

46. A. dream

B. wish

C. move

D. face
47. A. appropriate

B. evident

C. bright

D. ridiculous
48. A. thrilled

B. frustrated

C. joyful

D. curious
49. A. experience

B. intelligence

C. skill

D. experiment
50. A. depression

B. determination

C. happiness

D. entertainment
51. A. eventually

B. absolutely

C. occasionally

D. particularly
52. A. appreciate

B. prevent

C. imagine

D. keep
53. A. pay

B. teach

C. lead

D. introduce
54. A. rebuild

B. restart

C. recall

D. relearn
55. A. fragile

B. stressful

C. busy

D. beautiful

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

Over the last 200 years, humans have become the dominant species on earth. As a result, the natural world 56 (suffer) greatly. Today, almost half of the planet’s land is used for agriculture and food 57 (produce), forcing our wide spaces into dramatic retreat (消退). The global rate of extinction is 58 (high) than it’s ever been, while the climate crisis continues to speed up.

Therefore, many environmentalists are turning to “rewilding”, 59 is aimed at saving our disappearing biodiversity. So, what 60 (exact) is rewilding? In theory, the concept is simple: restore (修复) land, 61 let nature take back control. Currently, there are hundreds of rewilding projects taking place across Europe, 62 (spread) from the UK all the way down to the eastern Balkans.

For these projects to succeed, they need 63 special sort of person—highly skilled, and fiercely passionate individuals, or groups, willing to devote 64 (they) to the restoration of the wild. Because humans are responsible 65 the terrible state of the natural world, only significant human effort will make positive changes to the damage done.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(15 分)

假定你是李华,某国际学校的音乐俱乐部(Music Club)负责人。为了提升同学们的音乐欣赏力并扩大俱乐部的影响力,该俱乐部决定招纳新成员,请你用英语写一则纳新启事,内容包括:

1. 招新时间和地点;
2. 对新成员的要求;
3. 俱乐部的活动。

注意:

1. 字数 80 左右;
2. 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)

One very hot morning, Mrs. Carr was occupied in doing housework in the kitchen, with her two kids Tom Carr and his sister Dot playing in the yard. Tom was nine years old, but Dot

was only three, and Tom took very great care of his little sister.

Suddenly a man rushed hurriedly into the yard. It was Mr. May, who lived at the next station, which is a big farm in Australia. “Fire!” he cried, “Fire! One of the worst fires I ever saw in my life. Come along, Carr, and bring all your hands.” Mr. Carr called his men out, and away they all rode. “Stay behind, sweeties!” warned Mrs. Carr from the window of the kitchen, continuing with her work.

“Look there, Dot,” said Tom, “the brown calf (小牛) has got out of the yard!” In the hurry of the men riding off to fight the fire, the gate had not been closed again and the brown calf was running away. Tom ran at once to bring the calf back, and Dot ran after him. About half a mile from the farm yard the open land came to an end, and the bush began. The calf ran among the trees, and the children followed.

The trees were not thick at first, and it was very easy to follow the brown calf through the bushes. But soon the calf ran into a deep valley, where Tom couldn’t follow it. “Oh, what a pity, Dot,” he said. “The calf is lost now; it will get away into the bush. But give me your hand. We must go home!”

Tom began to feel very afraid. If the fire came through the bush and caught them, he and his little sister could be burned to death. He tried to get on faster, but he could not find the way out of the bush. Tom took his little sister on his back, and carried her for a long way, tired and thirsty.

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:

At last he came up to a cave at the edge of the bush. _____

Paragraph 2:

Meanwhile, Mr. Carr got the news from his wife that the children were lost. _____

浙江省普通高中强基联盟 2022 届高三统测

英语试卷

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 woman do tomorrow?
A. See a movie. B. Visit a friend. C. Work on her report.
2. How does the woman feel?
A. Surprised. B. Relieved. C. Regretful.
3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a market. B. In a garden. C. In a kitchen.
4. Why is the boy’s father against the trip?
A. Canada is too far away. B. The trip may be meaningless. C. The time of the trip is unsuitable.
5. What is the man concerned about?
A. The way to get home. B. The problem of the car. C. The time to fix the problem.

