

## 2022 年猿辅导高考英语模拟试卷（一）

⌚ 时间 · 100 分钟 | 100 满分 · 120 分

| 题号 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 五 | 六 | 总分 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 得分 |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |

### 一、阅读理解。（共 37.5 分）

本题共 15 小题，每小题 2.5 分，共 37.5 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。

1.

A

#### What it does

The self-cleaning door handle is combining with advanced photocatalytic (光催化) and blacklight technology. A light source activates the door's handle coating, telling it to start cleaning. It can minimize the risk of infection by contact and improve the cleanliness of a space.

#### How it works

The working principle of the product is that a thin advanced photocatalytic coating can effectively decompose bacteria (细菌) on the surface of a substance. A consistent UV light source — inside a transparent glass door handle — is required to activate the door's handle coating on the outer surface for disinfection, so a generator is used to provide electricity to light up a UV LED lamp by the motion of an opening and closing door. Then, the door handle can clean by itself.

#### Design process

We made the first version by using stainless steel. However, it caused the door handle to be heavier. Then, we tried aluminum, which made it light and easy to fix. We also improved the generator output which effectively turned energy from door movement into a light source.

#### How it is different

Our innovative design is simple, effective, and attractive. It has an elegant smooth shape, and its minimalist appearance stands out in today's world of inventions. Nowadays, people use chemical cleaning materials to clean up public areas but it harms the human body. Our design can be used for a long time and is effective. It can self-clean after each use. In the door lock and door handle market, it is a unique design because there are no similar products.

#### Future plans

In the future, we will commercialize the product and hope that it can compete on the market with similar products. We are going to connect with public properties, for example, shopping malls, hotels, hospitals and public restrooms, where the risk of spreading infection is higher.

#### Awards

In addition to winning the James Dyson Award, it has also received the Gold Award, and in 2016, it



was featured in the 44th International Geneva Inventions Exhibition.

- (1) How does the self-cleaning door handle function?
  - A. It controls the door movement automatically.
  - B. It minimizes the risk of infection by less contact.
  - C. Chemical cleaning materials are used to clean it up.
  - D. The light source tells the door handle coating to clean itself.
- (2) Compared with the first version of the product, the present one is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. safer and cheaper
  - B. cleaner and easier
  - C. less heavy and more effective
  - D. more attractive and expensive
- (3) What do we know about the new invention according to the passage?
  - A. It has been widely used in public areas.
  - B. It has received recognition for its innovation.
  - C. It is quite competitive among similar products.
  - D. It will replace traditional chemical cleaning materials.

2.

**B**

The only thing better than receiving a book is getting one delivered by a horse. Caitlin Gooch, the founder of Saddle Up and Read (SUAR), literally saddles (跨上马鞍) up onto one of her family's horses and visits primary schools, libraries and youth groups to encourage students to read. The nonprofit in Wendell, North Carolina, also organizes book drives and school-wide reading competitions.

Along with her, five brothers and sisters, Gooch grew up on a family farm owned by her father. Although he worked as a used car salesman, he built a race track on their 87-acre farm, where he hosted races. Gooch said she grew up around 80 horses and felt blessed to have grown up with them.

In 2017, Gooch, who had been working at daycare centers and youth groups, noticed that some of the younger children struggled to read. She decided to work with a local library: Any student who checked out more than three books would be entered into a prize draw. Five names would be selected out of the draw and each received a trip to visit the horses on the Gooch family farm.

It was a hit. Gooch expanded her services by creating her nonprofit, SUAR. When Gooch shared her organization's story on Twitter, it reached over 70,000 likes in a week. She even got a shout out from Oprah Winfrey, a famous talk show hostess. She's raised over \$20,000 from supporters across the world. "Now that it's sort of, all eyes on me, there's definitely an opportunity to do something more," Gooch said.

Gooch isn't just encouraging children to read more. She's also showing them that horseback riders can look like her. Online, she's often referred to as the "Black Cowgirl". "It feels amazing to be that kind of representation," Gooch said.

- (1) Why does Gooch deliver books on horseback?
  - A. To deliver books quickly.
  - B. To promote family business.
  - C. To get students into reading.
  - D. To advertise her organization.



