**2022年3月浙江省温州市普通高中高考适应性测试（二模）**

**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 will the speakers probably do next?

A. Take photos. B. Go for a trip. C. Load the car.

2. What is the woman doing?

A. Making dumplings.

B. Downloading pictures.

C. Surfing the Internet.

3. Why does the woman make the call?

A. To make an apology.

B. To ask for leave.

C. To quit her job.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a hotel. B. In a company. C. In a cafeteria.

5. What does the woman mean?

A. Her car is under repair.

B. She will see her dentist.

C. She wants to cancel the appointment.

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. What has happened to the woman's daughter?

A. She is ill. B. She is missing. C. She is late for school.

7. Who is the woman asking for help?

A. A policeman. B. A teacher. C. A doctor.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What sport does the man like?

A. Baseball. B. Football. C. Basketball.

9What does the man say about the richest team?

A. Their games are not fair.

B. More key players are needed.

C. Players' salaries are too high.

10. What do the speakers plan to do together?

A. Buy tickets. B. Watch games. C. Play baseball.

听第8段材料,回答第11 到13题。

11. What is the conversation mainly about?

A. Travel. B. Job. C. Major.

12. What can we know about the woman?

A. She has a good education.

B. She didn't finish her degree.

C. She has changed many jobs.

13. Why does the woman work as a stewardess?

A. To do what she likes.

B. To make much money.

C. To make use of her education.

听第9段材料,回答第14到17题。

14. What is known about the man?

A. He is busy with work.

B. He puts on weight.

C. He works out with friends.

15. How much does the woman pay per year?

A.$20. B.$200. C.$240.

16. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Exercise with her.

B. Become a member.

C. Hang out with friends.

17. What is the man going to do?

A. Do weight lifting.

B. Sign up for a yoga class.

C. Buy a running machine.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What is the speaker talking about?

A. Drugs. B. Sports. C. Moods.

19. What have the scientists found recently?

A. The influence of bad moods.

B. The side effect of anti-anxiety drugs.

C. The benefit of exercise to your moods.

20. What does the speaker suggest doing at last?

A. Taking drugs. B. Doing exercise. C. Talking to someone.

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

Adnan, a 56-year-old father, wants to make it clear that it's not just mothers who can feel like failures in their home life. "I had the fairytale of what I'd be like as a dad," he says. "When our first child was born, I had images of all this stuff we'd do together. It didn't include pictures of sleepless nights, or every item of clothing being covered in snot and yoghurt."

He also says it doesn't get any easier with more children, because each child will have a different personality requiring different methods of parenting. "There's a fine line between child management, focusing on health and safety, and being a present dad, trying to listen to all their voices, "he says.

"No one explains that you're their protector as well as the person meeting their hygiene (卫生) factors, feeding them, listening to playground politics and building their confidence. You're the person who is the narrative in their head about how great they are."

Adnan says that though he doesn't compare himself with other parents, he still finds it hard to shake the fairytale that is firmly in his head, compared with which he always comes up short. "The continuous refereeing (调解) and the delegate decision-making go beyond anything I've done in the workplace," he says,

"I keep asking myself' Am I equipped to deal with this?' I'm a father, a counsellor (咨询师) and a coach. There's also something about being a parent in your 50 s: you don't have the physicality of your 30s."

21. What was Adnan's "fairytale"?

A. To be a father of many children. B. To raise the children with his wife.

C. To experience parenting hardships. D. To enjoy the fantastic role of a parent.

22. What makes it no easier to raise more children?

A. Having more sleepless nights.

B. Meeting children's hygiene factors.

C. Tailoring parenting to fit children.

D. Focusing on kids' health and safety problems.

23. What can be learnt about Adnan from paragraph 4?

A. He thinks parenting affects work.

B. He does better than other parents.

C. He falls short of kids' expectation.

D. He finds being a dad quite challenging.

**B**

If you look up in the sky, you probably see, at some point, an aircraft. And behind that aircraft are white, fluffy streaks (条纹). And that's what we call a contrail. Contrails are made up of ice crystals that form when aircraft engines emit exhaust (废气) that hits the cold air.

