

参照秘密级管理 ★ 启用前

试卷类型: A

2019 级高三模拟考试

英语试题

2022.03

本试卷共三部分, 共 10 页。满分 120 分。考试时间 100 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的条形码粘贴在答题卡相应的位置。
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, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将答题卡交回。

第一部分 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

Teen adventure: Europe coast to coast 2022

If you are interested in Europe Coast to Coast for the summer of 2022, please reach out to us and we will notify you when we've published the 2022 schedule and opened the application.

Holland, Belgium, Paris

Our group will gather in Amsterdam and spend the first night in the ancient Dutch city of Haarlem before picking up the well-traveled Nordzeeroute bike route. This protected, coastal path winds its way along the coast of the North Sea for nearly 300 miles, past windmills and over banks. We'll make our way through charming Dutch and Belgian towns and cross the border into France. Once in France, we'll ride quiet country roads through small villages, enjoying the many delights of rural French life along our way. We'll continue south to Chantilly and take a train in to spend a day in the City of Light.

高三英语试题 第 1 页 共 10 页

Rural France, Germany's Black Forest & the Bodensee

From Paris, we continue east through the vineyard(葡萄园) covered hills of the Champagne region, into the green valleys of Alsace-Lorraine, and then on to Strasbourg, right on France's border with Germany. We'll cross the Rhine River and follow Germany's outstanding network of bike paths through the charming Black Forest to the shores of Lake Constance, also known in Germany as the Bodensee. We'll look across this famous lake to the snow-covered peaks of the Alps—the next leg of our journey together.

The Alps, Northern Italy Venice

Leaving the Bodensee, we'll start our climb into and through the Austrian Alps. Shortly after skirting the Swiss border, we'll cross into Bella Italia and begin our downhill descent(斜坡) toward the warm waters of the Adriatic Sea. Upon arrival, we'll put our bikes away and spend our final days together celebrating our great cycling skills while exploring Venice, one of the world's most beautiful and mysterious cities.

- Where will the adventurers explore the City of Light? **A**
 A. In France. B. In Holland. C. In Belgium. D. In Germany.
- What will the adventurers do in Germany? **D**
 A. Swim in the Rhine River. B. Sail on Lake Constance.
 C. Get to the top of the Alps. D. Ride through the Black Forest.
- How many countries will the adventurers cross in total? **B**
 A. Five. **B. Six.** C. Seven. D. Eight.

Despite Kyle Tianshi being only a 15-year-old US high schooler, he has published five sci-fi novels. His fifth book *Eventide* was released in July. However, this may not be his most impressive achievement as Kyle just received the "Hero Award", a \$20,000 grand prize. It is the top honor in the California Youth Sustainability Awards. The competition aims to encourage and support young community leaders who are making a difference for sustainability in their communities by taking action for the planet.

Kyle, a sophomore from the Cambridge School in the US, received the honor for his portable invention called NEREID. The device can detect microscopic particles(粒子) in water by using a laser and microscope. These particles can be harmful to people and the environment.

Kyle came up with the idea for the invention based on his experience growing up in San Diego, California, US. People had no access to unpolluted drinking water and his parents asked him not to drink tap water. Kyle spent about \$60 buying the tools needed to analyze the tap water: a laser, a microscope and a micro-computer. "It's incredibly powerful for the price," Kyle said. Then he used their family's garage as his laboratory, doing research on the pollution of drinking water caused by micro-plastics.

Kyle hopes to bring to market a low-cost alternative tool for detecting micro-plastic pollution levels in drinking water. In this way, he can offer help to people who don't have access to water filtration(过滤) systems. He has applied for a patent.

Kyle said his sister Emily, a freshman at Stanford University, inspired his interest in environmental research. She was recognized nationally for developing a water collection device. They have founded the Clearwater Innovation program to advocate for clean water through social media platforms and organize community cleanup events.

4. What do we know about Kyle?
- A. He is good at adapting sci-fi works. B. He entered many novel contests.
C. He received an award for his invention. D. He's found microscopic particles in water.
5. What led to Kyle's creation of NEREID?
- A. People's lack of clean drinking water. B. People's poor living conditions.
C. His desire to be a community leader. D. His family's encouragement.
6. Which of the following best describes Kyle?
- A. Considerate and brave. B. Optimistic and honest.
C. Determined and humorous. D. Responsible and creative.
7. What's the text mainly about?
- A. The introduction of NEREID. B. A boy's contribution to literature.
C. The harm of polluted water. D. A US schooler's water solution.

C

The exact location in France where Dutch master Vincent van Gogh painted his last work of art has been discovered.

2 A Dutch researcher figured out that a scene described in the artist's last work, *Tree Roots*, was visible on a postcard showing a man standing next to a bicycle on a back street of the village Auvers-sur-Oise. Van Gogh spent the last weeks of his life in the village. Helpfully, the card even included the name of the street.

Researchers were given a unique glimpse(体验) into the famous painter's final hours. He was at work right up to the end.

