

2022年11月稽阳联谊学校高三联考英语试题卷

第I卷

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，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. What is the man doing?
A. Making a consultation. B. Renting a guitar. C. Organizing a party.
2. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Salesperson and customer. B. Brother and sister. C. Classmates.
3. How does the man feel about the concert?
A. It was terrible. B. It was average. C. It was pleasant.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A weekend plan. B. A new company. C. A job opportunity.
5. Why does the woman look tired?
A. She has walked a long distance.
B. She has done too much housework.
C. She has played tennis after school.

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. Why didn't the man get the injured woman out of the car?
A. He couldn't open the door.
B. He was afraid of a car explosion.
C. He didn't want to worsen her wounds.
7. Where does the conversation take place?
A. On the road. B. In a hospital. C. Over the phone.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What does the man dislike about the sofa at the beginning?
A. The size. B. The color. C. The style.
9. What does the man say about the old sofa?
A. It is heavy. B. It is small. C. It is comfortable.
10. What do the speakers decide to do?
A. Look at other sofas. B. Go to another store. C. Wait for a sale.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What does the man most probably do?
A. He's a hotel clerk. B. He's a steward. C. He's a travel agent.
12. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Call a taxi by herself.
B. Pack her bags in advance.
C. Set off early to catch the flight.

13. How long does it take the woman to get ready?
A. About one and a half hours. B. About an hour. C. About half an hour.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. Why is the man going to Montreal next summer?
A. To do some business. B. To attend a wedding. C. To take a course.

15. What do we know about Quebec City?
A. It is the biggest city in Quebec Province.
B. It is far from the St. Lawrence River.
C. It is the capital of Quebec Province.

16. What does the woman mention about Quebec City at last?
A. The ancient buildings. B. The cold winter. C. The beautiful river.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Why does Barry go to The Parent Agency?
A. To get his dream parents.
B. To meet with his lost parents.
C. To draw his parents' attention.

18. What does Barry get during the 5 days?
A. Extra homework. B. Five birthday parties. C. A special bedroom.

19. What does the speaker think of the book?
A. Very imaginative. B. Quite difficult. C. Too serious.

20. Who does the speaker recommend the book to?
A. New parents. B. Children. C. School teachers.

第二部分：阅读理解(共两节，满分50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

If you haven't decided how to spend your summer, you may want to think about the possibility of participating in a summer program.

Virtual Experience:Harvard's High School Programs

If you're wondering what college is like, Harvard offers online college programs just for high school students who are curious. Harvard's high school programs allow you to take real courses and earn college credit. Financial aid is available for qualifying students.

Virtual Experience:American University High School Summer Scholars

This multi-week, online program helps high school students pursue their interests in a variety of topics. Each online course is 1-credit hour. Rising sophomores, juniors, and seniors with a 3.0 GPA (Grade Points Average) can choose 1 course from 14 subjects—from Political Action and Public Policy to Oceanography and more.

Virtual Experience:Worcester Polytechnic Institute(WPI)-Frontiers Program

This online, summer program is designed for high school students entering their junior and senior years. Program participants are challenged to explore the outer limits of their knowledge in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) with current laboratory techniques and exploring unsolved problems across a wide range of disciplines.

Virtual/In-Person Opportunities:Immerse Education Programs

Immerse Education's summer programs offer in-person and online courses in a variety of subjects and take place throughout the United Kingdom and Australia. Students ages 11-18 from around the world get to learn on the campuses of Cambridge, Oxford, London and the

University of Sydney.

21. Which program will you possibly choose if you are from a family on a tight budget?
- A. Immerse Education Programs.
 - B. Harvard's High School Programs.
 - C. American University High School Summer Scholars.
 - D. Worcester Polytechnic Institute(WPI)-Frontiers Program.
22. What do these four programs have in common?
- A. They provide access to online learning.
 - B. They set academic requirements.
 - C. They offer participants college credits.
 - D. They take place in the United States.
23. Who is the text mainly intended for?
- A. College staff.
 - B. College students.
 - C. Program organizers.
 - D. High school students.

