

英语试卷

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必用黑色碳素笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚。
2. 每小题选出答案后, 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。在试题卷上作答无效。
3. 考试结束后, 请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。满分 120 分, 考试用时 100 分钟。

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 History of Pandemics

Encyclopedia Britannica presents the history of pandemics. The most recent example of a pandemic is the spread of COVID-19, commonly known as Coronavirus. Nevertheless, diseases have spread among human populations throughout history.

An earliest infectious disease

One of the earliest known examples was the spread of an infectious disease through Ethiopia, Egypt, and Libya. Eventually, the disease reached the Mediterranean region and the city of Athens where from 430 to 426 B.C., during the Peloponnesian War, roughly one-quarter of the city's population died of the sickness.

The Black Death

A famous example of a pandemic is the Black Death. Responsible for wiping out some 30 to 50 percent of Europe's population, the Black Death made its way to Sicily in 1347 and spread from there to mainland Europe like wildfire. Populations in Asia and North Africa were also devastated.

The plague and many other infectious diseases

Following the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Americas in the late 1400s, the plague spread to native populations there. Europeans carried many other infectious diseases with them as well, including smallpox, typhus, cholera, and influenza. With no previous exposure, and therefore no immunity, to these diseases, native populations of North and South America were devastated by them.

The 1918 influenza

Many different factors can contribute to the emergence of a pandemic, and some of these factors have fueled an increased occurrence of pandemics in the 20th and 21st centuries. In particular, the disruption of natural biodiversity, increased human-to-human contact in cities, and increased global

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travel have increased the spread of disease. In recent history, the 1918 influenza pandemic was very severe. By the end of the pandemic, it is estimated that a third of the global population, some 500 million people, had the virus.

While COVID-19 has been on the tip of the tongue of everyone around the globe recently before, this is only one instance in history — with many inflection points of pandemics.

1. When did the earliest known pandemic strike?

A. 430 — 426 B. C.

B. 1347 B. C.

C. 1918 A. D.

D. 2019 A. D.

2. Which is the source of the text?

A. *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

B. *Encyclopedia of Europe*.

C. *Encyclopedia Americana*.

D. *Encyclopedia of China*.

3. How many pandemic phases are mentioned in the passage?

A. Two.

B. Three.

C. Four.

D. Five.

B

Born in Shiqian county in Guizhou province, 34-year-old Sun Xiaojun used to be the naughtiest student in class. This changed after he broke an ankle and was diagnosed with osteomyelitis, an inflammation of the bone, at the age of 9. His right leg later had to be amputated. His family spent all of their money for the operation. The young man then made the decision to study hard.

In 2006, Sun enrolled at Huazhong University of Science and Technology, majoring in material forming and control engineering. In 2009, he won the opportunity to continue his studies at Japan's Tohoku University. "I started to wear a prosthesis two years after I began studying in Japan." The experience wasn't very comfortable. In 2013, he came up with the idea of creating a smarter prosthesis that used robotics. In 2018, he founded BionicM in Shenzhen to create inventions to help those with a disability. Sun's robotic prosthetic knee earned him fame and won him an award in 2020. The biggest challenge in creating the robotic knee was how to coordinate between the body and the prosthetic. "Walking is an unconscious movement. It's difficult to make prosthetics understand how that works," Sun said.

Most artificial limbs on the market are made to work like wearing robotic knees. Sun's invention, however, works like adding mechanical muscle. "The prosthesis we've created has a mind of its own and allows people to move by sensing their intentions," he said. "There are about 4 million people in China with amputated lower limbs," he added. The cost of an ordinary prosthesis is around 60,000 to 100,000 yuan, unaffordable for most. "I didn't start my company for the money, but to make a product that is useful to society," Sun said.

According to Sun, the robotic knee his company produces is priced at around 300,000 yuan per pair, while similar products sold elsewhere average around 800,000 yuan. He says that his robotic knees are still in small-scale production. He hopes that by raising more money, he'll be able to expand production and make his devices more affordable.

