

机密★启用前(全国卷)

## 华大新高考联盟 2022 届高三 3 月教学质量测评

### 英 语



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本试卷共四部分，共 12 页。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

★ 祝考试顺利 ★

#### 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，将答题卡上交。

#### 第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15.                      B. £9. 18.                      C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What are the two speakers talking about?  
A. A strong typhoon.  
B. An exciting match.  
C. Weather prediction.
2. What does the woman think of the party?  
A. Noisy.                      B. Crowded.                      C. Enjoyable.
3. What is the woman's attitude towards the new amusement park?  
A. Supportive.                      B. Worried.                      C. Satisfied.

英语试题(全国卷) 第 1 页(共 12 页)

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4. When was the jazz concert originally planned to hold?
- A. Next Thursday.  
B. Next Friday.  
C. This Saturday.
5. Where are the two speakers?
- A. On the bus.  
B. At the train station.  
C. On the subway.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. How often does the school hold a fire drill?
- A. 3 times a year.  
B. 4 times a year.  
C. 6 times a year.
7. Which word can be used to describe the man?
- A. Impatient.                                  B. Serious.                                  C. Curious.

- 听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。
8. Why does the man look tired?
- A. He played in a baseball match.  
B. He did a report.  
C. He stayed up late.
9. Where was the man at 9:00 last night?
- A. At home.  
B. At the stadium.  
C. On the subway.
10. What does the man think of the match?
- A. Tiring.    B. Exciting.    C. Interesting.

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听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 14 题。

11. Why did Emma quit her job?
  - A. She was paid a small salary.
  - B. She got an offer from a new company.
  - C. She disliked the former company's atmosphere.
12. What does Emma think of her former company?
  - A. Creative.
  - B. Boring.
  - C. Promising.
13. What do we know about the couple?
  - A. They live a rich life.
  - B. They just sold a house.
  - C. They respect each other.
14. What type of the person is Emma?
  - A. Changeable.
  - B. Honest.
  - C. Ambitious.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What might be the relationship between the two speakers?
  - A. Teacher and student.
  - B. Mother and son.
  - C. Classmates.
16. How does the man feel about the coming speech?
  - A. Disappointed.
  - B. Puzzled.
  - C. Interested.
17. What is the most important advice for the man?
  - A. Believe in himself.
  - B. Focus on key points.
  - C. Prepare for everything.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How is the connection between sitting position and backache?
  - A. Strong.
  - B. Weak.
  - C. Average.

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19. How can we prevent back pain?
- A. Sleeping less.  
B. Sitting up straight.  
C. Changing sitting positions.
20. What might be the main source of back pain?
- A. Stress and lack of sleep.  
B. The way one is sitting.  
C. Our born S-shaped back.

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。

A

Happiness is subjective. However, certain factors can definitely produce more happiness than others. Like living in a small town where you have wide open spaces, beautiful views, easy commute(通勤), less pollution, and a pace that is just right for you to enjoy life. If you do want to get away from the madding crowd for good and settle somewhere more peaceful, you can check out these towns.

**State College**

State College, as the name suggests, is a typical college town and all the life is associated with the Penn State University, its largest employer. Apart from academics and sports, the small town offers other quality-of-life features like low crime rates, great healthcare facilities, affordable housing options which are surrounded by mountains and forests.

**Stillwater**

Stillwater, true to its name, offers its residents a peaceful life. With practically no traffic, the average commute time is only around 15 minutes. Biotechnology, agribusiness, publishing, and even software in close contact offer this small-town residents lots of jobs and health incomes. Endless activities offered by the nearby Oklahoma State University often keep people busy.

**Tybee Island**

Located near Savannah, Tybee Island is a small town hid away from the fast-paced city life. Most people don't know about this barrier island which is known for its wide, sandy beaches, and most importantly for dolphins swimming offshore which can be witnessed almost daily.

**Monterey**

Located on California's central coast, Monterey has long been a destination for literary fans. Its one-

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time center of the sardine-packing(沙丁鱼包装) industry, Cannery Row, has been made forever famous by novelist John Steinbeck. It also attracts a lot of visitors for the famous Monterey Bay Aquarium(水族馆).

21. What do the four towns have in common to attract people?

- A. Cozy life.
- B. Job chances.
- C. Classic literature.
- D. Healthcare facilities.

