

# 20220607 项目第三次模拟测试卷

## 英 语

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名和考试号写在答题卡相应的位置。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,用2B铅笔涂满涂黑,答在试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将答题卡上交。

### 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。现在,你有5秒钟的时间来阅读第1小题的有关内容。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15.                      B. £ 9.18.                      C. £ 9.15.

答案是C。

1. What's the weather like now?

- A. Windy.                      B. Sunny.                      C. Rainy.

2. What is Ben's purpose to go to the library?

- A. For reference books.                      B. For final tests.                      C. For his appointments.

3. How many stops will the woman take?

- A. 4.                      B. 10.                      C. 12.

4. What does the man want to do?

- A. Work in another place.                      B. Select a new customer.                      C. Change a hairstyle.

5. Where is the woman now?

- A. On the plane.                      B. At the airport.                      C. In the parking lot.

#### 第二节

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。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 is the man doing?

- A. Laying out the food.                      B. Watching over the girl.                      C. Tidying up the tomb.

7. What's wrong with grandma?

- A. She lived distantly.                      B. She has passed away.                      C. She got a serious disease.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What does the woman think of the picnic basket?

- A. Useful.                      B. Portable.                      C. Attractive.

9. What did the woman pack?

- A. Sandwiches. B. Cherries. C. Cookies.

10. What will the speakers finally do?

- A. Eating fruits. B. Picking flowers. C. Taking photos.

听第8段材料,回答第11至14题。

11. Where did the man get the souvenir?

- A. In a store. B. On the Internet. C. From a friend.

12. Which was the team's original design?

- A. Panda. B. Tanghulu. C. Candy.

13. How is the final design?

- A. Beautiful. B. Practical. C. Adorable.

14. What does the man mean at last?

- A. No problem. B. He'll try. C. It's possible.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. Why does Mark want to leave his job?

- A. To get a higher salary. B. To receive a promotion. C. To ensure a fair treatment.

16. What is Katherine's attitude towards Mark's decision?

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

17. How does Katherine help Mark?

- A. By searching online. B. By asking her friends. C. By connecting companies.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What can AI do for humans?

- A. Cure some diseases. B. Purify the environment. C. Fight global warming.

19. What causes food and water shortage?

- A. Climate change. B. Polluted resources. C. Growing population.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

- A. Extreme weather. B. Challenges to humans. C. Artificial intelligence.

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

## ONLINE EVENT

### SPACE: YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

30 March 6-7pm BST and on-demand

We're entering a new era in space exploration, where lots of questions arise. What's going on with the new race to the moon and Mars—and who will win it? Is there life in the outer solar system, or on nearby exoplanets? What will the newly launched James Webb Space Telescope tell about our galaxy(银河) and the wider cosmos?

Join a panel of New Scientist staff as they discuss these questions and more in our first exclusive subscriber

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。

event of 2022—with the agenda set by you, the audience.

**PANEL(专家咨询组) INCLUDES:**

Abigail Beall;*New Scientist* feature editor and author of *The Art of Urban Astronomy*

Leah Crane;*New Scientist* space and physics reporter

Joshua Howgego;*New Scientist* feature editor

Richard Webb;*Host*, *New Scientist* executive editor

To register to watch live or on-demand and submit questions to the panel, visit [newscientist.com/marchevent2](http://newscientist.com/marchevent2).

You will need your 8 digit subscriber number which can be found on our customer service and event emails.

21. What will be discussed in the online event?

A. What's going on with the rocket.

C. Whether life exists in outer space.

22. Who will host the online discussion?

A. Abigail Beall.

C. Joshua Howgego.

23. What do people have to do to attend the event?

A. Prepare questions.

C. Consult customer service.

B. Where the border of the galaxy is.

D. How James Webb created Space Telescope.

B. Leah Crane.

D. Richard Webb.

B. Enter subscriber numbers.

D. Send an application letter.

**B**

In Oxford in the 1950s, there was a fantastic doctor, Alice Stewart, who was very unusual. She was unusual because she was a woman doctor, which was pretty rare in the 1950s. She was unusual too because she was the first one to find that many children who died of cancer had had mothers who had been X-rayed when pregnant. That finding flew in the face of conventional wisdom, which was huge enthusiasm for the cool new technology of that age, the X-ray machine.