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 is the woman worried about?
A. Being late for the flight. B. Missing the meeting. C. Losing her bag.
7. What will the man do this afternoon?
A. Pick up the clients. B. Change flights. C. Wait for a phone call.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the man looking for?
A. A summary. B. A report. C. Mr Sato’s office.
9. What does the woman advise the man to do?
A. Work harder. B. Relax himself. C. Ask his secretary for help.
10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Workmates. B. Neighbors. C. Classmates.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. When does the man have to hand in the paper?
A. This Thursday. B. Next Tuesday. C. Next Thursday.
12. Why doesn’t the man choose technology inventions as his topic?
A. He thinks it broad. B. He knows little about it. C. He doesn’t like technology.
13. What does the man choose as his paper topic?
A. The Civil War. B. World War I. C. Cars.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What do the students usually do in the woman’s country?
A. Read a lot. B. Give many lectures. C. Go to lectures and write essays.
15. What bothers the woman most in reading?
A. Quantity. B. New words. C. Time.
16. Why can’t the woman get up for lectures?
A. She attends parties until deep night. B. She doesn’t have an alarm clock. C. She studies too late.
17. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man doesn’t have enough time to read more. B. Both of the speakers don’t like reading. C. The speakers are classmates.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. When is the announcement given?
A. On Friday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Monday.
19. What will Mindy do?
A. Help students pack boxes. B. Write down what has been organized. C. Tell students the history of the food bank.
20. How can small students help?
A. By writing down some information. B. By putting food into boxes. C. By carrying small boxes.

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)
- A

Where he will play next is not yet official, but Lionel Messi put the only team he has played for behind him Sunday, saying goodbye to Barcelona in a tearful news conference at Camp Nou stadium.

“My family and I were convinced we were going to stay here, at home,” Messi said via the BBC. “This is the end with this club, and now a new story will begin... Yes, it’s one of

the most difficult moments for me. I don't want to leave this club—it's a club I love, and this is a moment I didn't expect. . . It was like my blood ran cold. ”

The moment had been blooming since June 30, when Messi became a free agent, and fans lined the streets outside the stadium, with team members joining him for the news conference. A famous medium ESPN reported Sunday, from unnamed sources, that he had a two-year agreement to join another club, Paris Saint-Germain in France. On Sunday Messi called a Paris Saint-Germain move “a possibility” but added: “I have not agreed anything with anyone. I have got different clubs interested. Nothing is **definitive**, but clearly we are talking to them. ”

Messi noted that he arrived in Barcelona 21 years ago coming to Spain from his native Argentina when he was 13 and making his first-team debut (首秀) a 17-year-old in October 2004. He scored 672 goals in 778 games as Barcelona won 34 trophies. “I cannot be more proud of everything I did and lived in this city. ”

He insisted that he had done all he could to stay, agreeing to a five-year deal that was half of his \$ 170 million annual contract. But it all fell apart, and Barcelona president Joan Laporta said Friday that trying to keep Messi was a “risky” investment that would have hurt the club for 50 years.

21. Which word can replace “**definitive**” in paragraph 3?
- A. Settled. B. Changed. C. Perfect. D. Exciting.
22. What led to Messi's leaving Barcelona?
- A. The support from his family. B. The financial issue of the club.
- C. The risky investment Messi made. D. The invitation from Paris Saint-Germain.
23. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Messi Is Driven to Leave Barcelona
- B. Barcelona, the Proud Place for Messi
- C. Lionel Messi—the Most Valuable Player
- D. Emotional Messi Says Barcelona Goodbye

B

When Léone Meyer discovered in 2012 that a painting Nazis had stolen from her father was in the collection of an American museum, her first response was to demand its return.

