

湖南省 2023 届高三九校联盟第二次联考

英语

湖南师大附中 常德市一中长沙市一中双峰县一中桑植县一中

武冈市一中湘潭市一中岳阳市一中株洲市二中

命题学校：岳阳市一中 审题学校：长沙市一中

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本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. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a library.

B. In a bookstore.

C. In a classroom.

2. How much was the man's new bike?

A. \$120.

B. \$ 170.

C. \$ 50.

3. What kind of books did the man prefer as a teenager?

A. Detective stories.

B. Science fiction.

C. Adventure stories.

4. Where did Steve go in the summer?

A. China.

B. Mexico.

C. Australia.

5. Why does Bob refuse the woman's offer?

- A. He is very busy. B. He is poorly paid. C. He is not confident.

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 day is it today?

- A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.

7. What does the woman advise the man to do?

- A. Miss the party.
B. Rearrange his schedule.
C. Have dinner with his parents as planned.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the woman do?

- A. She's a salesperson. B. She's a receptionist. C. She's a bank clerk.

9. What is the discount for the man?

- A. 10%. B. 15%. C. 20%.

10. How will the man pay finally?

- A. By card. B. By cash. C. By check.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man going to do?

- A. Help some students find jobs.
B. Work in the employment office.
C. Find a part-time job in the school.

12. How long does the man want to work per week?

- A. Over 20 hours. B. 10 to 20 hours. C. Only 10 hours.

13. What does the woman tell the man to do tomorrow?

- A. Phone her. B. Fill out a form. C. Tell her some news.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where is the man now?

- A. In the US. B. In Iceland. C. In Ireland.

15. How did the man feel about the life here?

- A. Difficult. B. Relaxing. C. Amazing.

foot of the mountain. Fifty-three of these earthen buildings, which were first constructed in the mid Yuan Dynasty, are still standing today.

Dajiu Lake Wetland Park & The Assassin (《刺客聂隐娘》)

Located in Shennongjia UNESCO Global Geopark, Central China's Hubei province, the Dajiu Lake Wetland Park boasts fascinating sceneries. It is a rare subalpine peat marsh wetland in the world's middle latitude, at an altitude of over 1,730 meters and with a total area of 20,000 hectares.

Known as “Hulun Buir of Hubei province”, it is home to nine lakes on the plateau and lush meadows (草地). In the wetland park, there are extensive alpine meadows, wetland ferns (蕨类植物), and some animals, such as storks, cranes, and sika deer, which are valuable for scientific research.

21. What is special about Fengguo Temple?

- A. Its main hall is considered the largest in the world.
- B. It was designated as a 4A-level tourist attraction in 1961.
- C. It is one of only three Buddhist temples in existence in China.
- D. It houses the world's oldest and largest clay sculptures of painted Buddha statues.

22. What can we know from the text?

- A. There are 13 banyan trees in Yunshuiyao Ancient Town.
- B. There are unique earthen buildings in Yunshuiyao Ancient Town.
- C. The Dajiu Lake Wetland Park is on the UNESCO World Heritage List.
- D. The Dajiu Lake Wetland Park is home to many rare plants and animals.

23. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. A textbook.
- B. An academic article.
- C. A travel magazine.
- D. A biography.

B

“How beautiful the jasmine (茉莉花) is! A sweet smell covers the budding twigs. So fragrant, so white, admired by all lips.” The famed Chinese folk song Jasmine Flower has reached a global audience with its beautiful melody and lyrics. Equally popular is the traditionally made Jasmine tea, whose elegant fragrance and mellow taste fascinate countless tea drinkers.

Chen Chengzhong has a big say in the production of Jasmine tea as he is a practitioner of Fuzhou Jasmine tea scenting techniques. The 72-year-old tea maker started his career early in his teenage years, when he became an apprentice in a state-owned tea factory.

Jasmine tea is a kind of tea scented (带有某种香味) with the fragrance of jasmine blossoms and typically has green tea as its base. The natural scenting process consumes fresh jasmine blossoms, picked during the daytime when the buds are closed, Chen said. And the green tea leaves from the spring harvest are stored until the most fragrant jasmine blossoms in late summer.

The hot and humid climate and the red soil in East China's Fujian province provide favorable conditions for jasmine and tea plants to thrive, becoming the high-quality ingredients that are needed for Jasmine tea. "Our jasmine flowers and tea leaves are all sourced from Fujian in large quantities, despite the fact that they are pricier than those from other origins," Chen said.

When the fresh jasmine flowers are harvested, they are mixed with layers of tea leaves. Workers stir (搅拌) the tea leaves and flowers overnight, allowing the leaves to absorb the fragrant scent of the jasmine blossoms.

In the morning, the flowers are sorted, the leaves are dried, and the process is repeated. More repetition makes for a more robust jasmine flavor, and it takes at least nine scenting processes to produce Jasmine tea of a superb grade.

