

浙江省十校联盟 2022 届高三第二次联考

英语试题卷

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考生须知：

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。满分为 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 请用黑色签字笔将学校、班级、姓名、考号分别填写在答题卷和机读卡的相应位置上。

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纸上。

第一节：（共 5 个小题；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. Where does the woman probably work?

- A. In a restaurant. B. In a hospital. C. In a school.

2. What does the mother ask the boy to do?

- A. Study a little more. B. Read a novel for a change. C. Go to sleep.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A disaster. B. A new apartment. C. A television show.

4. To what time has the plane been put off?

- A. 10:50. B. 9:35. C. 9:20.

5. How does the woman feel about the man's leaving?

- A. Uncomfortable. B. Annoyed. C. Glad.

第二节：（共 15 个小题；每个小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。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。听完每段对话或独白前，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 两个题。

6. Who could the man probably be?

- A. A salesman. B. A secretary. C. A customer.

7. What does the woman decide to do in the end?

- A. Check the machines. B. Buy a new type of oil. C. Ask the technician for advice.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues. B. Travel agent and tourist. C. Hotel clerk and customer.

9. What is the main reason why the travel expenses have gone over the budget?
- A. Many people are making unnecessary trips.
 - B. The hotel to stay in is too expensive.
 - C. The airline has charged more.

10. What is the man's suggestion?
- A. Cut down the unnecessary trips.
 - B. Work out a better deal with the airline company.
 - C. Discuss the problem of the travel expenses at the meeting.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。

11. Why does the woman make the call?
- A. To ask for help.
 - B. To make a complaint.
 - C. To make a request.
12. What can we learn from the woman's birthday party?
- A. Her friends ate up all her food and drank up all her beers.
 - B. Some neighbors got angry at her noisy party.
 - C. All her neighbors went to her party.
13. What does the woman's house owner want her to do?
- A. Pay for the repairs.
 - B. Call him to fix the window.
 - C. Mail the house rent on time.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 16 三个小题。

14. Why did Susan get a job before going to college?
- A. Her family was poor.
 - B. She didn't want to go to college.
 - C. She wanted to get job experience.
15. What did Susan like in the shop when she first worked there?
- A. The workmates.
 - B. The clean workplace.
 - C. The smell of hot bread.
16. What does Susan say about working in the shop?
- A. She liked to plan parties for customers.
 - B. She enjoyed the busy part of the day.
 - C. She was good at designing cakes.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
- A. U.S. students and their future jobs.
 - B. The life of students in the U.S.
 - C. Higher education in the U.S.
18. What jobs do American graduate students hope to find?
- A. Those that are interesting and well-paid.
 - B. Those that are very challenging.
 - C. Those that are quite special.
19. What is the graduate students' life like in America?
- A. Meaningful.
 - B. Tough.
 - C. Interesting.
20. What do most American graduate students think of spending time on their studies?
- A. It is unnecessary.
 - B. It will pay off.
 - C. It is not rewarding.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节：（共 10 个小题；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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

To son, Cecil,

When I wrote this you were 8, still a little boy. In 2002, I was called to active duty in the Marine Corps in the War on Terrorism(恐怖主义). On the 11th of September 2001 when America was attacked, I knew that I would eventually have to go and I was filled with a deep sense of sadness. That night as you and Keiko were asleep, I looked at your little faces and couldn't help but fight the tears.

I knew it would be hard for you because I had a similar experience. When I was a little boy aged 6, my Dad, your Grandpa, was sent to Vietnam during the War there. I remember how much I missed him, too. But now unfortunately I have come to realize just how rough it must have been for Grandpa to be away from his children for a year. Thinking about this, I wanted to put my thoughts and feelings down for you and your sister. I am so sorry that I had to leave for such a long time. There is no place I would rather be than with you and Keiko. You two are the lights of my life. I have known no greater joy than in the few years since you two were born. I hope to have many more years with you. If this doesn't happen, you should know that I love you more than words can express.

If for some reason I don't make it home, I will need you to take care of your little sister and your Mom. You will be the Man of the Cawley family. Be good my son and God will watch over you as he has me. I will be waiting impatiently for the time when we can all be together again.

