

# 台州市 2022 年 4 月高三年级教学质量评估试题

## 英 语

2022.4

命题：管健伟（黄岩中学） 吴海萍（三门中学）

审题：李鸣（温岭市教育科学研究室）

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。第 I 卷 1 至 8 页，第 II 卷 9 至 10 页。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

### 第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题纸上。
2. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题纸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。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

#### 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纸上。

#### 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，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. £ 9.15.

C. £ 9.18.

答案是 B。

#### 1. What probably is the man?

A. A teacher.

B. A reporter.

C. A student.

#### 2. What are the speakers talking about?

A. The road condition.

B. The traffic sign.

C. The drivers.

#### 3. How does the man find Maria Sophia?

A. Unreliable.

B. Impolite.

C. Inactive.

#### 4. Why did Pierce eat so much at the party?

A. He liked the food very much.

---

B. He didn't eat enough recently.

C. He had no money to buy food.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At the airport.

B. At the railway station.

C. At the bus stop.

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 tickets will the man buy?

A. Two round tickets.

B. Two one-way tickets.

C. A one-way ticket and a round ticket.

7. When does the woman suggest getting to the airport?

A. At 3:30 p.m.

B. At 2:40 p.m.

C. At 1:30 p.m.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the woman hurry to do?

A. Go to work.

B. Pick up James.

C. Repair the engine.

9. Where will the speakers meet?

A. At the office.

B. Near Sarah's apartment.

C. In James's garage.

10. What will the man do most probably when he arrives?

A. Find a repairman.

B. Consult his father.

C. Check the car.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How did the woman know about the health club?

A. By hearing from a client.

B. By seeing ads on the website.

C. By receiving a membership card.

12. What does the man think of playing golf?

A. Boring.

B. Interesting.

C. Difficult.

13. How many days do the speakers jog each week?

A. Three days.

B. Five days.

C. Six days.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where did the speakers probably go just now?

A. A store.

B. A museum.

C. A university.

15. Why does the man refuse to go to the first restaurant?

A. It's very noisy.

B. It's too far.

C. It's so expensive.

---

16. How much will the speakers pay finally?

A. £10.

B. £16.

C. £18.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What will the speaker do tomorrow?

A. Find a new house.

B. Call the postman.

C. Look after her mother.

18. How often is Jim required to clean the house?

A. Every Tuesday.

B. Every two days.

C. Every day.

19. What will Jim do every day?

A. Send Kitty to see a doctor.

B. Play with Kitty for 15 minutes.

C. Brush Kitty's hair with a comb.

20. Why does the speaker remind to close all windows and doors?

A. To avoid Kitty going out.

B. To prevent Kitty from getting sick.

C. To make Jim feel warm in the house.

## 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

#### A

The first thing my wife, Peg, said when I retired was “Good news! Now you'll have time to clean the garage!” Not exactly good news — it was the one task I'd been putting off. Inside the garage had been gaps so big you could see all the way down to the ground and all the junk that had piled up since I'd started my job.

I'd earned a job as a news director, a position where I could use my skills. I threw my whole into it and put aside all the family trifles. I'd even worked my way up to head of the office. And after 30 years' service, I knew it was time to retire. But after decades of long hours and strict deadlines, now what?

This dusty garage didn't seem like much compared to the marble halls of the office building. Sure, I would have more time to spend with my family, but I worried I'd lose the sense of purpose and identity I had felt in my job.

I picked my way past coolers, snow shovels and folded canvas. Here I was puttering (磨蹭), of all things. I pulled on work gloves, then removed a box of motor oil out of the way, intending to empty some shelves when my hand hit something hard. What could that be?

“Just a dusty tin of seeds.” I sighed. “Huh, maybe older than me.”

I grabbed a plastic tray and pushed them into the soil. “What are my chances?” I asked

---

an experienced gardener. “Not very good,” he said. I told Peg with a sigh, wanting to get rid of the tray, but something made me hesitate.

One morning, a sprig of green accidentally came into my view. Was it just grass? A weed? Or could it be...? I found myself checking first thing every morning, until one day I saw leaves unfurled. I proudly showed off the broad, healthy leaves to Peg and our grandchildren. “I just feel it even something this old can still come up. Pretty cool, right? Just like your papa!”

