

## 2022年广州市普通高中毕业班综合测试（二）

## 英语

本试卷共10页，满分120分。考试用时120分钟。

## 注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、考生号、试室号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用2B铅笔将试卷类型（B）填涂在答题卡相应位置上。并在答题卡相应位置上填涂考生号。因笔试不考听力，试卷从第二部分开始，试题序号“21”开始。
2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡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的钢笔或签字笔作答，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，然后再写上新答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

## 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

Like humans, animals need sleep too. A big problem for animals in the wild is keeping their enemies away while they sleep. Animals take care of this problem in different ways.

**Anolis lizards** live in many areas including tropical rainforests. They often sleep on leaves at the end of long branches. A leaf might seem like a strange bed, but it works like an alarm. If a hungry snake wiggles a branch, the lizard wakes up and leaps to safety.

**Chimpanzees** take their sleep very seriously. Each day, a chimpanzee builds itself a new, comfortable bed to sleep in. Scientists believe chimpanzees carefully choose a tree that is strong, where they build a nest using branches and leaves.

**Parrotfish** live among coral reefs in oceans. Every night, parrotfish usually sleep close to the rock in sheltered places. Some parrotfish go one step further by quickly making a slime layer that covers their whole body. This covering acts like a sleeping bag that provides a barrier against danger.

**Bottle-nosed dolphins** need to sleep, but they have to be on the ocean's surface to breathe. They also need to watch over their young. What do they do? While half of the dolphin's brain sleeps, the other half stays awake. After a while, the sleeping half wakes up while the other half snoozes.

**Sooty terns** have the most amazing sleep. They nest on islands. When they are not nesting, they live for many years in the sky and on the sea's surface. When and where can they sleep? Scientists believe they are able to sleep while they are flying, staying out of the reach of enemies.

21. What is the shared concern when wild animals sleep?

- A. Quietness.      B. Time length.      C. Comfort.      D. Safety.

22. Which animals need the most preparation before sleep?

- A. Anolis lizards.      B. Chimpanzees.      C. Parrotfish.      D. Sooty terns.

23. What do we know about the sleeping habit of bottle-nosed dolphins?

- A. They sleep on the job.  
B. They don't sleep at all.  
C. They sleep deep in the ocean.  
D. They sleep the least of all animals.

## B

Andrew Bastawrous was 12 when he found out he could barely see. He was then socially awkward, failing at school and terrible at ball games.

Glasses turned his life around, yet even as a child he was aware of how lucky he was. Bastawrous grew up in the UK, but his family would visit poor parts of Egypt, where his parents were from. "Nobody there wore glasses, but I knew some people needed them," he says. "It felt incredibly unfair. At 16, I decided I wasn't going to feel guilty about it any more." He determined there and then to become an eye surgeon, and he did.

In 2012, he and his wife moved with their one-year-old son to a small town 5 hours' drive from Nairobi. They had limited electricity and running water. For 18 months, every time Bastawrous and his team set up their "mobile" eye clinic in yet another new location, they had to drag heavy, fragile



hospital equipment cross-country. There was another problem, as one local doctor described it, “We don’t even have enough doctors and now you also want eye surgeons? That’s probably a pipe dream.”

All this convinced Bastawrous that something fundamental was needed. So he started exploring ways to replace his clinic with a single, convenient device: a smartphone. He co-developed an app-based visual test that gathers as much information as the classic one, using similar principles. The critical difference is that almost anyone can carry it out after just a few minutes of training. Bastawrous co-founded a charitable company to develop and apply the technology more widely. His team also developed technologies that enabled a smartphone camera to take hospital-grade images of the back of the eye.

That’s a pretty good start, but Bastawrous has his sights set sky high. “I feel we’re at a tipping point now where this enormous problem will become a historical thing. That’s when I’ll sleep easy,” he says.

24. What drove Bastawrous to become an eye surgeon?

- A. His personal misfortune.
- B. His burning sense of injustice.
- C. His ambition to turn his life around.
- D. His guilt about leaving his home country.

25. What can we infer about Bastawrous’s first 18 months in Africa?

- A. It’s hard and problematic.
- B. It’s challenging but fruitful.
- C. It’s adventurous and unrealistic.
- D. It’s fundamental but innovative.

26. Bastawrous’s innovation can be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cheap and convenient treatments for patients
- B. a virtual and complete change from a classic test
- C. a smart and popularised application of technology
- D. fast and effective trainings of medical professionals

27. What do Bastawrous’s words in the last paragraph show?

- A. His modest attitude to his past achievements.
- B. His optimistic views on the cure for blindness.
- C. His strong belief in the effects of future technology.
- D. His firm determination to carry on his challenging career.

