

高 2022 届 2021-2022 学年度上期入学考试

(8 月阶段性测试)

英语试卷

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. What is the woman doing?
A. Selling coffee. B. Visiting a museum. C. Asking for directions.
2. What affects the man's phone bill?
A. His family's Internet use. B. The taxes and extra fees. C. His calls and texts.
3. Why did the woman buy the hat?
A. It offers complete sun protection.
B. It's cheaper than baseball hats.
C. It was easy to purchase on the Internet.
4. What does the woman mean?
A. She's been extremely busy.
B. She dreams of becoming a millionaire.
C. She's proud of being able to do many things.
5. What does the man think of the soup?
A. It's too thick. B. It's not very good. C. It needs a bit more flavor.

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 does the girl suggest about the first pair of shoes?
A. They're of low value.
B. They're easy to walk in.
C. She'll be popular if she wears them.

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7. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Father and daughter. B. Salesman and customer. C. Uncle and niece.
- 听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。
8. Who is Ashley Bryan?
A. A poet. B. An artist. C. A famous sailor.
9. How old was Langston Hughes when he died?
A. Forty years old. B. Sixty-five years old. C. Ninety-two years old.
- 听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At the airport. B. At the man's house. C. At the woman's house.
11. What do we know about the woman?
A. Her suitcase is more than 40 kg.
B. She will take a flight to America.
C. She has a handbag and a large backpack.
12. What time does the flight leave?
A. At 8:30 a.m. B. At 9:30 a.m. C. At 10:30 a.m.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What does the man probably do for a living?
A. He is a journalist.
B. He is a film reviewer.
C. He is a magazine editor.
14. What is the woman's favorite film ever?
A. Pulp Fiction. B. Jackie Brown. C. Kill Bill.
15. What day is it today?
A. Thursday. B. Friday. C. Saturday.
16. How does the man feel at the end of the conversation?
A. Very grateful. B. A little annoyed. C. Much more calm.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Where can copies be made?
A. On Level 1. B. On Level 2. C. On Level 3.
18. How many books can a graduate student check out?
A. Up to two. B. Up to five. C. Up to fifteen.
19. What is the late fee for a book that is 10 days overdue?
A. \$5. B. \$15. C. \$20.
20. When does the library close on Friday nights?
A. At 8:30 p.m. B. At 9:00 p.m. C. At 10:00 p.m.

C

If we want a fair shot at transitioning to renewable energy, we'll need one critical thing: technologies that can change electricity from wind and sun into a chemical fuel for storage and vice versa (反之亦然). Commercial devices that do this exist, but most are costly and perform only half of the expectation. Now, researchers have created small lab-scale devices that do both jobs. If larger versions work as well, they would help make it possible — or at least more affordable — to run the world on renewables.

The market for such technologies has grown along with renewables: In 2007, solar and wind provided just 0.8% of all power in the United States; in 2017, that number was 8%, according to the U. S. Energy Information Administration. But the demand for electricity often doesn't match the supply from solar and wind. In sunny California, for example, solar panels regularly produce more power than needed in the middle of the day, but none at night, after most workers and students return home.

Some companies are beginning to install massive rows of batteries in hopes of storing extra energy and balancing the financial sheet. But batteries are costly and store only enough energy to back up the power system for a few hours at most. Another option is to store the energy by transforming it into hydrogen fuel. Devices called electrolyzers (电解器) do this by using electricity — ideally from solar and wind power — to break down water into oxygen and hydrogen gas, a carbon-free fuel. A second set of devices called fuel cells can then transform that hydrogen back to electricity to power cars, trucks, and buses, or to feed it to the power system. But commercial electrolyzers and fuel cells use different catalysts (催化剂) to speed up the two reactions, meaning a single device can't do both jobs. The researchers must conquer this.

“They did a really good job with that.” says Sossina Haile, a chemist at Northwestern University in Evanston. Still, she holds the view that both her new device and the one from the O'Hayre lab are small laboratory demonstrations. For the technology to have a societal impact, researchers will need to scale up the button-size devices, a process that typically reduces performance.

28. What can we learn about the new device from the first paragraph?

- A. Its universal use remains to be seen.
- B. It is more expensive but more practical.
- C. It can transform more renewable energy.
- D. It is the most advanced around the world.

29. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

- A. The lack of power in California.
- B. The rapid development of American technologies.
- C. The history of energy transformation technologies.