Wouter van der Veen, scientific director of the Van Gogh Institute in France, made the discovery. While stuck at home, van de Veen used the extra time to organize the numerous files and documents on van Gogh, including images such as the old postcard from Auvers-sur-Oise. One day in late April, he saw the card on his computer screen and it suddenly struck him that he was looking at the location of *Tree Roots*. Next to the man and his bicycle, roots and trees are clearly visible. He took a virtual trip down the site using Google's Street View.

"Villagers know the spot and the main tree root well, even giving it the name 'the elephant' because of its shapes," van der Veen said. "It was really hiding in overt sight."

The discovery provides tourists with an extra reason to visit Auvers-sur-Oise. "They travel a lot just for one reason—to walk in the footsteps of Vincent van Gogh. Now they can stand at the very place where he painted his last painting," van der Veen said. "And that's a very moving thing for a lot of people. So I'm very happy to be able to share that with all those who love van Gogh."

8. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. What the postcard revealed. B. How *Tree Roots* was discovered.
C. Why Auvers-sur-Oise became known. D. Where van Gogh painted his works.
9. How did van der Veen confirm his discovery?
- A. He studied a picture of Auvers-sur-Oise. B. He organized his data on van Gogh.
C. He traveled to France to see for himself. D. He paid a visit to the spot online.
10. What does the underlined word "overt" in paragraph 5 mean?
- A. Mixed. B. Obvious. C. Lovely. D. Strange.

11. What can we infer about tourists to Auvers-sur-Oise? ~~A~~ ~~C~~ ~~D~~ **B**
- A. They enjoy exploring how to paint.
B. They share their love for van Gogh.
C. They admire van Gogh very much.
D. They want to experience the life there.

D

Plants don't have ears or a central nervous system, but new research out of the University of Missouri has demonstrated that they might still have the ability to "hear". More specifically, plants have been shown to exhibit an immune(免疫) response to the mere sound of a hungry insect.

For the study, researchers played the sound of a caterpillar chewing to a group of plants, which caused slight vibrations(振动) on the plants' leaves. The plants were able to recognize these vibration patterns as danger, and responded by mounting the appropriate immune response. In other words, it appears that plants can "hear" themselves being chewed on.

Researchers assume that plants achieve this remarkable ability thanks to proteins that respond to pressure found within their cell membranes. Vibrations cause pressure changes within the cell, which can change the behavior of the proteins; however, additional study will be required to confirm or deny this theory.

Once researchers identify the exact mechanisms at play in this process, it could lead to advances in crop protection. Farmers could potentially learn to use sound to cause a plant's natural chemical defenses against insect threats, rather than turning to poisonous chemicals.

"We can imagine applications of this where plants could be treated with sound or genetically engineered to respond to certain sounds that would be useful for agriculture," said study author Heidi Appel.

~~D~~ The study adds to the growing list of ways that plants have been shown to sense their environments. They are not the boring organisms that many people assume they are. For instance, some plants are able to communicate with each other and signal upcoming danger to their neighbors by releasing chemicals into the air. Plants can respond to light (think about sunflowers) and temperature. Some can even respond to touch, such as the Venus flytrap(捕蝇草), which snaps shut when an insect stimulates its hairs.

12. Why did researchers carry out the study? **A**
- A. To find out if plants can react to sounds. **B. To learn how plants recognize dangers.**
C. To see how plants can shake their leaves. **D. To see how plants improve immune systems.**

13. What's the potential use of researchers' discovery? B
A. To remove insects.
B. To protect crops.
C. To treat plant diseases.
D. To produce chemicals.
14. What does the author intend to tell us in the last paragraph? B
~~A~~ There are more plants than we know.
B. Plants are more active than we think.
C. Plants fit in well with their environments.
D. Lots of secrets about plants remain unclear.
15. What can be the best title for the text? C
A. Can plants "talk" with each other?
B. How do plants make use of sounds?
C. Can plants "hear" themselves being eaten?
D. How do plants defend themselves against attacks?

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。

The vast majority of parents expect their children to grow up to be healthy, happy, and productive members of society. ~~16~~ If we don't give parenting everything we've got, our kids will wind up unemployed, living in our basements, and there will be no one to blame but ourselves. That's what I like to call the "perfect parent myth".

The standards of perfection for parents these days are extremely high. Perfect parenting expectations begin with a drug free natural birth. Once our young are born we must breastfeed each baby for years. If we can't breastfeed, we must at least feed on demand. ~~17~~ Let's also not forget to organize our children's days so they are engaged in educational pursuits in case they fall behind the curve(弯道). We must be involved in every aspect of our children's schools. There is no free time for the perfect parent. ~~18~~

These standards are unreasonable. They're also crazy. Parents can't be perfect. Why? Because we're human and so are our children. ~~19~~ They are predictable and when they are unruly we can shut them down. Parenting is nothing like that.

~~F~~ But, by the parent being less than perfect, the child will need to adapt and develop skills to overcome little disappointments. There is flexibility and room for real-life mistakes and limitations to our parenting abilities.

- A. We must make our own baby food.
- B. They are pushing themselves too far.
- ~~C.~~ Robots would be much easier to parent.
- D. There is only unlimited devotion to our children.
- E. A good enough parent meets the needs of their children.
- F. Parents have no enough time to live up to these high standards.
- G. To meet those goals, parents are told that they must spare no effort.