22. Which town best suits people concerned about safety?

- A. State College.
- B. Stillwater.
- C. Tybee Island.
- D. Monterey.

23. What can people do in Monterey?

- A. Take part in endless activities.
- B. Communicate with John Steinbeck.
- C. Watch a variety of sea animals.
- D. Witness dolphins swimming offshore.

**B**

The Mekong flows through an extremely diverse landscape and surprises once again with its richness of species. But an unbroken construction trend threatens the ecosystem.

In the Mekong area, 110 new species have been discovered in the past two years. The World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) on Thursday called Southeast Asia a true treasure for animals and plants. A turtle with a trunk and a fish named after the river Bruinen in the fantasy classic “Lord of the Rings” were found. According to WWF, a newly found plant reminds people of the eggs in the film “Alien”, from which the Facehugger jump.

The Mekong region, which covers China, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia, is a melting pot of biodiversity. But it is in danger. “Massive habitat ruin and huge hydropower plants (水电站) threaten the treasury,” says Stefan Ziegler of WWF-Germany. “Our goal must be to protect the biologically valuable areas of the Mekong across borders and permanently, as well as to make sustainable use of natural resources.”

Over the past 20 years, more than 2,500 new species have been discovered in the Mekong region, including numerous mammals and birds. “The combination of mountains, dry forests and wet lands, as well as heavy rainfall and a humid(潮湿的) climate, is unique,” says the WWF. Many of the resident species could not be found anywhere else.

However, 150 large and small hydropower plants are planned on the Mekong. “The dams would primarily benefit construction companies and their associated politicians,” said Pou Sothirak, director of the

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Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace, in a recent interview. “They are not interested in the social impact and the damage to the environment.”

24. What is it that makes Mekong in danger?
- A. Terrible climate. B. Unique landscape.  
C. Abundant species. D. Unbroken construction.
25. Why is the film “Alien” mentioned in paragraph 2?
- A. To describe the appearance of the plant.  
B. To present the damage to the environment.  
C. To raise the readers’ awareness of new species.  
D. To compare the newly found plant with the old one.
26. What is Pou Sothirak’s attitude towards the hydropower plants?
- A. Supportive. B. Interested.  
C. Doubtful. D. Opposed.
27. What might be the author?
- A. A politician. B. An ecologist.  
C. A company director. D. A power plant’s designer.

NBC News published an opinion piece declaring that parents aren’t qualified to make decisions about school curricula for their children. The column, “Schools face parents who want to ban critical race theory and don’t get how teaching works”, written by author Christina Wyman was instantly roasted on social media.

“Parents and politicians across the country are getting their fingers into the curricula that public schools use to teach students. Some states are passing laws to keep critical race theory out of schools, and school libraries are coming under attack for containing books about gender. There are even parents who are trying to keep students away from learning about mental health and as though helping children build emotional strength is a bad thing,” Wyman wrote to kick off the piece.

“While the political climate and national involvement in school districts give the phenomenon a broader platform and have more serious impact, this behavior is nothing new. Parents have always tried to interfere(干涉) with curricula, as I observed when teaching middle school in the mid-2000s,” she continued. Wyman then compared parents wanting to have a say in what their children learn to people breaking into an operating room during surgery on their children. “These interventions are nothing more than theater, and school boards and administrators should be protecting their teachers and students from

them rather than bowing to them,” she wrote.

11. Wyman, who spent some time discussing her own schooling and Ph. D. in curriculum, painted parents as under-qualified to cut in unless they have achieved the same level of education that is required of most teachers. Wyman wrote, “An educator’s primary goal is to teach students to think. Parents who attempt to influence curricula with their personal opinions block that goal.”

28. How did Wyman begin the piece?

- A. By presenting some unreasonable phenomena.
- B. By calling for parents’ concern about children.
- C. By stressing students’ mental health problems.
- D. By introducing various public school curricula.

29. What does the underlined word “them” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Curricula.
- B. Parents.
- C. Interventions.
- D. Administrators.

30. Why does Wyman write the opinion piece?

- A. To attract readers’ attention to NBC.
- B. To reflect parents’ love for children.
- C. To call for more concern for curricula.
- D. To persuade parents out of interfering.

