

2022 届高三·十一月·九校联考
英语科试题

命题人: Neil (石门中学) 审题人: 游伟仪 (石门中学)
(满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。)

- 注意事项: 1. 答题前, 考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名和考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。并用 2B 铅笔将对应的信息点涂黑, 不按要求填涂的, 答卷无效。
2. 选择题每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑, 如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案, 答案不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔作答, 答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上; 如需改动, 先划掉原来的答案, 然后再写上新的答案, 不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁, 考试结束后, 只需将答题卡交回。

第一部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满 37.5 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

Best smartwatches you can buy right now

1. Apple Watch SE

The Apple Watch SE is the best smartwatch money can buy right now, but it's only the right choice for you if you own an iPhone. If you do have an iPhone, you may wonder why the Apple Watch 6 doesn't take our title of the very best smartwatch? That's because the Apple Watch SE does almost everything that smartwatch can, but for a much lower price.

The Apple Watch SE comes with a high-end design and a great range of features that you can't get on every other smartwatch right now. The battery life isn't the best on the market based on our tests, and there isn't an always-on display, but if you're after a great value for money choice for your next wrist companion you should opt for the Apple Watch SE.

2. Samsung Galaxy Watch 4

The Samsung Galaxy Watch 4 is a wearable that had a lot of publicity around it. This sees Samsung return to Wear OS, having used Tizen for recent models. But this isn't Wear OS as you might know it – it's a new take on the operating system, designed alongside Samsung, and with a very Tizen-like skin on the top.

Add to that great performance, what we found to be a comfortable fit, a lightweight build, and interesting new body composition measurement tools, and this makes for a top smartwatch, especially for those interested in tracking their health and fitness.

But with some of its features requiring a Samsung phone, and no support for iPhones, the Samsung Galaxy Watch 4 isn't something we can recommend to everyone. It also arguably isn't worth upgrading to if you already own a recent Galaxy Watch.

3. Apple Watch 6

The Apple Watch 6 hasn't taken the top spot in our best smartwatch list, but this is the absolute best device you can get if you own an iPhone. Why isn't it ranked above the Apple Watch SE? Because it's a lot more expensive than that option.

It isn't a huge upgrade over the Apple Watch 5 though. There are new features like blood oxygen monitoring and an upgraded chipset, but largely it's a similar device with the exact same screen and design.

That said, if you're after an Apple Watch this is the best from the company ever, we just found the lack of any major upgrades a slight disappointment.

1. What is a disadvantage of the Apple Watch SE?
 - A. It has a poor range of features
 - B. The display is always on
 - C. It is poor value for money
 - D. The battery life is not outstanding
2. How does the Samsung Galaxy Watch 4 differ from recent models?
 - A. It doesn't support iPhones
 - B. It is comfortable
 - C. It can't be recommended to everyone
 - D. It uses a different operating system
3. What do the Apple Watch 5 and Apple Watch 6 have in common?
 - A. The blood oxygen monitor
 - B. The screen
 - C. The price
 - D. The chipset

B

Julian Murphy has had a successful week. He's the headmaster of an independent school called Loughborough Amherst school and he seems a bit media-friendly. Do you know what I mean? Those media-friendly headmasters? They're regularly announcing something and not just in school – in the media. They pop up with some teaching things: maths should only happen after lunch or they're replacing physics with farming lessons. Anthony Seldon and Eric Anderson were the pioneers – always ringing up with a theory instead of standing in a playground with a coffee and a whistle.

Murphy first got round to being media-friendly back in 2017 when he said he was getting rid of school reports. His reasons were, he told the Independent, that “they end up using almost politician's speak, using the same phrases such as ‘very lively and enthusiastic in lessons’, which of course actually means they don't behave well in class”, and that some teachers, “let's say PE or maths teachers – find writing 200-word long reports quite challenging”.

I quite like his style. He tells it like it is. Well, actually, not any more he doesn't. Last week's theory was a bit different. He's banned staff, he explained to a newspaper, from using the words “good” and “bad” to refer to pupils' behaviour. Instead, they should say “skilful” and “unskilful”.

