

英语

(考试时间:120分钟 试卷满分:150分)

注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中,第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。
2. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
3. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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. What time is it now?

- A. 8:30. B. 9:00. C. 9:30.

英语试题 第1页(共16页)

2. What is the probable relationship of the speakers?

- A. Doctor and patient. B. Husband and wife. C. Teacher and student.

3. How often does the man play football?

- A. Every week. B. Every five days. C. Every other week.

4. What is the woman doing?

- A. Practicing rolling. B. Playing ping-pong. C. Teaching cooking.

5. How did the woman probably feel last night?

- A. Excited. B. Nervous. C. Surprised.

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 many buses to Manchester are there every day?

- A. 4. B. 5. C. 6.

7. When will the woman normally get to Manchester?

- A. 10:30. B. 11:00. C. 12:30.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. Why hasn't the man gone to see the movie?

- A. He doesn't like it at all.
B. He has heard it is not so good as advertised.
C. He thinks it is difficult to understand.

9. What in the movie impressed the woman?

- A. Absorbing plot. B. Well-known actors.
C. Jim Rodgers' acting ability.

英语试题 第2页(共16页)

10. What will the man do next?

- A. Learn more about Jim Rodgers.
- B. Check the box office.
- C. See the movie.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. Where will the man stay in Wales?

- A. In a cottage.
- B. In the mountain.
- C. Near the beach.

12. What's the weather like in the beach?

- A. Hot.
- B. Rainy.
- C. Windy.

13. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Holiday plans.
- B. Rural and city life.
- C. Scenery in Wales.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. What does the man do?

- A. A repairman.
- B. A producer.
- C. An after-sales man.

15. When did the woman buy the fan?

- A. Half a month ago.
- B. Within 14 days.
- C. Today.

16. How will the woman deal with the fan finally?

- A. Bring it back another day.
- B. Continue using it at home.
- C. Return it successfully.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What does FIRST include?

- A. FIRST LEGO programs.
- B. FIRST Robotics Competition.
- C. FIRST STEM League.

英语试题 第3页(共16页)

18. What is FIRST Tech Challenge aimed at?

- A. Solving the issues facing the world today.
- B. Developing future leaders and innovators.
- C. Getting students involved in STEM disciplines early.

19. Who is targeted audience?

- A. Pre-K to 12 students.
- B. The new innovators.
- C. High school participants.

20. On what occasion is the speaker making the speech?

- A. An opening ceremony.
- B. A graduation ceremony.
- C. A welcoming party.

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

Latest Fitness Industry Statistics

How big is the fitness industry? Total industry receipt was estimated to be \$54.2 bn in 2021, down from \$96.7 bn in 2019.

Is the fitness industry growing? In receipt terms, this represents a 44% or so decrease to the overall industry. However, sectors (行业) within it (e.g. online training, home equipment) have experienced dramatic growth.

Will this trend continue? No, the industry is already rebounding from recent global events and there are positive great signals that it will continue to grow over the long term.

英语试题 第4页(共16页)

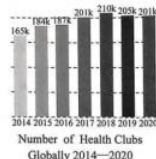
HEALTH CLUBS

► There are approximately **201,000** health clubs around the world.

► The U. S. has the **most clubs** at 32,269, followed by Brazil with 29,525.

► There are over **7,000** gyms in the UK.

► However, this data is limited to health clubs only. It doesn't account for **boutique studios, community recreation facilities**, or gyms located in other venues such as **hotels**.



Current Industry Trends

There are several fitness trends that have been consistent over recent years. Functional training, HIIT, and a shift towards holistic wellness all look set to stay for the foreseeable future.

While 2021 saw a new wave of digital trends (online and virtual training both made the top 10), 2022 trends reflect a return to previously popular activities. Wearable tech reclaimed the No. 1 spot, followed by home gyms, outdoor exercise, and free weights.

Millennials (千禧一代) use fitness apps more than other age groups, with women using them twice as much as men. 46% want as much quantifiable data about their health as possible, and 54% are likely to buy a body-analyzing device.

21. Which country has the second most health clubs?

- A. US B. Brazil. C. UK. D. China.

22. What is included in the new wave of digital trends in 2021?

- A. Wearable tech. B. Home gyms. C. Free weights. D. Virtual training.

