

“天一大联考·皖豫名校联盟”2023 届高中毕业班第二次考试

英 语

考生注意：

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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 2 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 does the man offer the woman?
A. A raincoat. B. A ride. C. An umbrella.
2. Which bus can the man catch?
A. The 9:30 one. B. The 9:40 one. C. The 10:00 one.
3. Which of the following satisfies the man?
A. The kitchen. B. The bedroom. C. The bathroom.
4. What is the weather like?
A. Cold and wet. B. Warm and dry. C. Sunny but windy.
5. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a hospital. B. In a supermarket. C. In a hotel.

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. Where will the speakers find information on restaurants?
A. On TV. B. On the Internet. C. In the newspaper.
7. What kind of food does the woman like best?
A. Chinese dishes. B. Western food. C. Japanese food.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Father and daughter. B. Husband and wife. C. Teacher and student.
9. Why won't Michael come?
A. He has a fever. B. He will go to see a film. C. He is busy taking care of his mother.
10. What will the man do after the dinner?
A. Go for a walk. B. See a film. C. Go to visit Michael.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. When will the first course end?
A. On July 3. B. On July 20. C. On August 10.
12. How much is the second course?
A. £ 50. B. £ 500. C. £ 550.
13. Where is the man from?
A. England. B. France. C. Finland.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. When will Singing with Guitar finish tonight?
A. At 8:00. B. At 9:00. C. At 10:00.
15. What will the man do on Wednesday?
A. Sing folk songs. B. Watch a performance. C. Meet a journalist.
16. Where will the man probably go next?
A. The student services office. B. The school hall. C. The lecture room.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who took charge of the action group?
A. A school teacher. B. A restaurant owner. C. A community worker.
18. What did the school do to raise money?
A. Organize a concert. B. Collect the rubbish. C. Sell second-hand books.
19. How much more did the action group need after collecting money for six months?
A. £ 15, 000. B. £ 10, 000. C. £ 5, 000.
20. What was most community members' attitude toward using Xcite?
A. Worried. B. Uncaring. C. Favourable.

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 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

"DISCOVER BEAUTIFUL CHINA"
Call for submissions:
photos and short videos

 

WHO WE ARE
China Daily and its Discover Beautiful China platform (*dbc.chinaservicesinfo.com*), China

Daily Website and China Daily App are calling for submissions of photos and videos from now until Sept. 30, 2022.

Organizations and individuals, both in China and anywhere else in the world, are welcome to share with us works describing the beautiful country of China.

WHAT WE ARE LOOKING FOR

Photos or short videos with four major themes:

- Scenery of China
- Cityscapes in China
- Customs unique to China
- Cultural heritage of China

Works in either English or Chinese are preferred.

WHAT YOU CAN GET

Among prizes/awards to be given to the individual winners, we offer a top prize of up to 10,000 yuan. Winning organizations will receive trophies and certificates for their distinguished contribution. Some of the best works have a chance to be featured on the China Daily Website, dbc.chinaservicesinfo.com, and China Daily App (with 37 million users).

HOW TO PARTICIPATE

1. Photos

No more than 10 photos, 5MB maximum for each; with a caption(说明文字) of up to 200 words; format in JPG or PNG

2. Videos

Format: MP4 or MOV

Dimension: horizontal: 16:9, vertical: 9:16

Size: 1GB maximum, less than 4 minutes

Caption: 200 – 500 English or Chinese words to give a brief introduction

HOW TO SUBMIT

* Click the button to see the full text of the statement

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21. What's the purpose of the text?
- A. To collect some works. B. To share some tips on writing.
- C. To introduce some photos. D. To recommend some videos.
22. Which of the following is welcome?
- A. A 6MB photo. B. A PNG photo. C. A 2GB video. D. A 5-minute video.
23. What shall you do to take part in the event?
- A. Focus on China's scenery. B. Join an organization in China.
- C. Use captions in Chinese. D. Submit your works by Sept. 30, 2022.

B

It was Christmas Eve when my elder sister and I decided to open our presents before our mom got home from work. She usually came home about an hour after we got home from school, which we thought was plenty of time to take a peek at the gifts under the tree.

My elder sister opened present after present while I was ordered to stand guard at the big window in our front room. Finally, when my sister's curiosity was satisfied, we traded places.

After unwrapping a few presents, I found it faster to open one end of a present and peek inside. "Cool! Mom and Dad got me headphones for my stereo!" I pulled the headphones out of

the box and was about to put them on when my sister shouted, "Quick! Wrap it back up! Mom's coming!"