B

Halfway through the women's slalom(障碍滑雪赛) event at the 2014 Winter Olympic Games in Sochi, Russia, 18-year-old Mikaela Shiffrin held a commanding lead over the greatest women's slalom skiers in the world. On her final run, she burst from the start house at breakneck speed, zigzagging(曲折前进) around the poles in crazy rhythm.

Skiing has always been a big part of Mikaela's life. Her dad ski raced all through college and her mom raced and coached skiing. The Shiffrins taught Mikaela and her brother, Taylor, to ski at a very young age. At two and a half years old, Mikaela made her first ski run on plastic skis. From ages 8 to 11, she worked hard, repeating hundreds of training runs on small hills to learn the correct techniques of slalom skiing.

When Mikaela was 11, she attended the Burke Mountain Academy, a Vermont boarding school for skiers. She took classes, studied, and practiced her skiing crazily. According to Burke Mountain Academy headmaster Kirk Dwyer, "What separated Mikaela from others was the degree of her effort to be the best. Her commitment to conditioning, getting proper sleep, eating correctly, doing the drills, and watching video was unusual for an 11-to 13-year-old. Mikaela practiced more than anyone and believed in herself then and now."

By the time she was 17, she had already won her first World Cup race.

For Mikaela, working hard is a full-time job. Even her off-season is work time. In the summer, when Mikaela is off the ski slopes and in the gym, her daily training consists of six to seven hours of weight lifting core body work, and biking to improve her strength and flexibility. She does all of this so that she can dash down a mountain at speeds topping 50 miles per hour while cutting back and forth around gates with astonishing precision.

"If you're passionate about your goals, whatever they are," she says, "there's no limit to what you can achieve. Give it your all!"

24. What can we learn from paragraph 2?
- A. Mikaela came from a skiing family.
 - B. Mikaela's mother taught her to ski first.
 - C. Mikaela trained harder than her brother.
 - D. Mikaela's father coached skiing in colleges.
25. Why were headmaster Kirk Dwyer's words cited?
- A. To praise the good students in his school.
 - B. To stress the great importance of practice.
 - C. To show Mikaela's difference from others.
 - D. To highlight Mikaela's great devotion to training.

26. Which of the following words can best describe Mikaela?
 A. Competent and smart. B. Confident and creative.
 C. Aggressive and optimistic. D. Committed and self-disciplined.
27. Where is this text probably taken from?
 A. A textbook. B. A novel. C. A magazine. D. A brochure.

C

More than 40 companies and institutes, including Chinese chip-making company Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corp, have established a working committee on automotive(汽车的)electronic components standards, as part of the nation's broader push to develop the domestic auto chip(芯片) industry.

The move came as a long-time shortage in auto chips has highlighted the importance of processors in vehicles which are getting increasingly smarter and internet-connected. Yang Xudong, head of the electronic information department at the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, said electronic components represented by chips are the key and heart of automotive electronic systems, and are also an important foundation for the intelligent transformation of the automotive industry.

China's automotive electronics industry started relatively late, has a relatively high degree of dependence on imports, and the standardization of work is falling behind other leading countries. Meanwhile, during a global shortage of auto chips, domestic chips and component companies are also beefing up the research and development of key products, and auto makers have become more willing to buy homegrown auto chips.

In such a context, there is an urgent need to establish a standard system applicable to China's automotive chip and component industry, guide its healthy and sustainable development, Yang added. "We will promote the establishment of a set of much-needed automotive chip and component standards as soon as possible, and speed up the standard construction process. Meanwhile, we will also increase policy and financial support to promote the supply capacity of domestic automotive chips and components," Yang added.

Chen Daji, vice president of China Electronics Standardization Institute, a professional institute for standardization in the field of electronics and IT industry under the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, said when drafting the industry standards, such work needs to be guided by industrial needs, focus on main technical issues, strengthen the industrial foundation, and promote the development of key standards for automotive electronics.

