**浙里卷天下——2022~2023学年高三百校联考3月测试英语试题**

**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。

1. How is the man going to school tomorrow?

A. By car.

B. By bus.

C.By bike.

2. Where are the speakers probably?

A. In the supermarket.

B. In the restaurant.

C. In the office.

3. What does the woman want to study at university?

A. Chemistry.

B. Geography.

C.Math.

4. Why does the woman speak to the man?

A. To make a suggestion.

B. To ask for advice.

C. To express thanks.

5. When does the man want the woman to leave?

A. At 5: 00 pm.

B. At 4: 00 pm.

C. At 6: 00 pm.

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 are the speakers talking about?

A. A language test.

B. A driving test.

C. An eye test.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Father and daughter.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Examiner and examinee.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the woman's article about?

A. The planets.

B. The robots.

C. The exams.

9. Which part of the newspaper does the man like best?

A.The interviews.

B. The short stories.

C. The new technologies.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What will the man make?

A. Some snacks.

B. Some sandwiches.

C. Some cakes.

11. What will Aunt Jill do?

A. Bring some chairs.

B. Buy some clothes.

C. Get some toys.

12. Who will be responsible for the music this time?

A. Matt.

B. Uncle Jim.

C. The man's dad.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Why did the woman start a website?

A. To make money.

B. To help a local shop.

C. To learn to create a website.

14. How do the woman's friends feel about her website?

A. Excited by its success.

B. Surprised at her hard work.

C. Happy to see her enjoy doing it.

15. What was difficult for the woman in the beginning?

A. Promoting her website.

B. Creating good advertisements.

C. Finding time to do her homework.

16. What does the woman say about her future work?

A. It is too early to choose a career.

B. She expects to work with computers.

C. There is a good chance of being a teacher.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What lesson is unavailable on Saturdays?

A. The guitar lesson.

B. The violin lesson.

C. The drum lesson.

18. Where should students go to get the instruments?

A. The technology room. B. The music room.

C. The drama room.

19. How much is each course if paid per term?

A.￡72. B.￡75. C.￡77.

20. What is wrong about the concert on the school website?

A. Its length.

B. Its location.

C.Its date.

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

SIX60 Saturdays

Sat 29 Oct 2022

SIX60 Saturdays is here this Saturday! The band has just released their latest single *Before You Leave*, off their fourth studio album (音乐专辑) Castle St released on 7 October. These shows will be fans' first chance to see their new songs played live.

This year's show at Sky Stadium in Wellington will be joined by special guests Niko Walters, Coterie, Supergroove, and Tones and I.

Perth-based Kiwi band of brothers Coterie, has been handpicked by SIX60 to open all six shows on the SIX60 Saturdays stadium tour kicking off this October. These shows will be the first-ever shows in New Zealand for the local Maori tribes (部落) of Te Aupouri, Ngapuhi and Ngai Te Rangi, making the shows even more important.

**Tickets**

Tickets are on sale now through Ticketek.

We strongly advise against buying tickets from any unauthorized (未经授权的) ticket reseller as the tickets may not be real or may be cancelled by the event organiser. Ticketek is the only authorized sales channel for SIX60 concert in Wellington.

**Car parking**

Car parking space is available to buy online through Ticketek. It is highly recommended that you buy your space online in advance, especially if you are coming from out of town. The car park was full at last year's show.

**Accessibility information**

To buy a wheelchair ticket, please call Ticketek on their wheelchair booking line: 0800686677. You cannot book wheelchair tickets online.

For more information about the show, please visit SIX60 Saturdays' official site.

21. Which special guest will be present at the beginning of all SIX60 Saturdays' shows?

A. Supergroove. B. Coterie. C. Niko Walters. D. Tones and I.

22. What is special about SIX60 Saturdays' shows in New Zealand?

A. They are partly held online.

B. They are free for the disabled.

C. They are meaningful to some local tribes.

D. They are hosted by handpicked stadiums.

23. What should the audience know about the show in Wellington?

A. There are enough car parking spaces.

B. They can book wheelchair tickets online.

C. 0800686677 is a booking line for all tickets.

D. They have to buy tickets through Ticketek.

B

Jane Jacobs was born on May 4, 1916. In 1935, upon high school graduation, Jane and her sister Betty left for Brooklyn, New York. After moving to New York City, she studied at Columbia for two years and then got a job with Iron Age magazine.

