

2022 学年第一学期浙江省名校协作体试题

高二年级英语学科

考生须知：

1. 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写学校、班级、姓名、试场号、座位号及准考证号。
3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效；
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

选择题部分

第一部分 听力（共两节，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. What is the woman going to do this Sunday?

- A. Repair a chair. B. See a doctor. C. Go shopping.

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A singer. B. A friend. C. An award

3. How many students will attend the activity at last?

- A. 10. B. 8. C. 6.

4. How does the man feel about teaching kids?

- A. Too dull. B. A little hard. C. Always tiring.

5. Where are the speakers now?

- A. In a bank. B. In the library. C. In a store.

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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. On a train.
B. At a ticket office
C. At an information desk.

7. When is the rain going to leave?

- A. At 9:15. B. At 9:35. C. At 11:25.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Who is the woman?

- A. A doctor. B. A secretary. C. A client.

9. What does the man have to do on Tuesday?

- A. See a doctor. B. Meet a client. C. Finish a report.

10. What will the woman do next?

- A. Examine the man. B. Lie in bed. C. Draw blood.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What day is it today?
 A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.
12. What do the speakers usually buy?
 A. Flowers. B. Dresses. C. Cards.
13. Why don't the speakers buy a watch?
 A. Their mother doesn't like it.
 B. They can't afford a good one.
 C. Their mother already has one.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
 A. Strangers. B. Roommates. C. Neighbors.
15. Where did Harry get the information about the apartment?
 A. From a good friend.
 B. From Mrs. Hamilton.
 C. From the Internet
16. How many bedrooms are there in the apartment?
 A. Three. B. Two. C. One.
17. What does the woman ask Harry to do?
 A. Pay the rent first.
 B. Come to see the flat.
 C. Call her this morning.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. What bring surprise to people according to the speaker?
 A. The cost of a toy.
 B. The arrival of a storm.
 C. The moment of opening a box.
19. Where was the idea from according to the speaker?
 A. China B. Japan. C. America
20. What is Wang Ning's attitude toward the future of Pop Mar?
 A Disappointed. B. Ambiguous. C. Hopeful.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Last week, my wife and I were discussing how we'd chosen our youngest son's name. I had a vivid memory of us writing out a list of possible names, but stopping after just a few because we'd spotted one we both loved. My wife disagreed. In her memory, we'd had a much longer list, and gone back and chosen one from the middle of the list. So we dug out the piece of paper we'd used and found that we'd actually done something completely different to choose Nate's name.

Memory mistakes happen on a large scale. The “Mandela Effect” is when lots of people have confident recollections that turn out to be wrong. It was named by researchers who were discussing their strong memories of Nelson Mandela's death in prison — when he actually lived

for 23 years after his release. There are plenty of other examples of this phenomenon. If you're sure that you remember hearing a wicked queen say "Mirror, mirror on the wall," you've experienced it yourself (she says, "Magic mirror on the wall" instead).

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So what's going on? Well, for starters, memory often works by association, and similar bits of information can overlap in our brains. We're also good at "filling in the blanks" with details that are logical but untrue. What's more, whenever we rehearse a memory, we make it stronger — including any bits that were wrong.

But there's plenty of good news here, too. Everyone misremembers. We shouldn't be too hard on ourselves when we make mistakes. The mental associations that sometimes lead to errors can also help us to find elusive information. If you're struggling with someone's name, try thinking of things you associate with them, and see if your brain gets the nudge it needs. Discussing your memories is a great mental exercise. It highlights strengths and weaknesses, and lets you learn tips from others. Comparing memories often builds a much more accurate picture. That was certainly true for my wife and me. Make sure to remember that remembering is a creative process: amazingly powerful, and also likely to make mistakes.

21. What's the function of the first paragraph?

- A. To introduce the topic.
- B. To make comparisons.
- C. To support his argument.
- D. To provide examples.

22. Which one is NOT the reason for memory mistakes?

- A. People create memory with untrue details.
- B. People forget the details that they experience.
- C. People have similar bits of information overlapped.
- D. People strengthen mostly everything in the memory.

