

2022年高三年级统一质量检测

英语试题

2022.03

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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, 本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 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 United Kingdom is a land of natural beauty and history, with many of its finest attractions discovered through hiking. Now, dust off your boots, plan according to the following routes presented by a survey of senior hikers and an incredible experience will wait for you.

Wales Coastal Path

Wales is the only country in the world that has an official walking path covering its whole borders. The Wales Coastal Path is a footpath stretching 870 miles from Chester to Chepstow. Walking the whole thing might be demanding, but there are plenty of stretches that can be enjoyed over a day or two.

Southwest Coast Path

You need a fair amount of annual leave, a casual 52 days or so, to undertake this in one go. The route runs from Somerset all the way to Dorset, via rugged cliffs (悬崖), cute fishing villages and surfing spots along the coastline. You can surely jump on to any point as you like, but you can't afford to miss all the pubs full of jokes and laughter on the way!

Coast to Coast Walk

This long-distance trail isn't official, but popular in the country, taking hikers from the Irish Sea to the North Sea as it rolls into historic Robin Hood's Bay in Yorkshire. Following local footpaths,

the route takes you through three UK National Parks: the Lakes, the Yorkshire Dales and the North York Moors.

Cleveland Way

You'll want nine days to fully complete this hike, which explores both the North York Moors and the county's world-famous coastline. Just make sure you allow enough time to properly enjoy spots like Roseberry Topping hill and pick up a gentle afternoon walk at Whitby's clifftop church.

1. Who will be more interested in the routes?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Explorers in the UK. | B. Hiking lovers. |
| C. Nature photographers. | D. Field researchers. |

2. What is highly recommended about Southwest Coast Path?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Fishing villages. | B. Surfing spots. |
| C. Local pubs. | D. National parks. |

3. What do the four routes have in common?

- | |
|--|
| A. They include cliffs worth visiting. |
| B. They are official and demanding. |
| C. They run along the coast. |
| D. They can be completed in a month. |

B

You might think of martial arts (武打) movies when you see people performing graceful moves down the river, all standing on a bamboo strip (竹条), but actually it is a form of intangible cultural heritage: bamboo drifting (漂流).

Over 2,000 years ago, the high-quality wood, *nanmu*, in Guizhou was in great demand by the royal court more than 2,000 kilometers to the north. With no better transportation, people had to stand on one log to drift down the river. Later, local people began to compete along the way and the game of wood drifting was born. In the Qing Dynasty, wood drifting became bamboo drifting because of bamboo's lower price. Due to the skills it takes for one to master this act, bamboo drifting was included in the national intangible cultural heritage list this year.

Yang Liu, a 24-year-old inheritor of bamboo drifting, learned it at 7. "Usually, the bamboo under your feet is about 9 meters long, and the bamboo in your hands is about 5 meters. If the length

C

or diameter (直径) of the bamboo is not long enough, it will not float. Keeping our feet firmly positioned on the narrow bamboo pole is the key, so we should fight against the current by constantly changing the angle (角度). I lost my balance and fell in the water many times while practicing. Once I fell, I gave it another try until I knew how to handle the most difficult part,” she said.

The love for the ancient skill keeps Yang going. In the past 17 years, she has drifted all year round, in winter cold and summer heat. As *hanfu* culture has been on the rise, Yang started wearing *hanfu* while performing, creating a more beautiful feel. In 2020, Yang began to post her videos on social media. “I’m extremely proud to get responses from viewers that bamboo drifting makes the line between what is possible and impossible unclear. It’s my mission to keep it alive and known to more people,” Yang Liu told China Daily.

4. What can be learned from the first two paragraphs?

- A. The martial arts movie is a form of cultural heritage.
- B. *Nanmu* was delivered to the north by land.
- C. Bamboo was costly in Guizhou 2,000 years ago.
- D. Bamboo drifting involves lots of skills.