But Ms. Meyer, who is 80 in Paris, and the Fred Jones Jr. Museum of Art at the University of Oklahoma, struck an agreement in 2016: The 1886 painting, Shepherdess Bringing In Sheep, would be displayed at a museum in France for five years, and then would rotate (轮转) every three years between the university and one or more French institutions of Ms. Meyer's choosing.

In 2018, Ms. Meyer, tried to donate it to the Musée d'Orsay, where it has been on display since 2017, for its permanent collection. But the museum refused, telling Ms. Meyer it did not want to assume the cost and risk of transporting the painting to America every three years, which would have been required under the terms of the settlement. Any other French institution she offered it to would probably do the same. Ms. Meyer is now seeking to prevent it from being displayed at the University of Oklahoma, where it is scheduled to return in July. She has also filed a lawsuit in France seeking permanent ownership.

But the university disagrees that the French museum's refusal to accept the work is grounds for making the original deal have no legal effect. Ms. Meyer “now seeks to break” a settlement that “was a first-of-its-kind U. S. -France international art sharing agreement,” according to the university.

The university has acknowledged that the painting was stolen by the Nazis from Ms. Meyer's father, but said in the previous court hearings that it did not want to return the work because of procedural rules and other laws. It also produced evidence that the previous owners, the Weitzenhoffer family, who donated it to the university in 2000, having bought it at a New York gallery, had acted in good faith.

24. Why did the French museum refuse to receive the donation of the painting?
- A. The painting was not so valuable.
- B. It was illegal to receive the donation.
- C. Keeping the painting would be costly.
- D. The museum changed its exhibition recently.
25. Which of the following statements would the University of Oklahoma probably agree with?
- A. The New York gallery should keep the painting.
- B. Ms. Meyer should provide evidence of her ownership.
- C. The Weitzenhoffer family should go to court with Ms. Meyer.
- D. Ms. Meyer and the university should share the painting together.
26. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. What happened to the painting during the war time.
- B. Why the university was against Ms. Meyer's opinion.
- C. Why the Weitzenhoffer family purchased the painting.
- D. What happened at the court hearings about the painting.
27. What is the author's attitude towards Ms. Meyer's demand for the painting?
- A. Supportive. B. Disapproving. C. Doubtful. D. Objective.

C

Across North America, hundreds of bird species are victims of the cowbird, which adds its own egg to other birds' nests, tricking another species into raising its offspring. One target, the yellow warbler (林莺), has a special call to warn egg-warming females when cowbirds are approaching the area. Now, researchers have found the females act on that warning one day later—suggesting their long-term memories might be much better than thought.

“Animals are smart in the context in which they need to be smart,” says Mark Hauber, an animal behavior researcher at the University of Illinois, who co-authored the new study. He wanted to see whether yellow warblers had the capacity to remember their own important warning call known as a seet. The birds make the call only when a cowbird is near. When yellow warbler females hear it, they go back to their nests and sit tight. But it's been unclear whether they still remember the warning in the morning.

So the study team found 27 yellow warbler nests and exposed females to either silence, or one of two sounds: a recording of a seet call or a recording of a common warning—used for predators or competition—called a chip for 10 minutes. The next morning, the researchers

observed the birds for 80 minutes: 20 minutes before sunrise and 60 minutes after, when the cowbirds are at their most active.

They found the warblers left their nests less often after hearing a seet call than if they had heard no warning. The chip call didn't seem to have any impact on how often they left the nest. Sixteen hours after the experiment, the birds were still behaving as if there's a cowbird threat. It allowed us to think that these kinds of signals carried long-term meaning. Of more than 200 species targeted by cowbirds, yellow warblers are the only so far known to have developed a warning call tailored to cowbirds.

