

## 2022 届高三第一次联考

## 英语试题

命题学校:湖南师大附中

命题人:罗毅 王心怡 李艳 王春梅 杨敏 尹一兵 审题人:高三英语备课组

试卷满分 150 分 考试用时 120 分钟

## 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

## 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音部分结束前,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

## 第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. How will the guests go to the airport?

A. By car.

B. ~~By bus.~~

C. By taxi.

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

A. 4 nights.B. ~~6 nights.~~

C. 8 nights.

3. Who is in charge of the project?

A. Dan.

B. Gary.

C. Mary.

4. What does the man say about the restaurant?

A. The waiters were noisy.

B. The food was not his thing.

C. The atmosphere was friendly.

英语试题 第 1 页(共 12 页)

5. What language does Mr. Black speak best?

A. Chinese.

B. French.

C. Spanish.

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 will the speakers have to do?

A. Send figures to Mr. Jones.

B. Draw up the budget for next year.

C. Organize an advertising campaign on Thursday.

7. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Wait for her in his office.

B. Go to Mr. Jones' workplace.

C. Make a phone call to Mr. Jones.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is John doing?

A. Doing a fun project.

B. Emptying the cupboard.

C. Donating unwanted things.

9. What is "freecycling"?

A. A way of recycling.

B. A kind of old junk.

C. A travel website.

10. What does John want now?

A. A gorilla arm.

B. A microphone.

C. A bicycle.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers discussing?

A. The man's house.

B. The effects of global warming.

C. The man's job.

12. What is always nice according to the man?

A. He lives by the sea.

B. Animals can get more food.

C. Green can be seen all year round.

13. What could farmers grow before?

A. Grass.

B. Vegetables.

C. Trees.

英语试题 第 2 页(共 12 页)

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

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

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

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

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

**Gold Fame Citrus**

by Claire Vaye Watkins( \$ 5. 99)

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

**The Ministry for the Future**

by Kim Stanley Robinson( \$ 18. 1)

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

### ***Breathing Fire***

by Jaim Loue( \$ 27)

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

### ***Something Under the Sun***

by Alexandra Kleeman( \$ 28)

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

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

A. Science fiction.

B. Play.

C. Non-fiction.

D. Biography.

22. What is Alexandra Kleeman?

A. A novelist.

B. An actor.

C. A firefighter.

D. A minister.

23. What do the listed books have in common?

A. They are on sale.

B. They show concern over climate.

C. They are intended for teenagers.

D. They are set in California.

## **B**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

30. What does the underlined word "bug" mean in the fourth paragraph?  
A. Interest. B. Earthworm. C. Flower. D. Virus.

31. Which of the following is a suitable title of the text?

- A. The barrier of British grassland
- B. The appeal of grassland for Britons
- C. The fight to define the great British garden
- D. The competition to become the best grassland

D

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

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

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

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

32. What did Mike's son think of Mike's job?

- A. Admirable. B. Amazing. C. Acceptable. D. Annoying.

33. What does the second paragraph mainly talk about concerning the hackers' job?

- A. Its weakness. B. Its importance.
- C. Its variety. D. Its security.

34. Why does the writer mention 'Hollywood' in paragraph 3?

- A. To entertain the readers.
- B. To question the employee's claim.
- C. To clarify the concept of hacking.
- D. To trace the wrong image of hackers.

35. What message does the author really want to convey in the text?

- A. Hacking mostly counts.
- B. Hacking is actually a crime.
- C. Hacking is popular with people.
- D. Hacking needs licenses.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项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。

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

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

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

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

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

英语试题 第8页(共12页)



第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

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

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

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

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

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

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

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

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

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

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

1. 你的理想工作;
2. 你选择的理由。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

A Run to Remember

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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

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

# 2022 届高三第一次联考

## 英语参考答案

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 题序 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 答案 | C  | C  | C  | A  | C  | B  | C  | B  | A  | C  | B  | A  | A  | B  | A  |
| 题序 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 答案 | C  | A  | B  | C  | A  | C  | A  | B  | C  | A  | C  | B  | D  | B  | A  |
| 题序 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 答案 | C  | C  | B  | D  | A  | C  | G  | E  | B  | F  | C  | B  | A  | D  | D  |
| 题序 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 |    |    |    |    |    |
| 答案 | B  | B  | C  | D  | C  | A  | B  | C  | D  | A  |    |    |    |    |    |