英语试题 第5页(共16页)

23. What do we know about Millennials?

- A. Women are healthier than men.
B. Most of them need data about their health.
C. Less than half of them tend to use a body-analyzing device.
D. They use fitness apps most compared with other age groups.

B

It all started because I heard my mom and her sister talking after dinner one evening. My aunt works in a nursing home and was telling my mom how sad it is that some senior citizens don't have much money for snacks and drinks from the vending machine. At the time, we were just finishing up on 9th-grade year in school and we were 14 years old. At that age snacks and soda are a big deal. I just couldn't imagine not having a snack every once in a while. I decided I could change that but I would need help so I went to my friend, Kendall Joyner, and got him to help me.

We decided to do a Senior Citizen Summer Camp that year where my aunt works. We had activities every day and the prizes were snacks! We had a lot of fun and a lot of support from our community. Over the last couple of years, our project has changed a little but our mission has stayed the same. We now bring old-time candy and visit those who have memory issues. A lot of the elderly we visit may have a hard time remembering things that happened recently, but have no problem remembering things that happened decades ago. They can remember eating the candy we bring them. They can remember walking to the store with their friends. They are almost always happy memories.

One of the best parts of our "job" is listening and watching these people. We get to hear incredible stories. We see their faces light up when they have a piece of candy

英语试题 第6页(共16页)

that they haven't had in years. We have people all the time ask if they can have some extra candy to give to their grandchildren. The answer is always yes. It feels good to give something away and we like to give them that good feeling.

24. Why did the author decide to help the senior citizens lacking snacks and drinks?

- A. Because he understood and felt sympathy for them.
- B. Because he wanted to help his aunt out with her work.
- C. Because he couldn't bear not having a snack for a moment.
- D. Because he needed work experience after finishing his school.

25. How did the author give the senior citizens the snacks at first?

- A. By offering them money to buy themselves.
- B. By giving them as prizes for activities.
- C. By giving them through the community.
- D. By giving them directly while visiting them.

26. What did the snacks and drinks bring to the senior citizens?

- A. Reunion with their friends.
- B. Improvement of poor memories.
- C. Ability to share incredible stories.
- D. Recovery of their high spirits in life.

27. Which is the best title of the passage?

- A. Senior citizens remember happy memories
- B. Senior citizens need attention and company
- C. Giving something away creates good feelings
- D. Good feelings pass down from generation to generation

英语试题 第7页(共16页)

C

A study conducted by the Irish government reveals that up to one in three children are consuming caffeinated (含咖啡因的) energy drinks, with frequent consumption associated with a range of health and behaviour problems.

The *BMJ Open* paper, which analyzed previous data sets, found that between 3 percent and 32 percent of under-18s consumed the drinks at least once a week. Those who consumed the soft drinks five times a week were more likely to report headaches, sleep problems, alcohol use, smoking, irritability, and school exclusion.

In 2019, the government announced it would ban the sale of energy drinks to under-16s, but the rule never took effect.

Lead author of the paper, Claire Khouja, from the University of York, said, "While more research is needed to track the effects of energy drinks on children who drink them, our research has uncovered consistent evidence of links between the regular consumption of these drinks and harmful effects on children's overall well-being. These findings offer support for a government policy banning the sale of energy drinks to children."

While caffeine can be beneficial, it does have some downsides, particularly for children. "If you take too much caffeine on a regular basis you get used to it and then on withdrawal you can get a headache—that's a known phenomenon," says Claire. "And if you have caffeine before bedtime, a certain group of the population are likely to suffer from insomnia (失眠) as a result. The effect is usually greater on children of a light body weight and young people."

Energy drinks can also become addictive for children and they "contain large amounts of sugar which are not necessary for that age group," Claire warns. "That's

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easily going to contribute to the problems we already have with children and obesity, diabetes and attention deficit disorder.”

28. What are the paper's results based on?

- A. Personal medical records.
- B. Interviews with teenagers.
- C. Analyses of former data sets.
- D. Data collected by the government.

29. What has Claire's research found about the regular consumption of energy drinks?

- A. Its consistent effects on children.
- B. The urgency and necessity to ban it.
- C. The reasons for its harmful effects on health.
- D. Its connection with bad effects on children's health.

