

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 150 分, 考试用时 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

注意, 听力部分答题时, 请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前, 你将有两分钟的时间将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 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. Where does the man keep his clothes?
A. In the wardrobe. B. Behind the door. C. On the floor.
2. How does the woman sound?
A. Surprised. B. Thrilled. C. Depressed.
3. What does the woman want to know about the man?
A. His health condition. B. His family illnesses. C. His medication history.
4. What does the man think of life in London?
A. It's colorful. B. It's peaceful. C. It's stressful.
5. What do we know about the man?
A. He is a manager now. B. He has lost his job. C. He can't stand on his feet.

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 2 至 4 个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题; 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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 题。

6. What will the man do tonight?
A. He will go to the cinema.
B. He will study for a test.
C. He will work on a project.

7. What does the woman mean in the end?
A. The man may become boring without time off.
B. The man never spends time with his friends.
C. The man is always breaking his word.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至第 10 题。

8. How did the speakers get to know that restaurant?
A. They heard of it from their friends.
B. They once dined there before.
C. They read its advertisement in a newspaper.
9. What will the woman have for lunch?
A. Rice noodles with pickled fish.
B. Rice noodles with beef slices.
C. Leftovers in the fridge.
10. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a restaurant.
B. At a grocery store.
C. At home.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 11 至第 13 题。

11. What is the problem of the woman's handbag?
A. It's broken. B. It's costly. C. It's fake.
12. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Repair the handbag.
B. Claim a refund.
C. Write a letter of complaint.
13. What will the man probably do next?
A. Gather the evidence of the seller's dishonesty.
B. Give the online store bad comments.
C. Call the customer service.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 14 至第 16 题。

14. How does gardening make the man feel?
A. Frustrated. B. Delighted. C. Relaxed.
15. What is the woman's attitude towards gardening?
A. Opposed. B. Neutral. C. Favorable.
16. What is the purpose of Dr. Lowry's experiment?
A. To prove benefits of gardening.
B. To know living habits of mice.
C. To find good bacteria in soil.

听下面一段独白, 回答第 17 至第 20 题。

17. When was the building opened?
A. In 1869. B. In 1859. C. In 1865.

18. What was special about this building?
A. It was one of the first of its kind in the world.
B. It quickly controlled cholera outbreaks.
C. It was a house of worship.
19. What was the function of this building?
A. It produced ironwork for decoration.
B. It dealt with London's waste water.
C. It presented engines of different eras.
20. What does the building serve as now?
A. A research center. B. A museum. C. A church.

第二部分 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

Enter Our 100-Word-Story Competition in 2022

To celebrate the 100th anniversary of *Reader's Digest*, we're relaunching our much-loved 100-Word-Story Competition with prizes of up to £1,000. This is your chance to show the world your story-telling talents. Entries are now open. We are unfortunately only able to consider UK-based entries.

The editorial team will pick a shortlist of three in each category and post them online on June 1st, 2022. You can vote for your favorite, and the one with the most votes will scoop the top prize. Voting will close on June 30th, 2022 and winners will be published in our September issue.

Rules:

Please ensure that submissions are original, not previously published and exactly 100 words long (not including title). Don't forget to include your full name, address, email and phone number when filling in the form. We may use entries in all print and electronic media.

There are three categories — one for adults and two categories for school students: one for children aged 12–18 and one for children under 12.

In the adult category, the winner will receive £1,000 and a Serious Readers High Definition Floor or Table Light (value up to £399.99) and the runner-up will receive £250.

In the 12–18 category, the winner will receive a £200 book voucher (代金券) or an 8GB Kindle Paperwhite and a £100 book voucher for their school, and the runner-up will receive a £100 book voucher.

In the under 12 category, the winner will receive a £100 book voucher or an 8GB Kindle Paperwhite and a £100 book voucher for their school, and the runner-up will receive a £50 book voucher.

Please submit your stories online by 5 pm on May 1st, 2022, or send an entry via post to *Reader's Digest*. (From *Reader's Digest* published on January 17, 2022)

21. What is this competition about?
A. Word spelling. B. Book reading. C. Article editing. D. Story writing.

22. What is a requirement for this competition?
A. Participants should provide their personal information in detail.
B. Entries should be submitted before June 30th, 2022.
C. Participants should be subscribers of the magazine in the UK.
D. Entries should be 100 words including the title.
23. What will an 11-year-old girl get if she wins second place?
A. A £200 book voucher. B. A £50 book voucher.
C. A Kindle Paperwhite. D. A Table Light.

B

What do you do when one of the few bookstores in your neighborhood shuts down?

