

2022 学年第一学期浙江强基联盟 MJ
高三年级英语试题

注意事项：

- 1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
- 2. 回答选择题时，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。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
- 3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15.
- B. £9. 18.
- C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

- 1. Where is the bicycle?
A. Behind a tree.
- 2. What has the man done?
A. Playing basketball.
- 3. What is the man’s job?
A. A tailor.
- 4. What does the man think is wrong with the plant?
A. It needs to be watered at present.
- 5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a library.
- B. In a parking lot.
- B. In a bookstore.
- C. By a street light.
- C. Playing tennis.
- B. A salesman.
- C. A waiter.
- B. It should be moved into a large pot.
- C. It is not getting enough sunshine.
- B. In a classroom.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6、7 题。

- 6. Who is the man planning to meet this afternoon?
A. A job applicant.
- 7. What will the woman do if the last interview takes more than an hour?
A. Make a phone call.
- B. An agent.
- C. A doctor.
- B. Reschedule the interview.
- C. Leave the interview to the man.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至 10 题。

- 8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student.
- 9. What does the man tell the woman to do?
A. Enjoy the Christmas holiday.
- B. Colleagues.
- C. Husband and wife.
- B. Work at a trade show over Christmas.
- C. Spend her holidays before the end of the year.

- 10. How does the woman probably feel in the end?
A. Surprised.
- B. Disappointed.
- C. Relaxed.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至 13 题。

- 11. What is the man doing?
A. Driving to the woman’s house.
- 12. Where is the man now?
A. Outside a bar.
- 13. What is the man going to do next?
A. Get to a hospital.
- B. Searching for a parking lot.
- C. Waiting for a friend.
- B. Outside a hotel.
- C. Outside a restaurant.
- B. Go back along Queen Street.
- C. Find a road sign.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至 17 题。

- 14. What is the problem with Davis?
A. He has fallen ill.
- 15. What did Davis do most recently?
A. He lost his books three times.
- 16. What may happen to Davis according to the man?
A. He is frightened by an accident.
- 17. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Tell her son to fight back if possible.
- B. He is out of control.
- C. He doesn’t behave as well as before.
- B. He didn’t follow his mother’s advice.
- C. He missed the school bus several times.
- B. He is worried about his homework.
- C. He is threatened by other students.
- B. Talk with her son to find out the reason.
- C. Turn to his teacher or friends for help.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至 20 题。

- 18. Why was the Red Cross started at first?
A. To help the wounded in the war.
- B. To provide food for the poor.
- C. To fight against the war.

19. What do we know about the Red Cross?
- A. It can be used to represent the first aid stations.
- B. It can only refer to the international organization.
- C. It is an official symbol of hospitals and medical treatment.
20. What will the speaker talk about next?
- A. The law about the Red Cross.
- B. Something about the First Aid.
- C. The Red Cross in Australia.

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 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

International Dinner Returns this Saturday, November 5—Get your tickets here!

AMHS International Dinner FAQs

Saturday, November 5, 6-8 pm

What is this event?

International dinner is a celebration of culture and diversity within the Magnet community, complete with entertainment from some of Magnet’s talented musicians thanks to Mr. Grimshaw!

Who can participate?

Made for all to attend as a community building event.

What does the canteen provide?

The canteen provides the tables, plateware, chafing dishes (保暖锅), serving pans, drinks and gloves. \$75.00 will be offered per table to help offset (补偿) food costs.

What do I (or my team) have to provide?

The table for each country (which can be one person or a few people working together) will have to pick a country and provide 2-4 dishes from that country. The dishes should each be made to serve 150 small sample size portions. The pans provided will fit neatly into chafing dishes. Please also bring your own serving containers and any decorations that might enhance the table. Examples would be tablecloths from the country or a small flag from the represented country.

When do I bring the food?

The food should be brought hot (if to be served hot) the night of between 4:45-5:00 pm.

Who can volunteer?

Anyone can volunteer—students, parents, supporters. Students can volunteer and will be used as servers and clean up the night of and for set up on Friday, November 4 (3:45-5:30 pm). Our biggest need is for people to take a table and bring food for that table. Sign up here.

What is the ticket price?

Ticket price is \$15.00 per person or \$40.00 for a family.

Questions? email amhsinternationaldinner@gmail.com

AMHS=Academic Magnet High School FAQs=frequently asked questions

21. Where is this text probably taken from?
- A. A food magazine.
- B. A service brochure.
- C. A wanted poster.
- D. A school’s official website.
22. What is the purpose of the event?
- A. To celebrate the community holiday.
- B. To raise money for charity.
- C. To strengthen the community bond.
- D. To promote voluntary work.
23. How can a student become a volunteer?
- A. By paying \$15.00 for the ticket.
- B. By clicking a link to apply for it.
- C. By serving dishes and decorating the table.
- D. By emailing amhsinternationaldinner@gmail.com.