23. Where is the text probably from?

- A. A text book
- B. A news report.
- C. A health magazine.
- D. A science fiction.

B

One of the basic expectations the public have of doctors is honesty. But what would you think if I told you that research has shown that 70 percent of doctors admitted to lying to their patients?

This seems unimaginable but I have told lies to several patients whose spouses had died. Mrs. Walton was in her eighties and desperate to see her husband. She'd been in hospital after a fall and was in pain. She called out for him frequently and couldn't understand why he wasn't there to comfort her. She was becoming more upset and would try to get up to find him, despite being at risk of falling again. He's on his way, don't worry," the nurses would say and this would calm her down. She'd smile and roll her eyes and say how he was always late for things and tell the same story about him being late for their wedding nearly 60 years ago.

Part of the natural history of many of the dementias (痴呆), in particular Alzheimer's disease which is what Mrs. Walton had, is that the sufferer loses their memory of recent events, but retains

memories from the distant past. Sufferers are trapped forever in a bewildering past. It is acutely upsetting and tormenting. Many of the behavioral difficulties that I have seen in those with dementia relate to them feeling scared and confused that they are surrounded by strange people, even when they are surrounded by their family, because they have regressed back to decades ago. They look at their adult children confused and wonder who they could be because they think their children are still toddlers.

How does one deal with this? I have had countless families break down in tears in clinics, not knowing what to say or how to react as their loved one moves further and further away from them back into their distant past and they are left behind in the present. The lies that doctors and nurses tell these patients are not big, elaborate lies- they are brief reassurances intended to comfort and allow the subject to be swiftly changed. It is, when done in the right way, kind and compassionate. Sometimes, honesty is simply not the best policy.

24. Why would the nurses lie to Mrs. Walton?

- A. To persuade her into taking medicine.
- B. To comfort her and change the subject.
- C. To stop her complaining about her husband.
- D. To bring her back to memories of old times.

25. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Mrs. Walton's husband suffered from dementia.
- B. Mrs. Walton's husband did not want to visit her.
- C. Mrs. Walton's husband had died when she was in the hospital.
- D. Mrs. Walton's husband was on a business trip so he could not make it.

26. Which of the following has the closest meaning to the underlined word in paragraph 3?

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A. Confusing. | B. Frightening. | C. Regretful. | D. Painful |
| 27. What's the author's attitude towards doctors telling lies to patients? | | | |
| A. Supportive. | B. Neutral | C. Indifferent. | D. Critical |

C

Fifty years ago, astronauts traveled to space in rockets designed, built, and maintained by NASA and paid for by government funding. Today, the astronauts are often billionaires enjoying a journey into low orbit on a rocket they paid for from their billion-dollar bank accounts.

The change feels like a giant leap, but it makes sense, says Laura Seward Forczyk, founder of Astralytical a space consulting company. "More and more of modern civilization relies on space," she says.

Huge numbers of satellites orbit the planet connecting us to everything from cell phones to GPS to Netflix and there is big money in maintaining those systems. "This doesn't get a lot of headlines typically, but there are profit reasons why private companies want to go into space," says Forczyk.

And 85 private companies learn more about putting rockets and satellites into space, they're able to help the likes of NASA on their missions. That's important because NASA itself has become financially constrained. From its 1966 peak, where spending on the space race took up 4.4 percent of the federal budget, that spending is now less than 0.5 percent of the country's total budget.

"NASA using commercial companies to build a lot of the hardware to do a lot of those

services of taking scientific payloads to the surface of the moon," says Forczyk. The hope is that people will follow — possibly by 2025, but more realistically, says Forczyk, by 2030. If you're wondering why we're going back to the moon since mankind has already walked its surface, the answer is that we explored only part of it.

"We know a lot more, but we also know so very little," says Forczyk. "So we want to go back with people to learn more, but more importantly, we want to go back to live and work there."

Some even see the moon as an eventual staging area for human exploration of deep space. Mars is seen as the next stepping-off point toward the final frontier — though whether we'll get there in our lifetimes is another question.