- D. The potential market for energy transformation technologies.
30. What may the researchers focus on next?
- A. Lessening costly batteries.
B. Increasing the efficiency of the two reactions.
C. Looking for one shared catalysts for the two reactions.
D. Breaking down water into a carbon-free fuel without using electricity.
31. What is Haile's attitude to the future of the new device?
- A. Positive. B. Negative. C. Critical. D. Cautious.

D

Take a walk through Washington and you'll find plenty of marble memorials (纪念碑). But is that what the future of the memorial-rich city holds? If the winners of a new design competition have their way, probably not.

The Memorials for the Future design competition invited submissions (意见书) from teams throughout the world. Though, the memorials selected won't actually be built in the city, they were intended to start a discussion about how to think of memorials in a very different future.

Climate Chronograph, the winning project by Team Azimuth Land Craft, greatly **departs** from memorials as we know them. The project memorializes the harmful effects of climate change by suggesting a memorial at Hains Point, a spot between the Potomac River and Washington Channel. Just 100 years ago, the man-made island was part of the river. It came into existence after the National Park Service decided to turn the confluence (合流点) of the waters into a tidal basin to protect the nearby National Mall from floods.

Those floods are expected to come more and more often as the climate changes. Climate Chronograph will memorialize those changes by planting cherry trees as a kind of tidal gauge (潮位计) that can be used by future visitors to determine just how much water levels have risen.

The other winning projects include a project that frees mechanical parrots that fly over the Jefferson Memorial and collect and retell stories about monuments, a podcast (播客) platform that puts immigrant stories on public transportation, and an interactive memorial that brings national parks to the D. C. Metro. The competition also produced a report that points to ways America can better memorialize the things that matter — strategies that could help cities save money and space.

That's good news, especially given that D. C.'s iconic Mall has been closed to new construction. The memorials of the future won't just turn collective memories toward the stories of new phenomena and groups like climate change and immigrants. Rather, it seems that they'll make use of space in new creative ways — no marble needed.

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32. What is the purpose of the design competition?
- A. To select the best design team.
B. To find new uses for old memorials.
C. To design new memorials for Washington.
D. To explore new ways of planning memorials.
33. What does the underlined word “departs” in paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. Differs. B. Benefits. C. Suffers. D. Learns.
34. What do we know about Climate Chronograph?
- A. It will be located in a park.
B. It will be built after the competition.
C. It clearly shows the effects of climate change.
D. It uses high-tech equipment to measure climate change.
35. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. A memorial to a sad future.
B. Marble memorials are out of date.
C. Climate Chronograph, memorial for our future.
D. A look into the future of memorials.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

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

You've got mail...and it's a postcard

Paulo Magalhaes, a 34-year-old Portuguese computer engineer, loves to open his mailbox and find a brightly colored picture of Rome's Colosseum. Or Africa's Victoria Falls. Or China's Great Wall. 36

“I often send postcards to family and friends,” he says to *China Daily*, “but you can imagine that after a while, you never receive as many as you send, and you realize that not everyone is into it. 37” Seeking other like-minded souls, however, Paulo started looking in a somewhat unlikely place: online. Many would say the Internet is a place for people who have given up on the traditional postal service, but Paulo's hunch (直觉) paid off.

Today his hobby has developed into the website *postcrossing.com*, a social network that has grown to 575,217 registered users in 214 countries and regions since he started it 10 years ago. 38 Running the website has almost turned into a full-time job.

Language is certainly a barrier for many people. For *postcrossing* to work worldwide, a common communication language is needed so that everyone can understand each other. As cool as it may be to receive a postcard written in Chinese, the concept doesn't work if one doesn't understand it. 39 So a common language is required and in *postcrossing* that's

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English since it's widely spoken.

"Many people in China have limited exposure to English. 40 That said, we know of many *postcrossing* members, including Chinese, who have actually improved their English skills through their use of *postcrossing*," Paulo says.

- A. And that's totally fine.
- B. That makes it extra hard to learn and practice it.
- C. He likes to think of sending postcards as a family-friendly hobby.
- D. Many love to make a connection with someone from across the world.
- E. On August 5, the number of postcards exchanged by members topped 31 million.
- F. Similarly, if you speak only Chinese, receiving a card in Swedish takes part of the fun away.
- G. In short, he loves postcards, and the excitement of getting a hand-written note from someone far away.

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。

During the war, my husband was stationed at an army camp in a desert in California. I went to live there in order to be 41 him. I hated the place. I had never 42 been so unhappy. My husband was ordered out on a long-term duty, and I was left in a tiny shack (棚屋) alone. The heat was 43 — almost 125°F even in the shade of a cactus (仙人掌). 44 a soul to talk to. The wind blew non-stop, and all the food I ate, and the very air I breathed, were 45 with sand, sand, sand!