28. What's the purpose of setting up a committee on auto electronic components standards?
 A. To promote China's auto chip industry. B. To solve the great shortage in auto chips.
 C. To develop global chip-making industry. D. To boost the cooperation among companies.
29. What does paragraph 2 mainly focus on about auto chips?
 A. Its shortage. B. Its significance. C. Its components. D. Its application.
30. Which of the following urges China to found the standard system?
 A. China's great demand for domestic chips.
 B. China's lack of leading industry standards.
 C. China's slow development of key products.
 D. China's heavy reliance on overseas markets.
31. What is Yang Xudong's attitude towards the establishment of such a standard?
 A. Reserved. B. Unclear. C. Supportive. D. Tolerant.

D

Much like people whose relatives or friends have died, orphaned(成为孤儿的) elephants get by with a little help from their friends, according to a study.

Scientists in the United States and Kenya analysed stress hormones(激素) in the baby elephants whose mothers had died, expecting to find higher levels. Instead, the support of their peers appeared to reduce the orphans' level of anxiety.

The study, published last week in the journal *Communications Biology*, concluded that social relationships have a psychological impact on the young elephants. Elephants have strong familial and group ties. Before the age of nine, baby elephants rarely move away more than 30 feet (nine metres) from their mothers, and even a few hours of separation lead to joyous reunion. The bond between female elephants and their young has long been thought to reduce stress.

Expecting to find that the orphaned elephants, which tend to die early at a higher rate than those whose mothers are still alive, would be more depressed, the team analysed stress hormone levels in the waste matter of 36 young elephants in the nature reserves in northern Kenya between 2015 and 2016. Twenty-five of the elephants had lost their mothers to drought or hunting between 2009 and 2013, when a rise in the demand for ivory left many elephants on the reserves motherless.

However, the researchers were surprised to find that long-term stress hormone levels were similar among orphans and elephants with living mothers. Jenna Parker, the study's main author and a professor at Colorado State University, said their unexpected **resilience** is directly linked to social support from other elephants, specifically companions of a similar age. Those with more "friends" had significantly lower stress hormone levels. The results may encourage elephant orphanages to pair up animals to help them to recover from loss and adapt to future threats.

It could be a timely move as interactions between humans and elephants are on the rise, thanks in part to drought related to climate change. Experts say the increased conflict is a threat to Kenya's 36,000 strong elephant population.

32. What did the scientists focus on about orphaned elephants in the study?

- A. Their peers. B. Their family. C. Their psychology. D. Their growth.

33. What can we learn from paragraph 3?

- A. Separation is necessary for younger elephants.
B. Young elephants are attached to their mothers.
C. Younger elephants are fond of wandering alone.
D. Female elephants dominate young elephants' life.

34. What does the underlined word "resilience" probably mean in paragraph 5?

- A. Difference. B. Anxiety. C. Recovery. D. Result.

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

- A. Orphaned Elephants Find Relief in Friends.
B. Elephants Have a Strong Bond with Mothers.
C. Stress Levels are Higher in Young Elephants.
D. Orphaned Elephants Have Been Suffering a Lot.

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

While everyone's image of their dream home looks a little different, most people will agree that their ideal neighbourhood is filled with friendly faces. Getting to know your

neighbours takes time and effort. 36

Nick Tebbey, national executive officer of Relationships Australia, says spring is the perfect season to start getting to know your neighbours. “When the weather starts warming up we’re all spending more time outdoors.” It makes sense that the best way to get to know a neighbour is to first make sure they actually know you’re neighbours. 37 “There are always opportunities to make a connection and they can be as small as a nod, a wave or a friendly good day,” says Tebbey.

To put yourself in the way of these opportunities, Tebbey suggests timing your outings to take place “when other people are out and about as well”. When it comes to actually introducing yourself to your neighbours, Tebbey notes it’s important to do what feels comfortable, whether that’s leaving a note on a building notice board or chatting to someone while you wait for the elevator. 38

Once you’ve introduced yourself to a neighbor, you can start conversations. 39 “If they’re gardening, ask what they’re planting—be interested in what people share.” Tebbey says. And once someone tells you their dog’s name or where they’re about to go on holiday, try your best to keep that in mind so you can continue the conversation next time you cross paths.

“It’s not about grand gestures or sharing everything about yourself with your neighbours. 40” Tebbey says. “It’s small but meaningful interactions and taking interest in each other’s lives, but without any sense of expectation.”

