

## 信阳高中 2022 届高三年级 英语试题

考试时间：2021 年 8 月 15 号下午 2:20-4:00

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 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

There are around 400,000 students in London. As university can be a costly time, many of these students will want to look for part-time work. Here are 4 relatively easy jobs to bag yourself in London and ensure a bit of pocket money through your university experience.

#### Waitressing

It is not hard to find waitressing jobs since London has an abundance of pubs and eateries. *Gumtree* and *Indeed* are good places for such opportunities. *Hospitality UK* and *Next door* are other great websites. However, as many of these positions are advertised on the windows of restaurants and pubs, going inside and asking the staff there about the positions is a much better idea. This will also demonstrate you as active and confident. Rates are around £12--15 an hour.

#### Mystery (神秘)shopping

It may not have you laughing to the bank but it's extra pocket money. You go at any time as a regular customer and check out the services that the business provides. You report back to the client and they will pay for your purchases alongside £5—10.

#### Care Assistant

For those who have a heart of gold and want to help, caring is the way. There's a huge demand for people to spend your free time with elderly people or help people with disabilities. It can be cooking meals or making sure they're taking their medicine on time.

#### Receptionist

If you're a good communicator and can act professionally, a receptionist might be a great opportunity for you, which will help you build administrative skills and experience. Receptionist jobs are available at doctors surgeries, dentists, gyms, large offices and more.

21. Which is the preferable way to land a waitressing job?

- A. Referring to *Gumtree*.
- B. Surfing *Next door*.
- C. Inquiring about positions in person
- D. Contacting advertisement company.

22. What does a mystery shopper need to do?

- A. Amusing bank staff.
- B. Working at fixed times.
- C. Making purchases for clients,
- D. Feeding back service quality.

试卷第 1 页

23. Which job helps develop your administrative skills?

- A. Waitressing.
- B. Mystery shopping.
- C. Care Assistant.
- D. Receptionist.

B

While I was growing up, I often heard my teachers say, "Oh, Tina is gifted in algebra." While watching the Olympics, my parents would say, "These gymnasts are born with such ability." Statements like these made me believe people were born with certain talents and if they didn't have a particular one at birth, then they never would. Therefore, I rarely focused on algebra. Nobody told me that if you keep trying and trying, one day a difficult task will seem easy.

Actually, I learnt this from my young daughter, Samaya. One day, I was finishing some paperwork and I said, "Oh no, how could I have made that mistake!" Samaya instantly said, "Mum, don't worry. Mistakes make your brain grow bigger."

Actually, we all need to be reminded that mistakes or failures are just fine and that they are a huge part of growth and success. However, the regular belief is the opposite. We must correct this with our children. We must encourage them to make mistakes because that means they are trying out new ideas.

Billionaire Sara Blakely, founder of the shapewear business Spanx, has seen many failures. She made a living by selling fax machines for seven years. Knocking on many doors and making a lot of mistakes was a journey she calls educational. Sara Blakely owes her risk-taking skills to the weekend talk she had with her father.

As a child, her father would ask her the same question every weekend. "What did you fail at this week, Sara?" He did not care how high her scores were. He wanted to know what she had tried but failed at. When she told him about her failures and mistakes, he would give her a high five. He was reprogramming her mind to believe that mistakes and failures are fine.

So go ahead and ask yourself and your children, "What did we fail at this week?"

24. What discouraged the author from efforts in algebra?

- A. She wasn't interested in it.
- B. She thought she was not gifted.
- C. She thought it was useless.
- D. She was not allowed to learn it.

25. What does the underlined word "this" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Keep trying is necessary.
- B. Failure is a path to success.
- C. Mistakes are not acceptable.
- D. Encouragement is significant.

26. Why did Sara's father keep asking her the same question?

- A. To rebuild her mindset.
- B. To keep her from failures.
- C. To know what she hadn't tried.
- D. To prevent her getting high scores.

27. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. A Secret to Success
- B. A Method of Education
- C. The Magic of Mistakes
- D. The Power of a Fixed Mindset

试卷第2页

C

Imagine walking by a maple (枫树) tree that is no taller than a ruler. You may think that this is a special type of miniature tree, but it actually isn't! Creating a tree like this is a form of art called bonsai. Bonsai are tiny trees grown in small pots. Bonsai can be any kind of tree. They just need to be planted in a small container and cultivated in a way that stunts their growth.

Cultivating, or taking care of, a bonsai tree requires patience and care. Pruning—removing branches, leaves, and roots—is an important part of raising bonsai. It keeps the trees small, and it also controls their shape. Pinching off new buds (嫩芽) and tying wire around branches help create a beautiful design. These processes allow the grower to control what shape the bonsai tree will take as it develops.

People who raise bonsai want their trees to look like they belong in nature. Even though it is contained in a pot, a bonsai tree should look similar to its larger counterpart (相对物, 参照物). For example, the bonsai maple should have the same forked branches and vibrant leaves as the full-sized maple. This makes the bonsai a tiny copy of the full-sized maple that towers overhead.