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英语·第2页(共8页)

4. What contributed to Sun's resolution to study hard?
- A. A bone disease. B. His role model.
C. An injection. D. A mental disease.
5. Why was Sun awarded in 2020?
- A. His robotic knee won wide recognition.
B. His distinguished academic performance.
C. His establishment of BionicM.
D. His donation to a charity.
6. Which is NOT the strength of Sun's innovation?
- A. Flexibility. B. Cost-saving. C. Smartness. D. Unaffordability.
7. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Wear Robotic Knees B. Diligence Makes Perfect
C. A Tragedy Appears in Life D. Overseas Study Benefits Life

C

Twenty years ago, the agricultural and food industries had little use for nanoparticles. But today, nanoparticle technologies are used in almost every facet of food production. These predominantly (占主导地位地) inorganic particles turn up in agricultural pesticides, fertilizers, food processing, packaging, and transport materials, and they're used to enhance the flavor, color, texture, and shelf-stability of some foods. The rapid spread of inorganic nanoparticles into our food supply has also raised questions about their effects on the human body and their potential to cause health problems.

When it comes to nanoparticles in food, both researchers and public health authorities have stressed the need for greater scrutiny and tighter regulations. But it's unlikely that the use of nanoparticles will be rolled back any time soon. The world's 8 billion (and counting) people need to eat, and nanoparticle technologies help ensure that there's enough to go around.

While some experts have argued that nanoparticles threaten the long-term health of our crops, the counter-argument is that we need them to ensure the sufficiency and safety of global food supply chains.

Setting aside those sorts of high-level debates, it's worth asking how the average person may be able to limit their exposures to inorganic nanoparticles. Total avoidance is pretty much impossible. But research reveals several ways to reduce the amount of nanoparticles in the stuff you put in your body.

First of all, foods that come processed and packaged — crackers, sodas, juices, dairy and non-dairy milk products, pre-sliced deli meats, cereal, pasta sauces, powdered mixes, candy — are more likely to contain inorganic nanoparticles. Cutting down on these may be a good idea.

Second, local and organic foods — stuff that has not had to travel very far to reach you, and that has not been manipulated (操作) on any kind of industrial scale — is also less likely to have been treated or exposed to inorganic nanoparticles. (The term "organic" does not ensure that a product is free of inorganic nanoparticle additives, but something grown or raised organically in your area is a better bet to be nanoparticle free.)

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Nanoparticles have worried experts since they first migrated into our food supply. Those worries now have some evidential backing. But for the time being, if you want to avoid these additives, you're largely on your own.

8. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

- A. Nanotechnology won't be "a flash in the pan".
- B. Nanoparticles arose decades ago.
- C. Nanoparticles are essential parts of industrialization.
- D. Nanoparticles are doing great harm to humans' health.

9. What does the underlined word "scrutiny" mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Criticism.
- B. Supervision.
- C. Ignorance.
- D. Expansion.

10. According to the passage, which food contains the least nanoparticles?

- A. The home-grown cucumber with organic fertilizer.
- B. The cereal you bought from Walmart.
- C. The kiwi fruit imported from New Zealand.
- D. The yogurt your friend delivered to you.

11. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Nanotechnology has transformed many domains of food science.
- B. It's up to you to decide your exposure to nanoparticles.
- C. It is groundless that experts are concerned about nanoparticles.
- D. Nanotechnology has helped improve the stability of crops.

Too much screen time is something we usually associate with children. We think of little kids watching hours of *CoComelon* on iPads, or teens who would rather be absorbed in video games or YouTube than talk about their day.

But there is another demographic (人群) that is struggling with putting down their devices: Baby boomers. Smartphones came into their lives late, but they were quickly won over. Now some of their children say they are hooked, staring at their screens constantly, even when they should be paying attention to their own grandchildren. Two-thirds of boomers own a smartphone and about 6 in 10 are on social media, according to a 2019 Pew Research Center survey.

We asked more than 100 millennials and Gen Xers about their parents' phone habits. Around half said their parents are good about not being on their phones too much and being present in the moment — frequently because they are not tech savvy or are still using flip phones. The rest, however, are absorbed in their devices. They are playing Words with Friends, Candy Crush and card games, often with the volume turned up. They are looking at the news, checking sports scores, scrolling Facebook and texting.

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英语·第4页(共8页)

The phone is also a tool for grandparents to connect with people in their lives. Many people we spoke to said their parents enjoy reading things out loud from their phones, telling their families or anyone nearby about the weather, the headlines or viral stories that may or may not be true.

