

18 联考 东北育才学校 福州一中 广东实验中学 湖南师大附中 八校  
华师一附中 南京师大附中 石家庄二中 西南大学附中

## 2022 届高三第一次联考

### 英语试题

命题学校:湖南师大附中

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试卷满分 150 分 考试用时 120 分钟

#### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,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,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
3. 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。录音部分结束前,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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.18.

C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. How will the guests go to the airport?

A. By car.

~~B. By bus.~~

C. By taxi.

2. How long will the man stay if his wife comes?

A. 4 nights.

~~B. 6 nights.~~

C. 8 nights.

3. Who is in charge of the project?

A. Dan.

B. Gary.

C. Mary.

4. What does the man say about the restaurant?

A. The waiters were noisy.

B. The food was not his thing.

C. The atmosphere was friendly.

英语试题 第 1 页(共 12 页)



听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. Where does the man most probably work?  
A. At an airport.                      B. At a hotel.                      C. At a travel agency.
15. Which airport is the best choice for the woman?  
A. Reagan National.                      B. Dulles.                      C. Baltimore-Washington.
16. Why is the woman going to Washington DC?  
A. To visit a friend.                      B. To meet the man.                      C. To go sightseeing.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. When does the speaker usually go to a movie with friends?  
A. On weekends.                      B. On weekdays.                      C. On vacation.
18. How does the speaker learn about a movie?  
A. By seeing it himself.                      B. By checking the film reviews.                      C. By talking to his friends.
19. What might the speaker do if the tickets are sold out?  
A. Steal in without a ticket.                      B. Go back home and watch TV.                      C. Buy a ticket for the next show.
20. What does the speaker like to do while watching a movie?  
A. Eat popcorn.                      B. Talk to others.                      C. Put his feet up.

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

**Gold Fame Citrus**

by Claire Vaye Watkins(\$ 5.99)

With the flight of its characters through a landscape destroyed by climate crisis, this novel does not indicate much hopefulness for the future. Within it is a series of situations and consequences made more severe in a future California short of water. Across the desert, we follow Watkins' characters through a place so transformed that it needs its own field guide of animals newly adapted for strange survival.

**The Ministry for the Future**

by Kim Stanley Robinson(\$ 18.1)

英语试题 第3页(共12页)

*The Ministry for the Future* is a masterpiece of the imagination, using fictional eyewitness accounts to tell the story of how climate will affect us all. Its setting is not a deserted world, but a future that is almost upon us. This extraordinary novel from the visionary science fiction writer will change the way you think about the climate crisis.

***Breathing Fire***

by Jaim Lowet (\$ 27)

The front lines of the fight against climate change are peopled with those society has forgotten. Up to 30 percent of the firefighters battling wildfires in California each year are prisoners performing backbreaking labor while earning a 40th of what a civilian makes. This book follows six female prisoner firefighters and their worried families, looking into the human cost of environmental crisis.

***Something Under the Sun***

by Alexandra Kleeman (\$ 28)

In Alexandra Kleeman's new novel, a novelist new to Los Angeles teams up with a former child actor to investigate a conspiracy(阴谋). But this is L. A., where wildfires burn all year long and the rich store water while the poor suffer from the consequence of climate crisis. Human weakness is pushing the city toward a disaster.

21. Which category does *Breathing Fire* fall into?

- A. Science fiction.  B. Play.  
C. Non-fiction.  D. Biography.

22. What is Alexandra Kleeman?

- A. A novelist. B. An actor.  
 C. A firefighter. D. A minister.

23. What do the listed books have in common?

- A. They are on sale.  
 B. They show concern over climate.  
 C. They are intended for teenagers.  
 D. They are set in California.

**B**

What could driving a race car and pointing a camera at the Milky Way have in common? More than you might imagine. Race car driver Bubba Wallace and photographer Batak Tefreshi journeyed together to remote Gooseberry Mesa for an adventure aimed at capturing the night sky.

Gooseberry Mesa, far from population centers, is protected from the nighttime light pollution making it perfect for star photographers. Nature night environments such as this are rare.

英语试题 第4页(共12页)

Camping, hiking, and shooting stars in mountainous Mesa highlight the similarity between photography and racing. Bubba notes, “Once you fire up the engine there’s no turning back—I know I’ll be in that seat for more than three hours.” Batak agrees, “I have the same feeling as soon as I touch the wheel of my camera—I’m ready to continue through the entire night.” For Bubba, developing patience allowed him to mature as a driver and is equally essential to his photography.

