

9. What is the man's attitude towards his job?

A. He is tired of it.

B. He is fond of it.

C. He is curious about it.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How does the man feel when knowing the company has the study area?

A. Surprised.

B. Embarrassed.

C. Proud.

11. What is the woman studying?

A. Clothes making.

B. Design.

C. History.

12. Who pays for the woman's study?

A. Alice.

B. The company.

C. David.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why does the man look for a flat?

A. To live near the university.

B. To get out of his parents' control.

C. To live with someone learning biology.

14. Which of the following is Jack's major?

A. Pop music.

B. Biology.

C. French.

15. What does the man play in the band?

A. The piano.

B. The guitar.

C. The violin.

16. What does the woman mean at the end of the conversation?

A. She refuses the man's request.

B. She invites Peter to live with her.

C. She advises the man to clean the flat.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why was the speaker's father proud of him?

A. He found a well-paid job.

B. He earned great amounts of money.

C. He was the first university student in his family.

18. How many shops did the speaker have before selling his business?

A. 120.

B. 250.

C. 268.

19. What did the speaker do in 2002?

A. He first paid a visit to Africa.

B. He spent much money on race cars.

C. He lent lots of money to farmers.

20. What was the speaker's first project in Malawi?

A. A school.

B. A shoe shop.

C. A hospital.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Wonderful Destinations You Can Explore in the World

While travel is still just a dream for many, we know that some of you are now eager to pencil in your next adventure. We are now taking bookings for our 2021 and 2022 tours, offering the following destinations.

The Dolomite Mountains in Italy

8 days; September 6, 2021

Go on a gentle outdoor tour through the impressive Dolomite Mountains where scientists investigate several scientific phenomena including geology, ecology, deep time and astronomy.

The gateway to the solar system in Iceland

8 days; November 20, 2021

Visit the sites where scientists test space mission in the world. You will visit remote lava fields, glaciers and Mars rover (巡视器) test sites to explore how technology can help us research other worlds, as well as adapt to our own climate challenges.

The Fjords of Norway

7 days; January 18, 2022

Explore the Fjords of Norway as you start the winter voyage to watch the wonderful northern lights and underwater life of the Arctic. Learn about the science behind the northern lights, watch whales from the sea, try your hand at dog sledding or simply relax around a campfire under the stars.

The volcanic fields in Italy

8 days; September 3, 2021

Experience the beauty and power of two of the world's most impressive active volcanoes on Mount Etna and Mount Stromboli. Explore the Aeolian Islands of Lipari and Vulcano while enjoying scenic landscapes and Italian warmth.

Whether you are ready to book or just want to carry on dreaming for now, we expect you to enjoy looking through some of the new tours we have created. For more information on all our new tours for 2021 and 2022, visit www.newscientist.com/tours.

21. What do the first two destinations have in common?

A. They focus on science.

B. They are main lava fields.

C. They open on the same day.

D. They are space mission bases.

22. What can visitors do in the Fjords of Norway?

A. Feed whales from the sea.

B. See the wonders of the Arctic.

C. Enter the gateway to the solar system.

D. Explore sea life in the company of scientists.

23. Where can visitors explore active volcanoes?

A. In Mars rover test sites.

B. In the Fjords of Norway.

C. On Mount Etna and Mount Stromboli.

D. On the Dolomite Mountains and Aeolian Islands.

B

When Ariel Cordova-Rojas reached Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge in Queens, New York, last November, she planned to go hiking and bird-watching. A mile into her walk, she spotted a beautiful female mute swan (疣鼻天鹅) near the water's edge. Cordova-Rojas, who had worked at the Wild Bird Fund recovery center in Manhattan, knew that swans can be aggressive. But strangely, as she approached this one, it didn't move. So she was certain that the bird was ill and needed medical attention. Cordova-Rojas put her jacket over the bird's head to keep it calm, carefully picked it up, and held it in her arms. And then a thought struck her: What do I do now?

Her best bet was the Wild Bird Fund recovery center, but that was on the other side of town. How was she going to transport a 17-pound swan on foot all that way? Luckily, a stranger offered her a bike and then she took the swan to a nearby subway station by bike.

