

绝密★启用前

2022 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试押题卷

英 语

(考试时间:120 分钟;试卷满分:150 分)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the weather like?

- A. Rainy. B. Cloudy. C. Windy.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The man's sister. B. A movie. C. An actor.

3. What size of shoes does the man want?

- A. 14. B. 15. C. 29.

4. What will the man do next?

- A. Leave right away. B. Stay for dinner. C. Catch a train.

5. What has the woman decided to do next Sunday?

- A. Attend a wedding. B. Visit an exhibition. C. Meet a friend.

英语试题 第 1 页(共 12 页)



扫码听力

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,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 did the man think of the meal?

- A. Just so so. B. Great. C. A bit disappointing.

7. What was the 15% on the bill paid for?

- A. The food. B. The drinks. C. The service.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How does the woman feel about Jack's way of sleeping?

- A. It's fashionable. B. It's strange. C. It's the best.

9. How many hours does Jack sleep a day?

- A. Four. B. Six. C. Seven.

10. What does the woman suggest at the end of the talk?

- A. People should develop a habit like Jack's.
B. People need longer hours of sleep.
C. People have different sleeping habits.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How does the man feel about what the group of college students did?

- A. Instructive. B. Strange. C. Common.

12. How many college students have taken part in the project?

- A. About 20. B. About 100. C. Not mentioned.

13. What does the woman suggest at the end of the talk?

- A. People should help orphans.
B. People need longer hours to do public service.
C. People who help those in need are great.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Who is making the telephone call?

- A. Happy Kids. B. Dave Smith. C. Jack Cooper.

15. What is the probable relationship between Mr Cooper and the woman?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Client and manager. C. Boss and secretary.

英语试题 第 2 页(共 12 页)

16. What is the message about?
- A. A meeting. B. A visit to France. C. The date for a trip.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do we know about the twins?
- A. They are players. B. They like the Olympic Village. C. They speak French.
18. Where do the twins probably come from?
- A. Armenia. B. England. C. Russia.
19. Which job did the twins do in the Games?
- A. Filming the games. B. Assisting athletes. C. Collecting presents.
20. Why does the speaker introduce the twins?
- A. Because they like sports. B. Because they are exchange students. C. Because they help others.

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**

Would You Dare to Cross the World’s Most Dangerous Bridges?

Hussaini Hanging Bridge (Pakistan)

The Hussaini Hanging Bridge is considered to be the most dangerous bridge in the world. This rope bridge crosses over the Borit Lake in the Upper Hunza. The bridge is poorly maintained and shakes fiercely when you walk across it. If you take a wrong step, you’ll end up flying into the Hunza River below. Nonetheless, brave hikers like to test their bravery by crossing the bridge when they visit.

Langkawi Sky Bridge (Malaysia)

This bridge in Malaysia is 400 feet above the ground and has been closed several times for maintenance purposes. Its reopening was delayed several times but it is now open for use, although not many people actually want to cross.

The bridge was closed for two years because it is considered unsafe for publicity. There was a rumour going around in Langkawi which claimed that the bridge can potentially collapse.

Seven Mile Bridge (Florida)

The Seven Mile Bridge stretches for seven miles. It can be found in the Florida Keys and connects the Middle Keys to Little Duck Key in the Lower Keys.

When it was constructed, it was one of the longest bridges in the world. It won 8 awards and one of these was the Exceptional Award for Cost Savings Innovation from the Federal Highway Administration.

The bridge may not look as daunting as other bridges we looked at, but the thought of being trapped on this bridge during a hurricane is pretty darn terrifying.

Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge (Northern Ireland)

This 66-foot-long bridge might not seem like much but few people make it there and back. Don’t worry, they don’t fall in, they just can’t stomach the journey twice and so they choose a ferry on the way back.

The bridge sits 30 metres above the rugged rocks and choppy waters. It’s become a bit of a tourist attraction and you actually have to pay to cross. If you don’t have a stomach of steel, it’s probably best to get a one-way ticket, just in case!

21. How many bridges have the information of height in the passage?
- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. None.
22. Why are the four bridges the most dangerous?
- A. Because they are poorly maintained. B. Because they can potentially collapse. C. Because they have safety problems in a way. D. Because they are made of ropes.
23. What is the suggestion about crossing Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge?
- A. Having a stomach of steel. B. Enjoying the journey twice. C. Taking a right step. D. Buying a one-way ticket.

