浙江省温州市2022届高考5月适应性测试（三模）

英语试题

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 does the man think of the T shirt?

A. It's expensive.

B. It's popular.

C. It's worth the money.

2. What is the man talking about?

A. His boss.

B. His car.

C. His work.

3. What did the man mean?

A. He was eating.

B. He was showering.

C. He was running.

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

A. Consider her security.

B. Keep her job.

C. Become a singer.

5. What is the man probably doing?

A. Riding a bicycle.

B. Playing a game.

C. Driving a car.

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，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. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. At home.

B. In a cinema,

C. In a company.

7. What will the man probably do?

A. Ask for help.

B. Quit his job.

C. Remove the cameras.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What was the man's favorite subject at school?

A. Art.

B. Chemistry.

C. French.

9. What does the man often do in his spare time?

A. Perform music.

B. Attend concerts.

C. Travel around the world.

10. What might be the relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleagues.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What does Susan have to do on Saturday morning?

A. See a dentist.

B. Finish her assignment.

C. Clean the house.

12. When will Susan pick up her brother?

A.4:30 pm.

B.2:00 pm.

C.5:30 pm.

13. Why does the man call the woman?

A. To learn about her plan.

B. To get together with her.

C. To help with her housework.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What is the new dustbin used for?

A. Smelly rubbish.

B. Used batteries

C. Metal waste.

15. Why is the Movement launched?

A. To stop plastic pollution.

B. To make good use of metals.

C. To call for environmental protection.

16. What is the woman's attitude toward the Movement in the end?

A. Doubtful.

B. Supportive.

C. Unconcerned.

17. What does the man recommend the woman to do tomorrow?

A. Attend a lecture.

B. Recycle chopsticks.

C. Collect plastic boxes.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What do we know about Al?

A. It is rather mature.

B. It will be widely used.

C. It has replaced human labor.

19. What is already being changed by AI?

A. The financial industry.

B. The weapons industry.

C. The health care industry.

20. What does the speaker mean at last?

A. Al should be banned.

B. AI should be developed faster.

C. AI shouldn't be used in weapons.

第二部分：阅读理解(共两节,满分35分)

第一节(共10小题；每小题2.5分,满分25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。

A

Sometimes shipwrecks ( 沉船) contain sunken treasure, loads of gold or jewelry. Other shipwrecks are themselves the treasure--the stories of their ill-fated voyages creating a legend that makes them sparkle far more than any gold or precious stones.

The wreck of HMS Endurance, which has finally been located deep beneath the icy seas of Antarctica after being lost 107 years ago, was arguably the most valuable shipwreck ever sought. That's because its discovery adds another thrilling new chapter to an already fascinating tale of perseverance and survival that has echoed down the decades and still inspires today.

Incredibly well preserved at a depth of almost two miles, the ship is little changed from the day in November 1914 when it finally sank beneath the ice. Endurance became embedded in ice while crossing Antarctica's Weddell Sea. The video shot by underwater search vehicles shows painted timbers, an undamaged guardrail (护栏) and the name "Endurance" written above the five-pointed symbol of a polar star.

"I tell you, you would have to be made of stone not to feel a bit soft at the sight of that star and the name above," Mensun Bound, the mission's marine archacologist, told the BBC. “You can see a porthole(舷窗)that is in Shackleton's cabin. At that moment, you really do feel the breath of the great man upon the back of your neck." Shackleton's leadership was crucial to getting his men out alive. The reason why Shackleton is still applauded as a great man becomes obvious when you consider what he achieved in the face of disasters and hardships during his 1914-16 expedition. The practicality and humanity he showed in the face of severe situations was arguably praised.

21. What makes Endurance the most valuable shipwreck?

A. The treasure aboard.

B. Its inspiring stories.

C. Its undamaged guardrail.

D. The symbol of a polar star.

22. What can we infer from Mensun Bound's words?

A. The floating ice is as hard as stones.

B. The well-preserved shipwreck is amazing.

C. The heroic deeds of Shackleton are touching.

D. The discovery of Endurance is challenging.

23. What is the text type of the passage?

A. A book review.

B. A news report.

C. A biography.

D. A travel journal.

B

Vertical farming, as the name suggests, is a form of agriculture that is specifically designed to facilitate (便利) agricultural production inside vertical structures like buildings.