On the subway, no one seemed to be astounded by the feathered passenger. "Even one guy, who was sitting right in front of me, just gave the swan a calm glance," says Cordova-Rojas.

28. What were the participants asked about at the start of the study?
A. Their birthplaces. B. Their physical conditions.
C. Their diets. D. Their ages.

29. What are the statistics in paragraph 3 about?
A. The number of deaths from heart disease.
B. The number of treatments for heart disease.
C. The number of different causes of heart disease.
D. The number of heart disease cases among the participants.

30. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
A. Eggs are good for everyone.
B. Eating eggs with limits is beneficial.
C. Eggs are the cause of heart disease.
D. Eating eggs has nothing to do with heart disease.

31. What is the best title for the text?
A. Eggs Have Great Nutritional Value
B. Eggs Will Disappear from People's Diet
C. It Is Much Better to Increase Egg Consumption
D. Diet Containing Eggs May Be Linked to Heart Disease

D

Have you heard there are animals in your head? There are four, in fact: an elephant, a guard dog, an owl and a sooty (a black-feathered bird). They constantly chat to each other. If one gets a bit over-excited, that is to say, if the guard dog senses a threat and starts barking loudly, then the rest can't communicate with each other, and that's not good news. You might start to feel stressed or anxious or sad.

What the animals represent in the brain and what those parts of the brain are responsible for are the subjects of a new podcast (播客) teaching primary school-age children about the mental health and how to look after it.

The teachers of these lessons are pretty young, too. They're sixth-graders, 12 years old. They're pupils at Woollahra Public School in Sydney, who have been working with a social company, Grow Your Mind, to create the podcast.

"I used to hear a lot that the kids need to be more adaptable," says Nicole Molloy, the school's head teacher. "We don't say that they need to be able to do math problems; we always teach them how to complete math problems. So why shouldn't we be doing that for mental health?"

A selection of older children are "well-being leaders" for the school and meet with Molloy once a week to talk about students' well-being. That helps to keep both the older and younger children very interested in the topic.

Although there's no data yet to quantify the effect this approach has had, Molloy says there are noticeable differences. Children now use the language and concepts they've learned about their mental health in everyday conversations. Teachers said that the students appear to have done well with the stress of the pandemic, too.

Focusing on mental health doesn't harm their studies, either. In fact, Molloy argues improves them. "Our program proves it," she says.

32. What do the animals in the first paragraph refer to?

- A. Pupils' imaginary friends.
- B. Different parts of the brain.

- C. Popular animals among pupils.
D. Heated topics for children's biology classes.
33. Who gives lessons in the podcast?
A. The company's manager.
C. Older primary school students.
34. What does Molloy expect the podcast to do?
A. Allow kids to practice public speaking.
B. Improve kids' performance on math tests.
C. Teach kids ways to deal with mental problems.
D. Provide kids with a chance to show their talents.
35. What does Molloy say about the podcast?
A. It is desirable.
C. It is unnoticeable.

- B. The school's head teacher.
D. Experts from Grow Your Mind.
- B. It is harmful.
D. It is humorous.

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。

Whether you want to impress a new teacher, or just chat with a new acquaintance, knowing how to start a conversation can help you feel more comfortable and confident.

36. To take an example, when you go into a room full of strangers, most people there are just like you in their hopes and fears. So when you approach someone to start a conversation, you're helping him, because he wants someone to talk to as much as you do.

37. you can acknowledge and accept them, which will be to your advantage.

No matter what the situation is, you can find something positive to say. Comment on the weather, the food, or the event itself. Saying something as simple as you hope your conversation partner has a good time also is a good way to get a conversation rolling. People tend to respond better to a positive subject rather than a negative one. Staying positive also helps put others at ease. 38.

It can be difficult to try to talk to someone when it feels that you have little in common. In these situations, getting the other person to talk about his or her own interests, work, or expertise can be a useful way. 39, so expressing a genuine interest in the things that other people enjoy can be excellent fuel for a great conversation.

Learning how to start a conversation is an important skill that can help you build social connections. It can be difficult initially, particularly if you struggle with shyness or social anxiety. 40. The more often you start to communicate with others, the stronger your conversational skills will become.