30. Who will be the most affected by the caffeine?

- A. A light college senior.
- B. A thin high school student.
- C. A heavy middle-aged man.
- D. A strong gymnastic athlete.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Energy drinks may affect children's health.
- B. Energy drinks should be banned in Ireland.
- C. Energy drinks become addictive for children.
- D. Caffeine ought to be removed from energy drinks.

D

Exposure to extreme heat increases malnutrition (营养不良) among babies and young children in low-income countries, threatening to change decades of progress,

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Cornell research finds.

Linking survey and weather data over more than 20 years, a study of more than 32,000 West African children aged 3 to 36 months found that average heat exposure had increased the occurrence of slow growth from malnutrition by 12%, and of low weight by 29%.

The researchers estimate that if the average global temperature rises 2 degrees, which scientists warn is likely without significant reductions in carbon emissions (碳排放), the average bad effect of heat exposure on growth would nearly double, erasing gains recorded during the study period (1993 to 2014).

The findings are worrying, the researchers said, because temperatures in West Africa are rising and expected to continue to do so for several decades. And the effects of malnutrition in early childhood, which are linked to higher death rates and to lower education and incomes in adulthood, are irreversible.

“We're talking about children at a very young age that will have changes for the rest of their lives, so this is permanently affecting their potential,” said Ariel Ortiz-Bobea, associate professor in the Cornell Jeb E. Brooks School of Public Policy. “What we are doing to reduce global poverty is being gradually destroyed by our lack of action on climate.”

More research is needed to discover the drivers of those effects exactly, which are most evident between 6 and 15 months, but they are likely not physiological (生理的) responses to direct heat, the researchers predicted. Rather, they suggest, a combination of factors may be at work as children transition away from breastfeeding (母乳喂养), including a higher risk of contracting pathogens (病原体) from food and water, and lower consumption of protein from animal sources, possibly due to extreme heat hurting agricultural productivity.

英语试题 第10页(共16页)

32. What is the final result of the malnutrition caused by extreme heat?
- A. Slow growth of babies. B. Low weight of children.
C. Social decline. D. Less agricultural productivity.
33. What does the underlined word "irreversible" in Paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Impossible to change. B. Happening quickly.
C. Not special in any way. D. Difficult to believe.
34. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. A research of 6 to 15 months is the most effective.
B. Malnutrition is a direct physiological response to extreme heat.
C. The reasons for the malnutrition caused by extreme heat are clear.
D. Many aspects may account for the malnutrition caused by extreme heat.
35. In which section of a magazine can we find the text?
- A. Health. B. Society. C. Education. D. Technology.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

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

When you think about camping, you always associate camping with tent setup and campfire, which is only one part of a larger picture. 36 Whether you are planning an overnight trip outdoors, a weekend getaway or just a day trip, you can look at the following popular types of camping to make appropriate arrangements.

Adventure camping

This is the type of camping which focuses mostly on adventures, such as competing in a race or mountain biking. Camping happens at night in a basic and minimalist manner.

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Dry camping

In short, dry camping refers to camping in a location with no access to natural water, e. g. a desert. 37 Then dry camping is a good option. Please note that dry campers must prepare their water carefully in advance.

Backpacking

Backpacking allows you to live deep in the wilderness and is suitable for the experienced traveler. There's also super light backpacking. 38 Whatever it is, backpacking requires much more strength and efforts than an overnight camping trip.

Vehicle camping

Vehicle camping refers to the involvement of a certain type of vehicles on your camping trip. 39 Some people prefer to bring their vehicles along for more mobility, but at the same time, it results in heavier luggage and extra weight.

Themed camping

40 There is glamping, which means attractive and wealthy camping, festival camping, where a lot of people gather to camp and celebrate an event, and reenactment camping, where people can choose to live in a certain historic period by dressing and acting and role-playing according to the era.

- A. You may worry about the risk of flash flood.
B. It can be a bicycle, a car, a boat or a motorhome.
C. Backpackers bring as few camping items as possible.
D. There are plenty of campsites available for you to choose from.
E. The last type of camping refers to the way camping is organized.
F. Your items should be sufficient to keep you ready for such events.
G. You may be amazed to learn there's more than one type of camping.

英语试题 第12页(共16页)

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。

I was visiting someone in the hospital, and the woman she shared the 41 with was deaf for her whole life. She was around 80 years old and had just had a stroke (中风).