B

Lythcott-Haims analysed data from the Harvard Grant Study and looked at a variety of factors that contribute to a person’s happiness as they age. The research found that not only were people who did chores as children happier later in life but they were also better employees and had more successful careers.

I like to consider myself a successful adult. And while I’d chalk it up to a good education and even better parents, one expert says there may have been another factor at play: the fact that I did chores when I was younger.

At a recently-revived interview with Tech Insider in 2015, Julie Lythcott-Haims claimed that kids who do chores go on to become happier, more successful adults.

Below, we dig into the details of the study and discuss with our own experts (and parents!) whether or not they agree that washing the dishes or vacuuming the living room could translate into adulthood success.

Parenting Editor Anna Lane (who's a mum herself!) says yes without hesitation. "I think it's really important for children to learn that from a young age and that helps a family and household run smoothly. Everyone needs to help out," she explains, adding, "I am a mum, not a servant!"

And while our Major Appliances and Home Design Editor and mum Cindy Bailen, says it's difficult to directly link chores to adulthood success, but she does agree that there is value in having kids help out around the house. "I think everyone in a household needs to contribute at some level," she says. "The idea is that everyone works together so nobody is doing it all. I can't speak whether or not it makes kids more successful going forward. But everything a kid learns to do potentially builds confidence."

Regardless of whether chores guarantee better careers, there's no denying that teaching kids responsibility and the value of hard work is beneficial.

24. What benefit can doing chores bring to people according to Lythcott-Haims's research?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Happier life later. | B. Successful jobs only. |
| C. Good education alone. | D. Eventful childhood. |

25. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Children should share the housework.
 B. I'm a parent and the master of my child.
 C. I don't want to do the housework.
 D. I deserve respect from children.

26. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Children are much happier to do chores.
 B. Parents are not happier to do chores.
 C. Parents have different views on children's education.
 D. Parents are in favour of kids' doing chores.

27. Which might be the theme of the passage?

- A. Could doing chores make kids more successful adults?
 B. How do we make better employees and more successful careers?
 C. What is data from the Harvard Grant Study about?
 D. Which factors contribute to a person's happiness as they age?

The oldest is the first, the youngest is the baby—but where does that leave the middle-borns? For National Middle Child Day, you'll recognise these annoying, and sometimes surprisingly advantageous things about growing up in between.

When middle children want to know if they're old enough to do anything (like sleep over at a friend's house for the first time or wear makeup) they may as well just look to their older siblings to see when they were allowed to pursue the same milestone. That's the bar they have to clear to maintain family "fairness".

How often have you been referred to in relation to your older or younger sibling? Your parents gave you a name at birth, but typically you're known as someone's little brother or sister, or even worse, so-and-so's older brother or sister. It's easy to have an identity crisis sometimes. In fact, you may have wished you had one of these unusual names so you would stand out from the pack.

Not only do middle children find themselves under a mountain of hand-me-downs (别人用过的东西), unless they're living in a large house, they also tend to have to share a bedroom. Whether living with the older or younger sibling, your space was never really your own.

Middle children are the only family members who get the life experience of being both a younger and older sibling, giving them unique perspectives on just about everything.

The less attention you were given wasn't necessarily a bad thing—it let you explore and discover your world in your own way, and usually prevented you from getting in trouble for doing so because your parents didn't even notice! "I think a middle child can fly under the radar," says middle child Andrea Smarrelli. "I was very good at hiding my crazy moments and childish mistakes from my family." From harbouring a frog in your room to sneaking out at night, you could get away with a lot. If you're a troublemaker, we can guess your birth order.

This standing-outness might not have proved in becoming a great performer, but you developed your originality in some way. Without super-high expectations from your parents, you were allowed to think outside the box, leading you to become creative in artistic, entrepreneurial, or other activities.

28. What's the topic of the text?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Older sibling. | B. Younger sibling. |
| C. Family members. | D. Middle children. |

29. What annoys middle children according to Paragraph 3?

- A. The relation with their older or younger sibling.
 B. The names given by their parents.

- C. The identity problem.
- D. The unusual names.

30. What leads middle children to become creative according to the text?

- A. Standing-outness.
- B. Free thinking.
- C. Expectations from parents.
- D. Activities.

