

## 2022 年福建省四地市联考高考英语第一次质检试卷

### 一、阅读理解（本大题共 15 小题，共 37.5 分）

#### A

A The capital of a country is often a very populated city where much history has been made due to the high-level political and economic functions that occur there. However, sometimes government leaders decide to move the capital from one city to another. Capital relocation has been done hundreds of times throughout history. The ancient Egyptians, Romans, and Chinese changed their capital frequently.

Some countries choose new capitals that are more easily defended in a time of invasion（侵略）or war. Some new capitals are planned and built in previously undeveloped areas to promote development. Countries sometimes change their capital because they expect some type of political, social, or economic benefit. They hope and expect that the new capitals will surely develop into cultural treasure and hopefully make the country a more stable place.

Here are capital relocations that have occurred in approximately the last few centuries.

|              |             |  |
|--------------|-------------|--|
| Asia         | Japan       | from Kyoto to Tokyo-1868                         |
|              | Turkey      | from Istanbul to Ankara-1923                     |
|              | Israel      | from Tel Aviv-Jaffo to Jerusalem-1950            |
| Europe       | Poland      | from Krakow to Warsaw-1596                       |
|              | Finland     | from Turku to Helsinki-1812                      |
|              | Italy       | from Turin to Florence to Salerno to Rome-1871   |
| The Americas | The US      | from New York to Washington-1800                 |
|              | Jamaica     | from Port Royal to Spanish Town to Kingston-1872 |
| Oceania      | New Zealand | from Auckland to Wellington-1865                 |

1. Why did some counties decide to move the capital \_\_\_\_\_
- A. To further expand their land.
- B. To uncover ancient treasure.



learned what my grandmother meant when she once said that your job is temporary, and your education is forever.

4. What can we infer about the author from paragraph 1? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. He met with a long boring semester.
  - B. Food accounted for his biggest expense.
  - C. He left himself financially embarrassed.
  - D. His financial aid could cover his necessities.
5. What does the underlined word "detailed" in paragraph 2 most probably mean \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Cleaned.
  - B. Listed.
  - C. Repaired.
  - D. Replaced.
6. Which of the following best describes the author in paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Confused.
  - B. Critical.
  - C. Decisive.
  - D. Diligent.
7. What is conveyed in the text? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. He who makes no mistakes makes nothing.
  - B. Nothing is difficult to the man who will try.
  - C. One should be financially supported by himself.
  - D. The significance of schooling should be recognized.

## C

After a three-year delay, M+, Hong Kong's museum dedicated to Chinese visual culture, opened to the public. It contains an astonishing collection of art with works by some celebrities. The former Executive Director, Lars Nittve, sees M+ as equally as New York's MoMA or the Centre Pompidou in Paris, in terms of depth and cultural importance.

M+ wouldn't have been possible without Swiss businessman and art collector Uli Sigg, who in 2012 donated and sold 1,510 Chinese contemporary works of art to the museum. Michael Schindhelm's 2016 documentary, *The Chinese Lives of Uli Sigg*, looked back at Sigg's life and how he accumulated his collection to preserve contemporary Chinese art for three decades. In interviews of the film, Sigg prefers to view himself as "a researcher of China and of Chinese contemporary art who just happened to buy some of the results of his research."

*Chinese Lines* follows Sigg's life in time order, starting in 1979, the year that he first went to China as a representative of the Swiss elevator manufacturer. In 1995 Sigg became the Swiss Ambassador to China, which lasted until 1999. He was buying art with an objective eye, one towards preserving culture.

Moving into the 21st century, Chinese art reached international attention thanks to Sigg's

efforts. He created the Chinese Contemporary Art Award, an award that functioned to get artists noticed by important Western artists and gallery owners. At the same time, pieces by Chinese artists were gaining more and more global reputations.

Following Sigg's announcement that he will donate a sizable portion of his collection to the soon-to-be-opened M+ museum, Chinese lives ends on a hopeful note for the still-growing art scene in China. The documentary is a good starting point to familiarize oneself with contemporary Chinese art and the man who helped expose it to the world.