31. Which word can best describe Wyman?

- A. Stubborn.
- B. Qualified.
- C. Optimistic.
- D. Unprofessional.

D

It is not uncommon for people to say they have no sense of direction. The sense of direction represents the ability to find one’s way. In other words, it is about getting from point A to point B without a hitch. The journey begins with determining the initial position using landmarks in the environment. It’s really about choosing a route and following it. It is also a question of testing that this same route is the correct one, with the mental representation of space or the help of tools such as maps. Finally, the ability to identify the point of arrival is obviously very important.

In a study published in 2009, scientist Giuseppe Iaria, a scientist of the University of Calgary (Canada), who specializes cognitive neural (认知神经) networks, indicated that people lacking a sense of direction have a special condition: Developmental Topographical Disorientation (DTD).

The sense of direction requires large neural networks for proper functioning, according to the expert.

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However, the fact is that a majority of people are unable to put a map in their head while on the move. In her book *Mind in Motion* (2019), Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Stanford University (USA) Barbara Tversky explains how most people do it.

She introduces a combination of methods. It's a mix of turn-by-turn directions, bird's-eye views and general information in the form of maps. However, it should be noted that most medium-complexity navigation(导航) directions depend in part on the ability of people to understand the perspective of a map. In other words, people without a sense of direction follow a route in pieces. Thus, they have no expanded understanding for space and navigate their environment without any mental map of their destinations.

However, there is a solution, namely to guide the person through a series of short routes.

32. What does the underlined phrase "without a hitch" in paragraph 1 mean? ( )
- A. With ease.  
B. By oneself.  
C. In a short time.  
D. Without hesitation.
33. What is the cause of going short of a sense of direction?
- A. Being unable to put a map at hand.  
B. Expanded understanding for space.  
C. Lack of guiding through short routes.  
D. Neural networks' improper functioning.
34. What could be a challenge for someone without a sense of direction?
- A. Reading a map.  
B. Forming a map in mind.  
C. Following a route in pieces.  
D. Finishing a series of short routes.
35. What can be inferred from the text?
- A. Mental map contributes to the sense of direction.  
B. Having no sense of direction is merely an excuse.  
C. Most people have long routes in their mind.  
D. People with a sense of direction don't need a map.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

阅读短文内容,从短文后的选项中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。

The arrival of autumn has left me charmed once again by its generous harvest of pomegranates(石榴).

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While pomegranate juice had always been a favorite of mine, for a long time, I couldn't say the same for the actual fruit. 36 How could anyone possibly take pleasure in eating that? But by chance, I changed my mind.

A handful of small pomegranate trees grow just outside the gate of my husband's family home in rural Zhejiang. 37 So one autumn, my mother-in-law gave me and my husband a bag filled with pomegranates she had picked herself.

At first, I rejected the seemingly burdensome pile of fruit on our dinner table. 38 He continued to bite on pomegranate and offer me a taste of the seeds, and eventually curiosity won. I popped a handful in my mouth, and found myself knocked in the best possible way.

The seeds were filled with that familiar rich and sweet flavor. 39 Moreover, it was superior to anything I had encountered in liquid form. Later, I'm always fascinated to discover the many locales in China also touched by the sweet pleasures of the pomegranate.

40 At that time in my life, moving around left me too much stress, which usually left me with the discomfort of a nervous stomach. But among the many health benefits of pomegranate is that it can naturally improve digestion. Regular consumption of the fruit had comforted my gut(肠道) so much. If you've yet to be addicted to the delights of the pomegranate, it's not too late to try.

- A. One taste turned me into a lifelong fan just like that.
- B. I had thought it's a bunch of soft and juicy little seeds.
- C. The branches were overhanging with the fruit every fall.
- D. My husband still attempted to persuade me to take a bite.
- E. It's the season's finest freshly squeezed juice from the fruit.
- F. The healing properties of the fruit I experienced added to its charm.
- G. That was the same taste I had come to treasure about pomegranate juice.

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。

With sunset on the horizon, Chad Rissman and his uncle Darrin Vick had waited all day for one bite. They were just sitting there talking when 41 the line got tight and 42. With that light bite, they got 43 in an unforgettable fishing tale.