21. C. 根据第三段最后一句“*This book follows six female prisoner firefighters and their worried families, looking into the human cost of environmental crisis.*”可知,该书跟踪描写了 6 个女囚犯消防员的故事,所以应该是非虚构文学,故选 C。
22. A. 根据第四段可知 Alexandra Kleeman 是 *Something Under the Sun* 一书的作者,故他的职业是小说家,选 A。
23. B. 通览全文可知,每一本小说都是将气候危机 (climate crisis) 作为写作背景,故可以推断它们都展示了作者对于气候危机的担忧和思考。故选 B。
24. C. 事实细节题。根据第二段, Mesa 远离光污染,这样清澈的夜空十分稀有,对于夜空拍摄来说十分完美。故选 C。
25. A. 归纳总结题。第三段首句中的“highlight the similarity between photography and racing”点明在 Mesa 的经历集中体现了赛车和摄影的相似之处。Bubba 称,一旦发动引擎,就没有回头路,必须坐上三个小时以上。(Once you fire up the engine there's no turning back—I know I'll be in that seat for more than three hours.)。而 Batak 也称他有相同的感受,一旦拿起相机,就要准备好整夜奋战。故选 A, willpower 表示毅力,意志力。
26. C. 推理判断题。根据第五段中的“every unexpected weather condition can be an opportunity”可知,每一种意想不到的天气都可能是一个新机会。并举例说明,在阴天的月亮呈现出美丽的光环。由此可知不可预测的天气状况对于摄影者来说是利好的现象,故选 C, favorable 表示赞成的,赞许的。
27. B. 事实细节题。根据第六段中的“We're both passionate about bringing cultures together and using our work to break down boundaries”可知,他们团队希望能够“bringing cultures together and using our work to break down boundaries”(融合文化,打破壁垒)。故选 B。
28. D. 推理判断题。第二段中的“What you're saying in big loud capital letters, is ‘I'm so terribly wealthy’”意为“你以大写字母说出(你在大肆宣扬)的是,‘我真是太富有了!’”。人们觉得拥有完美草坪就是一种富有,说明很重视此事。Davison 是说拥有修剪完美的草坪的庄园主特别富有,不是说自己有钱,故 A 选项不对。后面又提到割草机的出现使得中产阶级也能感受到(拥有完美草坪的)乐趣(因为不用花那么多钱雇人修剪草坪),说明他们对草坪都很看重并以此为乐,同时也只有有一定经济实力的人才能享受到这种快乐。
29. B. 推理判断题。由第三段中的“Artificial grass is popular with families who have children or dogs and don't want mud dragged through their houses.”可知孩子和狗有可能把草地的泥巴带入到房间里(弄脏地面),这就导致有些人选择人造草坪,不是指草坪本身太乱,也不是孩子和狗举止粗鲁、不礼貌,故 C、D 不对。从“It has another charm factor, too—people now see gardens as ‘outside rooms’”可知 B 正确。
30. A. 事实细节及推理判断题。第四段第三句意为:研究发现在橡胶——一种人造草皮之下工作的蚯蚓体重下降 14%,这对于人造草皮的粉丝来说不是一个问题,因为蚯蚓洞通常是令人恶心的东西,但是却让环保者失望。第四句意为:Ms Davison 说热爱野生动物的做园艺活的人越来越多,他们中很多是在 COVID-19 封锁期间开始对 gardening 感兴趣的。故 A 正确。