Having been appointed as the representative practitioner of Fuzhou Jasmine tea scenting techniques, Chen now focuses more on passing on the scenting techniques, giving lectures to students and apprentices. Chen's son Chen Zheng is motivated to follow in his father's footsteps and move forward with the scenting techniques. "Like my father, I also hope to practice this traditional skill that has profound cultural deposits, and pass it on," Chen Zheng said.

24. What is the author's purpose of quoting the song Jasmine Flower?

- A. To tell us not to neglect the song.
- B. To show the popularity of the song.
- C. To introduce the topic-Jasmine tea.
- D. To clarify the origin of Jasmine tea.

25. Why are Fujian's jasmines and tea leaves the high-quality ingredients?

- A. Because their fragrances are mixed together.
- B. Because Fujian is rich in jasmines and tea leaves.
- C. Because they are pricier than those from other areas.
- D. Because Fujian has suitable climate and soil conditions.

26. Which of the following is RIGHT about the process of making Jasmine tea?

- A. It uses the most fragrant jasmine blossoming in early summer.
- B. It takes at most nine scenting processes to produce Jasmine tea of a superb grade.
- C. Tea leaves should be mixed with fresh jasmine flowers to absorb their fragrance.
- D. Fresh jasmine blossoms are picked during the daytime when the buds are opened.

27. What does Chen Zheng want to do?

- A. Produce Jasmine tea of a superb grade.
- B. Practice and pass on Jasmine tea scenting techniques.
- C. Give lectures to students and apprentices.
- D. Become an apprentice in a state-owned tea factory.

C

Rapid deforestation (毁林) of the Amazon rainforest could influence the temperature and precipitation (降水, 降水量) over the Tibetan plateau 15, 000 kilometers away.

Saini Yang at Beijing Normal University in China and her colleagues analyzed global climatological data from 1979 to 2019 to identify relations in temperature and precipitation between the Amazon rainforest and other areas. Such links are called “teleconnections”. They focused on the Amazon rainforest in particular because of its significance as a major carbon sink and as a climatic “tipping point” (爆发点) that could see forest turn to savannah (稀树草原) beyond a certain threshold (阈, 界) of warming and human-driven deforestation.

The researchers found that since 1979, warm temperatures in the Amazon rainforest were related to warm temperatures over the Tibetan plateau and the West Antarctic ice sheet; more precipitation in the Amazon rainforest was associated with less precipitation in those regions. By analyzing changing temperatures in the regions between the Amazon rainforest and those distant areas, they were also able to trace the path through which energy or materials such as black carbon released in forest fires might spread through the atmosphere. Their analysis showed the route remained consistent under different future warming scenarios.

The collapse of the West Antarctic ice sheet is a known tipping point. Melting snow on the Tibetan plateau is not, but the region is warming more rapidly than much of the rest of the globe, and changes to snow and ice there could have consequences for ecosystems and the billions of people that rely on its snowmelt for water, says Yang.

Victor Brovkin at the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology in Germany says the teleconnections are an interesting find, but is skeptical that variability in the Amazon rainforest causes the changes elsewhere. He says the Amazon rainforest is too small an area to overcome the influence of the tropical oceans and the researchers don't present a physical mechanism to explain any influence.

If the Amazon rainforest does have an influence on these regions, however, it could mean there is a higher risk that the Amazon rainforest tipping point might set others off, says Jonathan Donges at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany. “It adds an additional potential domino (多米诺骨牌) that can fall.”

28. Why was the Amazon rainforest the focus for Saini Yang's research?

- A. Because it played a role as a main carbon sink.
 - B. Because it was the most important carbon sink.
 - C. Because it was very likely to turn to savannah.
 - D. Because it was at a high risk of becoming a climatic “tipping point” .
29. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. The benefits of the research.
 - B. The findings of the research.
 - C. The means of analyzing the data.
 - D. The results of the Amazon rainforest being deforested.
30. Which of the following points may Saini Yang agree with?
- A. The temperature of the Tibetan plateau changes the fastest.
 - B. The variability in the Amazon rainforest may not lead to changes elsewhere.
 - C. The more the Amazon rainforest rains, the less rainfall the Tibetan plateau may have.
 - D. The consequences of the collapse of the West Antarctic ice sheet are little-known.
31. What can we learn about the Amazon rainforest from the last two paragraphs?
- A. Teleconnections have kept the researchers interested for a long time.
 - B. The Amazon rainforest tipping point is likely to set off those of other areas.
 - C. The findings of the research on the Amazon rainforest are controversial.
 - D. The Amazon rainforest is large enough to remove the influence of the tropical oceans.

