

河南省 2022 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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。来源: 高三答案公众号
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。

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. What does the man want to do?

- A. Have breakfast. B. Take a walk. C. Call his office.

2. What was George doing last night?

- A. Having a meeting. B. Flying home. C. Working on a project.

3. Why does the man suggest going to the park?

- A. It's big. B. It's quiet. C. It's new.

4. How does the woman sound?

- A. Annoyed. B. Pleased. C. Puzzled.

5. Where is the man's table?

- A. Near the door. B. By the window. C. In the corner.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

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。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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What are the speakers going to do tonight?

- A. Eat out. B. Go shopping. C. Do sports.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and secretary. B. Hostess and guest. C. Husband and wife.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the woman think July is the best time to move?

- A. Their business is slow. B. The weather is favorable. C. It's easy to hire people.

9. How will they handle the moving?

- A. Finish it all at once. B. Have the sales section go first. C. Do one department at a time.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What did Peter learn from his grandfather?

- A. How to appreciate art works. B. How to deal with artists. C. How to run a museum.

11. What did Peter do in Chicago?

- A. He studied at a college. B. He served in the army. C. He worked in a gallery.

12. Whose works did Peter like best?

- A. Rembrandt's. B. Botticelli's. C. Rubens'.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At a library. B. In a law firm. C. On a train.

14. By what time did John plan to finish his term paper?

- A. March. B. August. C. October.

15. Why did John quit his part-time job?

- A. He had to catch up with his study. B. He was offered a better one. C. He got tired of it.

16. What is Susan's attitude to John's problem?

- A. Carefree. B. Understanding. C. Forgiving.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the speaker do before the year 2012?

- A. A fitness coach. B. A chess player. C. A marathon runner.

18. Why was the 2016 Olympics important for the speaker?

- A. He was motivated by Bolt. B. He broke a world record. C. He won fifth place.

19. Which is the hardest for the speaker?

- A. Getting over an injury. B. Doing strength training. C. Representing Botswana.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. His plan to go for the gold.

B. His experience on the track.

C. His love for his home country.

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

Henry Raeburn (1756-1823)

The Exhibition

This exhibition of some sixty masterpieces celebrating the life and work of Scotland's best loved painter, Sir

Henry Raeburn, comes to London. Selected from collections throughout the world, it is the first major exhibition of his work to be held in over forty years.

Lecture Series

Scottish National Portrait (肖像画) Gallery presents a series of lectures for the general public. They are held in the Lecture Room. Admission to lectures is free.

<i>An Introduction to Raeburn</i> Sunday 26 Oct., 15.00 DUNCAN THOMSON	<i>Raeburn's English Contemporaries</i> Thursday 30 Oct., 13.10 JUDY EGERTON
<i>Characters and Characterisation in Raeburn's Portraits</i> Thursday 6 Nov., 13.10 NICHOLAS PHILLIPSON	<i>Raeburn and Artist's Training in the 18th Century</i> Thursday 13 Nov., 13.10 MARTIN POSTLE

Exhibition Times

Monday-Saturday 10.00-17.45 Sunday 12.00-17.45

Last admission to the exhibition: 17.15. There is no re-admission.

Closed: 24-26 December and 1 January.

Admission

£4. Children under 12 years accompanied by an adult are admitted free.

Schools and Colleges

A special low entrance charge of £2 per person is available to all in full-time education, up to and including those at first degree level, in organised groups with teachers.

1. What is the right time for attending *Raeburn's English Contemporaries*?

A. Sun. 26 Oct. B. Thurs. 30 Oct. C. Thurs. 6 Nov. D. Thurs. 13 Nov.

2. How much would a couple with two children under 12 pay for admission?

A. £4. B. £8. C. £12. D. £16.

3. How can full-time students get group discounts?

A. They should go on Sunday mornings. B. They should come from art schools.
C. They must be led by teachers. D. They must have ID cards with them.

【答案】1. B 2. B 3. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。主要介绍了为纪念苏格兰最受欢迎的画家亨利·雷伯恩爵士进行的展览的相关情况。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据表格右上角 Raeburn's English Contemporaries 部分 “Thursday 30 Oct. (10 月 30 日星期四)” 可知，在 10 月 30 日星期四可以去参加 Raeburn's English Contemporaries。故选 B 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Admission 部分 “£4. Children under 12 years accompanied by an adult are admitted free.(4 英镑。12 岁以下儿童在一位成人陪同下免费入场。)” 可知，一对夫妇应付 $4+4=8$ 英镑，两个 12 岁以下的儿童在成人陪同下免费，即入场费为 8 英镑。故选 B 项。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 “A special low entrance charge of £2 per person is available to all in full-time education, up to and including those at first degree level, in organised groups with teachers.(所有全日制教育的学生，高至并包括那些学士学位水平的学生，在有教师的组织团体中，均可享受每人 2 英镑的特别低入场费。)” 可知，全日制学生在有教师的组织团体中，可以获得折扣，即他们必须由教师带领。故选 C 项。

B

In 1916, two girls of wealthy families, best friends from Auburn, N. Y.—Dorothy Woodruff and Rosamond Underwood—traveled to a settlement in the Rocky Mountains to teach in a one-room schoolhouse. The girls had gone to Smith College. They wore expensive clothes. So for them to move to Elkhead, Colo. to instruct the children whose shoes were held together with string was a surprise. Their stay in Elkhead is the subject of *Nothing Daunted: The Unexpected Education of Two Society Girls in the West* by Dorothy Wickenden, who is a magazine editor and Dorothy Woodruff's granddaughter.

