★秘密·2022年8月19日21：00前

重庆市2022-2023学年（上）8月月度质量检测

**高三英语**

**2022.08**

【命题单位：重庆缙云教育联盟】

注意事项：

1.答题前，考生务必用黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚；

2.每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，在试卷上作答无效；

3.考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回；

4.全卷共9页，满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

**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. What did the woman do last Monday?

A. She went sightseeing.

B. She had dinner with the man outside.

C. She visited her parents.

2. What is the man doing?

A. He is choosing some school supplies.

B. He is booking show tickets.

C. He is having classes.

3. What is the weather like in London?

A. It rains a lot. B. It’s changeable. C. It’s always fine.

4. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends. B. Husband and wife. C. Manager and employee.

5. Where are the speakers going at first?

A. A cinema. B. A shopping center. C. A restaurant.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第6和第7两个小题。

6. What will the man do this weekend?

A. Have an interview in Huawei. B. Attend a meeting. C. Go camping.

7. What can we learn about 5G?

A. 5G phones have been on market.

B. A video can be downloaded in several minutes.

C. The network construction will be completed by 2021.

听下面一段对话，回答第8和第9两个小题。

8. How was the bookstore built according to the woman?

A. By using fiber concrete.

B. By using traditional concrete.

C. By using wood.

9. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their majors in university.

B. The 3D-printed bookstore.

C. The travel to Shanghai.

听下面一段对话，回答第10至第12三个小题。

10. What do we know about the aircraft for blood deliveries?

A. It has more accurate drone navigation.

B. It can’t ensure the quality of blood samples.

C. It can’t fly in snow.

11. How much blood can the drone carry for an adult each time?

A. More than 5,000 ml. B. Less than 4,000 ml. C. C. 4,000 ml to 5,000 ml.

12. What might the man be?

A. A driver. B. A doctor. C. A scientist.

听下面一段对话，回答第13至第16四个小题。

13. Where does the woman usually buy things?

A. In physical stores. B. In live broadcasting rooms. C. In online shops.

14. What does the woman consider most while shopping?

A. Variety. B. Time. C. Money.

15. What does the man think of shopping online in China?

A. The goods are really cheap.

B. The delivery speed is quite fast.

C. The sellers are very friendly.

16. Where does the man come from?

A. China. B. America. C. England.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20四个小题。

17. How long has Bradley stayed in China?

A. For about 1 year. B. For about 3 years. C. For about 4 years.

18. What does Bradley think of Sanya?

A. Crowded. B. Historic. C. Beautiful.

19. What does Bradley want to do most?

A. Gain experiences as a student in China.

B. Show different Chinese landscapes to Australians.

C. Win the most “likes” for photo story about his life.

20. What does Bradley mean in the end?

A. People have little knowledge of Beijing or Shanghai.

B. People from different cultures can’t get along with each other.

C. People from different cultures will find they’re the same.

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）**

第一节（共15小题：每小题1.5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**

BEIING-Ahead of China’s Youth Day, President Xi Jinping wrote back to a youth team working on space station construction, encouraging them to contribute more to the exploration of space and advance space science and technology through innovation.

The following are some highlights of Xi’s remarks on space exploration.

**Nov.6,2018**

In a congratulatory letter to the the12th China International Aviation（航空）and Aerospace Exhibition, Xi said the exhibition demonstrated China’s great achievement in space explorations and expressed his belief that the exhibition would greatly boost the development of global aerospace technology and promote international exchanges and cooperation.

**May15, 2021**

In a congratulatory message on the successful landing of China’s first probe on Mars, Tianwen-1,Xi said, “The landing left a Chinese mark on Mars for the first time. It is another landmark progress in China’s space industry development.”

**Sept.16, 2021**

In a congratulatory letter to the First International Summit on BeiDou Navigation Satellite System(BDS) Applications, Xi said China is willing to share the achievements of the BDS with all sides and make the BDS better serve the world and benefit humankind.

**April 12, 2022**

When inspecting the Wenchang Spacecraft Launch Site, Xi spoke highly of a series of key space missions launched from the site, including the launching of the space station core module Tianhe, the Chang’e-5 lunar mission, and the Tianwen-1 Mars probe. He extended greetings to all the staff stationed at the site and asked them to shoulder their responsibility and make new breakthroughs.

21. How should space science and technology be advanced according to President Xi?

A．By working hard. B．By innovating.

C．Through cooperation. D．Through exploration.

22.When did Xi offer congratulations on China’s first landing on Mars?

A．OnNov6, 2018. B．OnMay15, 2021.

C．On Sept 16, 2021. D．On April 12, 2022.

23.What message do all Xi’s remarks have in common?