28. When hearing a seet sound, female yellow warblers usually _____.
- A. get ready to fight against the cowbirds
- B. return to their nests to be on the lookout
- C. make a similar seet sound to warn partners
- D. remember their own important warning call
29. How did the researchers carry out the study?
- A. By giving examples. B. By making comparisons.
- C. By listing numbers. D. By using an expert's words.
30. What is the finding of the study?
- A. Yellow warblers don't like silent surroundings.
- B. Yellow warblers are sensitive to the chip sounds.
- C. Yellow warblers prefer the seet sounds to the chip sounds.
- D. Yellow warblers have the ability to remember certain meaningful calls.

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。

In a highly-connected world where your phone is always with you, information is being collected and shared every second. “So what?” you say. “I have nothing to hide. ” 31

According to some experts, people may not understand the scope (范围) of the problem. The problem is that while companies and data brokers are hovering up all the information they can, there are no laws governing what they can do with that information. 32 Someone knowing that you ordered three extra-large pizzas for dinner last Friday night may seem harmless enough, but there's a deeper principle at play. 33 As cyber expert Bruce Schneier says, “Privacy is a basic human right, and a requirement for maintaining the human condition with dignity and respect. ”

34 We click “I Agree” without reading the user agreements. We say we will do one of those privacy checkups one day, but we never quite get around to it. And that means your personal information could be used against you in the future in ways you can't imagine today.

So what can you do to protect yourself? 35 If you're worried about your personal information getting lifted, don't hand over your name, address, or phone number easily. Besides, choose a paper receipt or no receipt rather than getting one via text or e-mail. To stop your phone acting as a tracker, also turn off Location Services for all apps except maps and others that expressly need to know where you are. You can do this in settings, under Privacy and Location.

- A. Don't be so sure.
- B. Yet we do little to block the spies.
- C. Care about who owns and controls the data.
- D. We don't want to prevent all Internet spying.
- E. Privacy is not just about freedom from embarrassment.
- F. You can minimize some unwanted spying by taking these measures.
- G. That includes things you thought were private, such as your health data, beliefs and daily habits.

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)

We were told many things as parents who were expecting a baby. There was only one thing I actually 36 . “You are going to learn the most important things from your 37 ,” we were told.

There are only a few 38 our boy can say. After “momma” and “daddy”, “more” is probably the word he uses most, and 39 anything from fun to food. By far his most important and 40 used expression is “wow”. He only says “wow” when something really 41 him.

We recently spent the night at our friends' house. They only had one extra room so we 42 our bed and the baby's cot (婴儿床) in the same room. I slept well but 43 up too early and couldn't get back to sleep. I was 44 my day, a Sunday, and all the jobs that I needed to do. 45 of them was going to be much fun.

I heard my child made a 46 . He rolled over, opened his eyes and let out a cheerful “wow”. Suddenly, I learnt something.

Despite everything I've learnt about “good thoughts”, “looking on the 47 side” and “taking it a day at a time”, I woke up feeling 48 . This little boy, with no 49 , was at the place I've been seeking for. To wake up in the morning, take a look at the world, and say “wow” is probably as close to 50 as a person could ever get.

I'm sure our child will 51 wake up, as most of us do, only to say “oh no”. I wish I knew what I could do to 52 this happening. I wish he could 53 me the way he sees things now.

If only we could make ourselves 54 what it takes to open our eyes in the morning, see that we are alive in a 55 world and say “wow”.

36. A. get down to B. give in to C. look forward to D. come up with
37. A. children B. teachers C. parents D. friends
38. A. letters B. words C. idioms D. sentences
39. A. means B. points C. delivers D. transforms
40. A. constantly B. frequently C. seldom D. usually
41. A. disturbs B. annoys C. frightens D. impresses
42. A. put off B. brought in C. took away D. set up
43. A. woke B. got C. dressed D. held
44. A. preparing for B. thinking about C. checking on D. bringing out
45. A. One B. Part C. Some D. None