Why did they go then? Well, they wanted to do something useful. Soon, however, they realized what they had undertaken.

They moved in with a local family, the Harrisons, and, like them, had little privacy, rare baths, and a blanket of snow on their quilt when they woke up in the morning. Some mornings, Rosamond and Dorothy would arrive at the schoolhouse to find the children weeping from the cold. In spring, the snow was replaced by mud over ice.

In Wickenden's book, she expanded on the history of the West and also on feminism, which of course influenced the girls' decision to go to Elkhead. A hair-raising section concerns the building of the railroads, which entailed (牵涉) drilling through the Rockies, often in blinding snowstorms. The book ends with Rosamond and Dorothy's return to Auburn.

Wickenden is a very good storyteller. The sweep of the land and the stoicism (坚忍) of the people move her to
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some beautiful writing. Here is a picture of Dorothy Woodruff, on her horse, looking down from a hill top: “When the sun slipped behind the mountains, it shed a rosy glow all around them. Then a full moon rose. The snow was marked only by small animals: foxes, coyotes, mice, and varying hares, which turned white in the winter.”

4. Why did Dorothy and Rosamond go to the Rocky Mountains?

- A. To teach in a school. B. To study American history.
C. To write a book. D. To do sightseeing.

5. What can we learn about the girls from paragraph 3?

- A. They enjoyed much respect. B. They had a room with a bathtub.
C. They lived with the local kids. D. They suffered severe hardships.

6. Which part of Wickenden’s writing is hair-raising?

- A. The extreme climate of Auburn. B. The living conditions in Elkhead.
C. The railroad building in the Rockies. D. The natural beauty of the West.

7. What is the text?

- A. A news report. B. A book review. C. A children’s story. D. A diary entry.

【答案】4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇书评。本文简要介绍了 Dorothy Wickenden 的书籍并对其进行了评价。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “In 1916, two girls of wealthy families, best friends from Auburn, N.Y.—Dorothy Woodruff and Rosamond Underwood—traveled to a settlement in the Rocky Mountains to teach in a one-room schoolhouse. (1916 年，来自纽约奥本市两个富裕家庭的女孩——Dorothy Woodruff 和 Rosamond Underwood——来到落基山脉的一个定居点，在一间只有一个房间的学校教书。)” 可知，Dorothy 和 Rosamond 去落基山脉是为了去学校里教书。故选 A 项。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段 “They moved in with a local family, the Harrisons, and like them, had little privacy, rare baths, and a blanket of snow on their quilt when they woke up in the morning. (他们和一个当地家庭，哈里森一家一起搬进去，和他们一样，几乎没有隐私，很少洗澡，早上醒来时被子上覆盖着一层雪。)” 以及 “In spring, the snow was replaced by mud over ice. (在春天，雪被泥替代覆盖在冰上。)” 可知，女孩们的生活条件非常艰苦，她们饱受磨难。故选 D 项。

【6 题详解】

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细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“A hair-raising section concerns the building of the railroads, which entailed drilling through the Rockies, often in blinding snowstorms.(令人毛骨悚然的一段与铁路建设有关, 这涉及到在令人眩目的暴风雪中钻穿落基山脉。)”可知, Wickenden 的作品中涉及落基山脉的铁路建设这一部分是令人毛骨悚然的。故选 C 项。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“The book ends with Rosamond and Dorothy’s return to Auburn.(这本书以 Rosamond 和 Dorothy 回到奥本结束。)”以及最后一段“Wickenden is a very good storyteller. The sweep of the land and the stoicism of the people move her to some beautiful writing.(Wickenden 是个很好的讲故事的人。大地的辽阔和人们的坚忍使她创作出了一些美丽的作品。)”可知, 本文简要介绍了 Wickenden 的书籍内容, 并对其进行了评价, 所以文本是一篇书评。故选 B 项。

C

Can a small group of drones(无人机)guarantee the safety and reliability of railways and, at the same time, help railway operators save billions of euros each year? That is the very likely future of applying today’s “eyes in the sky” technology to making sure that the millions of kilometres of rail tracks and infrastructure(基础设施)worldwide are safe for trains on a 24/7 basis.

Drones are already being used to examine high-tension electrical lines. They could do precisely the same thing to inspect railway lines and other vital aspects of rail infrastructure such as the correct position of railway tracks and switching points. The more regularly they can be inspected, the more railway safety, reliability and on-time performance will be improved. Costs would be cut and operations would be more efficient(高效)across the board.

That includes huge savings in maintenance costs and better protection of railway personnel safety. It is calculated that European railways alone spend approximately 20 billion euros a year on maintenance, including sending maintenance staff, often at night, to inspect and repair the rail infrastructure. That can be dangerous work that could be avoided with drones assisting the crews’ efforts.

By using the latest technologies, drones could also start providing higher-value services for railways, detecting faults in the rail or switches, before they can cause any safety problems. To perform these tasks, drones for rail don’t need to be flying overhead. Engineers are now working on a new concept: the rail drones of the future. They will be moving on the track ahead of the train, and programmed to run autonomously. Very small drones with advanced sensors and AI and travelling ahead of the train could guide it like a co-pilot. With their ability to see ahead, they could signal any problem, so that fast-moving trains would be able to react in time.

