

浙江省十校联盟 2022 年 10 月高三联考

英语试题卷

注意事项：

1. 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
3. 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。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

第 I 卷

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 is the girl looking for?
A. Her school bag. B. Her pencil-box. C. Her pencil.
2. Who got injured in the accident?
A. A baby. B. Three women. C. Nobody.
3. What do we know about the man?
A. He wants to get a new position.
B. He is asking the woman for help.
C. He has left the woman a good impression.
4. What does the man mean?
A. He can't afford the new car.
B. His friend has bought the car for him.
C. He has already made the down payment on the car.
5. How does the woman go to Philadelphia probably?
A. By car. B. By subway. C. By taxi.

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，每小题将给出 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 至第 8 三个小题。

6. What does Vinnie Jones do now?
 A. He is a soccer player. B. He is an actor. C. He is a director.
7. What is special about Vinnie Jones?
 A. He is a famous British singer.
 B. He is famous in America but not in Britain.
 C. He used to be a well-known soccer player.
8. What do we know about Wimbledon?
 A. It was once led by Vinnie Jones.
 B. It is more competitive than Manchester United.
 C. It once defeated Liverpool and won the championship.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 11 三个小题。

9. What did the woman do last weekend?
 A. She relaxed at the beach. B. She visited her parents. C. She prepared for a paper.
10. Why did the woman come home so soon?
 A. She had work to do.
 B. She had an appointment.
 C. She was invited only for the weekend.
11. What did the woman think of playing volleyball on the beach?
 A. Easy. B. Challenging. C. Exciting.

听下面一段对话，回答第 12 至第 14 三个小题。

12. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
 A. They are relatives. B. They are colleagues. C. They are strangers.
13. What do we know about the woman's family from the conversation?
 A. She has an extended family.
 B. Her grandfather used to be a handsome actor.
 C. Her grandparents live in a big house behind hers.
14. What does the woman's mother look like?
 A. She looks beautiful. B. She looks young. C. She looks plain.

听下面一段对话，回答第 15 至第 17 三个小题。

15. What would the woman and her husband prefer to do for their weekend?
 A. Visit Las Vegas. B. Take a long trip C. Relax themselves.
16. What does the man advise the woman to do at the sea?
 A. To surf and ride the wave.
 B. To play volleyball on the beach.
 C. To have a good sleep on the soft sand.
17. Who would most probably make the final decision?
 A. The travel agency. B. The woman. C. The woman's husband.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

18. What kind of person did Clemente's parents want him to be?
 A. Independent and honorable. B. Honest and kind. C. Friendly and selfless.

19. Which team did Clemente play for as a professional player?
A. Nine professional teams. B. The Brooklyn Dodgers. C. A city team.
20. Why did Clemente make the trip to Nicaragua?
A. To provide relief supplies for people there.
B. To receive an award as a great baseball player.
C. To collect money for people in the quake-hit area.

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

The dazzling beauty of abandoned cinemas

Old and historical cinemas are all around us and yet so unnoticed. A new photobook unveils their often overlooked beauty.

Loew's Palace Theatre, Bridgeport, Connecticut

Originally opened as the Poli's Palace Theatre in 1922 by architect Thomas W. Lamb as one of a double theatre complex along with the adjacent Poli's Majestic Theatre. In 1934, both theatres were taken over by Loew's and operated as film theatres. In the late 1970s, an attempt to turn the building into a Christian Revival Centre never came to fruition. The theatre is presently vacant and awaiting restoration.

Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia

Originally founded as the Philadelphia Opera House in 1908, it was designed by local architect William H. McElfatrick, who presided over the design of 40 theatres in his career. The Philadelphia Opera House was designed for opera impresario Oscar Hammerstein as his ninth opera house. In 1910, it was sold to the Metropolitan Opera of New York City and was renamed the Met. Through the 1920s, it showed silent films in addition to hosting various opera companies. In the late 1930s it became a ballroom, and in the 1940s a sports area for basketball, wrestling, and boxing events. It finally closed in 1954 and was turned into a church.