Alice Stewart rushed to publish her preliminary findings in *The Lancet* in 1956. People got very excited, and there was talk of the Nobel Prize. However, it was fully 25 years before the British and American medical establishments abandoned the practice of X-raying pregnant women. The data was out there. It was open, and it was freely available, but nobody wanted to know. A child a week was dying, but nothing changed. Openness alone can't drive change.

For 25 years Alice Stewart had a very big fight on her hands. The fact is that most of the biggest catastrophes that we've witnessed rarely come from information that is secret or hidden. They come from information that is freely available and out there, but that we are willfully blind to, because we can't handle, or don't want to handle the conflict that it creates. But when we dare to break that silence, or when we dare to see, we enable ourselves and the people around us to do our very best thinking.

Open information is fantastic, and open networks are essential. But the truth won't set us free until we develop the skills and the habit and the talent and the moral courage to use it. Openness isn't the end. It's the beginning.

24. What does the underlined part “flew in the face of” in paragraph 1 probably mean?
- A. Consist with. B. Went against.  
C. Resulted from. D. Referred to.
25. What can we infer about Alice’s findings?
- A. They led to her winning the Nobel Prize. B. They met strong objections.  
C. They got recognition after publishment. D. They quickly affected medical practice.
26. Why do people ignore open information?
- A. To avoid possible conflict. B. To hide their ignorance.  
C. To prove their ability. D. To prevent it from spreading further.
27. What’s more important in making changes according to the author?
- A. Open information. B. Available networks.  
C. Fantastic creativity. D. Great courage.

C

Seven out of the eight planets in our solar system were named after Greek or Roman Gods. You’re living on the only exception to that rule.

The word “earth” has roots in the Old English term “eorpe”. Eorpe had multiple meanings like “soil”, “dirt”, “ground”, “dry land” and “country”. Yet the story didn’t begin there. Old English is the earliest known stage of what became our modern English tongue. Used until about 1150 C. E., it evolved from a parent language that scholars call “Proto-Germanic”. The German that’s spoken today is part of the same linguistic family. “Earth” and “eorpe” are therefore related to the modern German word “Erde”. Not only is this the German language’s name for our home planet, but it can also be used to refer to dirt and soil.

Our dear Earth has relatives in some other languages, too. For example, there’s the Old Saxon “ertha”, the Old Frisian “erthe” and the Dutch word “aarde”. All these likely originate from a Proto-Germanic term that was never recorded. Nevertheless, linguists have been able to go back and reconstruct this mystery word. Spelled “ertho” in scholarly texts, it’s always marked by an asterisk(星号). This asterisk acknowledges the lack of written confirmation that the word was really used.

Nobody knows when people started using words like “Earth” or “Erde” to refer to the planet as a whole and not just the ground they walked on. Back in 1783, German astronomer Johann Elert Bode named the seventh planet from our sun “Uranus” (after a Greek god). And though Pluto is no longer considered a planet, we know that 11-year-old Venetia Burney named it in 1930. But if a single person gave planet Earth its English name, his or her identity has been lost to the sands of time.

Still, it’s clear that while Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune all started out as the proper names of ancient gods, “Earth” did not. That’s why our planet is sometimes called “the earth” with a lowercase(小写字母) “e”.

28. Which language does the word “Erde” belong to?

- A. Old English B. Old Saxon  
C. Modern German. D. Proto-Germanic.

