

2022年汕头市普通高考第一次模拟考试试题

英语

本试卷共8页，满分120分。考试用时120分。

- 注意事项：**
1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上。
 2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需要改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案。答案不能答在试卷上。试题序号从“21”开始。
 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，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。
 4. 考生必须保证答题卡的整洁。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

Cheesy Pizza Stuffing

Yield: 4 to 6 servings

Time: 45 minutes, plus drying bread

Ingredients:

- 1 (12- to 14-ounce) loaf brioche (黄油面包), torn into bite-size pieces (about 4 cups)
- 4 tablespoons unsalted butter, plus more softened butter
- 1 large yellow onion
- Salt and black pepper and 2 tablespoons tomato sauce
- 1 large egg and 1 cup whole milk
- 2 cups shredded low-moisture mozzarella (马苏里拉奶酪)

Directions:

The night before serving, spread the bread pieces on a sheet pan and let sit on the counter to dry out. Alternatively, you can bake them at 250 degrees until completely dried out and no longer soft, 20 to 30 minutes.

When ready to make the stuffing, transfer the bread to a large bowl. Heat oven to 350 degrees and grease a 9-by-13-inch or 8-by-11-inch baking dish with softened butter.

Melt the 4 tablespoons butter in a large skillet over medium-high and add the thinly sliced onion. Season with salt and pepper, and cook, stirring occasionally, until slightly browned at the edges, 5 to 7 minutes. Stir in the tomato sauce and cook until fragrant, about 1 minute.

In a medium bowl, beat the egg with a fork, then beat in the milk. Pour the milk mixture over the bread and toss with two spoons until evenly coated. Add 1 cup mozzarella and toss again until well combined. Let sit until the bread fully absorbs the liquid, about 5 minutes.

Transfer the stuffing and any accumulated liquid to the greased baking dish, spread out evenly and top with the remaining 1 cup mozzarella. (To make ahead, you can stop at this stage, cover the dish and refrigerate for up to 24 hours.)

Bake, uncovered, until heated through and the cheese is melted, 15 to 25 minutes. (You may need to add a few minutes to the bake time if the stuffing has been refrigerated.)

21. Which ingredient is unnecessary for the dish?

A. Tomato.

B. Milk.

C. Butter.

D. Salt.

22. Which procedure correctly follows the Directions?

A. The onion used should be thickly cut.

B. The bread pieces should be softened before serving.

C. Two cups of mozzarella should be added respectively.

D. The stuffing which has been refrigerated should be baked for 24 hours.

23. How is the Directions organized?

A. By giving examples.

B. By offering analyses.

C. By presenting findings.

D. By following time order.

B

Margie wrote about it that night in her diary, "Today Tommy found a real book!"

It was a very old book. Margie's grandfather once said that when he was a little boy his grandfather told him that there was a time when all stories were printed on paper. They turned the pages, which were yellow and crinkly (皱巴巴的), and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to — on a screen.

"What's it about?"

"School."

Margie was scornful. "School? What's there to write about school?" Margie was always fed up with school. The mechanical teacher had been giving her test after test in geography. So she said to Tommy, "Why would anyone write about school?"

Tommy looked at her with very superior eyes, "Because it's not our kind of school, stupid. This is the old kind of school that they had centuries ago."

He read the book over his shoulder for a while, then said, "Anyway, they had a teacher."

"Sure they had a teacher, but it wasn't a regular teacher. It was a man."

"A man isn't smart enough." She added, "I wouldn't want a strange man in my house to teach me."

Tommy screamed with laughter. "You don't know much, Margie. They had a special building and all the kids of the same age went there, learning the same thing from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days."

They weren't even half-finished when Margie's mother called, "Margie! School!" Margie

looked up. "Not yet, Mamma." "Now!" said Mrs. Jones.

Actually the mechanical teacher was on and waiting for her. It was always on at the same time every day except Saturday and Sunday, because her mother said little girls learned better if they learned at regular time.

