

## 2022 年潍坊市高考模拟试题

### 英 语

2022. 5

#### 注意事项：

1. 答题前，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 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

##### **Welcome to the South African Airways Museum**

We are pleased to announce that the South African Airways Museum at Rand Airport in Germiston has re-opened to visitors.

Please note that we observe the current lockdown level 2 regulations and apply separation distancing between people. M1 people must wear a mask and wash their hands thoroughly. No items must be touched. If you are possibly sick, then do not visit us. The right of admissions is strictly reserved.

You can view the inside of our famous Boeing 747 "LEBOMBO" at your leisure. A tour guide may possibly be on duty. This airplane performed the low pass over Ellis Park Station at the Rugby World Cup 1995 final match and thus made history. The other airplane on display in the Dark can also be viewed. Visitors are welcome to afterwards visit our new display hall and videos of our airplanes.

Please feel free to contact us for more information, see below for details.

- Tel: 076—879—5044
- E-mail: [info@saamuseum.com](mailto:info@saamuseum.com)
- Open times

The museum is closed on ordinary days on Mondays. However, it is open if the Monday is an international holiday, such as May Day, Children's Day, Women's Day and so on.

Ordinary days	9:00 am-3:30 pm
International holidays	10:00 am-2:30 pm

Please note that the museum is closed on the following public holidays:

Christmas Day(25, December)

Boxing Day(26, December)

New Year's Day(1, January)

1. What should visitors do in the museum?

- A. Shake hands.    B. Remove masks.  
C. Keep a distance from others.                                  D. Touch relevant items.

2. What are visitors permitted to do in the museum?

- A. Enjoy the air races.    B. Visit the new display hall.  
C. Watch the Rugby World Cup.    D. Act as the tour guides.

3. When can visitors go to the museum?

- A. At 11: 00 am on May Day.  
B. At 2: 30 pm on Christmas Day.  
C. At 3: 30 pm on Children's Day.  
D. At 9: 00 am on New Year's Day.

**B**

For his 86th birthday, Cheng Xiangwen enjoyed a corn-shaped cake his colleagues had prepared for him. "My birthday wish is to develop better corn varieties," he says. After the celebration, he began another journey to Sanya, in South China's Hainan province, where he has worked most of his life. Cheng is a scientist in agriculture and spends most of his life studying and cultivating(栽培)corn. He visits Sanya in November every year and stays there for six months to cultivate corn.

Once, when he was conducting a field survey, a female farmer said to him in tears, "You graduated from college. Could you please find a way to increase the corn output here? If the yields(产量)are higher, our children will no longer suffer from hunger." Since then, Cheng has made developing high-yield corn varieties his life's mission.

In 1964, he came to Hainan, where it was warmer, and started his work there. He greatly shortened the cultivation period and created hybrid corn varieties for the first time. With these new varieties, farmers in Xunxian county saw their average corn output was more than 3, 750 kg per hectare per year.

Despite the beautiful coastline, the environment where Cheng works used to be troubled by poverty and poor traffic. Locals once described the area as having a large number of rats, mosquitoes, and poisonous snakes. At that time, he did everything on his own. He lived in a local villager's house and he frequently went to the mountains to chop firewood to cook. His hard work, however, has paid off. Now, authorities have approved 14 new, high-yield corn varieties Cheng helped develop.

Cheng is dedicated to developing high-yield corn varieties with stronger resistance and they are easier to harvest with machines. He still goes to the fields each day and observes and records the corn plants. "Cultivating seeds is like raising kids. Only by careful parenting can you become familiar with their strengths and weaknesses and help them to grow up healthily," he says.

4. What can we infer about Cheng from paragraph 1 ?

- A. He was born in Hainan province.
- B. He works in Sanya for less than half a year.
- C. He rested for a long time after his birthday.
- D. He wants to develop high-yield corn varieties.

5. In which paragraph can we know the cause of Cheng's life's mission?

- A. Paragraph 1.
- B. Paragraph 2.
- C. Paragraph 3.
- D. Paragraph 4.

