

决胜新高考—2022 届高三年级大联考

英 语

注 意 事 项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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，请用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题纸卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题纸卡一并交回。

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，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 probably are the speakers?

A. In a restaurant.

☒ B. In a college cafeteria.

C. In a classroom.

2. What sport appeals to the man the most?

A. Basketball.

B. Table tennis.

C. Football.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

☒ A. Bill's comments.

B. The man's humor.

C. Their colleague.

4. Why is the woman talking to the man?

A. To express her gratitude.

B. To ask for help.

C. To show her kindness.

5. How did the man feel about Harold's performance?

A. Terribly disappointed.

B. Quite pleased.

C. A bit dissatisfied.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每题 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 三个选项中选出最佳选项，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。听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。



6. What will the woman do first?

- A. Create ~~real~~ conversations.
- B. Get familiar with the given context.
- C. Write the story in a different ~~tone~~ ^{same}.

7. Which part should be paid more attention to according to the man?

- A. The setting.
- B. The plots.
- C. The characters.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. How does the woman sound at first?

- A. Relieved.
- B. Worried.
- C. Annoyed.

9. What do we know about Ben?

- A. He is still unemployed.
- B. His new workplace isn't far away.
- C. He applied for a job at the college.

10. Why did Baron quit his job?

- A. To start his own business.
- B. To get a better job.
- C. To move to a new place.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What was the woman doing when she was robbed?

- A. Talking on the phone.
- B. Shopping at the bakery.
- C. Taking photographs.

12. What can be found in the woman's purse?

- A. Three credit cards and \$300 in cash.
- B. Two cards and some money.
- C. \$3,000 in cash and a visa.

13. What does the woman say about the robber?

- A. He is short with blond hair.
- B. He was wearing ~~blue~~ ^{black} trousers.
- C. He should be a middle-aged man.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What is the man mainly doing?

- A. Conducting an interview.
- B. Introducing a famous artist.
- C. Showing the paintings.

15. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In Washington.
- B. In Cambridge.
- C. In Brighton.

16. What is Diana?

- A. A writer.
- B. A doctor.
- C. A model.

17. Which of the following impresses the man a lot?

- A. Diana's beautiful accent.
- B. Diana's dream jobs.
- C. Diana's paintings.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What can tourists see in the Entrance Hall?

- A. Some paintings. ☒
- B. Some real flowers and leaves.
- C. An exhibition of extinct animals. ☒

19. When can tourists watch a short film about the earth?

- A. At 2:35 p.m.
- B. At 3:25 p.m.
- C. At 5:10 p.m.

20. Where is the bookshelf?

- A. On the first floor.
- B. On the second floor. ☒
- C. On the third floor. ☒

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

The best-sellers of Amazon's self-help list

With Mental Health Awareness Week in full swing, we've turned to the best-sellers of Amazon's self-help list. Here are the most popular books over the past year.

Quiet

Fearne Cotton

Written to control the inner voice that says you can't and silence what Fearne calls 'brain-chatter' that holds you back and stops you from believing in yourself. It's a handbook to help deal effectively with modern life filled with expert advice and ideas you can put into practice.

Can't Hurt me

David Goggins

Sharing his astonishing life story — from poverty, prejudice, and physical abuse to a U.S. Armed Forces icon and one of the world's top endurance athletes. David Goggins reveals that most of us only ever tap into just 40% of our capabilities. Goggins refers to this as 'The 40% Rule', with his story lighting a path that anyone can follow to push past pain and reach their full potential.

The Wim Hof Method

Wim Hof

If you're fascinated by Wim Hof and his amazing achievements. Think, barefoot marathons over deserts and ice fields. As an endurance (耐力) athlete, he's multiple broken world records bearing the most extreme temperatures through the power of the mind. Exploring the ways to activate your potential and go beyond your limits. Taking control of both your body and life by releasing the great power of the mind Hoff explains his method for surviving extreme conditions.

*The Subtle Art of Not Giving a F*ck*

Mark Manson



humour, that improving our lives depends not on our ability to turn lemons into lemonade, rather learning to stomach lemons better.

21. Which of the following encourages self-confidence?

- A. Quiet.
- B. Can't Hurt me.
- C. The Wim Hof Method.
- D. The Subtle Art of Not Giving a F*ck.

22. What do Wim Hof and David Goggins have in common?

- A. They are short story writers.
- B. They are world-class athletes.
- C. They suffer from physical abuse.
- D. They advocate living a good life.

3. What are the books intended to do?

- A. Share inspiring personal experiences. *Correct X.*
- B. Explore the potential of the human brain.
- C. Provide guidance for better mental health. *Correct*
- D. Find approaches to amazing achievements.