Her son was there for a while waiting for her to 42, but not 30 seconds after he left, she opened her eyes. 43, she had no idea he had been there. There was 44 on staff at the hospital in the small town who 45 sign language. Her husband had passed away and her daughter didn't live in the state, so it was only her son 46 to talk to her.

It absolutely broke my heart to think of her waking up and feeling 47 and unable to 48. I was so nervous, 49 took a deep breath and went over to her and just started 50. I told her that her 51 had been there and I learned all about their family. Her face totally lit 52. She smiled and my heart about burst!

The nurses came in and had me 53 her a bunch of things. I remember just asking her if she needed a bedpan (便盆) and a huge relief that came over her. She couldn't even ask for a bedpan! No one 54 her!

Anyway, for the next maybe an hour and a half, I just told her whatever 55 I could think of, stuff about traveling, classes, etc. I came back to 56 her the next day too, but then I had to go home (this was out of state). When I left, I kissed her head and she 57 (from the stroke) managed to get her 58 into an I-love-you sign.

I have never felt so 59 in my whole life. This was 20 years ago and it still

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makes me cry to 60.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. sign | B. room | C. story | D. disease |
| 42. A. get up | B. pick up | C. show up | D. wake up |
| 43. A. Of course | B. In short | C. To conclude | D. Above all |
| 44. A. somebody | B. anybody | C. nobody | D. everybody |
| 45. A. liked | B. taught | C. heard | D. knew |
| 46. A. beyond | B. abroad | C. nearby | D. indoors |
| 47. A. angry | B. fortunate | C. lonely | D. well |
| 48. A. talk | B. look | C. smile | D. breathe |
| 49. A. or | B. but | C. so | D. however |
| 50. A. speaking | B. waving | C. shaking | D. signing |
| 51. A. husband | B. son | C. doctor | D. daughter |
| 52. A. off | B. on | C. away | D. up |
| 53. A. ask | B. help | C. write | D. tell |
| 54. A. understood | B. visited | C. comforted | D. treated |
| 55. A. treatments | B. alternatives | C. stories | D. means |
| 56. A. encourage | B. tend | C. visit | D. find |
| 57. A. happily | B. slowly | C. hardly | D. carefully |
| 58. A. hands | B. body | C. face | D. feet |
| 59. A. grateful | B. hopeful | C. peaceful | D. useful |
| 60. A. reward | B. react | C. recall | D. regret |

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。

Artificial intelligence devices are now being widely adopted by families. Think Chinese chess robot on the desk, handwriting erased 61 (repeated) for exam

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revision, and automatic painting 62 (base) on several key words. Technologies like playing chess, identifying faces and 63 (document), and rendering for 3D worlds are normally used in business and academic fields. They often involve complicated calculations and come 64 high costs. But now AI is more 65 (access) and affordable for consumers.

"Our goal is 66 (create) a robot that can physically 'think' and 'act', bring industrial grade AI technology to every family, and make real interactions with children and elder family members," said Xu Li, Executive Chairman and CEO of SenseTime.

HK-listed SenseTime, 67 offers AI for urban management and pandemic control, has launched 68 Xiaqi, or Chinese master robot, as the company's first consumer-oriented device. The candy box-sized robot, certified by the Chinese Xiangqi Association, 69 (offer) 26 chess levels to match players at different levels from beginners and semi-professionals to "masters". It is suitable for children to develop strategy thinking and as company for the elderly. It will bridge the digital divide and build an emotional connection with technology, while 70 (bring) overall enjoyment to the whole family.

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(Λ), 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: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

英语试题 第 15 页(共 16 页)

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。

On Monday I went to the store. There was an old woman, appeared to be in her 80s looking at peppers. I went to get it and she started complaining to me the price of goods were too high and that they didn't look good etc. I have run into this situation before, which someone complains about something. Normally I would have just said something politely but walked away quickly. This time I stay and listened while nodding my head politely. Soon her angry over the high price of food turned into fond of memories of her past. When she was done talking she said, "Bless you!" It wasn't what she said but how she said it that was so heartfelt and genuine. I just did a simply thing as to listening and thing brightened someone's day.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是学生李华, 学校邀请了 James 教授给同学们举办一次在线讲座, 你是主持人, 请写一篇开场主持词并对 James 教授进行简单介绍和欢迎。

内容包括: 1. 主讲人和主要内容; 2. 对主讲人介绍和欢迎。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

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