- A. In fact, it’s almost the opposite.
- B. It doesn’t have to require a lot of effort.
- C. It’s vital to ask questions and remember people’s answers.
- D. However, it can potentially be easier than you may expect.
- E. Should you start to feel uncomfortable, you could invite another.
- F. And the easiest way to do that is with short, repeated interactions.
- G. The less anxiety you feel, the more likely you are to commit to them.

第三部分：语言运用(共两节，满分30分)

第一节完形填空(共15个小题，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。

The challenge is simple. Answer a math question—say, what’s $8x + 50$?—and get five seconds to grab as much as you can from Lucky Candy’s shelves, all for 41. Lucky Candy is located on a busy street in the Bronx, which is what’s known as a food 42, where affordable, healthy food is short. Many residents rely on neighborhood 43 like Lucky Candy for their daily needs.

For Alwan, 23, joy is as 44 as breakfast — and regular customers at his family’s corner store sometimes 45 for both. So he came up with this clever way to brighten his 46 days. “I’ve always 47 people in the neighborhood,” he says. “You know they lack money, so sometimes they need 48.”

When a young math genius gets an answer right, one of two things usually 49. Some kids dart for the candy, and who could blame them? Others 50 things like rice, oranges and potatoes, 51 thinking of family at home.

Alwan 52 the expense with his paycheck. But his boss, his father, Saleh Aobad, doesn’t mind 53 too. A Yemeni immigrant, Aobad knows that in one of the 54, most competitive places in the U.S., a bit of help goes a long way.

“This changed our relationship with the 55 greatly,” says Alwan. “They’re showing so much love, and they’re lining up at the store for a chance to play.”

41. A. short	B. good	C. certain	D. free
42. A. bank	B. desert	C. kingdom	D. supermarket
43. A. shops	B. families	C. companies	D. organizations
44. A. special	B. familiar	C. essential	D. attractive
45. A. charge	B. struggle	C. prepare	D. answer
46. A. friends'	B. salespersons'	C. customers'	D. colleagues'
47. A. helped out	B. looked for	C. asked about	D. turned down
48. A. credit	B. justice	C. strength	D. courage
49. A. delays	B. changes	C. happens	D. survives
50. A. consume	B. purchase	C. order	D. grab
51. A. clearly	B. bravely	C. secretly	D. proudly
52. A. saves	B. covers	C. collects	D. estimates
53. A. playing	B. distributing	C. promising	D. contributing
54. A. richest	B. noisiest	C. happiest	D. toughest
55. A. country	B. business	C. community	D. environment

第II卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第二节(10个小题；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。

It is widely acknowledged that wealthy people generate more pollution or carbon emissions(排放) than the less fortunate.

The richest 10 percent of humanity was responsible 56 52 percent of global emissions between 1990 and 2015, according to a 2020 Oxfam report. 15 percent of global emissions 57 (produce) by the richest 1 percent alone during that time. Global income data tracks closely with emissions data: The World Inequality Lab's 2022 report found that the 58 (wealthy) 10 percent earn 52 percent of all income, while the poorest half of all people earn just 8.5 percent. On 59 individual level, people with more wealth are more likely to own cars, travel by airplane and own big homes 60 consume lots of energy.

Wealthy people are also more likely to invest in the stock market. By giving a company money, investors permit the company's business practices, 61 (expect) a positive return. So profitable companies tend to avoid 62 (risk) like reorganizing their supply chain 63 (be) more environmentally friendly.

Still, the blame for greenhouse gas emissions 64 (fall) on companies and governments. While many companies have taken modest steps to reduce pollution, emissions are still increasing 65 will possibly stay that way until the governments of major polluters force companies to gradually switch from fossil fuels.

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,某国际学校英语报“Cross-cultural Communication”栏目的负责人,请你写一则通知,呼吁全校学生向专栏投稿,内容包括:

1.栏目简介; 2.稿件要求; 3.投稿方式和截止日期。

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。

NOTICE

The English Newspaper

第二节 读后续写(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。

Kenji and I had been playmates for years. We were always together when we were free after school. One day, Kenji and I were on the beach of a lake in the woods. Suddenly, Kenji leapt up and called, “Hi, Rough Lock.”