21. Why did the author put off cleaning the garage?

- A. The garage was not in use.
- B. He was lazy with cleaning.
- C. The garage was full of wastes.
- D. He was occupied in his work.

22. How did the author feel about his retirement at first?

- A. He felt a sense of loss.
- B. He was worried about housework.
- C. He felt freed from burdens.
- D. He was hopeful about the future life.

23. What does the underlined word “something” in paragraph 6 mean?

- A. The experience of planting seeds.
- B. The ability to take care of the seeds.
- C. The words from the gardener about chances.
- D. The expectation for the coming up of the seeds.

## B

It’s an attractive idea: By playing online problem-solving, matching and other games for a few minutes a day, people can improve such mental abilities as reasoning, verbal skills and memory. But whether these brain training games deliver on those promises is up for debate.

A research team gathered more than eight thousand volunteers globally after collecting their submission of an online questionnaire about their training habits and which, if any, programs they used. Some one thousand participants reported using brain training programs for about eight months, on average, though durations ranged from two weeks to more than five years. Next, the volunteers completed 12 cognitive (认知) tests assessing their mental abilities. They faced specially designed memory exercises, such as mentally rotating objects, pattern-finding puzzles and strategy challenges.

When looking at the results, researchers saw that brain trainers on average had no mental edge. Even among the most dedicated, who had used training programs for at least 18 months, brain training didn’t boost thinking abilities above the level of people who didn’t use the programs. Participants who had trained for less than a month, also performed on par with people who didn’t train at all.

“No matter how we sliced the data, we were unable to find any evidence that brain training games were connected with cognitive abilities,” says leader of the team. That held

---

true whether the team analyzed participants by age, program used, education or socioeconomic status – all were cognitively similar to the group who didn't use the programs, suggesting that brain training games don't live up to its name. Accordingly, the study advocates no more time sitting at a computer and doing little tasks.

24. How does the author introduce the topic?

- A. By questioning an idea.
- B. By having a debate.
- C. By explaining an example.
- D. By making a comparison.

25. What can be learned about the brain training games from the research result?

- A. They cost time to play well.
- B. They improve mental abilities.
- C. They aren't as helpful as imagined.
- D. They aren't so popular as before.

26. Why do the researchers analyze the data from different angles?

- A. To engage more participants.
- B. To further confirm the research result.
- C. To test the limitation of the research.
- D. To provide evidence for the association.

### C

On June 7, 1195, a fiery spinning ball emerged from a dark cloud in the sunny sky close to the London city. An account of this extraordinary moment survives in a chronicle (编年史) between about 1180 and 1199 by Gervase. It would appear that this is the first credible record of ball lightning in England, and much more convincing than the earliest European description, which was believed to be from the 17th century.

Historians discovered the account of what appears to be ball lightning while exploring Gervase's records of natural events in his chronicle, a treasure of historical details giving insights into medieval culture. They dug through hundreds of pages in Latin and came across this sighting. Gervase's records of natural events appear within the historical narrative, often with no opening statement, and the account of ball lightning is sandwiched between the events of the changing of kings at that time.

No attempt is made to explain the "marvellous sign" in the sky seen near London. Readers are left to draw their own conclusions. But Gervase appears to have been a sharp-eyed observer and reporter of celestial (天空的) activity. His fanciful description of ball lightning is remarkably similar to modern reports.

For a long time, ball lightning was regarded with skepticism. Although it is now generally accepted as a genuine phenomenon with thousands of reported sightings, there is still no accepted scientific explanation of its origin. Understanding the phenomenon has been blocked by an inability to reproduce the effect convincingly in the lab and partly because of the variations in eyewitness reports. Whatever the case, centuries later, Gervase's record makes stimulating reading for modern scientists as well as historians.