- A. If you put the skills into practice
B. Instead of pushing your fears away
C. Everyone feels some level of fear in social situations
D. Eye contact will make your partner feel embarrassed
E. Try to think of every interaction as a practice session
F. People often enjoy talking about things they are passionate about
G. People will be more interested in continuing a conversation with you

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 past nine years, much of my spare time has been spent in taking things apart.

I 41 fixing almost everything from electronics to vehicles.

I 41 discovered my love for taking things apart when I was eight. I was playing with one remote controlled car when it 42 and broke into pieces, showing its inside. 43 I had no idea what they were, but I was 44 by everything inside—the motors and circuit boards that made it 45. So I began to take apart all of my remote controlled toys to 46 out their principles of movement.

As I got older, I understood how those parts 47. Then I realized that if I took some thing apart, I could use the pieces to make something else. That led to 48 many things, like an elevator for my building and motorized wooden boats, all 49 electric motors and circuit boards. I guessed my 50 for fixing things came from my father. Ever since I could hold a tool, I've followed him around, helping him 51 things. Then he taught me not only how to repair things but how to build them.

When it was time for me to 52 to repair cars, I immediately loved it. My first 53 was an oil change. When it was done, I felt 54. Since then, I've been proud of my knowledge of cars. Now, I can fix almost anything on a(n) 55.

People always say, "You should choose your 56 not based on money, but on what you love." I'm lucky that I found my favorite occupation at such a 57 age. I know becoming a(n) 58 will give me the opportunity to take my interest in creating new things and 59 it to the world.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. suggest | B. enjoy | C. delay | D. risk |
| 42. A. initially | B. scarcely | C. also | D. again |
| 43. A. lay down | B. fell down | C. came up | D. stood up |
| 44. A. prices | B. mottoes | C. stories | D. parts |
| 45. A. harmed | B. perceived | C. drawn | D. stuck |
| 46. A. concentrate | B. disappear | C. fly | D. move |
| 47. A. let | B. hold | C. figure | D. cut |
| 48. A. faded | B. burst | C. cracked | D. worked |
| 49. A. purchasing | B. illustrating | C. creating | D. spotting |
| 50. A. made from | B. compared with | C. intended for | D. regarded as |
| 51. A. demand | B. responsibility | C. passion | D. sympathy |
| 52. A. repair | B. find | C. weigh | D. collect |
| 53. A. afford | B. learn | C. reject | D. pretend |
| 54. A. facility | B. error | C. project | D. competition |
| 55. A. blank | B. content | C. guilty | D. curious |
| 56. A. automobile | B. board | C. airplane | D. wall |
| 57. A. team | B. career | C. tour | D. background |
| 58. A. young | B. mature | C. middle | D. later |
| 59. A. pilot | B. economist | C. actor | D. engineer |
| 60. A. add | B. return | C. turn | D. apply |

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。

Sugar cane cultivation (甘蔗种植) originated in southwest Asia, where Marco Polo reported in his 61 (know) journals that the Chinese used dark brown sugar freely without additional refining (提炼). Sugar cane cultivation spread from southwest Asia 62 the Middle East and the Mediterranean trade circle in the 63 (twelve) and thirteenth centuries.

In the fourteenth century, the island of Cyprus was the 64 (locate) of major sugar farms, 65 (use) Syrian and Arab slaves as labor. Sugar cane cultivation was made a science in the fifteenth century in Sicily, with the invention of the roller mill to speed up

66 process. In those times, brown sugar was a byproduct of sugar refining, and wasn't used widely in cooking. 67 the people in the sixteenth century found its real value. Brown sugar 68 (come) into popular use with the rise of European sugar plantations in the Caribbean in the 1700s. It was widely used as a sweetener in England and 69 (it) colonies (殖民地) because it was much 70 (cheap) than white sugar. The use and export of brown sugar from the islands rose with the trade.

