**2022学年第一学期C8名校协作体试题高三英语试题**

第一部分听力（共两节20小题，每小题1.5分，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。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 often will the man go to the woman's house?

A.Every day.

B.Once a week.

C.A couple of times per week.

2.What kind of movie will the speakers watch?

A.An action movie.

B.A comedy.

C.A thriller.

3.Why was the boy talking in class?

A.He wasn't paying attention.

B.He had something to tell the class.

C.He needed to know the page numbers.

4.What is the man trying to do?

A.Organize his tools.

B.Fix the sink by himself.

C.Decorate the kitchen with the woman.

5.What aspect of the jeans are the speakers discussing?

A.The style.

B.The color.

C.The quality.

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。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.Where did the woman travel last year?

A.Nigeria.

B.Kenya.

C.Ethiopia.

7.What will the speakers probably do next?

A.Take some pictures.

B.Try a different kind of coffee.

C.Look at the woman's mobile phone.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8.Where does the man want to study?

A.In Germany.

B.In America.

C.In the UK.

9.On what point is the man different from his parents?

A.Where to go.

B.What to learn.

C.When to leave.

10.What does the woman suggest the man do with his parents?

A.Write them a letter.

B.Talk with them calmly.

C.Study close to them.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11.Where are the speakers most probably?

A.At a clothing shop.

B.At a tailor's shop.

C.At a business meeting.

12.What changes often according to the woman?

A.Style.

B.Value.

C.Quality.

13.How does the woman feel about the black suit?

A.It is quite nice.

B.It is informal.

C.It is too serious.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14.What does the woman say about Hotel Cleopatra?

A.It is the most beautiful hotel in the world.

B.It was built by Queen Cleopatra.

C.It is near the beach.

15.Which place is being repaired now?

A.The Great Pyramid.

B.The Suez Canal.

C.Cairo Railway Station.

16.What is the average depth of the Suez Canal?

A.About 200 meters.

B.About 193 meters.

C.About 24 meters.

17.Who might the woman be?

A.A guide.

B.A waitress.

C.A secretary.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18.According to the survey,in which part of the U.S.do people tip the most?

A.The southern part.

B.The eastern part,

C.The northern part.

19.What percentage of people never tip when getting a haircut?

A.12%.

B.30%.

C.31%.

20.Who is Michael Lynn?

A.A restaurant worker.

B.A researcher.

C.The president of a market research company.

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A、B、C、D的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

**Icehouse and ice ticket**

As early as Pre Qin Dynasty, people used natural ice t keep and make cold drinks. The Zhou royal court had a specialized department called “ice administration”. They collected natural ice blocks each December to store in the icehouse. During the Qing Dynasty, “ice tickets” were used and they were available only to officials and the rich.

**Ice container**

The most commonly used cooling tool is called "Jian", which is a big container filled with ice. It was made of clay in early Chinese history, and was later made of copper (铜). The "jian" can be seen as an ancient refrigerator, which can be used to make cold drinks.

**Hiding food in the well**

During the Qin and Han dynasties, for common people, the most common way to cool off is by using their wells. Some families put a pot in the well as a cold closet, or put food in a basket and lowered the basket into the well with a rope.

**Herbal drinks**

During the Qing Dynasty,taking Chinese herbal medicine was popular in Beijing. In hot summer, some people preferred to drink ice water, some boiled perilla leaves, and liquorice as summer soup to keep off the heat. Ancient people also loved to make lotus seed soup in summer for the benefit of strengthening the body.

21.What does “Jian” have the same function as?

A.Container. B.Clay.

C.Refrigerator. D.Copper.

22.Which of the following is unavailable to common people?

A.Ice container. B.Ice tickets.

C.Herbal drinks. D.Hiding food in the well.

23.What's the common purpose of the above four ways?

A.To strengthen the body.

B.To make cold drinks.

C.To escape the summer heat.

D.To keep food fresh.

B

Making beers on the moon might seem like a pipe dream to many, but for a group of students from the University of California at San Diego, there is a chance to take their research beyond Earth's surface.

The Lab2Moon competition, held by TeamIndus, is offering students the chance to secure a spot on the TeamIndus rocket this year.

Taking craft beer to the next level, the students want to test whether it's possible for yeast (酵母) to work and create beer on the moon. However, they believe the experiment is not just a creative concept for astronauts, it's also important for the development of drugs and yeast-containing food, like bread.