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。

29. Why is the word "ertho" usually seen with an asterisk?

A. To stress its importance.

B. To indicate its unconfirmed source.

C. To remind readers of its spelling.

D. To challenge its academic value.

30. Who named our planet "Earth"?

A. Johann Elert Bode.

B. Venetia Burney.

C. A Greek god.

D. Nobody knows.

31. What is the text mainly about?

A. The ways of naming the "earth".

B. The origin of the name "earth".

C. The meanings of the word "Earth".

D. The uniqueness of the name "Earth".

#### D

The biggest family tree of humanity to date has been built using genetic data from thousands of modern and prehistoric people. The tree gives a view of 2 million years of prehistory and evolution.

"Humans are all eventually related to each other," says Gil McVean at the University of Oxford. "What I've long wanted to do is to be able to represent the totality of what we can learn about human history through this genealogy."

Geneticists have been reading people's entire genomes for the past two decades. McVean and his colleagues analyzed 3609 of these, almost all of which belonged to our species, *Homo sapiens*, except for three Neanderthals and one from the Denisovan group, which may be a subspecies of *Homo sapiens* or a separate species.

The team focused on bits of DNA that vary from person to person. They identified 6,412,717 variants (变体) and tried to figure out when and where each arose. To do this, they also looked at an extra 3589 samples of ancient DNA that weren't good enough to include in the tree, but did cast light on when the variants arose.

Variants that appeared before 72,000 years ago were most common in north-east Africa, and the oldest 100 variants were also from there, specifically in what is now Sudan. Those oldest variants are about 2 million years old, so long predate our species, which appeared around 300,000 years ago.

The simplistic interpretation of this is that humanity first evolved in this region, but later migrations are likely to have interfered (干涉) with the data. The tree also offers clues that people reached Papua New Guinea and the Americas tens of thousands of years earlier than the archaeological (考古的) record implies, hinting at migrations that have yet to be discovered. But both these ideas would need to be confirmed by archaeological finds.

32. What can be expected of the biggest family tree?

A. People can change genes with genetic data.

B. People can understand the function of each gene.

C. People can have a clear picture of human history.

D. People can tell the future development of mankind.

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。

33. How did Gil's team contribute to the family tree?

- A. By collecting people's DNA.
- B. By analyzing people's genes.
- C. By reading previous researches.
- D. By making archaeological study.

34. What does paragraph 5 mainly tell us about the study?

- A. The findings.
- B. The reason.
- C. The process.
- D. The significance.

35. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

- A. Migrations have changed humans' genes.
- B. Humanity may be first born in the same area.
- C. Archaeological finds have proved early migrations.
- D. Humans appeared in this world earlier than expected.

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。

Most people aren't particularly fond of needles. But to a significant number of people, the fear of needles goes beyond anxiety. 36. Actually, it is a problem that can be overcome and here are some steps experts suggest taking.

Seek professional help. People are often recommended to slowly expose themselves to the fear, like someone afraid of heights spending gradually more time on a balcony. But that's harder to do with needles, since shots are infrequent and easily avoided. 37.

Express your fear. If you tell the medical professionals about your fear beforehand, they are more than willing to help you through it. There may be techniques they can use, or products available, to reduce the pain. Some people's fears may be so severe that they're at risk of being dizzy. 38, the nurse may be able to administer the shot with you lying down.

Distract(使分心) yourself. The whole thing will be over in seconds, and a distraction can help you get through it. It could be your favorite song on your phone, or your favorite song playing. 39. In a word, remember to draw your attention away from what is going on.

40. Just tell yourself what makes this shot important, especially in the case of vaccine(疫苗). You can remind yourself needles are awful, but not nearly as awful as going to the hospital due to serious illness. And vaccine can protect you in the future. Keeping that in mind can make this a little less of a nervous experience for you.