Robin's Theatre, Warren, Ohio

Opened in 1923, it had 1,500 seats, and was designed by architects I. J. Goldston and Detroit-based C. Howard Crane. It was operated by The Robins Theatre Enterprises Co., a local company founded by Daniel Robins, who was an early partner of Albert Warner of Warner Bros. It closed in 1974 and was vacant until 2018, when it was renovated and reopened as a multipurpose venue in 2020.

21. At present, which cinema are you likely to go to for a concert?
A. Poli's Palace Theatre.
B. Robin's Theatre, Warren, Ohio.
C. Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia.
D. Loew's Palace Theatre, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
22. What do the three cinemas have in common?
A. All of them were renamed. B. All of them are currently in use.
C. All of them have been restored. D. All of them have undergone some changes.

23. Where is the text probably taken from?

A. An illustrated magazine.

B. A campus poster.

C. A traveling brochure.

D. A research paper.

B

The piping plover is already one of the most endangered birds in the Great Lakes area of the northern United States. Now, the rising water levels of Lake Michigan further threaten the birds and the areas where they live.

Pools of water are forming behind several plover nests along Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lake shore in the state of Michigan. The waters of Lake Michigan are now only a few meters from the plovers' nesting area. Their home could be one storm away from destruction.

Vince Cavalieri works with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He told the AP that the high water levels put plovers in more danger than most other bird groups. That is because the areas where they live have been disappearing. He added that some nests on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes also have been swept away.

The Great Lakes generally rise with the melting snow and rainstorms of spring, and fall during the drier Summer months. However, some scientists believe climate change is causing more changes in water levels. In a recent report, researchers Drew Gronewold and Richard Rood said, "Quick changes between extreme high and low water levels in the Great Lakes represent the 'new normal.'"

If that is true, the piping plovers could be at greater risk. Their numbers already have dropped because of shoreline development. The federal government lists the birds as threatened in the northern Great Plains and along the Atlantic coast.

Recovery projects are helping, however. In 2017, officials counted 76 breeding pairs of plovers. Last year, they counted 67. Cavalieri of the fish and wildlife service expects to see similar numbers this year. Most of this year's plover eggs will hatch by the end of June.

24. How does the author demonstrate the severity of the piping plover's living conditions?

A. By making comparison.

B. By listing detailed evidence.

C. By giving examples.

D. By making predictions.

25. Why are plovers more endangered than most other birds?

A. They are too sensitive to climate changes.

B. Their nests are not strong enough to stand a storm.

C. The federal government thinks little of protecting plovers.

D. Their habitats are greatly destroyed due to the rising water levels.

26. What could put the piping plover in a greater danger?

A. Their homes are disappearing rapidly.

B. Their numbers are decreasing dramatically.

C. The shoreline development is swift and unavoidable.

D. The extreme changes in water levels will occur frequently.

27. What is Vince Cavalieri's attitude towards the future of the piping plover?

A. Suspicious.

B. Concerned.

C. Optimistic.

D. Objective.

D

Downing Street will receive a special delivery from postmasters this afternoon, the country's biggest ever petition (请愿书) in modern times. Four million people have backed a campaign, urging the government to save Britain's post offices. More than four thousand post offices have closed since 1999 for financial reasons; the rest are losing up to a quarter of a billion pounds a year.

The Saint Levan Valley Post Office near Plymouth faces closure. It is one of thousands that are not commercially practical and cost taxpayers over a hundred and fifty million pounds a year in subsidies. And yet the customers here don't care if the post office makes money, they say it's a social lifeline for the community.

"We've had people moved to tears here at the very thought of losing their post office. It's such a vital part of the community." That's why hundreds of postmasters have arrived in London this morning to remonstrate with what they call a death by a thousand cuts. The government has removed so many services from branches that many would be forced to close.

This afternoon they'll hand in a petition signed by four million people which they hope would preempt (先发制人) any government announcement on cuts.

And at the top of the list of complaints: the planned withdrawal of the Post Office card account, used by millions to access pensions and benefits. There are many, many people who still want, and who budget on being able to get their money from their pension and other benefits each week in cash at post office, and that is the bottom line.