If you were Latanya DeVaughn, you would make a new and improved one! The mom and writer, who lives in the Bronx of New York City, had always dreamed of opening her own bookstore. Therefore, after watching the bookstore in her community closed, she saw her chance and got creative. While Latanya said every neighborhood deserved a bookstore, opening physical stores on every block simply wasn't an option. So she decided to bring the books to her neighbors by turning a bus into a bookmobile. "With the bus, every neighborhood in the Bronx can have a bookstore even if it's just for one day," Latanya said.

With the help of her community, she raised the money for her dream and, at the end of 2021, it came to be. Bronx Bound Books rolled out in style as a bus with orange cube bookshelves and wood floors. "People love the way it smells," Latanya added, "One woman says that the wood smell makes her feel like she is reading at home."

Although the bookstore on wheels carries around 3,000 new and used books, it has more room than you might expect! Latanya also makes sure that she stocks books with various characters, so all readers can see themselves in the pages.

Setting up a bookshop in a new place each day, Latanya is doing her part to make reading accessible to everyone in the Bronx, and she's just getting started. "I can't open up a bookstore on every corner, but I can probably pop up on a lot of different corners," she said.

Thanks to Latanya and Bronx Bound Books, the Bronx is becoming a peaceful place for book lovers day by day. We're sure the little bookstore will continue to develop.

24. What is special about Latanya's bookstore?
A. It can move freely around the neighborhood.
B. It has scents attracting female readers.
C. It is decorated with various model buses.
D. It sells books of different languages.
25. What does Latanya mean in Paragraph 5?
A. Reading books in a fixed place is boring.
B. There is a lack of bookstores in the Bronx.
C. It's convenient to open a bookstore on every corner.
D. People access books easily due to the bookmobile.

26. Which of the following can best describe Latanya?
A. Responsible and honest. B. Generous and outgoing.
C. Tough and knowledgeable. D. Considerate and creative.
27. What is the author's attitude towards the bookstore?
A. Doubtful. B. Ambiguous. C. Optimistic. D. Critical.

C

When ice cream maker Adrienne Borlongan first experimented with a White Rabbit flavor, she thought it tasted like “cheap vanilla (香草)”. A few weeks after she added it to her Los Angeles shop, Wanderlust Creamery, visitors showed little interest. But when Borlongan posted a photo of an ice cream cone wrapped in White Rabbit-branded paper, word quickly spread on social media.

The candy, first produced in Shanghai in the 1940s, is known for its red-white-and-blue packaging and is beloved by kids all over China. And when Chinese people began to live in other countries, their love for the white, creamy candy went with them.

Soon after Borlongan posted that photo, people were driving to Wanderlust from all over California. Since then, White Rabbit has been the mainstay of Wanderlust's ice cream lineup and is regularly sold out in their webshop.

But the story of the ice cream is about way more than taste — it's about the power of nostalgia (怀旧) and eye-catching branding. White Rabbit's origins date back to a business called the ABC Company, founded in Shanghai in 1943. It was later sold to the state-owned Guan Sheng Yuan Food Group, which owns it to this day.

The mix of colorful wrappers and the sweet milky taste proved a winner. Kids from Beijing to Hong Kong grew up on the sweets, and it also became a national symbol of the country — most famously, US President Richard Nixon was given some when he made his historic visit to China in 1972.

As for the flavor? The creamy consistency (黏稠度) actually comes from milk, and there's a piece of rice paper between the candy and the wrapper to prevent melting. Over the years, White Rabbit has tried out other flavors, including red bean and peanut. But it's the first version that has the most nostalgia connected to it.

28. What can we learn about the White Rabbit ice cream?
A. It used to be popular in China. B. It is available online.
C. It is shaped like a white rabbit. D. It was first produced in Shanghai.
29. What does the underlined word “mainstay” in Paragraph 3 mean?
A. Fanciest design. B. Newest brand.
C. Cheapest goods. D. Bestselling product.
30. Why is US President Nixon mentioned in Paragraph 5?
A. To look back on the historic visit.
B. To show Chinese people's hospitality.
C. To prove White Rabbit's popularity.
D. To indicate Nixon's interest in White Rabbit.



31. What is the text mainly about?
A. The story behind the success of the White Rabbit ice cream.
B. Childhood memories carried with White Rabbit.
C. The international reputation of the ABC Company.
D. The history of the White Rabbit candy.

D

As much as it's a time for growing and learning, childhood is also a time for joy. But the joys of playtime aren't just reserved for human kids — animal offspring are just as likely to get into the act as well, and some of their activities are similar to our own.