The large screen was lit up. "Today's math lesson is on the addition of proper fractions (分数). Please insert yesterday's homework in the proper slot (插槽)." Margie did so with a sigh. She was thinking about how the kids must have loved it in the old days. All the kids from the whole neighborhood came, sitting together in the schoolroom, going home together at the end of the day. And the teachers were people. She was thinking about the fun they had.

24. What does the underlined word "scornful" in Para 5 mean?

A. Interested.

B. Amazed.

C. Doubtful.

D. Disrespectful.

25. Where is Margie's schoolroom?

A. Inside her house.

C. On a large screen.

B. In a special building.

D. Around her neighborhood.

26. What is the similarity between the school in the book and the one Margie attended?

A. Teachers of great wisdom.

C. Regular schooling hours.

B. Classmates of the same age.

D. Advanced learning equipment.

27. Which of the following may Margie agree with?

A. Doing math homework is more than funny.

B. The school life in the old days is much more appealing.

C. Mechanical teachers are more suitable in teaching for her.

D. Reading on a screen is more convenient than reading a real book.

C

When Zhu Caiping, 73, was diagnosed with mild cognitive impairment three years ago, she found that anxiety, depression and even looking down on herself became normal in her life. It was not until last year, after she participated in a reality show and became a restaurant server, that her situation began to improve dramatically.

The restaurant in Shanghai where she works is the Forget Me Not Café. It shares the goal of providing job opportunities for elderly people who have Alzheimer's disease or other cognitive impairments.

"I provide basic services for guests, such as pouring water, serving and taking orders. I can now remember all the dishes on the menu," said Zhu, who has come to the restaurant three times a week since February and works three hours a day. "The colleagues take good care of us. They never allow us to deliver hot dishes such as soups. The guests are also very tolerant of us, because sometimes we make mistakes."

Because of memory loss, Zhu writes down all the information she wants to remember on sticky notes, such as the names of the volunteers and teacher as well as English words.

"People with cognitive impairment actually refuse and fear to communicate with society, but this will worsen their condition." She added, "With the deterioration (退化) of brain

function, they may gradually lose memory and the ability to take care of themselves and might even see the loss of emotions." In addition to the job opportunities for the elderly, information about cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease is posted on a board outside the restaurant to help people recognize symptoms and seek treatment as soon as possible.

As China faces an aging population, the increasing number of seniors with cognitive impairment has become a significant social issue. "We should feel lucky that the whole of society is concerned about the seniors, especially for people like us. The neighborhood committee always checks on our situation and watches for other elderly people with symptoms," Zhu said.

28. What can we know about Zhu Caiping?

- A. She always made mistakes at work.
- B. She made efforts to be equal to the job.
- C. She was a full-time restaurant server in a Shanghai café.
- D. She was one of those suffering from severe cognitive impairment.

29. How might people with cognitive impairment feel?

- A. Forgetful and upset.
- B. Anxious but lucky.
- C. Tolerant and careful.
- D. Indifferent but energetic.

30. Why is information about cognitive impairment posted outside the restaurant?

- A. To provide treatment for the sick.
- B. To seek approval from the citizens.
- C. To offer the elderly job opportunities.
- D. To equip people with relevant knowledge.

31. In which section of a newspaper the passage most likely be found?

- A. Health.
- B. Society.
- C. Culture.
- D. Business.

D

Compared with the obvious environmental issues we hear about every day, littering often takes a backseat — but it's more pressing than we may think.

Some may say that a banana peel out of your car along the motorway would be a harmless action. Actually, they are wrong. A banana peel can take up to two years to decompose (分解), and with a third of motorists admitting to littering while driving, that's a whole lot of discarded banana peels, or much worse. An orange peel and a cigarette butt has a similar biodegrading (生物降解) term to that of a banana, but tin and aluminium cans last up to 100 years; and plastic bottles last forever, so do glass bottles and plastic bags.

Despite the fact that longer-lasting materials will serve to damage the environment and its animals for longer, we can't only measure the severity of a certain type of rubbish by its lifetime. For example, despite having a fairly short biodegrading span, more than 120 tons of cigarette-related litter is thrown away in the UK every day. Similarly, our regular littering here and there has caused the UK's mouse population to increase by 60 million. This suddenly isn't so mysterious when you consider that since the 1960s our annual littering has increased by an amazing 500 per cent.