The ice crystals reflect incoming light from the sun back into space, which has a cooling effect on the atmosphere. But the contrails also stop heat coming up from the ground from escaping into space. **It** is reflected back down toward the ground. And so that's a warming effect. Stettler, an engineer from Imperial College London, says, on balance, contrails warm the atmosphere more than they cool it. And that's mainly because the cooling effect due to reflecting of sunlight can only happen during the day, when the sun's shining, whereas the warming effect due to trapping of outgoing heat happens all of the time.

How long do contrails last? This depends on the atmospheric conditions at the altitude where a plane is flying. Some contrails can form clouds that last for up to 18 hours. During that time, they spread out, trapping even more heat. This process allows contrails to warm the planet about as much as the carbon dioxide emissions from aircraft.

But when Stettler and his team analyzed flight data they obtained of Japan airspace, they found that most contrail warming was caused by just 2 percent of flights. And most of those flights originated in the late afternoon because as the sun goes down, cooling can no longer offset (抵消) the warming. And the warming effect continues to exist throughout the evening into the night. But what if the contrails that contribute the most to warming could be got rid of?

24. What does "it" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. A cooling effect. B. Heat from the ground.

C. Light from the sun. D. Exhaust hitting the cold air.

25. What can be learned about contrails?

A. They can easily disappear in the air.

B. They actually contribute to global warming.

C. Their cooling effect happens all of the time.

D. Their warming effect is usually overlooked.

26. What is most likely to be talked about next?

A. A future plan for Japan airspace. B. The negative influence of contrails.

C. Other potential causes of contrails. D. A possible way to remove contrails.

**C**

When Mexican scientist of the evolution of animal behavior, Laura Cuaya, moved to Hungary for her postdoctoral studies in Budapest, she brought her pet dog, Kun-kun, along for the ride. Cuaya couldn't help noticing how locals warmed to dogs. This prompted her naturally curious scientific mind to start asking questions. "Here people are talking all the time to Kun-kun, but I always wonder if Kun-kun can recognize that people in Budapest speak Hungarian, not Spanish?" So she set out to find an answer through a scientific study.

Cuaya and her colleagues decided to use brain images from MRI scanning to shed light on her hunch (直觉). They worked with dogs of various ages that had, until the experiment, only heard their owners speak just one of the two languages, Spanish or Hungarian. Not surprisingly, getting the dogs to happily take part in the experiment took some creative coaxing (劝诱) and animal training! The researchers first needed to teach Kun-kun and her 17 fellow participating dogs including a labradoodle, a golden retriever and Australian shepherds, to lie still in a brain scanner. Their pet parents were always present, and they could leave the scanner at any point.

The research team played children's book classic The Little Prince in both Spanish and Hungarian while scanning the dogs' brains with an MRI machine. They were looking for evidence that their brains reacted differently to a familiar and unfamiliar language. The researchers also played scrambled versions of the story to find out if dogs could distinguish between speech and non-speech.

The images reveal that dogs' brains show different patterns of activity for an unfamiliar language than for a familiar one - the first time anyone has proved, researchers say, that a non-human brain can distinguish between two languages. This means that the sounds and rhythms of a familiar language are accessible to non-humans.

Interestingly, the team also found that the brains of older dogs were more skilled at detecting speech "suggesting a role for the amount of language exposure". They suggest that dogs have refined their ability to distinguish between human languages over the long process of domestication (驯化).

27. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

A. The background of the study. B. The significance of the study.

C. The concern of the researcher. D. The introduction to the researcher.

28. What did Cuaya consider when choosing dogs for study?

A. Age limits. B. Brain patterns.

C. Language exposure. D. Owners' commands.

29. The results of the study are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. practical B. contradictory C. compromising D. groundbreaking

30. Which of the following can be the best title?

A. Dogs Can Tell Foreign Languages

B. Dog Brains Have Different Patterns

C. Old Dogs Know More About Human Speech

D. Dogs Can Differ Speech From Non-Speech

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。

It's time to break out that picture of you as a kindergarten graduate. Place it on the mantel (壁炉架) as your reminder; you'll soon be attending your dream college or university. \_\_31\_\_ And the school year you've been waiting on has finally arrived. You're now leaders of the high school; SENIORS: The Class of 2022 !

