as a bunch of flowers brightens their days,” Hassan said. “Families will come in, and they’ll say, ‘Oh who got you flowers? This is beautiful.’ And it says ‘Thinking of you.’ The seniors can just say, ‘Oh, somebody was thinking of me!’”

For Wooldridge, the act of kindness brings back great memories of her father, who had Alzheimer’s(老年痴呆). “I know he would have loved visits from these women,” Wooldridge said. And while some might find it difficult to work so closely with those fighting with memory loss, Hogan said, “It makes us happy. We’re doing something good.”

24. What idea did Wooldridge and Hogan have last year?
- A. Making profits by recycling unsold flowers.
B. Turning unsold flowers into gifts for seniors.
C. Aiding seniors by selling flowers for a living.
D. Recovering lost memories by sending flowers.
25. What can we learn about Bluebirds & Blooms?
- A. It sends flowers on a day-to-day basis.
B. It is named after a best children’s drama.
C. It has grown into a national organization.
D. It mainly serves the old with memory loss.

26. What does the underlined word “hint” in Paragraph 4 mean?
A. Reminder. B. Commitment. C. Responsibility. D. Routine.
27. How do the flowers influence the receivers?
A. They promote family harmony.
B. They make their life worthwhile.
C. They cure them of their diseases.
D. They create a sense of well-being.

C

The United Nations has estimated that the world's population will reach 8 billion by November 15, 2022.

According to the World Population Prospects 2022 report released on July 11, the world's population is currently 7.942 billion. The UN said it could grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050 and peak at around 10.4 billion during the 2080s. It's forecast to remain at that level until 2100. More than half the predicted increase in population up to 2050 will happen in just eight countries: Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and Tanzania.

The report also predicts that India, with a current population of 1.412 billion, could have more population than China in 2023. The UN predicts that in 2050 the United States will remain the third most populous country in the world, behind India and China. Nigeria is predicted to be fourth, followed by Pakistan, Indonesia, Brazil, Congo, Ethiopia and Bangladesh.

As for gender balance, the report says 50.3% of the world's population are men while 49.7% are women, but it predicts numbers will be more equal by 2050. In another trend, the report said, “the population above age 65 is growing more rapidly than the population below that age.” John Wilmoth, director of the UN Population Division, said high life expectancy (寿命) and very low levels of birth rates in European countries, Japan, North America, Australia and New Zealand are driving the tendency toward rapid population aging, and eventually potential population declines.

As a result, over the next few decades, international migration(移民) “will be the only driver of population growth in high-income countries,” the report said, while a higher number of births over deaths will continue to drive population increase in low-income and lower-middle income countries.

28. What can we learn about the world population from Paragraph 2?
A. It will reach the top by the year 2080.
B. It will come to a turning point in the year 2030.
C. It may be relatively stable between 2080 and 2100.
D. It is forecast to rise only in eight countries up to 2050.
29. Which country has the largest population currently?
A. India. B. China. C. America. D. Nigeria.
30. What does John Wilmoth probably agree with?
A. Population aging may result from high life expectancy.
B. Low life expectancy contributes to population decrease.
C. Low levels of birth rates could lead to population increase.
D. The world population may strike a gender balance in the future.

31. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. Possibilities of population decline.
- B. Factors of future population growth.
- C. Drivers of global population exchange.
- D. Advantages of higher births over deaths.

D

Dutch company Lightyear has designed an electric car that can travel up to 70 kilometers a day on solar power alone. The company hopes the car can provide an efficient alternative for environmentally friendly travel with less need to rely on special charging facilities.

The car has been named Lightyear 0, after the company's goal to have the world drive the distance of one light-year on solar power by 2035. It will be the world's first production-ready car powered partly by the sun.

With five square meters of solar panels on the roof and cover of the vehicle, the car's battery can charge ten kilometers of range for every hour of sunshine while parked or driving. The car can also be charged from a regular home power socket just like any electric vehicle. However, to charge more quickly, electric vehicles need special charging facilities. And Lightyear CEO Lex Hoefsloot believes that current charging facilities won't be able to keep up with the growing demand for electric cars. So Lightyear 0 steps in.