“The idea started out with a few laughs among a group of friends," said Neeki Ashari, a fifth-year bioengineering students at UC San Diego. “We all appreciate the craft beer, and we were excited to lean that there was an opportunity to design an experiment that would go up on India's moonlander, we thought we could combine our hobby with the competition by focusing on the practicality of yeast in outer space."

The preparation work for the beer-up to the stage of adding yeast-will all be done on Earth, and rather than separating the fermentation (发酵) and carbonation stage of making beer, the team plans to combine them.

**This** removes the need to release CO2 accumulated in the process, which may result in cleanliness and safety issues out in space.

If selected, Team Original Gravity will be the first to make beer in outer space, and the fermentation will take place in a container no bigger than a soda can.

All teams competing for the place will showcase their ideas in Bangalore, India, in March.

Sadly, you won't be enjoying moon beer in your local craft beer bar anytime soon, as no samples will be brought back. However, this small experiment could provide important data on just how practical it is for us to make and create our own resources on other planets and moons by learning how consumables (消耗品) behave in different environments.

24.How did the students feel when they heard of the chance to design the experiment?

A.Confident. B.Nervous. C.Thrilled. D.Casual.

25.What does the underlined word “This" in Paragraph6 refer to?

A.Adding yeast on Earth. B.The mixing of two stages.

C.The preparation work on Earth. D.Fermentation and carbonation.

26.What can we learn about the experiment from the passage?

A.It has been designed based on similar experiments.

B.It's quite competitive compared with other designs.

C.Its process was adapted to make it safer and greener.

D.Its design has already been approved by TeamIndus.

27.What does the author think of the students' idea?

A.It seems like a pipe dream. B.It's extremely complicated.

C.It's creative but impractical. D.It's meaningful and hopeful.

C

I live in the land of Disney, Hollywood and year-round sun. You may think people in such a glamorous, fun-filled place are happier than others. If so, you have some mistaken ideas about the nature of happiness.

Many intelligent people still equate happiness with fun. The truth is that fun and happiness have little or nothing in common. Fun is what we experience during an act. Happiness is what we experience after an act. It is a deeper,more abiding emotion.

Going to an amusement park or ball game,watching a movie or television, are fun activities that help us relax, temporarily forget our problems and maybe even laugh. But they do not bring happiness, because their positive effects end when the fun ends.

I have often thought that if Hollywood stars have a role to play, it is to teach us that happiness has nothing to do with fun. These rich, beautiful individuals have constant access to glamorous parties, fancy cars, expensive homes, everything that spells “happiness". But in memoir after memoir, celebrities reveal the unhappiness hidden beneath all their fun: depression, alcoholism, drug addiction, broken marriages, troubled children and profound loneliness.

Ask a bachelor why he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he's honest, he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure and excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Similarly, couples that choose not to have children are deciding in favor of painless fun over painful happiness. They can dine out whenever they want and sleep as late as they want. Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations we can ever come to. It liberates time: now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money:buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those rich and glamorous people we were so sure are happy because they are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

28.Which of the following is true?

A.Fun creates long-lasting satisfaction.

B.Happiness is enduring whereas fun is short-lived.

C.Fun provides enjoyment while pain leads to happiness.

D.Fun that is long-standing may lead to happiness.

29.To the author, Hollywood stars all have an important role to play that is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.write memoir after memoir about their happiness

B.teach people how to enjoy their lives

C.tell the public that happiness has nothing to do with fun

D.bring happiness to the public instead of going to glamorous parties

30.Having infant children,the couples can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.gain happiness from their commitment

B.find fun in getting them into bed at night

C.find more time to play and joke with them

D.be lucky since they can have a whole night's sleep

31.If one gets the meaning of the true sense of happiness, he will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.stop playing games and joking with others

B.keep himself with his family

C.give a free hand to money

D.make the best use of his time to increase happiness

D

Albert Einstein's 1915 masterpiece “The Foundation of the General Theory of Relativity" is the first and still the best introduction to the subject, and I recommend it as such to students. But it probably wouldn't be publishable in a scientific journal today.

Why not? After all, it would pass with flying colors the tests of correctness and significance. And while popular belief holds that the paper was incomprehensible to its first readers, in fact many papers in theoretical physics are much more difficult.

As the physicist Richard Feynman wrote, “There was a time when the newspapers said that only 1.2 men understood the theory of relativity. I do believe there might have been a time when only one man did, because he was the only guy who caught on, before he wrote his paper. But after people read the paper, a lot of people understood the theory of relativity in some way or other, certainly more than 12."