B

1 When Allison Barnes left school she trained as a teacher. Back in those days, teaching was what girls from the country did: teaching or nursing.

2 When she graduated, in the early 80s, there were no jobs for teachers at all. *(24)* She worked in a bank, cleaned houses, did screen printing at a factory, sold photographs in Kings Cross, worked in catering and as a security guard. Then finally she got a job at the Office of the Status of Women and she worked there for about eight years. That was, for her, a very big break. Following that she worked in policy and research for all of her career, in a whole lot of different areas in the public service.

3 When she got to 55, she had done 30 years. After she retired, she started on a graduate certificate of environmental science at ANU. However, she withdrew because she found not having a background in science at all was difficult.

4 Then she travelled overseas, but soon she was diagnosed with cancer. *(25)* When she finished treatment she wanted to do something to make herself feel a bit normal. That's when she registered in CIT (Canberra Institute of Technology) for a certificate IV in visual arts. Probably about three-quarters of her class were under 25. She was one of the oldest ones there, and she also had no hair. She stayed on at CIT and started the diploma. By the time she completed it she had lots of artwork, so she applied for ANU art school and was offered a place in print and drawing.

5 "When you leave work you're usually an expert in whatever you did. Then you start something new and everyone is younger than you, they know more than you do, they're probably better at risk-taking, I think they're better educated. It's easy to feel intimidated (胆怯的). But remember you have skills that you'll be able to build on." Allison says, "Art gives me a different place in the world. When I'm making stuff, and I'm hard at it, I feel very joyful."



24. What did Allison Barnes do after graduation?
A. She started as a public servant.
B. She quit the career as a teacher.
C. She tried different kinds of jobs.
D. She became a guard in a factory.
25. Why did Allison Barnes decide to take up visual arts?
A. To struggle against cancer.
B. To interact with new people.
C. To show her enthusiasm in art.
D. To regain a sense of normality.
26. Which word can best describe Allison Barnes according to the last paragraph?
A. Positive. ~~乐观的~~ B. Sympathetic.
C. Helpful. ~~助人的~~ D. Considerate.
27. What can we learn from Allison's story?
A. Never late to pursue one's passions.
B. Opportunity knocks only once.
C. Easier said than done.
D. The older, the wiser.

Bee venom (毒液) is a highly sought and expensive ingredient for specialized medical treatments and now Australian scientists have discovered that when the industrious insects become annoyed, their venom becomes even more powerful.

Researchers at Curtin University have noted how behavioral and ecological factors can influence the quality of the venom which is used to treat degenerative and infectious diseases. Their study, published in the scientific journal PLOS, analysed protein found in the venom of western honeybees.

The more proteins found in the venom, the higher the potential quality and effect. To understand the protein diversity of venom and find out what impacted this, the researchers looked at a range of factors including the behavioral patterns of the bees.

"We classify the bees' anger according to their response to the stimulating devices that collect the venom," said Dr. Daniela Scaccabarozzi, who led the project.

The bee venom collector has a tiny charge that shocks any bees landing on it and they release information that forces the rest bees of the hive (蜂窝) to sting (螫). "Interestingly, we discovered that the 'angry bees' produced a richer, more protein-dense venom. And we found that there was no visible harm to the bees." Scaccabarozzi said.

The team also confirmed that temperature impacted the venom's strength. "High temperatures can be detrimental to bees' activity in and out of the hives," Scaccabarozzi said. "Of the 25 hives tested, we discovered that the sites with higher temperatures recorded lower venom production." Further findings also revealed that geographical location had an impact on the composition of bee venom, as well as what stage the flowers were at during harvest when they were consumed by the bees.

Expecting the research to be useful to the medical field and the beekeeping business, Scaccabarozzi says further research will help beekeepers collect a standardized quality of venom to meet growing demand in clinical and therapeutic fields, as well as help design cost-effective strategies for venom harvest to secure its position in the global market.



28. What have researchers at Curtin University found?
A. Harvesting bee venom is really a tough task.
B. Bee venom is a costly and powerful medicine.
C. Angry bees make medicinally stronger venom.
D. Bees exhibit apparent differences in behaviour.
29. How did the researchers stimulate the bees?
A. By classifying them.
B. By sounding the alarm.
C. By disturbing their hive.
D. By giving them tiny shocks.
30. What does the underlined word "detrimental" in Paragraph 6 probably mean?
A. Sensitive. B. Harmful. C. Fundamental. D. Alternative.
31. What does Scaccabarozzi expect of future research?
A. It will identify beneficial proteins.
B. It will develop valuable medicines.
C. It will standardize the venom market.
D. It will help produce profitable venom.