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(Λ), 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. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

My family is a close one. We always spent much time together. On weekdays, my brothers and I have the lunch with our mother. At night, we talk about our day over dinner. Although my father is often tiring after work, he attentively listens what my brothers and I say. Sometimes, he gives us his advices, too. On weekends, we like to go hiking together. Nature reserves are when we often go. Our parents are energetic so they have no difficulty keep up with my brothers and me. My father once said he'd take ourselves overseas the next year. And the spread of COVID-19 in the world has made it impossibility. I hope the epidemic will end soon.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以“*How to Treat Failure*”为题写一篇发言稿参赛, 内容包括:

1. 分析失败对我们的影响;
2. 提出对待失败的一些建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 题目已为你写好。

2022 届高三考试 英语试题参考答案

听力部分录音材料

听力部分。该部分分为第一、第二两节。

注意：做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。
停顿 00'10"

现在是听力试音时间。

M: Hello, International Friends Club. Can I help you?

W: Oh, hello. I read about your club in the paper today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.

M: Yes, certainly. Well, we are a sort of social club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club — we have about 50 members at the moment, but we are growing all the time.

W: That sounds interesting. I'm British actually, and I came to Washington about three months ago. I'm looking for ways to meet people. Er, what kinds of events do you organize?

M: Well, we have social get-togethers, and sports events, and we also have language evenings.

W: Could you tell me something about the language evenings?

M: Yes. Every day except Thursday we have a language evening. People can come and practice their languages — you know, over a drink or something. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday — Spanish; Tuesday — Italian; Wednesday — German; and Friday — French. On Thursday we usually have a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.

W: Well, that sounds great. I really need to practice my French.

M: OK. Well, if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more information. If you join now you can have the first month free.

试音到此结束。

听力考试正式开始。

停顿 00'10"

请看听力部分第一节。

第一节

听下面三段对话。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。

停顿 00'02"

例如：现在你有 5 秒钟的时间看试卷上的例题。

停顿 00'05"

你将听到以下内容：

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

停顿 00'02"

你将有 5 秒钟的时间将正确答案标在试卷上。

停顿 00'05"

衬衫的价格为九分十五仙，所以你选择 C 项，并将其标在试卷上。

现在，你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第 1 小题的有关内容。

停顿 00'05"

哔

(Text 1)

W: It's really nice to have known you. I'm going to miss you. Don't forget to give me a ring.

M: OK. I won't forget it at all.

(Text 2)

M: The game will soon begin.

W: I can't wait to watch the game. This is the first time that I've been to a football game here. I always watch football on TV at home.

(Text 3)

W: Would you mind if I borrowed your car until Monday or Tuesday next week?

M: I'm sorry that it's just not possible.

(Text 4)

M: Mrs White, we have to change the schedule again. I really want to meet with you. I just need some time to sort out my schedule.

W: Well, I know you are pretty busy. But we have got to work fast on this. Otherwise, we'll lose the market.

(Text 5)

M: I'd choose to be a journalist. What about you, Jane?

W: I've just joined the chess club. My coach thinks I have a good chance of becoming a champion. So I'm going to be a chess player.

第一节到此结束。

第二节

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,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,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;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。

哔

听下面一段对话,回答第6和第7两个小题。现在,你有10秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 6)

M: Hi Jennifer, I'm calling to tell you that Wendy and I are leaving tomorrow afternoon.

W: Oh, so soon? I hope you've had a good time visiting places and friends here.

M: Yes, We had a great time. Thank you again for the wonderful dinner last Friday. If you and your husband Gary come to San Francisco, please let us know and we are glad to have you as our guests.

W: Thank you, Tom. Have a safe trip.

听下面一段对话,回答第8和第9两个小题。现在,你有10秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 7)

W: What sort of hours do you work, Steven?

M: I work from ten till three, then I start again at seven and work until eleven in the evening. Six days a week.

W: What's hard about the job?

M: We're standing up all the time. When we're busy, people get angry and shout.

W: And what's your secret to doing the job well?

M: Attention to details. Love and be enthusiastic about it.

听下面一段对话,回答第10至第12三个小题。现在,你有15秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(Text 8)

关注北京高考在线官方微信:北京高考资讯(微信号:bjgkzx),获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

M: Hey, Alice, could you tell me something about your company?

W: Yeah, of course. We have the work area and the study area.

M: What? You have a study area?

W: Yeah. As you can see, David, the work area is over there.

M: And this is during company hours? Does the boss know about this?

