

绝密★启用并使用完毕前

## 2022 年 4 月高考模拟考试

# 英语试题

本试卷共 10 页,全卷 120 分。考试用时 100 分钟。

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、座号、考号填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
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

For thousands of years, buildings have been used to show off power and wealth, to honor leaders or religions, and to stretch the limits of architecture. Since the 19th century, high rise buildings have sprung up all over the world, showing the modern architecture wonders.

#### The Empire State Building

The Empire State Building, a 102-story building, was completed in New York in 1931 and was the tallest in the world until 1971. While the Empire State Building was built to be an office building, it still draws millions of tourists each year for overlooking New York. It is currently admired for its green architecture initiatives, in an effort to be a more energy-efficient and eco-friendly green building.

#### The Jin Mao Building

Completed in 1999 and standing 420.6 meters high, the Jin Mao Building is China's

英语试题 第 1 页 (共 10 页)

tallest high-rise building. Located in Pudong District of Shanghai, the Jin Mao Tower is the 8th super tall 88 floor building, which represents the belief in Chinese culture that the number 8 brings fortune. With both modern and traditional characteristics, the Jin Mao Building is a symbol and landmark of Shanghai and a must-see for any tourist wishing for a taste of modern Shanghai.

### Taipei 101

With a height of 508 meters, Taipei 101 or formerly known as the Taipei World Financial Center became the world's tallest building when it was completed in 2003. Designed by C. Y. Lee & Partners, the multi-use steel-and-glass high rise was intended to prevent typhoons and earthquakes. Taipei 101 has developed into the outstanding landmark of the area, and the ideal shopping and relaxing place for locals.

1. What is the Empire State Building recently recognized for?
  - A. Its multi-functions.
  - B. Its numerous visitors.
  - C. Its wealth and power.
  - D. Its going green ideas.
2. What do Taipei 101 and the Jin Mao Building have in common?
  - A. They are landmark buildings.
  - B. They feature traditional cultures.
  - C. They were built in the 20th century.
  - D. They were designed for natural disasters.
3. What is the purpose of this text?
  - A. To promote green buildings.
  - B. To recommend tourist attractions.
  - C. To introduce famous tall buildings.
  - D. To advertise the high-rise buildings.

### B

Collette Divitto, 31, was born with Down's Syndrome (唐氏综合症) but she is far from disabled. This woman channeled her passion for baking into a cookie business with a global mission to change the world, one cookie at a time.

Based in Boston, Massachusetts, her company was founded in 2016. Although she didn't plan on being a business owner, she really created jobs for disabled people with all

英语试题 第2页 (共10页)

types of abilities. She said that she opened the bakery after receiving numerous job interview rejections, often being told she was not “a good fit” for the company. “It was sad and it was hard,” she said. “To me, it felt like they didn’t like me at all because of who I am. No one would hire me, so I decided to open my own business.”

The path to success wasn’t easy. Divitto’s mother Rosemary Alfredo didn’t raise her daughter to think of herself as different from her classmates. But this changed when Divitto was in the fourth grade and she was bullied by a boy in her class who started calling her “Down Syndrome”. Her mother had to have a conversation with her about what it meant and from then on, Divitto worked hard to be fully accepted at school.

Divitto is not resting on her laurels (荣誉). A big part of her company’s mission is to help people with disabilities find jobs. She is also the author of two children’s books and she was featured on the documentary *Born for Business*, about pioneers with disabilities. Divitto also runs a nonprofit organization, *Collettey’s Leadership Org.*

Her first priority is to let people start seeing abilities in the physically disadvantaged and to employ the 82 percent of the people with disabilities who are capable of working but cannot find jobs. With her drive and vision, Divitto is sure to be a success.

4. What drove Divitto to start her own business?
  - A. The desire to help others.
  - B. The failure to find a job.
  - C. The prospect of bakery.
  - D. The passion for baking.
5. What can we learn about Divitto from Paragraph 4?
  - A. She attempts to be a pioneer.
  - B. She aims to assist the disabled.
  - C. She wants to enlarge her business.
  - D. She plans to direct a documentary.
6. What concerns Divitto most about the disabled?
  - A. Equal human rights.
  - B. Their working conditions.
  - C. Chances of self-development.
  - D. Recognition of their abilities.