B

In the middle of the Pacific Ocean lies a tiny, remote island whose most famous residents stand guard along the edges of the rocky land. These legendary islanders are actually massive stone statues called moai. There are more than 800 of them on Easter Island.

Carved by the Rapa Nui people, the sculptures—known for their oversized heads—represent Rapa Nui ancestors, and they are considered sacred by descendants of the ancient civilization who still live on the island today.

However, a few of the moai are missing from their native home. One statue has been on display at the British Museum in London, England, for about 150 years and is one of the institution’s most popular exhibits.

But that may not be the case for much longer. Rapa Nui leaders recently announced that they want the statue back. Their request is not unique. A great many museums around the world are facing similar pressure to return historical objects to their homelands.

The issue has raised a debate: Do ancient artifacts belong in the places they came from or should they be displayed in popular museums where millions of people can appreciate them?

Last year, France’s President Emmanuel Macron called for thousands of artworks in French museums to be returned to the countries in Africa from which they were taken without permission.

But many experts believe certain artifacts should remain in museums, which are more accessible for people. That’s one reason officials at the British Museum believe they should keep Hoa Hakananai’a, saying roughly 6 million people visit the British Museum annually—many to see the moai. Meanwhile, only about 100,000 people tour the remote stretch of land each year.

Many experts also say that fragile ancient treasures are safer in museums. On Easter Island, for example, several of the moai are worsening because of centuries of rain and winds or harmed by tourists who touch them while taking selfies.

Still, most present-day Rapa Nui people believe Hoa Hakananai’a was stolen. To them, the statue is an important part of the island’s history that should be returned.

24. According to the passage, moai are _____.
 - A. They are guards to protect the island.
 - B. They represent leaders on Easter Island.
 - C. They trace history back to 150 years ago.
 - D. They connect Rapa Nui and their ancestors.
25. What is the attitude of France's president to the return of artworks?
 - A. Doubtful.
 - B. Supportive.
 - C. Neutral.
 - D. Opposed.
26. Which of the following would the British Museum officials agree?
 - A. Ancient artifacts should be returned to their countries of origin.
 - B. Hoa Hakananai'a was not stolen but discovered by explorers.
 - C. Museums offer most people the chance to see famous artworks in person.
 - D. The oversized heads of Hoa Hakananai'a are the symbol of the civilization.
27. What can we learn from the passage?
 - A. Stone statues like moai can be restored better indoors.
 - B. Hoa Hakananai'a is the best exhibit at the British Museum.
 - C. Tourists are to blame for the damage of all ancient treasures.
 - D. The return of ancient artworks is being requested globally.

C

Saying farewell to someone you love, even for a night, can be difficult, much less saying goodbye for a lifetime or forever in death. Juliet bid Romeo adieu (再见) for the evening with the words, “Parting is such sweet sorrow.” Sweet sorrow is an oxymoron. But this seeming contradiction is true in the context of relationships.

Relationships are based on feelings, emotions, and passion. Deep friendships and loving relationships are measured by the level of emotional attachment. Emotions intensify over time. People spend time with the people they like. The more one person likes another person, the closer the relationship becomes. Each person in the relationship receives an emotional benefit from knowing the other person.

Saying goodbye means separating from the people who make up a significant part of your emotional identity. Separation, even a temporary absence, from the people you have a deep emotional connection with can cause sorrow because you will no longer be able to enjoy their company.

The sweet side of saying goodbye is the emotional fulfillment of being in a close relationship. The time spent together is emotionally rewarding, especially if that person is seen as a soulmate. Humans are social beings. We seek the love and comfort of other people. Loneliness devastates the human condition and leads to sadness. Sad people will do anything they can to find fulfilling relationships. Likewise, happy people will do anything they can to maintain or enhance relationships. Herein lies the essential point of the emotional problem.

The more intense relationships become, the more devastating the emotional loss that is felt upon separation. The exhilaration of relationships cannot be truly measured without experiencing the overwhelming loss of a deep emotional connection.

Enjoy the company of the person you are with as long as you can; knowing the pain you

will feel at the end of the relationship is the true measure of the relationship. If it doesn't hurt to say goodbye, perhaps it wasn't worth saying hello.

28. Which of the word group can create the same effect as “sweet sorrow”?
- A. icy cold
B. clicking sound
C. deafening silence
D. endless speech
29. What can we learn from paragraph 3?
- A. Saying goodbye is unavoidable in our daily life.
B. The companion of close friends can lessen sorrow.
C. A person’s identity is connected with relationship.
D. Separation is the sorrowful part of saying goodbye.
30. What gives a person emotional satisfaction in social life?
- A. Making more communication with others.
B. Building deep emotional connections with others.
C. Comforting friends with love and intense feelings.
D. Being a thoughtful person by standing in others’ shoes.
31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Sweet sorrow is very common in close relationships.
B. The pain of separation is the measure of relationships.
C. Human beings are eager to get emotional fulfillment.
D. Happiness is meaningless without sadness to compare it.

