

湖北新高考 9+1 联盟
湖北省部分重点中学 2022 届高三新起点联考
英语试题

命题：宜昌市夷陵中学(张珍) 审题：夷陵中学(卢宜诗) 钟祥一中(袁婷婷) 襄阳中学(罗芳)
本试卷共四部分，共 8 页，满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

★祝考试顺利★

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚，将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
2. 答题时请按要求用笔。
3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。
4. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、不要弄破、弄皱，不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

第 I 卷 选择题部分(满分 95 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

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。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. Why is the woman sad?
A. Tom will leave for college. B. Tom will miss the holiday. C. Tom will take his vehicle back.
2. How does the woman feel now?
A. Upset. B. Surprised. C. Confident.
3. What is the woman going to do?
A. Catch a plane. B. Order the man a taxi. C. Look for something for the man.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a café. B. At the office. C. At a ball.
5. What does the girl mean?
A. Her parents want her to choose pop music.
B. Her parents often make fun of her.
C. Her parents like loud music from the 1920's.

第二节(共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分；满分 7.5 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. Why won't the man be paying the bill?
A. The treatment is free. B. The injury happened at work. C. It is covered by the medical insurance.
7. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Doctor and patient. B. Salesman and customer. C. Manager and employee.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Which season does the woman like best?
A. Winter. B. Summer. C. Autumn.
9. Why does the man dislike driving in the rain?
A. The roads are crowded. B. The lights are too bright. C. The tires need to be replaced.

【第 1 页(共 8 页)】



10. When did the woman probably use her truck to help the man?
A. During the winter. B. During the summer. C. During the autumn.
11. Where does the woman's English teacher come from?
A. The United Kingdom. B. Australia. C. America.
12. What is the woman having problems with?
A. Reading and writing. B. Listening comprehension. C. Pronunciation and grammar.
13. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Ask another teacher for help. B. Learn from the Internet. C. Watch some TV shows.

- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. When was the last time the mouse deer was seen?
A. About 10 years ago. B. About 30 years ago. C. About 100 years ago.
15. Who did the man speak to about the mouse deer?
A. An Nguyen. B. Barney Long. C. Andrew Tilker.

16. Why are researchers still worried about the mouse deer probably?
A. Its population is small. B. It has been lost too long. C. Its environment is being damaged.
17. What does the man do for a living?
A. He researches animals. B. He helps others travel. C. He interviews candidates.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. At what age do most people begin smoking according to the talk?
A. About 15. B. About 25. C. About 44.
19. What was the advertisement law trying to do?
A. Make people refuse the advertisements on cigarettes. B. Make it easier to sell cigarettes. C. Make fewer people begin using cigarettes.
20. What is the speaker mainly discussing?
A. Thoughts on smoking have changed. B. Recent studies are still being examined. C. Young people are more likely to smoke.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 个小题, 每题 2.5 分 共 37.5 分)

A

WHAT'S ON

Digital art class

Tap into the unlimited inspiration of the natural materials, colors and forms to be found in Museum Victoria's diverse collection.

Whether you are a beginner, expert or somewhere in between, this creative studio class introduces digital art technologies and skills in a relaxed environment. Participants create extraordinary artworks working individually on

【第 2 页(共 8 页)】

iPads. Exploratory approaches allow participants to enjoy visual creativity, whatever their previous experience and level of skill in sketching, painting and digital design.

Digital Art Class takes place in Melbourne Museum's Learning Lab Studio. Each month's class is themed to explore a different aspect of Museums Victoria's collections.

Classes have a maximum capacity of 16 participants and is suitable for teens 16+ and adults. Simply bring your creativity—all equipment is provided.

Museum entry is not included in your Digital Art Class ticket. If you would like to explore the Melbourne Museum before the class, please ensure you book a ticket.

WORKSHOP

TUESDAY 27 APRIL, 11&25 MAY, 8&22 JUNE

4 PM—5.30 PM

Adults and teens 16+

Adult \$35

Privilege \$32

Member \$30

—>Get tickets(CLICK HERE)

21. Where is the digital art class? **D**
- A. In Museum Victoria. B. In The British Museum.
C. In Victoria and Albert Museum. **CB** D. In Melbourne Museum.
22. What can we learn from the text? **CB**
- A. The class is intended for people of all ages. **X**
B. You needn't bring your iPad to attend the class. **X**
C. Painting experience is needed for people to attend the class. **✓**
D. You can visit the museum with your class ticket. **X**
23. Where is the passage most probably taken from? **C**
- A. A novel. B. A newspaper. C. A webpage. **✓** D. A report.

B

Jeremy and his wife Jennifer had recently moved to South Texas because of their love for nature. At the moment, they were living in a trailer(拖车) for the house was still under repair.