This industry wants reform and modernization, but not the ill-planned destruction of the network. "They have to be practical. What we wanna do is make sure that they can be practical. So in the same way as a pub used to be tied to one brewery, we want to free up post offices to have lots of products, so they can have a much better income flow, and therefore, stay open."

32. Why has the government closed so many post offices?

- A. The post offices fail to make a profit.
- B. The government is forced to do so by the public.
- C. The government decides to make it more commercial.
- D. The post offices are of no use because of the Internet.

33. What does the underlined words "remonstrate with" mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Negotiate with.
- B. Vote for.
- C. Stand by.
- D. Protest against.

34. What is probably the key service of the post offices for common people?

- A. To post letters.
- B. To withdraw pensions.
- C. To strengthen community bonds.
- D. To protest against ill-planned cuts.

35. Why is "a pub" mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. To predict the future of post offices.
- B. To indicate the success of pub business.
- C. To suggest a realistic way to keep post offices open.
- D. To explain the connection between pubs and post offices.

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。

C

Loneliness is bad for your health. So, in these days of COVID-19, when enforced solitude (独处) is the order of the day in many places, how to stop solitude turning into loneliness is a pressing medical question.

One part of the answer is to try to understand the physiology (生理) of the change.

Steven Cole of the University of California, Los Angeles, began his work with John Cacioppo of the University of Chicago. They addressed that question by repeatedly observing social isolation in individual volunteers, while simultaneously tracking from blood samples, their gene-expression patterns and other changes in their physiology.

They found that, initially, volunteers' feelings of isolation are related to an increase in their inflammation genes (炎症基因) activity which are also known to travel into the brain and promote anxiety. They also noted that increased levels in this kind of brain activity in turn improve inflammation and cause behaviors such as social withdrawal, feelings of suspicion towards the outside world and a tendency to act more defensively by making decisions that involve few risks. That, of course, promotes further feelings of loneliness. It seems, therefore, that though loneliness starts with solitude, it can quickly take on a physiological life of its own.

Therefore, dealing with the loneliness caused by enforced isolation will not be a simple matter of allowing people to socialise once again. In search of that, Dr. Cole carried out a series of experiments that encouraged lonely people to direct simple acts of kindness towards their fellow creatures: things like buying groceries for an elderly neighbour or helping a colleague. Those directed to show kindness had precisely the opposite inflammation genes activity to that previously seen in the lonely by Dr. Cole.

They found that in the case of loneliness, the saying: being more blessed to give than to receive is true.

28. What does the underlined words "that question" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. What physical changes happen during social isolation?
- B. How can we get rid of solitude and loneliness?
- C. What is the difference between solitude and loneliness?
- D. What are the symptoms of loneliness caused by solitude?

29. Why is it difficult for people to escape from loneliness after the end of COVID-19?

- A. Their physiological life has transformed their genes and behaviors.
- B. They have experienced various negative emotions when being alone.
- C. They are facing a physiological matter rather than simply a mental state.
- D. Their social life has been greatly changed due to months of solitude.

30. According to Steven Cole, which of the following may work to deal with loneliness?

- A. Buying food for the homeless.
- B. Socialising more with neighbors.
- C. Exercising more to reduce anxiety.
- D. Conducting experiments on inflammation.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Frightening Loneliness: Increase Inflammation.
- B. Solitude and Its Consequences: Fight Loneliness.
- C. The Unavoidable Problems: Solitude and Loneliness.
- D. A Ground-breaking Finding: Loneliness Cured by Giving.

Owning a pet is a fun and rewarding experience. But every animal and their needs are different, so how can you make sure that you choose the right one for you? 36

Do your research

You may like the look of a particular pet but that doesn't mean they're right for you. 37, so think carefully about what you want from your pet and do some research before you take one on. Some breeds may require more vet care than others. Flat faced breeds such as French bulldogs and pugs can suffer a number of health issues over their lifetime.