No, the problem is its style. It starts with a leisurely philosophical discussion of space and time and then continues with an exposition of known mathematics. Those two sections, which would be considered **extraneous** today, take up half the paper. Worse, there are zero citations of previous scientists' work, nor are there any graphics. Those features might make a paper not even get past the first editors.

A similar process of professionalization has transformed other parts of the scientific landscape. Requests for research time at major observatories or national laboratories are more rigidly structured. And anything involving work with human objects, or putting instruments in space, involves piles of paperwork.

We see it also in the Regeneron Science Talent Search, the Nobel Prize of high school science competitions. In the early decades of its 78-year history, the wining projects were usually the sort of clever but naive, amateurish one might expect of talented beginners working on their own. Today, polished work coming out of internships (实习) at established laboratories is the norm.

These professionalizing tendencies are a natural consequence of the explosive growth of modern science. Standardization and system make it easier to manage the rapid flow of papers, applications and people. But there are serious downsides. A lot of unproductive effort goes into jumping through bureaucratic hoops (繁文缛节) and outsiders face entry barriers at every turn.

Of course, Einstein would have found his way to meeting modern standards and publishing his results. Its scientific core wouldn't have changed,but the paper might not be the same taste to read.

32.According to Richard Feynman, Einstein's 1915 paper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.turned out to be comprehensible

B.was a classic in theoretical physics

C.needed further improvement

D.attracted few professionals

33.What does the underlined word “extraneous" in Paragraph 4 mean?

A.Irrelevant. B.Unrealistic. C.Unattractive. D.Imprecise.

34.According to the author,what is affected as modern science develops?

A.The application of research findings.

B.The selection of young talents.

C.The principle of scientific research.

D.The evaluation of laboratories.

35.Which would be the best title for this passage?

A.What makes Einstein great?

B.Will science be professionalized?

C.How will modern science make advances?

D.Could Einstein get published today?

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

阅读下列短文，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。

According to a common saying, “Honesty is the best policy." \_\_36\_\_ Lying often seems like a good way to impress people or avoid blame for mistakes. Some people lie out of habit, without even realizing they're doing it. But despite all this,honesty really is worth the effort.

One obvious reason for honesty is that lies are difficult to maintain. There's always a chance that the person you lied to will find out the truth. \_\_37\_\_

Lies are also difficult to hide because they are harder to remember than the truth. If you make up a story, you have to remember all the details. \_\_38\_\_ But if you commit to telling the truth, you will never have trouble remembering. This saves your effort and makes conversations less stressful for you.

Another obvious reason to avoid lying is that lying can harm others. People who believe your lies might make bad decisions because of them. And a lie about someone else could destroy that person's reputation. On a personal level, if your friends find out you lied to them, their feeling will be hurt. They will question whether they can rust you or wonder whether you care about them. In contrast, if you always tell the truth, you will develop a reputation for honesty. \_\_39\_\_ Business deals, friendships, family and romantic relationships all depend on trust.

\_\_40\_\_ Sometimes it's best to remain silent if your words might hurt someone else. Honesty means that when you speak, you tell the truth without holding any information back. When you do that, you will feel more relaxed and enjoy stronger relationships.

A.This will help you in every area of your life.

B.But in daily life,honesty can be difficult.

C.Is the gain from lying really worth the risk?

D.We will get others' respect and appreciation if telling the truth.

E.Being honest is a basic principle for us to deal with others.

F.Honesty,however,doesn't mean you have to say everything in your mind.

G.And the more lies you tell,the more stories you have to remember.

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中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

After ten years of working for a Wall Street bank, I determined to go beyond a nine-to-five job. Scanning advertisements, I learned a financial company was to hire more consultants. With great excitement, I made a(n) \_\_41\_\_ with a branch president. That day, it went so well that I was \_\_42\_\_ he would hire me on the spot. \_\_43\_\_ he told me to come back for 12 more interviews with his top salespeople!

Over the next five months, every one of them \_\_44\_\_ me from working as a consultant in finance. “You are better off in a safe nine-to-five job." “Eighty percent of newcomers fail within their first year." The more they attacked my dream, the more my stomach \_\_45\_\_. I realized I would have to “fake it till I make it", though.

Eventually, the last interview with the president came. “You've got the job!" he announced, and then added, “On one \_\_46\_\_ that you must resign, participate in our training and take an exam." I accepted. “It's 250 questions long and you must pass it without one point lost on the first \_\_47\_\_!”

I nearly choked at the prospect of taking a huge leap of faith into the unknown. However, attracted by this great \_\_48\_\_ and the courage I had never had, I \_\_49\_\_ hard and said, “I'll take it."