- 
27. What's special about the account of ball lightning by Gervase?  
A. It's the most confusing version.                      B. It's written in different languages.  
C. It's the earliest acknowledged record.                      D. It's the only copy from the 17th Century.
28. Historians spotted Gervase's account of ball lightning \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with ease                      B. as planned                      C. at the start                      D. by accident
29. It's difficult to explain the origin of ball lightning mainly because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no qualified scientists                      B. no accurate reproductions  
C. few eyewitness reports                      D. little support from historians
30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?  
A. Scientists Search for Explanations for Ball Lightning  
B. Gervase Was Found as The Eyewitness of Ball Lightning  
C. Account of First Ball Lightning Sighting Was Uncovered  
D. Historians Gain a Breakthrough in a Natural Phenomenon

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。

**Why Are Tigers Orange?**

The colors of an animal serve lots of different purposes — for instance, to help them hide into surroundings and escape from being noticed by preys (猎物). For tigers, their ability to be invisible will just decide whether they catch dinner or go hungry. \_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_

As for humans, orange is a color used for items that need to stand out, like traffic lights and safety vests. That's because we have what's called trichromatic color vision, which differentiate three types of color: blue, green and red. \_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_ But most other mammals, including dogs, horses and deer, have dichromatic (二色的) color vision for only two colors: blue and green. Humans who get information only of blue and green are considered color-blind, and can't distinguish between red and green colors. \_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_

Mammals like deer are the tiger's main prey, and their dichromatic vision means they don't see tigers as orange — they see them as green. That makes the tiger much harder to spot as it's prowling behind a bush or crouching in the grass. Although green tigers would probably be even harder to spot, evolution (进化) just doesn't work with the ingredients necessary to make green fur. \_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_ The only recognizably green mammal is a sloth, and its fur isn't green in fact. That's an alga that grows in its fur.

\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_ There seems to be no evolutionary pressure, particularly for deer, which are the main prey of the tiger, to become trichromatic. That's probably because the tiger doesn't know it's orange either. So, the evolutionary race really doesn't exist for that color. It's just that the tiger has evolved over the sweep of evolution to have a coloring, a hiding system, which

---

protects it very well in its jungle setting.

- A. Actually, there are no green furry animals.
- B. Orange fur makes tigers relatively easy to spot.
- C. The same is likely true for dichromatic animals.
- D. Then, why don't deer evolve the ability to see orange?
- E. So, of all the colors they could be, why are tigers orange?
- F. Colors of humans' eyes are quite similar to many other mammals'.
- G. We share this style of vision with some mammals like apes and certain monkeys.

### 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）

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。

The engineer's motto is: "Keep it simple and serious." But Dr. Arnold, though the fifth woman engineer in history to win the Nobel Prize, is somewhat 36. She always seems to meet something unexpected or have the talent to make things 37.

Here's a picture of a beaming President Obama, 38 her for winning the National Medal. That should have been a moment of 39. But you can never imagine what happened to her. The minibus that 40 the medal receivers should catch fire at the White House door. The bus filled with smoke, passengers within were gasping and crying and staggering toward the 41, the younger ones carrying the older ones—and all were greeted by a team of Secret Service agents, 42 aimed at the medalists' heads. They were amusingly 43 as terrorists. What a joke!

Another 44 story! When Dr. Arnold and her little son, landed in London, the border agent asked what brought them to the UK. Feeling very proud and hot-stuff, Dr. Arnold 45 she was going to a reception to meet the Queen. She then 46 shot her mouth off about her next award ceremony at the palace in Italy. The agent skeptically 47 her slightly disheveled (凌乱的) clothes and demanded the invitation letter. But she said it was in her suitcase. Without more 48, she, along with her son, was grabbed to the detention room (拘留室). They spent the next two and a half hours there 49 their story was verified (证实), and 50 made it to meet the Queen. Once again, the should-be 51 engineer was mistaken. Afterwards, she 52, "We should have been simple, sensed the environment and then respond." Her son replied, "Mom, next time why don't you keep your mouth 53."

See what the engineer has 54! Yes, indeed we can never tell one's experiences from their 55.