A．Space exploration needs global cooperation.

B．Outer space is the common wealth of humanity.

C．China attains great success in space exploration

D．Great achievements should be shared globally.

**B**

Air-crash investigators Larry Vance and Anthony Brickhouse have details from certain jobs rooted in their memories. They could tell exact dates, locations, and fight numbers effortlessly Vance’s “big one” is Swiss Air Flight 11 in 1998. He was put in the position of dealing with all the families from very early on, many of whom held the hope that their relatives could have survived. All 229 passengers and crew died. Burning fabric; burning flesh. The smell catches in your throat, and stays in your mind long after you’ve left the scene. Investigations can take anywhere from days to years.

What can affect people in these jobs is the ongoing emotional damage, said Vivien Lee, a psychologist. But mental health assistance is often lacking within the industry. Evidence suggests that investigators, like first responders, can suffer from negative emotional effects, including frequent thoughts and PTSD (创伤后应激障碍) .

“One emotion of losing relatives is anger,” Brickhouse reflected. “And they’re looking to you to figure out what happened to their loved ones.” Depending on the size of the crash, that anger can come alongside a lot of international media attention.

But more often, Vance said, the questions he faces are perhaps even tougher to answer than what caused the crash. “How did my loved one die? What were they felling? What were they seeing?” And tougher still: “Were they suffering?”

Listening to the black box recordings takes an emotional damage. He said it was more unbearable by knowing that he’s listening to the final minutes of someone’s life. Some people in his industry listen to a black box recording once and choose to never do it again, he said.

The knowledge that they’re doing an essential job can make the tougher aspects of the work a little easier. “The end result of your work is that you try to make the world a safer place, so that this doesn’t happen to somebody else,” Vance said.

24. What can be inferred about the air-crash investigators?

A．They often get throat problems. B．They must have good memories.

C．They experienced the same accident. D．They have to deal with many difficulties.

25.What should be done to help the air-crash investigators?

A．Helping them avoid air crashes.

B．Sending first respondents with them.

C．Offering qualified psychologists.

D．Teaching them how to communicate.

26.What is the most difficult part in Vance’s job?

A．Finding the black box. B．Answering the questions.

C．Smelling the burning things. D．Investigating the cause of the crash.

27.Which word can be used to describe the air-crash investigators?

A．Generous. B．Easy-going. C．Self-giving. D．Independent.

**C**

Most recently, Zhang Chaofan has been honored as a national ethical role model at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Over the past six years, Zhang has donated 1.35 million yuan and raised 5.2 million yuan from the public to help more than 400 people with health problems—including teachers with severe cancer, disabled children and autistic children in poor families—learn traditional Chinese culture.

She has also made more than 700 public welfare speeches at universities and in poor mountain areas, teaching people how to gain self-esteem, confidence, self-reliance and self-improvement.

The young girl was born without a left forearm in Changchun, Jilin Province, but her constant drive to become stronger has inspired many people.

In 2015, Zhang rejected an offer of postgraduate study from a famous university and set up a calligraphy and painting school in Changchun. When she found that some parents were unable to afford their children’s education fees, she made the lessons free and began providing 300,000 yuan annually to help them through her foundation.

“I think it’s important for teenagers to receive quality education because they are the future of the country,” she said. “I will make great efforts to help them get equal opportunities to pursue their dreams and inspire them to do their best.”

In early 2020, her school stopped all courses because of the pandemic, but she didn’t stop her public welfare activities. She raised materials and donations worth more than 8 million yuan. Then she sent masks, protective suits, and daily necessities to medical workers.

“Women in the new era should have the courage to create value and also have a sense of social responsibility,” she said. “It is my great honor to be elected as a role model. This will become a driving force for me to forge ahead and pass on the seeds of public welfare through even greater efforts.”

28. What do we know about Zhang Chaofan?

A．She donated all her money to help people in difficulty.

B．She will be elected as a national ethical role model in Beijing.

C．She made many public speeches at universities in poor mountain areas.

D．She provided many free lessons for the children who couldn’t afford them.

29.According to the passage, which words can best describe Zhang Chaofan?

A．Enthusiastic and entertaining. B．Devoted and responsible.

C．Capable and creative. D．Professional and talented.

30.What will Zhang Chaofan do in the future according to the last paragraph?

A．She will teach girls to win more prizes through her courses.

B．She will influence many girls like her to be painters and calligraphers.

C．She will continue her career and spread her public welfare activities.

D．She will encourage women in the new era to be courageous and sociable.

31.What does the passage mainly talk about?

A．Only the strong-willed girl can reach her goals.

B．Disability and experience made the girl strong.