Now, before you get too excited, you have a lot of work to do to ensure you attend college, such as preparing college applications and taking a few standardized tests if you choose to. \_\_32\_\_

Many 12th grade students can begin to feel overwhelmed, so keep your mental health top of mind. \_\_33\_\_ Consider establishing a weekly or monthly scholarship goal for yourself. Many successful scholarship applicants use this technique to ensure they get in as many applications as possible. The more you apply for your senior year of high school, the better your chances of winning. The good news is that there are a lot of financial aid opportunities for senior high school students.

\_\_34\_\_ They can be merit-based, essay-based, academic achievement-driven, or athletic. You should also consider being involved in your local community. \_\_35\_\_ Nothing says dedicated like being able to juggle (同时做) schoolwork, the college admissions process, and still having time to give back!

Here at Fastweb, we can help high school seniors find scholarships and get you the financial aid you'll need to make college more affordable.

A. You wrapped up your junior year.

B. A simple solution is to create small goals.

C. Scholarships are awarded for a variety of reasons.

D. Also, on that list is applying for college scholarships.

E. It's time to get serious about applying for scholarships.

F. Volunteer work experience is great in scholarship essays.

G. Different scholarships have different academic requirements.

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。

Kwane Stewart stepped outside a Modesto, California, convenience store with his morning coffee and spotted a \_\_36\_\_ man sitting with his back against the building. A \_\_37\_\_ sat in the man's lap. Stewart, a vet at an animal shelter, \_\_38\_\_ its scratched-off fur and chewed-up skin - common \_\_39\_\_ of an allergic reaction to fleas (跳䖝). He approached the man and \_\_40\_\_ flea medicine for the dog's skin, a gift the man \_\_41\_\_ accepted.

"I remember returning a week and a half later, the \_\_42\_\_ was coming back and the rash (皮廖) was gone," Stewart told the Modesto Bee. The man said his dog was \_\_43\_\_ sleeping at night again because it was no longer staying up \_\_44\_\_ and chewing. "'And you know,' he said, 'I'm \_\_45\_\_ at night. I used to be kept awake.' He started to cry, thanking me repeatedly, and I got \_\_46\_\_ up too," Stewart says.

Stewart was \_\_47\_\_. "When you give back, there is something you get in return that feels much \_\_48\_\_ I knew I wanted to keep doing it," he told medium.com. Stewart can often be found \_\_49\_\_ dark underpasses alone, anywhere he thinks the homeless might \_\_50\_\_, with his medical bag for most of the cases he comes across.

He knows there are some people who question \_\_51\_\_ the homeless should even have pets. How can they \_\_52\_\_ them on the street? "I think that more than \_\_53\_\_, they need a pet and they deserve a pet," Stewart told the Bee. "They love their pet probably more than the \_\_54\_\_ person. Because, you know, the owner is the pet's \_\_55\_\_."