Using the sun as a power source means the Lightyear 0 can be driven for weeks or months without needing to charge the battery—depending on the distance you drive each day. For a daily commute(通勤) of 35 kilometers in a sunny country, the car won't need charging for up to seven months, according to the developers. In cloudy climates like in the Netherlands, the car would need charging an average of every two months, they say. Without solar power, the range of the battery alone is estimated at about 625 kilometers.

Although saving money on fuel is a long-term benefit of the Lightyear 0, the immediate costs are pretty high. With the first models costing \$ 262,000, the car is four times more expensive than the Tesla Model 3 Long Range, which can drive about 575 kilometers on a single charge. Lightyear says it aims to release a cheaper model by 2025, which it hopes will cost around \$31,000.

32. What do we know about Lightyear 0 from the first two paragraphs?

- A. It can only be powered by the sun.
- B. It can drive the distance of one light-year.
- C. It will be further tested before mass production.
- D. It reduces the dependency on charging facilities.

33. Why is Lightyear 0 designed according to Lex Hoefsloot?

- A. To cut down the cost of current cars.
- B. To market more advanced electric cars.
- C. To ease the shortage of charging devices.
- D. To ensure the driving safety of electric cars.

34. What is an advantage of Lightyear 0 according to Paragraph 4?

- A. It can avoid frequent recharging.
- B. It is best for long-distance travel.
- C. Its battery doesn't need charging.
- D. It can reach the speed of 625 km/h.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Vehicles Designed to Save Money
- B. Tesla Model 3 Aiming to Be Cheaper
- C. Electric Cars Powered on Solar Energy
- D. Vehicles Needing Special Charging Facilities

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。

Have you ever thought about what sand means to our lives? 36, but we are always ignoring its contributions to our lives. However, as British geologist Michael Welland once explained in his book on sand, “Without it, our world would be dramatically different.”

Dutch designers Nadine Sterk and Lonny van Ryswyck were deeply inspired by Welland's book on sand. They hoped that people would never forget the close relationships with the primary materials of our lives. In 2010, Nadine and Lonny started their project called “To See a World in a Grain of Sand.” They collected sand from beaches, rivers and mountains around the world. They fired the sand at high temperatures. 37. These colors came from movement, erosion and transformation of thousands of years. Nadine and Lonny then made the melted sand into glass. The glass's design referenced Dutch glass and paintings of the 17th century. 38, because they wanted people to understand the world by understanding the journey of sand.

Last year, Nadine and Lonny's works were displayed for the first time during Dutch Design Week and won the Dutch Design Awards. 39, because their designs not only challenged the traditions of today's glass manufacturing industry, but also called on people to identify more deeply with the places where they lived.

40, you can join them. Firstly, you collect a bottle of sand from your favorite place and take a photo of that place. Then, you complete the form for your sand sample and share your own story on Nadine and Lonny's website. After that, you should send the sand sample, the photo and the address to Nadine and Lonny. Finally, you just need to wait for your own glass!

- A. In the process, unique colors were shown
- B. The judges thought highly of their designs
- C. It was able to repair itself on a regular basis
- D. This natural material seems to be everywhere
- E. If you are interested in Nadine and Lonny's project
- F. They also stamped the origin of the sand on the glass
- G. These designs were displayed and voted both online and offline

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。

Natalie Te Paa, a blind singer, was in London for her birthday with her friend Claire Sara. The two decided to go to get a 41 together at a restaurant. What happened after they ate 42 them both. The staff presented Natalie with a plate that 43 “happy birthday” written in Braille(盲文) using 44 !

In previous birthday celebrations, the staff in the restaurant simply sang to their birthday guests. But this was the first time the restaurant had 45 disability in such a special way. The staff went to great lengths to 46 her birthday—from looking up how to write the message in Braille to making sure the chocolate was cold enough so it would not 47 when Natalie touched it. And their efforts 48 —Natalie was moved to tears.

Natalie's friend, Claire, 49 a video of the sweet moment, and she shared it online. The 50 scene was viewed more than 16 million times, receiving over 4.3 million likes.