It's not a cheap habit either: UK taxpayers spent £500 million on keeping the streets clean.

So, it's not surprising that if caught fly-tipping, you could face a £20,000 fine. Regardless of how severe the punishment might seem, however, among the reported cases only 2,000 were punished out of 825,000, so we still have some way to go in making sure people observe the rules.

To take back our beautiful cities, we need to do more than simply not leaving rubbish where it ought not to be. We need to care more about the world around us.

32. Which of the following is easiest to decompose comparatively?
A. An orange peel. B. A plastic bag. C. An aluminium can. D. A glass bottle.
33. What can we know from Para. 3?
A. Annual littering has increased a little in UK since the 1960s.
B. Shorter-lasting materials will be less harmful to the environment.
C. Cigarette-related litter is a severe environmental problem in UK.
D. Regular littering has caused the UK's mouse population to reach 60 million.
34. Which of the following can best describe UK's punishment on littering according to Para.4?
A. Every little helps. B. A drop in the bucket.
C. No pains, no gains. D. More haste, less speed.
35. What is the best title of the passage?
A. Rubbish collection, an urgent task. B. Environment issue, a big concern.
C. Littering, a surprisingly big issue. D. Long-lasting material, a hidden danger.

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。

Having a college roommate is most people's first experience living with someone who is not related to them. It comes with both benefits and challenges. 36 You get an instant friend, someone to confide in and keep you company during your first time away from home. However, since many colleges randomly assign your first roommate, you also run the risk of being matched with someone you find challenging. Either way, here's some good advice:

Establish some rules

37 In this way, you and your roommate are clear on what to do to avoid conflict. Establish what space is whose, when you need quiet time to study, which items you can share, what time you go to bed, if you like to sleep in on weekends and who's allowed to eat what in the refrigerator.

Practice direct communication

Practicing direct communication will help you in good times and bad. Dorm rooms are close quarters, so even if you get along with your roommate, there is bound to be a disagreement or two. 38 You can't expect your roommate to be a mind reader, so if you get upset or frustrated, communicate it to your roommate right away. 39 You'll find such way gets better reception and ultimately a better response than if you just attack or criticize.

Compromise sometimes

When it comes to doing chores around the room, listening to certain kinds of music, watching different TV shows and requesting privacy, compromise is key. If you give a little, your roommate will give a little. Compromising does not refer to giving in to all of someone's requests. 40 So, utilize positive communication, and talk through the things you and your roommate differ on until you can reach a compromise.

- A. Make your preferences known from the start.
- B. Instead, it means coming to a mutual agreement.
- C. Handle such conflicts with open communication.
- D. It refers to persuading others to accept your opinion.
- E. Use a respectful tone and choose your words carefully.
- F. In this situation, listening to your roommates is very important.
- G. Getting along with your roommate can enhance your college experience.

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格处的最佳选项。

A video about a homeless man went viral. Johal, a video-maker known for his social 41, decided to give a homeless man some money and 42 his reaction.

In the video, approaching a 43 homeless man, Johal carefully places some money on his bag. Minutes later, when the man wakes up, he's surprised to see the cash and looks excited and grateful. The man walks to a store, steps out with a bag of 44, probably to face the cold nights, and returns to his bench (长凳).

Johal sits beside the man, talking on the phone with a friend, asking if he can borrow some money for his daughter. The homeless man 45 listens to Johal. After he hangs up, the man asks if he's okay. Johal explains he's getting his daughter some 46 while having a hard time financially.

In a (an) 47 turn of events, the man asks Johal to 48 his bag and leaves with the shopping bag. He returns 49 after returning the items and offers the money to Johal, who was a total 50, comforting he can go by without a blanket but the girl needs the treatment. Touched with the homeless man's kindness, Johal 51 the experiment, offering \$500 to the man, who instantly starts crying in 52.