In 1952, Jacobs began working at Architectural Forum. She continued to write articles about urban planning projects and later served as the associate editor. After looking into and reporting on several urban development projects in Philadelphia and East Harlem, she came to believe that much of the common consensus (共识) on urban planning exhibited little concern for the people involved, especially African Americans. She observed that “revitalization (复兴)"often came at the expense of the community.

In 1956, Jacobs was asked to substitute for another Architectural Forum writer and give a lecture at Harvard. She talked about her observations on East Harlem, and the importance of "strips of chaos" over "our concept of urban order. "

The speech was well-received, and she was asked to write for Fortune magazine. She used that occasion to write Downtown Is for People, condemning Parks Commissioner Robert Moses for his approach to redevelopment in New York City.

In 1958, Jacobs received a large grant to study city planning. She linked up with The

New School in New York, and after three years, published the book for which she is most

known, The Death and Life of Great American Cities. But she was criticized by many in the field for not including an analysis of race.

Jacobs became an activist working against the plans from Robert Moses to tear down existing buildings in Greenwich Village and build high rises. She opposed building an expressway that would have connected two bridges to Brooklyn with the Holland Tunnel, displacing much housing and many business in Washington Square Park and the West Village. This would have destroyed Washington Square Park. The campaigns she attended were turnaround points in removing Moses from power and changing the direction of city planning.

Jacobs died in 2006 in Toronto. Her family asked that she be remembered by reading her books and carrying out her ideas.

24. What did Jacobs realize as the associate editor?

A. Revitalization had to come with a price.

B. Urban planning cared little about people.

C. It was hard to do urban planning projects.

D. It was useful to report on development projects.

25. What's the purpose of Jacobs' writing Downtown Is for People?

A. She accused the approach to redeveloping New York.

B. She was determined to support Robert Moses's idea.

C. She wrote a summary for her speech made at Harvard.

D. She wanted to compensate for another Architectural Forum writer.

26. What can be learned about The Death and Life of Great American Cities?

A. It was thought highly of by many.

B. It established her reputation.

C. It was an attack on big cities.

D. It made her a great fortune.

27. What did Jacobs achieve as an activist in Greenwich Village?

A. She built many high rises.

B. She designed an expressway.

C. She made a difference to city planning.

D. She launched many campaigns to seize power.

C

From wearing a lucky pair of socks to following family traditions, rituals (仪式) are **embedded** in our everyday lives. Rituals are central to actually all of our social institutions. They are held by the army, governments and companies, in parades or ceremonies. They are used by athletes who always wear the same socks for important games.

As we study rituals in a humanistic and scientific way, even if people perform those rituals without a clear purpose, or even when they do have a purpose, there is no particular causal (因果的) connection between the actions they take and that purpose. For example, when I perform a rain ritual, there is no connection between my movements and water falling from the sky.

But even so, just because ritual does not have any direct causal effect on the world, it does not mean that it has no effect on the world at all. In fact, rituals have very important functions in human societies. They help individuals through their anxieties; they help groups of people connect to one another; they help people find meaning in their lives.

In fact, even rituals that seem to be painful, stressful, or dangerous have measurable

functions for people who perform them. For example, in the context of a fire walking ritual in Spain, we found that during this ritual, people's heart rates synchronized (同步). This was not just an effect of people moving at the same time-their heart rates would synchronize no matter what they were doing at the same time: walking on fire or just watching it.

What happened was that people started either adapting traditional ceremonies or creating new ceremonies. That's like what we saw when people in big cities came out on their balconies and started banging pots and pans together, in a show of solidarity (团结).

