**厦门市2022届高三毕业班第四次质量检测**

**英语**

**本试卷共12页。满分150分。**

**注意事项：**

**1．答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等信息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，考生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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A．£19.15. B．£9.18. C．£9.15.

答案是C。

1．What will the woman probably do later?

A．See her grandma. B．Cook noodles. C．Wash the pot.

2．What color may the new curtains be?

A．Green. B．Yellow. C．Blue.

3．What time is the man likely to get the package?

A．Before 6:00 pm. B．At 7:00 pm. C．After 8:00 pm.

4．Who will return the books?

A．Jenny. B．Carl. C．Kate.

5.How did Janet find the trip?

A．Tiring B．Exciting C．Disappointing.

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 much do the meals cost?

A．100 dollars. B．260 dollars. C．660 dollars.

7．What will the man do tonight?

A．See some friends. B．Keep the luggage. C．Leave for London.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8.What day is it today?

A．Friday. B．Saturday. C．Sunday.

9．What does the man want to buy?

A．Toys. B．Clothes. C．Beef.

10．What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A．Customer and shopkeeper. B．Father and daughter. C．Husband and wife.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11．Where does the conversation probably take place?

A．At a tailor shop. B．In a fitness club. C．On a sports feld.

12．What attracts the woman most?

A．Personal guidance. B．Health assessment. C．Quality equipment.

13.Which membership does the woman choose?

A．One month. B．Half a year. C．One year.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题.

14．Why does Alice come today?

A．To inquire about a scholarship.

B．To ask for a recommendation.

C．To hand in an application.

15．Which is a requirement for this scholarship?

A．Being a junior B．Being a foreigner. C．A GPA higher than 3.9.

16.What does the man think of Alice's chance of winning the scholarship?

A．Fairly slim. B．Fifty-ffty C．Pretty high.

17.When might Alice get the feedback?

A．Tomorrow morming. B．Before the weekend. C．Next week.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18．What does Ann do?

A．A nurse. B．An officer C．A stewardess.

19．What helped Ann sense details?

A．Passengers' demands. B．Her medical background. C．Her approach to work.

20．What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A．Her double life. B．Her volunteer experience. C．Her childhood dream.

**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

If your family loves to travel but you worry about the environmental, social and economic effect, it's time to take a more sustainable approach to your trips.

**Wales**

Wales packs many sustainable activities for kids. Camp in one of many green campsites around Pembrokeshire, where children can have fun learning about sustainable living. Or find an environmentally friendly campsite at The Greener Camping Club. Don't forget to factor in a spin on the world's only people-powered rollercoaster in Snowdonia.

**Volcán Tenorio Area**

When you think about taking your kids to Costa Rica, you normally focus on viewing its incredible wildlife. But what about giving back to the human residents too? One way to support local communities and understand the Tico culture is by staying on a farm, and there are loads of lovely options around Volcán Tenorio.

**Austria**

Explore the kid-friendly Austrian capital of Vienna, which offers more organic farmland than any other city and has both "Green Taxis" and plenty of bike-share stations. The city has some fantastic museums for children and the splendid Schloss Schonbrunn where kids can dress up.

**San Francisco**

San Francisco is perfect for a break that will both delight the kids and satisfy your sustainability principles. The city has banned plastic bags and bottles for years. Plus, most of the fun things to do with kids can be accessed without using a car and many involve green spaces.

Head to the Exploratorium: an incredible hands-on science museum in a solar-powered building.

21．Which destination best suits families that enjoy camping?

A．Wales. B．Volcán Tenorio Area. C．Austria. D．San Francisco.

22．What advantage of Austria and San Francisco appeals to kids?

A．Farmland. B．Museums. C．Animals. D．Rollercoasters.

23．In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

A．Science. B．Travel. C．Sports. D．Agriculture.

B

After drawing blood and running a CT scan, the doctor had questions for me."What is a typical day like for you?""I am a graduate student with a tight schedule that usually keeps me at work late into the night," I replied. Next, he turned to diet. I paused when this question came, embarrassed by my answer. "I only have coffee for breakfast. For lunch and dinner, I usually grab something from a fast-food vendor on campus." The doctor seemed shocked. As more questions followed about my stress levels and lifestyle, my unhealthy state began to sink in.