All my love, Dad

21. The writer felt sad because _____.

A. His country was under attack

B. His father was killed in Vietnam

C. He was afraid of the war on Terrorism

D. He had to be away from his family

22. What words could be used to describe the writer?

A. Caring and considerate.

B. Clever and responsible.

C. Brave and determined.

D. Ambitious and diligent.

23. Why did the writer write the letter?

A. To let his son know his father is a hero.

B. To express his love and expectation of his son.

C. To offer his apology for leaving his family.

D. To remind Cecil of his responsibility for his country.

B

With a few minor exceptions, there are really only two ways to say “tea” in the world. One is like the English term – té in Spanish and tee in Afrikaans are two examples. The other is some variation of cha, like chay in Hindi.

Both forms come from China. How they spread around the world offers a clear picture of how globalization worked. The words that sound like “cha” spread across land, along the Silk Road. The “tea” - like phrasings spread over water, by Dutch traders bringing the novel leaves back to Europe.

The term cha is Sinitic(汉语语系), meaning it is common to many varieties of Chinese. It began in China and made its way through central Asia, eventually becoming "chay" in Persian. That is no doubt due to the trade routes of the Silk Road, along which, according to a Cha discovery, tea was traded over 2,000 years ago. The Japanese and South Korean terms for tea are also based on the Chinese cha, though those languages likely adopted the word even before its westward spread into Persia.

But that doesn't account for "tea". Chinese character for tea, is pronounced differently by different varieties of Chinese, though it is written the same in them all. But in the Minnan variety of Chinese, spoken in the coastal province of Fujian, the character is pronounced "te". The key word here is "coastal".

The "te" form used in coastal - Chinese languages spread to Europe via the Dutch, who became the primary traders of tea between Europe and Asia in the 17th century. The main Dutch ports in east Asia were in Fujian and Taiwan, both places where people used the "te" pronunciation. The Dutch East India company's expansive tea importation into Europe gave us the French "thé", the German "Tee", and the English "tea".

Yet the Dutch were not the first to Asia. That honor belongs to the Portuguese. And the Portuguese traded not through Fujian but Macao, where "chá" is used. That's why Portugal is a pink dot in a sea of blue.

24. Which statement about the term of "cha" is correct according to the passage?

- A. It is a variation of té in Spanish.
- B. It is used in coastal -Chinese languages.
- C. It is based on the Japanese and Korean terms for tea.
- D. The spread of the version is an example of globalization.

25. The "te" form spread to Europe by _____.

- A. the German
- B. the British
- C. the Dutch
- D. the Portuguese

26. How does the author mainly develop the text?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By raising questions.
- C. By drawing conclusions.
- D. By presenting research findings.

27. Where is the passage probably from?

- A. A guide book.
- B. A novel.
- C. A magazine.
- D. A book review.

C

Do we still need cash? The days of holding dollar notes in our hands may be numbered. The advancement of technology of new electronic and mobile devices in today's world is set to revolutionize how we make payments. With a swipe of a card or a click of a mobile-phone app, our entire wealth is literally at our fingertips. As digital forms are increasingly replacing cash payments, some think that we should become fully cash-free. However, I do not believe we should move towards a completely cash-free society.

One of the main concerns of a cashless world is the risk of fraud(欺诈)and ironically, the inconvenience that follows. Numerous incidents in recent years have warned us that the digital world is not completely safe, especially with regard to personal information parked online which are easily traceable. In addition, many online shopping sites lack strong fraud deterrence(威慑)systems that would protect their clients' personal credentials. In a cashless society, a victim of fraud would find himself locked out of his

account and unable to access his funds until the case is solved.

Another reason we should not move towards completely cashless is that mankind might potentially become less thrifty. As it is, payments with credit cards have already eased that psychological pain somewhat.

Proponents of a cashless society agree that cash-free transactions (交易) could potentially reduce inequality in society by making financial transaction more transparent and reducing corruption, thus benefiting the poor. However, despite this promise, we cannot choose to ignore the fact that a large proportion of poor people in the developing world depend on cash to buy everyday goods such rice and vegetables that are priced at minute amounts. It does not make economic sense to host such transactions on a network.

