**2022届5月宁波市镇海中学高考模拟英语试题**

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）

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。

1. Where will the man go on Saturday?

A. To a park. B. To school. C. To a party.

2.What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Different flights. B. A travel plan. C. Their favorite cities.

3.What will the boy do next?

A. Leave the class. B. Help his teacher. C. Work in a group of three.

4.What is the man's budget for the car?

A. About $14,800. B. About $13,500. C. About $12,000.

5.Where did the woman have lunch?

A. At a cafe. B. At school. C. At home.

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5秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；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 being built at the university?

A. A cafeteria. B. A gymnasium. C. A computer technology center.

7.Who is the woman probably talking with?

A. Her father. B. