

2022 届高三第三次调研测试

英 语

注 意 事 项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

1. 答题前,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,请用橡皮擦干净后,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. Which color carpet does the man like best?
A. Blue. B. Red. C. Grey.
2. Why does the woman probably like the new style of writing?
A. She is better at this style.
B. She likes trying new styles.
C. She finds the normal style hard.
3. What did the woman use to forget to do?
A. Write down the calories.
B. Count the calories.
C. Read the calories.
4. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife.
B. Nurse and patient.
C. Co-workers.

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5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. What to study at college.
B. How to select courses online.
C. Why to learn foreign languages.

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. How does Doctor Wilson sound?
A. Concerned. B. Hopeless. C. Weak.
7. What are the speakers going to do first?
A. Go home together.
B. Explain to some patients.
C. Carry out an operation.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where are the speakers?
A. In the hills.
B. In a hotel.
C. On a camp site.
9. What time of day is it?
A. In the morning.
B. At noon.
C. In the evening.
10. What are the speakers doing?
A. Setting up a camp.
B. Going on a hike.
C. Taking photos.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man think of gardening?
A. Enjoyable.
B. Boring.
C. Worrying.
12. What does the woman want to drink?
A. Tea. B. Coffee. C. Juice.

13. How long does the man plan to continue gardening?
A. Two and a half hours.
B. Three and a half hours.
C. Four hours.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. In which city is the museum located?
A. Tehran. B. Beijing. C. London.
15. How does the man usually get to the museum?
A. On foot.
B. By subway.
C. By bus.
16. What is the woman most excited to see at the museum?
A. Paintings.
B. Silk.
C. Carpets.
17. What will the speakers do first after reaching the museum?
A. Go straight to the exhibition.
B. Get something to drink.
C. Use the bathrooms.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. How many homes in the countryside still have no electricity?
A. 240. B. 600. C. 3000.
19. What will the weather be like next morning?
A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Windy.
20. When is the report being forecast?
A. On Monday.
B. On Tuesday.
C. On Friday.

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

Professor Devi Sridhar will discuss *Preventable*, her definitive account of the Covid-19 pandemic (疫情) and how it changed the world.

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As a professor and chair of global public health at the University of Edinburgh, Sridhar rose to fame during the pandemic for her vital roles in communicating science to the public and speaking truth to power.

Her wide-ranging new book looks at the medical, political and economic effects of the public health crisis. Exposing the realities of those affected by the pandemic, from the passengers marooned (受困) on the Diamond Princess cruise ship to tired healthcare workers, she reveals the deep-seated economic and social inequalities that have influenced the outcomes of the pandemic.

Sridhar will join BBC science correspondent Nicola Davis to explore what we have learned from Covid-19, and to put forward a vision for how we can better protect ourselves against another health crisis in the years to come. She will also be answering your questions in this livestreamed event.

- Wednesday 25 May 2022, 8pm - 9pm
- £7 plus £0.92 booking fee

If you live in the United Kingdom, you can purchase a ticket with a copy of *Preventable* (£20) at checkout for a special combined price of £22.

This ticket will give you access to the livestreamed event and the on-demand recording which will be available in the days following. A link to the recording will be sent to all ticket holders.

21. What does *Preventable* focus on?
- A. How a pandemic changed the world.
 - B. How Professor Sridhar rose to fame.
 - C. How inequalities could be better erased.
 - D. How humans can avoid future health crises.
22. What's the price of a booked ticket?
- A. £7.
 - B. £7.92.
 - C. £22.
 - D. £27.92.
23. What is this text?
- A. A book review.
 - B. An introduction to a writer.
 - C. An advertisement for a livestreamed event.
 - D. A guide for an on-demand recording viewers.

B

Winemaker Justin Jarrett remembers when the grape harvest used to start. He and his wife, Pip, used to take their kids on an annual beach holiday in February. When they returned to their vineyards (葡萄园) in the regional New South Wales city of Orange, Australia, in

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early autumn, they'd start the harvest. Today, harvest starts six weeks earlier, in January.