I put the headphones back hurriedly in the box but my hands were shaking. My heart pounded harder as I tried to get the tape to stick. I had just finished burying the package with my headphones in it when my mother came into the front room. I jumped up and said, "Hi, Mom!" She smiled at me and said "Hi" back, but didn't appear to suspect a thing. My heart began to slow as I took a deep breath.

On Christmas morning, my sister and I smiled and gave award-winning performances when we opened our presents—again. "Headphones!" I shouted. "Thanks, it's just what I wanted." After everything had been opened, my sister and I looked at each other, and our eyes met. Our secret was safe, but somehow Christmas morning didn't feel the same.

My sister and I never opened our Christmas presents early again. I don't know if it was that opening our gifts for the second time just wasn't as much fun as the first time, or if we came too close to getting caught and didn't want to think about what our mother would have done to us.

24. What did the author and his sister do before their mother came back?
- A. They bought some Christmas presents.
- B. They put Christmas presents under the tree.
- C. They opened Christmas presents in advance.
- D. They changed Christmas presents quickly.
25. How did the author feel when his mother was coming?
- A. Grateful and moved. B. Cheerful and excited.
- C. Curious and surprised. D. Nervous and frightened.
26. Why did that Christmas morning give the author a different feeling?
- A. His secret was found out. B. His request wasn't satisfied.
- C. A pleasant surprise was lost. D. A festival atmosphere was everywhere.
27. What can we infer about the author from the last paragraph?
- A. He didn't like the headphones. B. He regretted what he had done.
- C. He wasn't pleased with his mother. D. He couldn't find his Christmas present.

C

In a human context, multitasking(多任务处理) refers to performing different activities at the same time, such as editing a document or replying to emails while participating in a teleconference. People think that they are capable of doing many things at once. However, the fact is that they are merely switching from one job to another.

Several types of research have been done to see how multitasking affects our brain. A study, conducted to see if multitasking while driving is good or bad, concludes that performance is primarily reduced when there is a resource conflict.

According to studies, the only time you can multitask is when you're doing two things and one of them doesn't require your attention or mental energy, for example, jogging while listening to music. In many cases, multitasking has long-term, harmful effects on your health, well-being, and productivity.

Sometimes the tendency to multitask takes a toll on the relationship and the partner feels neglected. Imagine discussing something with your partner while he or she is constantly engaged on the mobile phone checking social media or email. How would that make you feel?

Researchers investigated if multitasking increases our productivity and efficiency. The findings showed that multitasking made individuals less efficient and less productive, which is contrary to what most multitaskers believe.

There is a cognitive(认知的) cost every time we go from one task to another, which reduces

our productivity. Multitasking implies you are constantly shifting your attention between multiple tasks—it is no different from being distracted.

We'd like to believe that doing numerous activities at once is achievable, but it comes at the cost of lowering the quality and amount of attention paid to each task. As a result, you're less productive and less efficient than someone who concentrates on one task at a time.

What's more, we lose time and energy when we switch tasks. A study found that when switching between different tasks, the amount of time wasted depends on various factors, and it could range from seconds to hours.

28. Why does the author mention jogging and listening to music?

- A. To stress multitasking is harmful. B. To suggest multitasking is difficult.
C. To show multitasking is possible. D. To prove multitasking is rewarding.

29. Which of the following can replace "takes a toll on" underlined in paragraph 4?

- A. is associated with B. causes damage to
C. benefits from D. results in

30. What do most multitaskers think of multitasking?

- A. It extends working hours. B. It improves work efficiency.
C. It has little to do with work performance. D. It does harm to mental health.

31. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Is Multitasking a Good Thing? B. How Can People Achieve Multitasking?
C. Why People Like Multitasking? D. When Can We Multitask?

D

Sugar-free cookies, reduced-sugar cereal, sugar-free candy, diet soda... are these better for you? Since sugar became a taboo(禁忌) in the nutrition and wellness world, sugar-free food items and drinks have acted as substitutes for once beloved sweet drinks and snacks. Claiming to be ZERO sugar means it is healthier, better for diabetics, and helps you slim down... Right?

Wrong. Sugar-free isn't better for you. In fact, sugar-free is worse.

Sugar-free means that artificial sweeteners(甜味剂) are used instead of real sugar. The problem: these sweeteners do not come from natural sources and they can cause you more harm than good.