It is a revolutionary, and arguably more sustainable, method of farming for several reasons. For example, it tends to require much less water than regular farming----by some estimates up to 95% less. It also takes up less space and has little or no impact on local natural soils. Generally speaking, vertical farms can be operated without the use of pesticides that are potentially very damaging to the environment. Because of the controlled conditions provided by vertical farms, all-year-round cultivation of crops is also usually made possible.

Vertical farms tend to consist of one of several models, ranging from stacked wooden shelves on garden patios to warehouses and greenhouses that are able to produce enough food for entire communities, to improved facilities(设施) in buildings like skyscrapers, Some consist of specially designed towers wit stacked plant cups. For larger, purpose-built vertical farms, hydroponic(水培)systems are often employed to help control the indoor climate all year round. Other aspects of vertical farms can also be regulated, including automated control of temperature, light, and humidity(湿度). A high level of control is usually vital for the success of the farm, as failure to maintain specific conditions can lead to the loss of entire crops, in a similar fashion to how events such as droughts and floods impact traditional farms.

If you are interested in starting your own vertical farm, you have a few options. For domestic-scale kind of strategies, simple vertical farms can be created using old pallets (托盘), or other custom-made solutions. For larger-scale vertical farming options, you can either directly invest in existing vertical farms, or raise enough capital to set up your own. This will, obviously, require large amounts of capital, but the potential for such solutions is predicted to rise dramatically over the coming years.

24. What can we learn about vertical farming?

A. It tends to require little water.

B. It helps enrich the local natural soil.

C. It can potentially harm the environment

D. It can make year round crop planting a reality.

25. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. How vertical farming works.

B. What vertical farms produce.

c. What vertical farms focus on.

D. How vertical farming benefits people.

26. What can be the key to a successful vertical farm?

A. Indoor temperature.

B. Model choice.

C. High level control.

D. Enough capital.

27. What's the writing purpose of the text?

A. To set a new standard for farming.

B. To introduce a new way of farming.

C. To present modest reform in farming.

D. To raise money for larger vertical farms.

C

Plants take carbon dioxide (CO2) out of the atmosphere to do photosynthesis (光合作用)，and

thus help reduce the greenhouse gases warming in the planet. At least, that's how the story went before researchers from the Camegie Institution for Science (CIS) realized that today's carbon dioxide levels cause the plants to behave in a way that actually contributes to global warming.

The CIS scientists unveiled new research that shows increased carbon dioxide levels cause plants to keep water that otherwise would have evaporated (蒸发) from their leaves, entered the atmosphere and helped cool the planet. At local level, this effect can increase the temperature so that it is 25 percent higher than what the greenhouse effect would have done on its own. This increased warming results from plant leaves' natural reaction to high CO2 environments. Plant leaves have tiny vents that open or close to let the plant breathe. In the presence of a high carbon dioxide concentration, these vents don't need to open as wide to breathe in the same amount of CO2, and so they close up to prevent additional water from escaping.

Most climate models don't take into account the cooling effect of this water, so the CIS researchers generated new climate models based on their understanding of this phenomenon. The new model showed that, averaged over the entire globe, the decreased water loss from plants accounts for 16 percent of warming of the land surface, with greenhouse effects accounting for the rest. But in some regions, such as parts of North America and eastern Asia, the effect can account for more than 25 percent of the total warming.

Unfortunately, these results don't just confirm that the contribution of CO2 to global warming is worse than scientists previously thought, but also greatly add complexity to any attempts to reverse (反转) the warming process.

28. What will happen in high CO2 environments?

A. Plants close up their vents.

B. Plants stop breathing in CO2.

C. Plants are not likely to react.

D. Plants suffer much water loss.

29. What is known about the research?

A. It was carried out in certain regions.

B. It took many climate models into consideration.

C. It confirms CO2 doesn't contribute to global warming.

D. It shows global warming is more complex than expected.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Plants Can Warm the Planet

B. Plants Are Greener on the Earth

C. Global Warming Becomes Complex

D. New Climate Models Are on the Way

第二节(共5小题；每小题2分,满分10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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

If you're a teenager, you are in a very powerful position. Starting good money habits now will put you ahead for the rest of your life. Here are money tips for you.