I was so sorry for myself that I wrote to my parents. I told them I was 46 and coming back home. I said I couldn't stand it one minute longer. I 47 be in prison! My father answered my 48 with just two lines — two lines that will always sing in my 49 — two lines that completely changed my life:

*Two men looked out from prison bars,
One saw the mud, the other saw the stars.*

I read those two lines 50. I was ashamed of myself. I made up my mind I would find out what was good in my present 51; I would look for the stars.

I made friends with the natives, and their 52 amazed me. They gave me presents of their favorite artworks which they had 53 to sell to tourists. I studied the delightful forms of the cactus. I watched for the desert sunsets, and 54 for seashells that had been left there millions of years ago when the sands of the desert had been an ocean 55.

What brought about this 56 change in me? The desert hadn't changed, 57 I had. I had changed my 58. And by doing so, I changed an unhappy experience into the most

amazing 59 of my life. I was excited by this new world that I had discovered. I had looked out of my self-created prison and 60 the stars.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. off | B. behind | C. near | D. beyond |
| 42. A. before | B. already | C. then | D. still |
| 43. A. inflexible | B. incomprehensible | C. uncontrollable | D. unbearable |
| 44. A. Only | B. Not | C. Many | D. Such |
| 45. A. covered | B. filled | C. buried | D. charged |
| 46. A. catching up | B. keeping up | C. giving up | D. getting up |
| 47. A. ought to | B. might well | C. would rather | D. had better |
| 48. A. request | B. call | C. question | D. letter |
| 49. A. comparison | B. imagination | C. consideration | D. memory |
| 50. A. over and over | B. by and by | C. up and down | D. now and then |
| 51. A. company | B. occupation | C. situation | D. relationship |
| 52. A. movement | B. reaction | C. guidance | D. purpose |
| 53. A. refused | B. failed | C. managed | D. happened |
| 54. A. asked | B. hunted | C. waited | D. headed |
| 55. A. floor | B. surface | C. rock | D. level |
| 56. A. shocking | B. challenging | C. puzzling | D. astonishing |
| 57. A. as | B. but | C. for | D. or |
| 58. A. attitude | B. principle | C. identity | D. standard |
| 59. A. vacation | B. operation | C. affair | D. adventure |
| 60. A. sought | B. counted | C. found | D. reached |

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 Delta variant of the novel coronavirus is now spreading 61 (rapid) around the world.

The highly contagious variant, first 62 (identify) in India in October, has been described by officials from the World Health Organization 63 “the fastest and fittest coronavirus strain”. The WHO announced on July 28 the Delta strain 64 (spread) to at least 132 countries, with the United Kingdom and India the most affected countries, 65 the variant accounted for nearly 90 percent of new confirmed cases.

Typical early symptoms of the Delta strain are weakness, dysosmia or slight muscular soreness. Like previous strains, 66 Delta variant is spread via respiratory droplets, close contact and aerosolized particles. China’s 67 (lead) disease expert Zhong Nanshan suggested that masks 68 (wear) in crowded or closed indoor environments to prevent infection.

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Current vaccines protect against the Delta strain. Preliminary research has shown Chinese vaccines are 100 percent effective in 69 (prevent) serious COVID-19 symptoms from the Delta variant, and 67.2 percent effective against acquisition of mild symptoms. It is estimated that 81 percent of the population in China will have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine by the end of 2021, including 70 (adolescence) and young adults, according to Zhong Nanshan.

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：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及修改均仅限一词。

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Dear athletes,

With your excellence, your joy, or your tears, we created the magic of the Olympic Games in Tokyo 2020. You were competing fierce with each other for Olympic glory. You inspired us by the power of sport. This was even more remarkable given the many challenges you had to face because of pandemic. In this difficult time, you gave the world the most precious gifts—hope. For the first time since the pandemic begins, the entire world has come together. Sport returned back to the centre stage. Billions of people around the globe were united by emotion, share moments of joy and inspiration, what gives us hope and faith in the future.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

试卷共 11 页，第 10 页

假定你是李华。马上就要正式进入高三了，你很困惑，不知该如何调整心态及如何合理安排时间应对高考。请你写一封邮件给 21 世纪报《成长不烦恼》JUST TALK 栏目编辑 Jessie，向她求助。邮件内容包括：

1. 阐明写信事由；
2. 征求建议；
3. 表达感谢。

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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