31. What's the purpose of the text?

- A. To analyse the problems and advantages of middle children.
- B. To introduce who the middle children are.
- C. To explain family relations.
- D. To praise middle children.

D

A quart of milk may sit in almost every refrigerator, but milk has never been just another food. Its merits(优点) and dangers have been argued over for at least the past ten thousand years, making it the centre of humanity's longest-standing health-related, moral and economic food debates. This comes as no surprise if we think, as we seldom do, about what exactly milk is—a bodily fluid meant to feed newborn animals.

Though cow's milk is what fills our refrigerators, few claim that it is the ideal milk for humans. It is designed for the digestive system of cattle, which is nothing like our own system. The donkey is thought to be the best candidate for comparable milk composition, but it is not easy to get the animal to cooperate with the process. So how exactly did cow's milk end up in our refrigerators? The answer is simply that cows are the most productive and cooperative of all mammals.

The growing popularity of "artificial" feeding also led to ethical(道德的) debates, as in order for milking animals to be both profitable and workable, their young must be taken away at birth. Animal rights activists object to this, because some cows moo sorrowfully when their young are taken away. Also, calves which are then fed by humans become extremely fond of humans for the rest of their lives, keeping the cow as the easiest animal to manage.

In recent years, questions of healthfulness and ethics have emerged for consumers around such topics as organic milk, and grass-fed cows. To the farmer, these are all economic issues.

There will most likely always be dairies(乳品场) producing milk and milk products, but as the ancient debates continue, new controversies will arise. And among all the other debates is a fundamental question that after ten thousand years still has not been definitively answered: If a dairy farm did everything right and its milk was perfect, would it be good for you?

32. People have been debating over milk as a food for humans in the following aspects EXCEPT

- A. economy
- B. health
- C. storage
- D. morality

33. Why is the donkey mentioned in Paragraph 2?

- A. To explain why the donkey's milk is difficult to obtain.
- B. To show why cow's milk sits in almost every refrigerator.
- C. To prove it easier to get the cow to cooperate with milking.
- D. To inform donkey's milk is best for comparable milk composition.

34. What's the influence of the "artificial" feeding?

- A. Cow's milk was accepted as the easiest to manage.
- B. Milk began to cause ethical and economic debates.
- C. Cows became more attached to human beings.
- D. Calves were happy to be separated from their mum.

35. Which can be the best title for the text?

- A. Milk—would it be good for you?
- B. Milk—why is it so controversial?
- C. Milk, unfit for humans
- D. Milk, a bodily fluid for newborns

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。

As the medical community unearths troubling consequences for people who put off routine or emergency health care during the pandemic, an urgent message is going out to patients: 36, even if you're nervous about walking into a clinic or emergency room.

Cancer screenings

37. Routine cancer screenings are coming due for many people now that we've gone such a long time since the pandemic's start. For some people, such as those who have a personal or family history of cancer, the need to catch up is pressing.

Prompt checkups for new symptoms

Maybe even riskier than skipping screening tests is ignoring new persistent symptoms of any kind—waiting until the end of the pandemic to have those symptoms checked out can give potentially dangerous conditions time to smoulder and flare.

Any new symptom that's happening often or is affecting your daily life calls for examination by a health care provider. It can't wait.

Follow-ups for disease

If you're already taking medicines for a health condition, now's not the time to avoid seeing the person who prescribed them to you. 38 —chances are that you'll need an office visit if you haven't had one since the pandemic started, and it may be unsafe for you to keep postponing that appointment.

That's especially true for diagnoses such as heart failure or other illnesses that can have serious complications(并发症) if they're not managed closely.

Mental health management

39. Regular visits for long-acting drug injections, for example, or for drug screening tests and medicine pickups for patients need to continue uninterrupted. 40.

- A. Not to be ill is not a thing one can guarantee
- B. Reach out to that doctor or other health care provider now
- C. Don't let the pandemic lead you to postpone medical appointments
- D. And blood tests for mental examinations should also be kept up to date
- E. There are some medical appointments you just shouldn't put off any longer
- F. Timing can make the difference between life and death, when it comes to finding and fighting cancer
- G. Heart attacks occur more often in seniors

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 (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。

Nan Collins shivered, wrapping her wool scarf around her neck more 41. She adjusted the angle of her hat, making it better protect her 42 the misty rain that seems to 43 this morning in the cold mountain air.

With a cluck of her tongue and a gentle push on with her boots, she 44 the horse forward. He snorted as if in protest, but Sunny Jim was a 45 fellow who knew their 46 had many miles yet in front of them before they reached their destination.

Nan had been travelling this route, 47 through the Appalachians, since she first joined the Pack Horse Library Initiative in 1936, just a year earlier. Nan loved being a librarian, and in Kentucky, where 48 a third of the population was illiterate, she felt it her 49 to help as many folks as possible get 50 to books and other reading materials.

She loved reading and wanted to spread that 51 to others. She especially wanted to reach the young children who would be 52 waiting for her visits. They were as 53 for the books she carried as they often were for a square meal.

Nan was one of roughly two hundred librarians, 54 women, who travelled by horseback with their packs full of books and magazines from town to town, 55 at homes, schools, post offices and general stores along the 56. There they'd exchange the library materials out and collect the 57 books.

Her next stop was the elementary school in the Pine Mountain region, where the rural 58 sent their children. The school didn't have much of a library, so it was 59 Nan to provide the kinds of materials that would 60 and educate a range of students.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. smoothly | B. tightly | C. gently | D. violently |
| 42. A. for | B. to | C. against | D. off |
| 43. A. cover | B. disappear | C. stop | D. provide |
| 44. A. put | B. urged | C. beat | D. moved |
| 45. A. scared | B. fascinated | C. guided | D. committed |
| 46. A. route | B. plan | C. home | D. library |
| 47. A. here and now | B. by and by | C. back and forth | D. far and away |
| 48. A. largely | B. mainly | C. rarely | D. roughly |
| 49. A. duty | B. debt | C. question | D. expectation |
| 50. A. addict | B. access | C. advance | D. attitude |
| 51. A. enthusiasm | B. dream | C. hope | D. belief |
| 52. A. patiently | B. eagerly | C. calmly | D. quietly |
| 53. A. hungry | B. angry | C. impatient | D. annoyed |
| 54. A. hardly | B. greatly | C. mostly | D. merely |
| 55. A. eating | B. talking | C. stopping | D. sleeping |
| 56. A. idea | B. line | C. river | D. way |
| 57. A. wasted | B. returned | C. thrown | D. known |
| 58. A. women | B. residents | C. workers | D. librarians |
| 59. A. lucky for | B. fair for | C. up to | D. friendly to |
| 60. A. entertain | B. teach | C. tell | D. understand |

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。

Almost everyone stops to eat at some point in his or her day, and that 61 (include) astronauts, but 62 (eat) a meal in space takes some extra planning and preparation. Weightlessness raises a special set of concerns—from storing the food safely to making sure of the fact 63 crumbs don't float off and jam the equipment.

Colonel John Glenn was 64 first American to orbit Earth. When he made his three-orbit trip around Earth in 1962, he brought along a little something to munch on. It wasn't much, but it made him the first person 65 history to have a space meal. None of the meal tasted very good, and eating in zero gravity took a lot of concentration than eating at a cafeteria. Still, it was better than going 66 (hunger).

Project Gemini flew ten two-person space 67 (mission) during 1965 and 1966, in which the astronauts' food cubes 68 (coat) with gelatin(动物胶) to prevent crumbling. Improved packaging made it easier 69 (put) moisture into freeze-dried foods.

The idea of growing food on Mars is 70 (current) being researched at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston, Texas. Not only would that ensure a steady supply of healthy food, it would also enable the astronauts to take seeds with them.

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,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。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。

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。
As a film and TV extra(临时演员), people ask me same question: Is it easy to get work? The life of a extra is both more interesting and more boring as you might imagine.

Extras, and who play the people in crowds or on streets, come from all walks of life. Unlike many extras, I'm a trained actor. I do get some really speaking roles.

Being part of the background are challenging. As for the money, it's nothing compared to which the big actors make, so it pretty much pays the bills. And, as a bonus, I've got high scores in all my phone games, thanks for all the time I spent sitting around, waiting for something happen.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华,你即将高中毕业迈入大学,你在英国的好朋友 Peter 给你写邮件询问你关于大学生活的计划,请你用英语给他回一封邮件。

Dear Peter,

Knowing that you are curious about my plans for the coming campus life in university, I am more than delighted to share them with you.

Yours,
Li Hua