Seizing the moment is crucial too. “Every minute things are changing—the Earth’s shadow, the moonlight, the rise of stars,” Batak explains. “If you lose the moment, it’s gone forever.” Bubba finds the physical and mental demands of racing as crucial when travelling in Utah’s rugged landscapes under freezing temperatures.

Think incoming clouds, wind, or mist will ruin your chance at a perfect shot? According to Batak, “With wide-angle nightscapes every unexpected weather condition can be an opportunity. Our photos show oranges and blues around the moon you wouldn’t see under a clear sky.”

The team discovered shared interests that go beyond photography. “We’re both passionate about bringing cultures together and using our work to break down boundaries,” says Batak. “The night sky has a unifying power. The sky connects the whole world under one umbrella.”

24. Why did Bubba and Batak choose Gooseberry Mesa?
- A. It has a small population.
  - B. It has ideal weather conditions.
  - C. It is free from light pollution.
  - D. It has a magnificent landscape.
25. Which is required in both car racing and photography?
- A. Willpower.
  - B. Teamwork.
  - C. Bravery.
  - D. Creativity.
26. What does Batak think of unexpected weather as a photographer?
- A. Annoying.
  - B. Disastrous.
  - C. Favorable.
  - D. Challenging.
27. Which may be a message behind the team’s photography work?
- A. Appreciating the night sky.
  - B. Connecting various cultures.
  - C. Removing racial boundaries.
  - D. Protecting the environment.

英语试题 第 5 页(共 12 页)

C

In gardens across Britain the grass has stopped growing, which is not drought-stricken. In fact, it is greener and cleaner than ever before. That is because the lawns(草坪) are actually artificial substitutes.

Britons are fascinated by lawns. Country estates(庄园) have long competed to have the most perfectly cut and polished grassland. “What you’re saying in big loud capital letters, is ‘I’m so terribly wealthy’,” says Fiona Davison of the RHS(皇家园林协会). With the coming of grass-cutting machines in 1830, the middle classes joined the fun.

But now Britons have fallen in love with artificial grass. Evergreens UK, which sells the stuff, says it has seen a 120% rise in sales since 2015. Artificial grass is popular with families who have children or dogs and don’t want mud dragged through their houses. It has another charm factor, too—people now see gardens as “outside rooms”—pairing carpets of artificial grass with delicately decorated seating and hot containers.

Not everyone is a fan. Artificial grass contains microplastics that ruin soil and risk flooding. A study finds earthworms gain 14% less body weight when operating under rubber, a form of artificial grass, which might not be a problem for its fans, as wormholes are regular disgusting things, but it disappoints green types. Ms Davison says a group of wildlife-loving gardeners is blooming, many having caught the bug during COVID-19 lockdowns. For example, a landscape designer says they like things less neat and try “to capture that wild element”. These eco-gardeners are influenced by rewilding projects and are more likely to be environmentalists.

While three written documents signed by many people have tried to stop artificial grass spreading, the government says regulating what people do in their backyards is wrong. The RHS is concerned about artificial grass, but prefers persuasion to laws. “We say ‘Let a hundred flowers bloom’,” says Ms Davison.

28. What can be inferred from Davison’s remark in paragraph 2?

- A. She is very rich.
- B. The gardening competition is fierce.
- C. Operating a cutting machine is fun.
- D. High-quality grassland is greatly valued.

29. What possibly contributes to the popularity of artificial grass?

- A. Advertising campaigns.
- B. Gardens’ new function.
- C. Messy grasslands.
- D. Ill-mannered children and dogs.

英语试题 第6页(共12页)

30. What does the underlined word "bug" mean in the fourth paragraph?  
A. Interest.            B. Earthworm.            C. Flower.            D. Virus.
31. Which of the following is a suitable title of the text?  
A. The barrier of British grassland  
B. The appeal of grassland for Britons  
C. The fight to define the great British garden  
D. The competition to become the best grassland

D

When asked what his father did for a living, Mike explained to his kindergarten teacher that 'he steals things, but it's OK, because he gets paid to do it.'