D

Until the 1940s, blood transfusions (输血) often went wrong because some main blood-group systems had yet to be discovered. This phenomenon is now a thing of the past, but finding a well-matched donor can still be difficult, especially for patients with rare blood types. Recently, a team of British researchers announced a step towards solving this problem by successfully transfusing into two healthy volunteers red blood cells grown from appropriate stem cells donated by others.

By now, such manufactured red cells have been given only to those whose own stem cells had been the source. The stem cells used for this experiment, however, were extracted from blood donated in the normal way. Then, the harvested stem cells were grown and multiplied in a nutrient solution for about 20 days, which served to turn them into young versions of red blood cells called reticulocytes, which, once transfused, quickly develop into **the real McCoy**. The lab-made red blood cells would be expected to last longer in a receiver's body than those from a normal transfusion, since transfused blood unavoidably contains some cells that are on their last legs. The next step is to measure how long the manufactured cells actually do last.

If they do indeed survive traditionally transfused cells, then receivers will not need frequent transfusions. That will help a lot. At the moment, patients with blood disorders such as sickle-cell

disease and thalassemia may require a transfusion as often as every four to six weeks. . As a consequence, some develop iron overload, which causes severe complications（并发症）. Others end up forming antibodies against many blood types, which makes finding a matching donor harder.

If all goes well, the trial will be extended to more volunteers. But larger tests, including tests on actual patients, will be needed before this approach can be put into practice. Even then, the technique will probably be reserved for a favored few—those possessing rare blood types being at the head of the queue. Unless some unforeseen breakthrough occurs, making the cells in quantity will be challenging.

32. What does the underlined part “the real McCoy” in paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Red blood cells.
 - B. Stem cells.
 - C. Reticulocytes.
 - D. Nutrient solutions.
33. What can we learn about blood transfusions according to the text?
- A. The lab-made red blood cells last longer than those from a normal transfusion.
 - B. Those with rare blood types may enjoy priority in the transfusion of lab-made red blood cells.
 - C. Most patients with blood disorders may suffer severe complications and form antibodies.
 - D. Blood transfusions often go wrong because of people's ignorance of the main blood systems.
34. What's the author's attitude to the mass production of the lab-made red cells in the near future?
- A. Indifferent.
 - B. Optimistic.
 - C. Hopeless.
 - D. Cautious.
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. Development of technology in blood transfusions
 - B. Transfusion of lab-made red blood cells into humans
 - C. Red blood cells coming from stem cells of receivers
 - D. Development and promotion of lab-made blood cells

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

If you suffer from social anxiety, you will fear certain situations. Some fear speaking in front of groups of people, while others fear going to parties or other types of social events. In whichever situation your fear arises, you'll probably experience sweating, flushing, feeling your heart race, or other symptoms of anxiety. _36

Number one: Deep muscle relaxation.

Learning to physically relax is one of the best ways to combat anxiety. 37 For deep muscle relaxation, you will tense and then relax the major muscle groups of your body, beginning with your feet and working your way towards your head and face.

Number Two: Slow breathing.

38 When you're anxious, your breathing becomes faster and more shallow and as a result, 'you'll feel light-headed and dizzy, bringing on more anxiety. Learning to breathe slower and more regularly through your nose will help you calm down.

Number Three: Visualization.

The key to visualization is to remember a place where you felt safe and comfortable. Once you remember this place, get a picture of it in your mind so clearly that you can feel, see, smell and even taste that place. 39

Number Four: 40

Most people with social anxiety want to hide, avoid, or run away from whatever they're scared of. But by facing your anxiety instead you'll find that it is usually something you can tolerate after a few exposures. When using this method, focus on what's going on around you instead of what's going through your mind. That should help you distract yourself from those anxious thoughts.

A. Facing your anxiety.

B. Controlling your thoughts.

C. This takes practice and patience.

D. It's impossible to feel both relaxed and anxious.

E. This technique will help you better handle the situation of being desperate.

F. Whatever your symptoms, there are things you can do to deal with your social anxiety.

G. Controlling your breathing when you suffer anxiety is another good way to deal with your emotions.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

As this year's ski season got underway, Noreis stood out in the crowd at a ski resort. With a swift turn, she glided fluently down the ski 41

Noreis has become a star at the resort in Lusten Mountains Ski Area, home to winter sports lovers. Dressed in her baby blue suit and white helmet, she 42 the other ski enthusiasts. But fluent skier now though she is, Noreis only 43 the sport when she was 75. Up until then, she had spent her days 44 the land on the farm.

45 by her children, Noreis got on the ski run for the very first time in 2007. “The first day was not 46. However, I was able to walk on the skis after conquering the fear of falling,” Noreis recalls. Starting on the 47 slopes, Noreis gradually advanced to intermediate runs, and has even got onto the advanced ones. When asked about the 48 she had encountered, Noreis said, “49 comes from practice. Difficulties are unavoidable. Just get used to it. No one can 50 your age when everyone's in a ski suit.” Despite being the oldest at the resort, she thinks she glides as 51 as younger skiers.