- A. If that's the case
- B. Plan a small reward
- C. Focus on the benefits
- D. So turning to a professional is a better option
- E. The more relaxed you are, the less it will hurt
- F. You could practice deep-breathing or count items in the room
- G. It can even prevent them from seeking out needed medical care

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(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。

Stefany Bibb, a teacher in an elementary school is teaching students the importance of kindness. She provides 41 activities for them to practice it daily. She also 42 the school's "Kindness Crew". Students in the club often hold the 43 for others, each sunny morning 44 students and teachers with posters that have 45 messages, focus on being helpful and respectful, and help others to remember to be 46.

Fourth-grade member Aniyah Cox's 47 act of kindness is giving hugs. She knows this action makes others smile because it can 48 the world. John Johnson, a fifth-grade student, loves being able to hold the door for other people, because it shows that he always 49 others' feelings.

During spring break, Mrs. Bibb created a 50 garden outside of the school's building where students could place painted works with 51 of kindness or happy designs. Students can keep them for up to one week before 52 them to the garden. If students choose to keep the rock longer, they can paint another one and 53 the one they took. They can also pass their artwork down to their friends so as to make them happy.

Mrs. Bibb hopes these students take the 54 of kindness they've started at the school and continue to build upon it in the 55. "I just gave them the chance to do what they 56 do. There's nothing I can take 57 for how amazing they are and the kindness they 58," she said. "In the ways we are generous or not we can change the course of someone's life. Kindness is a 59 but necessary quality teachers work to 60 among their students throughout the school years."

- |                     |                |               |               |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. academic     | B. creative    | C. physical   | D. native     |
| 42. A. inspects     | B. connects    | C. trains     | D. leads      |
| 43. A. door         | B. line        | C. arm        | D. hand       |
| 44. A. assist       | B. greet       | C. educate    | D. require    |
| 45. A. personal     | B. positive    | C. additional | D. warning    |
| 46. A. unique       | B. intelligent | C. valuable   | D. kind       |
| 47. A. random       | B. strange     | C. favorite   | D. single     |
| 48. A. light up     | B. go around   | C. set up     | D. take over  |
| 49. A. changes      | B. experiences | C. considers  | D. shares     |
| 50. A. rock         | B. vegetable   | C. square     | D. flower     |
| 51. A. messages     | B. photos      | C. rules      | D. characters |
| 52. A. transporting | B. delivering  | C. making     | D. returning  |
| 53. A. exchange     | B. purchase    | C. replace    | D. preserve   |
| 54. A. record       | B. practice    | C. risk       | D. response   |
| 55. A. dream        | B. present     | C. future     | D. past       |
| 56. A. accidentally | B. casually    | C. initially  | D. naturally  |
| 57. A. credit       | B. pride       | C. advantage  | D. notice     |

58. A. understand                      B. spread                              C. appreciate                        D. receive  
 59. A. genetic                            B. vital                                C. complex                            D. simple  
 60. A. solve                                B. fix                                    C. plant                                D. dig

第二节 (共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Every month, and sometimes twice a month if there is a Blue Moon, a full moon graces our skies. February tends to be the 61 (cold) month in the UK, so it may come as no surprise 62 this month's full moon is called the Snow Moon because of the heavy snowfall that typically happens during the month. The name comes from the Old Farmer's Almanac, which is a reference book 63 (contain) weather forecasts, planting charts, astronomical data and more.

The early explorer of North America 64 (write) that it would be called the Snow Moon because "more snow 65 (common) falls during this month than any other in the winter". Historically, the moons were used 66 (track) the seasons, and the names came from Native American sources that were passed down through generations. According to Almanac, there are several other alternative names for February's moon that have historical connections to animals. Bald Eagle Moon, Bear Moon, and even Raccoon Moon 67 (include).