28. What does the underlined word "embedded" mean in paragraph 1?

A. Be sound asleep. B. Be deeply rooted.

C. Be easily noticeable. D. Be additionally needed.

29. What do we know about rituals that people perform with a clear purpose?

A. They don't have any causal effect that can be measured.

B. They help people with what they want to achieve.

C. They don't play a role in human societies.

D. They help people take effective actions.

30. Why does the author mention the fire walking ritual?

A. To explore the meaning of the ritual.

B. To prove some rituals are dangerous.

C. To invite people to learn more about the ritual.

D. To show rituals influence those attending them.

31. In which part of a magazine can we probably read the text?

A. Education. B.Science. C.Culture. D.Travel.

D

Consumers around the world could be wasting more than twice as much food as thought, according to an analysis that says previous figures have been underestimated. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) claims that around a third of food is lost or wasted. Its report is considered to have played a key part in food waste reduction becoming one of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

"The problem is much worse than we think. We have to wake up. I hope it's a wake-up call," says Monika Verma from Wageningen University in the Netherlands. She and her team took an unusual approach to calculate global food waste. Due to a shortage of comparable national data on such waste around the world, they instead inferred it. First, they compared how much food is produced-based on UN data on its availability-with how much is eaten, as calculated by the energy people need to consume and World Health Organization (WHO) data on body mass from 66 countries. Then they used World Bank data to factor in affluence (富裕).

This suggests that an average person wastes 527 kilocalories a day. That is about one fifth of the 2,500 kilocalories the average man needs to maintain a healthy body weight, according to the UK's National Health Service, or a quarter of the daily recommended intake for a woman. The previous FAO estimate came to only 214 kilocalories a day.

Verma has found that food waste starts to become a serious issue once people reach a total spending power of $6. 70 a day. She says the work shows the importance of looking at different consumer attributes (属性). “Food waste is a luxury when you're poor; it's not when you're richer. The value of food goes down as you get richer. "

There are limitations to the new analysis. It only covers 67 percent of the world population and doesn't draw on data from some big food-wasting countries, including the US. The FAO says the research provides new perspectives (视角)， but should be viewed as part of a body of literature. Andrea Cattaneo at the FAO has some doubts about the results, such as Japan coming out as a country that wastes lots of food, which he says "is unlikely to reflect the reality."

Verma says the biggest assumption the new analysis makes is that poorer countries will develop the same way as richer ones did in the past. That risks a "brewing potential future problem" of even more food waste, she and her colleagues warn.

32. What problem arose while Verma and her team were calculating food waste?

A. There wasn't full access to UN data.

B. There wasn't the same body mass standard.

C. There wasn't the total amount of food production.

D. There wasn't national-level data that could be compared.

33. Which aspect of consumer attributes does Verma's analysis focus on?

A. Their health status.

B. Their living standards.

C. Their opinions of food value.

D. Their frequency of food shopping.

34. In what way is Verma's analysis weakened?

A. It doesn't point out potential future problems.

B. It doesn't draw on reliable data from the WHO.

C. It doesn't take some rich countries into account.

D. It doesn't pay enough attention to poor countries.

35. What is the main purpose of this text?

A. To report a research result.

B. To explain a rare phenomenon.

C. To give an introduction to the FAO.

D. To show how to reduce food waste.

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。

Perspective plays a role in literature. When writers tell a story, they do so through a narrator(叙述者). That's the character who describes what's happening in a book, play or

other types of story. Readers tend to trust the narrator. \_\_36\_\_ But is that always the case?

No, it's not! Often, the narrator is influenced by their own perspective. They may not tell the whole story. They may even be dishonest. Because of this, they become an unreliable narrator.

Unreliable narrators are most common in stories told from the first person point of view. \_\_37\_\_ In first person point of view, the narrator will use words like “I", “me" and "we".

In some cases, the character telling the story is simply dishonest. The narrator may be hiding something, such as their own mistakes. In other stories, the narrator may be unreliable without being dishonest. This can happen when the character doesn't have all the information they need. It could mean that the narrator is quite young. \_\_38\_\_

A narrator can also be unreliable if the story they tell is heavily influenced by their own perspective. For example, a character with a strong bias may leave some facts of a story out. \_\_39\_\_

Why would a writer use an unreliable narrator? They may do so to push the reader to dig deeper into the story. \_\_40\_\_ Imagine finding out at the end of a book that the narrator has been dishonest. It can make for quite the plot twist!

