

广东省 2022 届高三 8 月阶段性质量检测

英 语

本试卷共 8 页, 满分 120 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用 2B 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, 将答题卡交回。

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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

World's best scuba diving destinations

If you are planning to go on a scuba diving vacation in the near future, here is a list of some of the best destinations in the world that you can consider.

The Red Sea, Egypt

One dive underneath the surface of the Egyptian Red Sea, and all you can see is a huge variety of marine life all around you. This is one of the richest marine ecosystems in the world. You can experience a fantastic swim with the dolphins and sharks. And a variety of colorful coral and sponges (海绵动物) in the reefs look absolutely astonishing.

Bali Island, Indonesia

Considered to be the "Jewel of Indonesia", Bali Island is undoubtedly one of the most unusual holiday destinations in the world. And that is certainly true when it comes to a scuba diving vacation as well. The most popular underwater attraction for the divers gathering here is Mola mola, the world's heaviest-known bony fish. Bali Island is known for some of the world's best scuba diving instructors and diving spots.

Half Moon Caye, Belize

If you are looking forward to doing a wall dive, then the Half Moon Caye is the perfect place for you. Once you begin diving downwards, you will be excited by seeing the variety of marine life. There are numerous tunnels filled with a variety of sponges and monster groupers. The most noticeable sightings are those of eagle rays, loggerhead turtles, barracudas and the rosy razor fish.

1. Which of the following is in agreement with the author?

- A. The Red Sea is the richest marine ecosystem in the world.
- B. Most divers might be attracted to Bali Island because of its jewels.
- C. There are some top class scuba diving instructors in Bali Island.
- D. Half Moon Caye excites the divers with the walls and wrecks in the depths.

英语 第 1 页 (共 8 页)

2. What do the Egyptian Red Sea and the Half Moon Cave have in common?

- A. Numerous tunnels.
- B. A variety of sponges.
- C. Being a perfect place for wall dives.
- D. Allowing divers to swim with sharks.

3. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To educate.
- B. To inform.
- C. To amuse.
- D. To advertise.

B

As a winner of the NSLI-Y Scholarship in high school, and then the Critical Language Scholarship in college, I lived in China for two summers with host families, studying Mandarin for nine hours a day. Tack on to that the approximately 2,000 classroom hours I spent learning Mandarin as an undergraduate, and it seems fair to say that a small fortune of resources has been invested in my Mandarin ability.

Yet even with so much practice, I am not still achieving fluency, and it's unclear whether I'll use my language skills regularly in my career. This leads me to reflect: What is it that drives me to drill tones and memorize characters?

Many people are quick to point out the value of language skills in an increasingly competitive workforce. However, language is about much more than just the ability to communicate. Foreign language study is tied to increased levels of empathy (同情心), enhanced cognitive development, and more creative insight on the human condition. Increasingly, research shows that these benefits also apply to those with exposure to multiple languages, and not just those who achieve fluency.

A beneficial future for the U. S. and China will be built upon understanding, respect and recognition. Language exchange can provide cultural insight and strengthen the common ground we stand on. It is not the economic potential of my language skills that leads me to persist. Studying Mandarin is the most modest way I can think of to approach China, a nation with over 5,000 years of complex history. From this point, I have experienced the beauty, hospitality of China. And my experience of studying Mandarin has helped me form a sense of curiosity and a commitment to understanding and respect—and that's a start.

4. What do we know about the author?

- A. He has enjoyed his life living in China.
- B. He began to learn Chinese in high school.
- C. He has won many scholarships in China.
- D. He has worked hard at learning Chinese.

5. What does the author think of the language learning?

- A. It just needs to drill tones and remember words.
- B. It needs the experience of living with a host family.
- C. It can promote learners' mental development.
- D. It is only used for effective communication.

6. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?

- A. The U. S. and China will certainly have a bright future.
- B. The U. S. and China always respect and recognize each other.
- C. The U. S. and China start to share the same cultural insight.
- D. Language exchange can help the U. S. and China understand each other better.

7. Why does the author stick to learning Mandarin?

- A. To get some economic profits.
- B. To have a close look at China.
- C. To achieve the language fluency.
- D. To show off his language talent.

C

Evidence of a worm-like creature about the size of a grain of rice has been uncovered in South Australia, and researchers believe it is the oldest ancestor on the family tree that includes humans and most animals. The creature lived about 535 million years ago. It is considered to be an evolutionary step forward for early life on Earth.

Researchers have been trying to find evidence of the common ancestor of most animals. Developing its body structure and organization successfully allowed life to move in specific, purposeful directions. This includes everything from worms and dinosaurs to amphibians (两栖动物) and humans. But for our common ancestor, they knew that fossils (化石) of the tiny, simple creatures they imagined would be nearly impossible to find because of its size and soft body. Then, they turned to fossilized burrows, dated to the Ediacaran Period, found in South Australia.

For 15 years, scientists knew the burrows were created by the creature. There was no evidence of what made the burrows and lived in them until researchers decided to take a closer look at the burrows. Geology professor Mary Droser spotted impressions shaped like ovals near the burrows.