D

There are some 7,000 languages spoken worldwide, each unique, using different sounds, vocabularies and structures. Charles the Great said: "To have a second language is to have a second soul." This begs the question: Does the language we speak shape who we are? As it turns out, yes.

In societies such as the United States or Western Europe, self-expression and language precision are valued. Asian cultures, on the other hand, prefer an indirect form of communication. Words like "perhaps" and "maybe" are used more than "yes" or "no". Americanism takes an informal approach to communication. Therefore it's OK to refer to a stranger or the boss as "you". However, the Thai language has 12 forms of the same pronoun, choosing one depends on status. In this way, languages are essential in navigating (导航) any culture, be that our own or otherwise.

People who speak different languages notice different things, depending on the constructs of their mother tongue. Take an accident. In English, it's OK to say: "She broke the glass." But in a language like Spanish, you'd probably go with: "The glass broke." The same incident produces two different responses. English speakers will remember who's at fault, because their language asks them to, while Spanish speakers are more likely to remember it was an accident. This has real consequences, especially when it comes to crime and punishment.

Professor Jim Cummins has written extensively on mother tongues. For Cummins, the stronger our home language, the easier it is for us to learn others. Of course, research also shows that being bilingual (会说两种语言的) gives people many advantages in life. Linguist Julien Leyre writes that learning another language develops our ability to "understand the mental world of another person, based on the language they use, and how that world is different from our own."

Our mother tongue is central to how we think, what we know and who we are. Like us, languages are living things that change over time and must be cared for to survive. By doing so, we protect not just the linguistic structures or vocabularies we use, but the culture, knowledge and power behind them.

32. Why does the author mention "Americanism" and "the Thai language" in Paragraph 2?
- A. To tell the cultural differences between them.
 - B. To indicate a language is a guide to a culture.
 - C. To stress American expressions are informal.
 - D. To reveal a language is associated with status.
33. What is English speakers' response to an accident?
- A. They will seek blame.
 - B. They will punish others.
 - C. They will avoid responsibility.
 - D. They will draw a lesson from it.
34. What does Julien Leyre think about bilinguals?
- A. They enjoy a more colorful life.
 - B. They can remain mentally healthy.
 - C. They find it easier to learn a language.
 - D. They can gain insight into others' minds.
35. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. How do languages differ?
 - B. Will your language be extinct?
 - C. Why does our mother tongue matter?
 - D. Should we speak a second language?

第二节 (共 5 小题: 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项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。

Music influences your emotions. In turn, your emotions influence your behavior. One of these is your food intake. 36 What does science say about this subject?

Researchers at the University of Arkansas studied how music influences people when they eat in a restaurant. For the study, they used four types of music: jazz, classical, rock, and hip-hop. Their results showed that people had more appetite when they listened to jazz music while they ate. 37 This has a lot to do with emotions. For instance, when you listen to music with harmonic rhythms like jazz, you feel happier. This increases your appetite.

However, another study published in Psychological Reports suggests it isn't only increased appetite that causes people to eat more. 38 A more stimuli-filled environment makes you eat more. In fact, they tend to urge you on to eat and even "encourage" you to eat faster. On the other hand, if the atmosphere in the restaurant is relaxed, you're likely to feel more relaxed and spend more time enjoying yourself. For this reason, you'll tend to eat less.

Besides, the study conducted by the Journal of the Academy suggests that the volume of music can also have an effect on how you eat. More specifically, the study states that, with low-volume music, you eat better because you make healthier choices. On the other hand, the study claims that music at high volume increases stimulation and stress. 39

For this reason, restaurants should consider the fact when thinking about the optimization of their products and services. 40 They equip themselves with the technology needed to provide memorable experiences through music, greatly strengthening their relationship with the customer.

- ~~A~~ Does music influence how you eat?
~~B~~ Being in a rush to eat also plays a part.
~~C~~ Does your emotion boost your appetite?
~~D~~ However, they had less appetite when listening to hip-hop.
~~E~~ In fact, many catering establishments have already taken action.
~~F~~ This could prove to be quite an interesting concept for restaurants.
~~G~~ This means you're more likely to order comfort food or other unhealthy options.

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, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

From feeding people to fixing up old cars, Eliot Middleton is driven to help those in need. Middleton, who owns a restaurant in a small town, 41 a barbecue cook-off in 2020 and came in first place. But rather than happily 42 his prize money and heading home, he chose to donate half of his winnings back to the town to 43 a Thanksgiving food drive for those in need. Middleton and volunteers 44 250 meals to families, but when they finished, Middleton noticed that many people didn't make it in the line 45 early enough for lack of 45.

That's when Middleton 46 an idea. He could fix up old cars and donate them to people who didn't have the 47 to buy one. Middleton posted on social media, asking anyone for 48 cars. If they could bring one in, he could 49 some barbecue meat for it.