Rough Lock was an Indian man who Kenji knew well. He said hello to us and went back to his house. Kenji and I watched him till he disappeared briefly, then reappeared in front of the house. We could see him rocking in his rocking chair there.

Kenji ran into the water, pushing his log raft(木筏) out. He urged me to get on and pushed a pole into the sandy lake bottom to steady the raft. I stood there, hesitant. But Kenji promised he would not go far, pushing the raft close to shore. It sank and touched bottom, moving unsteadily, as I climbed on. I got down on my knees behind him.

Slowly, he pushed the raft out over the surface. The water was clear. I put my hand in it. As we pushed deeper, there was a sudden change in the temperature of the water. When I looked up, the shoreline was farther away than I had ever seen. The water around us was sharply dark and the bottom could no longer be seen. So I thought it was enough and suggested going back. Kenji gave me an approving nod but tried the last push. One hard push, and-splash(哗啦)!-the pole jumped out of his hands as Kenji suddenly fell sideways. He fell into the water. In the sound of waves, Kenji’s head reappeared. He swam to the beach. Closer to shore, he stood up in the water, turning to face me. “Jump!” he shouted.

“I can’t! I can’t swim!” I responded.

Then slowly he stepped backward till he was out of the water.

I stared down into the deep water and back to where Kenji was standing. He signaled to me to jump again. I hesitated. Unexpectedly, he turned suddenly and fled down the beach as quickly as he could.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。

Frightened, I jumped after a long wait.

When I opened my eyes at last, it was to a red-and-blue shirt.

2022年11月稽阳联谊学校高三联考英语参考答案

第一部分：听力（共两节，每小题1.5分，满分30分）

1—5 ABCCA 6—10 ACCBC 11—15 ACBBC 16—20 AABAB

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节）

第一节：每小题2.5分，满分37.5分

21--23 BAD 24--27 ADDC 28--31 ABDC 32--35 CBCA

第二节：每小题2.5分，满分12.5分

36--40 DFGCA

第三部分：语言运用（共两节）

第一节：完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

41--45 DBACB 46--50 CAACD 51--55 ABDDC

第二节：语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

56. for 57. were produced 58. wealthiest 59. an 60. that/which

61. expecting 62. risks 63. to be 64. falls 65. and

第四部分：写作

第一节：应用文参考范文（满分15分）

NOTICE

To raise the students' awareness of diverse culture, the column, Cross-cultural Communication was added to our school English newspaper two years ago, featuring culture-oriented stories.

Now as an essential part of the newspaper, it enjoys great popularity among the students. In the upcoming issue, to promote better understanding between domestic and foreign students, articles centered around "*interesting encounters with my foreign classmates*" are greatly expected. Anyone interested please write your article within 500 words and email it to 123edit@hotmail.com by November 16.

Looking forward to your fantastic sharing!

The English Newspaper

第二节：读后续写参考范文（满分25分）

Paragraph 1:

Frightened, I jumped after a long wait. Holding my breath, I was in the water with my eyes tightly shut and blood burning hot. To fight the panic, I urged my legs to pump and beat the water with both hands to hold myself up. But the harder I tried, the deeper I sank. My heart cold with fear, I felt hopeless and desperate. Choking with water, I was overcome with dizziness. However, I could still faintly hear the sound of a steady slap somewhere in the distance approaching me before I finally lost consciousness.

Paragraph 2:

When I opened my eyes at last, it was to a red-and-blue shirt. It was Rough Lock, soaked all over. He was kneeling beside me with heavy breathing, his face close to mine. Next to him was Kenji. "Oh, my god. You are awake," he sighed with relief, praising Rough Lock's excellent swimming skills. My chest heaved and I knew I was safe, exhausted and cold with spasms of shivering. Kenji took off his coat to warm my body, which made me feel much better. Gradually regaining my strength, I said "Thank you" to both of them with eyes full of tears. Although I almost lost my life in the lake, I harvested deep and true friendship with Kenji and Rough Lock.