8. What makes the application of drones to rail lines possible?

A. The use of drones in checking on power lines.

B. Drones’ ability to work at high altitudes.

- C. The reduction of cost in designing drones. D. Drones' reliable performance in remote areas.
9. What does "maintenance" underlined in paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Personnel safety. B. Assistance from drones.
- C. Inspection and repair. D. Construction of infrastructure.
10. What function is expected of the rail drones?
- A. To provide early warning. B. To make trains run automatically.
- C. To earn profits for the crews. D. To accelerate transportation.
11. Which is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. What Faults Can Be Detected with Drones
- B. How Production of Drones Can Be Expanded
- C. What Difficulty Drone Development Will Face
- D. How Drones Will Change the Future of Railways

【答案】8. A 9. C 10. B 11. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。应用今天的“空中之眼”的技术，无人机在保证铁路安全可靠的同时又能帮助铁路运营商每年节省数十亿欧元。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段 "Drones are already being used to examine high-tension electrical lines. They could do precisely the same thing to inspect railway lines and other vital aspects of rail infrastructure such as the correct position of railway tracks and switching points.(无人机已经被用于检查高压电线。他们完全可以做同样的事情来检查铁路线路和铁路基础设施的其他重要方面，如铁路轨道和换乘点的正确位置)" 可知使用无人机检查电力线路使无人机应用于铁路线路成为可能。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据后文 "It is calculated that European railways alone spend approximately 20 billion euros a year on maintenance, including sending maintenance staff, often at night, to inspect and repair the rail infrastructure.(据统计，仅欧洲铁路公司每年在铁路维护上的花费就约为 200 亿欧元，其中包括经常在夜间派遣维修人员检查和维修铁路基础设施)" 可知花在 maintenance 上的费用是用于 "inspect and repair the rail infrastructure (检查和维修铁路基础设施)"，由此可知 "That includes huge savings in maintenance costs and better protection of railway personnel safety" 是指大幅节省检修成本和更好地保护铁路人员安全，划线词和 C 项: Inspection and repair(检修)含义相近。故选 C。

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【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “Engineers are now working on a new concept: the rail drones of the future. They will be moving on the track ahead of the train, and programmed to run autonomously(工程师们现在正在研究一个新概念:未来的铁路无人机。它们将在列车前方的轨道上运行,并被设定为自动运行)”可知铁路无人机有望让火车自动运行。故选 B。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章主题段第一段 “Can a small group of drones(无人机)guarantee the safety and reliability of railways and, at the same time, help railway operators save billions of euros each year? That is the very likely future of applying today’s “eyes in the sky” technology to making sure that the millions of kilometers of rail tracks and infrastructure(基础设施)worldwide are safe for trains on a 24/7 basis.(一小群无人机能否在保证铁路安全可靠的同时,帮助铁路运营商每年节省数十亿欧元?这很可能是应用今天的“空中之眼”技术的未来,以确保全球数百万公里的铁路轨道和基础设施全天候安全运行。)”以及后文第二段讲到了使用无人机检查电力线路使无人机应用于铁路线路成为可能;第三段讲到了使用无人机大幅节省维护成本和更好地保护铁路人员安全;第四段讲到了通过使用最新的技术,无人机还可以开始为铁路提供更高的价值,可知文章主要讲述了无人机将如何改变铁路的未来,所以 D 项 “无人机将如何改变铁路的未来。”符合文章中心思想,适合作为本文的最佳标题。故选 D。

D

The Government's sugar tax on soft drinks has brought in half as much money as Ministers first predicted it would generate, the first official data on the policy has shown.

First announced in April, 2016, the tax which applies to soft drinks containing more than 5g of sugar per 100ml, was introduced to help reduce childhood obesity (肥胖). It is believed that today's children and teenagers are consuming three times the recommended level of sugar, putting them at a higher risk of the disease.

Initially the sugar tax was expected to make £520m a year for the Treasury. However, data of the first six months showed it would make less than half this amount. At present it is expected to generate £240m for the year ending in April 2019, which will go to school sports.

It comes after more than half of soft drinks sold in shops have had their sugar levels cut by manufacturers (制造商) so they can avoid paying the tax. Drinks now contain 45 million fewer kilos of sugar as a result of manufacturers' efforts to avoid the charge, according to Treasury figures. Since April drinks companies have been forced to pay between 18p and 24p for every litre of sugary drink they produce or import, depending on the sugar content.

However, some high sugar brands, like Classic Coca Cola, have accepted the sugar tax and are refusing to

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change for fear of upsetting consumers. Fruit juices, milk-based drinks and most alcoholic drinks are free of the tax, as are small companies manufacturing fewer than 1m litres per year.

Today's figures, according to one government official, show the positive influence the sugar tax is having by raising millions of pounds for sports facilities (设施) and healthier eating in schools. Helping the next generation to have a healthy and active childhood is of great importance, and the industry is playing its part.

12. Why was the sugar tax introduced?

- A. To collect money for schools. B. To improve the quality of drinks.
C. To protect children's health. D. To encourage research in education.

13. How did some drinks companies respond to the sugar tax?

- A. They turned to overseas markets. B. They raised the prices of their products.
C. They cut down on their production. D. They reduced their products' sugar content.

14. From which of the following is the sugar tax collected?

- A. Most alcoholic drinks. B. Milk-based drinks. C. Fruit juices. D. Classic Coke.