**Understand the power of time.**

You probably aren't making a ton of money right now, but that doesn't matter. What matters is time. 31 . Let's look at an example: At the end of your summer job, you have $1000. You invest it at a rate of return of 5%. At the end of those 50 years, you will have $11,467.49.

**Start a money saving habit.**

If you start the habit of saving money now, that habit will always be with you. Every dollar you get, whether it's a gin, an allowance, or pay from a job, get into the habit of saving a portion of it. Half of it would be ideal. 32 The older you get, the harder it can seem to save even 10% of your money.

33

There is so much information available on the internet. You can find articles that will teach you how to make S100 fast. There are also so many personal finance books to choose from to know where to star. You can talk to your parents about money, too.

**Avoid FOMO.**

FOMO is fear of missing out. 34 I's important, though, to not give up what you want most for what you want now. What you want now is to take the money you made at your summer job and go on Spring Break. What you want most is 10 graduate debt free. Or to be able to quit a job you hale because you have a big emergency fund to see you through to your next job. It might not seem like it when you're eighteen. 35

A. Ask for advice.

B. Get Educated.

C. And your money has a lot of it.

D. Bu all of that will be true in time.

E. Cash tends to burn a hole in our pockets.

F. It's time to start now because you don't have many expenses.

G. You'll think everyone is having more fun than you as a teenager.

第三部分：语言运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节：完形填空(共20小题；每小题1.5分,满分30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,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

True friends are the ones that won't 36 when you're facing problems. When my dad was diagnosed {诊断) with cancer, a small but 37 gesture from his friend, Mike, taught me a simple yet powerful way to offer 38 . I can be applied to almost any difficult situation, no matter the 39 . He gave my dad "Sundays at 7."

My Dad and Mike became fast friends early on in their careers at Penn State University. When my dad's 40 required him 10 move 10 Philadelphia 200 miles away, he stopped by Mike's office any time he 41 to the university.

In September 2014, 42 a routine visit for meetings with colleagues, my dad 43 packed up his office because he 44 his cancer diagnosis. Always thinking of others, my dad remained 45 , and strong with family. He knew how upset we were and didn't want to 46 us. When he visited Mike, he 47 about the painful reality of a terminal diagnosis. Mike listened and, at the end of their 48 visit, said, "Can I 49 you this Sunday at 7?" My dad thanked him but assured him that he didn't need to go to any more 50 However, Mike did it that Sunday and again the next Sunday.

Each Sunday Mike offers an outlet for my dad. My dad has found great 51 in n listening ear when he could be 52 about the highs and lows of a cancer journey. His tumor (肿瘤) miraculously remains 53 . He jokes that Mike's phone calls have brought him good luck, 50 they can't 54 now. But, perhaps, there is true value in the 55\_\_ of emotional support.

36. A. laugh B. complain C. doubt D. disappear

37. A. expressive B. vague C. significant D. polite

38. A. support B. sacrifice C. advice D. service

39. A. distance B. time C. cost D. weather

40 A heath B. chance C. position D. effort

41 A. belonged B. applied C. moved D. returned

42. A. instead of B. more than C. apart from D. because of

43. A. blindly B. abruptly C. readily D. cautiously

44. A. suggested B. required C. received D. confirmed

45. A. silent B. friendly C. grateful D. positive

46. A. greet B. serve C. burden D. blame

47. A. broke down B. took over C. came along D. made up

48. A forgetful B. tearful C. thankful D. careful

49. A. expect B. tell C. call D. visit

50. A. work B. operation C. extreme D. trouble

51. A. comfort B. pain C. fun D. sorrow

52 A. serious B. honest C. particular D. enthusiastic

53. A. shill B. stable C. quiet D. unknown

54. A. talk B. listen C. meet D. stop

55. A. story B. power C. peace D. light

非选择题部分

第三部分：语言运用(共两节,满分45分)