6. What kind of difficulty did Cheng meet with in Hainan?

- A. The terrible living conditions and surroundings.
- B. Building a house without help.
- C. Removing poisonous creatures.
- D. Unbearable hot weather.

7. Which of the following can best describe Cheng?

- A. Kind and generous.
- B. Calm and caring.
- C. Fair and sympathetic.
- D. Hard-working and determined.

**C**

When a heavy storm hit, residents of the floating community of Schoonschip in Amsterdam had little doubt that they could ride it out. They tied up their bikes and outdoor benches, and checked in with neighbors to ensure everyone had enough food and water as their neighborhood slid up and down its steel foundational pillars(支柱), rising along with the water and going back to its original position after the rain stopped.

"We feel safer in a storm because we are floating," says Siti Boelen, a Dutch television producer who moved into Schoonschip two years ago. As sea levels rise and supercharged storms cause waters to rise, floating neighborhoods offer an experiment in flood defense that could allow coastal communities to better fight against climate change.

A floating house can be constructed on any shoreline and is able to deal with rising seas by remaining on the top of the water's surface. Unlike houseboats, which can easily be moved and relocated, floating homes are fixed to the shore and are usually connected to the local sewer(污水管道)system and power grid. They are structurally similar to houses built on land, but instead of a basement, they have a concrete hull(船体)that acts as a counter balance, allowing them to remain stable in the water.

Severe wind and rain, or even the passing of large cruise ships, can make the buildings rock. Siti Boelen, the Schoonschip resident, says that when she first moved in, stormy weather made her think twice. "You feel it in your stomach," she says, adding that she has gotten used to the feeling. Floating homes also require extra infrastructure and work to connect to the electricity grid and sewer system.

But the benefits may outweigh the costs. "If there are floods, it's expected that many people will move to higher ground. But the alternative is to stay close to coastal cities and explore expansion onto the water," says Rutger de Graaf. "If you consider that in the second half of the century, hundreds of millions of people will be displaced by sea level rise, we need to start now to increase the scale of floating developments."

8. What did the Schoonschip residents think when a heavy storm hit?

- A. They could get through it.
- B. They could control the flood.
- C. They could get some bikes after it.
- D. They could gain enough food in it.

9. What can we know about Siti Boelen?

- A. She makes contributions to defending against flood.
- B. She has produced TV sets based on the storm.
- C. She gets along well with her neighbors.
- D. She has a sense of security in a storm.

10. How does the author describe the floating houses in paragraph 3?

- A. By making comparisons.
- B. By giving examples.
- C. By analyzing reasons.
- D. By listing figures.

11. What's the fourth paragraph mainly about?

- A. The impacts of stormy weather.
- B. The significance of thinking twice.
- C. The high costs of building houses.
- D. The challenges faced by floating houses.

#### D

With the help of new devices on mice, scientists are using light to switch nerve cells on and off in mice's brains to explore the animals' social behavior, a new study shows.

The new devices rely on optogenetics(光遗传学), a technique in which researchers use bursts of light to stimulate or control the brain nerve cells, often using tailored viruses to genetically correct cells so they respond to light. Scientists have applied optogenetics to explore neural(神经的)circuits in mice and other lab animals to come to a conclusion on how they might work in humans. Optogenetic devices often feed light to neurons via fiber-optic cables, but such things can influence natural behaviors and social interactions. While scientists recently developed implantable(可植入的)wireless optogenetic devices, these depend on relatively simple remote controls or limited sets of preprogrammed instructions.

These new fully implantable optogenetic devices can enable more complex research. Specifically, the researchers can adjust each device's programming during the course of experiment. "So you can target what an animal does in a much more complex way, " says Genia Kozorovitskiy, a researcher at Northwestern University.

These devices are battery-free, wirelessly powered by the same high-frequency radio waves used to remotely control the intensity, duration and timing of the light pulses. The devices also allow scientists to control four different neural circuits in an animal simultaneously, thanks to LEDs that give out four colors—blue, green, yellow and red—instead of just one.