The idea of society eventually going completely cashless is a very real, even an exciting one. However, to safeguard the interests of all users, it is better to reduce our enthusiasm – perhaps to be a less-cash society rather than a completely cashless one is a more reasonable option.

28. What do we know about cashless world according to the passage?

- A. Cashless world has no risk of fraud.
- B. All people don't support the idea of cashless payment.
- C. Online shopping sites manage to protect their clients' secrets.
- D. People will get more psychological pain when paying with credit cards.

29. What does the underlined word "proponents" in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Opponents.
- B. Supporters.
- C. Competitors.
- D. Leaders.

30. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. No Cash, No Benefit
- B. Cashless World
- C. A Revolution of Payment
- D. Going against the Cashless Wave

第二节：(共 5 个小题；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。

Do's and Don'ts of Backyard Archaeology

Imagine that you are a detective at the scene of a crime. What you find is confusion. Evidence has been moved, stepped on, broken. You even suspect that someone took crucial items as souvenirs! This would make your job much more difficult, right? It might even make it impossible to solve the case.

31 We study clues left by people long ago and learn a lot about them: their culture, their environment, where they came from, and where they went. Anything made or modified by people is an artifact. Items like stone tools, baskets, shell beads, and bullets from the Civil War are all artifacts. As such, they are part of the archaeological record. These clues add to the great puzzle of history---our history.

Archaeological sites are important to our cultural heritage. Laws protect them against damage by neglect, vandalism, and looters. (Looters take artifacts to keep or sell.) Laws also help preserve sites on public land. 32 This is true except in cases where human bones are found. Special laws regulate what can be done with human remains.

What if you find an artifact---maybe an arrowhead, a piece of pottery, or an old cowboy spur---in your backyard? 33 Write down anything you notice. Is it on the surface or was it buried? Is the ground disturbed by construction or digging? Are there other artifacts nearby? Take pictures. Every detail can help explain the artifact and maybe even reveal who left it behind.

34 What is the local Native American tribe? Was there an old colonial or western town nearby? Were battles fought in your area in the Revolution or the Civil War?

Then contact your state's historic preservation officer or an archaeologist at a nearby college or

university. These experts can help explain what you found. 35

- A. If possible, leave it in place.
- B. Archaeologists are like detectives.
- C. So keep these Do's and Don'ts in mind!
- D. Also investigate the history of where you live.
- E. Preserve the artifact you find in your backyard.
- F. It just might be a missing piece in history's grand puzzle!
- G. But private landowners have the rights to their own property.

第三部分：语言应用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 个小题，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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Carl Allamby grew up in a poor African American neighborhood. As a child, pursuing his dream is 36 but easy for him. His school didn't offer the advanced science classes that might have led him on the path to 37. Even it had, doing well in school could prove dangerous. There were often times they would be attacked for 38 the class. As a result, he 39 the thought of becoming a doctor.

At age 19, he started working alone in a garage. Over the years it had 40 into two shops, but Carl was 41 for something more. So at 34, he went for his bachelor's degree in business management and he was 42 he had to take biology to get his degree.

It turned out that it was the 43 thing to have happened. Biology class reawakened a childhood dream he had 44 somewhere deep within himself. Determined to accomplish his dream, he skipped business 45 the science classes for a second career. "It was 46 to become a doctor at around 50. I would 47 become a nurse, or a physician assistant." Carl reasoned.

But Carl's chemistry professor 48 him after class one day and talked him out of that thought.

He was right. Carl did well in all his courses. And so in 2015, he cut 49 with his past, selling his two shops and everything in them. In 2019, at 47, Carl Allamby became Carl Allamby, MD. The world may have 50 him around once or twice, but it didn't defeat him.