5. What is the biggest challenge in bamboo drifting?

- A. Finding the proper bamboo.
- B. Holding the bamboo firmly in hands.
- C. Maintaining a fixed angle.
- D. Keeping balance.

6. What do the viewers think of bamboo drifting?

- A. Unbelievable.
- B. Impossible.
- C. Confusing.
- D. Complicated.

7. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Transporting Bamboo down the River.
- B. Intangible Cultural Heritage in Guizhou.
- C. Balancing with Grace.
- D. Yang Liu: a Creative Performer.

On September 29, 2021, the US Fish and Wildlife Service declared it would be removing 23 species from its Endangered Species Act, including the ivory-billed woodpecker, various Hawaiian birds and freshwater fish, not because they had pulled back from the edge of extinction, but because the USFWS believed these species would never recover, and were most likely extinct, therefore not requiring protection.

In April, 195 countries are getting together in China for a UN conference to discuss global agreements to protect nature and biodiversity, with the hope of finalizing an agreement to safeguard plants, animals, and ecosystems. However, the new strain (毒株) of Covid-19, Omicron, has potentially thrown the plans into a mess, and negotiators may switch to online talks if travel restrictions to China are put in place again.

“We can’t go another four months without any progress,” said Georgina Chandler, senior international policy officer at the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Conservationists are urging the talks to go ahead – online if necessary – as the biodiversity crisis shows no sign of slowing up.

“Nature loss has not gone away and threatens both human lives and the global economy,” said Lin Li, director of global policy at the organization. “With one million species currently in danger of extinction, delaying action is not an option.”

Improving conservation and management of natural areas, such as oceans, forests, and wildernesses is crucial to safeguarding the ecosystems on which humans depend. However, forests are still being devastated, often for farming or commercial use. As trees absorb about a third of planet-warming emissions produced worldwide, stopping deforestation is key. At COP26 in Glasgow last November, world leaders plan to invest \$19 billion in public and private funds to protect and restore global forests.

It’s easy to feel disheartened by the disappointing news, but the only way to stop more species suffering the same fate is to pay attention and take actions.

8. Why would the 23 species be removed from the Act?

- A. Because they are less endangered.
- B. Because they have already died out.
- C. Because more fund is in need to protect them.
- D. Because nothing can save them from extinction.

9. What do Georgina Chandler and Lin Li urge to do?

- A. Take immediate actions.
- B. Put off the conference.
- C. Have online talks.
- D. Improve global economy.

10. What does the underlined word “devastated” mean in the fifth paragraph?

- A. Abandoned.
- B. Destroyed.
- C. Rearranged.
- D. Disturbed.

11. What does the author intend to do by writing the text?

- A. To explain why some species have disappeared.
- B. To recommend ways to protect and restore forests.
- C. To describe the present situation of global ecosystem.
- D. To call for attention and action against biodiversity crisis.

D

We are often so attracted by the promises of modern digital life that we fail to notice its danger. It’s that feeling of losing control that we get a dozen times a day, from when we get distracted (分心) with our phones in a discussion to when we can’t appreciate a private moment without sharing it with virtual audience.

In my first attempt to get control over my technology use, I set my phone to vibrate rather than ring. Soon after, another problem appeared. The act of continually checking the phone became a habit. I knew then that using only tips to permanently reform digital life is difficult. We should go past the notification settings (通知模式) on our devices or apps and consider the more essential topic of why we use so many apps in the first place. What all of us who are struggling with these challenges need is a technology usage philosophy, something that explains from the ground up which digital tools we allow into our lives, why, and under what conditions.

Cal Newport, a professor of computer science, defines Digital Minimalism (极简主义) as a “philosophy of technology use in which you focus your online time on a small number of carefully selected activities that strongly support the things you value, and then happily miss out on everything else.”

To do so, however, we cannot passively allow the tools and apps provided by the internet age to control how we spend our time or how we feel. Instead, we must take steps to draw the positive aspects of these technologies while sidestepping the negative aspects.