- 
- |                       |                |                 |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 36. A. different      | B. popular     | C. ordinary     | D. difficult         |
| 37. A. back to normal | B. off course  | C. to the point | D. beyond perfection |
| 38. A. instructing    | B. calling     | C. thanking     | D. congratulating    |
| 39. A. shame          | B. honor       | C. relief       | D. fear              |
| 40. A. delivered      | B. guided      | C. separated    | D. sheltered         |
| 41. A. agency         | B. exit        | C. bus          | D. house             |
| 42. A. guns           | B. fingers     | C. sticks       | D. arrows            |
| 43. A. awarded        | B. rescued     | C. mistaken     | D. teased            |
| 44. A. familiar       | B. great       | C. frightening  | D. fun               |
| 45. A. pretended      | B. agreed      | C. announced    | D. proved            |
| 46. A. still          | B. only        | C. thus         | D. even              |
| 47. A. touched        | B. cleaned     | C. eyed         | D. removed           |
| 48. A. inquiry        | B. request     | C. greeting     | D. comfort           |
| 49. A. or             | B. before      | C. once         | D. if                |
| 50. A. gradually      | B. suddenly    | C. surely       | D. barely            |
| 51. A. serious        | B. talkative   | C. careless     | D. dishonest         |
| 52. A. doubted        | B. regretted   | C. insisted     | D. argued            |
| 53. A. wide           | B. sweet       | C. shut         | D. open              |
| 54. A. looked into    | B. showed off  | C. gone through | D. played with       |
| 55. A. talents        | B. appearances | C. stories      | D. professions       |

## 第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

### 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。

It might be surprising to know that ice-skating has appeared in the ancient times. Believe it or not, it 56 (be) once a warriors' (战士的) art with ice skates. The sport was then called *bingxi*, and it was practiced because Manchu men needed to master the skill of moving 350 kilometers in a single day 57 (reach) their enemies.

When the Manchu men moved from the north to the capital city of Beijing 58 came to power in the Qing Dynasty, ice-skating became 59 traditional sport. Every winter, there were 200 proficient ice-skaters 60 (select) to perform on the frozen royal lake.

Ice-skaters during those times wore knee pads, and they secured their shoes with leather. Their shoes 61 (fit) with single iron blades for speed, and double blades for security.



---

There were also 62 (compete) for figure skating, ice acrobatics (杂技), and speed skating 63 were held for the benefit of the royal family.

China being one of the oldest and longest 64 (last) civilizations in the history of the world, the ancient Chinese were also involved 65 different sports. And most of their popular sports are still being played up to the present time.

#### 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）

假定你是校学生会主席李华，邀请了即将来访的新西兰学生交流团参加你校成人礼。请给领队 Mrs. Evans 再写一份电子邮件，附上活动具体安排（附件）。你的邮件正文内容包括：

1. 成人礼大致安排；
2. 希望读完附件，提出建议；
3. 期盼到来。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：

成人礼 the coming-of-age ceremony；附件 attachment

##### 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。

It was a cold yet sunny Saturday morning in February. Dad's New Year's resolution had been to get fit. Mum pushed him out of bed and told him to go jogging by the river. Later, after a nice lie-in, she went downstairs in her dressing gown and found the kids watching TV. She turned it off and said she was going to do something really special for Dad's birthday. If they overheard anything, just promised to keep it secret.

Jenny looked at Mum with a puzzled expression on her forehead and promised they wouldn't say anything whatever happened. But Jenny reminded Dad's birthday was in June and it might be a little too early to get all steamed up about it.

Silent for a moment, Mum said she was not getting everything ready but just wanted to spare enough time for preparation as this year it's a bigger deal than usual. Dad was going to be 50.

"50! Gosh, that's half a century," spluttered Gerry. "I knew he was old, but I didn't realize he was ancient!"

Indeed, that was why Mum started planning a special party for him. Mum talked with grandma about the plan because her house was the only one in the family that is spacious enough for all friends and relatives. Grandma quite agreed and also started preparing.

"But you know how Dad feels guilty to bother others. You've got to admit," reminded Jenny. Thinking over the special occasion, Mum was continuing with her secret when one evening, Dad was sitting at the dinner table and he suddenly slapped his forehead, "I just realized that I am going to be 50 in June. Let's just quietly forget about it. I want to mourn (哀

---

悼) the passing of my youth in private.”

“Oh, come on Dad, don’t be such a spoil-sport!” begged the kids, hoping to give mum a hand.

Realizing no more chance to hide the secret, Mum carefully worded her thought and shared her plan of having a little party at grandma’s house. Dad was stunned (震惊的) to no reply.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个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:**

*Frustrated, Mum made a call to grandma.*

---

**Paragraph 2:**

*They got everything ready as planned when June finally came.* \_\_\_\_\_

---