"What we did 20 years ago can't work today," Jarrett says. "You have to adjust."

Scientists used to have big debates about how to talk to farmers about climate change, says Snow Barlow, a professor specialising in viticulture at the University of Melbourne. But recently, there's been a sea change. "Farmers are now saying 'This is serious and we want to get on with doing things,'" he says.

"Wine is a classical industry that has been very influenced by climate," Barlow says. "You grow grapes in particular areas because you think it's the ideal place to grow a particular grape to create the perfect wine."

Rising temperatures are not just affecting harvest times, but also the types of grapes that grow well in particular areas. Major labels, such as Brown Brothers, have moved some of their operations to the southern state of Tasmania where there are cooler sites for varieties such as chardonnay and pinot noir. Others are changing their varietal mix, introducing grapes from southern Italy, Sicily and Greece that are more heat-tolerant.

The Jarretts have spent years adapting their winemaking business for a warmer world. They've invested in infrastructure to help them manage the compressed (缩短的) harvest time, and introduced more sustainable soil and pest (害虫) management practices.

Jarrett is growing their grape varieties at higher elevations (海拔高度) than he used to. Sauvignon blanc, for instance, which he used to grow at 700m, has been moved up to 900m. He thinks he can keep moving his operations up to about 1100m before he has to buy more land.

"We have to have a 20-year plan. If we're going to move a variety or change something, we have to have at least 20 years of success to make it worthwhile," Jarrett says. "We are really looking at varieties that are now considered hot climate."

24. What do the Jarretts have to adjust to?

- A. Their holiday plan.
- B. Their neighbourhood.
- C. The identity as winemakers.
- D. The earlier grape harvest.

25. What can we learn from Snow Barlow's words?

- A. Scientists were divided over climate change.
- B. Warm climate has caused a change in the sea.
- C. Wine industry is particular about grape suppliers.
- D. Farmers are aware of the gravity of climate change.

26. How are the Jarretts coping with the impact on their winemaking?
- A. By putting off the harvest time.
 - B. By introducing heat-tolerant grapes.
 - C. By planting grapes at higher elevations.
 - D. By moving their operations to a new land.
27. What is Jarrett's opinion of the alternative approaches to the challenge?
- A. Great minds think alike.
 - B. It is rewarding to try new things.
 - C. It is better to play safe than take risks.
 - D. One man's meat is another man's poison.

C

Plenty of films are somewhat incomprehensible, but a movie is in a language that only about 20 people in the world can speak fluently.

A feature film titled *SGaawaay K'uuna*, translated as *Edge of the Knife*, is in the Haida language, the ancestral tongue of the Haida people of British Columbia, Canada. It is unrelated to any other language, and actors had to learn it to understand their lines.

The film is playing an important role in preserving the language, its director Gwaai Edenshaw said. "I know that, if our language is this far gone, statistically it's supposed to be over. But that's not something that we're willing to accept."

The Haida are an indigenous (土著的) community whose traditional territory is Haida Gwaii. Edenshaw said most of the fluent Haida speakers were in his Haida Gwaii homeland. The community generally lives off the sea and makes dugout canoes and houses from local red cedars. Their numbers were ravaged by smallpox and other diseases in the 19th century. A former population of tens of thousands has declined to a few thousand today.

The few Haida speakers are extremely concerned about the language's future and were very enthusiastic about the film. More than 70 local people worked on the production, with Haida speakers taking incidental roles, weavers creating the costumes and other craftspeople making props.

The film, set on Haida Gwaii in the 19th century, is based on an old Haida myth about a man who survives an accident at sea, only to become so weakened that he is taken over by supernatural beings.

It is part of a wider push to preserve the Haida language, including a new dictionary and recordings of local voices.