12. What does “its danger” in the first paragraph refer to?

- A. Feeling depressed.
- B. Getting distracted in a discussion.
- C. Giving up private moments.
- D. Losing control of your digital life.

13. Why does the author mention his own experiences?

- A. To make a comparison.
- B. To explain a phenomenon.
- C. To bring in a better solution.
- D. To clarify misunderstandings.

14. Which of the following will digital minimalists agree to?

- A. Ignoring the side effect of digital tools.
- B. Devoting your screen time to valuable things.
- C. Spending more time selecting information.
- D. Getting away from entertainment apps.

15. What’s the text mainly about?

- A. Reforms in life.
- B. Technology challenges.
- C. Apps and social media sites.
- D. Technology usage philosophy.

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。

Winter is connected with fun and games: snowball fights, skiing, and, every four years, the Winter Olympics. But what will a winter sports enthusiast do if the snow doesn't make an appearance?
16

Artificial snow is more like a tightly packed frozen snow that is partly melt. 17 They are broken up by a high-pressure pump (泵) at first and then turn into small frozen pieces. Most artificial snow is made using snow cannons (雪炮). As the air's cooling capacity falls, so does the amount of water that can be pumped through the machine. 18 At -4°C a snow cannon can operate at around 80% humidity (湿度). But if the outside temperature is -1°C, this must be reduced to around 30% humidity.

In 1980, the Olympics held in America became the first Winter Games to use machine-made snow. 19 Artificial snow also appeared at the two recent Winter Olympics, in Sochi, Russia (2014), and Vancouver, British Columbia (2010). And the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing is the first to rely entirely on artificial snow.

20 The International Olympic Committee states that it creates a more consistent surface. In addition, the snow that comes from a cannon is icier than natural snow. It melts more slowly, and provides a harder surface for athletes looking for speed. The first Olympics using entirely artificial snow will probably not be the last.

- A. But they weren't the last.
- B. It is made from waterdrops.
- C. That's when artificial snow comes in.
- D. What is artificial snow, and how is it made?
- E. Temperature also plays a significant role in snowmaking.
- F. Artificial snow can be applied into a wide range of fields.
- G. Artificial snow is well worth using in the Winter Olympics.

第二部分 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。

Eradajere Oleita thinks she may have got something about the 21 to two of her country's problems: garbage and poverty. It's called the Chip (薯片) Bag Project. The 26-year-old student and environmentalist is asking a 22 of local snack lovers: Rather than throw empty chip bags into garbage cans, 23 them so she can turn them into sleeping bags for the 24.

Chip eaters 25 their empty bags at two locations in Detroit: a print shop and a clothing store, where Oleita and her volunteer helpers 26 them. After they disinfect (消毒) the chip bags in soapy hot water, they slice them open, 27 them flat, and iron them together. Then they use cotton and liners (衬层) from old coats to line the insides. It takes about four hours to 28 a sleeping bag, and each takes around 150 to 300 chip bags, 29 on whether they're single-serve or family size.

Since its start in 2020, the Chip Bag Project has 30 110 sleeping bags. Sure, it would be 31 to raise the money to buy new sleeping bags. However, that's only half the 32 for Oleita. "We aim to make a (an) 33 not only socially, but environmentally," said Oleita. "It is worth 34 chip bags and using them to help the homeless. 35, they would land in the garbage."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 21. A. reaction | B. solution | C. response | D. way |
| 22. A. suggestion | B. permission | C. favor | D. promise |
| 23. A. donate | B. reserve | C. sort | D. change |
| 24. A. disabled | B. elderly | C. homeless | D. sick |
| 25. A. deliver | B. drop off | C. hand out | D. reuse |
| 26. A. guard | B. promote | C. place | D. collect |
| 27. A. fold | B. lay | C. cut | D. hang |
| 28. A. sew | B. design | C. order | D. clean |
| 29. A. concentrating | B. insisting | C. depending | D. agreeing |
| 30. A. sold | B. created | C. decorated | D. received |
| 31. A. simpler | B. cooler | C. cleverer | D. more formal |
| 32. A. project | B. issue | C. battle | D. goal |
| 33. A. impression | B. announcement | C. impact | D. decision |
| 34. A. recycling | B. maintaining | C. improving | D. producing |
| 35. A. However | B. Besides | C. Therefore | D. Otherwise |