The widely available wireless technology used in this work, the same now used in contactless payment with credit cards, could allow broad adoption across the neuroscience community "without extensive specialized hardware". says Philipp Gutruf at the University of Arizona. "That means that we might see these devices in many labs in the near future, enabling new discoveries. "

12. What's scientists' purpose of using optogenetics?

- A. To control humans' brain nerve cells.
- B. To figure out how neural circuits affect humans.
- C. To account for humans' social interactions.
- D. To correct tailored viruses entering the human bodies.

13. What does the underlined word "simultaneously" in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Once in a while.
- B. By ones and twos.
- C. At the same time.
- D. On a regular basis.

14. What can we infer from Philipp Gutruf's words?

- A. The function of wireless technology.
- B. The promising future of the devices.
- C. The improper application of the devices.
- D. The development of wireless technology.

15. Which can be the best title for the text?
- A. Scientists Can Kill Mice with Light
  - B. Scientists Control Humans' Social Interactions
  - C. Scientists Control Social Behavior of Mice with New Devices
  - D. Scientists Can Record Human Neural Circuits with New Devices

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。

There's a new trend at children's birthday parties these days. Some parents are banning balloons. That's not because they're a potential choking risk. That's not because kids will breathe the poisonous gas. 16. These parents are banning balloons to save the children from the disappointment of their flying away.

Trying to remove all harm before it has a chance to happen or smoothing what lies ahead to keep children from facing discomfort even in things as insignificant as a balloon is what is known as lawnmower(割草机)parenting." 17, removing obstacles before they face them does great harm to kids," says a parenting expert, Dr. Deborah Gilboa. She's a founder of Ask Doctor G and author of *Teach Resilience—Raising Kids Who Can Launch*. 18, because they can learn to cope with small and large discomfort from them in order to build adaptability.

Lawnmower parenting refers to parents who "clear" a path for their children so those obstacles in the road, everything from exploding balloons to failing grades, are removed or fixed. 19, which allows their children to move smoothly forward without experiencing real hardship, disappointment or discomfort.

20. While helicopter parents react to their own anxiety and fears for kids by hovering and keeping a bird's eye view of what could happen, lawnmower parents take a more active role in preparing the world for their kids rather than preparing their kids for the world. In brief, helicopter parents see obstacles but lawnmower parents get them out of the way.

- A. Helicopter parenting is well worth trying
- B. She says kids need to have lots of balloons burst
- C. Their thinking is that they need to pave a clear path
- D. When kids are able to bravely face discomfort and harm
- E. Don't confuse this parenting style with helicopter parenting
- F. And even that's not because they're bad for the environment
- G. While it seems as if saving kids from heartbreak is a kinder parenting way

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。

Born with a serious brain disease, Wesley Wee, a middle-aged man finds it difficult to control most of his muscles. He is 21 in a wheelchair due to the language barrier and inability to dress or feed himself, so writing a book seems out of the 22. However, as you can imagine, his 23 disabilities didn't stop the ambitious man from spending five years 24 every letter in his inspiring book, Finding Happiness Against the Odds, with just his big right toe. And the book will be 25 later this month. "With my story, I want to tell others with disability not to 26 hope. If I had given up hope, I wouldn't be here today," he said.

Growing up, Wesley faced 27 from his own family who were embarrassed about his condition. His mother would hit him and say, "You good for 28. It is better you die." His father forced him to do a one-hour 29 every night, in an attempt to make him walk normally. At one point, life became too much to 30 for Wesley, and he attempted to take his own life not once but four times.

31, his grandmother loved him. She cared for him on weekends and 32 he received an education at the Spastic Children's Association even though his parents thought it would be wasted on him.

Now Wesley has bigger dreams 33 earning just \$1, 000 a month and he refuses to apply for government aid. He wants to 34 his own shoe business and hopefully after making profits he can adopt a disabled child. For now, he is focused on publishing his book and 35 others.