- (2) What did Gooch do to help kids with reading difficulty?
- A. Hold reading competitions. B. Work with the youth groups.  
C. Donate books to a local library. D. Organize visits to the family farm.
- (3) What can be learned about SUAR from Paragraph 4?
- A. It is well received. B. It has made a big profit.  
C. It needs further expansion. D. It was criticized by Oprah.
- (4) What can best describe Gooch?
- A. Honest. B. Inspiring. C. Brave. D. Patient.

3.

C

Despite growing concerns over tiny bits of plastic filling the world's waterways, the long-term environmental effects of that waste remain unclear. Now an experiment on freshwater sediment (沉积物) communities exposed to microplastics for over a year helps clarify how harmful this pollution can be.

Researchers put trays (托盘) of sediment littered with different amounts of polystyrene (a very light soft plastic) particles (颗粒) — ranging from 0 to 5 percent plastic — in the bottom of an outdoor waterway where bugs, snails and other little creatures colonized the mud. After 15 months, fewer organisms were found living in the trays with 5 percent polystyrene than in trays with less plastic, largely because fewer Naididae worms lived in the most polluted mud. The trays with 0 to 0.5 percent microplastic averaged between about 500 and 800 worms per tray, while mud with 5 percent plastic averaged fewer than 300, researchers reported January 31 in *Science Advances*.

That reduction in Naididae worms suggests that severe microplastic pollution can throw freshwater ecosystems out of balance. The 5 percent plastic concentration where researchers saw a major drop in the Naididae worm population has more pollution than what is typically found in freshwater sediment, says study coauthor Bart Koelmans, who studies aquatic ecology at Wageningen University & Research in the Netherlands.

"It's a really important piece of work," says Richard Thompson, who studies environmental effects of plastic pollution at the University of Plymouth in England but was not involved in the study. "Most of our understanding about the impacts of small pieces of plastic comes from laboratory studies over several weeks. The new experiment gets closer to assessing microplastic's long-term, real-world effects," he says.

Just because the researchers didn't observe a significant effect on these freshwater communities at lower plastic concentrations "doesn't mean that there are no effects," says Ana Luísa Patrício Silva, an ecotoxicologist at the University of Aveiro in Portugal not involved in the work. Simply keeping a count of the organisms living in mud with a certain amount of pollution doesn't rule out the possibility that microplastics weaken the creatures' ability to function normally, she says.

- (1) What's the purpose of the experiment?
- A. To clear up the microplastics in waterways.  
B. To reduce people's concerns over plastic pollution.  
C. To see how worms live in harmony with each other.

- D. To identify the harmful effect of plastic in waterways.
- (2) What can we learn from paragraph 2?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. The theory of the experiment.       | B. The process of the experiment.      |
| C. The participants of the experiment. | D. The significance of the experiment. |
- (3) The author tells us that Naididae worms \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. are the most sensitive to plastic  
 B. are not affected by plastic pollution  
 C. are a sign of freshwater ecosystem balance  
 D. remain least in water with 1 percent plastic
- (4) What's Ana's attitude towards the findings?  
 A. Favorable.                      B. Skeptical.                      C. Ambiguous.                      D. Uncaring.

4.

#### D

Teens who have good, supportive relationships with their teachers enjoy better health as adults, according to research published by an American research center.

“This research suggests that improving students’ relationships with teachers could have positive and long-lasting effects beyond just academic success,” said Jinho Kim, a professor at Korea University and author of the study. “It could also bring about health implications in the long run.”

Previous research has suggested that teens’ social relationships might be linked to health outcomes in adulthood. However, it is not clear whether the link between teen relationships and lifetime health is causal (因果的) — it could be that other factors, such as different family backgrounds, might contribute to both relationship problems in adolescence and to poor health in adulthood. Also, most research has focused on teens’ relationships with their peers (同龄人), rather than on their relationships with teachers.

To explore those questions further, Kim analyzed data on nearly 20,000 participants from the Add Health study, a national study in the U.S. that followed participants from seventh grade into early adulthood. The participant pool included more than 3,400 pairs of siblings (兄弟姐妹). As teens, participants answered questions, like “How often have you had trouble getting along with other students and your teachers?” As adults, participants were asked about their physical and mental health.