As instructed, I cut my lifeline to the bank and leapt into \_\_50\_\_ waters. After the training, I took the exam and when the scores were displayed, I let out a loud sigh of \_\_51\_\_.

My experience \_\_52\_\_ the truth of Thoreau's words: “If one advances \_\_53\_\_ in the direction of his dreams and \_\_54\_\_ to live the life which he had imagined, he will meet success \_\_55\_\_ in common hours."

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41.A.appointment  42.A.glad  43.A.Thus  44.A.separated  45.A.loosened  46.A.situation  47.A.question  48.A.achievement  49.A.swallowed  50.A.still  51.A.belief  52.A.recognized  53.A.confidently  54.A.threatens  55.A.unexpected | B.Arrangement  B.skeptical  B.Moreover  B.discouraged  B.changed  B.condition  B.point  B.advertisement  B.shook  B.unproven  B.sorrow  B.tested  B.freely  B.agrees  B.unfinished | C.prediction  C.negative  C.Instead  C.banned  C.tightened  C.position  C.day  C.risk  C.clapped  C.rough  C.relief  C.contradicted  C.randomly  C.attempts  C.unfamiliar | D.decision  D.positive  D.Then  D.dismissed  D.swelled  D.occasion  D.try  D.firm  D.worked  D.known  D.regret  D.confirmed  D.lonely  D.promises  D.unpractical |

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。

World Book and Copyright Day is a celebration to promote the \_\_56\_\_ (enjoy) of books and reading. Each year, on 23 April, celebrations take place all over the world to recognize different types of books-a link between the past and the future, a bridge between generations and across cultures.

23 April is a \_\_57\_\_ (symbol) date in world literature. It is the date on \_\_58\_\_ several prominent authors, William Shakespeare, Miguel de Cervantes, and Inca Garcilaso de la Vega all \_\_59\_\_ (die). This date was a natural choice for UNESCO's General Conference, \_\_60\_\_ (hold) in Paris in 1995, to pay a worldwide tribute to books and authors on this date, encouraging everyone to access books.

Books have long embodied (体现) the human capacity to conjure up (使在脑海中显现) worlds, both real and imagined, \_\_61\_\_ (give)voice to the diversity of human experience. They help us share ideas, obtain information, and inspire admiration \_\_62\_\_ different cultures, enabling far-reaching forms of dialogue between people across space and time.

Storytelling is \_\_63\_\_ incredibly effective tool \_\_64\_\_ it comes to educating younger generations. Indeed, books are vital vehicles to access, transmit and promote education, science, culture, and information worldwide. On World Book and Copyright Day, we celebrate their captivating (迷人的) power \_\_65\_\_ (spark)innovation, generate knowledge and change minds.

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，由于疫情影响，你校交换生Mark最近正在居家上网课，因无法适应线上学习而感到十分焦虑，写信询问你如何改善。请你给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1.给予安慰；2.提供建议；3.表达祝愿。

注意：1.词数80左右

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Mark,  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。

Jayce began noticing when he was in kindergarten that he looked different from his classmates. They had two hands while he had one. Due to their young age, Jayce was encouraged that he was just like an angel with one wing folded to prepare for something.

It started when one boy laughed at him. From that day, 5-year-old Jayce turned sad. He returned home with questions. “Why am I different? Why me? Why?" He cried to ask his mother, Lewis. Seeing Jayce was mad at God for making him that way, the poor mother felt it a huge dagger (匕首) to her heart. What made her more sorrowful was that she didn't know what to do at that point and how to provide answers to her son's questions which she could never find out herself. The white lie burst just like bubbles that day.

A few weeks later, Lewis turned on the TV to a news story, where she was shocked to find out the answer. It was Trashaun, an eighth grader, who displayed positive energy from his head to his toe. The 14-year-old sunny boy performed his slam dunks (大灌篮) on the TV, who had been a hit on the Internet. However, like Jayce, he had missed most of his left arm since his childhood! Lewis called her son Jayce in. The poor little boy got spellbound (入迷的)，watching dunk after dunk.

At the time, it seemed that watching Trashaun would simply be an inspiring moment for Jayce. He saw Trashaun as a tough role model who had a seemingly similar born disability but led a brilliant life. And had it stayed just like that, Lewis would have been happy.But little did she know that a family friend had already reached out to Trashaun, asking him to help set up a meeting with Jayce to rebuild his confidence.

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。

|  |
| --- |
| Paragraph 1  The day was not spent drowning in self-pity but for fun.  Paragraph 2:  Staring at the shirt he sent Jayce, Trashaun began to talk about their left arms. |