Darrin was going to grab the 44. As the leader (接钩线) was coming up, Chad said he'd get hold of the shark. But before Darrin could, an eagle swept in and 45 the shark as its own. "In the sunset, the way 46 lined up for shooting; I couldn't have 47 a better time," said Chad. The family 48

their phones and 49 the moment.

Then, they 50 the line and got the line and hook away from the eagle.

“I think they did a really great job. It could have been a lot 51,” said Kim Begay with the Clearwater Audubon Society and Audubon Center for Birds of Prey. Begay 52 that eagle as Eugene, first 53 in Bradenton in 2017, after breaking her leg. “The first time she broke her leg, she was in rehab(康复中心) for about eight 54 and she was in rehab at a very 55 time when she would be learning how to hunt and 56 her parents’ hunt. Eugene appears to now be looking for easy 57,” Begay explained.

If Eugene or any other bird is hooked, Begay suggested following these steps. “If you hook a bird 58, or the bird has line wrapped around them, you have to remove and then 59. If not, a bird could end up in 60.”

- |                   |                |                 |               |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. gradually  | B. suddenly    | C. permanently  | D. hardly     |
| 42. A. broken     | B. long        | C. loose        | D. smooth     |
| 43. A. interested | B. involved    | C. lost         | D. absorbed   |
| 44. A. line       | B. shark       | C. eagle        | D. phone      |
| 45. A. killed     | B. attacked    | C. swallowed    | D. claimed    |
| 46. A. anything   | B. everything  | C. something    | D. nothing    |
| 47. A. asked for  | B. run out of  | C. escaped from | D. got rid of |
| 48. A. lost       | B. threw       | C. grabbed      | D. delivered  |
| 49. A. hid        | B. shared      | C. celebrated   | D. recorded   |
| 50. A. took out   | B. cut off     | C. tidied up    | D. rolled up  |
| 51. A. easier     | B. healthier   | C. worse        | D. slower     |
| 52. A. knows      | B. regards     | C. treats       | D. accepts    |
| 53. A. raised     | B. witnessed   | C. trained      | D. rescued    |
| 54. A. hours      | B. days        | C. months       | D. years      |
| 55. A. critical   | B. enjoyable   | C. relaxing     | D. carefree   |
| 56. A. protecting | B. ruining     | C. discovering  | D. following  |
| 57. A. meals      | B. tasks       | C. journeys     | D. methods    |
| 58. A. with luck  | B. by accident | C. in flesh     | D. on purpose |
| 59. A. report     | B. realize     | C. release      | D. recommend  |
| 60. A. safety     | B. relief      | C. freedom      | D. trouble    |

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。

英语试题(全国卷) 第10页(共12页)

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Huang He or The Yellow River, flowing through nine provinces, is the second longest river in China. It is also the sixth longest in the world at the estimated 61 (long) of 5,464 kilometers. The distinctive yellow color is from the silt(泥沙) and dust it collects 62 the environment.

The Yellow River is called “the cradle(摇篮) of Chinese civilization” as 63 (it) basin — the Wei valley — was the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilizations and the most prosperous(繁荣的) region in early Chinese history. Both the river and the people along its shores have shaped each other 64 (deep).

65 you're a history fan or not, the river is appealing.

66 (Originate) in the Bayan Har Mountains in Qinghai Province in western China, it flows through nine provinces of China and runs into the Bohai Sea. The Yellow River basin has 67 east-west extent of 1,900 km and a north-south extent of 1,100 km. Its total basin area is 742,443 km<sup>2</sup>. Two of 68 (popular) spots to visit are the Hukou Falls and the Silk Road Crossing at Lanzhou.

The Yellow River used to be called “China's Sorrow” because of the frequent floods hitting. In 1955, Chinese government developed a plan 69 (control) flooding. Since 1960, tens of thousands of trees 70 (plant) along the banks.

#### 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。每处错误仅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。

Yesterday, our school asked us vote on a new policy. The policy is that every students should wear uniform at school every day. We held a heating discussion about the policy. All of we students agreed that everyone must consider serious before voting. Some students think there need to be some limits to that students can wear at school. With a dress code, students may wear various clothes that is not appropriate. Therefore, the other students hold the opposite opinion that students should be free to choose whatever they want to wear at school. Teachers should trust us because we have an ability to judge if we dress properly.

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