One famous presenter tweeted in reply: “What on earth will these poor kids do when they're exposed to the real world? This is so... BAD.” This suggests that the most sensible way for a school to prepare its students for the big wide world is simply to copy it. The “sink or swim” approach. “Look at those poor cosseted (宠爱) kids wearing armbands (充气臂圈).” “In the real world no one's going to carefully explain to you how to read!” But, surely, the fact that people are often rude, and sometimes violent and criminal, in the real world doesn't mean that it's necessarily a sound idea to encourage those things inside a school.

This is how Murphy explained his new rule: “While I don't want teachers to be soft, I also don't want them to be shouty and make pupils feel guilty. I think it's human psychology – if people make you feel guilty, then you get angry.” I think I agree with that.

Still, in the long run, I'm not sure it'll do any lasting skilful. Words quickly change their meanings and schoolchildren are a major driver of that. Playgrounds have taken every polite expression for disability ever invented and almost instantly weaponised them as terms of abuse between all kids. It won't be long before "unskilful" is ruder than "bad" ever was. Rudeness, like life itself, will find a way.

4. What does the writer think of Antony Seldon and Eric Anderson?
- A. They had a lot of theories B. Their schools were poorly run
C. They were media-friendly D. They were pioneers in teaching
5. What does Murphy think of school reports?
- A. They are challenging to read B. They are lively and enthusiastic
C. They give teachers too much work D. They are of little use
6. What is the writer's attitude towards the famous presenter's opinion?
- A. Opposed B. Neutral C. Uncertain D. Supportive
7. What can we infer from the last paragraph about playgrounds?
- A. Kids often use weapons B. Disabled kids are always bullied
C. Rude language is common D. Kids like to discuss words' meanings

C

I held them in awe. My supervisors at Cambridge in the 50s were of the generation who had served in the war: codebreakers, that kind of thing. They were fiercely intelligent in a way my schoolteachers had not been. I was full of admiration and fear. It was why I had studied hard to be there, to meet the finest brains in the land. But I was to learn a lesson.

Betty Behrens was formidable: tall, with long legs. She taught European history. In my first essay, about the French Revolution, I poured out my soul. I saw it as a new dawn of freedom and fulfilment such as Cambridge meant to me.

The essay came back untouched. I thought there must be some mistake. I had delivered it as required, on time, neatly handwritten. Now it lay on my table exactly as I had written it: no comments, no corrections of dates or names, nothing. My excitement disappeared. What of my beautiful writing - had it been somehow overlooked?

The truth was worse. On the final page, there was indeed an intervention by Betty Behrens: a line drawn through my writing and a brief paragraph. This piece of work was not worthy of any consideration by her: It was worthless, trite (老生常谈的) rubbish. If I was to continue to study with her, there must be a serious effort to understand what scholarship was.

I was knocked back with the force of her disapproval. There was nothing I wanted more than to impress this wise, clever woman. I was totally destroyed. What is clear now is those professors were not up on the niceties of human relations. There was no empathy in her remarks. In those days, issues of mental health were not considered. You were there to learn; they were there to teach.

In the event, the shock of her criticism paid off. I had nowhere to go but into my own head. The thought of sharing my shame with college colleagues was out of the question. I had some serious thinking to do. I went back to my books: the clear prose of Keynes, the measured tones of Plumb, the steady logic of Butterfield ... the standard texts of the day. It proved a turning point for me. I began to examine what shaped my ideas - indeed, what shaped anyone's ideas. I wanted and intended to do

Of course, my student life wasn't all struggle and regret. I spent much of my time falling in and out of love and enjoying the world of Cambridge theatre. But when I became a journalist, Betty Behrens stood at my shoulder, my ghostly editor, reminding me the bedrock of all good journalism is thorough research, analysis of facts, a willingness to consider all points of view – and only then to let the emotions erupt on to the page.

8. What was wrong with the writer's first essay?

- A. It was too emotional
- B. It was too short
- C. There were too many mistakes
- D. It was too long

9. What was Betty Behrens' requirement of the writer?

- A. The writer should rewrite her essay
- B. The writer should rethink her approach to learning
- C. The writer should check her work carefully
- D. The writer should make her work briefer

10. How did the writer react to Behrens' criticism?

- A. She did more reading
- B. She suffered mental health issues
- C. She turned to her friends
- D. She consulted her teacher

11. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. A tough but lasting lesson
- B. An unsuccessful but promising essay
- C. A kind and friendly teacher
- D. A diligent and successful student

D

Assassin (暗杀者) bugs live up to their name. The insects expertly hunt and feed upon other small invertebrates (无脊椎动物), giving them a poisonous bite. Some species even hunt spiders and use a strange trick to gain the upper hand.