These days, Noreis is determined to 52 as long as possible at the resort which has been listed among America's top 10 destination is for sports lovers for six years 53. “Health and 54 are the two things that doing sports has brought to me,” says Noreis. “I don't think age has much to do with my mindset. Old or young, I have been 55 and optimistic.”

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. | A. way | B. spot | C. run | D. area |
| 42. | A. guides | B. watches | C. mixes | D. joins |
| 43. | A. took up | B. brought in | C. gave away | D. fell on |
| 44. | A. preserving | B. working | C. guarding | D. keeping |
| 45. | A. Encouraged | B. Helped | C. Ranked | D. Urged |
| 46. | A. usual | B. challenging | C. short | D. easy |
| 47. | A. origin | B. beginner | C. adventure | D. snow |
| 48. | A. competitors | B. scenes | C. barriers | D. drawbacks |
| 49. | A. Skill | B. Ski | C. Result | D. Efficiency |
| 50. | A. acknowledge | B. tell | C. believe | D. understand |
| 51. | A. hurriedly | B. highly | C. quietly | D. expertly |
| 52. | A. behave | B. involve | C. stay | D. lift |
| 53. | A. in a row | B. as a whole | C. by accident | D. by all means |
| 54. | A. workout | B. benefit | C. happiness | D. variety |
| 55. | A. warm | B. thrilled | C. calm | D. brave |

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。

Hangzhou will build a world-class ecological and cultural tourism corridor in connection with Anhui Province's Huangshan City. Five towns in Hangzhou's Chun'an County and five towns in Huangshan's Shexian County 56 (include) according to the prepared plan. In ancient times, they were part of Huizhou region where the Xin'an River runs through. Dating back to the Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907), a trail 57 (link) Hangzhou's Tianmu Mountain and Huangshan's Yellow Mountain was formed to exchange goods 58 the two regions.

Over the years, Hangzhou and Huangshan 59 (preserve) their unique architecture and local ways of life in old villages, making this area popular with tourists. The villages have resisted the

winds of change_ 60 swept across many other parts of China. In addition to architecture, also, the natural environment is being protected, with sewage (污水) 61 (treat) and new infrastructure being built.

These improvements are attracting more tourists and creating 62 engine for the local economy. Moreover, for those who love hiking, jogging or cycling, the Thousand Islands Lake in Chun'an County is an ideal destination_ 63 it boasts 1, 078 islands, winding roads and charming villages.

In 64 (add) , Hangzhou will also increase forest coverage along the river in partnership with Huangshan, which perfectly matches President Xi Jinping's concept of “Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets” to highlight a 65 (harmony) relationship between ecological protection and economic development.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

学校决定下周四在体育馆举行一场慈善捐赠活动, 号召全校学生参加, 假设你是校学生会主席李华, 请你在学校英语报上为学生会拟一份通知, 内容包括:

1. 本次活动的目的或意义;
2. 参加本次活动的注意事项。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

Notice

The Students' Union

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。

Miraculous (神奇的) Strength

One chilly, December evening, I was preparing dinner. Suddenly, while setting the table, I heard a tremendous crash from the second floor. It was the kind of rare, heart-stopping noise that instantly struck fear into a mother's heart. Even the dishes in the kitchen cupboard rattled (发出咔嚓声)! My seven-year-old son began screaming for help, and I raced up the stairs without even stopping to put down the dinner fork I held in my hand.

Entering my son's room, I found my frightened toddler (学步的儿童) trapped under a five-drawer wooden dresser (衣橱). It had been torn from its wall anchor. I could hear crying as I ran toward him. As I leaned over, I saw his small, bloody face and the terror in his eyes.

I pulled the large dresser off him. At that moment, I felt I could move mountains. I was fearful to look but quickly tried to assess how badly he was hurt. Begging him to stay still, I dialed 911 and began to pray. I prayed for the mercy that spared him and the healing he would need, given that I wasn't sure of the extent of his injuries. In those minutes before the ambulance arrived, although I was in a chaotic situation with both my sons in tears, an inner calm kept me focused and controlled. I felt a strong presence keeping me steady.

After the ambulance workers conducted a brief assessment, it was agreed that he should have a more extensive examination since this was a possible chest or head injury. A moment of pause forced me to process what had just happened. I recalled dashing up the stairs with a sense of fear as to what I would find. In only a few seconds, a lifetime of tender memories replayed in my mind. I had asked myself, "Is he still breathing?" "Are bones broken?" One moment. I was simply preparing dinner; the next. I was tearfully praying for my son's life.

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。

On the way to the emergency room, I tried to keep him calm.

Back at the house, I found the miraculous strength that protected my son's life—a small, hand-carved elephant.