"The fact that people have responded so much just shows how much the world needs 51 right now," Natalie said. And the birthday girl went on to talk about how she hoped the video would 52 people to have a larger conversation about inclusivity(包容性).

"53 is not easy. There are a lot of times when you do face discrimination and other things that are 54 and tough. So, the fact that they did that for me 55 opened up a conversation of awareness," she added.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. gift | B. meal | C. job | D. rest |
| 42. A. confused | B. amused | C. surprised | D. comforted |
| 43. A. read | B. wrote | C. suggested | D. declared |
| 44. A. cream | B. butter | C. milk | D. chocolate |
| 45. A. cheered | B. recognized | C. considered | D. understood |
| 46. A. celebrate | B. mark | C. congratulate | D. share |
| 47. A. disappear | B. collapse | C. move | D. melt |
| 48. A. paid off | B. got across | C. worked out | D. ended up |
| 49. A. released | B. shot | C. launched | D. found |
| 50. A. dramatic | B. touching | C. common | D. simple |
| 51. A. concern | B. sympathy | C. equality | D. warmth |
| 52. A. support | B. press | C. lead | D. persuade |
| 53. A. Loneliness | B. Friendliness | C. Deafness | D. Blindness |
| 54. A. exciting | B. frightening | C. challenging | D. boring |
| 55. A. really | B. eventually | C. seemingly | D. actually |

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 UK will soon adopt a four-day work week trial, which will run between June and November 2022, letting employees at 60 UK 56 (company) work for four days a week instead of five while 57 (receive) the same pay. Researchers will measure the impact of reduced hours 58 productivity, the environment, gender equality and workers' well-being.

The trial is part of the 4-Day Week UK campaign, 59 encourages businesses to create better work environments. The previous largest four-day work week trials 60 (do) in Reykjavik, Iceland, and involved over 2,500 workers. These led to long-term changes in the country's average working schedule, with a research 61 (conduct) in 2021 estimating that 86% of the workers in Iceland were either working shorter weeks 62 getting the right to do so.

In 63 2021 survey of 500 British business leaders, researchers found that 78% of those who had already started using four-day work weeks said employees were less stressed, and 75% said employees were happier. The same survey asked 2,000 British workers about a four-day work week. The largest number said they would be 64 (extreme) interested in the idea if they could choose which day to take off each week. But 56% said they would still be interested even if their employers 65 (choose) which day they took off.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是新华国际学校的学生会主席李华,你校将举行主题为“Promoting Traditional Chinese Culture”的英语演讲比赛。作为主持人,请你致开场词。要点包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 介绍比赛流程。

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。

Ladies and gentlemen,

Now let's welcome contestant No. 1!

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。

On August 24, a week before he would begin his second year of high school, Griffin began his first cycle of chemo(化疗). “During chemo,” Griffin said, “Everything hurts. Each session is worse than the last.”

I couldn't believe it. This young man had been going through chemo treatments, attending school and attending football practice every day. I asked him what his football coaches said to him about his cancer. He said, “No one knows, except for a few close friends. I don't want people to treat me differently or look at me as a cancer kid.”

Then Griffin missed school again. I went and met him for lunch. He told me he just wanted to reach his sixteenth birthday, but it wasn't going to happen anymore because he'd decided to stop the chemo and give up. It was just too painful. I remember hugging him as we parted, not wanting to let go, as I did not know if I would see him again.

Two days later, to my surprise, Griffin was at his desk. He asked if we could talk after school. When the final bell of the afternoon rang, the door opened and Griffin walked in with a smile on his face.

“Yesterday morning, I woke up in so much pain that I couldn't get out of bed,” he said. “I just wanted to die, to be with my mother again. But then I saw her in the room with me. She looked like an angel. I heard her shout, ‘Get up! Get up!’ I knew she wanted me to keep going. I got out of bed and decided to start treatment again.” Griffin and I talked much that day.

On Griffin's graduation day, I had to give a speech to accept the Teacher of the Year award. I asked Griffin if I could talk about him and his story, and he agreed as long as I didn't mention his name because he still didn't want to be known as a cancer kid.

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。

Tears fell from my face during my speech as I looked at Griffin.

It's been some years since then, and Griffin and I still meet up.