第二部分 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。

Ms. Salomon had only been working at Sainsbury's for a year when she was diagnosed (诊断) with Alzheimer's disease. Before that, she had been 21 to leave her job as a bookkeeper because she was becoming increasingly 22.

Upon being informed of her diagnosis, 23, the Sainsbury's staffers started doing all they could to make sure that Ms. Salomon felt comfortable and 24. For the next four years, Sainsbury's did everything to keep Ms. Salomon on the team. They changed her 25; they stayed in 26 with her family so they could provide 27 on her condition at work; they 28 retrained her. When the disease progressed, Sainsbury's even created an entirely 29 job for her as a "tote box cleaner".

In 2017, Ms. Salomon's received a medical 30 that said her Alzheimer's had progressed to the advanced stage, and she was 31 unemployable. Again, Sainsbury's kept her on the team.

Ms. Salomon's 32 finally came to an end 6 months later, and though it was an emotional 33, she was also relieved.

lop
and

"There have been so many times Sainsbury's could have let her 34," Ms. Salomon's son Doron said. "Instead, they have always 35 her, going above and beyond to make sure she's happy and feeling valued. On a human level, they have shown sensitivity, kindness and care."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. warned | B. allowed | C. inspired | D. forced |
| 22. A. disorganized | B. worried | C. bad-tempered | D. ill-mannered |
| 23. A. meanwhile | B. therefore | C. however | D. moreover |
| 24. A. appreciated | B. interested | C. amazed | D. connected |
| 25. A. lifestyle | B. hours | C. diet | D. attitude |
| 26. A. harmony | B. contact | C. agreement | D. cooperation |
| 27. A. opinions | B. suggestions | C. instructions | D. updates |
| 28. A. rarely | B. occasionally | C. regularly | D. temporarily |
| 29. A. traditional | B. new | C. strange | D. easy |
| 30. A. assessment | B. program | C. paper | D. certificate |
| 31. A. made | B. proved | C. declared | D. found |
| 32. A. fortune | B. adventure | C. employment | D. treatment |
| 33. A. problem | B. experience | C. consequence | D. departure |
| 34. A. go | B. survive | C. work | D. suffer |
| 35. A. counted on | B. stood by | C. focused on | D. dropped by |

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。

Why do ducks swim in a row? This phenomenon is so common 36 it's become an expression. But what's the science behind getting your ducks in a row? Researchers have found the answer—ducklings save energy by 37 (surf) their mom's waves.

If you have ever been to a pond, you've likely seen a group of ducklings swimming behind their parent in 38 neat line. Why are they swimming in that formation? Well, 39 turns out that there's an answer to this cute spring phenomenon.

我会

A study 40 (publish) earlier this year reveals ducklings save energy by staying in line behind their mother, where they can ride the waves created in her wake. The 41 (measure) of duckling metabolism (新陈代谢) shows these feathery fowls save energy by swimming behind a leader.

Naval architect, Zhiming Yuan 42 (create) computer simulations of a mother duck's wake three months ago. He found that if a duckling is cruising in just the right spots, it can get a 43 (help) assist. Wave drag resists a young duckling's paddling, wasting some of precious energy. To our amazement, a duckling swimming behind a leader experiences much 44 (little) wave drag. The ducklings share this assist with their siblings, and each duckling in line 45 (pass) along waves to the duckling behind it.

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 上周六下午你校在学校礼堂举行了消防逃生演练 (fire drill)。请你写一篇英语日记, 内容包括:

1. 消防讲座;
2. 逃生演练;
3. 你的感受。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Saturday February 26

~~The school had fire~~

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。

We were out to change the world. This was our time, our senior year. My best friend Beth and I had big dreams and hopes for our last year in high school.

“Kristi, did you see the girl standing by us in the lunch line—she looks so lost, so out of place.” We had heard of a family that had just moved to our town from the country of Cambodia. We knew there was supposed to be a new girl at our school from that family, but we had yet to meet her until now.

Leourn was a small dark-haired beauty. She was starting her freshman year in this new country. She struggled with the little English she knew and that made it very hard for her to get to know people in our small town.

We watched in the lunchroom from our “Senior Table”. This table was reserved for our “senior sports jock(运动健将) friends,” and no one else. Leourn would get her lunch tray with the rest of the students but she always kept her head down with her eyes focused on the floor. She would then head to the only table of girls she recognized. Unfortunately, it was the table for the most popular girls in the freshman class. Every single day Leourn would sit at the very edge of her seat and eat as fast as she could. She kept her eyes fixed on her food and we never, ever saw her look up. We would watch quietly as the other girls were interacting with each other at her table. They would make gestures to one another and laugh at Leourn while she ate.

As we paid attention over the next week, we never heard anyone so much as say “Hi” to Leourn. We decided to try our hardest to let one lonely girl know that there were people who knew she existed.

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。

We sat with Leourn at the freshman girls' table.

From then on, Leourn began to change.

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

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