Scientists believe that for certain animal species, some fun is play for the sake of play, but like humans, other forms of entertainment are preparing youngsters for adulthood. Play is essential to development because it contributes to the cognitive, physical, social, and emotional well-being of children and youth. This holds true in the animal kingdom as well. “Horses are known to engage in play almost as soon as they are born. Once they can walk, they immediately start to gallop, frolic and buck, developing the motor skills they may need when they're mature,” notes BBC Earth.

But along with motor skills, play also teaches animals essential hunting and survival skills. Natural-born predators, such as kestrels, use play to develop their hunting skills by practicing with targets that look like real prey when they're young. In the oceans, dolphins chase underwater air rings to fine-tune their sonar (声呐) skills. And while it's unclear why bear cubs are so playful, zoologists believe at least some of their funny behaviors have a more serious purpose that aids in their survival as adults.

One of the most important teaching aspects of play is socialization. These days, for human kids, that usually means the basics like learning to share, teamwork, and knowing boundaries. For animals, especially those that live in packs, play gives an understanding of where each animal fits into the community hierarchy (等级). In ways that are remarkably similar to the training which children of traditional tribal cultures receive, it is through the rules of play that lion cubs, kangaroo joeys, and wolf pups discover and establish the roles they'll be expected to perform as adults.

So whether it's chasing in the pasture or hanging from a tree, it seems that play will always be an inner and fun part of both human and animal development.

32. What does BBC Earth say about horses?
A. Horses often play in different groups.
B. Newborn horses like to play with their parents.
C. Horses can gain some skills while playing.
D. Play is vital for baby horses' social development.
33. Which may be an example of animals' developing their survival skills?
A. Dolphins leap out of water. B. Young kestrels follow their real prey.
C. Bear cubs play in a funny way. D. Wolf pups stay with their human friends.

34. What do humans and animals have in common according to Paragraph 4?
- A. They have a strong desire to make friends.
B. They get socialized in a similar way.
C. They change their social roles through play.
D. They gain their social ranks through competition.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. What Are the Benefits of Play?
B. Why Do Animals Play?
C. How Do Animals Develop Skills?
D. Why Are Humans and Animals So Similar?

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Hosting the Olympics is costly in both infrastructure and money. The 2012 and 2014 Olympics cost upwards of \$16 billion. That was merely to create the various buildings needed for the games. 36 This costs the host city much more in continuous maintenance and upkeep. Or the buildings are simply being left to decay into the landscape.

Berlin is a perfect example. It hosted the Olympics in 1936. Afterwards, the Olympic Village was left to crumble in the surrounding wilderness. Recently, funding has been approved to turn the former athlete residences into new apartments. This could breathe new life into the 135-acre site.

37 That is, they continue to host sporting events. Only occasionally do host cities get more creative. Here are three locations that took a different approach. They repurposed their Olympic buildings for decidedly less sporty uses.

● **The Olympic Village in Lake Placid**

Most people entering this place are in a lot of trouble. The complex, first built in 1980, no longer welcomes athletes. Instead, it houses prisoners. It is the Federal Correctional Institution, Ray Brook. The facility originally housed about 1,800 athletes. 38

● **The Olympic Auditorium in Los Angeles**

This building used to host weightlifting as well as boxing and wrestling matches. It was first constructed in 1924. After the Games, it continued to host boxing and wrestling matches. 39 The building even served as the film set for parts of *Rocky*.

● **The National Aquatics Center in Beijing**

This building was built for the 2008 Olympics in Beijing and is commonly referred to as the Water Cube. 40 Half of it is now Asia's largest water park, called Happy Magic Water Cube. There are 13 water slides, a wave pool and a spa. The second floor of the building has an auditorium with 17,000 seats. There's a theater, several restaurants, and also a museum of Olympic history.

- A. The buildings that are reused usually continue to operate as first designed.
B. It also held other swimming events.
C. Now, it houses about 1,000 prisoners.
D. The building was renovated after the Olympics.
E. In addition, it was home to roller derbies and concerts.
F. And in some countries, government funds are usually limited.
G. And in many cases, those buildings are often left empty afterward.

第三部分 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A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A college professor had his sociology class go into the Baltimore slums (贫民窟) to get case histories of 200 young boys. They were asked to write a(n) 41 of each boy's future. In every case the students wrote, "He will probably not get a 42." Twenty-five years later, another sociology professor came across the 43 study. He had his students follow up on the project to 44 what had happened to these boys. With the 45 of 20 boys who had moved away or died, the students learned that 176 of the remaining 180 had 46 more than ordinary success as lawyers, doctors and businessmen.