Mark Turin, associate professor at the University of British Columbia, said that Haida is among languages that have been "pushed almost to the edge" and that, while numerous indigenous communities worldwide are trying to revive (复活) their language, the Haida

people have taken an unusual approach. “This film has done something that I don’t think I’ve ever seen before, using a feature movie as a process of language revitalization. It’s a hugely creative and powerful commitment for the community to have made,” he said.

28. What do we know about the Haida language?
- A. It is forever gone.
 - B. It is easy to learn.
 - C. It is well preserved.
 - D. It is highly endangered.
29. What does the underlined word “ravaged” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Greatly reduced.
 - B. Slightly increased.
 - C. Stabilized.
 - D. Determined.
30. What do we know about *SGaawaay K’uuna*?
- A. It is based on a true story.
 - B. Locals contribute to its production.
 - C. Most Haida speakers lack interest in it.
 - D. It helps promote the Haida publications.
31. What does Mark Turin think of using a film to revive a language?
- A. It is innovative.
 - B. It is outdated.
 - C. It is unacceptable.
 - D. It is debatable.

D

A remarkable new study on how whales behaved when attacked by humans in the 19th century has implications for the way they react to changes caused by humans in the 21st century.

The paper is authored by Whitehead and Rendell at Dalhousie University and their research addresses an age-old question: if whales are so smart, why did they hang around to be killed? The answer? They didn’t.

Using newly digitised (数字化的) logbooks detailing the hunting of whales in the north Pacific, the authors discovered that within just a few years, the strike rate of the whalers’ harpoons (捕鲸者的鱼叉) fell by 58%. This simple fact leads to an astonishing conclusion: that information about what was happening to them was being collectively shared among the whales, who made vital changes to their behaviour. They learned quickly from their mistakes.

“Sperm whales have a traditional way of reacting to attacks from orca (杀人鲸),”

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nk
: a

notes Whitehead. Before humans, orca were their only predators (捕食者), against whom sperm whales form defensive circles, their powerful tails held outwards to keep predators at bay. “But such techniques just made it easier for the whalers to kill them,” says Whitehead.

Sperm whales are highly socialised animals, able to communicate over great distances. Information about the new dangers may have been passed on in the same way they share knowledge about feeding grounds. They also possess the largest brain on the planet. It is not hard to imagine that they understood what was happening to them.

The hunters themselves realised the whales’ efforts to escape. They saw that the animals appeared to communicate the threat within their attacked groups. Abandoning their usual defensive formations, the whales swam upwind to escape the hunters’ ships, themselves wind-powered.

Now, just as whales are beginning to recover from the industrial destruction by 20th-century whaling fleets, whose steamships and grenade harpoons no whale could escape from, they face new threats created by our technology. “They’re having to learn not to get hit by ships, cope with the depredations (劫掠) of longline fishing, the changing source of their food due to climate change,” Whitehead says. “The same sort of urgent social learning the animals experienced in the whale wars of two centuries ago is reflected in the way they negotiate today’s uncertain world.”

32. What is the new study mainly about?
- A. Whales’ social lives.
 - B. Whales’ emotional intelligence.
 - C. Whales’ reaction to climate changes.
 - D. Whales’ behavior under human attack.
33. What caused whales to make changes to escape the hunters’ ships?
- A. The wind in their favour.
 - B. Their powerful physical strength.
 - C. The shared ship attack information.
 - D. Their usual defensive formations.
34. What does the author intend to do in Paragraph 5?
- A. State possible reasons.
 - B. Add background information.
 - C. Summarize the previous paragraphs.
 - D. Introduce a new topic for discussion.
35. What’s Whitehead’s attitude towards whales’ future survival?
- A. Pessimistic.
 - B. Unclear.
 - C. Cautious.
 - D. Optimistic.

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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。

At the start of your career, it can feel like a Catch-22 situation: You can't get hired without experience, but you can't get experience without being hired. 36 Luck certainly plays a part and personal connections can be hugely valuable, but what else can you do?

Target realistic roles. If you don't have relevant experience in your chosen field, you'll have to apply for roles right at the bottom of the ladder and work your way up. 37 They can both be character building and a great way to develop a knowledge of the role. That will give you a head start as you work your way up through the organization.