8. Why does the author mention "MoMA" in paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- A. To enrich our knowledge.
  - B. To memorize art celebrities.
  - C. To deepen M+ museum's popularity.
  - D. To indicate M+ museum's significance.
9. Which identity would Uli Sigg most probably agree with? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. A contemporary artist.
  - B. A researcher of Chinese art.
  - C. A collector of contemporary art.
  - D. An ambassador with artistic taste.
10. What can we infer from The Chinese Lives of Uli Sigg \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Sigg offered money to Chinese artists.
  - B. Sigg was the director of the documentary.
  - C. Sigg made great efforts to promote Chinese art.
  - D. Sigg was the Swiss Ambassador to China in 2000.
11. What is Uli Sigg like? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. He is strict and ambitious.
  - B. He is caring and creative.
  - C. He is devoted and generous.
  - D. He is hopeful and humorous.

## D

For humans, adapting to climate change will mostly be a matter of technology. More air conditioning, better-designed houses and bigger flood defenses may help lessen the effects of a warmer world. Animals will have to rely on changing their bodies or their behaviour. In a paper published in Trends in Ecology & Evolution, a team led by Sara Ryding, a professor in Australia, shows that is already happening. In some species of Australian parrot, for instance beak (喙) size has increased by between 4% and 10% since 1871. Similar trends are seen in

species of mice and bats growing bigger ears,tails,legs and wings.

All that fits nicely with evolutionary (进化的) theory. "Allen's rule", named after Joe Allen,who suggested it in 1877, holds that warm-blooded animals in hot places tend to have larger appendages(附加物)than those in mild areas.Such adaptations boost an animal's surface area relative to its body volume,helping it to get rid of additional heat.Fennec foxes,meanwhile,which are native to the Sahara desert,have strikingly large ears,especially compared with their Arctic cousins.

Ryding's team combined data from different species in different places.Now that they have little in common apart from living on a warming planet,climate change is the most reasonable explanation.Since any evolutionary adaptation comes with trade-offs,it is unclear how far the process might go.Bigger beaks might interfere with feeding,for instance.Larger wings are heavier,and bigger legs cost more energy to grow.

Honestly,studying a broader range of animals will help firm up exactly what is happening.For now,at least,the increase is small,never much more than 10%.That may change as warming accelerates.Every little bit of avoided future temperature increases results in less warming that would otherwise slay for essentially forever.

12. Why do some species grow bigger parts of their body \_\_\_\_\_
- A. They are following the new trends.
  - B. They have to adapt to warmer climate.
  - C. Scientists need them to do experiments.
  - D. Larger parts tend to help them feed well.
13. Where may warm-blooded animals have bigger body parts? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. In mild areas.
  - B. In hot places.
  - C. In the Arctic.
  - D. In deserted regions.
14. What do we know about the change in animals from the last two paragraphs? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. It comes at a cost.
  - B. Its cause is definite.
  - C. It happens in the same habitat.
  - D. Its process will end soon.
15. What can be a suitable title for the text? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Living on a W arming Planet
  - B. Measures to Remove Heat

C. Pioneering Research on Animals

D. Evolution to Survive Heat

二、阅读七选五（本大题共 5 小题，共 12.5 分）

According to The Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine,laughter has many profound physiological and psychological benefits.It can relax muscles,promote mental and psychological well-being,etc.But we have become so busy with our daily routines that we rarely laugh.Laughter Online University found that children laugh 300 to 400 times on an average,whereas adults laugh only 17.5 times in a day. (1).But if you still don't know why you should laugh,here are some benefits of laughter for you.

◆Reduce stress

(2).There is science behind this.When you get stressed,your body releases hormones.Continuous releases of these hormones may cause anxiety,depression,and heart diseases.But when you laugh,the stress hormones get reduced and helps you relieve you stress.

◆Ensure a healthy relationship

My friend and I used to have issues and never talked for over a month.But suddenly,one day,she sent me a super funny meme（表情包） while on call,and we both laughed at it.Just laughing together made us come closer. (3).

Boost your confidence Have you ever experienced that when you laugh at a fearful situation,you feel more courage and confidence (4).Once I had to deliver a speech at a school meeting,and I felt extreme fear.I was sweating in buckets and felt as if the land beneath my feet is shaking.But I tried to talk with a friend and laughed for a few seconds just to show myself cool. (5).I felt as if I could do this and experienced a fantastic sense of confidence.