In graduate school, I was fully focused on my project and doing what I could to become a successful scientist. I didn't feel I had the time or energy to shop for groceries and cook. I stopped exercising and didn't spend as much time socializing. When I was sluggish, instead of giving my mind and body a rest, I drank energy boosters to maintain my strength and continued to work long hours. As I progressed through my Ph.D. Program, I gained an unhealthy amount of weight. I got tired easily and I often caught colds or the flu. Eventually, the abdominal pains were so bad that they drove me to the emergency room.

After hearing the doctor's warning, I knew I had no choice. I stopped working late into the night, which gave me more time to relax, sleep, and prepare my own meals. I read up on dietary recommendations and began to choose nutritious and healthy foods. I also gave up energy drinks and switched to tea. Many times, I was tempted to go back to my old routine. I placed sticky notes in my office and at home to remind myself that if I didn't make healthy choices, I'd suffer consequences.

It's been 4 years now and, to my surprise, I have not only noticed gains in my health, but also found it easier to be productive at work.

24． What was the problem with the author?

A．He did poorly in his studies. B．He wasn't good at socializing.

C．He ignored the doctor's advice. D．He had a very unhealthy lifestyle.

25．Which of the following can best replace the underlined word "sluggish"?

A．Cast down. B．Worn out. C．Carried away. D．Left behind.

26．What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

A．How the author gradually ruined his health.

B．What difficulties the author faced in his studies.

C．How the author balanced his life and study.

D．What the author did to gain academic achievements.

27．What lies behind the author's recovery?

A．.Creativity. B．Optimism. C．Self-discipline. D．Co-operation.

C

A common theme running in fiction and mythology is the idea of orphan（孤儿）heroes and superheroes. Fairytales introduce us to children of absent fathers and cruel caretakers, like Cinderella and Snow White. Fiction makes much of the parentage of David Copperfield and Jane Eyre. Comic books offer orphaned heroes like Batman, Spiderman, or you'll notice characters in more modern fiction from films and books like Harry Potter and Leia Skywalker.

Why are so many heroes and superheroes orphans?

Lacking parents, orphan heroes and superheroes are considered "children of the world". Having raised themselves, and having been freed from much of the complex relationship of child to parent, ophan heroes and superheroes are at much greater liberty to interact with the world, and they may look at the world as parent and all its inhabitants as family.

Some orphans seek only a home and a family. David Copperfield finds this with his aunt. Cinderella and Snow White escape evil stepmothers by marrying. Others, especially of the superhero "cast" are never really given family in the traditional sense. In fact, though they may have strong bonds with friends, or with caretakers, they are constantly attempting to prove worthiness to the world, and are desperate to save the people they do care about.

You can also evaluate orphan heroes and superheroes as a means by which anxiety, loneliness, and independence are emphasized. The comic book type superhero is usually one who suffers always, or at least most of the time. Loss of even one parent can be intensely upsetting and forever change a child's life, and superheroes may do all in their power to prevent this fate for other children. Empathy for suffering and a desire to end or prevent it for others are increased.

It's a good idea to consider why we see this theme expressed so commonly. Perhaps we ⅵew these orphans or poorly parented children as ultimately our own. They may not just be children of the world, but may belong to each reader.

28．Why does the author mention some famous characters in Paragraph 1?

A．To clarify the writing purpose. B．To advertise classic fiction.

C．To support a statement. D．To make an overall outline.

29.Which of the following drives some orphans to become superheroes?

A. Intention to escape a family. B．Desire to prove their value to the world.

C．Strong bonds with their family. D．Wishes for freedom to explore the world.

30．Which word best describes the comic book type superhero?

A．Childish. B．Dependent. C．Cheerful. D．Sympathetic.

31．What may make the theme of orphan superheroes so common?

A．Ophans'ultimte fate is pitiful

B．Readers have a preference for tragedies.

C．Orphan characters are reflections of the readers.

D．Readers may regard orphan characters as their own kids.

D

The remote pocket of Amhem L and, about 160 miles east of Darwin, is home to a host of threatened species, with stunning waterfalls, rock formations, and unspoiled forests. It is also the most fire-prone landscape on the planet, and up to one-third of northern Australia burns every year. However, fire isn't just the problem—here, it's also the solution.