Kim found that participants who had reported better relationships with both their peers and teachers in middle and high school also reported better physical and mental health in their mid-20s. However, when he controlled for family background by looking at pairs of siblings together, only the link between good teacher relationships and adult health remained significant.

The results suggest teacher relationships are more important than previously realized and that schools should invest in training teachers on how to build warm and supportive relationships with their students. “This is not something that most teachers receive much training in,” Kim said, “but it should be.”

- (1) What does the underlined word “implications” in Paragraph 2 refer to?  
 A. Recipes.                      B. Habits.                      C. Benefits.                      D. Risks.
- (2) What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?  
 A. Poor health in adolescence.                      B. Limitations of the previous research.  
 C. Teens’ relationships with their peers.                      D. Factors affecting health in adulthood.



(3) What does Kim's research show?

- A. Good adult health depends on teens' good teachers.
- B. Good family background promises long-term adult health.
- C. Healthy peer relationships leads to students' academic success.
- D. Positive student-teacher relationship helps students' adult health.

(4) Where does this text probably come from?

- A. A health magazine.
- B. A medical report.
- C. A term paper.
- D. A family survey.

## 二、七选五。(共 12.5 分)

本题共 5 小题，每小题 2.5 分，共 12.5 分。阅读下面短文，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。

5. People have been faced with illness, death, isolation (隔离) or job losses. 1 It's hard but possible. Here are key strategies to cultivate (培养) hope in these trying times.

Start with goals. Hopeful people establish clear, achievable goals and make clear plans. They believe in their capacity, and recognize that their path will be marked by stresses, roadblocks and failures. 2 When their hopes are frustrated, they tend to become more focused on doing things to achieve their goals and think that desired goals are attainable even if personal resources are exhausted.

3 People high on hope spend less time paying attention to emotionally sad or threatening information. In a world filled with options for what we read, watch and listen to, maintaining hope may not require us to go after positive information, but it does require that we avoid negative images and messages.

Seek community. 4 Connection to others allows us to feel a sense of accountability, to recognize that our work matters and that we are part of something bigger than ourselves. Health research suggests that sustaining (维持) hope depends partly on the particular company we keep.

Look at the evidence. 5 Hopeful people put their trust in data, particularly in the evidence of history. Cultivating and sustaining hope requires that we gather evidence from our own lives, history and the world at large and use that evidence to guide our plans, pathways and actions.

In sum, hope is about how we plan and act to achieve what we want. Hard as it is, see the hope and start to achieve it.

- A. Manage your attention.
- B. Hope also requires trust.
- C. Further, hopeful people adapt.
- D. Hope is hard to sustain in isolation.
- E. How can we avoid these misfortunes?
- F. How do we find hope when times are tough?
- G. The journey of life starts from the set goal.

## 三、完形填空。(共 15 分)



本题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分。阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

6. How do you kill your time when you go to work? Most of us stare at our cell phones, 1 to make eye contact with others. We just chat or play games online. Or maybe we're using the time between 2 to do our makeup, catch up on emails, or read a few chapters of a book. However, Dina Alfasi takes a very different 3.

Each day she has to travel hours on buses or trains to get to her engineering job at a hospital in Israel. Rather than look at her cell phone in silence, she uses one very special way to have 4 with strangers. It is portraits of the people she meets on public 5 every day that she is taking. The photographs 6 the tiny moments in the everyday lives of strangers. Some people lean their head against the window and go to sleep, some stare into space and have a 7, and others sit quietly to read their documents or books.

Fascinated by people she 8 every day, Dina Alfasi has been photographing unaware 9 for the past few years. It started 10 as a way to pass time during her daily commute (上下班), but it eventually became a 11 part of her artwork and life. Her award-winning photography has been 12 worldwide.

Dina told My Modern Met, "What 13 me very much are the little moments that happen every day. My work is to tell stories through a single portrait, and it 14 that all you need is just to look around and find those magic 15."