Using their antennae (触须), assassin bugs tap spiders, which appears to confuse them long enough to let the bugs make a poisonous strike, researchers reported on September 29. The findings provide insight into some of the complex hunting tactics that predators (捕食性动物) evolve when targeting dangerous prey (猎物).

Assassin bugs spend their lives in a place most insects avoid: spider webs. The bugs silently creep along the spider's silk, taking care to make their movements seem harmless before violently killing the web's architect, seizing the spiders with their front legs and injecting them with poison.

While watching two species of assassin bugs hunt spiders, ecologists Anne Wignall and Fernando Soley took note of the bugs' habit of lightly knocking their antennae on spiders once the bugs were within striking distance.

"It struck us early on that tapping prey was a really strange thing to do," says Wignall. Spiders could easily defend themselves and kill the bugs. "Watching the bugs spend so much time and effort on avoiding detection, only to practically tap the spiders on the shoulder was absolutely fascinating."

To figure out why the bugs tap, Wignall and Soley tested the behavior of 30 spiders in the laboratory. The researchers copied the bugs' antennae tapping by gently brushing the spiders' leg with a dog hair. After the tapping, the team measured the spiders' responses to movements on the web, copying a struggling insect.

Tapped spiders were far less aggressive than those that weren't tapped, fully ignoring the movements four times as often. Tapped spiders also attacked about 25 percent as often as their untapped counterparts.

Wignall thinks that the assassin bugs are reducing spiders' aggression levels by imitating the types of physical touch that these typically solitary (独处的) spiders experience near fellow spiders. "Whenever they do come across another spider, it's usually because it's a close relative in the nest, or a potential mate. Both of which are situations in which aggression would not be a good idea," she says.

Zoologist Ondřej Michálek, who was not involved with the study, says that the researchers have a "completely valid theory." Many spiders avoid cannibalism (同类相食) by using special touch signals that could be copied by skilful predators, thus tricking the spiders, he says.

12. What is unusual about assassin bugs?

- A. Their bite is poisonous B. Their movements make little noise
C. They don't avoid spiders' webs D. They kill their prey violently

13. What surprised Wignall about the bugs' behaviour?

- A. They used a great deal of time and effort
B. They were able to defend themselves
C. They deliberately touched the spiders
D. They were able to kill the spiders

14. Why do the bugs tap the spiders?

- A. They are keen on physical touch B. They are pretending to be spiders
C. They are usually solitary D. They are looking for a mate

15. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Why animals use complex hunting tactics
B. Why assassin bugs tap their prey
C. Assassin bugs have a poisonous bite
D. Assassin bugs -- a dangerous predator

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Science can help you improve your study methods. For more than 100 years, psychologists have done research on which study habits work best. Some tips help for almost every subject. For example, don't just cram! And test yourself, instead of just rereading the material. Here are 4 tips to tweak your study habits.

1. Space out your studying

Nate Kornell, a psychologist at Williams College, thinks it's a good idea to study the day before a big test. _____ 16 _____. Instead, space out those study sessions. Kornell compares our memory to water in a bucket that has a small leak. Try to refill the bucket while it's still full, and you can't add much more water. Allow time between study sessions, and some of the material may drip out of your memory. _____ 17 _____. And you'll remember it better, next time, he notes.

2. Practice, practice, practice!

Musicians practice their instruments. _____ 18 _____. The same should go for learning. "If you want to be able to remember information, the best thing you can do is practice," says Katherine Rawson. She's a psychologist at Kent State University in Ohio. In one 2013 study, students took practice tests over several weeks. On the final test, they scored more than a full letter grade better, on average, than did students who studied the way they normally had.