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。

China beat South Korea 3-2 from two goals down in the dramatic final of the AFC Women’s Asian Cup on Sunday night, winning the championship for the 36 (nine) time 16 years later.

Despite being two goals behind South Korea in the first half, the Chinese women’s national football team got three in the second half with two goals 37 (score) in just five minutes. “If faith has a color, it must be China red! ” The Chinese Football Association said, 38 (name) the girls “steel roses, the pride of China”.

Countless people posted on social media platforms that “Only the faithful soccer fans in China know how 39 (incredible) long we have waited for such a moment. We all know how exhausting it is 40 the Chinese soccer girls, and we all know how painful it is to play with 41 (injure).”

The success of the Chinese women’s national football team 42 (be) a boost to China’s national pride. “It 43 (accept) among Chinese soccer fans that soccer has always been a weak spot in China, but this is 44 great success, 45 has brought China back to the top of Asia in the field!” commented the People’s Daily online.

第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你于上周日参加了学校组织的社区志愿服务活动。请你为校英文报写一篇报道，内容包括：

- 1. 活动内容；
- 2. 活动反响。

注意：

- 1. 词数 80 左右；
- 2. 请在答题卡相应位置作答。

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。

“I’m going to school today!” announced my little brother, Trevor, bouncing to the breakfast table.

Mom looked at me. “Isn’t it great, Annie? You’ll both be at the same school! And I can’t help

remembering your first day to school when I had to calm you down by blowing kisses.”

Actually, it was not great at all. School used to feel like my thing. But now he would sit in my old classroom, with my old teacher. Enough! I hated to see the naughty Trevor as part of my school life.

As we arrived at the school gate, Trevor turned to me and asked whether he could play with me during the break, worried and hesitant. I shook my head and reminded him of the school rules: You small kids play in the kindergarten area. I stay on the big playground!

I pulled Trevor forward and led him to his classroom, where he was greeted by his teacher, Mrs. Morena, “Hello, Trevor! Want to come and meet the other kids? ”

Trevor nodded and let go of my hand. I disappeared in a flash, excited to join my friends. When the bell rang, I was given a seat by an open window where I could see the kindergarten room if I looked outside. I faced forward, trying to focus on what the teacher was saying. For no reason, a question continuously crossed my mind: How was Trevor?

During the break, I forgot all about Trevor. It was great to be back at school! I was running to the slide (滑梯) when a loud cry rang out across the playground. It sounded familiar.

I looked to the kindergarten area. There was Trevor sitting in the sandbox, tears on his face.

“I want to go home!” he howled. Mrs. Morena was talking to him, but he was still crying.

I took another step toward the slide. Then Trevor cried again. My feet turned, and I was running toward him. But there was a fence between the kindergarten area and the big playground, and I couldn’t go where he was.

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。

<p>Then, I did the best thing I could think of.</p> <p>Soon the bell rang and the school was over.</p>
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青岛市2022年高三年级第一次适应性检测

英语参考答案

第一部分 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）

1-3 BCC 4-7 DDAC 8-11 DABD 12-15 DCBD

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

16-20 CBEAG

第二部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每题 1 分，满分 15 分）

21-25 BCACB 26-30 DBACB 31-35 ADCAD

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

36. ninth

37. scored

38. naming

39. incredibly

40. for

41. injury / injuries

42. is

43. is accepted / has been accepted

44. a

45. which

第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）（参考答案略）

第二节（满分 25 分）（参考答案略）