On a steamy Sunday morning in May, the couple were tidying their yard. At around 10:30 a. m. , Jeremy began mowing the lawn while Jennifer worked on the garden. She had just reached down to grab a weed when she saw it: a western diamondback rattlesnake, right next to her hand. Jennifer leaped up as the snake, a yard long, rose into striking position, its dusty triangular head tensed and its tail rattling. "Snake!" yelled Jennifer as she backed away.

When Jeremy heard her cry, he figured she had run into one of the harmless rat snakes that often showed up on their land. He grabbed a shovel to shoo(用嘘声驱赶) the creature away and jogged around the house to the garden. Then he heard the rattling. His wife was cornered between some shrubs and the house, the snake directly in her path.

Jeremy first tried to scoop up the rattler using the shovel, without success. Then he did what was necessary: He raised the garden tool and brought the edge down hard through the snake's body, an inch and a half below the head to cut off its head. Then Jennifer went into the house, her heart hammering, while Jeremy decided to move the dead reptile. He bent down to pick up a stick lying next to the snake's head so that he could take it away. But before his hand even touched the ground, the snake attacked. The snake injected venom(毒液) into his hand.

"It bit me!" he yelled in horror. The truth is, the back-from-the-dead bites aren't uncommon. Hearing his yell, Jennifer ran back into the trailer to get the car keys and meanwhile called 911. Fortunately, they arrived at the nearest hospital in time and Jeremy received timely treatment.

【第3页(共8页)】

- nd level 24. Why did the couple choose to live in a trailer? **C**
 A. Because they loved nature.
 explore B. Because they moved to South Texas.
 C. Because their house was being repaired.
 g your D. Because it was convenient for them to travel.
25. Which one is correct according to the context? **B**
 A. Rattlesnake was very common on their land.
 B. Jennifer spotted the snake when she was weeding. ✓
 C. The snake was so frightened that it attacked Jennifer. ✗
 D. Jennifer thought the snake was not poisonous at first. ✗
26. What did they do with the snake? **D**
 A. They drove it away using a stick.
 B. They left it as it was when seeing it.
 C. They called professionals to deal with it.
 D. Jeremy beat it dead with a garden tool.
27. What is the author's purpose in writing the text? **A B**
 A. To show the couple's love of nature.
 B. To share a thrilling story with readers.
 C. To call on us to protect the environment. ✗
 D. To introduce some ways to deal with snakes.

pron
pronunciation
pronounce
pronounce

C

Six "sacrificial pits (祭祀坑)", dating back 3,200 to 4,000 years, were newly discovered in Sanxingdui Ruins site in Guanghan, Southwest China's Sichuan province. Over 500 artifacts, including gold masks, bronze wares, ivories, jades, and textiles, were unearthed from the site.

Sanxingdui site, first found in 1929, is generally considered as one of the most important archaeological sites along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. However, large-scale excavation on the site only began in 1986, when two pits—widely believed for sacrificial ceremonies—were accidentally discovered.

Investigation in the area around No 1 and 2 pits was relaunched in October 2019, and No 3 pit was found in December 2019, according to Lei Yu, a researcher of Sichuan Provincial Cultural Relics and Archaeology Research Institute who heads the ongoing excavation. Thirty-four research universities and research institutes have cooperated in this project. He said the new discoveries will help to better understand many unexplained findings in 1986.

More excavation followed in March 2020, and five more pits were found last year. And detailed research began in October. Excavation capsules with hi-tech equipment were set up in the pits to better conserve the site.

Sanxingdui site covers an area of 12 square kilometers, and its core zone of an ancient city covers 3.6 square kilometers. According to the National Cultural Heritage Administration, studies of Sanxingdui site will become a crucial project in an ongoing program Archaeology China, which tries to explain the origins of Chinese civilization and how diverse cultures communicate and come together.

28. What does the underlined word "excavation" in paragraph 2 probably mean? **A B**
 A. Discovery. B. Dig. C. Exploration. D. Expansion.
29. How did archaeologists preserve the Sanxingdui site? **C**
 A. By dividing the task of excavation into several parts.
 B. By cooperating with research universities and institutes.
 C. By using excavation capsule armed with hi-tech equipment.
 D. By conducting more investigations around the site.