During the cool of northerm Australia's early dry season, Indigenous rangers （土著护林员）weren't fighting fires; they were lighting them. From April to July each year, they walk hundreds of miles armed with drip torches, setting the land alight, and conduct certain burns from the air, dropping incendiary pellets（燃烧弹）from helicopters. Damp vegetation, low winds, and lower temperatures at that time of year mean the fires they light are smaller and less intense, typically burning out overnight. If the land is burned gently, the wildires that will come later won't be as destructive. It also gives the rangers a fighting chance at putting them out.

Fighting fire with fire is not a new concept. In Arnhem Land, aboriginal elders say fire brings the land to life again; after a burn, the land is reborn. Fire was used by aboriginal people for hunting, for regeneration and for ceremony. They believed fire was the common thread. It would be a way of not just caring for country but also reconnecting with aspects of their culture. Ancient practice became modern reality through a novel approach. Aboriginal people combined customary knowledge on how, when, and where to burn with modern tools such as satellite mapping and helicopters to conduct aerial burning and drop firefighters into remote areas. Strategic fires in the early dry season, along with firefighting in the late dry season, limit wildfires, protecting forests and reducing the overall amount of smoke.

"It's hugely innovative and globally significant," says Shaun Ansell, the former CEO of Warddeken L and Management. "With the ranger program, you're making that traditional knowledge and connection to country, and the history that surrounds it, valuable,"Ansell adds.

32．Why do the Indigenous rangers light fires during the early dry season?

A．To make future wildfiresless destructive. B．To burn certain type of vegetation

C．To scare away threatening species. D．To apply customary knowledge.

33．What can we infer about the practice from Paragraph 3?

A．It is a new way of celebration. B．It challenges the conventional concept.

C．It keeps up with the times. D．It aims at mapping remote areas.

34．What is Shaun Ansell's attitude towards this novel approach?

A．Unclear. B．Disapproving. C．Doubtful. D．Favorable.

35．What can be the best title for the text?

A．Ways to Protect Australian Aboriginal Land

B．The Origin of Australian Aboriginal Cultures

C．How Australian Aboriginals Fight Fire with Fire?

D．What Aboriginal Customary Knowledge Brings Us?

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。选项中有两项为选项。

You've reached that special time-you are getting ready to leave your job and move on to the next step in your career. But the end of an employment relationship is not necessarily the end of the relationship—with either the leader or the company. 36

I learned this relatively early in my career. At first, I was concerned I might lose my relationship with my now former boss, as I truly liked him. 37 My boss enthusiastically stayed in touch with me, and I helped him onboard my replacement and consulted on other projects. And now, more than 2 decades since I left, we are still in communication and friends.

That isn't to say it always goes like this. When I left another role, in spite of my desire to maintain communication, my former supervisor seemed indifferent and the relationship ended.Sometimes your boss was a nightmare and you want to end the relationship. 38 You don't owe the bad bosses anything. That's exactly what I did when I was fired from a freelance role after I asked to be paid for my completed work!

But for the good bosses and organizations, the ones that invested in your talent and celebrated your achievements, things are different 39 The breakup can become a breakthrough.

40 Especially when you have a truly delightful and respectful boss, you may feel guilt, sadness, or regret. But your overall responsibility is to yourself and your career—not to one organization. And given the right circumstances, it is almost always possible—and usually beneficial-to leave gracefully.

A．But it turned out I had no reason to fear.

B．So the way I left contributed to this breakup.

C．It's completely understandable not to engage further.

D．It is normal to have mixed emotions when you leave a job.

E．Here are some ways to build a win-win with your former leader.

F．The concusion of the employment can start a new era of cooperation.

G．You can leave your company and keep the relationship at the same time.

**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。

Mariah Reading is an environmentalist, who grew up with an early appreciation for nature. While studying art at Bowdoin College, she saw the vast amounts of 41 from her painting and sculpture classes. She began to seriously consider her footprint as a(n) 42 ."How can I paint landscapes if I'm 43 them?" she thought. Then she started using the refuse as her canvas（画布）.

After graduation, Mariah travelled throughout the country, 44 rubbish to bring to her studio. One day, a 45 hubcap（轮毂盖）she found by the side of the road gave her a new 46 . She noticed the half hubcap had cracked off to 47 the line of the mountain range that she was in. So she 48 the mountain landscape on it and held it up in front of the real 49 and took a photo. It became the first in her 50 series.