D

The title of psychiatrist Anna Lembke's book, *Dopamine Nation: Finding Balance in the Age of Indulgence*, refers to the crucial yet destructive role that dopamine (多巴胺) plays in modern society.

Dopamine, the main chemical involved in addiction, is secreted from nerve tracts (神经束) in the brain following a rewarding experience such as finding food, clothing or shelter. Nature has designed our brains to feel pleasure when these experiences happen because they increase our odds of survival.

But the days when our species struggled for survival are over. *Dopamine Nation* explains how modern life has made us vulnerable to dopamine-related addiction. Today, social media is often the addictive substance of choice.

Lembke found that feel-good substances and behaviors increase dopamine release. The brain responds by decreasing overall dopamine transmission. Repeated exposure to similar stimuli creates a chronic dopamine-shortage state, wherein we're less able to experience pleasure.

There are two risk factors for addiction; easy access and speedy reward. The smartphone is like a heroin (海洛因) needle, delivering digital dopamine for a wired generation. It delivers images to our visual cortex (大脑皮层) that are tough to resist. Social-media apps like TikTok cause the release of large amounts of dopamine, just like heroin, making us vulnerable to overconsumption.

Our brains cannot process the comparisons the virtual world demands. We can become overwhelmed by our inability to measure up to “perfect” people who exist only in the Matrix,

and may sink into depression. Social media often feels good while we’re using it, but horrible when we stop.

Luckily, there is an antidote: a timeout—at least for a day. However, more time is needed away from our drug of choice, whether it’s heroin or Instagram. A monthlong dopamine fast will decrease the anxiety that social media causes, and enhance our ability to enjoy more modest rewards again.

32. What’s the function of dopamine in human’s struggle to survive?
- A. To enrich people’s daily necessities like shelter.
B. To reveal the truth of humans’ brain nerve tracts.
C. To reduce the possibility of the addition to dopamine.
D. To maximize the chance of survival with positive emotion.
33. What may be the result of smartphone addiction according to the passage?
- A. Visual reaction will slow down.
B. Negative emotion will take place.
C. Dopamine release will be interrupted.
D. The brain will consume more energy.
34. What does the underlined word “antidote” probably mean in the last paragraph?
- A. cure B. expectation C. consequence D. reference
35. What may be the best title of the passage?
- A. Lembke’s Book—A Big Hit?
B. Brain—Adapted or Declining?
C. Dopamine—Balance of This Age?
D. Social Media—Modern Day Heroin?

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。

Almost all kids pretend their dolls can talk or that their toys possess magical powers. 36 A study conducted by researchers at the University of Oregon found that by age 7, 37 percent of children had an invisible friend. In fact, imaginary companions are quite common in many people’s childhood.

And while there’s nothing wrong with kids who don’t have imaginary friends, children who have imaginary companions shouldn’t be a cause for concern either. 37

Some research indicates that kids with imaginary friends are more likely to be first-born or only children, but that doesn’t mean imaginary friends are just for kids who are lonely. In fact, studies show kids who have imaginary friends are quite social and creative.

38 On the contrary, they can be a tool that kids use to cope with their troubles. Kids who have experienced trauma (精神创伤), for example, may rely on imaginary companions to help them through times.

While some parents worry that the invention of an imaginary friend means a child doesn’t have any real friends, imaginary friends don’t indicate a lack of social skills. 39

Talking to an imaginary friend can even improve a child’s communication skills. 40

Consequently, studies show kids with imaginary friends may be better at understanding a listener or observer’s perspective.

- A. That’s not to say you need to stop their communication soon.
B. Imaginary friends usually aren’t a sign that a child is troubled.
C. It’s OK to be concerned about the imaginary friend by asking, “Who is he?”
D. In fact, some studies show there are many benefits to having imaginary friends.
E. But some kids take their dramatic play a step further and invent an imaginary friend.
F. They can actually serve as a safe way to practice such skills, like solving conflict and sharing.
G. Engaging in dialogue with an imaginary friend requires a child to take on the friend’s perspective.

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 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

One windy spring day, I observed young people having fun using the wind to fly their kites. Multicolored creations of varying 41 and sizes filled the skies like beautiful birds darting and dancing. As the strong winds blew hard against the kites, a 42 kept them in check.

Instead of blowing away with the wind, they arose against it to achieve great 43. They shook and 44, facing upward and against the wind. But the restraining (约束,控制) string and the heavy 45 grasped them closely behind. As the kites 46 and trembled against the string, they seemed to say, “Let me go! Let me go! I want to be free!” They soared 47 even as they fought the restriction of the string. 48, one of the kites succeeded in breaking loose. “Free at last,” it seemed to say. “Free to fly with the wind.”