15. What can be inferred about the adoption of the sugar tax policy?

- A. It is a short-sighted decision. B. It is a success story.
C. It benefits manufacturers. D. It upsets customers.

【答案】12. C 13. D 14. D 15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了英国政府对软饮料征收的糖税来解决儿童以及青少年的健康问题，同时该收入用于学校体育。

【12题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“First announced in April, 2016, the tax which applies to soft drinks containing more than 5g of sugar per 100ml, was introduced to help reduce childhood obesity.”(该税于2016年4月首次宣布，适用于每100毫升含糖超过5g的软饮料，旨在帮助减少儿童肥胖。)”可知，征收糖税的目的是帮助儿童减少肥胖。故选C项。

【13题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中的“it comes after more than half of soft drinks sold in shops have had their sugar levels cut by manufacturers so they can avoid paying the tax.”(此前，制造商已经降低了商店中销售的超过一半的软饮料的含糖量，以避免纳税。)”可知，一些饮料公司通过降低了产品的含糖量来避税。故选D项。

【14题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段中的“However, some high sugar brands, like Classic Coca Cola, have accepted the sugar

tax and are refusing to change for fear of upsetting consumers. Fruit juices, milk-based drinks and most alcoholic drinks are free of the tax, as are small companies manufacturing fewer than 1m litres per year. (然而,一些高糖品牌,如经典可口可乐,已经接受了糖税,并拒绝改变,因为担心会惹恼消费者。果汁、以牛奶为原料的饮料和大多数酒精饮料是免税的,每年生产不到100万升的小公司也是免税的。)可知,糖税主要来自经典可口可乐这些高糖品牌。故选D项。

【15题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中“Today’s figures, according to one government official, show the positive influence the sugar tax is having by raising millions of pounds for sports facilities and healthier eating in schools.

(根据一位政府官员的说法,今天的数据显示糖税的积极影响,它为学校的体育设施和健康饮食筹集了数百万英镑)”可推断,糖税政策的实施是一个成功的政策。故选B项。

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。

Friendship needs care and attention to keep it in good health. Here are five ways to sustain (保持) long-distance friendships.

• Set a regular date

Long-lasting friendships share the characteristic that both sides equally contact (联系) and share with one another. With busy schedules, squeezing in phone calls can be a challenge. 16.

• More isn't always merrier

Make sure you have communicated with your friend about how frequently each of you wants to be contacted and what method works best for you both. 17. There are alternatives to constant written communication, such as leaving voice messages or having a group chat.

• Practise empathy (共情)

18. The friend who is remaining needs to be sensitive to all the additional time demands placed on the friend who has moved. The one in the new environment should be sympathetic to the fact that your friend may feel abandoned.

• 19

Anniversaries and birthdays carry even more weight in long-distance friendships. Although technology might make day-to-day communication possible, extra effort goes a long way on special days. Simply keeping a diary that keeps track of friends' birthdays and other important dates will make sure nothing slips by you.

• Don't rely on technology alone

20, but long-distance friendships — even close ones — may require more conscious effort to sustain.

Try to seek out chances to renew friendships. How to do it? Just spend face-to-face time together whenever possible.

- A. Remember important dates
- B. Compensate by writing letters
- C. It is also helpful for you to be a friendship keeper
- D. Try to find a time that works for both of you and stick to it
- E. Friends need to talk about their preferred methods of communication
- F. It is easy to have a sense of connectedness through social media
- G. You may be the friend who left or the one who was left behind

【答案】16. D 17. B 18. G 19. A 20. F

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，介绍了五种维系异地友谊的方法。

【16题详解】

上文“With busy schedules, squeezing in phone calls can be a challenge.”（平日繁忙，很难抽出时间打电话。）讲的是双方都很忙碌，很难有时间给对方打电话，D项“尽量找个双方都有空的时间去打电话，并坚持下去”给出了解决没时间打电话这个问题的方法，符合题意。故选D项。

【17题详解】

上文“Make sure you have communicated with your friend about how frequently each of you wants to be contacted and what method works best for you both.”（确保你已经与你的朋友沟通过，了解你们彼此希望联系的次数，以及哪种沟通方式最适合你们两人。）提到异地朋友之间要商量沟通方式，B项“可以通过写信补偿”提出了其中一种沟通方式：写信，下文“**There are alternatives to constant written communication, such as leaving voice messages or having a group chat.**”（除了不断的文字交流，还有其他方式，比如发语音或者组建群聊。）补充了发语音等其他沟通方式，其中“constant written communication”呼应了B项的“writing letters”。故选B项。

【18题详解】

下文“**The friend who is remaining**”（留下来的朋友）和“**The one in the new environment**”（在新环境中的那个）提到朋友的两个不同处境，G项“你可能是朋友中离开的那一方，也可能是被留下的那一方”指出了异地友谊中分为离开的一方和留下的一方，其中“the friend who left”和“the one who was left behind”分别对应下文“**The one in the new environment**”和“**The friend who is remaining**”，所以G项符合题意。故选G项。

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【19 题详解】

分析文章结构可知，设空处的内容是维系异地友谊的第四个方法，是第五段的小标题。下文“Anniversaries and birthdays carry even more weight in long-distance friendships.”（周年纪念日 and 生日对于异地友谊而言是非常重要的。）讲的是诸如周年纪念日 and 生日等重要的日子对于维系异地友谊是非常重要的，由此推知，这段对应的维系异地友谊的方法是 A 项“记得重要的日子”，所以 A 项符合题意。故选 A 项。