Let's get into what these artificial sweeteners actually are. Sugar-free sugar sounds wrong and that's because there is no such thing as sugar-free sugar. Some of these sugar-free alternatives still contain sugar and the ones that don't contain sugar have chemicals your body often does not know how to process.

Most artificial sweeteners are a lot sweeter than sugar, so only a tiny amount is needed. That's why they can market sugar-free alternatives as "low-calorie" or "no-calorie". It also means that you get no nutritional value from consuming them, which is why many sugar-free substitutes are classified as "non-nutritive". These artificial sweeteners tend to hide under sneaky names. Actually, they are 200 – 600 times sweeter than sugar.

When you eat sweet stuff, your body continues to desire it and, even though your body cannot metabolize(代谢) these sugar-free alternatives, your brain does not know the difference. In turn, sugar-free alternatives connect to weight gain and type 2 diabetes(糖尿病).

Artificial sweeteners also damage your gut's ability to break down sugar, which impacts everything you eat. In other words, your body doesn't know how to handle artificial sweeteners because they have nothing real to process.

A good rule of thumb: stay away from artificial sweeteners and look for non-sugar, natural

sweeteners like Stevia or date sugar. In the war against artificial sweeteners and real sugar, both lose. Satisfy your sweet tooth with natural sugars that come from fruits and stay away from products claiming to be sugar-free or diet!

32. What can be learned about sugar-free products?

- A. They don't taste sweet. B. They are more nutritious.
C. They contain artificial sweeteners. D. They contain natural sweeteners.

33. Why are sugar-free alternatives described as "low-calorie" or "no-calorie"?

- A. They won't lead to weight gain. B. They are greener and healthier.
C. They are much to everyone's taste. D. Small quantities of artificial sweeteners are used.

34. What do we know about artificial sweeteners?

- A. They present a bigger health risk. B. They can be easily broken down.
C. They are as sweet as sugar. D. They improve our ability to metabolize.

35. What is the author's final conclusion?

- A. Real sugar is a better choice. B. Stay away from sugary products.
C. Sugar-free products are healthier. D. Choose sugar from natural sources.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

There are three basic categories for memory: short-term memory, working memory, and long-term memory. Short-term memory is the sort of memory you use when someone tells you their phone number and you remember it just long enough to write it down. Working memory is a more active version of short-term memory and the brain is able to keep it a little longer. 36

To get something into your short-term memory, you need both Input and Output. Here's a formula: Input + Output = Short-Term Memory.

37 It is something outside of your head being put into your head. Output is even more exciting because you have so many creative choices and it's up to you to decide how to apply what you've learned.

38 By thinking about new information and then doing something using it, you are essentially telling your brain that this new information is worth remembering. That "doing something" could be a lot of creative possibilities.

But how should you improve your long-term memory? 39 Here's the formula: Input + Output + Review = Long-Term Memory.

Imagine a grassy lawn that is between someone's driveway and front door. Rather than walk the long way down the path, most people just cut through the grass to get to their car, right? The more times someone cuts through the grass, the flatter the grass becomes on that new pathway until, eventually, there is a permanent dirt path. 40 Every time you review something, neurons(神经元) form a "pathway" in your brain and make it more permanent. Maybe we should really be saying "practice makes memory".

- A. All you need to do is review.
B. A good memory is very important.
C. That is pretty much how the brain works.
D. It's quite different from long-term memory.
E. We make a memory only when we use information.
F. Input is quite simply putting something into your brain.
G. However, long-term memory stores information for a few days up to decades.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Ouyang Zhuo, a hearing-impaired(听力受损的) student from Wuhan, who scored 680 out of 750 points in this year's national college entrance exam, has made it to Peking University. What's 41 is that he got full marks in the English listening test.

Ouyang was diagnosed with neurological hearing loss in both ears when he was 3 years old and he had to 42 a hearing aid in his daily life.

Despite facing difficulty learning because of his hearing problem, he never 43 his dream of going to college. His grandmother helped him 44 an interest in mathematics from a very young age.

At first, Ouyang kept a low profile, 45 communicating with his classmates as he could not hear what they were saying. Gradually, however, he looked at it as a 46 life had thrown at him and he was 47 to take it up.

In high school, Ouyang 48 to live on campus independently to 49 communication barriers. He used a hearing aid to listen to English texts.

Existing policies 50 students who are hearing-impaired to be free from the English listening test, giving them 50 percent of the total score. But Ouyang 51 taking the listening test in the hope of getting a higher score. To everyone's 52, Ouyang not only got high marks in English, but got full marks in the listening test.