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|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) A. unwilling    | B. ready       | C. unlikely    | D. sensitive  |
| (2) A. meals        | B. classes     | C. stops       | D. meetings   |
| (3) A. approach     | B. seat        | C. phone       | D. book       |
| (4) A. appointments | B. connection  | C. fun         | D. words      |
| (5) A. network      | B. platform    | C. exhibition  | D. transport  |
| (6) A. celebrate    | B. catch       | C. remind      | D. contain    |
| (7) A. daydream     | B. exploration | C. analysis    | D. journey    |
| (8) A. introduces   | B. visits      | C. attracts    | D. encounters |
| (9) A. relatives    | B. passengers  | C. colleagues  | D. tourists   |
| (10) A. absolutely  | B. apparently  | C. generally   | D. simply     |
| (11) A. temporary   | B. typical     | C. significant | D. complex    |
| (12) A. accepted    | B. purchased   | C. copied      | D. exhibited  |
| (13) A. bores       | B. inspires    | C. puzzles     | D. troubles   |
| (14) A. proves      | B. predicts    | C. describes   | D. informs    |
| (15) A. photographs | B. stories     | C. moments     | D. memories   |



#### 四、语法填空。(共 15 分)

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。

7. Learning Chinese characters can be hard for foreigners and even for young Chinese. The good news is 1 Chinese Character Origin Cards, a newly-launched product, can make learning them easy and fun.

The product 2 (picture) 108 hanzi coming alive right in front of your eyes, telling you how they 3 (change) in the past thousands of years. The cards were co-developed by American expert Richard Sears, better known 4 Uncle Hanzi in China, and Shiwangme, a Nanjing-based company specializing in AR and AI applications.

Sears is a founder of a popular website, hanziyuan. net. The 5 (constant) updated database contains more than 104,000 ancient Chinese character forms with a proper 6 (explain) of their cultural background. “I liked 7 idea of using technology to show the evolution of Chinese characters,” said the 70-year-old, who decided to work as a special expert with Shiwangme 8 (develop) the product in 2018.

“9 (take) advantage of Uncle Hanzi’s decades-long research and his strong database, we are able to offer users high-tech thrills and make the learning experience much more fun,” said Shiwangme CEO Zhang Shuai.

Released under the brand Chinese Book Store, Chinese Character Origin Cards has earned 10 (it) a lot of positive market feedback.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
(6) \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 五、书面表达。(共 15 分)

共 1 小题，共 15 分。根据下面题目要求完成写作。

8. 假定你是李华，你校要举办中文词大赛 (Chinese Poetry Contest)。你的英国朋友 Michael 对中国传统文化很感兴趣，请给他写封邮件邀请他参赛，内容包括：

1. 报名方式；
2. 比赛要求；
3. 期待交流。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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## 六、读后续写。(共 25 分)

共 1 小题，共 25 分。根据下面题目要求完成写作。

9. It took place in a teacher's family. One day, Ben was playing basketball in the living room after school, when he accidentally threw the ball at a vase sitting on the shelf. The vase dropped to the floor and a large piece broke off. What made Ben more upset was that the vase was not a common decoration but an antique, which was handed down through generations from the 18th century. It was also his mother's favourite possession. To cover his terrible action, the terrified boy glued the pieces together hastily and put the vase back to its place.

As the mother herself dusted the vase every day, she naturally noticed the cracks ( 裂纹 ) that evening. To her surprise, the repair work was actually very good. At dinner time, she asked her boy if he broke the vase. Fearing punishment, the suddenly inspired boy said that a neighbour's cat jumped in from the window and he couldn't drive it away no matter how hard he tried. It raced around the living room and finally knocked the vase off its shelf. His mother was quite clear that her son was lying, for all the windows were closed before she left for work each morning and opened after she returned. However, in the face of her son's nervous eyes and the suspicious looks of the other family members, Ben's mother remained calm. She realized she shouldn't just simply blame and punish her son for lying. She came up with another idea.

Before going to bed, the boy found a note from his mother in his room, asking him to go to the study at once. The boy thought he would now be punished but, as he had already lied, he was determined to deny everything to the end, no matter how angry his mum became.

In the study, calmly bathed in the light, his mother's face showed no sign of anger. On seeing her son push open the door and cautiously enter, she took a chocolate box out of a drawer and gave him one.

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。

Paragraph 1:

The mother said, "This chocolate is a reward for your imagination: a window-opening cat!" \_\_\_\_\_

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Paragraph 2:

Now with some chocolates in hand, the boy's bad attitude disappeared. \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_