Like other plants, bonsai need water and food from the soil. In order to keep bonsai the proper size, you need to carefully control the amount of water and fertilizer you provide. If you want to grow a bonsai, it is best to start with a species that grows in your area. Most bonsai do best when kept outdoors, so they need to be able to survive the weather. If kept indoors, the bonsai must be placed near a window. Interestingly, with proper care, bonsai can live for a hundred years or more.

28. Why does a bonsai tree need pruning frequently?

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. To control its size.          | B. To help it grow well.          |
| C. To save fertilizer and water. | D. To create a shape as designed. |

29. What example does the bonsai maple in Para. 3 serve as?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. One of a larger counterpart.                | B. A tiny copy of the full-sized maple.         |
| C. One looking like its counterpart in nature. | D. One with forked branches and vibrant leaves. |

30. What advice is given to a bonsai beginner?

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. To keep the bonsai indoors.     | B. To start with a native species. |
| C. To keep bonsai the proper size. | D. To control the amount of water. |

31. Which would be a best title for this passage?

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Bonsai—a special hobby.    | B. How to be bonsai grower.  |
| C. What does bonsai refer to? | D. Why is bonsai so popular? |

D

Treasure hunts have excited people's imagination for hundreds of years both in real life and in books such as Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*. Kit Williams, a modern writer, had the idea of combining the real excitement of a treasure hunt with clues found in a book when he wrote a children's story, *Masquerade*, in 1979. The book was about a hare, and a month before it came

out Williams buried a gold hare in a park in Bedfordshire. The book contained a large number of clues to help readers find the hare, but Williams put in a lot of "red herrings", or false clues, to mislead them.

Ken Roberts, the man who found the hare, had been looking for it for nearly two years. Although he had been searching in the wrong area most of the time, he found it by logic (逻辑), not by luck. His success came from the fact that he had gained an important clue at the start. He had realized that the words: "One of Six to Eight" under the first picture in the book connected the hare in some way to Katherine of Aragon, the first of Henry VIII's six wives. Even here, however, Williams had succeeded in misleading him. Ken knew that Katherine of Aragon had died at Kimbolton in Cambridgeshire in 1536 and thought that Williams had buried the hare there. He had been digging there for over a year before a new idea occurred to him. He found out that Kit Williams had spent his childhood near Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, and thought that he must have buried the hare in a place he knew well, but he still could not see the connection with Katherine of Aragon, until one day he came across two stone crosses in Ampthill Park and learnt that they had been built in her honor in 1773.

Even then his search had not come to an end. It was only after he had spent several nights digging around the cross that he decided to write to Kit Williams to find out if he was wasting his time there. Williams encouraged him to continue, and on February 24th 1982, he found the treasure. It was worth £ 3000 in the beginning, but the excitement it had caused since its burial made it much more valuable.

32. The underlined word "them" (paragraph1) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. red herrings  
B. treasure hunts  
C. Henry VIII's six wives  
D. readers of Masquerade

33. What is the most important clue in the story to help Ken Roberts find the hare?

- A. Two stone crosses in Ampthill.  
B. Stevenson's Treasure Island.  
C. Katherine of Aragon.  
D. Williams' hometown

34. Which of the following describes Roberts' logic in searching for the hare?

- a. Henry VIII's six wives  
b. Katherines' burial place at Kimbolton  
c. Williams' childhood in Ampthill  
d. Katherine of Aragon  
e. stone crosses in Ampthill Park

- A. a - b - c - e - d  
B. d - b - c - e - a  
C. a - d - b - c - e  
D. b - a - e - c - d

35. What is the subject discussed in the text?

- A. An exciting historical event.  
B. A modern treasure hunt.  
C. The attraction of Masquerade.  
D. The importance of logical thinking.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Reversal — change your perspective and solve your problem

It's often your definition of a problem that limits you in finding a suitable solution. Creative solutions require a change of perspective. 36.

The reversal technique is a creative thinking technique that is based on the thought that to change your perspective, you sometimes need to change the order of the words in your problem definition.

How you change the order of the words doesn't matter much, as long as the key words are reversed. 37. Your challenge is "How do we make sure that fewer people take cars to their work?". Swapping the key words, you could rephrase this challenge as "How do we make sure that fewer cars take people to their work?" In this case, the first statement will make you think of alternative means of transportation, like trains or bikes, while the second statement will probably make you think of solutions like carpooling—fewer cars for the same number of people.

Not every problem statement is suitable for a reversal. Sometimes using this technique requires you to first rephrase the question altogether. 38. For instance, the question "how might we sell more washing machines?" is not easily reversed—there is no key word to swap with "washing machines". Yet, when you rephrase the question to "How might we sell more washing machines to young parents?" you can easily change it to "How might we sell more young parents to washing machines?" 39. You could interpret this last sentence as "the washing machine pays the young parents to try it out". Then, you could start communicating to potential buyers how much they will save each year when they choose your energy efficient washing machine.

As this example shows, some reversals will require a very flexible way of thinking. 40. However, thinking about the tiny amount of time it will "cost" you to try out a reversal, you have very little to lose and, potentially, lots to gain.