A. Each character has a unique perspective.

B. That means the narrator is part of the story.

C. It can also give a story the element of surprise.

D. Unreliable narrators also show up outside of literature.

E. They believe this character must be telling them the truth.

F. They may also lack experience of the topic they're talking about.

G. They may do so to make the story better fit their own worldview.

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。

As a roofing contractor (承包商)， Ken Hendricks was fed up with the awful service he was getting at home-building supply centers. But he didn't get \_\_41\_\_-he started his own company.

Today, 25 years later, Hendricks is CEO of ABC Supply, the largest wholesale \_\_42\_\_ of roofing in the US. He \_\_43\_\_ the business on old-fashioned family values. “My dad was a hardworking, honest person," says Hendricks, the son of a roofer. "But my father didn't get any \_\_44\_\_ because of what he did."When Hendricks left high school to work with his dad. he saw that \_\_45\_\_ was extended to contractors by the business owners who sold them building materials. They were \_\_46\_\_ in one thing: selling something. Whether it \_\_47\_\_ or not, they didn't care. Hendricks took that \_\_48\_\_ to heart, determined to put the customer first.

After 20 years of \_\_49\_\_ his own roofing business, he had the finances and experience to make a(n) \_\_50\_\_ and ABC Supply was born. In four years, the company \_\_51\_\_ or opened nearly 50 stores and made $183 million in sales. “Compared to most companies, one thing we've done \_\_52\_\_ is to always keep the people in place. " Hendricks is always \_\_53\_\_ ways to reward his people.

"Don't let money be the \_\_54\_\_," he advises anyone starting a business.“\_\_55\_\_, understand what the customer needs. When you help your customer grow, you grow. "

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41.A. confused  42.A. profit  43.A. established  44.A. respect  45.A. competence  46.A. honest  47.A. existed  48.A. skill  49.A. restarting  50.A. visit  51.A. observed  52.A. differently  53.A, dealing with  54.A. intervention  55.A. Otherwise | B. envious  B. distributor  B. recalled  B. doubt  B. panic  B. fortunate  B. worked  B. investment  B. predicting  B. exception  B. resisted  B. financially  B. searching for  B. motivator  B. Still | C. mad  C. account  C. assumed  C. education  C. decision  C. interested  C. decreased  C. proposal  C. suspending  C. move  C. investigated  C. precisely  C. learning from  C. substitute  C. Therefore | D. embarrassed  D. negotiator  D. rejected  D. entertainment  D. attitude  D. experienced  D. happened  D. lesson  D. operating  D. evaluation  D. acquired  D. curiously  D. showing off  D. loan  D. Instead |

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。

There are no big screens or superstars and yet an outdoor basketball \_\_56\_\_ (compete) in rural China has attracted tens of thousands to its matches. Its popularity is even comparable to \_\_57\_\_ of the Olympic Games.

Widely known as CunBA-Cun meaning village in Chinese, the basketball event \_\_58\_\_ (hold) in Taipan Village in Taijiang County in Guizhou Province every year, which is an important part of a traditional Miao ethnic harvest (收获) festival during the lunar calendar month of June.

From July 30 to August 2 this year, 16 teams from across Guizhou Province took part in the event \_\_59\_\_ (name) Guizhou Beautiful Village Basketball League. Most of the players were farmers, with only the referees (裁判) \_\_60\_\_ (have) professional experience. More than 10,000 people watched the games every evening and millions watched online.

Because of the \_\_61\_\_ (boom) of the games, many had to stand outside the seating area, even climbing onto nearby hills and rooftops to watch. People hit water bottles together as they cheered \_\_62\_\_ their favourite teams. During \_\_63\_\_ (break) of matches, local artists performed traditional Miao-style dances, forming a kind of cheering squad (拉拉队).