31. C. 归纳总结题。纵观全文,真草皮和人造草皮都有粉丝,从最后一段看政府到底支持哪一方态度并不明确。Ms Davison 说:“就让百花齐放吧!”
32. C. 事实细节及推理判断题。从第一段中的“steals”“It’s OK”这些词可推断出答案。Admirable 是可钦佩的,值得赞赏的,令人敬佩的,显然与“ It’s OK.”不符,不是儿子的态度。
33. B. 事实细节及推理判断题。第二段前两句以及两个“cases”都是为了证明“hackers”的工作的重要性。
34. D. 事实细节及推理判断题。从第三段最后一句话可知,“Hollywood”中总是把“hackers”呈现为黑房子里用电脑犯罪的人物形象,因此导致人们对“hackers”的误解。因此提到“Hollywood”是为了追溯为什么会有这种误解。
35. A. 归纳总结题。本文作者主要是为了说明大多数像 Mike 的父亲一样从事这份职业的黑客是非常重要的,他们保障人们和公司的安全。
36. C. 设空句处于段中,需关注前后逻辑关系和词汇对应。文中第一句提到城里散步不同于公园散步。紧接着先阐明城里散步的研究结果,那么接下来应是对在“自然中散步”的情况进行对比,然后才能接下一句,故 C 符合题意。
37. G. 根据全文以及第二段第一句可知 37 空需要一个概括这两个实验的句子,故选 G。
38. E. 根据此段对第一个实验的描述,特别是“to watch them repeatedly walk down a 15-metre room at their natural speed”,以及 38 空后句中的“people reported that they felt more uncomfortable”可知,参与者被要求报告他们在两种环境下不舒适度的感受。故选 E。
39. B. 根据第一段段尾和第二段段首“The first of the two experiments in the new study focused on people’s way of walking and cognitive load.”对两个实验的提及可以推断出这里讲的是第二个实验,“higher-level cognitive”是解题的关键字眼,和第一个实验形成递进关系,故选 B。
40. F. 此句是对参与者在两种环境下散步产生差异性的分析。F 选项分析了原因,故选 F。
41. C. 第一段作者提到的有些人花费数年寻找好朋友与后面形成一个对比;作者在七年级遇见自己的好朋友,所以倍感幸运。故 C 选项符合题意。
42. B. 这是一个线索题,根据上一句提到的七年级的孩子可知,她们是十几岁的女孩。故选 B。
43. A. 从此句的后面部分“... a couple of new ones wormed their way in”可知,有些人退出,而有些人加入,故选 A。
44. D. 此句的意思是:有几个人退出,有几个加入,最终我们形成了一个团队,符合题意,故选 D。
45. D. 根据前文可知,这个群体有人退出去,有人加入进来,以及后文作者对这个团队友谊的描述可知,在接下来的 20 年这个团队保持得相当完整,故选 D。
46. B. 根据文中对圣诞节互送礼物的描述以及最后一段中的“our own traditions”可知,我们一直进行这个在圣诞节互送礼物的传统,故选 B。
47. B. 根据全文可知第一次互送礼物这个仪式是在我们 12 岁的时候举行的,故 take place“发生,举行”符合题意。
48. C. 根据文章的行文顺序,当时是 12 岁,用赚的零花钱买的礼物,可知,这个礼物不是很贵,故选 C。
49. D. 此句的意思是,我们选定一个晚上来进行此事。make“安排,准备”,故选 D。
50. C. 根据上下文可知,举行这个活动的地方,一步步在变换,故选项 C 符合题意。
51. A. 根据作者的时间顺序和地点转移 (parents’ living rooms, student apartments, adult apartments) 的描述,可推断聚会的地点应该到了家里。
52. B. 此句的意思是,我们送的礼物从开始送的蝴蝶型发卡到后来的商店买的珠宝。give way to“为……让位”,这里就是“取而代之”的意思。
53. C. 根据此句中“baby clothes”推断出我们有了孩子后我们给孩子们买衣服,故选 C。
54. D. 根据常理推断,跟家人在一起的节日是温馨的。故选 D。
55. A. 根据前文可知,这一群女孩建立了自己的互送礼物的传统。故选项 A 符合题意。
56. basically. 考查词性转换。basically“主要地”,副词作状语。
57. a. 考查不定冠词。a hard task“一个艰难的任务”。
58. was named. 考查谓语动词时态、语态、主谓一致。be named after“以……来命名”。
59. Keeping. 考查非谓语动词(现在分词)。keep 与 I 之间的逻辑关系为主动。
60. what. 考查从属连词。主语从句缺宾语,用 what。
61. described. 考查非谓语动词(过去分词)。describe 与 province 之间的逻辑关系为被动。
62. its. 考查代词。its“它的”。

63. provinces. 考查名词复数。此空前有 other, 并根据句意可知, province 用复数形式。

64. to. 考查介词。with regard to 是固定搭配, 意为“关于, 至于”。

65. but. 考查并列连词。not only...but (also)...是固定搭配, 意为“不仅……, 而且……”。

#### 第四部分

##### 第一节

##### 【参考范文】

#### My dream job

Good morning, everyone. I feel it an honor to address a speech titled “My dream job”.

Of the wide range of jobs around us, I will choose to be a teacher. My mother accounts for my choice first. Her commitment to teaching and happiness of being a teacher motivate me. Additionally, it is the inquisitive faces from my future students that reinforce my idea. At last, I am eager to make a difference to those for whom education is their only ticket to success.

Not only will I spare no effort to learn my lessons, but I will also develop some qualities required to be a good teacher. Thank you!