【20 题详解】

设空处所在句子的后半句“but long-distance friendships — even close ones — may require more conscious effort to sustain.”（但是异地友谊——甚至是关系亲密的友谊——可能需要更加自觉地去维系。）讲的是我们要更加自觉地维系异地友谊，其中“but”说明后半句与设空处形成转折，而 F 项“朋友之间很容易通过社交媒体产生一种联结感”讲的是可以通过社交媒体这种方式很容易与朋友产生联结，与后半句“require more conscious effort to sustain”形成转折，而且其中的“social media”呼应了该段的小标题“Don't rely on technology alone”（不要仅仅依赖技术）中的“technology”。故选 F 项。

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。

Young children across the globe enjoy playing games of hide and seek. For them, there's something highly exciting about 21 someone else's glance and making oneself unable to be seen.

However, we all witness that preschool children are remarkably 22 at hiding. They often cover only their eyes with their hands, leaving the rest of their bodies 23.

For a long time, this ineffective hiding method was 24 as evidence that children are hopelessly “egocentric” (自我中心的) creatures. But our 25 research results in child developmental psychology 26 that idea.

We brought young children aged 2-4 into our Minds in Development Lab at USC. Each 27 sat down with an adult who covered her own eyes or 28. We then asked the child if she could 29 or hear the adult. Surprisingly, children replied that they couldn't. The same 30 happened when the adult covered her own mouth: 31 children said that they couldn't 32 to her.

A number of 33 ruled out that the children misunderstood what they were being asked. The results were clear: Our young subjects 34 the questions and knew 35 what was asked of them. Their 36 to the questions reflected their true 37 that “I can see you only if you can see me, too.” They simply 38 mutual (相互的) recognition and regard. Our 39 suggest when a child “hides” by putting a

blanket over her head, it is not a result of egocentrism. In fact, children consider this method _____ 40 _____ when others use it.

21. A. following B. taking C. escaping D. directing
22. A. clever B. bad C. scared D. quick
23. A. exposed B. examined C. untouched D. imbalanced
24. A. supported B. guaranteed C. imagined D. interpreted
25. A. disappointing B. mixed C. surprising D. desired
26. A. explained B. confirmed C. contradicted D. tested
27. A. parent B. child C. researcher D. doctor
28. A. feet B. nose C. hands D. ears
29. A. see B. help C. reach D. fool
30. A. event B. thing C. action D. accident
31. A. Yet B. Now C. Soon D. Once
32. A. speak B. listen C. turn D. wave
33. A. instructions B. descriptions C. experiments D. assumptions
34. A. comprehended B. predicted C. explored D. ignored
35. A. partly B. honestly C. vaguely D. exactly
36. A. responses B. approaches C. contribution D. sensitivity
37. A. ability B. belief C. identity D. purpose
38. A. hold back B. relate to C. insist on D. make up
39. A. limitations B. requirements C. theories D. findings
40. A. tentative B. impressive C. creative D. effective

【答案】21. C 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. C 26. C 27. B 28. D 29. A 30. B 31. B 32. A 33. C 34. A 35. D 36. A 37. B 38. C 39. D 40. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要通过实验证明孩子们捉迷藏时，只遮住自己的眼睛并不是自我中心主义的结果，而是孩子们坚持相互承认和尊重。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：对他们来说，避开别人的目光，让自己无法被别人看到，这是一件非常令人兴奋的事情。A. following 跟随；B. taking 取走；C. escaping 避开；D. directing 指导。根据上文“Young children across the globe enjoy playing games of hide and seek.”可知，儿童喜欢玩捉迷藏，避开别人的目光。故选 C

项。

【22 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然而，我们都看到学龄前儿童非常不善于隐藏。A. clever 聪明的；B. bad 不擅长的；C. scared 害怕的；D. quick 快的。根据下文 “They often cover only their eyes with their hands, leaving the rest of their bodies” 可知，儿童不擅长隐藏，be bad at sth. 表示 “不擅长某事”。故选 B 项。

【23 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他们通常只用手遮住眼睛，其余的身体暴露在外。A. exposed 无遮蔽的；B. examined 已检查过的；C. untouched 未受影响的；D. imbalanced 失衡的。根据上文 “They often cover only their eyes with their hands, leaving the rest of their bodies” 可知，儿童只是用手遮住了眼睛，身体的其余部分无遮蔽，是暴露在外。故选 A 项。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：长期以来，这种无效的隐藏方法被解释为儿童是无可救药的 “自我中心” 生物的证据。A. supported 支持；B. guaranteed 保证；C. imagined 想象；D. interpreted 解释。根据下文 “as evidence that children are hopelessly “egocentric” creatures.” 可知，此处表示这种无效的隐藏方法被解释为证据，证明儿童是以自我为中心的。故选 D 项。

【25 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但我们在儿童发展心理学方面令人惊讶的研究结果与这一观点相矛盾。A. disappointing 令人失望的；B. mixed 混合的；C. surprising 令人惊讶的；D. desired 渴望的。根据下文 “research results in child developmental psychology _6_ that idea.” 可知，研究结果与之前的观点相矛盾，所以研究结果是令人惊讶的。故选 C 项。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但我们在儿童发展心理学方面令人惊讶的研究结果与这一观点相矛盾。A. explained 解释；B. confirmed 证实；C. contradicted 相矛盾；D. tested 测试。根据下文 “Our__19__suggest when a child “hides” by putting a blanket over her head, it is not a result of egocentrism. In fact, children consider this method _ 20 _ when others use it.” 可知，研究结果与之前的观点是相矛盾的。故选 C 项。