The first repaired car went to a mom who 50 needed a vehicle to get her disabled child to and from the hospital for 51. It grew from there. After Middleton formed a(n) 52, Middleton's Village to Village Foundation, he started to receive more 53, totaling 800 broken down cars.

"We want to 54 those struggling people with transportation. Just knowing the organization is 55 for that, that's the fuel to get up every morning," Middleton says.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A accepted | B. entered | C. launched | D. found |
| 42. A quitting | B offering | C. investing | D. collecting |
| 43. A. host | B. assess | C. demand | D. suspend |
| 44. A. promised | B. applied | C. distributed | D. returned |
| 45. A. qualification | B. transportation | C. identification | D. consultation |
| 46. A. took in | B. stuck to | C. put out | D. hit on |
| 47. A. desire | B. excuse | C. budget | D. profit |
| 48. A. unclaimed | B. unwanted | C. shared | D. repaired |
| 49. A. trade | B. match | C. provide | D. intend |
| 50. A. accidentally | B. ultimately | C. narrowly | D. desperately |
| 51. A. treatment | B. service | C. experience | D. admission |
| 52. A. institute | B enterprise | C. nonprofit | D. league |
| 53. A. inquiries | B. notices | C. donations | D. advertisements |
| 54. A. defend | B. bless | C. charge | D. honor |
| 55. A. responsible | B adaptable | C. affordable | D. grateful |

决胜新高考——2022 届高三年级大联考《英语》第 8 页 (共 10 页)

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。

Did you ever wish that you could foretell the future? Well, thousands of years ago, the people living in 56 *where* is today Armenia thought they could. In the high mountains of the South Caucasus, archaeologists working at Gegharot have uncovered a fortune-telling center that is *dated* (date) back to the Late Bronze Age (1500-1200 B. C.). So far, three small shrines (圣地) have been unearthed, and each offers evidence of 58 *variety* (various) methods (local communities used) in an attempt 59 *to understand* (understand) the future.

The site of Gegharot is rather small in 60 *comparison* (compare) with its neighbors. The Late Bronze Age in the South-Caucasus was 61 *an* era of centralization. Large new societies fought with one another 62 *is* control of the region. The castle and western shrine at Gegharot are actually less than an acre in size. However, remains at the site are well preserved, thanks to destructive events that 63 *completely* (complete) destroyed it twice during its occupation.

The shrines at Gegharot offer archaeologists a rare glimpse into fortune-telling practices that would have been the closely 64 (guard) secrets. As work continues, archaeologists will learn more about these individuals and the techniques they used when they 65 (seek) to foretell the future.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假设你是李华, 学校英语戏剧俱乐部正招募新人, 你希望加入。请你写一封应征信, 内容包括:

1. 写信的目的;
2. 加入英语戏剧俱乐部的原因;
3. 你可以为英语戏剧俱乐部做些什么。

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。

Dear Sir,

Yours,
Li Hua

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。
The old man turned away sadly as his eyes filled with tears. "Poor Mr. Dev," thought Indra sympathetically. Another day went past and there was still no sign of his family. Indra wondered how children could be so heartless as to abandon a parent like this.

Indra recalled the day the old man was admitted to her ward. He was thin and weak. He could not produce his identity card but he could remember the number. The hospital tried to contact his family using the phone number he gave them but it was in vain. He was treated for a lung infection and was now recovering. Soon, it would be time for him to be discharged. Where would he go then? He did not look strong enough to look after himself. Indra threw down the file she was holding as anger rose within her.

"What's the matter?" asked Poh, Indra's colleague.

"I'm just upset about old Mr. Dev," she replied. Poh nodded with understanding. She had been a nurse much longer than Indra. She had seen many cases of abandoned old people and she had learned to control her feelings.

"Don't worry too much, the hospital will contact the welfare department. Mr. Dev will be placed in an old folks' home," Poh said and patted Indra's arm comfortingly.

Indra sighed. "I know. It's just that the old chap really longs for his family to visit him. He cleans and tidies himself every morning and sits up to wait expectantly. You can see the eagerness in his eyes whenever the door opens. At the end of the day, he goes to sleep with tears in his eyes. It makes me cry inside."

Poh shook her head sadly. "He needs a miracle (奇迹)."

Two days later, the doctor confirmed that Mr. Dev was fit enough to be discharged and that the welfare officer would come to take Mr. Dev to an old folks' home.

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。

Soon after, Indra was informed that the welfare officer was waiting in the hospital lobby (大厅).

Indra was pushing the wheelchair out of the lift when a woman's voice cried out 'Papa!'.

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