##### 评分标准:

##### 1. 评分原则

(1) 总分为 15 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。

(3) 词数少于 60 或多于 100 的, 从总分中减去 2 分。

(4) 评分时, 应注意的主要内容为: 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。

第五档作文所写内容要点应包括: 明确指出自己的理想工作是什么, 为什么(至少两条理由)以及有合适的开头结尾。

(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, 以至影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。

##### 2. 各档次的给分范围和要求

| 档次              | 描述  |
|-----------------|---|
| 第五档<br>(13~15分) | 完全完成了试题规定的任务:<br>* 覆盖所有内容要点。<br>* 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。<br>* 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。<br>* 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。<br>完全达到了预期的写作目的。        |
| 第四档<br>(10~12分) | 完全完成了试题规定的任务:<br>* 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点, 但覆盖所有主要内容。<br>* 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。<br>* 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。<br>* 应用简单的语句间连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。<br>达到了预期的写作目的。 |
| 第三档<br>(7~9分)   | 基本完成了试题规定的任务:<br>* 虽漏掉一些内容, 但覆盖所有主要内容。<br>* 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。<br>* 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解。<br>* 应用简单的语句间连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。<br>整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的。              |

| 档次            | 描述  |
|---------------|---|
| 第二档<br>(4~6分) | 未适当完成试题规定的任务;<br>* 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。<br>* 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限。<br>* 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。<br>* 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。<br>信息未能清楚地传达给读者。 |
| 第一档<br>(1~3分) | 未完成试题规定的任务;<br>* 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。<br>* 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限。<br>* 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。<br>* 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。<br>信息未能传达给读者。     |
| 0             | 未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。   |

## 第二节

### 【参考范文】

*My turn finally came.* As I urged Cowboy forward, he stumbled, and almost fell, much to the delight of the other riders. I jammed my hat down on my head, stroked Cowboy's big red neck and entered the arena. At the signal, we dashed toward the first barrel, quickly whipped around it and with perfect precision rounded the second and thundered on to the third. We tore around the final curve and shot for the finish line.

*No cheers filled the air when I finished my show.* The end of our run was met with surprised silence. With the sound of my heart pounding in my ears, I heard the announcer call our time. Cowboy and I had beaten Becky and her proud fancy horse! I gained much more than a blue ribbon that day. At thirteen, I realized that I'd always come out a winner if I wanted something badly enough to work for it. I can be the master of my own destiny.

### 评分标准:

#### 1. 评分原则

(1) 总分 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。

(2) 读后续写评分以 15 分为参考线,根据续写内容的连贯性,情节的合理性以及语言质量定档给分,然后以该档次的要求衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。第一段只需简略写出比赛过程,如人和马的努力、克服困难、取得好成绩、或者输了……只要言之有理,均可接受。第二段主要应写出作者表演后观众的反应及自己的感受。升华好的可以酌情加分,但不做硬性要求。

(3) 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;内容的丰富性和首句关键词的衔接情况;语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;上下文的连贯性。

(4) 重点关注续写完整度,结尾处有升华,可加 1~2 分。(关于升华,不要出现几个抽象词就简单加分,要上升到正能量层面的完整表达,要出彩,因为这是加分项,不能滥用。)

(5) 不足 120 词扣 1 分;对词数没有上限,即超词不扣分。

(6) 如果仅续写一个段落,三档中位 12.5 分为上限,在此基础上相应扣分。

(7) 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。

(8) 书写较差以至于影响交际的酌情扣分。

(9) 摘抄阅读理解或前文的一律记 0 分。



## 2. 各档次的给分范围和要求

| 档次              | 描述   |
|-----------------|--|
| 第五档<br>(21~25分) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 创造了新颖、丰富、合理的内容,富有逻辑性,续写完整,与原文情境融洽度高。</li> <li>* 使用了多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构,表达流畅,语言错误很少,且完全不影响理解。</li> <li>* 自然有效地使用了段落间、语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,前后呼应,意义连贯。</li> </ul>                    |
| 第四档<br>(16~20分) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 创造了比较丰富、合理的内容,比较有逻辑性,续写比较完整,与原文情境融洽度比较高。</li> <li>* 使用了比较多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构,有些许语法错误,不影响理解。</li> <li>* 比较有效地使用了段落间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯。</li> </ul>                          |
| 第三档<br>(11~15分) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 创造了基本完整的故事内容,但有的情节不够合理或逻辑性不强,与原文情境基本相关。</li> <li>* 使用了简单的词汇和语法结构,有部分语言错误和不恰当之处,个别部分影响理解(低级语法错误,如主宾格使用混乱,时态错误,拼写错误等)。</li> <li>* 尚有语句衔接的意识,全文结构基本清晰,意义基本连贯。</li> </ul> |
| 第二档<br>(6~10分)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 内容和逻辑上有一些重大问题,续写不够完整,与原文有一定程度脱节。</li> <li>* 所用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误较多且比较低级,影响理解。</li> <li>* 未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不够清晰,意义欠连贯。</li> </ul>                                       |
| 第一档<br>(1~5分)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 内容和逻辑上有较多重大问题,或有部分内容抄自原文,续写不完整,与原文情境基本脱节。</li> <li>* 所使用的词汇非常有限,语法结构单调,错误较多,严重影响理解。</li> <li>* 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不清晰,意义不连贯。</li> </ul>                                |
| 0               | 白卷、内容太少以致无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。  |

## 听力材料

(Text 1)

M: The guests are leaving for New York tonight. But there will be no bus then. We need someone to get them to the airport on time.