【第4页(共8页)】

30. What can we infer about the pits from the text? D
- A. All sacrificial sites were discovered in the meantime.
 - ~~B. The excavation of Sanxingdui site only began in 1986.~~
 - C. There were altogether six sacrificial pits discovered in Sanxingdui site.
 - D. The size of the core zone is approximately 1.3 times that of Sanxingdui site.
31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text? A
- A. Sacrificial pits were unearthed in Sanxingdui Site.
 - B. Sanxingdui Site needed to be conserved. ~~X~~
 - C. Sanxingdui discoveries cast light on ancient China.
 - D. Hi-tech helped to excavate Sanxingdui Site. ~~X~~

3/5

12.5

D

A sheet of transparent new material at a University of Maryland lab looks like it might be plastic. But it's actually wood—and it could eventually be used to make energy-efficient windows or even see-through buildings.

"Compared to glass, wood has lower heat conductivity, and it's lighter, stronger, and more environmental friendly," says Liangbing Hu, a materials science professor at the University of Maryland and one of the authors of new study of the material.

The idea is to employ the material in buildings. With a window made from transparent wood instead of glass, for example, a building would take less energy to heat and cool. Because of the structure of the wood, the windows can also reduce glare from the sun while allowing in natural light.

Researchers have experimented with transparent wood in the past, but the new method is more sustainable.

Other methods usually put the wood in a chemical compound NaCl to remove lignin, part of the wood that give structure. But this can weaken the wood, and it produces waste that is hard to recycle. Hu and his team made slight changes to the process so it doesn't fully remove the lignin. By brushing hydrogen peroxide (过氧化物) over the wood and leaving it under a UV light, they removed only the parts of the lignin that give it color. The result is transparent wood that can be coated in epoxy (环氧树脂).

It's just one of a number of ways scientists and engineers are rethinking how we can use this renewable resource in construction. Skyscrapers made entirely out of wood are gaining popularity in cities around the world. And scientists recently discovered a technique to grow wood in a lab, opening up the possibility of using wood without having to cut down a forest.

The transparent wood is 50% stronger than previous transparent wood and could even be used to build load-bearing walls in a building. It could also potentially be used in other ways, such as layers used in solar cells. A company called Invent Wood is working to commercialize the technology.

32. Why would people like to choose transparent wood in their buildings in preference to glass? C
- A. It can conduct heat more quickly.
 - B. It is lighter and more delicate.
 - C. It can let light in with less heat.
 - D. It has higher energy consumption.
33. Compared with the experiment in the past, what is the difference in the new method? D
- A. The new method is less environmentally friendly.
 - B. The new method can make the wood weaker.
 - C. Researchers brushed NaCl over the wood.
 - D. Researchers only took away the lignin related to color.
34. Which of the following statements may the author agree with? A
- A. This see-through wood can replace glass windows.
 - B. This see-through wood is in mass production.
 - C. This transparent wood has been grown in labs.
 - D. This transparent wood is only popular in cities.

35. What does the last paragraph mainly focus on? AB
- A. The advantages of transparent wood. B. The prospect of transparent wood.
C. The production of transparent wood. D. The companies of transparent wood.

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。

How to Build a Natural Swimming Pool

Whether you like to practice your dolphin dives or lounge away the day on a raft, swimming is one of summer's perfect pleasures. With a minimum of materials and without so many chemicals, you can create a cooling summer retreat in your back yard.

Though fairly common in Europe, natural swimming pools are in their early stage in the United States. You can ask most American swimming-pool contractors to build a backyard pool. 36 B The list may include rebar (钢筋), gunite (水泥砂浆), fiberglass, chlorine and an energy-sapping filtration system.

But in recent years, a few builders and a growing number of homeowners have learned how to build pools. 37 F They've found it's possible to construct pools that are more about building with nature and blending into the natural landscape. Natural swimming pools use gravel stone and clay in place of concrete or fiberglass, and aquatic plants instead of harmful chemicals and complicated mechanical filtering systems. 38 A They also support beneficial bacteria that consume debris and potentially harmful organisms, and give habitat to frogs, dragonflies and other water life.

39 G A natural pool can be constructed for as little as \$2,000 if you do it yourself, while conventional pools can cost tens of thousands of dollars.

Natural swimming pools require no harmful chemicals, are fairly low-tech. 40 D You won't have to drain the pool each autumn. Except for topping it off now and then, you'll fill the pool only once.

- ~~A. The plants enrich the pool with oxygen.~~
~~B. Chances are that they will roll out a long list of goods.~~
~~C. You can make your pool as shallow or as deep as you want.~~
~~D. And once established, they call for only a bit of management.~~
~~E. It is the most ecological and economic way to build a conventional pool.~~
~~F. They don't rely on a mass of manufactured materials and chemical additives.~~
~~G. The result is a beautiful and ecologically system that is relatively inexpensive to construct.~~

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

One time, I was with a bunch of strangers in India. I was giving a(n) 41 about our products when power went out. It was in a dark hall, and I was with two other workmates. We were so 42 because we had invited all these people here. It was a 43 talk. We couldn't do anything about it. Our microphone (麦克风) was gone. There was no light. Everyone was sitting in 44, and I couldn't help but 45, "Oh my goodness."