After 27 matches, this year a team from Liping County \_\_64\_\_ (win) the championship after beating a team from Kaili City, with a score of 102 to 85. One of the players, Yang Changyi, said, "Basketball is our hobby. \_\_65\_\_ we are not professional players, we have a dream in our heart-to show ourselves on a bigger stage. "

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，你校英文报的Health栏目正在举行征文比赛。请你以中医为话题写一篇

英文短文参赛。内容包括：

1.简要介绍中医；

2.如何看待中医的流行与传承。

参考词汇：中医 traditional Chinese medicine(TCM)

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。

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。

"Sit down and be quiet!"Mrs. Hall shouted.

It was the norm (常态). Whenever she came to this class, she would always find the boys rowdy(吵闹的) and unruly. Miles, who was well-known for being noisy and never doing his homework, was especially a headache for Mrs. Hall. She tried to set him straight, but all her advice fell on deaf ears.

Mrs. Hall knew some of these students only put up a tough front to help them deal with life. She could tell deep down Miles was a good boy and always offered academic help whatever his attitudes.

Later Mrs. Hall had to quit her job because of her illness. On her last day there, as she said goodbye to the kids, she saw Miles cry.

Miles caught up as she left the classroom and said he would miss her.

Mrs. Hall handed him a round brass coin and comforted him, "This penny will surely

bring you luck. I know you're a good boy and I believe in you. If only you could focus on your future, you would succeed in whatever you put your mind to. " Miles choked up and lost for words.

After Mrs. Hall left the school, she lived in a small town. Her illness had eaten up her

life savings. She borrowed money from friends and family to pay for her treatment, and now, she was swimming in debt.

One day, Mrs. Hall was at home when she heard a car sound in front of her house. She looked out the window to see a white car parked there. She then saw a man get out of the driver's seat and start approaching her front door. She did not recognize him and wondered who he could be. A few seconds later, she heard a knock. She came to open the door.

"Hello, Mrs. Hall, I know you don't recognize me!" said the handsome young man.

"To be honest, I don't. Do I know you?"

"You should!"He laughed. "It's me! Miles! Remember your troublesome student at

Spring Hill High School?"

"What? Is that you?" Mrs. Hall stared at Miles. "You've grown so tall and ... and... "

"Handsome..?"

They both laughed, and after the initial shock died, Mrs. Hall invited Miles into her

home.

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。

They sat for hours as Miles explained how he had turned over a new leaf after she left.

Mrs. Hall was too excited to know what to say.

**浙里卷天下—2022~2023学年高三百校联考3月测试英语试题参考答案**

听力30分 1~5CBBAC 6~10BBABB 11~15AACCA 16~20ABCAC

阅读37.5分21~23BCD 24~27BABC 28~31BADC 32~35DBCA

七选五12.5分36~40EBFGC

完形填空15分

41~45 CBAAD 46~50 CBDDC 51~55 DABBD

写作

第一节

参考范文：

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has a history of thousands of years. It can be seen as a summary of the experience and knowledge of Chinese people fighting against diseases over the centuries.

TCM has been widely used in China. You can easily find a Chinese medicine shop along the street. The popularity of TCM can be understood easily, as the effectiveness of TCM is beyond all doubt. In fighting against COVID-19, TCM has also played an important role.

As a part of our valuable cultural heritage and Eastern medical science, TCM should be carried forward from generation to generation.

第二节

参考范文：

They sat for hours as Miles explained how he had turned over a new leaf after she left. He began to study hard. Finally, he got admitted to a good university. After graduation, he landed a well-paid job at a large company. "Mrs. Hall, your kind words helped me realize I was headed in the wrong direction," Miles said, taking Mrs. Hall's hands in his.

Mrs. Hall was too excited to know what to say. She couldn't believe Miles had made such a big change. "I learned you got sick and have huge debts. Don't worry about it. One kindness is the price of another. I'll pay off your debts and make sure you can receive better treatment in the best hospital. I want you to know that you are the reason behind my success, and you should be a part of it too," Miles continued. In a moment, Mrs. Hall felt every little helps a miracle. She felt she was the luckiest in the world.