- |                     |              |                  |              |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 21. A. stuck        | B. lost      | C. expert        | D. lacking   |
| 22. A. principle    | B. market    | C. question      | D. border    |
| 23. A. professional | B. physical  | C. psychological | D. political |
| 24. A. deleting     | B. searching | C. reviewing     | D. typing    |
| 25. A. released     | B. possessed | C. claimed       | D. limited   |
| 26. A. hold         | B. spring    | C. abandon       | D. define    |

27. A. discipline      B. abuse      C. sympathy      D. admiration  
28. A. something      B. anything      C. nothing      D. everything  
29. A. deal      B. cuisine      C. pastime      D. workout  
30. A. save      B. stimulate      C. sustain      D. steal  
31. A. However      B. Otherwise      C. Therefore      D. Meanwhile  
32. A. suspected      B. acknowledged      C. ensured      D. indicated  
33. A. out of      B. in place of      C. in the name of      D. regardless of  
34. A. run      B. expand      C. reset      D. sell  
35. A. understanding      B. motivating      C. trusting      D. adoring

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 9th day of the 9th lunar month is the traditional Chongyang Festival, or Double Ninth Festival. It 36 (normal)falls in October in the Gregorian calendar. On this day, people like eating Double Ninth Gao(or Cake). In Chinese, gao(cake)has the same 37 (pronounce)with gao(height). People do so just to hope progress in everything they are engaged in. As a matter of fact, there is no 38 (fix)ways for the Double Ninth cake, but super cakes have as many as nine layers, looking like a tower.

The Double Ninth Festival is also a time 39 the chrysanthemum(菊花)blooms. China boasts diversified species of chrysanthemum and people have loved them since ancient times. So enjoying the flourishing chrysanthemum also becomes 40 essential activity in this festival. Also, people usually drink chrysanthemum wine. Women used 41 (stick)such a flower into their hair or hang its branches on windows or doors to avoid evilness.

In 1989, the Chinese government decided the Double Ninth Festival 42 Seniors'Day. Since then, all government units, organizations and streets communities 43 (organize)a yearly autumn trip for those who have retired from their 44 (post). At the waterside or on the mountains, the seniors find 45 (they)in harmony with nature. Younger generations always bring elder ones to suburban areas or send gifts to them on this day.

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, 你将要参加 "全国英语创新大赛(National English Innovation Contest)" 夏令营。请给该夏令营的外籍负责人写一封信, 内容包括:

1. 自我介绍;
2. 咨询比赛的相关情况(时间、地点、流程等)。

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。

Dear Sir / Madam,

Yours faithfully,  
Li Hua

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。

It was on September 5th, my birthday, that we left Cambridge and moved away. We went to the seaside, to our holiday house, which was now to be our permanent home. I remember the day was cold and grey, with a light rain falling slowly but constantly. My father drove in silence. No one spoke and all we could hear was the sound of the tyres on the wet road.

When we got to the small house near the sea, my mother quietly started to unpack the few things we had brought with us. Carol, Julie and I went down to the beach. We said we were going to look for crabs(螃蟹) in the rockpools but actually, we just wanted to get away from our father and his silence.

We climbed along the rocks by the side of the beach. Julie and Carol became interested in some shells they found in one of the pools. I wandered away, lost in my private thoughts. It was my birthday, but no one had said "Happy Birthday" to me. I had not received any cards or presents.

I walked down to the seashore, where the waves were breaking lazily against the muddy sand. Suddenly, I saw something green sticking out of the water. I looked at it more carefully. The green thing moved closer and closer to the shore, and when it was almost near enough for me to touch, I realized what it was.

It was a bottle. I went over and picked it up, all the time looking at it. It seemed old,

and had no label on it. Then I realized there was something inside. Slowly, I pulled out the wet cork(软木塞) from the top of the bottle. Inside was a piece of paper. With great care, I took out the folded paper and opened it.

Written on it were these words:

"To whomever finds this bottle, I promise you a new friend."

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。

I stared at the paper and then looked around.

As I opened my eyes, I found my father standing right beside me.

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