英语试题 第3页 (共10页)

7. Which of the following can best describe Divitto?

- A. Independent and strict.
- B. Ambitious and humorous.
- C. Determined and responsible.
- D. Outgoing and knowledgeable.

C

Without sharp reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, climate change threatens future Winter Olympic Games because their locations would be too warm to host the events, a new study has found.

If the world's high emissions continue their trend, by the 2080s all but one of the 21 cities that previously hosted the Winter Games—Sapporo, Japan—would not be able to do so again. Among them, 6 cities would be considered “marginal” while 14 would even be seen “unreliable” —meaning the right conditions for snow and athlete safety cannot be met.

But that won't necessarily happen if the world takes urgent action and follows the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, according to Daniel Scott, the lead researcher for the University of Waterloo's report. Under that deal, nearly 200 countries agreed to greatly cut their collective greenhouse emissions.

Athletes and coaches surveyed by the researchers said they're already seeing the effect climate change has on their sports. “Some of the coaches that did the survey have been coaches in the sport for 30 years,” Scott said. “They've traveled the world, back to the same competitions, and they've seen that certain competitions don't happen as regularly or uninterruptedly as they used to because of warmer temperatures”.

The Summer Olympics are also feeling the effects of climate change. Tokyo's Olympic and Paralympic Games are likely one of—if not—the hottest and most humid Games on record. Daily temperatures reached 80°F high with high humidity (湿度) that could make it feel like 100°F.

But winter sports seem more strongly influenced by the impact of a warmer world. During the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia, skiers were overheating in the same way a marathon runner would at nearly 90°F weather. Due to the great impact, the study makes us worry that outdoor games may have to move indoors or be held at a different time of year altogether in order to accommodate higher temperatures.

英语试题 第4页 (共10页)



8. What does the underlined word “marginal” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Almost unqualified.  
B. Pretty satisfactory.  
C. Rather unpopular.  
D. Quite suitable.
9. Why are Tokyo’s Olympics mentioned in Paragraph 5?
- A. To show the spirit of the Olympics.  
B. To stress the impact of climate change.  
C. To reveal the cause of warmer climate.  
D. To compare summer and winter Olympics.
10. What is the author’s attitude to the finding of the study?
- A. Conservative.      B. Tolerant.      C. Optimistic.      D. Concerned.
11. What does the text mainly talk about?
- A. Global climate changes.  
B. Greenhouse gas emissions.  
C. The Winter Olympics crisis.  
D. The future Olympic Games.

**D**

Have you ever been seized with a kind of warm and unclear feeling when you start an old-fashioned game? Or maybe when you think back to celebrating the holidays as a kid, something magical just seems to be missing now. That’s nostalgia (怀旧之情).

In the early 20th century, nostalgia was considered a mental condition similar to depression. Anyone separated from their native place for a long time was easy to suffer nostalgia. But over the next few decades, the meaning of nostalgia has expanded from indicating homesickness to a general longing for the past. And rather than an awful disease, it turns out to be seen as a bittersweet experience.

From several former studies, researchers of the University of Southampton supposed nostalgia might protect people from being in a bad mood, even when they think about upsetting things—like death. To test it out, they conducted an experiment, where 75 people wrote about their own deaths, and then did a word completion task, in which they were asked to complete different words based on a six-letter word starting with C-O-F-F. The

英语试题 第5页 (共10页)

people who thought about dying but didn't get nostalgic answered with many death related words, such as "coffin" (棺材), while the nostalgic people gave more answers unrelated to death like "coffee", almost as if they'd never thought about death in the first place.