Everyone struggles with looking at their phones too much. It is likely that grandparents picked up some of their habits from their own children and their children. "The somewhat embarrassing reality is that they're much better at not being distracted by their devices than my partner and I are," says Lucas Mitchell, a dad of two from Vancouver. His parents use their iPhone and iPad frequently but are good at focusing on the family.

12. Which group of people catch up from behind in using smartphones?
- A. Adolescents. B. Baby boomers.
C. Millennials. D. Gen Xers.
13. According to Para. 3, why do parents feel good in the absence of their phones?
- A. Mainly because they don't have a good command of tech or their out-of-date phones.
B. Because they have to keep a close eye on the updated information.
C. Because they can attract their peers' attention with the loud voice.
D. Because they are willing to enjoy the companionship of the children.
14. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Millennials and Gen Xers are the descendants of baby boomers.
B. Almost 2/3 of the boomers get addicted to smartphones.
C. Smartphones dominate the life of teenagers and their parents alike.
D. Smartphones have become an entertainment mainstream for boomers.
15. According to the last paragraph, who is less likely to be distracted by smartphones?
- A. Parents. B. Grandparents.
C. Children. D. Grandchildren.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

Exams, the dreaded five-letter word in every student's vocabulary, are every student's worst enemy. Just the mere mention of it is enough to induce stress. 16 and how you can transform it from your worst enemy into your friend.

Set goals: If procrastination was a disease, the magic cure would be setting goals. 17. You get the urgency to commit to studying so that you will be rewarded with the satisfaction of achievement.

Take frequent study breaks: 18. Furthermore, psychological studies have found out that the average human brain can only concentrate on one task effectively for 45 minutes. Therefore, it is important to take frequent breaks not only to optimize studying but also to give the brain its much required rest.

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19 : Not getting enough sleep actually does more harm than good for your exams. Sleep is instrumental in recharging the brain and body. Decrease in quality and length of sleep leads to increased stress levels. Therefore, it is important especially during the exam season not to compromise on your sleep. Young adults require a minimum of eight hours of good quality sleep to function optimally.

Exercise: Apart from improving your overall health and your sense of well-being, exercise has the added benefit of being a stress buster. Exercise pumps up your endorphins, helps relax and calm the body and mind and improve sleep. 20

Exams are a part of life for students. There is simply no way in getting around it. But that doesn't mean you should let exam stress take over your life.

- A. Get enough sleep
- B. Keep on reading to find out 4 ways to deal with exam stress
- C. Eat healthily and stay hydrated
- D. It is also a great way to break the unvariedness of the day
- E. There are many ways to address exam stress
- F. Studying without taking breaks has been proved to be ineffective
- G. Goals give your brain a direction and destination

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。

Like many kids, Tang Cheng dreamed of being a scientist. He was so 21 that he made sure to steer himself in the right direction to make his dream 22, going on to gain a doctoral degree in neuroscience in 2021. Tang was expected to work at a university or research and development institution. But he eventually took part on a different journey — being a full-time content creator on Bilibili.

Now the 32-year-old is focusing 23 science communication by running an account named “Fun Stuff”, along with his wife Cai Chunlin. “There exists a big 24 between the public and the academic community,” Tang said.

The pair hope to 25 people's interest in science by making videos with simple words, clear explanations and a funny style. 26 their talent and interest, they have been introducing scientific disciplines to their viewers since 2018. Such information was unlikely to be shared on social media platforms at that time. “I want to be a pioneer in content-creating,” Tang said. They 27 started translating and uploading science videos from English to Chinese. Later, they decided to make 28 videos. For beginners, it was exhausting work. After months of preparation, they 29 their first original video in 2019 and it soon became a 30. Tang believes that his 31 experience is important in helping with science communication.

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For the past several years, “Fun Stuff” has gained about 2.5 million 32 on Bilibili. The majority are aged between 15 and 30. The couple also won the “Bilibili Power Up” award in 2019 and 2020 33 on their video quality, popularity and influence.

Tang said he would 34 the path of promoting science communication, as it 35 the public and the academic world and really brings a huge sense of achievement and satisfaction.