When the power went out, I felt like I should be in control of it, because I was 46 the event. While we were so embarrassed, we just kept 47 and talking in the dark, hoping people would stay. I felt it was really ridiculous because there were no windows and it was a dark hall.

All of a sudden, a man in the back put up his 48, and put the little light from his phone on. Then two more people, then three people, finally the whole 49 came on, and everyone was 50 their light of their phone on us. It 51 the whole hall.

And so I got out my phone and took a 52 of everyone with their light shining at me. It was the most beautiful 53 feeling that we were all in this together. That was not anyone's fault, and we were just all here, 54 each other.

It was the most beautiful feeling of love from strangers I'd ever 55.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. concert | B. presentation | C. lecture | D. instruction |
| 42. A. frightened | B. inspired | C. embarrassed | D. annoyed |
| 43. A. public | B. serious | C. private | D. superb |
| 44. A. pleasure | B. defence | C. disorder | D. darkness |
| 45. A. resign | B. sigh | C. refer | D. sign |
| 46. A. hosting | B. covering | C. celebrating | D. monitoring |
| 47. A. setting out | B. going about | C. setting down | D. going on |
| 48. A. phone | B. flash | C. lamp | D. light |
| 49. A. students | B. staff | C. audience | D. workmates |
| 50. A. bringing | B. shining | C. gathering | D. dawning |
| 51. A. faded in | B. went into | C. filled in | D. lit up |
| 52. A. picture | B. charge | C. comfort | D. notice |
| 53. A. spot | B. friction | C. scene | D. facility |
| 54. A. teaching | B. supporting | C. appreciating | D. devoting |
| 55. A. spread | B. found | C. expressed | D. experienced |

第II卷 非选择题部分(满分55分)

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

In one of the most amazing 56 *discoverys* (discover) in recent years, scientists at a European Institute 57 *have found* (find) a way to turn one chemical that causes air pollution into a resource. Carbon dioxide is a form of pollution 58 *released* (release) from the burning of fuels such as coal, oil and wood. Transportation and electricity production are its major sources. The researchers at Rutgers University have created 59 *an* unusual technique which changes carbon dioxide into valuable raw materials. Using cheap and plentiful metals, the process 60 *efficiently* turns carbon dioxide gas into water and carbon blocks that can be used as building blocks. The process is 99% efficient, which is the main reason 61 *accounting* (account) for this result. Products that can be produced by this technique include raw materials for use in 62 *medical* (medicine) industries. The scientists have also created a company 63 *to develop* (develop) commercial applications for this technique. As a famous American engineer puts it, "Pollution is nothing but the resources we are not harvesting." 64 *With* the development and application of this new technology, people may find value in 65 *once* was considered to be harmful waste.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

新学期到了,你校英语俱乐部将进行换届选举,假如你有意参加竞选俱乐部主席,请你根据以下要点提示写一篇竞选发言稿。

1. 竞选的目的;
2. 个人优势;
3. 对竞选成功后的工作承诺。

注意:词数80左右。可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

第二节 读后续写(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。

Arthur was messy. He didn't try to make messes, neither did he try to clean up much. His socks never made it into the hamper (洗衣篮). And he only picked up his toys when Mom threatened to throw them away. Most days, Mom followed Arthur around the house and cleaned up after him. She brushed the crumbs (碎屑) into her hand and threw them away after meals. She picked up his socks and made sure they got washed, dried and folded neatly before going back in the drawer.

One day, Mom asked Arthur to pick up his toy trains. He was reading a comic book and he was still reading, saying nothing. The trains had been on the living room floor since the morning.

"You know what, Arthur? I'm not going to ask you again. I'm done cleaning today." And with that, Mom put her feet up on the sofa and picked up a book to read.

At dinner time, Arthur noticed that there was a big pile of crumbs at his place at the table. After dinner, Arthur's feet felt cold. He went to his room and opened his drawer, but the drawer was empty. "Mom, where are my socks?" Arthur called.

"There weren't any socks in your hamper, so I didn't wash them," Mom said. Arthur felt unhappy. Now his feet would be cold, unless he wanted to wear dirty socks from the floor. He decided to stay barefoot.

When it was time for bed, Arthur said good night to Mom and turned to go upstairs. Arthur stepped right on his toy train in his bare feet. "Ouch!" cried Arthur. "That really hurt!"

注意:1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答案卡的相应位置作答。

He turned to mom for help, however, Mom was still reading and said nothing. _____

Having put away the toy train, he caught sight of the dirty socks. _____