A 3-D laser scan revealed the impressions containing evidence of a body shaped and sized like a rice grain, with a noticeable head and tail which suggested it had muscles. The muscles would have enabled the creature to move and create the burrows, like the way a worm moves. And the size of the creature matched with the size of the burrows they found.

The researchers involved in the study named the creature *Ikaria wariootia*. The first name translates as "meeting place" in the Adnyamathanha language. Adnyamathanha is the name of Australian people that live in the area where the fossil was found.

8. What does the underlined word "It" mean in the first paragraph?

- A. A worm-like creature.
- B. A grain of rice.
- C. A family tree.
- D. An evolutionary step.

9. What did the researchers do during the study?
- A. They developed the creature in the expected way.
 - B. They studied a large number of worms and dinosaurs.
 - C. They observed the burrows close up.
 - D. They went back to the Ediacaran Period some years ago.
10. What inspired the scientists to explore the origin of the burrows?
- A. A 3-D laser scan.
 - B. The impressions.
 - C. Some good ovals.
 - D. More burrows.
11. What does the text mainly tell us?
- A. The researchers worked very hard in the burrow.
 - B. The worm-like creature may be animals' ancestor.
 - C. It is very difficult to name a new kind of creature.
 - D. Australian people like fossils of many creatures.

D

One of the most common connections I see as a university professor of architecture is between that of art and nature. To be specific, the designs in nature are now admired and commercialized in modern day architecture.

Surely you have seen patterns in nature—whether it is the radial(光线的) pattern of the sun or the unsteady ant hill—being applied to lots of schools, churches, or apartment buildings. In this text, I want to discuss one of the ways I believe to be most important for those trying to gain art, architecture, or natural science degrees. It is traveling. I also want to discuss why the experiences and real-world knowledge you gain cannot be beaten. The knowledge that you acquired in the classroom finally clicks when you see the real-world examples and apply the knowledge directly.

In my own example, I discuss the trip I had to Iran. I stayed in Tehran for three days, and there I was amazed by the architecture upon landing. The buildings are under the influence of ancient Egyptian and modern Western architecture. And I was surprised to see the diverse groups of buildings and combination of various styles into one. Instead of seeing these in a textbook in a lecture hall, I was able to see them in person while traveling. Next, I took a bus to Tabriz, got my hiking sticks, and climbed Eynali, a range of mountains in Tabriz. I was able to see the nature, the change in air pressure, the clouds, and the other facts that I had read about in my biology textbook. However, for once, it was by experiencing it.

Never again will I forget these interesting pieces of knowledge because they are now associated with other experiences—ones that I had through traveling.

12. What does the author regard patterns in nature as?
- A. Inspiration for architecture.
 - B. Common teaching material.
 - C. Commercial opportunities.
 - D. Enjoyment in spare time.
13. What does the underlined word "clicks" in paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Stands out finally.
 - B. Fades away quickly.
 - C. Falls behind gradually.
 - D. Makes sense suddenly.
14. What did the author do in Tehran?
- A. He got very close to nature.
 - B. He designed his own patterns.
 - C. He explored local architecture.
 - D. He prepared textbook for a lecture.
15. What does the author mainly suggest in the text?
- A. Understand the link between art, nature, architecture, and travel.
 - B. Apply your professional knowledge while you're travelling.
 - C. Try to learn from the reality rather than your textbooks.
 - D. Experience what you have learned in different cultures.

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。

Most students feel more anxiety before and during an exam. Normal levels of stress can help you work, think faster and more effectively, and generally help you perform better in exams. 16 It can cause your mind to "blank out" or make you unable to concentrate. Here are some strategies to help you keep your anxiety to a manageable level.

The better prepared you get for an exam, the less anxiety you'll suffer from. 17 Six weeks before the exams is probably soon enough for the end of year exams, depending on where you are in your studies and what year you are in. Maintain your health-eat a balanced diet, get enough sleep and exercise regularly. 18 Look at exams as an opportunity to apply the knowledge and skills you've been learning throughout the term. The night before an exam, calmly review material one final time, organize all your supplies (your pens, calculator, eraser, and so on), and get a good night's sleep. Get to the exam on time. Don't talk to people outside the room because their nervousness could be "catching".

19 If you're afraid you will forget important facts, write them down as soon as you get into exam. When needed, take a short relaxation break by closing your eyes, stretching(伸展)and relaxing muscles, and breathing

deeply. If you start to panic, tell yourself, "I will stay calm. I can handle this." Read directions carefully and stay focused on the exam. 20 Just keep working. Never leave early yourself.

- A. Staying positive is also important.
- B. Pay no attention to students who finish early.
- C. However, too much anxiety can lower your performance.
- D. Spend some time thinking about what is causing the anxiety.
- E. The key to reducing exam anxiety is to start your revision early.
- F. As for anxiety during an exam, just follow the following strategies.
- G. Remember that most people feel tense at this point—it is only natural.