【27 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：每个儿童都和一个成年人坐在一起，成年人遮住自己的眼睛或耳朵。A. parent 父母亲；B. child 儿童；C. researcher 研究员；D. doctor 医生。根据上文 “We brought young children aged 2-4 into our Minds in Development Lab at USC.” 可知，儿童参加实验，此处表示每个儿童和一个成年人坐在一起。故选 B 项。

【28 题详解】

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考查名词词义辨析。句意：每个儿童都和一个成年人坐在一起，成年人遮住自己的眼睛或耳朵。A. feet 脚；B. nose 鼻子；C. hands 手；D. ears 耳朵。根据下文“or hear the adult”可知，实验中，儿童被询问是否能听到成年人的声音，所以此处表示成年人遮住了自己的耳朵。故选 D 项。

【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后我们问儿童是否能看见或听到成年人的声音。A. see 看见；B. help 帮助；C. reach 到达；D. fool 欺骗。根据上文“an adult who covered her own eyes”可知，成年人遮住了自己的眼睛，所以此处儿童被询问是否能看见成年人。故选 A 项。

【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当成年人捂住她自己的嘴时，同样的事情发生了：此刻孩子们说他们不能和她说话。A. event 大事；B. thing 事情；C. action 行动；D. accident 事故。根据下文“children said that they couldn't _12_ to her.”可知，此处表示同样的事情发生了，孩子们表示不能和捂住嘴的成年人说话了。故选 B 项。

【31 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：当成年人捂住她自己的嘴时，同样的事情发生了：此刻孩子们说他们不能和她说话。A. Yet 然而；B. Now 此刻；C. Soon 很快；D. Once 一次。根据语境，此处表示当成年人捂住自己的嘴时，这时孩子们说不能和成年人说话了。故选 B 项。

【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当成年人捂住她自己的嘴时，同样的事情发生了：此刻孩子们说他们不能和她说话。A. speak 说；B. listen 听；C. turn 转；D. wave 挥手。根据上文“when the adult covered her own mouth”可知，此处孩子们表示他们不能和成年人说话了。故选 A 项。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：许多实验排除了孩子们误解了他们被问到的问题。A. instructions 命令；B. descriptions 说明；C. experiments 实验；D. assumptions 假设。根据语境，此处表示上文中的许多实验排除了孩子们会误解问题这一情况。故选 C 项。

【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：结果很清楚，我们的年轻受试者理解了这些问题，并且确切地知道他们被问到了什么。A. comprehended 理解；B. predicted 预测；C. explored 探索；D. ignored 忽略。根据下文“the questions and knew _15_ what was asked of them”可知，儿童理解了问题，并能确切地知道自己被问到了什么。故选 A 项。

【35 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：结果很清楚，我们的年轻受试者理解了这些问题，并且确切地知道他们被问到了什么。A. partly 部分地；B. honestly 诚实地；C. vaguely 含糊地；D. exactly 确切地。根据下文“what was asked

of them. Their 16 to the questions reflected their true 17”可知，孩子们确切地知道自己被问了什么，他们的答案反映了他们真实的看法。故选 D 项。

【36 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们对这些问题的回答反映了他们真正的看法：“只有你也能看到我，我才能看到你。” A. responses 回答；B. approaches 方法；C. contribution 贡献；D. sensitivity 敏感性。根据下文“to the questions”可知，此处表示孩子们对于问题的回答。故选 A 项。

【37 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们对这些问题的回答反映了他们真正的看法：“只有你也能看到我，我才能看到你。” A. ability 能力；B. belief 看法；C. identity 身份；D. purpose 目的。根据下文“I can see you only if you can see me, too.”可知，此处表示孩子们真正的看法。故选 B 项。

【38 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：他们只是坚持相互承认和尊重。A. hold back 阻止；B. relate to 有关联；C. insist on 坚持；D. make up 弥补。根据上文“I can see you only if you can see me, too.”可知，孩子们的想法体现了他们坚持相互的承认和尊重。故选 C 项。

【39 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们的研究表明，当孩子在头上盖一条毯子“隐藏”时，这并不是自我中心主义的结果。A. limitations 限制；B. requirements 必要条件；C. theories 理论；D. findings 调查发现。根据上文“We brought young children aged 2-4 into our Minds in Development Lab at USC.”可知，此处表示实验的研究结果表明孩子的“隐藏”并不是自我中心主义的结果。故选 D 项。

【40 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：事实上，当其他人使用这种方法时，孩子们认为它是有效的。A. tentative 实验性的；B. impressive 令人印象深刻的；C. creative 创造性的；D. effective 有效的。根据上文“They simply 18 mutual recognition and regard.”可知，孩子们坚持相互承认和尊重，所以当其他人使用这种方法时，孩子会认为它是有效的。故选 D 项。

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。

May 21st this year marks the first International Tea Day, which was named officially 41 the United Nations on November 27th, 2019. To celebrate 42 festival, a number of events took place at the Chinese Businessman Museum in Beijing on Thursday.