3. Test yourself

That 2010 study backs up one of Nebel's preferred study habits. Before big tests, her mom quizzed her on the material. "Now I know that was retrieval practice," she says. "It's one of the best ways you can study." As Nebel got older, she quizzed herself. For example, she might cover up the definitions in her notebook. Then she tried to recall what each term meant. "_____ 19 _____," Sana suggests. "Put questions on one side and the answers on the other side." Friends can even quiz each other on the phone, she says. "Try to quiz yourself the way the teacher asks questions," Nebel adds.

4. Dig deeper

It's hard to remember a string of facts and figures if you don't push further. Ask why things are a certain way. How did they come about? Why do they matter? Psychologists call this elaboration. It's taking class material and "asking a lot of how and why questions about it," Nebel says. In other words, don't just accept facts at face value. _____ 20 _____. And it creates a bigger network in your brain of things that relate to one another, she says. That larger network makes it easier to learn and remember things.

- A. Some experts hold that studying late at night can be really useful
- B. Of course, nothing can replace studying with your mother
- C. This helps you combine new information with other things you know
- D. But then you'll be able to relearn it and learn more in your next study session
- E. Create a deck of flash cards every time you learn new information
- F. But research shows it's a bad idea to squeeze all your studying into that day
- G. Athletes practice sports skills

第二部分 英语知识运用 (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。

The voicemail was long and cruel. It was full of _____ 21 _____ and insults. I was close to tears and couldn't even bring myself to listen to the whole message. I didn't need to. The message was _____ 22 _____.

I had been working as an _____ 23 _____ elementary teacher for several years and had grown accustomed to the occasional unkind parent who _____ 24 _____ behind their computer screens. Didn't they realise I was a _____ 25 _____ too? I had taken a pay cut for this job, _____ 26 _____ my skills to help students who were too ill to attend _____ 27 _____ school or who lived in remote locations. I was there to _____ 28 _____.

I had done my best for this woman. I always _____ 29 _____ our conversations with e-mails full of free resources that would support her son. I had gone out of my _____ 30 _____ to satisfy his specific needs and interests.

I _____ 31 _____ an angry, defensive response, and was just about to send it when I got a text message.

'I just left you a very _____ 32 _____ voicemail,' it began. 'I was frustrated by things that were not your fault. I said things that were not true. I'm really _____ 33 _____.'

Suddenly, my blood _____ 34 _____. Taking a breath, I texted the woman back. 'What voicemail? I've been on the phone all morning. Let me hit _____ 35 _____.'

The woman responded with lightning speed, 'You are the best!'

I promised myself I would try to do that more often.

21. A. accusations B. encouragement C. suggestions D. details

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 22. A. polite | B. clear | C. necessary | D. hopeful |
| 23. A. experienced | B. diligent | C. online | D. temporary |
| 24. A. smiled | B. worked | C. studied | D. hid |
| 25. A. teacher | B. person | C. parent | D. user |
| 26. A. employing | B. improving | C. discussing | D. checking |
| 27. A. traditional | B. online | C. special | D. virtual |
| 28. A. earn | B. work | C. help | D. rest |
| 29. A. brought up | B. held up | C. followed up | D. cleared up |
| 30. A. career | B. way | C. day | D. ability |
| 31. A. considered | B. opened | C. debated | D. composed |
| 32. A. important | B. precious | C. accurate | D. unkind |
| 33. A. angry | B. frustrated | C. helpless | D. embarrassed |
| 34. A. rushed | B. boiled | C. calmed | D. poured |
| 35. A. Enter | B. Delete | C. Copy | D. Save |

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。

As a man was passing some elephants, he suddenly stopped, 36 (confuse) by the fact that these huge 37 (creature) were being held by only a small rope tied to their front leg. No chains, no cages. It was obvious that 38 elephants could, at any time, break away from their bonds but for some reason, they did not. He saw a trainer nearby and asked 39 these animals just stood there and 40 (make) no attempt to get away. "Well," the trainer said, "when they are very young and much 41 (small) we use the same size rope to tie them and, at that age, it's enough to hold them. As they grow up, they remain programmed 42 (believe) they cannot break away. They believe the rope can still hold them, so they never try to break free."