第二节(共10小题：每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Inspired by the work of William Beebe, Dr. Sylvia Earle (1935) began her work as an oceanographer at the age of3 when she 56\_\_ (knock) off her feet by a wave. She was fascinated by the ocean and its creatures. Although she struggled 57 (balance) her studies and family, Earle earned her PhD from Duke University, becoming well known in the marine science community. Early in her career, and while she was four 58\_\_ (month) pregnant, Earle traveled 30.5m/100ft below the surface in a submersible (潜水器). Her experience 59 (live) in an underwater marine habitat earned her celebrity status in the scientific community.

With the experience, Earle developed an interest 60\_\_ deep sea exploration, and in 1979 she broke 61 record for deep diving at 381 m/1,250 ft below the surface in a special suit called the Jim Suit designed to withstand (抵挡) the 62 (press) . Earle decided to test the suit as part of her research on a book 63 (publish) by National Geographic, and the diving techniques only scratched the surface of the ocean. Following this adventure, Earle started two companies 64 produce deep sea exploration vehicles. The continued advancement in the technology of these vehicles has helped open up areas in the deep sea 65 (previous) unexplored.

第四部分：写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节：应用文写作(满分15分)

2022杭州亚运会组委会(Organizing Committee)将举办龙舟比赛分会场徽标(logo)设计征集活动。假定你是志愿者李华，请你为组委会写一则徽标设计征集启事，内容包括:

1.设计要求;

2.提交方式;

3.注意事项。

注意:

1.词数80左右

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。.

第二节：读后续写(满分25分)

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

Luke was a 12-year-old boy, He was flying lone lo met his parents in Maroochydore for his summer vacation. He wanted to go to the toilet, so he stood up and walked along to the aisle.

A little girl was waiting outside the toilet already. Luke could see that she had been crying.

“What's your name?" he asked her.

“Cathy," said the little girl, starting to cry again. She told Luke that her father was taking her to America without telling her mum and that she didn't want to leave her mum.

Luke's eyes opened wide. ”You mean your dad is kidnapping (绑架) you?" he gasped. Cathy nodded, still sobbing.

At that moment the toilet door opened and the flight attendant came out. She saw the tears on Cathy's face. With a stern look, she warned Luke to stop bullying the little girl and stay away from her. Cathy didn't know what to do. She put her thumb into her mouth and then ran into the toilet.

Luke was sad, dragging his feet back to his seat. How could he tell someone what was happening? Cathy's father was sitting just across the aisle. He could hear every word. Suddenly Luke bad a brain wave! He secretly wrote a note and pressed the call button. The attendant came and read the note quickly.“That's not a very good joke." She dropped the note into her pocket and walked away.

A sharp look from Cathy's father warned Luke that he had known his “trick”". Luke slumped back in his seat. He felt that everyone in the plane was angry with him. How could he tell someone what was happening?

Soon, the plane landed. Luke could see Cathy's father striding down the walkway towards an escalator (自动扶梯). Cathy was trying to pull away, and crying, but her father picked her up and started running up the stairs. Luke spotted a policeman at the exit, but it was quite a distance.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;

2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语;

3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好;

4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Suddenly Luke knew what he could do.

People began to crowd around them.

2022年5月份温州三模英语答案

英语试题参考答案

第一部分:听力(共20小题;每小题1.5分，满分30分)

1- 5 ACABC 6-10 CBABC 11-15 CABBC 16-20 BABCC

第二部分:阅读理解(共两节，满分35分)

第一节(共10小题;每小题2.5分，满分25分)

21--23 BCB

24- -27 DACB

28- -30 ADA.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分，满分10分)

31--35 CFBGD

第三部分:语言运用(共两节，满分45分)

第--节(共20小题;每小题1.5分，满分30分)

36-40 DCAAC 41-45 DABCD 46-50 CABCD 51-55 ABBDB

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)

56.was knocked

57. to balance

58. months 59. living 60. in

61. the

62. pressure

63. published 64. that/which

65. previously