The researchers think that could mean nostalgia, despite being a complex emotional state that can include feelings of loss and sadness, doesn't generally put people in a negative mood. Instead, by allowing individuals to remember personally meaningful and rewarding experiences, nostalgia can boost psychological well-being. These studies are pretty limited, though, and there's still a lot we don't know about nostalgia.

Still, these studies support that nostalgia has a purpose: If people are feeling down, it might cheer them up. But there are also some less-helpful side effects. For example, advertisers have discovered how powerful nostalgia is as a marketing technique, for nostalgia in ads can make people part with cash more easily. So, it is not all sugar cookies.

12. What is Paragraph 2 intended to explain?

- A. The depression caused by long-term nostalgia.
- B. The mental conditions of people away from home.
- C. The understandings of nostalgia in different periods.
- D. The relationship between homesickness and nostalgia.

13. How did the researchers prove the result of the former studies?

- A. By performing a test.
- B. By introducing a concept.
- C. By doing an investigation.
- D. By conducting an interview.

14. What can we infer about nostalgia from Paragraph 4?

- A. It needs to be further studied.
- B. It helps to remove bad feelings.
- C. It benefits people's physical health.
- D. It makes people feel life is complex.

15. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. The Reasons for Feeling Nostalgia
- B. The Commercial Values of Nostalgia
- C. Nostalgia: A Method for a Better Mood
- D. Nostalgia: A Bitter and Pleasant Experience

英语试题 第6页 (共10页)

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 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。

“A ship in harbor is safe, but that is not what ships are built for,” said John A. Shedd, an early 20th century author. Throughout the Covid-19, we’ve all become used to assessing risk in new ways. We’ve come to understand, though we can never get rid of risk altogether, we have great power to make choices both large and small to protect ourselves. 16 It stops us from stepping outside of our comfort zones and trying new things.

Developmental psychologists talk about “positive risks”—socially acceptable risks that our lives can benefit from. 17 But what about those who develop into adults? Researchers have found that happiness for older adults is being able to choose how they spend their time, including ways that are adventurous, new and even—like hiking or other outdoor activities—mildly risky.

One guide to positive risk management lists ways that people can make sure their risks are on the “safe” side of risk range. For example, to ensure a successful bike ride, you should in advance equip yourself with a fully-charged cell phone and a full water bottle. 18 Or if you are concerned about your physical capacity, consult a certified trainer or medical professional before departure.

19 This means adapting to changing situations. In response to the deadly virus, people choose to step back into normal life only after they are vaccinated (接种疫苗). In this way, people could be confident that the risk is tolerable.

Nobody wants to be needlessly risky. But using our newly-acquired risk-assessment tools, we can once again learn and grow in our lives. 20

- A. Take risks in a positive way.
- B. But the self-protective mind state carries its own risk.
- C. Overall happiness is one benefit of positive risk-taking.
- D. Remember to tell one of your friends or family your destination.
- E. Besides taking preventive steps, flexible thinking is also encouraged.
- F. Like a ship sailing away from its harbor, that is what we were built to do.
- G. For teenagers, this means risks like running for monitor or trying out for a team.

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。

Jess, a 12 year-old girl, lives in Malla-coota, a small town in Australia. She is one of many children having been through mental 21 and heartbreak in the New Year bushfires.

She 22 the bushfires with fear. "I've never been so scared. The sky was turned to blood red, and the embers (灰烬) were 23 all around us. It was much worse than any 24 film." she said.

Jess, along with her family, spent two terrifying days on the local boat where residents stayed for 25, and it was also a place where 26 could not be broken. Jess and her little companions planned to 27 their community garden and the house for chickens.

One blessing for Malla-coota is that no one 28 their life during the disaster. Roads into and out of the town are beginning to reopen. Wandering alone among the houses 29 to the ground, Jess still managed to find a 30 side and said at least now she would not have to clean her bedroom anymore. In no time she and her companions 31 started to restore the community garden and even 32 a family of chickens to the new "home", making something bad into something good.

It's a long road back to 33 life. But it is surely 34 if we have the will. As Jess said, "My beloved hometown will 35 again."