Think about your lifestyle

For example, if you work full time and you want a dog, who would take care of them during the day? If you want a cat, will they have access to outside space while you're out? 38

39

From everyday things like insurance, food and toys to unexpected vet bills, having a pet is certainly a financial commitment. Make sure you factor in how much your new pet will cost before you choose them.

Think about a rescue pet

Thousands of homeless pets are desperate for a good home. Charities like Blue Cross can offer support and advice about individual pets and help you find the right one for you. 40

A. Do your sums

B. Finance comes first

C. Here are some top tips from national pet charity Blue Cross.

D. They will be vaccinated so they offer great value compared to buying from a seller.

E. Don't purchase online with multiple breeds or types of pets—they may be cruel to pets.

F. Take the requirements of different pets into account to make sure they're the right choice.

G. Every pet has its own personality and certain breeds of animals often have strong characteristics.

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。

JESSICA WELLS had always wanted to be a nurse. In 2006, she 41 to the Associate Science of Nursing (ASN) program. 42, her GPA wasn't high enough to make the cut, so she 43 as a general education student, hoping to improve her academic 44.

Eventually, Wells, who is deaf, blossomed, 45 the accommodations (调和) that the college offered to her, such as volunteer note takers and 46 who accompanied her in class.

After college administrators asked an employee whether Wells, a 47 girl, would make it as a nursing student, the employee reported that "the deaf-of-hearing individual can be 48 as both a medical student and a nurse." Wells, then in her mid-20s, was accepted into the ASN program in fall 2007.

On January 22, however, just before the spring 2008 semester began, Wells received a letter from the school, 49 her from the program. The college decided that her "hearing loss would 50 limit (and in some cases completely limit) her ability to safely conduct 51 shifts." On January 21, 2009, Wells made a protest to the Circuit Court of Greene County. She claimed that her failure to stay in the program 52 the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

"She'd done just fine in her training," says Wells's lawyer, Rita Sanders. "The school's decision had no 53."

However, the college replied, arguing that the loss of hearing will 54 a direct threat to the health or safety of patients. Faced with such an injustice, Wells resolved to fight for herself and others facing the same 55.

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|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. turned | B. admitted | C. applied | D. ceased |
| 42. A. Unfortunately | B. Surprisingly | C. Finally | D. Unbelievably |
| 43. A. extracted | B. enrolled | C. rejected | D. inquired |
| 44. A. tendency | B. belief | C. assessment | D. performance |
| 45. A. but for | B. thanks to | C. apart from | D. up to |
| 46. A. professors | B. companions | C. advisers | D. interpreters |
| 47. A. hearing-disabled | B. strong-willed | C. kind-hearted | D. short-sighted |
| 48. A. tough | B. ambitious | C. successful | D. reasonable |
| 49. A. dismissing | B. employing | C. escaping | D. skipping |
| 50. A. seldom | B. greatly | C. totally | D. slightly |
| 51. A. social | B. academic | C. clinical | D. athletic |
| 52. A. goes against | B. turns down | C. calls for | D. gets through |
| 53. A. consequences | B. theories | C. faiths | D. grounds |
| 54. A. pose | B. mark | C. switch | D. yield |
| 55. A. recognition | B. dilemma | C. prejudice | D. preference |

第 II 卷

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。

In recent months, the China Grand Canal Museum in Yangzhou, which exhibits the history and culture of the Grand Canal, 56 (attract) a great number of visitors. Each day, the museum provides 15, 000 tickets 57 visitors to book in advance. They usually sell out on weekends, making the museum 58 popular landmark in East China.

It takes only 20 minutes 59 (get) to the museum by taxi from the Yangzhoudong Railway Station. “My passion 60 (arouse) by those passengers, so I took my children to the museum too. I never knew why it had such great charm 61 I got there.”

The museum, 62 appearance resembles a giant ship, covers 80,000 square meters and houses 14 exhibition halls. While telling its story, the museum puts an 63 (emphasize) on improving visitors' experience. Young people can take part in a live-action role-play game designed by the museum, transporting them back to the Ming Dynasty, and 64 (immerse) them in an amazing world. “It is 65 (true) a very meaningful experience,” said a visitor surnamed Chen.