He isn't wrong. His father is a hacker(黑客), who is proud of his job, just like doctors are proud of the work they do. Thanks to security researchers' hacking practices, leaks in a new version of the most common Wi-Fi code standard(WPA3) were found before criminals could use them to break into home and business networks. In another case, criminals found an unknown weakness in Google's Android operating systems before security researchers did, giving the bad guys full control of more than a dozen phone models.

However, finding Mike's father's personalized plates for his car with the word 'HACKING', an employee of the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles quickly took them away, claiming that a license plate displaying "HACKING" publicized criminal activity. While this reaction really isn't the fault of the well-intentioned employee, it's a sign of how a deeply rooted misrepresentation of his profession has created a fixed wrong image. It seems that the way that hackers are described in Hollywood has contributed to the word 'hacker' paralleling 'criminal', where hackers are often referred to as figures in dark rooms engaged in illegal activity while tapping at keyboards.

But actually, hacking is just an activity. What separates any activity from a crime is, very often, permission. People are free to drive, but they do not have permission to drive 150 miles per hour, which is a criminal offense. Since a driver is just a driver, why must a hacker be a criminal? Someone who engages in the illegal use of hacking should not be called a 'bad hacker' but a 'cybercriminal'. Contrary to popular belief, most hackers like Mike's father undoubtedly play an important role in keeping companies and people safe.

32. What did Mike's son think of Mike's job?  
A. Admirable.            B. Amazing.            C. Acceptable.            D. Annoying.
33. What does the second paragraph mainly talk about concerning the hackers' job?  
A. Its weakness.            B. Its importance.  
C. Its variety.            D. Its security.

英语试题 第7页(共12页)

34. Why does the writer mention 'Hollywood' in paragraph 3?
- A. To entertain the readers.
  - B. To question the employee's claim.
  - C. To clarify the concept of hacking.
  - D. To trace the wrong image of hackers.
35. What message does the author really want to convey in the text?
- A. Hacking mostly counts.
  - B. Hacking is actually a crime.
  - C. Hacking is popular with people.
  - D. Hacking needs licenses.

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择出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Walking in the city is very different from walking in the park. A small psychology study suggests urban environments can slow your step and possibly increase your mental load. 36 It can ease your mind and quicken your pace. The findings show that natural settings may potentially reduce cognitive (认知的) tiredness and improve reaction times straight away. 37

The first of the two experiments in the new study focused on people's way of walking and cognitive load. During this trial, participants were fitted with sensors and a dozen motion control cameras were set up to watch them repeatedly walk down a 15-metre room at their natural speed. The wall opposite them showed an image of either a nature scene or a city scene. 38 On the whole, when walking in city settings, people reported that they felt more uncomfortable and they walked at a slower pace, indicating a higher cognitive load.

39 In the trial, participants were asked to distinguish between basic visual shapes on the computer while also in the presence of a natural or urban image (the same ones from the first experiment).

Measuring reaction times in both natural and urban settings, the team found results to support their idea. In urban environments, participants were slower in distinguishing between simple shapes. 40 Our brains take longer to process. However, more research is needed to prove that idea.

- A. Nature influences us in many ways.
- B. The second dug into some higher-level cognitive processes.
- C. A walk through nature does the opposite, though.
- D. They said they couldn't concentrate properly after walking.
- E. After each, participants were asked to rate their discomfort.
- F. The reason is that urban environments are more distracting.
- G. The study includes two experiments with two different approaches.

英语试题 第8页(共12页)



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。

Some folks spend decades looking for their best friends. I was 41 enough to find mine in Grade 7 at my senior school — eight 42 girls.

As we progressed to high school, a couple of girls 43 and a couple of new ones wormed their way in. By the end of Grade 12, the group had more or less 44 into its final form, one that's remained remarkably 45 for the past 20 years.

Among our many 46 is an annual Christmas exchange. This event first 47 when we were 12. We set it up on the long, sticky cafeteria tables at our school to swap 48 gifts bought with our babysitting money. In following years, we'd 49 a night of it, watching movies and ordering pizza in parents' living rooms, 50 moving into our own shabby student apartments, into slightly less shabby adult apartments and then into our first 51.

At the beginning, we gave each other butterfly hair clips and so on. Those 52 bright mall jewellery and cheerful housewares as we began nesting in our 20s and baby clothes once we started having 53 in our 30s.

Holidays with family can be 54, but our exchange offered something else: a chance for my friends and me to 55 our own traditions and play at being grown-ups.