W: It's the boss's idea. The company pays for employees to do courses. So during our breaks or after seven when we go off work, we can stay on and study in the study area.

M: It sounds excellent. Are you studying at the moment?

W: Yeah, but I'm not studying anything connected with clothes or design.

M: Nothing to do with your job! What are you studying?

W: I'm studying history.

M: The company pays?

W: Yes. It pays for about six of us. I think about six of us are doing online courses.

听下面一段对话,回答第13至第16四个小题。现在,你有20秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 9)

M: Hi, Kate. Peter says you're looking for someone to share your flat.

W: That's right. I'm actually doing that.

M: Well, I'm going to come to the university here and it's far for me to travel to my parents' house every day. So could I share your flat?

W: Why not?

M: Oh, that's great. Does anyone else live there or will it be just the two of us?

W: There's one other person who is studying biology. His name is Jack.

M: Great. It'll be really good to live together with people of my own age. I want to find a place where I can have parties and my friends can come and stay. My parents don't like me making any noise, but you won't mind, will you?

W: What kind of noise? Music is fine.

M: Good, because I play the guitar in the band. And I also play the violin, but not in the band.

W: Oh, well. I do need to study.

M: Oh, don't worry. I won't play it loudly.

W: That's good.

M: I saw a flat which is very near the university. But it was so tidy that I decided not to live there. I don't expect you're tidy either, are you?

W: Well, I do prefer to keep the flat tidy. Maybe you should look for another flat.

听下面一段独白,回答第17至第20四个小题。现在,你有20秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 10)

M: My father was very proud that I'd been to university—the first in my family to do so, and he hoped I would become a banker or a lawyer. But I started my business when I saw a chance to make money from sports shoes in the early 1980s. The business kept growing. I had 120 shops in 1990, and just before I sold the business in 1998, the figure had grown to 250. I made £268 million from the sale. I thought I had made all the money I would need. I decided to enjoy myself. I spent lots of money on race cars and beautiful houses but after a while, I was bored and wanted to work again. I visited Africa for the first time in 2002 and saw I could offer business advice to farmers who were in difficulty. About five years ago, I started lending small amounts of money to farmers and other people all over the world who had nothing but wanted to start their own business. Recently, I've

been taking part in some projects. We've been able to build new schools and set up training programs that teach children about business. The first of these projects to be completed was a hospital in a small town in Malawi this spring.

第二节到此结束。

现在,你有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

听力部分到此结束。

试题答案

听力:

1~5 CABDC 6~10 ACABA 11~15 CBABB 16~20 ACBAC

阅读理解:

21~23 ABC

A篇:本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四个旅游胜地的情况。

21. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据 The Dolomite Mountains in Italy 介绍中的“several scientific phenomena”和 The Gateway to the solar system in Iceland 介绍中的“Mars rover (巡视器) test sites”和“technology”可知,这两个旅游胜地都关注科学。

22. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据 The Fjords of Norway 介绍中的第一句可知,游客可以在这个地方看到北极的奇观:北极光和水下生物。

23. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据 The Volcanic fields in Italy 介绍中的第一句可知,游客可以在 Etna 和 Stromboli 这两座山上观看活火山。

24~27 BDBA

B篇:本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要记叙了 Ariel Cordova Rojas 拯救疣鼻天鹅的故事。

24. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第三句和第四句可知,Cordova Rojas 认为疣鼻天鹅可能会有攻击性,但当她走近这一只天鹅时,它没有动。由此可知,Cordova Rojas 之所以断定这只天鹅病了,是因为它行为异常。

25. D 【解析】词义猜测题。根据上下文“在地铁上,似乎没有人对这位长着羽毛的乘客感到吃惊”Cordova Rojas 说,“就连坐在我正前方的人,也只是平静地瞥了天鹅一眼”可知,astounded 意为“震惊的”。

26. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段可知,尽管得到了康复中心很好的照顾,这只天鹅还是死于细菌感染。

27. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,Cordova Rojas 好比爱的天使,为了拯救这只天鹅,她克服了各种困难,从城镇的另一边,坚持不懈地把它送到康复中心。

28~31 CDBD

C篇:本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一个新的研究结果:吃鸡蛋可能会增加患心脏病的风险。

28. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第五句可知,研究一开始,这些研究者询问了参与者一些有关饮食的问题。

29. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段可知,这些数据是不同参与者中的心脏病病例的数目。

30. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段第三句可知,从营养的角度来看,每天食用的鸡蛋数量少于一个是可以接受的,所以适量地吃鸡蛋对人体是有益的。

31. D 【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段第一句可知,文章主要介绍了一个新的研究结果:吃鸡蛋可能会增加患心脏病的风险。

32~35 BCCA

D篇:本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了小学高年级的学生通过播客来帮助小学生解决心理问题这件事。

32. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段可知,这里的 animals 指的是大脑中的四个不同区域。

33. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段可知,播客课程的老师是小学高年级的学生。

34. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段最后两句可知,Molloy 希望通过这个播客教孩子们解决心理问题。

35. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后两段中 Molloy 所举的例子可知,她觉得播客的效果显著,所以它是值得做的。

36~40 C D G F E

七选五:本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如何与别人开始交谈。

36. C 【解析】根据下文举例说明和你交谈的对方也有期待和恐惧的心理可知,C项“每个人在社交场合都会感到某种程度的恐惧”总结了该段大意。

37. B 【解析】B项“而不是把恐惧推开”与下文“你可以承认他们,接受他们,这对你有利”句意衔接恰当。

38. G 【解析】G项“人们会更有兴趣地继续和你交谈”承接上文“保持积极可以让别人放松”。

39. F 【解析】F项“人们经常喜欢谈论他们热衷的事情”引出下文“因此,对别人感兴趣的事情表现出真正的兴趣对于良好的交流有推动作用”。

40. E 【解析】E项“试着把每一次互动都当作一次练习”引出下文“你越是跟别人交流,你的会话能力就会越强”。

41~45 B A B D C 46~50 D C D C A 51~55 C A B C B 56~60 A B A D D

完形填空:本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了我如何成为工程师的经历。

41. B 【解析】考查动词。我喜欢修理各种东西,从电子产品到交通工具。

42. A 【解析】考查副词。八岁那年,我最初发现自己对拆卸东西感兴趣。

43. B 【解析】考查动词短语。我当时正在玩遥控汽车,突然,它掉了下来,摔成了碎片,露出了里面的零件。

44. D 【解析】考查名词。解析参见上一题。

45. C 【解析】考查动词。我被这些零件吸引住了。

46. D 【解析】考查动词。这些马达和电路板使遥控汽车移动。

47. C 【解析】考查动词。为了弄明白它们的移动原理,我把所有的遥控玩具都拆开了。

48. D 【解析】考查动词。随着年龄的增长,我明白了这些零件是如何运作的。

49. C 【解析】考查动词。这让我创造了很多东西,比如我的建筑的升降机和机动木船。

50. A 【解析】考查动词短语。这些成品都是用电子马达和电路板制造的。

51. C 【解析】考查名词。我猜想自己对拆装东西的热爱来自我的父亲。

52. A 【解析】考查动词。从我能拿得动工具起,我就跟着父亲维修东西。

53. B 【解析】考查动词。当我学习修理汽车时,我立刻就喜欢上了这份工作。

54. C 【解析】考查名词。我负责的第一个项目是更换机油。

55. B 【解析】考查形容词。当完成后,我感到很满足。

56. A 【解析】考查名词。我现在能安装汽车上的任何零件。

57. B 【解析】考查名词。人们总说:“你应该根据你的爱好而不是金钱来选择你的职业。”

58. A 【解析】考查形容词。我很幸运,在那么小的年纪我就发现了我的兴趣。

59. D 【解析】考查名词。我知道成为一名工程师会给我一个机会,让我有兴趣创造新的东西,并把它应用到世界中。

60. D 【解析】考查动词。解析参见上一题。

61. known 62. to 63. twelfth 64. location 65. using

66. the 67. until 68. came 69. its 70. cheaper

语法填空:

61. known 【解析】考查非谓语动词。过去分词 known 在此处作形容词修饰名词 journals,意为“知名的;已知的”。

62. to 【解析】考查介词。from...to...意为“从……到……”。

63. twelfth 【解析】考查序数词。此处表示12世纪,应该用序数词。

64. location 【解析】考查名词。根据定冠词 the 可知,此处应该用 locate 的名词形式。

65. using 【解析】考查非谓语动词。现在分词 using 在此处作状语,与逻辑主语形成主动关系。

66. the 【解析】考查冠词。定冠词 the 在此处特指名词 process。

67. until 【解析】考查状语从句。not...until... 在此处引导时间状语从句,意为“直到……才……”。

68. came 【解析】考查时态。根据时间状语 in the 1700s 可知,此处用一般过去时。

69. its 【解析】考查代词。形容词性物主代词 its 在此处修饰名词 colonies。

70. cheaper 【解析】考查形容词比较级。根据 than 可知,此处应该用 cheap 的比较级形式。

短文改错:

My family is a close one. We always spent much time together. On weekdays, my brothers and I have the lunch with our mother. At night, we talk about our day over dinner. Although my father is often tiring after work, he attentively listens ^ what my brothers and I say. Sometimes, he gives us his advices, too. On week-ends, we like to go hiking together. Nature reserves are when we often go. Our parents are energetic so they have no difficulty keep up with my brothers and me. My father once said he'd take ourselves overseas the next year. And the spread of COVID-19 in the world has made it impossibility. I hope the epidemic will end soon.

71. spent → spend 【解析】考查时态。根据副词 always 可知,此处应该用一般现在时表示经常性的动作。

72. 删除 lunch 前面的 the 【解析】考查冠词。固定搭配 have lunch 意为“吃午餐”。

73. tiring → tired 【解析】考查形容词。形容词 tired 在此处修饰人,意为“感到疲倦的”。

74. listens 后面加 to 【解析】考查介词。固定搭配 listen to 意为“听”。

75. advices → advice 【解析】考查名词。advice 是不可数名词。

76. when → where 【解析】考查名词性从句。分析句子可知,此处考查表语从句,where 在从句中作地点状语。

77. keep → keeping 【解析】考查非谓语动词。have no difficulty (in) doing sth 意为“做某事没问题”。

78. ourselves → us 【解析】考查代词。根据主语可知,此处人称代词应该用宾格。注意:反身代词作宾语时需与主语在人称上保持一致。

79. And → But 【解析】考查连词。根据句意可知,此处应该用 but 连接两个并列句,表转折。

80. impossibility → impossible 【解析】考查形容词、副词辨析。分析句子可知,此处应该用形容词作宾补。

书面表达:

命题立意:本题要求学生以“*How to Treat Failure*”为题写一篇发言稿,内容包括:1. 分析失败对我们的影响;2. 提出对待失败的一些建议。该设题与中学生生活息息相关,有利于考查学生的英语核心素养,符合高考作文出题方向。学生应该适当发挥自己的想象力,用英语思维合理表达这两个要点。

参考范文:

How to Treat Failure

Failure cannot be avoided as we grow up. Therefore, how to treat failure is very important. Undoubtedly, no one likes failure. It means negativity of us, making us feel down and even bringing terrible consequences, some of which we can't bear. However, we should also see the good effects of failure. Failure in study can help us find our inadequacy in time. Failure in relationships can help us understand ourselves better. Actually, failure can make us stronger.

So we can cry when meeting with failure, but stay positive. We can be depressed, but don't forget to ask others for help. We can even give up, but remember there's a wonderful world waiting for us.

(一)评分原则:

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。

2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。

关注北京高考在线官方微信:北京高考资讯(微信号:bjgkzx),获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

3. 词数少于80和多于120的,从总分中减去2分。

4. 评分时应注意的主要内容:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

(二)评分标准:

第五档(21—25分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,完全达到了预期的写作目的。

— 覆盖所有内容要点。

— 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

— 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。

— 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第四档(16—20分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,达到了预期的写作目的。

— 虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。

— 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

— 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。

— 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第三档(11—15分):基本完成了试题规定的任务,整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

— 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。

— 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

— 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。

— 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6—10分):未恰当完成试题规定的任务,信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

— 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

— 语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

— 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

— 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1—5分):未完成试题规定的任务,信息未能传达给读者。

— 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。

— 语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

— 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

— 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

不得分(0分):未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。