Over the years, she has painted more than 100 pieces of rubbish and photographed her transformations 51 matching real-life landscapes. It's like 52 new life into forgotten objects. Her practice 53 the principle of "leaving no trace"by 54 painting with sculpture and photography.

Mariah hopespeople see themselves and their own habits 55 into her works and make small changes in their everyday lives.

41．A．paper B．waste C．power D．work

42．A．artist B．cleaner C．journalist D．mechanic

43．A．exploring B．forgetting C．harming D．shaping

44．A．taking out B．learning about C．complaining of D．picking up

45．A．broken B．lost C．new D．hidden

46．A．medium B．idea C．reason D．life

47．A．damage B．connect C．form D．cross

48．A．protected B．enjoyed C．changed D．painted

49．A．car B．range C．picture D．road

50．A．ongoing B．outdated C．energy-consuming D．self-centered

51．A．from B．without C．against D．as

52．A．forcing B．turning C．attracting D．breathing

53．A．highlights B．replaces C．compromises D．ignores

54．A．surrounding B．filling C．combining D．comparing

55．A．trapped B．reflected C．added D．admitted

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。

Everything changes with time, and that 56 (include) the function of libraries． Before the Intemet they were community centers where everyone 57 (invite) to enjoy a cup of knowledge． But, as the influence of the Internet grew, many assumed that there would no longer be 8 need for libraries—everything you could possibly want to know or learn would be just a mouse click away．

But things have proved othewise． Community libraries are 59 (popular) than ever． One reasonis thatan 60 (astonish) amount of information resources remain available only on paper or other media at libraries． Sometimes, to get what you want, you have to 61 (physical) go there; the internet isn't all-knowing．

62 the convenience of the Internet, people still enjoy visiting libraries． They find comfort among the shelves 63 (pack) high with books and appreciate the smiling faces of librarians eager to help．

Libraries have evolved as the public's needs have changed In fact, if you haven't visited your local public library for a while, you may be surprised at 64 it now has to ofier． In addition to books, many libraries also offer digital 65 (copy) of books, audiobooks, movies, and more through Internet platforms． Some libraries even offer community resourcs, like baking pans!

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

你校厦门中学生助手微信公众号正在开展“中国符号”主题征文活动。请你写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

1．你心目中的中国符号；

2．简要介绍；

3．说明理由。

**注意：**

1．写作词数应为80左右；

2．请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| A Symbol of China |

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。

Jack went to the swimming pool quite early this morning． He was hoping that there would be another swimmer, but not his tiresome neighbor Mrs． Wilson, who was not popular among teenagers like him． However, when he got to the pool, Mrs． Wilson was the only swimmer there, floating on her back in the deep end．

He waved at her half-heartedly before diving in and doing a few freestyle laps． When he stopped, Mrs． Wilson said, "Great job if you were doing the breaststroke（蛙泳）．You have to keep your hands cupped the whole time for the freestyle stroke． And you're not dropping your head enough to breathe properly． You should see how my grandson Little Tommy swims…"

"Grrr…!" Jack thought． He dived underwater and swam away． After a few strokes, just out of curiosity, he cupped his hands the way Mrs． Wilson had advised． His stroke did seem smoother． He tried lowering his head a bit, which seemed to make him faster．

He swam to the shallow end of the pool． Maybe having Mrs． Wilson around wasn't so bad． He wondered how she knew so much about swimming techniques． He glanced at where she'd been floating, but she was no longer there． Suddenly he noticed a large, bright mass on the bottom of the pool． He stared at it． Not it—her—Mrs． Wilson． She wasn't moving!"Oh no!"Jack cried． Mrs． Wilson looked like she was unconscious…or dead!

"Help! Heip! A drowning woman!" Jack yelled He didn't know whether anyone heard him． It was only a few minutes past six o'clock． Nobody seemed to be awake or outside．

He'd have to rescue Mrs． Wilson himself． Luckily, he'd learned a little about first aid and CPR（心肺复苏术）from a class in Oklahoma． He dived under the water and swam toward her as fast as he could． But when he got closer to her still body, he wasn't sure what to do． Mrs． Wilson was so large． How could he possibly lift her? Jack wrapped one arm around her neck, paddling up through the water and kicking with all his strength to the top．

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。

|  |
| --- |
| Just then he spotted a man in a business suit passing by．  Mrs． Wilson lay still, and Jack kept pressing． |