

2022年高三年级期初调研检测

英语试题

2022.09

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
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, 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. What will the man do?
A. Head for lunch. B. Meet the manager. C. Lend a hand.
2. Where are probably the speakers?
A. In a kitchen. B. In a restaurant. C. In a supermarket.
3. Why was Jenny absent from school?
A. She was ill. B. She overslept. C. She had to look after her mother.
4. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A holiday plan. B. The man's relatives. C. The man's invitation.
5. How does the woman sound?
A. Helpful. B. Grateful. C. Anxious.

英语试题 第 1 页 共 12 页

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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 is the woman dissatisfied with about the red sweater?
A. The price. B. The style. C. The material.
7. What is the woman likely to do next?
A. Go to another store.
B. Try on the green dress.
C. Buy the pink dress.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What kind of room does the man prefer?
A. A double room.
B. A single room.
C. A suite.
9. What is the man's requirement for the room?
A. It has beautiful scenery.
B. It is on the lower floor.
C. It is smoke-free.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man ask the woman about?
A. Her work schedule.
B. Her hotel information.
C. Her flight number.
11. What will the woman do on October 12th?
A. Visit some factories.
B. Have a conference.
C. Sign a contract.
12. Where is the woman now?
A. In Milan. B. In Venice. C. In Sao Paulo.

英语试题 第 2 页 共 12 页

听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。

13. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At an airport.
- B. On a plane.
- C. In a taxi.

14. What does the man think of the woman?

- A. She is warm-hearted.
- B. She is modest.
- C. She is knowledgeable.

15. What is the man going to do next?

- A. Visit Los Angeles.
- B. Pick up his baggage.
- C. Catch his flight.

16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Family members.
- B. Close friends.
- C. Fellow passengers.

听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. What is the main purpose of the talk?

- A. To share some useful apps.
- B. To show the power of sound.
- C. To explain the causes of hearing loss.

18. What can users hear at A Soft Murmur?

- A. Ocean noises.
- B. White noise.
- C. Water, field and forest noises.

19. Who is probably Robert?

- A. A reporter
- B. A user.
- C. An ear specialist.

20. What does Robert say about the device?

- A. It's affordable.
- B. It's convenient.
- C. It's enjoyable.

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

Community colleges offer low tuition, job-specific training and other benefits. Whether you're a high school student unsure of which colleges to apply to or someone considering going back to school, there are plenty of reasons to put community colleges on your list.

Lower Costs

The most frequently cited benefit of community colleges is the relatively low cost of attendance. According to data from the College Board, community colleges cost, on average, about one-third of in-state tuition at four-year public universities.

A Path to a Four-year College

Many four-year universities have transfer agreements with local community colleges. These agreements allow students who complete specific requirements to easily transfer into a four-year program at a nearby university. Transfer students can then earn a bachelor's degree while only having to pay two years of higher tuition.

Flexibility

Community colleges allow for flexible scheduling, making them a particularly good option for older students who are working professionals or parents. Many community colleges also allow high school students to take college-level courses during evenings or weekends.

Workforce Training

Community colleges tend to offer a wide range of career and technical education programs in fields like nursing or firefighting. The highly applied nature of these programs prepares students for entering the workforce. From culinary (烹饪) arts to automobile mechanics, community colleges offer a broad selection of professionalized coursework that four-year universities often do not.

21. Who are most likely to attend community colleges?

- A. High school students facing college choices.
- B. Adults planning to work at high schools.
- C. College students anxious to improve themselves.
- D. Professionals eager for college-level courses.

英语试题 第 4 页 共 12 页

22. Which is thought to be the biggest advantage of community colleges?
- A. Lower Costs. B. A Path to a Four-year College.
C. Flexibility. D. Workforce Training.

23. Which of the following car(s) describe the workforce training programs?
- A. Interesting. B. Time-consuming. C. Practical. D. Demanding.

B

Valérie Bolduc is exploring a path under a four-lane highway to fit wildlife cameras, when she gets stuck in the mud. "I am really stuck," says the road ecology student, trying to pull her feet out of a streambed that travels through the concrete culvert (涵洞) of Quebec Route 117. "I do not want to be a deer going through that."