The chairman of the China Culture Promotion Society 43 (address) the opening ceremony. “As a main promoter of the International Tea Day, the birthplace of tea and the 44 (large) tea-producing country, China

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has a 45 (responsible) to work with other countries to promote the healthy development of the tea industry. It can help to build a community with a 46 (share) future for mankind," he said.

The "First International Tea Day Tea Road Cooperative Initiative" issued (发布) at the ceremony calls for people working in the tea industry to come together to promote international cooperation 47 cultural exchanges. A four-year tea promotion —Tea Road Cooperative Plan—was also issued in accordance with the initiative.

48 (strengthen) the connection with young people, the event included a number of public promotional activities on social media, 49 (invite) twenty-nine tea professionals from around the world to have thirty-six hours of uninterrupted live broadcasts.

The Chinese Ancient Tea Museum was officially unveiled (揭幕) at the ceremony, opening 50 (it) first exhibition: The Avenue of Truth—A Special Exhibition of Pu'er Tea.

【答案】41. by 42. the

43. addressed

44. largest

45. responsibility

46. shared 47. and

48. To strengthen

49. inviting

50. its

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了为了庆祝第一个国际茶日，中国商会博物馆所举办的一系列活动。

【41 题详解】

考查介词。句意：2019年11月27日，联合国正式将5月21日定为第一个国际茶日。根据句意可知，此处表达“被联合国在5月21日命名”。表示被动，使用固定结构“be+过去分词+by”。故填 by。

【42 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：为了庆祝这一节日，周四在北京的中国商人博物馆举行了一系列活动。特指 International Tea Day 这一节日，所以用定冠词 the。故填 the。

【43 题详解】

考查时态。句意：中国文化促进会会长在开幕式上致辞。陈述过去事情，用一般过去时。故填 addressed。

【44 题详解】

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考查形容词最高级。句意：中国是茶的发源地和最大产茶国，作为国际茶日的主要推动者，中国有责任与其他国家共同促进茶产业的健康发展。根据定冠词 **the** 和常识可知，中国是最大产茶国，所以用形容词的最高级形式。故填 **largest**。

【45 题详解】

考查名词。句意：中国是茶的发源地和最大产茶国，作为国际茶日的主要推动者，中国有责任与其他国家共同促进茶产业的健康发展。不定冠词 **a** 后接可数名词的单数形式。故填 **responsibility**。

【46 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这有助于构建人类命运共同体。此处为非谓语动词做定语来修饰名词 **future**。非谓语动词 **share** 和名词 **future** 之间为被动关系，所以用过去分词作定语。故填 **shared**。

【47 题详解】

考查连词。句意：仪式上发布的“首个国际茶日万里茶道合作倡议”呼吁茶业人士团结起来，促进国际合作和文化交流。名词 **international cooperation** 和 **cultural exchanges** 为并列成分，作动词 **promote** 的宾语。故填 **and**。

【48 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：为了加强与年轻人的联系，活动包括在社交媒体上的一系列公共宣传活动，邀请了来自世界各地的 29 名茶叶专业人士进行 36 小时不间断的直播。根据句意可知，此处表达“为了加强与年轻人的联系”，需要用不定式作目的状语。故填 **To strengthen**。

【49 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：为了加强与年轻人的联系，活动包括在社交媒体上的一系列公共宣传活动，邀请了来自世界各地的 29 名茶叶专业人士进行 36 小时不间断的直播。此处为非谓语动词，逻辑主语 **the event** 与 **invite** 之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词作状语。故填 **inviting**。

【50 题详解】

考查代词。句意：在开幕式上，中国古茶博物馆正式揭牌，开启了它的第一个展览：大道遗真——普洱茶专题展。名词 **exhibition** 前用形容词性物主代词。故填 **its**。

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)

51. 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(^)，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。

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。

- 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。

We all know that cycling is a greatly exercise. A doctor tells me people who lives the longest are dancers and cyclists. Maybe it is because the combination of fresh air, smooth movement and exercise. Whether you ride a bicycle, you don't use petrol. So they are not producing carbon dioxide and not cause air pollution. Just see how cars have been taken over our cities. They often run at high speeds, what may put our lives in danger. And there were traffic jams, too. Our cities will be better places if we replace cars with bicycle.

【答案】1. greatly→great

2. lives→live

3. 在 because 后加 of

4. Whether →If 或 Whether →When

5. they → you

6. cause→causing

7. 去掉 have 后的 been

8. what→which

9. were→are

10. bicycle→bicycles

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。作者表述了骑自行车这项运动可以带来的好处。

【详解】1.考查形容词。句意：我们都知道骑自行车是一项很好的运动。需用形容词作定语修饰名词 exercise。故将 greatly 改为 great。

2.考查主谓一致。句意：医生告诉我，寿命最长的人是舞蹈家和骑自行车的人。people 是集合名词，谓语动词用复数。故将 lives 改为 live。

3.考查介词。句意：也许是因为新鲜空气、流畅的运动和锻炼的结合。because 表示“因为”，后面接从句，短语 because of 表示“因为”，后面接名词、代词、动名词等作宾语，the combination of fresh air, smooth movement and exercise 是名词短语。故在 because 后加 of。

4.考查状语从句连接词。句意：当你骑自行车的时候你是不用汽油的。由句意可知，该句阐述的是一个事实，需用 if 或 when 引导；位于句首，注意首字母大写。故将 Whether 改为 If 或改为 When。