Emphasize the skills you do have. Don't get hung up on the experience you don't have. 38 Soft skills such as communication, and team working are highly valued by all sorts of employers. If you lack experience in your chosen field, then it's important to acknowledge that, but use it as an opportunity to demonstrate your passion for the role and your motivation to learn.

39 Some industries are so competitive that, even to get an entry-level position, you might have to consider working for free. Volunteering, and internships (实习) are excellent opportunities to gain first-hand knowledge of a job and build useful contacts that could lead to a paid position.

Stay busy and resilient (有韧性的). Trying to find a job with little or no experience isn't easy, and yet it's something everyone has gone through. 40 However, by volunteering, participating in community activities, being social and getting out in the world, opportunities will present themselves and you will find the right role for you.

- A. Look for work experience.
- B. Seek jobs with no experience needed.
- C. How does an employer decide on whom to interview?
- D. So, what is the key to getting jobs with no experience?
- E. It's all too easy to take the rejection personally and quit.
- F. There's certainly no shame in targeting entry-level and junior roles.
- G. Instead, focus your application on the skills that make you a great fit for the role.

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。

At 111, Dr Edith Kaufmann was the second oldest person in the UK. I met her when I 41 at a care home for the elderly in London six years ago. I didn't realize it would

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be the start of a close 42, where the age gap spanned eight decades.

At first sight, I was 43 by her self-confidence. Her doctorate (博士学位) told me she was intelligent and 44. From the beginning, I never felt as if Edith and I 45 conversation. Edith could have a full conversation with me about anything, and that her memory stretched back so easily, 46 even small things which took place 100 years ago.

She was also 47. She loved dancing as a child and I recall, only a few weeks before her death, 48 she smiled when I played the waltz and we 49 hands and danced along to the music. Although towards her later years she was 50 to a wheelchair, she still participated in the exercise classes.

As I 51 Edith each week, I realized that I was going as much for me as I was for her. I learnt to take the words of 52 when I could get them. When I have 53 over the years, and small decisions have weighed on my mind, I have 54 nothing more than the opportunity to regain my perspective (视角) on life and what actually 55.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. studied | B. relaxed | C. volunteered | D. lectured |
| 42. A. cooperation | B. friendship | C. attention | D. encounter |
| 43. A. upset | B. embarrassed | C. stressed | D. struck |
| 44. A. helpful | B. kind | C. bossy | D. sharp |
| 45. A. lacked | B. enjoyed | C. needed | D. started |
| 46. A. explaining | B. confusing | C. forgetting | D. recalling |
| 47. A. artistic | B. literary | C. active | D. capable |
| 48. A. how | B. why | C. what | D. when |
| 49. A. shook | B. held | C. raised | D. clapped |
| 50. A. restricted | B. devoted | C. addicted | D. introduced |
| 51. A. missed | B. visited | C. called | D. pushed |
| 52. A. praise | B. greeting | C. wisdom | D. thanks |
| 53. A. succeeded | B. failed | C. dreamed | D. progressed |
| 54. A. appreciated | B. provided | C. expected | D. created |
| 55. A. differs | B. matters | C. exists | D. happens |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

It is no secret that China has an 56 (incredible) rich, complex and ancient history and culture. My first exposure to Chinese culture came at a very early age, totally by chance. At 8, I walked into a bookshop and picked a book from one of the 57 (shelf). Nevertheless, the book turned out to be the “Tao Te Ching,” a deeply philosophical book of Taoism. As 58 8-year-old, the book’s content was obviously lost on me, but it provided me with an early connection to a profound philosophical tradition by 59 I am still

influenced today.

At school I began studying Chinese. My interest in the language developed early on, 60 (combine) my love of travelling with my love of meeting new people. I am lucky enough to have lived in China for three years. It was a good opportunity for me to experience the 61 (nation) diverse customs and traditions.