One of the conditions for his success is that he never saw himself as " 53 ". "Wearing a hearing aid is like wearing glasses," he said. "It's no different." "I just want to follow my heart, pursue my dream 54, and enjoy the joy of my efforts. The 55 thing for me was learning to solve problems by myself," Ouyang said. "When God closes a door, he opens a window."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. obvious | B. remarkable | C. common | D. fortunate |
| 42. A. use | B. support | C. save | D. borrow |
| 43. A. attempt | B. confirm | C. abandon | D. indicate |
| 44. A. develop | B. recognize | C. recover | D. quit |
| 45. A. frequently | B. temporarily | C. gradually | D. rarely |
| 46. A. burden | B. tool | C. challenge | D. symbol |
| 47. A. confused | B. determined | C. qualified | D. regretful |
| 48. A. hesitated | B. refused | C. agreed | D. chose |
| 49. A. experience | B. receive | C. create | D. overcome |
| 50. A. remind | B. allow | C. require | D. encourage |
| 51. A. gave up | B. put off | C. insisted on | D. accounted for |
| 52. A. astonishment | B. disappointment | C. relief | D. embarrassment |
| 53. A. extra | B. successful | C. special | D. similar |
| 54. A. bravely | B. secretly | C. formally | D. calmly |
| 55. A. worst | B. easiest | C. strangest | D. happiest |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

In many parts of Europe, summer 2022 has been terrible: long periods of drought combined with record high temperatures. Heat waves, water shortages and forest fires are 56 (particular) affecting southern, western and central Europe. Such weather extremes affect a wide range of sectors and systems.

As the researchers show, the effects of simultaneous heat and drought are not limited to just their individual direct effects on different areas. "We identified an interconnected(互相关联的)

web of sectors that interact in direct and indirect ways, 57 causes additional loss and damage in several other sectors," says PhD candidate Niggli.

It is this interconnectedness 58 makes the risks of extreme events so complex and critical. The negative effects spread across numerous sectors and can have far-reaching 59 (consequence) for essential systems.

The analysis also shows that adaptation measures 60 (take) against extreme heat and drought events sometimes have negative effects on other sectors. "These effects need to be carefully analyzed 61 (support) the planning of adaptive and reactive measures," says UZH professor of geography Christian Huggel.

As the climate gets 62 (warm), extreme heat and drought events 63 (happen) more and more often, be more intense and last longer in the years to come. In order to reduce this growing risk for society, in addition to 64 (step) up efforts and investments in adapting 65 weather extremes, cross-sector and increasingly international cooperation will be required.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

你校将举办英语演讲比赛,请你以 Be Wise Internet Users 为题写一篇发言稿参赛,内容包括:

1. 理性上网的重要性;
2. 提出具体建议。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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。

It was the biggest night of my life—opening night. Hours of preparation, daily rehearsals, and weeks of perfecting songs had gone into this production. I had recited my line a thousand times, convinced that my one sentence would be the highlight of the show, if only I delivered it with just the right amount of expression. This was big. Bigger than big. This was influential, a big event for every second grader to pass through my elementary school. This was the second grade play.

There was just one problem. My mom and dad wouldn't be attending the musical. It wasn't that they didn't want to; they would have gone if they could. There was just one thing standing in the way, a six-letter word that my seven-year-old brain hadn't quite processed yet: cancer. My mom's surgery was scheduled on the same night as the second grade play, quite possibly the most important night in all of my seven years of life.

My parents had explained it all to me. The cancer was making my mommy sick, and she needed the doctors to take it out as soon as possible. But as they said, the show must go on.

Soon the big moment came, and we all filed onto the stage and stood seriously looking out at the audience of moms, dads, siblings and grandparents. The show began, and my second grade class started singing with off-key but nevertheless angelic seven-year-old voices.

Finally, it was my turn to speak. The kid standing next to me made an attempt to hand over the microphone, and I took a deep breath before beginning my line. As I started to speak, I noticed something had gone horribly wrong. Blood rushed to my face when I realized that the microphone was not turned on. Embarrassed, I turned it over and switched the device on. I then proceeded to say my line as quickly as possible and hand the microphone off. Looking out, I couldn't find any comforting faces, and I just knew that I had messed up.

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。

When the show was over, I walked off the stage to find my grandparents waiting for me. _____

A few days later my mom returned home from the hospital. _____