5.考查代词。句意：所以你不会制造出二氧化碳，也不会造成空气污染。根据前一句中的人称 you 可知，这里假设“你”骑自行车，前后人称应保持一致。故将 they 改为 you。

6.考查非谓语动词。句意：所以你不会制造出二氧化碳，也不会造成空气污染。本句时态为现在进行时，连

词 and 连接两个并列的现在分词，构成进行时。故将 cause 改为 causing。

7.考查语态。句意：看看汽车是如何占领我们的城市的。主语 cars 与动词 take over 之间是主谓关系，应用主动语态。故去掉 have 后的 been。

8.考查定语从句关系词。句意：它们经常高速行驶，这可能会危及我们的生命。分析句子结构可知，逗号后是非限制性定语从句，先行词为前面的一句话，在从句中做主语，应用 which 引导。故将 what 改为 which。

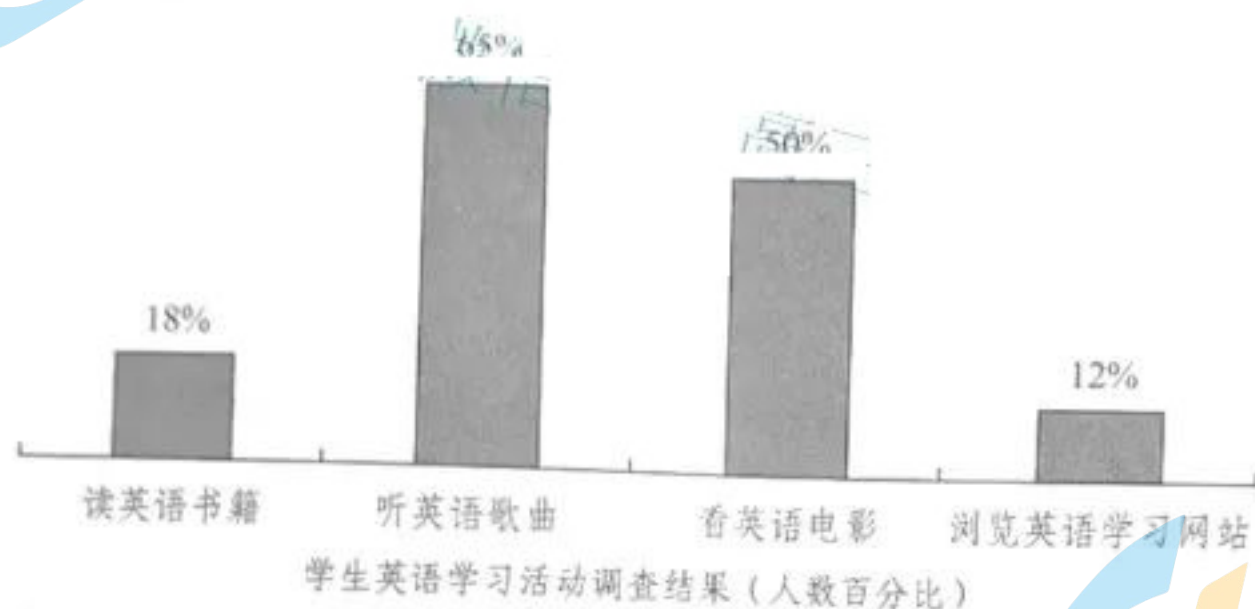
9.考查时态。句意：还有交通堵塞。根据上下文时态可知，本句应用一般现在时。故将 were 改为 are。

10.考查名词。句意：如果用自行车代替汽车，我们的城市将变得更好。bicycle 为可数名词，由句中的 cars 和句意可知，此处应用复数形式。故将 bicycle 改为 bicycles。

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

52. 学校英文报正在开展以 Learning English Beyond the Classroom 为题的讨论。请使用图表中的调查结果写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

1. 学习活动状况描述；
2. 简单评论；
3. 你的建议。



注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 短文的题目和首句已为你写好。

【答案】

Learning

English Beyond the Classroom

Nowadays, with the growing popularity of smartphones and computers, an increasing number of students are choosing to learn English beyond the classroom in various ways.

It can easily be seen that the percentage of students who choose listening to English songs and watching English movies is respectively 65% and 50%. However, those choosing reading English books and visiting English learning websites only account for 18% and 12%.

As far as I'm concerned, it is a disturbing trend. For students, what benefits most to their study is reading English books. Because of their lack of self-discipline, they're more easily addicted to chatting online or playing games. It's urgent for students themselves to improve their self-discipline, and it's also urgent for parents and teachers to strengthen the guidance.

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于说明文。要求考生请使用图表中的调查结果写一篇短文给学校英文报投稿。

【详解】1.词汇积累

选择: choose→select

提高: improve→strengthen

各种各样的: various→diverse

就我而言: as far as I'm concerned→from my perspective

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句: Nowadays, with the growing popularity of smartphones and computers, an increasing number of students are choosing to learn English beyond the Classroom in various ways.

拓展句: Nowadays, because smartphones and computers are becoming more and more popular, an increasing number of students are choosing to learn English beyond the Classroom in various ways.

【点睛】【高分句型1】It can easily be seen that the percentage of students who choose listening to English songs and watching English movies is respectively 65% and 50%.(运用了it作形式主语, that引导主语从句以及who引导的定语从句)

【高分句型2】It's urgent for students themselves to improve their self-discipline(运用了it作形式主语, to improve their self-discipline 为真正的主语)

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平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

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