Some beliefs say that the moon phase is parallel to your emotions. This means, when the moon is 68 the top of brightness, it will bring out the deepest feelings in you. 69 the world outside is cold, you can feel the 70 (warm) within by lighting your inner fire.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改同桌写的以下作文。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。

删减:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错词下面划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Last week, I read a book who main character is a little boy with blond hair. In the book, there is a specially planet named B612 belonged to the little boy. There was also a red rose with a sweet smell. Everyday the little boy cleans three volcanoes on a planet so that they won't erupt or destroy the roses. It is a peaceful and lonely planet. After reading this book, I really want to take a flight off to the planet. Then I would like make friends with the boy and her rose.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

从冬奥运动员到探月宇航员再到抗疫工作者,人们在各自的领域发光发热,实现自我的价值。请你以 My dream job 为题给英语校报投稿,内容包括:

1. 想要从事的职业;
2. 选择该职业的原因。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。



20220607 项目第三次模拟测试卷  
英语听力材料、参考答案及评分标准

第一部分 听力

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. C  
11. C 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. A 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. B

第二部分 阅读理解

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

第三部分 语言知识运用

41. B 42. D 43. A 44. B 45. B 46. D 47. C 48. A 49. C 50. A  
51. A 52. D 53. C 54. B 55. C 56. D 57. A 58. B 59. D 60. C  
61. coldest 62. that 63. containing 64. wrote 65. commonly  
66. to track 67. are included 68. at 69. Although/Though/While 70. warmth

第四部分 写作

第一节

Last week, I read a book who main character is a little boy with blond hair. In the book, there is a  
whose  
special planet named B612 belonged to the little boy. There was also a red rose with a sweet smell.  
special belonging is  
Everyday the little boy cleans three volcanoes on a planet so that they won't erupt or destroy the roses.  
the rose  
It is a peaceful and lonely planet. After reading this book, I really want to take a flight off to the planet.  
but  
Then I would like to make friends with the boy and her rose.  
to his

第二节

参考范文:

My dream job

When I was a child, my parents expected me to be a successful person with a well-paid job. However, what I value most is a sense of achievement. Since my childhood, I have dreamed of being a doctor.

The idea occurred to me for the first time when I saw my grandfather suffer from a severe headache. I thought if I were a doctor, I would ease his pain. Then as I grew up, I came across Lin Qiaozhi's story. It was her perseverance and selfless devotion that strengthened my resolve. Why not carry on her career? Undoubtedly, being a qualified doctor is far from easy. I will study hard and make non-stop efforts to pursue my dream and help people in need.

## 听力原文:

### 第一节

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。现在,你有 5 秒钟的时间来阅读第 1 小题的有关内容。

#### Text 1

M: ①Wow, it's pouring outside!

W: Yeah! Too bad you have to go to work. ①Don't forget to take your umbrella.

M: Fine!

#### Text 2

W: Hey, Ben. Where are you going?

M: I'm going to the library. ②I need to study for my tests.

W: ②Oh, finals, right? Betty is waiting for me there. We can go together.

M: Sure.

#### Text 3

W: Excuse me, can I take the Line 4 subway to the city hall?

M: Yes, you can take it at the central station. It's opposite the street.

W: How many stops is it to the city hall?

M: ③10. You should get off at 12th street.

#### Text 4

M: Wow! Jen, is that really you? You look different today!

W: It's me! Yeah, I got a new haircut last night.

M: Jen, it looks so good. ④I want a change too. Next time, take me with you! I'm looking for a new salon.

#### Text 5

M: Serena? Are you still in Boston?

W: Yes, ⑤the flight was delayed. I'm waiting to board.

M: I see. We'll park the car and you can call us when you land.

W: Okay, great. I can't wait to see you guys!

第一节到此结束。

### 第二节

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小 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 至第 7 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟时间阅读这两个小题。

#### Text 6

W: Daddy! What are you doing?

M: ⑥I'm tidying Grandma's grave for Tomb Sweeping Day!

W: Ooh! Can I help you sweep? I can be a good helper. See!

M: Thanks, sweetheart! Do you also want to help me lay out the food?

W: OK! We have fruit, and green rice balls... and what's that Daddy?

M: Oh, that's the incense! We burn it to pay our respects.