C

Feeling overloaded by your to-do list can certainly make you unhappy, but new research suggests that more free time might not be the elixir many of us dream it could be.

In a new study released last week, researchers analyzed data from two large-scale (大规模) surveys about how Americans spend their time. Together, the surveys included more than 35,000 respondents. The researchers found that people with more free time generally had higher levels of subjective well-being — but only up to a point. People who had around two hours of free time a day generally reported they felt better than those who had less time. But people who had five or more hours of free time a day generally said they felt worse. So ultimately the free-time “sweet spot” might be two to three hours per day, the findings suggest.

Part of finding this seemingly tricky “sweet spot” has to do with how people spend the extra time they have, the researchers behind the new study argue. They conducted several smaller online experiments. In one they asked participants to imagine having 3.5 to 7 free hours per day. They were asked to imagine spending that time doing “productive” things (like exercising) or to imagine doing “unproductive” activities (like watching TV). Study participants believed their well-being would suffer if they had a lot of free time during the day — but only if they used it unproductively. Though that experiment was hypothetical, which is one limitation of the new research, it’s certainly in line with other research showing that being in a state of “flow” can be good for people’s mental health.

Of course, what feels “productive” is up to you. Many traditionally productive or purposeful activities can be easy and fun. Engaging in a bit of low-key cardio, like walking and jogging, can help burn stress. Free-time activities like reading or cooking are also known to put people in a state of flow.

28. What does the underlined word “elixir” in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Magic solution.
- B. Physical power.
- C. Psychological test.
- D. Relaxed atmosphere.

29. How did the researchers carry out the new study?

- A. By doing large-scale online surveys.
- B. By giving interviews and mental tests.
- C. By comparing respondents’ backgrounds.
- D. By conducting experiments and analyzing data.



30. What is a distinct finding of the new research?
- A. Doing unproductive things leads to unhappiness.
  - B. Being in a state of flow benefits people's mental health.
  - C. Man's well-being is positively related to the free time they have.
  - D. How people spend their free time affects their sense of well-being.
31. What is the focus of the last paragraph?
- A. The importance of burning stress.
  - B. Easy and fun activities to kill time.
  - C. Further explanation of being productive.
  - D. The benefits of engaging in free-time activities.

D

Even when communing with nature we depend on technology for help — but then, so did Thoreau (梭罗) at Walden Pond (瓦尔登湖).

Walking in the same woods yesterday, I let myself wander at random, communing with nature. I took in beautiful scenery near and far thanks to my progressive-lens eyeglasses. Occasionally I'd pull out my smartphone to take pictures on anything interesting. I recorded an inner monologue with a background of all sounds of the forest. At times, I consulted my smart watch to check on my heartbeat, mileage and calorie burn. Eventually I realized I was quite lost. Not a problem of course. Online maps came to my rescue.

But something bothered me. In what I'd intended as a nature experience, here I was using very high technology to help myself out. This insight triggered a reconsideration of everything that happened during my "nature walk," which had been technologically enhanced every step of the way. I'd been functioning as a man-machine combination: a cyborg.

What would the true naturalist Thoreau think of that? My first thought was that he'd be shocked. But later I did some research. Thoreau enjoyed what his spyglass discovered, like this eagle from his journal:

*Lying on the ground with my glass, I could watch him very easily ... till I almost lost him in the clouds ... I think I have got the worth of my glass now that it has revealed to me the white-headed eagle.*