C．A girl with the broken wing followed her dream bravely.

D．Kindness and generosity helped the girl be well-known.

**D**

It turns out that sunflowers are more than just a pretty face: the ultraviolet (紫外线的) colours of their flowers not only attract pollinators (传粉者), but also help the plant regulate water loss, according to new research.

The yellow sunflower is a familiar sight, but it’s hiding something from the human eye—an ultraviolet bullseye (靶心) pattern, invisible to humans but not to most insects including bees. These bullseye patterns have long been known to improve the attractiveness of flowers to pollinators by increasing their visibility.

“Unexpectedly, we noticed that sunflowers growing in drier climates have flowers with larger ultraviolet bullseyes, and found that those flowers are able to keep water more efficiently. This suggests that these larger ultraviolet bullseyes help plants adapt to these drier environments,” says Dr. Marco Todesco.

Dr. Todesco and his colleagues grew almost 2,000 wild sunflowers of two species at the university in 2016 and 2019. They measured the sunflowers’ ultraviolet patterns, and analyzed the plants’ genes, and found that wild sunflowers from different parts of North America had ultraviolet bullseyes of very different sizes.

Larger floral ultraviolet patterns that have more of these compounds could help reduce the amount of water loss from a sunflower in environments with lower humidity (湿度), preventing too much water loss. In humid, hot environments, smaller ultraviolet patterns would promote the water loss, keeping the plant cool and avoiding overheating.

Sunflowers are planted for various purposes, include ng sunflower oil production, a roughly $20 billion industry in 2020. This research could help add to knowledge about how to attract pollinators, potentially increasing crop yields, says Dr. Todesco. “This work also helps us understand how sunflowers, and potentially other plants, better adapt to different areas or temperatures, which could be important in a warming climate.”

32. What do we know about sunflowers?

A．They don’t need pollinators.

B．Their flowers have special functions.

C．Their flowers can drive the insects away.

D．They can be grown in extremely cold areas.

33.What did Dr. Todesco and his colleagues do?

A．They analyzed 2000 kinds of sunflowers.

B．They planted sunflowers to carry out research.

C．They travelled to different parts of South America.

D．They helped people in North America plant sunflowers.

34.What is Dr. Todesco’s attitude to the research on sunflowers?

A．Positive. B．Doubtful. C．Negative. D．Critical.

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

A．A Hidden Function of Flowers of Sunflowers

B．Researchers Found a New Species of Sunflower

C．Sunflowers Can Change the Colours of Sunshine

D．Ultraviolet Bullseye Patterns Attract More Insects

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。

When we encounter a stressful or frightening situation, our heart rate increases, our breath quickens, and our muscles become tense. 36 In fact, for most of history, we have assumed that there is a line separating our natural response and our learned behavior. But recent brain research has proved that our brain can change in structure and function throughout our life, depending on our experiences. So would it be possible to train our brain to control our “natural responses,” such as to fear?

One of the most surprising ways to control our fear response is breathing. Combat trainers, for example, use “tactical (战术性) breathing” techniques to prepare FBI agents for crisis situations. 37 One version that police officers learn works like this: Breathe in for four counts; hold for four counts; breathe out for four counts; hold for four; start again. How could something so simple be so powerful?

The breath is one of the few actions that lie in both our somatic nervous system (which we can consciously control) and our autonomic system (which includes our heartbeat and other actions we cannot easily access). 38 By consciously slowing down the breath, we can slow down the natural fear response that otherwise takes over.

39 Sara Lazar, an instructor at Harvard Medical School, compared the brain images of meditators (冥想者) with those of nonmeditating people. She found the meditators had 5 percent thicker brain tissue in the parts of the brain that are used during meditation — that is, the parts that handle emotion regulation, attention, and working memory, all of which help control stress.

Such studies suggest that meditators — like deep-breathing police officers — may have found a way for us to evolve past the basic human fear response. 40

A．These all happen naturally.

B．But this may not be the case.

C．So the breath is a bridge between the two.

D．How rhythmic breathing can actually change the brain?

E．These are basically the same concepts taught in yoga classes.

F．Can we train our brain to better deal with life-threatening situations?

G．With training, it may be possible to become better prepared for a life-or-death situation.

**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。

Whether or not we care to admit it, we’re all familiar with procrastination:waiting until the last minute to catch up with pressing tasks. The antidote (矫正方法) — while easier said than done — is 41 to start on your assignments sooner. But in your pursuit of 42 procrastination, is it possible to go too far?

David Rosenbaum, a professor of psychology at the University of California, Riverside, certainly thinks so. His research 43 on the dangers of “precrastination”, the 44 to rush too quickly into tasks.