- A. The second problem statement is much more logical.
- B. Often it helps to add one more key word to the sentence.
- C. Rephrasing your challenge is to change the problem statement.
- D. A great way to do this is by "reversing" your problem statement.
- E. For instance, imagine you are responsible for limiting the traffic jam in your area.
- F. Admittedly, it is a very unusual challenge, but it might just stimulate a creative thought.
- G. Not everyone will be able to move from an unreasonable statement to a useful solution.

第三部分：语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Once there were three travelers checking in a hotel. When they went out in the morning, one traveler brought an umbrella and another one took a crutch (拐杖) \_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_ the third one left with \_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_ whatsoever.

When they were back in the evening, the man who brought an umbrella got his clothes \_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_ in rain; the one taking a crutch fell, all covered with mud; but the man empty-handed kept his clothes dry, \_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_ any mud on it. The former two guys felt it was \_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_ , so they asked the third man why.

The third guy didn't reply, but \_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_ asked the man with an umbrella, "Then why were you caught in the rain \_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_ without falling?"

"When it was raining, I felt so \_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_ for my prediction that I opened the umbrella and walked in the rain \_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_ . I didn't think I would be caught in the rain, but \_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_ my clothes got so showered. Going to the places which were too muddy to cross, \_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_ that I didn't have a crutch for fear of falling, I walked very carefully. It \_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_ that I walked all the way back \_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_ and sound."

After hearing \_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_ the first man said, the third man then asked the man with a crutch why he became muddied all over himself instead of getting showered.

He answered like this, "When it was raining, I had no umbrella, so I \_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_ chose those places I could \_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_ from the rain to walk through. In the muddy places, I went on with my crutch, but I hadn't thought I fell."

The empty-handed traveler \_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_ , "When it was raining, I chose the places protecting myself from the rain and in the muddy places I kept particularly \_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_ , so I was neither drenched nor fell."

The advantages are \_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_ . Only if we create advantages by virtue of the objective environment can we \_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_ a success.

- |                    |                 |                 |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 41. A. When        | B. As           | C. While        | D. Since              |
| 42. A. anything    | B. nothing      | C. something    | D. everything         |
| 43. A. wet         | B. muddied      | C. dry          | D. tidy               |
| 44. A. despite     | B. beyond       | C. without      | D. with               |
| 45. A. common      | B. strange      | C. strict       | D. ordinary           |
| 46. A. besides     | B. otherwise    | C. therefore    | D. instead            |
| 47. A. but         | B. and          | C. or           | D. thus               |
| 48. A. pity        | B. glad         | C. anxious      | D. upset              |
| 49. A. sensitively | B. curiously    | C. constantly   | D. bravely            |
| 50. A. unlikely    | B. unexpectedly | C. unacceptably | D. universally        |
| 51. A. considered  | B. to consider  | C. considering  | D. to have considered |
| 52. A. turned out  | B. brought out  | C. carried out  | D. picked out         |
| 53. A. safe        | B. dirty        | C. hurried      | D. worried            |
| 54. A. what        | B. which        | C. how          | D. why                |

试卷第6页

55. A. already      B. yet              C. still              D. just  
56. A. prevent      B. protect          C. shelter          D. escape  
57. A. confused      B. regretted        C. depressed        D. laughed  
58. A. pessimistic    B. serious          C. casual            D. cautious  
59. A. absolute      B. relative          C. obvious          D. exact  
60. A. do            B. make            C. take              D. change

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，并将答案填写在答题卡上。

Car registration plates (牌照) are just a series of numbers and letters, right? Well, yes...but not for everyone.

France was the first country 61 (introduce) plates in 1893. Early number plates differed 62 shape and size, and were made of lots of different materials, including iron, cardboard and even pressed soybeans. In fact, it was not until 1957 63 car manufacturers and the governments agreed on standardized plates. 64 was first registered in the UK was A1. The letter “A” showed the number was from London, while the number “1” showed it was the first number issued. At the moment, number plates 65 (consist) of a sequence of letters and numbers are applied in the UK.

Different EU countries also use different arrangements of numbers and letters, and 66 (they) systems have changed many times because these letter-number 67 (combine) keep running out. In the past decades, some number plates 68 (become) extremely valuable, particularly those that spell out words. 69 (basic), numbers on the plates can be used to represent words or parts of words. For example, “NVERLA8” means “Never Late”. And the most 70 (expense) number ever was “M1” which an anonymous buyer has acquired for £ 331,000.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词。

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

There are many different signs in the public. They tell you what to do or what not to do in a place. Do you know what they exact mean? For example, if you go to see a film, you should enter

the cinema at the ENTRANCE and leave for the EXIT. You will either find NO SMOKING signs in many cinemas. If you visit a museum, don't take some photos inside the halls. You are not allowed. You will find NO PHOTOS signs in many museum. When you drive a car, don't park in a street without a NO PARKING sign. Making sure you understood the signs and you won't get into any trouble.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你校正在组织英语作文比赛。请以“合作共赢”为题，写一篇短文参赛，内容包括：

- 1.学习或生活中合作共赢的一件事；
- 2.你的感受。

注意：1.词数 100 左右；2.题目已为你写好。

Win-Win Cooperation

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