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, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

This year my husband and I decided to have a quiet, low-key New Year's Eve. We wanted to spend it with our kids and other immediate family and make it a special 21 for them, instead of 22 a babysitter and going out on our own. The logical way to do this was through 23. As we all know, food had a magical way of making a night 24, and our New Year's Eve certainly 25 that way, thanks to doughnuts (甜甜圈).

I decided to make doughnuts because my cousins had 26 a batch (一批) on Halloween and I found it very 27. I used a recipe from the 1976 Mennonite cookbook *More With Less* and it 28 a curious ingredient—two cups of mashed potatoes that 29 made the texture lighter. The doughnuts were 30 and cut from a sheet of dough (生面团), then left to rise until ready to fry in hot oil. Then they took several seconds to 31, which meant that my enormous batch of 100 doughnuts was 32 cooking in a fairly short time. We glazed (浇上浆液) the tops and then 33 them for the rest of the evening. The leftovers disappeared at breakfast.

This will become an annual 34, I have no doubt. Whether we host a bigger party or keep it small, there will always be 35 doughnuts, because when you have hot homemade doughnuts, you can't help but have the best time.

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. challenge | B. idea | C. opportunity | D. occasion |
| 22. A. training | B. hiring | C. knowing | D. interviewing |
| 23. A. time | B. money | C. food | D. fun |
| 24. A. short | B. memorable | C. messy | D. silent |
| 25. A. tested out | B. moved on | C. turned out | D. picked out |
| 26. A. put | B. bought | C. brought | D. made |
| 27. A. impressive | B. expensive | C. healthy | D. nutritious |
| 28. A. took up | B. carried on | C. called for | D. cut off |
| 29. A. fortunately | B. possibly | C. totally | D. absolutely |

30. A. rolled out B. taken apart C. sorted out D. cut down
31. A. steam B. cook C. sink D. float
32. A. finished B. practiced C. considered D. demanded
33. A. prepared B. waited C. enjoyed D. longed
34. A. celebration B. idea C. ceremony D. tradition
35. A. fresh B. raw C. common D. local

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,把答案写在答题卡上的相应位置。

All hotels are redecorated regularly. However, very few do it as 36 (frequent) as Sweden's Icehotel. As the name indicates, the hotel 37 (construct) entirely from ice and, therefore, has to be rebuilt every year! The Icehotel consists of 69 rooms. To make them affordable for everyone, they range from expensive luxury suites (套房) to 38 (basic) accommodations.

Among this year's unique suite offerings 39 (be) the "Elephant in the Room". 40 (create) by Swedish artist, it features a three-meter-tall sculpted African elephant overlooking an ice bed. The "Counting Sheep" suite features frozen sheep 41 may help people suffering from sleeplessness get a good night. To keep customers entertained, the hotel offers a 42 (various) of fun activities like snowshoeing, moose (驼鹿) or snowmobile safaris, dog sledging, and even overnight wilderness camping. Guests have to lie inside sleeping bags and keep their gloves and hats on. Though that seems a little uncomfortable, visitors say it is 43 experience like none other.

The construction of the Icehotel began in 1989. Sadly, the hotel is only available between December 44 February. With the temperature 45 (rise) after that, the Icehotel will eventually melt into a large pool in mid-April.

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

你校英文报正刊高一学生征稿,主题是“向成功出发”,请你写一篇英文投稿,内容包括:

1. 你的梦想;
2. 你的人生规划(学业、事业等方面)。

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(满分28分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容补给没落的开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

If there's one thing I wish I stand people saying, it's, "I'm not good at anything...I don't have any talent." I just don't have that at all. To me, everyone has at least one talent, and while it sometimes takes you a lifetime to

find, it does exist. There was a time when I didn't believe that. What changed my mind was a seemingly small event that took place in 1953.

At that time I was a high school student. I was a funny-looking skinny boy named Eugene Orowitz, who weighed barely 100 pounds. I was a good student, but as far as I was concerned, in just about every other department I was a loser. I wanted to fit in, to be someone and do something well. But I hadn't found anything I was good at. One sunny afternoon, our gym class went out to the school's running track. The teacher taught us all various track and field events. I was a loser in all of them. Then came the javelin (标枪). Suddenly something inside me began saying, "Try it! Try it!" I had to wait for my turn, though, trying not to look too eager. Finally, when everyone had had a chance to throw, the best throw going about 30 yards - I looked at the teacher.

"Hey, Orowitz, you want to try?" he asked.

Embarrassed, I looked down, but managed to nod my head.

"Well, come on then," he said impatiently, and handed me the javelin. Behind me I could hear some of my classmates laughing. As I grasped the javelin in my hand, I was seized with a strange feeling - a new-found excitement. For some crazy reason, I was relaxed over what I was about to do, even though I'd never done it before. I raised the javelin over my head, took six quick steps and let the thing go. The same voice that had urged me to throw it, now told me it was a good throw.

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。

Paragraph 1: I watched as the spear (标枪) took off. _____ _____ _____ _____ Paragraph 2: That night I took the javelin home with me. _____ _____ _____ _____
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要
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