- |                 |              |             |                |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 21. A. disorder | B. suffering | C. growth   | D. training    |
| 22. A. recalled | B. imagined  | C. observed | D. controlled  |
| 23. A. escaping | B. crowding  | C. flying   | D. running     |
| 24. A. scary    | B. artistic  | C. fancy    | D. silent      |
| 25. A. comfort  | B. peace     | C. treat    | D. safety      |
| 26. A. rules    | B. spirits   | C. habits   | D. promises    |
| 27. A. reserve  | B. design    | C. rebuild  | D. decorate    |
| 28. A. saved    | B. lost      | C. took     | D. changed     |
| 29. A. knocked  | B. blown     | C. exploded | D. burnt       |
| 30. A. positive | B. warm      | C. familiar | D. correct     |
| 31. A. wisely   | B. luckily   | C. actively | D. anxiously   |
| 32. A. returned | B. welcomed  | C. forced   | D. contributed |
| 33. A. simple   | B. common    | C. normal   | D. social      |
| 34. A. hopeful  | B. risk      | C. special  | D. tough       |
| 35. A. rest     | B. expand    | C. struggle | D. shine       |

英语试题 第8页 (共10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。

Five-day work weeks are commonly accepted and practiced. But trials of a four-day work week in Iceland were considered 36 (remarkable) successful. They led to many workers 37 (move) to shorter hours and workers around the world are following the trend. Why has this practice gained 38 (popular) and is it possible to apply it cross-culturally?

The trials, 39 involved more than 2,500 workers took place in 2015. It 40 (report) that productivity remained the same or improved in the majority of workplaces. Meanwhile, they found their working conditions were 41 (little) stressful and they were no longer at risk of burnout, and their health and work-life balance had also improved.

Therefore, the world's largest ever trial of a shorter working week was by any measure 42 complete success. It shows that the public service is ripe for being a pioneer of shorter working weeks and 43 (lesson) can be learned by other governments.

A number of other trials are now being run across the world. For instance, Unilever in New Zealand is giving staff a chance to cut their hours by 20% 44 hurting their pay in a trial. People feel actually more 45 (attach) to the job in that they get rewarded by having more time.

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是新华国际学校的学生会主席李华。你校将于5月10日在学校礼堂举办中国诗词诵读大赛(Chinese Poetry Recitation Contest),请你用英语给校报写一篇大赛宣传稿。内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 具体安排;
3. 呼吁参加。

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 fellow students,

The Students' Union

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。

At around 6 pm, Jane and her husband, Charlie were driving on the road. They were incredibly excited because they would attend the dream wedding of her daughter Iris the next day. As they drove beyond a town near their destination, the sky grew darker and darker and suddenly the rain poured down. When they were approaching a bridge, a wave of fast-moving water washed over the top of it.

Within seconds, the rapids had lifted the little white car into the river. It happened so quickly that they were too shocked to scream. Finally, the car caught on an object in the middle of the river.

Muddy flood water was pouring into the car and rising quickly. Jane knew they had to get out quickly before the water rose too high in the car. Forcing the door open, Charlie jumped into the flood from the back row. Meanwhile, Jane grabbed the front door handle and tried to open it but in vain. "Try it again!" her husband shouted anxiously.

Hearing that, Jane took hold of the handle, using all her strength, and was able to pull the door open. She came out of the vehicle and finally reached Charlie, coughing and shaking. They leaned tightly against the back of the car and screamed for help.

At the same time, a truck driver called Joe was complaining about the bad weather in his truck parked in his yard near the river. He had planned a road trip. Suddenly, carrying over the roar of the water, he heard screams coming from the river and rushed out immediately, spotting a car in the river. "I've got to do something," he told himself. But how did he approach the car in such a complete darkness? Without thinking twice, Joe returned to his truck and drove to the river bank. Then he turned on the headlights and got a long rope from it. After that, he fastened the one end of the rope to the truck tight.

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。

The water was still rising.

Joe finally reached the couple.

## 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。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



微信搜一搜

自主选拔在线