Bolduc's dilemma makes evident the risks for wild animals using the same path.

A warming climate is pushing many animals to migrate toward higher latitudes (纬度) to remain within their desirable environments, but that comes with risks as they cross dangerous areas, such as highways. In eastern Canada, Bolduc and other researchers and conservationists are trying to preserve safe corridors (走廊) for wildlife.

The motion-activated cameras they have brought will record which species are using the tunnels. An outward-facing camera will identify what animals approach but do not enter, perhaps prevented by traffic noise, the tunnel's size or other factors.

Bolduc explains that this highway running through southern Quebec separates a series of Canadian national and regional parks on either side, along with their animal populations. "It's super important," she notes, "because the animals want to move north and they encounter these and then can they move through? Will they get hit by a car? We'll need to figure that out. And we need to help them, at least I want to help them."

After finishing fitting their cameras on the northbound side of the highway, Bolduc and her team decide they need an alternate path to the other side to avoid another misfortune in the mud. "We're generally trying to be safe," Bolduc says, "but for the animals, this is their life!"

24. What can we learn from Bolduc's experience of being trapped?
- A. It is difficult to fit wildlife cameras.
B. She is out of luck during the exploration.
C. Road conditions of the highway are unexpected.
D. It is dangerous for wild animals to cross this area.

英语试题 第 5 页 共 12 页

25. What do these animals move to higher latitudes for?
- A. Less traffic noise.
 - B. Warmer climate.
 - C. Safe corridors.
 - D. Favorable environments.
26. What function is expected of the wildlife cameras?
- A. To record the changes in traffic flow.
 - B. To figure out difficulties wild animals face.
 - C. To track animals in and around the tunnels.
 - D. To photograph the living environment of wild animals.
27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. High Tech Protects Wildlife
 - B. Animal Migration Is under Threat
 - C. Ecologists Fear the Future of Wildlife
 - D. Researchers Seek Paths for Animals to Migrate

C

Covered in lush fur, the thickest in the animal kingdom, sea otters (海獭) can live their entire lives in the ocean, feeding heavily upon seafloor animals such as shellfish. They are often seen to eat clams (蛤), which bury themselves in meadows of eelgrass (大叶藻场), a wide-ranging plant species growing in water. Eelgrass meadows where sea otters dig for clams become partly bare, which is commonly a concern for ecologists.

As it turns out, the meadows with otters are healthier, with more eelgrass, according to a new study published in *Science*. That's because by gently disturbing the seabed, the otters make the plants flower and produce seeds. What's more, their digging provides more space and sunlight for seeds to settle and grow. The enhanced genetic diversity caused by sea otters could make eelgrass more adaptable to present and future threats.

The finding is a powerful example of how animals such as otters influence their ecosystems beyond predation (捕食), often in unseen and little-known ways, says study leader Erin Foster, a research associate at the Hakai Institute. It also means sea otters, an endangered species, are vital to their environments and give eelgrass, which is in danger worldwide, a better chance at staying healthy and surviving.

Seagrass habitats are also important for many fish, providing food for animals, absorbing, and filtering harmful pollution and bacteria from the water. "Genetic diversity typically strengthens the

英语试题 第 6 页 共 12 页

adaptability of species, and considering the challenges we're facing...this will be important for eelgrass meadows, and from this aspect, the impact the otters are having deserves our lasting concern," says Foster.

28. What do we know about sea otters?

- A. They live part of their lives underwater.
- B. They mainly feed on sea animals like fish.
- C. They eat clams beneath eelgrass meadows.
- D. They become a new concern for ecologists.

29. How does the author develop paragraph 2?

- A. By giving opinions.
- B. By presenting reasons.
- C. By clarifying concepts.
- D. By comparing results.

30. Why does the author mention the endangered condition of eelgrass?

- A. To provide examples of sea otters' predation.
- B. To show the urgency to protect the environment.
- C. To highlight the role of otters in their ecosystems.
- D. To warn against the potential risk of climate change.

31. What does Foster think of the impact otters have on underwater meadows?

- A. Overestimated.
- B. Noteworthy.
- C. Temporary.
- D. Unpredictable.