The professor was 47 and decided to pursue the matter further. 48, all the men were in the area and he was able to ask each one, "How do you 49 your success?" In each case the reply came with 50, "There was a 51."

The teacher was still alive, so he 52 her out and asked the old but still alert lady what 53 formula she had used to pull these boys out of the slums into successful achievement. The teacher's eyes 54 and her lips broke into a gentle smile. "It's really very 55," she said. "I loved those kids."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. evaluation | B. anecdote | C. biography | D. agenda |
| 42. A. belief | B. chance | C. bonus | D. reward |
| 43. A. final | B. factual | C. formal | D. former |
| 44. A. investigate | B. consider | C. predict | D. assume |
| 45. A. expectation | B. exception | C. exploration | D. estimation |
| 46. A. dismissed | B. pictured | C. achieved | D. enhanced |
| 47. A. amused | B. alarmed | C. annoyed | D. astonished |
| 48. A. Apparently | B. Consistently | C. Fortunately | D. Undoubtedly |
| 49. A. call up | B. account for | C. talk about | D. rely on |
| 50. A. gratitude | B. caution | C. hesitation | D. sorrow |
| 51. A. sponsor | B. professor | C. leader | D. teacher |
| 52. A. helped | B. pointed | C. sought | D. picked |
| 53. A. conventional | B. iconic | C. logical | D. magic |
| 54. A. sparkled | B. rolled | C. discolored | D. recovered |
| 55. A. accidental | B. simple | C. personal | D. decent |

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。

The Little Prince has arrived in Paris, nearly eight decades after it was written.

The well-known novel 56 (pen) by French author Antoine de Saint-Exupéry in New York during World War II, and now 30 pages of the manuscript (手稿) are 57 display at the Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris. The manuscript sits alongside hundreds of other items that celebrate the author's life and work. They include watercolors, 58 (drawing), photographs, poems, newspapers and letters.

Born in the French city of Lyon in 1900, Saint-Exupéry was a writer, pilot and journalist 59 joined the French air force. He finished writing the novel in the United States, which was published in New York in 1943 in both English and French.

The simple tale, which 60 (sell) well worldwide, is about 61 child who travels the universe gaining wisdom. 62 its publication, it has been translated into nearly 500 languages, making it one of the most translated works in the world. Saint-Exupéry, however, did not live to see that reach. He went 63 (miss) while flying a mission in 1944 and was reported dead in 1945.

Saint-Exupéry wrote and drew on 64 (extreme) thin paper, which made the task of transporting the pages of the manuscript even more challenging. 65 (ensure) safe transportation, the pages were carefully framed (镶框) by the Morgan Library and Museum in New York.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是李华, 你校国际部所有交换生将开展主题为“野生动物保护”的交流会, 你作为学生代表发言, 请写一篇发言稿, 内容包括:

1. 保护野生动物的重要性;
2. 保护措施;
3. 其他。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear fellow students,

Thank you for your attention!

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。

What my father wore really embarrassed me. I wanted him to dress like a doctor or a lawyer, but on those muggy mornings when he rose before dawn to fry eggs for my mother and me, he always dressed like my father.

We lived in South Texas, and my father worked as a repairman. He liked shirts that snapped more than those that buttoned, and kept his pencils, cigars, glasses, wrenches and screwdrivers in his breast pocket. His boots were those with steel toes that made them difficult to pull off his feet, which I sometimes helped him with when he returned from repairing cars — his job that also shamed me.

I blamed the way he dressed for my social failures. When boys bullied me, I thought they'd seen my father wearing his cowboy hat but no shirt while walking our dog. I felt that girls laughed at me because they'd glimpsed him mowing the grass in cut-off jeans and black boots. The girls' families paid men to beautify their lawns, while their fathers travelled in the bay wearing lemon-yellow sweaters and expensive sandals.

My father only bought two suits in his life. He preferred clothes that allowed him the freedom to move under cars. But the day before my parents' twentieth anniversary, he and I went to Sears, and he tried on suits all afternoon. With each one, he stepped to the mirror, smiled and nodded, then asked about the price and reached for another. He probably tried ten suits before we drove to a discount store and bought one that saved him the bother of approaching a fitting room.

Later, he wore the same suit for my eighth-grade award banquet, but I wished he'd stayed home. After the ceremony, he praised my award and my character while changing into a faded red sweatsuit. He was stepping into the garage to wash a load of laundry when I asked what later struck me as cruel and wrong. "Why," I asked, "don't you dress 'nice', like my friends' fathers?"

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。

He held me with his sad, shocked eyes and searched for an answer. _____

In the following days, my father proved to me that there are things more important than what one wears. _____

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