- |                    |                |                |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. cautious    | B. astonished  | C. lucky       | D. clever       |
| 42. A. mature      | B. teenage     | C. fashionable | D. strange      |
| 43. A. dropped out | B. dropped in  | C. showed up   | D. showed off   |
| 44. A. broken      | B. forced      | C. separated   | D. united       |
| 45. A. secret      | B. long        | C. natural     | D. complete     |
| 46. A. hobbies     | B. traditions  | C. ceremonies  | D. rules        |
| 47. A. caught on   | B. took place  | C. broke out   | D. fell down    |
| 48. A. fancy       | B. expensive   | C. modest      | D. generous     |
| 49. A. repeat      | B. add         | C. search      | D. make         |
| 50. A. instantly   | B. literally   | C. eventually  | D. consequently |
| 51. A. homes       | B. schools     | C. shelters    | D. offices      |
| 52. A. held on to  | B. gave way to | C. catered to  | D. adapted to   |
| 53. A. salaries    | B. jobs        | C. kids        | D. families     |
| 54. A. rare        | B. practical   | C. inspiring   | D. cosy         |
| 55. A. create      | B. reform      | C. apply       | D. recognize    |

英语试题 第 9 页(共 12 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。

I've had my fair share of travelling around China, and a recent week-long trip to Guizhou was my first time to the province. I tried looking up the meaning and significance of the name Guizhou before the trip, 56 (basic) to have a reasonable idea of what was in store for me. But that was 57 hard task so I inquired from a Chinese colleague on the trip. From what she said, initially the province 58 (name) after a famous mountain called "Gui", sort of noble in literal translation and "zhou", which simply means province in Chinese. 59 (keep) that in mind I set out on a journey of discovery and 60 I found was mind-blowing, a photographer's paradise. Generally 61 (describe) as a mountainous province in southwestern China, with Guiyang as 62 (it) capital, the province is truly one of nature's best kept secrets. Compared to other leading 63 (province) in China, with regard 64 development, Guizhou has some catching-up to do. However, the province remains unique not only for its amazing landscape, 65 for the role it played in the political history of modern China and the role it is to play in the world.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以“My dream job”为题写一篇发言稿参赛, 内容包括:

1. 你的理想工作;
2. 你选择的理由。

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。

<b>My dream job</b>
Good morning, everyone. _____

英语试题 第10页(共 12 页)

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。

A Run to Remember

Thirteen can be a challenging age. Not only did I have to adapt to my changing body, I also had to deal with my parents' bitter divorce, a new family and the upsetting move from my country home to a crowded suburb.

When we moved, my beloved companion, a small brown pony(小马), had to be sold. Feeling helpless and alone, I couldn't eat or sleep, and I cried all of the time. I missed my family, my home and my pony. Finally, my father, realizing how much I missed my pony, purchased an old red horse for me at a local market.

My horse, Cowboy, was without a doubt the ugliest horse in the world. He was pigeon-toed and knock-kneed. But I didn't care about his faults. I loved him beyond all reasons.

I joined a riding club and faced rude comments and mean snickers about Cowboy's looks. I never let on how I felt, but deep down inside, my heart was breaking. The other members rode beautiful registered horses.

When Cowboy and I entered the events where the horse is judged on appearance, we were quickly out of the game. I finally realized that my only chance to compete would be in the timed-speed events. I chose barrel racing(绕桶赛), an event in which a horse and its rider attempt to complete a triangular pattern around three barrels in the fastest time.

One girl named Becky rode a big brown horse in the race events. She always won the blue ribbons. Needless to say, she didn't feel threatened when I competed against her at the next show. She didn't need to. I came in next to last.

The bitter memory of Becky's smirks(得意的笑) made me determined to beat her. For the whole next month, I woke up early every day and rode Cowboy five miles to the arena(运动场地). We practiced for hours in the hot sun and then I would walk Cowboy home. On the way home I would be so tired, those five miles seemed twice as long.

All of our hard work didn't make me feel confident by the time the show came. I sat at the gate and sweated it out while I watched Becky and her horse charge through the pattern of barrels, finishing the course with ease.

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。

英语试题 第11页(共 12 页)

My turn finally came. \_\_\_\_\_

No cheers filled the air when I finished my show. \_\_\_\_\_

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