W: I'd be happy to, but my car is under repair now.

M: In that case, we have to call a taxi.

(Text 2)

M: My secretary made a reservation for me for the 14th of January.

W: For how many nights?

M: Six. But if my wife comes, I'll stay for two more nights.

(Text 3)

M: I heard you were going to attend the meeting on Wednesday, Mary. I didn't know you would go.

W: Yes, Gary. I am responsible for the project now. I took Dan's place since he had to be on sick leave.

(Text 4)

W: Are you satisfied with the restaurant?

M: Well, I have to say it's not my thing. The food was fine, but the restaurant was too crowded and the waiters kept shouting all the time. I thought they should be working in a quieter and friendlier way.

(Text 5)

W: Mr. Black is very good at Spanish and now he is beginning to study French.

M: Yeah. And he also knows something of Chinese.

(Text 6)

W: Has Mr. Jones sent you the figures for next year's advertising campaign yet?

M: No, I haven't received anything from him. If we don't get those figures by tomorrow morning, we won't be able to draw up next year's budget on time.

W: We have to set the budget before Thursday, so maybe you should call him and find out what happened.

M: I think I will. If I don't hear from him by four, I'll try calling his office.

(Text 7)

W: Are you OK, John?

M: Yeah, just clearing out this cupboard, Emily. It's full of old junk.

W: Ooh, what a lot of stuff. Is that a... gorilla arm?

M: Yes! Ah... that was a fun project.

W: Interesting.

M: Ooh, this is the microphone I recorded my first masterpiece with. A bit dusty. I wonder if it still works. Or maybe I should sell it. Who would buy it?

W: Why don't you freecycle it?

M: Oh, that's a good idea. I can exchange a microphone for a bicycle, right?

W: No. You give it away. You give it to someone for free. It's another way of recycling. There are websites that help match you to people who want these things.

M: Free... recycle. Freecycle. Yes, I like the idea. But I would like a free bicycle even more.

(Text 8)

W: So, Eric, how is life in Greenland these days?

M: Oh, you know. Winters are long. I live on the coast, though, so I get to see the ocean every day. That's always nice.

W: I heard that winters in Greenland are somewhat shorter than they used to be—global warming, I guess?

M: Yes, that's true. They're calling it "the greening of Greenland".

W: The "greening"? What does that mean?

M: Well, the average temperature in Greenland is rising twice as fast as in other places. So, now I have a few trees near my house. Trees didn't use to exist in Greenland, you know! Neither did vegetables. So it's amazing! Besides, farmers can grow more grass for their animals.

(Text 9)

W: Hello, this is Tina. I haven't booked my flight to Washington DC yet, but I was wondering if you have any advice on how to best get to you from the airport?

M: Yes, well, if you're flying, Reagan National is the closest. You can take the underground right from there. Dulles is further away and a taxi is probably the easiest. And then Baltimore-Washington Airport connects to a train that you can take right into the main train station in town.

W: OK, cool, I think Reagan should be the best. And do you pretty centrally lie in Washington DC? Like, next to all the sights and everything? My friend asked me to stay in her house, but I don't think it would be very convenient.

M: Yep. We're in the Dupont Circle area, pretty central to Washington DC. You can walk down to the White House. The underground is right around the corner.

W: Do you include breakfast?

M: Yes, madam, and we also offer dinner if you like.

W: OK. That sounds good. Thank you. I'm going to think about it and once I've got everything booked, I'll give you a call.

M: OK. Have a good day.

(Text 10)

I really enjoy going to the movies with my friends on most weekends. I usually check the movie listings in the newspaper or online to see what is playing. I also check the movie reviews because I don't want to see a bad movie. I like to arrive early at the movie theater so I don't have to stand in line too long to buy tickets. Sometimes, the movie we want to see is sold out, so we might buy a ticket for a later showing. At the theater, I sometimes buy popcorn and a drink. The prices are sometimes high, but I like chewing something during a movie. I usually like to sit in an aisle seat somewhere in the middle of the theater. I think you can see the movie better instead of straining your neck if you are unfortunate enough to sit in the front rows. One thing I don't like is when other people talk during the movie, put their feet up on the back of my seat, or bring crying babies to the theater. Everyone should be able to enjoy the movie.