D

Winter may be seen as the time to fill up with comfort food, but in fact, the sunny summer months are when men eat more calories – unlike women. “The effect may occur because sunlight makes the skin release an appetite-stimulating hormone called ghrelin (饥饿激素),” says Carmit Levy at Tel Aviv University.

Levy and her team noticed the unexpected effect in experiments in mice that investigated mechanisms (机制) behind skin cancer, in which male animals exposed to UV light ate more food. To see if humans do the same, the researchers used existing data on 3,000 people who had filled in dietary questionnaires as part of the government's regular national health and nutrition survey. Between March and September, men consumed about 17 percent more calories per day than they did during the rest of the year while women's food intake stayed about the same.

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Human appetite is influenced by many systems, but ghrelin seems to be the only hormone that directly stimulates eating. It was thought to be mainly secreted by the stomach when empty. "It tells the brain to eat more," says Caroline Gorvin at the University of Birmingham.

Further investigation revealed that exposing male mice to UVB radiation raised levels of ghrelin secretion by fat cells in their skin. Boosted levels of ghrelin were also seen in skin samples that were taken from men and exposed to UV light in the lab. Gorvin says the skin hadn't previously been thought to play a role in appetite. "If it's real, it's quite exciting and we should spare no efforts to get to the bottom," she says.

It is unclear why the effect happens, but it may be an adaptive response to fuel greater physical activity in summer, says Gorvin. "As the largest organ of the body, it makes sense that the skin can sense the environment, sensing that there is UV now, that now is the time to go out."

32. What can we learn about the effect from paragraph 1?

- A. Humans tend to eat more food in winter.
- B. Our skin contains a hormone that makes us active.
- C. Summer sunlight seems to boost men's calorie intake.
- D. Women suffer loss of appetite because of summer heat.

33. What helped the team look into the effect on humans?

- A. Doing experiments in UV light.
- B. Analysing existing data offered.
- C. Carrying out dietary questionnaires.
- D. Surveying national health condition.

34. What does the underlined word "secreted" mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Balanced.
- B. Influenced.
- C. Raised.
- D. Produced.

35. What can we learn from Gorvin's words?

- A. The skin is a decisive factor in physical activities.
- B. Exposure to UV light contributes to calorie burnup.
- C. The role of the skin in appetite needs further research.
- D. Higher food intake makes men gain weight in summer.

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。

Surprise is the error signal our brains produce when something unexpected happens. It is a dopamine (多巴胺) trigger, producing the neurotransmitter (神经递质) that drives attention and motivation. _____ It makes us stop, notice, and learn.

In his book *The Power of Surprise*, Rousell presents his finding from decades of his research: _____ They form our self-concept.

_____ Samantha felt her shyness was a weakness, until her swim coach surprised her by naming her captain. He said, "She may be quiet, but when this girl says something, you're going to want to listen." The surprise left her feeling quietly powerful. The change in her beliefs and behaviors was instant and lasting.

Not all surprising moments are created equal. Rousell illustrates some research-backed steps to use surprise well.

Spot a self-criticism you'd like to help someone revise. For example, _____ perhaps your student sees himself as a slow learner, or your employee believes he lacks creativity. _____ Maybe the student who thinks he learns slowly is also very thorough. The employee who thinks he lacks creativity is highly logical. Make your message quick and to the point. The more you delay on the topic or dress it up as flowery praise, the less surprising it will be. _____

- A. Point out his weakness.
- B. It was an essential adaptation for humans.
- C. Identify the opposite side of the same coin.
- D. Also, it will make less difference to one's mind.
- E. Here is an example the author shares in his book.
- F. To put it simply, surprise is a big deal to our brains.
- G. Surprise brings the experiences shaping who we believe we are.

第三部分 阅读理解 (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。
Amy Jandrisevits knows the value of a good doll (玩具娃娃). "Dolls have a 41 we don't completely understand," she said. It's a(n) 42 she got while working as a social worker using dolls to help young kids 43 their changing medical situations.

Seven years ago, a 44 said that her child was involved in a car accident, leaving a scar (伤疤) on his face. Jandrisevits knew what might help the youth through this 45 period. "It's 46 to tell a kid, 'You are perfect the way you are,' and to build 47 that way," she says.