W: Oh, I see! Daddy, are you crying?

M: Yeah, just a little! ⑦It's been a year since Grandma passed, and I miss her so much!

W: I miss Grandma, too! But now she's in a better place, right?

M: Yup! And she's watching over us from above.

听第7段材料，回答第8至第10三个小题。现在，你有15秒钟时间阅读这三个小题。

Text 7

W: What a beautiful day for picnic at the park!

M: You said it! Let's set up under that big tree. That will give us lots of shade.

W: Good idea. Can you help me put the blanket down on the grass?

M: Sure! How was the new picnic basket?

W: ⑧This thing is great! It keeps all the food at the right temperature.

M: What did you pack?

W: ⑨We've got finger sandwiches, sushi, and salad. We also have apples.

M: Everything looks amazing! What do we have to drink?

W: I brought a bottle of your favorite wine.

M: Nice!

M: Oh, look at the cherry blossoms! ⑩Quick, hand me my camera.

听第8段材料，回答第11至第14四个小题。现在，你有20秒钟时间阅读这四个小题。

Text 8

M: Hey, do you want the Bing Dwen Dwen?

W: How did you manage to get one? These things are selling like hotcakes!

M: ⑪I have a friend on the team that designed it. She was telling me all about its story.

W: Is it true that originally they didn't want to use a panda as a mascot?

M: ⑫They wanted to use a tanghulu. Its lack of universal appeal kept it off the shortlist, but they knew they were onto something with the shape.

W: So they transformed a candied snack into a panda? That's a good design!

M: In any case, their painstaking efforts have certainly paid off. ⑬They ended up creating a cute and inspiring souvenir.

W: Absolutely. Hey, if you have time could you ask your friend if she can get me a Shuey Rhon Rhon too?

M: ⑭I'll see what I can do!

听第9段材料，回答第15至第17三个小题。现在，你有15秒钟时间阅读这三个小题。

Text 9

M: Hey Katherine, have you heard of any job openings for junior engineers?

W: Not lately, but I can ask around. Why? Are you thinking about leaving your job?

M: I am. ⑮I want to gain more experience with different companies and hopefully earn higher pay.

W: ⑯Fair enough! Are you mostly looking online?

M: Yeah, but I haven't seen any good opportunities. Do you know any good networking groups?

W: I don't, ⑰but I think my friend does. He's an engineer at Intel.

M: Great. Would you mind asking him for me?

W: Not at all. I'll let him know you're interested. ⑱I can connect you to some people I know, too.

M: Thanks, Katherine. And if you hear anything, please let me know!

W: Sure thing, Mark! Good luck with job hunting!

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。现在，你有 15 秒钟时间阅读这三个小题。

Text 10

M: ⑳We all know that global warming and the Covid-19 pandemic are huge threats to human beings, but they're not the only ones. There are others that have just as much or even more dangerous potential.

The first one is climate change. By now, the whole world is aware of the effects of human activities on the environment. We've seen extreme weather events that are caused by a rise in global temperature. We've only got a decade or two before we're past the point of no return.

AI is another challenge. At the current rate, we're just decades away from making AI that can perform better than humans in all tasks. ㉑If we're careful, it could cure the worst diseases and solve global hunger and poverty. But if we're not careful, maybe we will be replaced and we won't be able to pull the plug.

㉒As the population grows, there's a point at which there are too many mouths to feed and not enough food to go around. The same goes for water, especially as rainfall decreases.

第二节到此结束，现在请用两分钟的时间把听力答案填涂在答题卡上。

## 2022 北京高三各区二模试题下载

北京高考资讯公众号搜集整理了【**2022 北京各区高三二模试题&答案**】，想要获取试题资料，关注公众号，点击菜单栏【**一模二模**】→【**二模试题**】，即可**免费获取**全部二模试题及答案，欢迎大家下载练习！

还有更多**二模成绩、排名、赋分**等信息，考后持续分享！



# 微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯

