



姓名_____ 准考证号_____

(在此卷上答题无效)

绝密★启用前

2022 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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。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。



听力音频

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15. B. £ 9.18. C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Former classmates. C. Colleagues.
2. What does the woman mean?
A. The man should buy the suit.
B. The man should change his job.
C. The color of the suit is not suitable.

3. What does the woman think of the medicine?

- A. It doesn't work.
- B. It makes her tired.
- C. It makes her have no appetite.

4. What does the man want the woman to do?

- A. Take care of his bird.
- B. Help him with his work.
- C. Go out of town with him.

5. How does the woman go to work this week?

- A. By car.
- B. By bike.
- C. On foot.

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。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 sport did Joe take part in?

- A. The relay race.
- B. The high jump.
- C. The long jump.

7. Who won the men's 100-meter race?

- A. John.
- B. Peter.
- C. Bob.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is in the woman's salad?

- A. Some fish.
- B. Some chicken.
- C. Some beef.

9. Why doesn't the woman eat meat?

- A. She loves animals too much.
- B. She wants to be in good shape.
- C. She doesn't like the flavor of meat.

10. What will the woman do next?

- A. Go next door.
- B. Try a little bite of meat.
- C. Give her meat to the man.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

为迎接即将到来的元旦佳节,你校特地举办了一场元旦晚会。请你就本次经历为校英文报写篇短文投稿,内容包括:

- 1. 晚会时间、地点;
- 2. 活动内容;
- 3. 个人感受。

注意:

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,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。

My mother is good at making dumplings. So every time I see her making dumplings so skillful, I think it is easy thing. Last week, I decided to learn to make dumplings with her. The first step was to roll the dumpling skins. My mother told me that it was of great important, just like the base of a house. After build the base well, I began to make dumplings directly. It takes my mother only three seconds to finish one dumpling and I spent much time making a dumpling. I had difficulties closing the dumplings well. As a result, the filling for some dumplings I made was came out. We never expected making a dumpling would be so hard.

听第8段材料,回答第11至14题。

11. Where did the girl see the job ad?
A. On the Internet. B. On the window. C. In the newspaper.
12. What's the main duty of the job?
A. To work in stores.
B. To help people buy clothes.
C. To teach busy people how to relax.
13. How does the man describe the job?
A. High-paid. B. Relaxing. C. Demanding.
14. When will the man begin the interviews?
A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. In a few days.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. Where is Story Time held?
A. In the Children's Room.
B. In the Meeting Room.
C. In the Reference Room.
16. What will the man probably do on Friday night?
A. Give a speech.
B. Listen to a lecture.
C. Read stories to children.
17. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Movie nights. B. Library events. C. Weekend activities.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Who is Bryan Lynn?
A. An English teacher. B. A radio host. C. A food magazine editor.
19. What does a meat-and-potatoes kind of person prefer?
A. Fancy goods. B. Simple things. C. Complex emotions.
20. What can be described as a "hot potato"?
A. A troublesome thing. B. An important thing. C. An attractive thing.

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

South America has everything to offer from culture and art to adventure and history, there is literally something for everyone. So if you are planning to spice up your travel schedule, check out the suggestions below and start booking!

Iguazu Falls

We know it's not one of the most famous waterfalls in the world, but it certainly is one of the most breathtaking. Iguazu's famed "Devil's Throat" has water pouring into it from three sides, and a person viewing it can be surrounded by almost 260 degrees of beauty.

Trip Down the Amazon

The largest rainforest in the world belongs to South America and is famed for its biodiversity. The rainforest is crisscrossed with thousands of rivers just waiting to be explored. You can rent a guide and take a canoe(独木舟) trip straight through the heart of the rainforest—seeing beaches and local villages along the way.

The Galapagos Islands

The islands in Ecuador first made famous by the great evolutionist Charles Darwin are truly a wildlife lover's dream. Visit some animals that don't live anywhere else in the world—blue-footed boobies, giant tortoises, marine iguanas, tiny penguins, and more.

Cruise on Lake Titicaca

Taking time to see this unofficial natural wonder will leave you in wonder. Take a classic reed(芦苇) boat dating back to pre-Columbian times to truly explore the Lake which borders Peru and Bolivia. The area's native Uros, who live today on man-made floating islands across the lake have become one of Peru's largest attractions.

21. What can you do in the Amazon rainforest?

- A. See some unique animals.
- B. Experience biodiversity.
- C. Visit a floating island.
- D. Admire a beautiful waterfall.

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。

With food shortages in China now a distant memory, Yuan Longping has set his sights on a new target: food security. China must feed almost a 61 (five) of the world's population from just seven percent of its land used for growing crops. So, 62 (achieve) food security is a major challenge.

However, hope is on the horizon: Yuan Longping and his research team are working 63 (perfect) a species of rice. This species of rice can thrive in the country's one million square 64 (kilometre) of saline-alkali soil(盐碱地). Why? Because the soil's high salt content seriously damages a plant's ability to absorb water 65 finally the plant cannot grow.

By crossbreeding high-yield rice with strains(品种) 66 possess high salt and alkali tolerance, Yuan's researchers were able to create a new super-species. The team 67 (call) this new species "seawater rice". Normal rice cannot grow in water containing 68 (much) than 0.3 percent salt. By 69 (compare), Yuan's best-performing strain of saltwater rice can grow in water with double that salinity(盐度).

It's also a hopeful prospect for China. If just 10 percent of the country's saline-alkali soil were planted with saltwater rice, it could boost national rice production 70 almost 20 percent—enough to feed 200 million people.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 44. A. cars | B. trucks | C. bikes | D. skateboards |
| 45. A. crossing | B. leaving | C. seeing | D. following |
| 46. A. put down | B. picked up | C. threw away | D. took out |
| 47. A. off | B. out | C. back | D. down |
| 48. A. watching | B. amusing | C. catching | D. saving |
| 49. A. hiding | B. helping | C. decorating | D. packing |
| 50. A. watch for | B. hold down | C. bring up | D. move on |
| 51. A. accident | B. admission | C. traffic | D. people |
| 52. A. legs | B. feet | C. arms | D. fingers |
| 53. A. maintain | B. prove | C. inform | D. estimate |
| 54. A. work | B. sleep | C. learning | D. fishing |
| 55. A. living | B. different | C. common | D. moving |
| 56. A. kids | B. teenagers | C. adults | D. babies |
| 57. A. efforts | B. habits | C. lives | D. methods |
| 58. A. complained | B. said | C. apologized | D. interrupted |
| 59. A. industry | B. society | C. agriculture | D. nature |
| 60. A. touched | B. hit | C. transported | D. pulled |

22. Which place was first made well-known by Charles Darwin?
 A. Iguazu Falls. B. Amazon.
 C. The Galapagos Islands. D. Lake Titicaca.
23. What do Trip Down the Amazon and Cruise on Lake Titicaca have in common?
 A. They offer tourists guide service.
 B. They provide tourists with boat trips.
 C. They have some uncommon animals.
 D. They have local villages along the way.

B

My first career was a long and happy one. I taught senior level biology and general science at a high school. I stayed there for 25 years until the school was closed down.

Afterwards, I kept in touch with a botanist at the State Herbarium and started working on fungi(真菌). I always enjoyed going out to the field, looking at what we could find. Even though fungi had been a hobby, moving from being a biology teacher to becoming a specialist researcher was a challenge, and I had to read and research a lot. In my 60s, I was made a research assistant at the State Herbarium.

During the "fungal season" from late May until late August I go out into the field, bush and forest and collect fungi, documenting them, preserving them and putting them into the herbarium(植物标本). I have made almost 5,000 collections. I have found probably around 20 new species, but each requires an enormous amount of work to describe fully. I have described three new species and also written papers on rare or interesting species. I have become expert in a particular group of fungi called the ascomycetes(子囊菌).

One of the things that I enjoy about being older is not caring so much about what people think about me. I would ask people in their 50s at a career crossroads, firstly, what interests you? If you enjoy it, you're going to be much better at it. If you haven't any real background in that topic or subject, seek out people who do know about it—you'll generally find there are people who will help. You may get knocked back by one or two people, but don't be knocked down. Remember that if you're only 58, you've still got quite a long way to go! You may as well spend the rest of life doing what you enjoy most.

24. What did the author do after her first career?
- A. She started to research fungi.
 - B. She lost contact with a botanist.
 - C. She became a biology teacher.
 - D. She furthered her education in a college.
25. What can we infer about the author from Paragraph 3?
- A. She has found at least 5,000 new species.
 - B. She has made some achievements in studying fungi.
 - C. She has set up a new group focusing on ascomycetes.
 - D. She has finished describing all species found by herself.
26. What may the author advise people to do?
- A. Care about others' opinions.
 - B. Transform a hobby into a career.
 - C. Make more friends to enrich life.
 - D. Give a hand to people in need.
27. What can we learn from the author's story?
- A. Practice makes perfect.
 - B. It's never too late to learn.
 - C. When one teaches, two learn.
 - D. Action speaks louder than words.

C

Parents have long been subject to the opinions of others, some of which include judgments regarding the number of toys they should provide for their children. Some suggest more toys show children they are more loved, while others argue more toys is overkill and a poor substitute for parental attention. Do our kids really need so many toys?

A US research team at the University of Toledo has conducted a simple experiment meant to test creativity in kids playing with toys. In the experiment, parents

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。

Brothers Cole and Blake Meyer, aged 10 and 8, were on their bikes heading for fishing last month when they saw something awful down the road. There were a bunch of 41 baby turtles, run over by cars on the road between two wetlands. "They were all squished(压坏), and their shells were 42," said Cole. "We felt really 43 for them."

The two boys climbed off their 44 and began helping other small turtles that were slowly 45 the road. They 46 one in each hand and took them across, then they went 47 for some more. They spent the whole day out there, 48 turtles.

From then on, the brothers spend at least an hour or two a day 49 turtles that cross the road. They safely 50 turtles from a nearby bike path and let them cross the road themselves only if there's no 51. But occasionally, they'll hold up their 52 to stop a car if there are turtles on the move. The boys 53 they've saved more than 200, and they don't seem to mind that it's cut into their 54 time. "We do it because they're 55 things—we don't want to see them run over and killed," Cole said.

"What these 56 are doing is wonderful, and I hope their love of conservation stays with them throughout their 57," Grummer, a biologist of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, 58. "It's heartwarming that they're using their summer break to help 59 and protect turtles from getting 60 by cars."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 41. A. dead | B. strange | C. endangered | D. wild |
| 42. A. polluted | B. closed | C. collected | D. broken |
| 43. A. frightened | B. sad | C. regretful | D. anxious |

- Help to improve your emotional health.

We can't have physical health without mental health, and hiking delivers on both. Emotionally, a hike challenges us to persevere(坚持不懈) and follow a path wherever it may lead. 37 Besides, being in natural spaces makes us feel that there are forces larger than us at work in the world.

- 38

Heart disease and high blood pressure are killers. But hiking is a way to build cardiovascular(心血管的) health. A simple walk increases the rate of our breathing, which benefits our hearts. Hiking on a path that has some ups and downs increases this effect by bringing our heart rate up and down.

- Build up your strength and make you keep balance.

Most of us don't hike on cliffs(悬崖). But even a walk down a gentle wooded path requires us to pay attention to where our feet are landing and to keep our balance when walking past roots and stones. 39 If balance is a challenge for you, consider taking hiking sticks to help you.

- Offer you the opportunity to form stronger relationships.

The safest way to hike is with a friend or companion, in case one of you falls over or needs a hand. 40 The National Park Service puts it this way: "Because hiking ranges in difficulty from an extremely challenging climb to a casual way of spending time outside, it's a great way to strengthen the friendships or bonds you have with your companions."

- Keep your heart strong.
- Pair your mental strength with your physical one.
- It engages our brains in map-reading and trail-following.
- Consider these benefits next time you need to be inspired to hike.
- But beyond basic safety, hiking is a way to build a healthy relationship.
- It can give you a fantastic chance to spend time with your friends.
- The actions require core and leg strength, and contribute to general health.

were asked to bring kids to a play area where the little ones were given either four toys or 16 toys to play alone with for 30 minutes. Each of the 36 kids who participated was observed by the researchers who were on the lookout for activities that could be counted as creative.

The researchers found that the kids playing with four toys engaged in more creative activities than the kids who had 16 toys to choose from. They also found, unsurprisingly, that kids with fewer options tended to play with each of the toys available to them for a longer amount of time. Much of that additional time was taken up with finding new ways to play with them.

Researchers are not suggesting that children should have fewer toys overall—in-
stead, they are suggesting that children demonstrate more creativity if they only have the option of playing with just a few of them at a time. They believe parents should keep most of their children's toys locked away while their kids play with a small part at any given time. An abundance of toys may curb kids' creativity and focus, making it more difficult for the child to get the most out of any one toy—fewer toys nudge(推动) them towards resourcefulness.

28. What's the purpose of the first paragraph?

- To give some suggestions.
- To entertain the readers.
- To lead in the topic of the text.
- To present an idea.

29. What did the researchers find from the experiment?

- Children with less toys were likely to feel alone.
- Children tended to be more creative while playing with fewer toys.
- Children enjoyed spending much of their time finding toys.
- Children with more toys focused on each for a longer time.

30. What should parents do about toys according to the researchers?

- Give their kids fewer toys each time.
- Do not buy more toys for their kids.
- Keep less than four toys at home.
- Play toys together with their kids.

31. What does the underlined word “curb” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Inspire. B. End. C. Bring. D. Limit.

D

Every year, millions of people around the world head to Disneyland, Universal Studios, and other theme parks to experience the rides. It's easy to think that these theme parks are a product of recent times, but they actually have a long history!

For centuries, traveling fairs went from city to city to entertain people. In Europe, public “pleasure gardens” were created for people to enjoy various kinds of performances. In 1791, the first World's Fair in Prague combined these two traditions in Europe. In 1851, the first official World Expo was held in London's Hyde Park. These fun and educational exhibitions attracted crowds from all over the world to come and admire new inventions and artistic displays. The Ferris wheel was one of these inventions; it first appeared at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, the United States' economy grew rapidly thanks to the Industrial Revolution. Americans were earning more and more money and had more free time to spend it. This led to permanent amusement parks, which could provide entertainment throughout the whole year. By the 1920s, amusement parks had entered their “Golden Age”. They were open all year round, and anyone with money to spend could buy a ticket to enter, enjoy the rides, and watch the performances. Hundreds of them appeared around the US and featured rides like roller coasters.

While many amusement parks were focused on providing visitors with a fun atmosphere and exciting rides, other parks built their attractions around a specific theme to make visitors feel like they had stepped into a different world. The most famous theme park of all time is Disneyland, which was first built in 1955 and continues to bring fun and joy to children and adults alike across the world.

Today, you can visit Disneyland and experience everything a theme park has to offer: go on rides inspired by movies, take pictures with actors dressed as famous characters, and even enjoy food that looks like it came straight out of a movie!

32. What happened in 1791?

- A. The Ferris wheel was invented by an American.
B. Permanent amusement parks appeared in America.
C. Traveling fairs and pleasure gardens were united.
D. The first official World Expo was held in London.

33. What can we infer about amusement parks in the US?

- A. They helped Americans get wealthier and freer.
B. They had developed very rapidly by the 1920s.
C. They were open to the public merely on holidays.
D. They quickly boosted the economy in the early 1900s.

34. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. The birth of theme parks.
B. The very first theme park in the US.
C. The atmosphere of amusement parks.
D. The most famous theme park in the world.

35. How is the text mainly developed?

- A. By listing figures.
B. By giving examples.
C. By analyzing cause and effect.
D. By following the order of time.

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。

Many people like hiking. In addition to being fun and exciting, hiking is a healthy activity. 36