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|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. motivated | B. depressed | C. frustrated | D. considerate |
| 22. A. come about | B. come true | C. come out | D. come up |
| 23. A. down | B. up | C. on | D. in |
| 24. A. anxiety | B. fear | C. conflict | D. gap |
| 25. A. arouse | B. arise | C. absorb | D. acknowledge |
| 26. A. Combining | B. Contrasting | C. Controlling | D. Contracting |
| 27. A. first | B. last | C. then | D. second |
| 28. A. unique | B. original | C. native | D. domestic |
| 29. A. recorded | B. streamed | C. uploaded | D. downloaded |
| 30. A. hit | B. rush | C. challenge | D. failure |
| 31. A. random | B. academic | C. entertaining | D. recreational |
| 32. A. rivals | B. opponents | C. interviewees | D. followers |
| 33. A. insisted | B. based | C. agreed | D. held |
| 34. A. adapt to | B. access to | C. stick to | D. oppose to |
| 35. A. block | B. hurdle | C. relay | D. bridge |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

The year 2022 marked the 50th anniversary of Tu Youyou's 36 (discover) of Qinghaosu. Malaria has been a deadly problem for humans since ancient times. Countless people died of malaria when infected mosquitoes bit them. 37 (thank), Chinese scientist Tu Youyou found an effective drug called Qinghaosu.

In 1969, Tu became the director of a national project to develop a drug against malaria. Her team took 38 unique approach by studying books about classical Chinese medicine. They found a 1,600-year-old remedy, which is using sweet wormwood as a treatment, 39 (effect) and they tried to extract Qinghaosu from it to make a drug. The 40 (extract) failed at first, so Tu returned to the classical books again and finally found a way — using a low-temperature method to extract Qinghaosu and finally succeeded in 1972. After her team showed that Qinghaosu could treat malaria in mice and monkeys, Tu and two of her colleagues 41 (volunteer) to test the drug on themselves before testing on human patients. 42 turned out that Qinghaosu was safe and all patients in the test recovered. Gradually, Qinghaosu became the first-line treatment for malaria recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), 43 (save) millions of lives around the world.

In 2015, when Tu was awarded 44 the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine, she praised her colleagues and Chinese traditional medicine. She once said: “Every scientist dreams of doing something 45 (help) the world.”

英语·第7页 (共8页)

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第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

6月8日是“世界海洋日”(WORLD OCEANS DAY)。请为你校英语校报写一篇征文。今年行动主题: 防止塑料污染, 寻找解决方案, 改善海洋的健康。

注意: 1. 词数80左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

3. 短文的首句已为你写好。

We celebrate World Oceans Day to remind everyone of the major role the oceans play in everyday life.

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。

On a Friday evening in December, two weeks before Christmas, I lost my job. I hadn't seen it coming. I was excited for the weekend, when my daughter, Kristil, then 12, and I planned to get our Christmas tree. Then I listened to my voicemail: "We're sorry but your work assignment has ended as of today." My heart sank.

I wasn't just a single parent; I was the only parent. My paycheck was survival. The next day as we searched for our tree, I struggled to be cheerful as I eyed each price tag. "Is everything OK?" Kristil asked. "You seem worried." "I got some bad news yesterday," I told her. "I lost my job." "Oh no," Kristil said. "Well, I have \$100 from grandma and I can give it to you." "Absolutely not," I told her.

Monday morning, I dropped Kristil at the school and set off on my moneymaking pursuits. I headed to the pawnshop (当铺) with a garnet (石榴石) ring set in 14-karat gold that my mother had given me a decade earlier. "Best I can do is \$70," the owner said. "The stones are worthless. We're only interested in the gold."

Next was the antiques store. I sold six Precious Moments figurines (小雕像) for \$150 and ended the day \$220 richer. Over the next week, I furiously applied for jobs as my bank account grew smaller. I felt as if the world was closing in on me. On a weekend afternoon, I dropped Kristil in a wealthy gated community for a birthday party. I watched as she went in, surrounded by all the nice things we couldn't afford. I drove home defeated.

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。

Back at home, I glanced out the window. _____

Even after I graduated, I still kept in touch with my old professor, Sister Esther Heffernan. _____

□ □

英语·第8页(共8页)

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