53 but true, the result proves sometimes, those with less are the ones 54 most. Not all heroes wear capes (斗篷). In fact, heroes are the ones with a 55.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. service | B. skill | C. activities | D. experiments |
| 42. A. filmed | B. predicted | C. developed | D. commented |
| 43. A. hungry | B. sleeping | C. freezing | D. depressed |
| 44. A. blankets | B. food | C. clothes | D. candles |

45. A. casually B. respectfully C. patiently D. attentively
46. A. gifts B. toys C. medicines D. meals
47. A. lucky B. unexpected C. rough D. awkward
48. A. watch for B. pack up C. tie up D. look for
49. A. hard-headed B. heavy-footed C. empty-handed D. low-spirited
50. A. actor B. parent C. failure D. stranger
51. A. continues B. explains C. conducts D. finishes
52. A. disbelief B. relief C. sorrow D. anger
53. A. Heartbroken B. Imaginative C. Incredible D. Artificial
54. A. losing B. asking C. owning D. giving
55. A. will B. heart C. thought D. cause

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。

Poetry, 56 universal form of literature, plays an important role in ancient China. Poetry probably had its origins in traditional folk music tens of thousands of years ago. In that era, there were no TVs or films, and 57 (write) had not been invented, so people would sit around the fire at night and sing songs 58 (entertain) themselves. These songs reflected themes from the people's daily 59 (life), such as hunting animals or sowing crops. Since nothing was set down, over the years different versions of these songs developed, and each area would have its own respective rhythm. In addition to this, people would recite stories of past heroes.

As these stories were often quite long, they often had rhyme and rhythm to help people remember them more 60 (easy). While in the beginning such songs and stories had a very simple format, over time they became more complicated and 61 (pretty). These were no longer the works of amateurs sitting around a fire, 62 works of true poets who cared about their art and who sometimes made a living from it.

Poetry plays with sounds, words, and grammar, 63 makes poetry difficult to write but very interesting to read. Poetry uses colors, feelings, experiences, and images to paint a picture in your mind. Today, many Chinese people 64 (become) more interested in reading poems, no matter 65 what language they are written. Translation is good, but being able to read in what language is best.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假设你是李华, 请你写信给英国笔友 Jessica 祝福新年并描述你在春节期间与同学举办的新年聚会。内容包括:

1. 时间、地点及参加人员;
2. 食物、饮料及活动内容。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右; 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡上的相应位置作答

Dear Jessica,

Yours,
Li Hua

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。

After a very meaningful conversation with my dad about the old days, we came up with an object that we both remembered clearly. It was my very first bicycle. My mind told me I got it when I was seven, who was cheated to ride it for fifty yards alone the first time I tried!

My dad put together all the small pieces of the bicycle from a beautiful material that he called "Your own car." Of course I knew he had some magical ability, but I didn't think he could make such an awesome object. He added the seat and the pedals (踏板) so that I would not have any problems. My dad recalled the bicycle was the smallest he could find while I remember how huge it was. I was so afraid of it and there was no way that I was going to control that monster-sized material. The bicycle was left in my backyard as a decoration for a month because I refused to ride it. Honestly, I was scared to try it.

After a month, my dad gave me a lecture to teach me what being a man was all about. I was finally determined to try it. My dad was proud of me and I felt very manly. He and I went to the park to see what we could do there.

The park was empty when we arrived. I had no doubt that my dad told everybody not to be there because we had to use it. I felt sorry for other people, but I was proud to have such an omnipotent (全能的) person as my dad.

We found a smooth and open space. My dad was holding the back part of the seat to make sure I didn't fell. He promised me that I was not going to fall because he would be running right behind, holding the bicycle.

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。

I turned around and found my dad was not behind.

I started to pedal and the bicycle moved.

阅读 21-25 ACDDA 26-30 CBBAD 31-35 BACBC 36-40GACEB

完型

41-45 DABAD 46-50 CBACD 51-55 BACDB

短文填空

56. a 57. writing 58. to entertain 59. lives 60. easily 61.

prettier 62. but 63. which

64. are becoming 65. in

关于我们

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