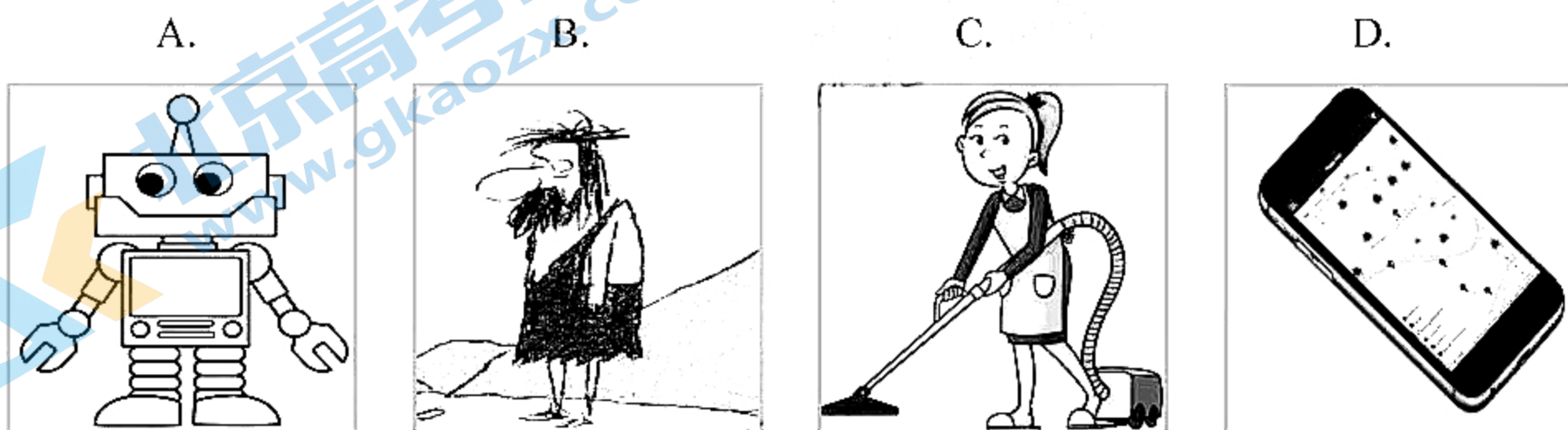
Famously, Thoreau always set out equipped with a walking stick, which he used not only for support but also to take measurements of water and snow levels. His hat was also a tool, which he called his "botany-box." And he was prepared even with needles and thread, so when coming out of the woods, he was "the best dressed." Clearly, Thoreau was a bit of a cyborg himself.

Thinking more deeply, I realized we've come a long way from our hunter-gatherer ancestors, who walked from necessity and relied on nature's gift. Cyborgs are us.

32. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To recommend Thoreau's book *Walden Pond*.
- B. To argue that humans have developed into cyborgs.
- C. To share the reflections on man's reliance on nature.
- D. To question whether people are technology-dependent.

33. Which picture best illustrates a cyborg in the author's eye?



34. Why does the author quote Thoreau's journal?

- A. To introduce a literary work on nature.
- B. To explain how to prepare for a nature walk.
- C. To prove that even naturalists use technology.
- D. To describe the natural beauty Thoreau enjoyed.

35. What is the author's attitude towards being a cyborg?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Intolerant.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Unclear.



第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中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。

Want a relaxing but fun challenge at home? 36 Puzzles have been around for more than 250 years and the challenge of working out where each piece goes and carefully recreating the scene on the box lid can keep you busy for hours, days or even weeks.

Puzzles come in a huge range of sizes and difficulty levels. For beginners, a 100-piece puzzle is usually a good starting point. 37 Try grouping pieces with the same colours or design because they will probably go in the same area once the puzzle takes shape.

38 Those pieces are easier to find because they have a straight side. Stay patient as you search through and try to make it fit together. You may not find any connecting pieces for ages but then several may suddenly appear.

For a real test, puzzles that have 1,000 pieces or more are a tough task and it's best to complete them with friends or family if you can. Choosing a scene that interests you, such as a favourite film, sport or location, can help keep you interested and determined to work to the final piece. You can get fun educational puzzles, too. 39

Some of the best places to pick up puzzles are charity shops. They're often on sale for less than €5. Once you have completed a puzzle it's nice to exchange it with a friend. 40 You just upload an image, such as a family scene, and they will make a puzzle from it and post it to you. It makes lovely and unusual present.

- A. So others can have a go.
- B. You can't beat a good puzzle.
- C. Some companies make personalised puzzles.
- D. However, a good start doesn't always lead to a good result.
- E. Most people like to start by getting the four edges of a puzzle laid out.
- F. It can get you used to sorting out how the shapes, patterns and colours go together.
- G. For example, you may try a map of the world, historical timelines or the periodic table.

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。

Dad is a busy mechanic. Every Saturday he puts on his apron and produces delicious bread. I think he bakes to 41.

I've been feeling stressed out myself as I found out I didn't 42 for the swim team. Now I'll have to wait a whole year to try out again. I think Dad knew how I 43, so this Saturday he invited me to help him bake.

Dad first got out everything needed, and then told me to 44 the ingredients (配料) with a spoon. After that he showed me how to knead the dough (揉面团). It took only ten minutes but a(n) 45 amount of energy to complete.

Next came the 46 part — doing nothing. We waited for the dough to slowly 47, then punched (捶打) it down and waited for it to rise again. Dad said the waiting is always the hardest part as you have to 48 the thought of putting the dough 49 into the oven.