28. What change has taken place in space travel nowadays?

- A. The moon is the final frontier,
- B. Those who pay for the rocket can enjoy the journey.
- C. The federal government gives NASA more financial support.
- D. Rockets are designed, built, and maintained by private companies.

29. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Mankind can live on Mars by 2030.
- B. We have explored most part of the moon.
- C. Space travel relies on modern civilization.
- D. NASA cooperates with private companies on the missions.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Who can go to space?
- B. What's next in space travel?
- C. What's NASA's future mission?
- D. Why do private companies want to go into space?

第二节（共 5 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。

All About The Abdominal(腹部的) Muscles (abs)

Want a flatter stomach and a stronger core, but prefer to steer well clear of the gym?

Don't expect miracles. ____ 31 ____ But the important thing is to make your abdominal muscles strong enough to support your back and to enable you to turn, twist and lift without any issues. Just aim to be a healthy weight and do some well-targeted exercises.

____ 32 ____ Visualize yourself zipping up(拉上拉链) a tight pair of jeans, and feel your body lengthen and your abdomen firm up. Keeps your abs zipped and your bottom tucked under for the entirety of the walk. This will strengthen your core.

Stand on one foot. Here's an easy one. When you're in a queue in a store, lift one foot of the floor and try to balance. You should feel your back and abdominal muscles coming to your aid to help you keep your body stable. ____ 33 ____

Always use your abs when you warm up. Rather than walking or marching to warm up for a workout, spend five to ten minutes working on your abs instead. ____ 34 ____

Do a Pilates(普拉提) class. While you might not be keen on doing weights and machines in the gym, a Pilates session once a week will benefit your abs and core, as well as your legs and arms. To begin with, a class with a certified instructor will give best results ____ 35 ____ There's an endless selection of tutorials on YouTube.

- A. Select a right pair of jeans.
- B. Zip up an imaginary pair of jeans.
- C. Then follow up at home with a video.
- D. It will warm you up just as well and build muscle at the same time.
- E. The class can provide you with more professional and effective instructions.
- F. At home, this is something you can do when you wash up or clean your teeth.
- G. Only the very lean, who have no abdominal fat at all, are likely to be able to achieve a washboard stomach(six packs).

第三部分：语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（共 20 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、D 四个选项中，选出可以填在空白处的最佳选项。

Almost eight years ago, Nixon decided to begin each day from a bench with a spectacular
36 _____
of the St. Petersburg, Florida, waterfront.

"I call it life rising' _____ 37 _____ watching a sunrise makes me feel centered before starting my day," said Nixon, who works for the city's water department.

A year _____ 38 _____ a woman stopped to say hello, and she said something that _____ 39 _____ his viewpoint on his daily routine. "She said, 'You know, every morning when I see you _____ 40 _____ here I know that everything is going to be OK,'" Nixon recalled. "That's when I knew: I needed to pay attention to the people walking past. I needed to make eye contact and let people know that we mattered to each other."

Instead of _____ 41 _____ straight ahead at the waterfront, Nixon stared smiling at people and striking up _____ 42 _____. And pretty soon, more than a few early risers began joining him on the _____ 43 _____, sometimes unburdening themselves, asking him for _____ 44 _____ about relationships, careers, and personal problems.

"Nixon is this calm, constant presence," said Jeff Franzen, 64, who _____ 45 _____ Nixon while taking a walk along the waterfront a few years ago. "His unique gift is that he listens to everyone."

It's _____ 46 _____ that, said Dee Glowa, who is in her late 50s. She met Nixon while out strolling three years ago. "He listens without judgment and _____ 47 _____ any kind of return expected."

I was _____ 48 _____ to listen," Nixon. 59. said. "I wanted them to _____ 49 _____ knowing they didn't have to feel alone. When you're in your 50s and 60s or _____ 50 _____, a lot of people feel their purpose hasn't been fulfilled. At this stage in life, this is definitely my _____ 51 _____."