Yet 49 from restraint simply put it at the mercy of an unsympathetic 50. It flew up and down 51 to the ground and landed in a twisted mass of weeds and string against a dead bush. “Free at last”—free to lie powerless in the 52, to be blown helplessly along the ground, and to stuck lifeless against the first 53.

Let us each rise to the great heights, 54 that some of the restraints that we may chafe (擦伤,摩擦) under are actually the steady force that helps us 55 and achieve.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. colours | B. shapes | C. weight | D. noises |
| 42. A. handle | B. hand | C. string | D. child |
| 43. A. success | B. power | C. possibility | D. heights |
| 44. A. pushed | B. pulled | C. escaped | D. knocked |
| 45. A. tail | B. head | C. material | D. wing |
| 46. A. broke | B. struggled | C. headed | D. leaned |
| 47. A. hopelessly | B. awkwardly | C. lightly | D. beautifully |
| 48. A. Finally | B. Gradually | C. Continuously | D. Expectedly |
| 49. A. Respect | B. Freedom | C. Trouble | D. Change |
| 50. A. rain | B. storm | C. wind | D. sunlight |
| 51. A. ungracefully | B. cheerfully | C. shamelessly | D. hopefully |

52. A. sky B. city C. dirt D. ocean
53. A. roof B. block C. step D. slide
54. A. recognizing B. wondering C. announcing D. insisting
55. A. wake up B. show off C. stand by D. climb up

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。

On 6 September, the Palace Museum Calendar (Gugong rili) for the year 2022 was officially released in a ceremony at the Palace of Established Happiness (Jianfu gong) in the Forbidden City.

The Palace Museum Calendar is one of the cultural business 56 (card) of the Palace Museum with its daily features of 57 (nation) treasures and practical value. In 2009, the Forbidden City Publishing House issued 58 reprint of the 1937 version. Then, in 2010, the calendar 59 (reimagine) with a creative use of the twelve Chinese zodiac animals (生肖) 60 featuring the animal of the year in different works from the Palace Museum collection for each day of the year. To date, the Palace Museum Calendar 61 (publish) continuously for twelve years with 4,000,000 copies 62 (sell).

The year 2022 is the Year of the Tiger, 63 is also known as the renyin year in the Chinese lunar calendar. The tiger is the third animal in the zodiac sequence. The cultural artifacts and works of art filling this edition 64 (amazing) span 5,000 years of tiger-themed works, from jades (玉石) 65 (date) to the late Neolithic era (新石器时代) to paintings of tigers by modern artists such as Qi Baishi (1864-1957) and Zhang Daqian (1899-1983). The calendar theme is "Auspicious Tigers Welcoming the New Year, Mountains and Rivers Celebrating Peace".

第四部分: 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是某国际高中合唱团的团长李华。现合唱团招新, 请你写一篇合唱团的招募广告, 内容包括:

1. 招新条件;
2. 社团简介;
3. 试唱安排。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Singers Wanted

The School Choir

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。

It was 11 p. m. when Alex Conrad saw the woman on the Main Street Bridge in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. She was standing by the railing, peering down at the rushing river. At her feet was what appeared to be a backpack; maybe she was fishing, he thought.

As he crossed the quarter-mile-long bridge again after getting something from home for his friend's party, Conrad saw the woman standing in the same spot. Something didn't sit right. Why would she be fishing this late at night—in December? He pulled a U-turn and parked some 20 feet away with his hazard lights (汽车危险警示灯) flashing, blocking one of the four lanes. He stepped out of his car and got a clearer picture of the scene. The woman was in her 20s, dressed in pants and a heavy coat. What he'd thought was a backpack was in fact a rope pooled by her feet. One end was tied to a bridge post. The other, around her neck.

"Hey, what's going on?" Conrad called out. He didn't acknowledge the rope because he didn't want to let on that he knew exactly what was going on. She spoke a little, but he kept inquiring, eventually pulling from her that she was going through a particularly rough time. She was jobless, not doing well in school—in short, life wasn't working out as she'd hoped.

"Not everything goes as planned," agreed Conrad. He started talking about the ups and downs he'd faced in his life. As he talked, he inched closer.

When she mentioned that, on top of everything else, her car had broken down, Conrad chuckled. "Well, that's better than when my friend rolled his car," he said. "Too much power for him." The woman laughed. He told a few more jokes about his friends, and the dumb things they've done, just to get her mind off stuff.

Conrad is a quiet guy, not given to gabbing (喋喋不休). But for the next hour he found enough topics of conversation to keep the woman engaged and even laughing. She grew comfortable enough to let him get within a few feet of her. Then a switch seemingly went off.

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。

Without warning, she climbed onto the railing.

Suddenly, bright lights appeared—it was the police!