Culture and food are closely connected and perhaps nowhere else can this be seen more clearly 62 in China. In recent years there 63 (be) a rise in restaurants offering a variety of foods here. I have introduced many of my friends to Chinese history and culture through a 64 (share) love of food.

It is safe to say that my journey has only just begun. These first steps are only a drop in the ocean of lifelong learning, but as the Chinese philosopher Laozi said, "A journey of a thousand miles 65 (begin) with a single step."

第四部分 写作(共两节;满分 40 分)

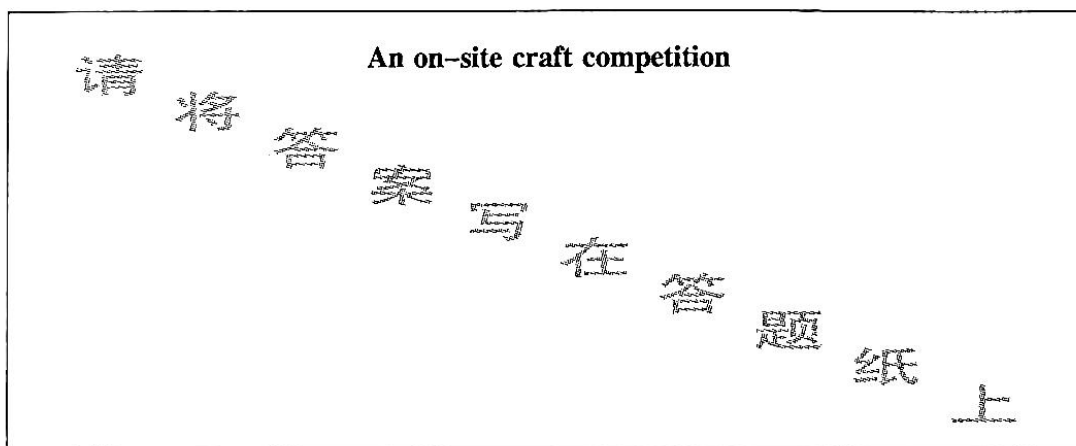
第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,为了培养学生的创新精神和劳动技能,上周六你校在图书馆举办了学生现场手工制作比赛。请你为校英文报写一篇报道,内容包括:

1. 参赛对象;
2. 比赛过程和结果;
3. 比赛意义。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,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。

The dark sky, filled with angry, swirling clouds, reflected Greg Ridley's mood as he sat on the stoop (门廊) of his building. His father's voice came to him again, first reading the headmaster's letter, then lecturing endlessly about his poor efforts in maths.

"I had to leave school when I was thirteen. That's a year younger than you are now. If I'd had half the chances you have, I'd...And you want to play basketball? That must be some kind of a joke. Now you just get into your room and hit those books."

It was beginning to cool. Soon large drops of rain splashed onto his jeans. Down the block there was an abandoned house. Without much thought, Greg made a dash across the street and entered a room. Suddenly he heard a man's voice behind him. "What are you doing here?"

"Who are you?" Greg hardly recognized his own voice.

"I'm Lemon Brown," came the answer.

He was an old man. It didn't seem that he was dangerous. "You aren't looking for my treasure, are you?" he asked.

"No. It is raining out." Greg answered, smiling. "You have a treasure?"

"Every man has a treasure." Lemon Brown said, "You want to see mine?"

"If you want to show it to me," Greg shrugged.

The old man carefully untied the strings, and revealed some yellowed newspaper clippings (剪报).

Then he started telling the story of his life. He was a famous blues singer in the past. His wife died young, and his only son went abroad to work.

"I gave him these newspaper clippings that told him who I was, and where he came from. One time I came home, there was a letter saying that he got killed in an accident. It broke my heart. They sent back these clippings. That was my treasure, and when I gave it to him, he treated it just like that, a treasure."

Lemon Brown put his rags in place and looked out of the window.

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。

"You get on out of here and get yourself home," said Lemon Brown.

When Greg was walking in the street, the night had warmed and the rain had stopped.

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