A.Laughter is a powerful stress killer

B.If you ask me,I have experienced this

C.I had anger issues when I was in school

D.This simple laughter had a significant effect on me

E.It also helps us forget problems and cherish friendship

F.Laughter can help you think clearly and more effectively

G.No wonder why we adults suffer mental problems like anxiety

16. A. A                      B. B                      C. C                      D. D                      E.  
       E                      F. F                      G. G
17. A. A                      B. B                      C. C                      D. D                      E.  
       E                      F. F                      G. G
18. A. A                      B. B                      C. C                      D. D                      E.  
       E                      F. F                      G. G
19. A. A                      B. B                      C. C                      D. D                      E.  
       E                      F. F                      G. G
20. A. A                      B. B                      C. C                      D. D                      E.  
       E                      F. F                      G. G

三、完形填空（本大题共 15 小题，共 15.0 分）

We moved into a new neighborhood in 1990, Andy was pretty much the first person we(21).He came across the street to(22) us.Having lived there since 1967, he was warm and kind,full of(23).He would introduce to us which bakery for cakes,which store for shopping and(24) the occupations of everyone around us.

Andy would proudly and regularly(25) his veteran (老兵) cap and play music while doing yard work.(26) anything,though,he delighted in talking about our kids as much as about his.We watched out for each other.He would (27)our vegetable gardens when we went on vacation; we gave him some of our(28) in return.Andy and I would also complain about the big trucks that used our streets as a shortcut.As more time went by,we didn't see him out (29) his small dog as often due to his(30) problem,and we'd help with clearing the (31) in the winter.Those ties continued with time passing by.

But the real(32) of our neighborhoods is their people-an Andy,or,in some cases,many Andys.Our neighborhoods are built on them,and(33) by their emotional ties.We are better for their(34), and worse for their absence.

Andy died this month.I will miss him,more than he(35).

21. A. met                      B. recalled                      C. thanked                      D. admired
22. A. treat                      B. greet                      C. criticize                      D. comfort
23. A. happiness                      B. energy                      C. knowledge                      D. information
24. A. still                      B. even                      C. ever                      D. never
25. A. wear                      B. exhibit                      C. wave                      D. hold



- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)
- (8)
- (9)
- (10)

五、书面表达（本大题共 2 小题，共 40.0 分）

37. 你校英文报 Englishsky 正在举办中国航空航天成就英文征文比赛。请你写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

- 1.介绍成就；
- 2.分享感受。

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。

Aerospace Achievements of China\_\_\_\_\_

38. 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。

A New Addition to the Family For the initial ten years of his life,Victor was the prince of the household.As he was an only child,his parents petted him and showered all their love and attention on him.Whatever toys his parents bought,they were always meant for him.Whatever food was in the refrigerator,there was no one to compete with him to polish it off first.Victor could leave his toys or books around the house with complete ease of mind,knowing that there was no one who would get their hands on his belongings and cause any damage.

However,all that was to change overnight when Victor's parents brought back his new baby sister,Lina,from the hospital.With her rosy cheeks,wide open eyes and angelic smile,Lina caught the hearts of her parents,grandparents and relatives.Everyone focused their attention on the cute bunch of joy.Whenever she cried,her mother or father would rush to her bed.She simply cried because she wanted to be carried.There was little time left for Victor.

Now that Victor's mother had his baby sister to take care of,she expected Victor himself to

do most of the chores he can do. Victor was asked to clean his own room, iron his own school uniform and clean his own shoes. Before Lina's arrival, he had never lifted a finger to help out with these tasks. The whole family also went out less because it was unhealthy to expose Lina to the bacteria (细菌) being in the outside world too often.

Victor felt neglected by his parents. He felt that they loved Lina more than him. As a result, he tried to attract his parents' attention by becoming resistant. One evening, Victor's parents were called up by his teacher because Victor had got into a fight at school. His teacher had noticed Victor's behaviour and work attitude changing downwards in the past two months. Before that, he had been a model student.

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。

Upon hearing the teacher's feedback, Victor's parents got lost in thought.

Victor realized that his parents still cared for him.

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