While we waited, we sat and talked. 50 is like the dough that rises and fills a room with emptiness 51 you punch it down with words. It felt good to listen and share our 52. As the flour dust quietly 53, time seemed to slow down. The dough would rise at its own 54. We could do nothing to make it rise faster.

I learned how to bake, and I also learned to 55 the slowly ticking rhythm of time, to relax and let the bread rise.

- |                      |                |                   |                   |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. forget        | B. exercise    | C. learn          | D. relax          |
| 42. A. care          | B. qualify     | C. plan           | D. vote           |
| 43. A. failed        | B. felt        | C. performed      | D. tried          |
| 44. A. cook          | B. shake       | C. taste          | D. mix            |
| 45. A. surprising    | B. increasing  | C. extra          | D. limited        |
| 46. A. best          | B. last        | C. most difficult | D. most rewarding |
| 47. A. swell up      | B. turn up     | C. stand out      | D. come out       |
| 48. A. accept        | B. consider    | C. repeat         | D. resist         |
| 49. A. carefully     | B. completely  | C. directly       | D. quickly        |
| 50. A. Embarrassment | B. Hunger      | C. Silence        | D. Stress         |
| 51. A. unless        | B. though      | C. even if        | D. so long as     |
| 52. A. recipes       | B. duties      | C. snacks         | D. thoughts       |
| 53. A. froze         | B. settled     | C. gathered       | D. developed      |
| 54. A. cost          | B. convenience | C. pace           | D. will           |
| 55. A. appreciate    | B. control     | C. ignore         | D. suffer         |



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。

Some people love to read books. They can't get enough of the \_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_ (print) word. Others have a big appetite for making and eating food. Well, if you are both an \_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_ (enthusiasm) reader and eater, you may want to take part in an edible book festival. \_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_ you can have your book and eat it, too!

In such festivals, people create projects and present \_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_ to judges. There are two rules: the project must be made of food, and it must be based \_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_ a book. For example, someone might make the chocolate factory from *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* with chocolate bars.

Sometimes, judges award prizes for the best projects like "Best Pun." A pun is a funny play on words that sound similar but have different \_\_\_ 61 \_\_\_ (meaning), like *tale* and *tail*. A possible \_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_ (win) for "Best Pun" might show Peter Rabbit, the character from *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*, with a tail made of marshmallow fluff (棉花糖). \_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_ (make) a pun, the project could be called "The *Tail* of Peter Rabbit", \_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_ title punny enough to make the judges laugh!

Given the fun and often silly nature, it's not surprising that many of these festivals \_\_\_ 65 \_\_\_ (hold) on April Fool's Day!

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李明。你的外国朋友 David 最近选修了中文课程。他来信向你咨询学好中文的方法。请你写一封回信, 内容包括:

1. 提出建议;
2. 表达祝愿。

注意:

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

Dear David,

Yours, Li Ming

## 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。

Twenty years ago, I drove a taxi. Once, I was called at 3 a.m. to pick someone up. When I arrived, the building was completely dark except for one light in a window. Often, many drivers would just honk (按喇叭) once or twice, wait a short minute, then drive away.

But unless a real danger, I always went to the door to find the passenger. It might be someone who needed my assistance. Would I not want a driver to do the same if my mother or father had called for a taxi?

So I walked to the door and knocked. "Just a minute," answered a weak and elderly voice. I could hear the sound of something being dragged across the floor. After a long pause, the door opened. A small woman in her 80s stood before me. By her side was a small suitcase. "Would you carry my bag out to the car?" she said. "I'd like a few moments alone. Then, if you could come back and help me? I'm not very strong."

I took the suitcase to the cab, then returned to assist the woman. She took my arm, and we walked slowly toward the cab. She kept thanking me for my kindness. "It's nothing," I told her. "I just try to treat my passengers the way I would want my mother treated."

"Oh, you're such a good boy," she said. When we got in the taxi, she gave me an address. Then she asked, "Could you drive through the downtown?"

"It's not the shortest way," I answered. "I don't mind," she said, "I'm in no hurry. I'm on my way to the nursing home." I saw her eyes shining with tears. "I don't have any family left," she continued. "The doctor says I am too old to live alone."

I quietly turned off the meter (计程器). "What road do you want me to take?" I asked. "First, take me to Sunrise Street. That's where I was born."

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。

*For hours, we drove through the city.*

*"How much do I owe you?" she asked, reaching for her purse.*



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