Jandrisevits went about 48 that. She made a doll by hand that looked like her friend's child and sent it off. After the friend 49 a photo online of the happy child and doll, another woman asked Jandrisevits to make a doll for her baby, who was missing a leg.

Word 50 and soon Jandrisevits was making dolls for children with birthmarks or facial deformities (畸形), from photos sent by parents. She 51 her previous job and started a nonprofit, A Doll Like Me. She hasn't 52 for a doll since she began her nonprofit.

In all, she's made more than 400 dolls. The waiting list is long but Jandrisevits is 53. As she explains, "Every kid, 54 gender, age, medical issue or body type, should look into the 55 face of a doll and see their own."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. power | B. theme | C. system | D. fashion |
| 42. A. lesson | B. inspiration | C. reward | D. experience |
| 43. A. turn to | B. adapt to | C. realize | D. ignore |
| 44. A. worker | B. patient | C. volunteer | D. friend |
| 45. A. unforgettable | B. challenging | C. complex | D. impressive |
| 46. A. natural | B. generous | C. helpful | D. hard |
| 47. A. confidence | B. connection | C. trust | D. communication |
| 48. A. following | B. blessing | C. explaining | D. changing |
| 49. A. took | B. sent | C. saw | D. posted |
| 50. A. came | B. failed | C. spread | D. read |
| 51. A. loved | B. quit | C. began | D. lost |
| 52. A. charged | B. gone | C. asked | D. paid |
| 53. A. tired | B. curious | C. determined | D. famous |
| 54. A. regardless of | B. instead of | C. apart from | D. according to |
| 55. A. restored | B. beautified | C. sweet | D. funny |

英语试题 第 10 页 共 12 页

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。

For those consuming Asian food, using chopsticks is ^(be) almost second nature. About 20 to 33 percent of people in the world use chopsticks on a daily basis. Not all of those are disposable (一次性的), with no doubt many are.

Felix Böck, a student at the University of British Columbia, was eager to find a way to recycle wood from construction projects, and he had a particular interest in bamboo. One day he found a drawer in his friend's house filled (fill) with disposable bamboo chopsticks, and an idea hit him.

He decided to give them second life to disposable chopsticks by making them into home decorations (decoration) or other accessories (配件). He told the idea to restaurant owners, (convince) them to install recycling bins in their restaurants. He cleaned the chopsticks, pressed them into square pieces and coated them with glue. The square pieces were then creatively (creative) arranged into household and office products. Böck's company, called ChopValue, has repurposed chopsticks into desktops, cutting boards and even table games.

Since 2016 when the company was founded (found), ChopValue has rescued billions of chopsticks from landfills. Instead of an economy of the typical take-make-dispose model, ChopValue seeks to create one that transforms waste into a usable resource.

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, 你的英国笔友 Charlie 询问你今年的暑假生活。请你用英文给他写一封邮件, 分享一件你做过的有意义的事。内容包括:

1. 你的经历;
2. 个人感受。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Watering is key to growing plants well, so here we look at how to get it just right. This not only means providing the water our gardens need but using it wisely. Water is a precious resource and supplies in the UK are under pressure from the effects of climate change, population increase and the need to protect the environment. Generally, several aspects need to be considered.

When to water

Water in the mornings, if you can, as this is when the sun comes up and plants start to transpire (蒸腾) in sunlight, drawing water from the soil, through their roots, up their stems and to their leaves. Evening watering is also fine, as the cooler conditions mean less water is lost to evaporation (蒸发). Watering in the heat of the day is not a good idea, as much water is lost through evaporation from the surface of the soil. Plants will use water more efficiently if watered in the cooler parts of the day.

How to water

Watering thoroughly matters. It helps get the water down to the deeper root tips where it's needed. But, equally important, the soil doesn't have to be really wet all the time because plants roots need air as well as water to grow well. Otherwise, there might be no flower or fruit, and even a worse result might come along.

Other tips

To use water in the most economical way, it's good to learn different plants' watering requirements. For example, a container plant in hot sunny weather may need watering daily, whereas a mature shrub might only need a drink in extreme drought. Annual flowers and vegetables produced in the spring are likely to need more watering than self-sown or autumn grown plants as they have new and shallow root systems. So, don't treat all the plants in the same way.

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