As 45 to a procrastinator, who might leave an inbox full of emails untouched until the next day, a precrastinator would read and 46 to each of them first thing in the morning. This can mean reducing a lot of amount of the precious energy they might need for a more urgent 47 later on.

So why do people precrastinate? Rosenbaum says that for most, it’s tough to 48 reaching for low-hanging fruit. When you complete simple short-term tasks, you have one fewer thing to think about — “I can wrap this up in five minutes. Why not 49 it now?”

The real 50 of precrastination comes when, in your rush to finish, you encounter the naturally higher chance of doing your work incompletely or inaccurately. In the 51 of emails, sometimes waiting to respond can show respect for 52 thought over expediency (权宜之计).

Of course, precrastination is not without its benefits, but it’s 53 to do so only when it makes sense. Chronic precrastinators must also realise that it’s OK to set unimportant things aside, because they will not require huge mental 54 later in the day, Rosenbaum says. Besides, it should be agreed in our society that it’s OK to be allowed to 55 .

41.A．entirely B．simply C．totally D．roughly

42.A．beating B．improving C．achieving D．blaming

43.A．calls B．relies C．focuses D．agrees

44.A．attitude B．tendency C．solution D．answer

45.A．devoted B．related C．regarded D．opposed

46.A．apply B．appeal C．respond D．refer

47.A．task B．appointment C．message D．talk

48.A．keep B．resist C．practise D．start

49.A．get hold of B．make use of C．make sense of D．take care of

50.A．disadvantage B．struggle C．benefit D．reason

51.A．face B．control C．case D．name

52.A．ideal B．sudden C．efficient D．careful

53.A．critical B．relevant C．objective D．ambitious

54.A．health B．process C．development D．energy

55.A．speed up B．slow down C．show up D．fade away

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。

McDonald’s, Burger King and many other fast food chains use the color red heavily in their logos. Color is one of the 56 (method) companies use to connect with customers. After all, we’re 57 visual species. According to marketing company WebPageFX, nearly 80% of consumers say that colors are 58 give brands memorable recognition.

The average human can see ten million colors, but red is special. In fact, many cultures all over the world view red 59 (positive). It’s among the first colors that our ancestors thought important enough 60 (name). Back before alphabets and writing, there 61 (be) words for “black” and “white” and “red” but not much else. As a result, we have a 62 (deep) connection to red than any other color in our life. Researchers have found that red can cause a sense of 63 (urgent). On top of that, it also has an ability to increase our appetite. Therefore, the color red 64 (use) to attract hungry customers who want food, fast. Just think what McDonald’s would look like 65 blue, green, or pink! It’s just not the same, right?

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

假如你是李华，非常关心野生动物的保护工作，请你根据以下要点给世界自然基金会写一封100词左右的信。要点如下：1. 简述野生动物的现状；2. 说明原因；3. 你的建议。

Dear Sir or Madam,

Yours,

Li Hua

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。

Fiona Simpson, 23, was on her way home. She was driving on the D'Aguilar Highwav in Queensland, Australia, It was a long, lonely road, but she had company at least. Her 78-year-old grandmother and four-month-old daughter were with her for the journey.

Clouds started to roll in overhead. Fiona hadn't bothered to listen to the weather report that morning. Mostly because she had expected to arrive home before any sort of downpour hit. As she drove down the D’Aguilar Highway, however, the slight pattering(拍打) of rain began to beat into an angry drum beat upon the roof of the car.

Even though she had been driving quite slowly, she could hardly see the lines in the road. The pouring rain soon became so heavy that her windshield wipers(雨刮器) couldn't keep up. Fiona knew that her only option was to pull the car onto the side of the road until the bad weather lessened.

She stopped the car when suddenly she heard a sound that completely shocked her. The loud bang came from behind her, right near the window where her daughter sat. The glass of the window was broken, and a moment later she discovered that something equally sharp and dangerous was hitting her child.

It was hailstones(冰雹), nearly golf-ball-sized chunks of ice falling from the sky. Hailstones can cause serious damage. Even cattle can be killed as well if they do not seek shelter. Fiona dived into the back seat and tried to form a human shield(挡板) over the baby. Meanwhile, the hailstone was battering the roof of the car so loudly that she couldn't even hear the child crying beneath her.

Queensland had apparently been hit with a super-cell storm that resulted in tennis-ball-sized hailstones. Soon, even Grandma was being battered with the same falling ice. Fiona moved towards the front, still holding her baby in her arms, and tried to shield Grandma as well. Fiona found them caught right in the middle of the storm with nowhere to hide.

Paragraph 1： At this time, a truck pulled off beside them.

Paragraph 2：After quite a long time, the storm passed.