The man was amazed. These animals could at any time break free from their bonds but because they believed they couldn't, they were stuck right where they were. Like the elephants, how many of us go through life 43 (hang) onto a belief that we cannot do something, simply 44 we failed at it once before?

45 (fail) are part of growth; we should never give up the struggle in life!

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

最近你外国朋友 Thomas 写信给你, 想了解中国在环境保护方面所作出的努力。请给他写一封回信。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 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。

My husband and I had booked a cruise (乘船游览) to celebrate our tenth anniversary. Having worked hard throughout our married lives, we felt like we needed a break and an adventure. As we had

expected, while on board, we enjoyed good food and good company, while each stop brought us chances to explore new places and experience new adventures. My husband's calmness throughout all these new experiences helped me to keep my nerves and fear of new things under control and enjoy myself too.

We were excited as the cruise ship pulled into its final stop, a small port in Mexico, in April 2020. Ryan and I had been zip lining (飞索) before, so when we saw signs for an ecopark boasting 11 lines in the middle of the jungle, we thought, "Let's go for it."

We got off the ship at 8 am and had to be back by 5 pm. We travelled through the thick jungle in an old jeep, enjoying the beautiful views and listening to the calls of the animals. By 10.30am, we were admiring the view from a high platform, waiting to cross the deep gorge (峡谷) by zip line – a distance of 700 metres. Ryan went first. It took about a minute for him to cross. Then it was my turn. I'm petite, at 5ft 3in and 120lb, so wasn't worried about putting too much weight on the line. I felt safe. I was wearing all the necessary safety equipment. The guide said, "Have fun!" and sent me out.

I was 150 metres up in the air, enjoying the beautiful view of the ocean to the left and the rainforest below. The first I knew that something had gone wrong was a loud bang, then silence. I suddenly realized that the zip line had broken.

Paragraph 1: I was halfway across the gorge and began falling through the air.

Paragraph 2: When he reached my tree, I shouted, "Please, baby, catch me if I fall."

阅读理解 (每道题 2.5 分) 1-5 DDBCD 6-10 ACABA 11-15 ACCBB

七选五 (每道题 2.5 分) 16-20 FDGEC

完型填空 (每道题 1 分) 21-25 ABCDB AACCB DDDCB

语法填空 (每道题 1.5 分)

36. confused 37. creatures 38. the/these 39. why 40. made
41. smaller 42. to believe 43. hanging 44. because 45. failures

Basic writing model answer:

Dear Thomas,

I am delighted to answer your question about the efforts China is making to promote environmental protection.

Our nation has witnessed great changes in attitudes to environmental protection in recent years, and not only the government but also every citizen is aware of the necessity of taking action. Recycling is carried out in China on a grand scale, with almost all rubbish classified and processed appropriately. Additionally, thanks to government support, electric vehicles are now common sights on our streets, making a huge difference to our air quality. Last but not least, anti-pollution laws are enforced strictly, which means that our rivers are getting clearer day by day. Of course, countless other measures are also being taken.

I hope my answer satisfies your curiosity. Let's strive together to fight against global warming and build a cleaner world!

Yours,

Li Hua

Paragraph 1: *I was halfway across the gorge and began falling through the air.* As I fell faster and faster, I felt the rush of air against my cheeks, and a surge of fear rushed through me. All at once I was crashing through the leaves and branches. Then, suddenly, the deafening noise gave way to silence, and I came to a stop. Miraculously, it seemed that I was relatively unhurt, but I was stuck among some thin branches of a tree, far from the ground. Not daring to move, I waited, keeping as still as I could. After what seemed like forever, I caught sight of my husband, together with a team of rescuers, and breathed a sigh of relief.

Paragraph 2: *When he reached my tree, I shouted, "Please, baby, catch me if I fall."* He urged me to keep still, asked me not to worry, and wasted no time in climbing up the tree to reach me, accompanied by other rescuers. Aided by the rescuers, he reached across and pulled me to safety, before bringing me back to the ground. Words can hardly describe how relieved I was to be back on solid ground! Back on the ship, a doctor confirmed that I wasn't seriously hurt, and we were able to continue our unforgettable holiday. My frightening experience did not leave me afraid of adventure; instead, it always remains at the back of my mind, reminding me how fragile life is and encouraging me to make the most of every day.

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