So, every morning, weather _____ 52 _____, Nixon rises at 4:30. He puts on a fedora, _____ 53 _____ a cup of coffee, and then drives seven miles to the waterfront, _____ 54 _____ he'll stay for (two hours. His

_____ 55 _____ and his openness to listen have led some to nickname him the Sunshine Mayor.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 36. A. outline | B. view | C. image | D. impression |
| 37. A. so | B. while | C. because | D. if |
| 38. A. around | B. before | C. ago | D. later |
| 39. A. changed | B. adopted | C. got | D. put |
| 40. A. standing | B. jogging | C. sitting | D. strolling |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. glancing | B. staring | C. glaring | D. watching |
| 42. A. conversations | B. friendships | C. relationships | D. greetings |
| 43. A. chair | B. waterfront | C. beach | D. bench |
| 44. A. help | B. advice | C. solutions | D. directions |
| 45. A. visited | B. thanked | C. met | D. recognized |
| 46. A. rather than | B. other than | C. less than | D. more than |
| 47. A. for | B. in | C. with | D. without |
| 48. A. happy | B. honored | C. grateful | D. upset |
| 49. A. break away | B. walk away | C. put away | D. take away |
| 50. A. so | B. else | C. beyond | D. not |
| 51. A. purpose | B. ambition | C. goal | D. attempt |
| 52. A. permitting | B. admitting | C. changing | D. warming |
| 53. A. spills | B. eats | C. bites | D. sips |
| 54. A. when | B. which | C. where | D. what |
| 55. A. progress | B. presence | C. power | D. position |

非选择题部分

第三部分：语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

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。

Miss Zhang, a Chinese student from Sheridan College in Ontario, Canada, has made a splash(引起关注) online by wearing hanfu — 56 (tradition) Chinese clothing — at her graduation ceremony. Her bold choice mixed Chinese designs 57 Western gown. 58 (decorate) with shoulder accessories and long sleeves, the cap and gown looked delicate and elegant. She not only "did in Canada as the Canadians do", but also showed 59 (she) cultural confidence. Compliments 60 (pour) in after the student shared the video capturing her glamorous(富有魅力的) moment on her graduation day, with many netizens 61 (say) her hanfu choice was certainly a confident display of Chinese culture. Overwhelmed, 62 girl from Xi'an, Shaanxi province, thanked her admirers for the Internet attention, and said that wearing hanfu does not 63 (necessary) make one feel confident — it is the 64 (believe) from within in the beauty and strengths of our nation 65 makes us confident.

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，上周六你参加了在市博物馆举办的文化遗产展览，请向你的外国笔友 Peter 介绍本次展览，内容包括：

1. 展览内容；
2. 你的感受。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 开头已给出，不计入总词数。

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。

For the most part, Hank, a two-year-old tan-and-white rescue cat, is a homebody — and for good reason. The one time he got out his yard in Washington, DC, he managed to get stuck in a 12-metre-tall tree for two days with no food or water.

Hank's big adventure started last November 6. Delores Bushong, his 75 year-old owner, had just returned from a farmers market when she realized Hank hadn't come in for his midday snack. She called his name in alleys and streets around her home. As it got dark, she began to worry. Then she heard mewing, looked up, and spotted Hank, perched on a branch near the top of a neighbor's tree.

Bushong believes Hank got under a fence and then became scared by some dogs. The more scared he got the higher he climbed.

"Cats have an amazing ability to climb up trees, but actually they aren't that good at climbing down," said Dan D'Eramo, director of field services for the Humane Rescue Alliance(HRA)

Bushong now worried about getting Hank down, asked the HRA to take the lead, but it was no easy task. HRA called the fire department, but it refused to help, citing safety concerns. Then Bushong called a construction company to ask about renting scaffolding(脚手架) but was told she would have to book the equipment 48 days in advance.

注意：

1. 所读续写的短文词数应为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:

Seeing this, the neighbors came to Hank's rescue. _____

Paragraph 2:

Once on the ground, Bushong scooped Hank into her arms, holding him close. _____