"How many people can do something so 51 at such a late stage in their life?" he says. "I fit so many demographics(人口统计数据) that 52 you shouldn't be a doctor. 53 it's because of my age, my race, my upbringing, or my career, these are all good 54 suggesting I shouldn't be here. And 55, here I am."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. nothing | B. everything | C. anything | D. something |
| 37. A. business | B. physics | C. medicine | D. biology |
| 38. A. topping | B. skipping | C. missing | D. resisting |
| 39. A. wrote down | B. set aside | C. came up with | D. got down to |
| 40. A. grown | B. zoomed | C. narrowed | D. shrunk |
| 41. A. hopeful | B. sorry | C. desperate | D. grateful |
| 42. A. warned | B. informed | C. convinced | D. advised |
| 43. A. very | B. least | C. last | D. best |
| 44. A. lost | B. hidden | C. made | D. lived |
| 45. A. in praise of | B. in memory of | C. in need of | D. in favor of |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 46. A. cool | B. crazy | C. worthwhile | D. admirable |
| 47. A. However | B. Indeed | C. Instead | D. Otherwise |
| 48. A. spotted | B. stopped | C. scolded | D. seized |
| 49. A. ties | B. profits | C. business | D. memories |
| 50. A. dropped | B. kissed | C. swallowed | D. knocked |
| 51. A. ridiculous | B. brand-new | C. ambitious | D. straight-forward |
| 52. A. say | B. write | C. report | D. calculate |
| 53. A. If | B. When | C. Whether | D. While |
| 54. A. reasons | B. tips | C. proofs | D. examples |
| 55. A. so | B. yet | C. then | D. still |

第 II 卷

第二节：语法填空（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。

Colorful corals maybe the stars of the reef (礁石)—but they can't grow well 56 a huge supporting cast. Fish play a load of really important roles on a coral reef. Tim Gordon, 57 marine specialist, says some fish feed on seaweed, 58 (clear) space for new corals. Others control whole food chains.

But when reefs 59 (destroy), the fish flee, and the reefs suffer. So how can we get them back? One trick is playing 60 (they) the sounds of a healthy and energetic reef.

Gordon and his 61 (colleague) played the sounds on underwater speakers for six weeks at a test reef 62 (build) off the coast. At the end of the trial, twice as many fish as expected were living at the energetic-sounding reef, compared to equally built reefs equipped with false speakers 63 no speakers at all.

But even though it worked, isn't it sort of false advertising? Yeah, in a way it is. It is important that we think quite 64 (careful) about how we'd use this in conservation practices. This will only be useful if we bring fish into a place 65 it's worth bringing them to.

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）

假如你是李华，你校将在下周日举行以英语文化习俗为主题的英语角活动。请你给交换生 William 写一封邮件，邀请他参加，内容如下：

1. 发出邀请；
2. 告知内容；
3. 表达期待。

注意：

1. 词数 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）

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。

Gold drew many to South Africa and it was gold that has just restored my faith in this chaotic nation.

As a British living in Cape Town, I recently received the call that my father had passed away. After the funeral in England, my mother gave me a gold ring, worn for decades by Dad and before him, by his own father. I've never really been into jewellery, yet when I slipped the ring on my finger it felt somehow right. Consoled (抚慰) in my grief by Dad's beloved ring, I flew home to South Africa.

All went well until a windy Saturday when I walked on our local beach. As so often in the Cape, it was fiercely windy. When I got home and lit the fire, I looked at my left hand. The ring wasn't there. Awful emotions washed over me — shock, horror, remorse, anger, powerlessness, guilt — a potential life sentence of guilt. Hoping that it had not been dropped on the beach, I looked everywhere else. Maybe the car? I searched every corner of it but fruitless. Maybe the house? Nothing.

It must have been the beach, an area stretching 200 metres from the car park — the ring, a very small needle in an ocean.

I was out at first light the next day but with no luck, discouraged. My only hope was this — the wind had been so strong that the ring could have been buried. It might just be there, somewhere.

I swore to recover it no matter how much I would pay, so I contacted local metal detector users. Two came to help, one even lending me his gear(设备). "Take as long as you need," he said. Days of searching passed quickly, we found an old mobile phone, a 50 cent coin and a lot of bottle tops.

With my hopes failing, a third detectionist(探测者), Allan, called to help me.

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:

Three days later, Alan, with his acute gear, arrived. _____

Paragraph 2:

And there was a greater miracle. _____