36.A. sad B. tired C. sick D. homeless

37.A. pet B. dog C. cat D. child

38.A. found B. examined C. noticed D. felt

39.A. signs B. standards C. phenomena D. appearances

40.A. wanted B. attempted C. promised D. offered

41.A. formally B. possibly C. readily D. unwillingly

42.A. memory B. hair C. man D. time

43.A. finally B. always C. rarely D. immediately

44.A. playing B. running C. scratching D. consuming

45.A. sleeping B. crying C. suffering D. wondering

46.A. set B. cheered C. choked D. warmed

47.A. hooked B. determined C. worried D. annoyed

48.A. larger B. harder C. funnier D. truer

49.A. watching B. wandering C. circling D. clearing

50.A. move out B. stay up C. come from D. camp out

51.A. whether B. when C. where D. how

52.A. look for B. belong to C. adapt to D. care for

53.A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. nobody

54.A. generous B. average C. healthy D. normal

55.A. support B. love C. home D. joy

**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。

Perhaps the finest nature writer of the Twentieth Century, Rachel Carson (1907-1964) \_\_56\_\_ (remember) more today as the woman who challenged the idea that humans could obtain mastery over nature by chemicals, bombs and space travel than for her studies of ocean life. \_\_57\_\_ (work) for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Washington, DC, \_\_58\_\_ (primary) as a writer, she was always aware of the effect that humans had on the natural world. All her books were physical explanations of life, all \_\_59\_\_ (fill) with miracle of what happens to life in and near the sea.

Carson wrote about how islands were formed, how \_\_60\_\_ (current) change and merge (融合), how temperature affects sea life, \_\_61\_\_ how erosion (侵蚀) affects not just shore lines but fish populations and tiny micro-organisms. But how, she wondered, would the educated public be kept informed of these challenges to life \_\_62\_\_ (it)? In Silent Spring, she asked the hard questions about whether and why humans had the right to control nature; to decide who lives or \_\_63\_\_ (die), to poison or to destroy non-human life. In showing that all biological systems were dynamic and by urging the public \_\_64\_\_ (question) authority, to ask "Who speaks and why?" Rachel Carson became a social revolutionary, and Silent Spring became the handbook for \_\_65\_\_ future of all life on Earth.

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)

假定你是李华, 你已经完成国外某大学的网络课程学习。请你给该课程负责人写一封关于 课程学习反馈的邮件, 内容包括:1. 你的评价;2. 你的建议。

注意: 1. 词数 80 词左右;

1. 可以适当增加细节, 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。

I'd seen **Kim** around campus long before the winter of my sophomore (大二) year. I'd admired her from afar. She was pretty with smooth hair, always wearing a bright smile. I'd decided that if I were to choose one girl as my **friend**, she would be the one. Even though our paths crossed several times a day, I felt as if she lived in some remote corner of a distant universe, where I was sure she had no idea that I existed.

She was there the **night** when I was invited to a **party**. A favorite band was playing that night, and I welcomed the chance to get out of my stuffy dorm **room** and away from hard work. I arrived late and took a seat at a table **alone** in the back of the room. The others didn't notice me, but I didn't care. I made a decision to hang out for fifteen minutes and then left.

I heard a familiar laugh.... Then, I saw her sitting with her friends. She seemed to shine, making everything and everybody else in the room fade to insignificance. How I wished I were together with her! I looked around and wondered if anybody else saw her, but they all seemed too caught up in their corners of conversation to notice. How could they not? She was shining.

I imagined myself **walking** up to her and then saying **hello**. What would she say? Would she just laugh or simply ignore me? Maybe my voice would crack, and I'd turn and slink away as if it had all been a mistake. Then I could simply spend the rest of my **college** years going around **corners** and taking roundabout routes to avoid seeing her.

At that moment, she turned toward the back of the room. Her gaze rested on me. I saw her lean over and whisper something to one of her friends, and then she got up and weaved her way through the cluster of tables.

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。

Paragraph 1:

She was coming toward me.

Paragraph 2:

Many years later, my thoughts sometimes still go back to that night.

2022年3月份温州市普通高中高考适应性测试

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- 5BCBAC 6- 10 BAACB 11- -15BAABC 16- -20 ABCCB

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25分.满分25分)

21- 23 DCD 24- 268BD 27- -30ACDA

第二节(共5小题:每小题2分，满分10分)

31- -35 ADBCF

第三部分:语言运用(共两节，满分45分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分， 满分30分)

36- 40 DBCAD 41- 45CBACA 46- -50 CAABD 51- 55 ADBBC

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)

56. is remembered 57. working 58. primarily 59.filled 60.currents

61. and 62. itself 63. dies 64. to question 65. the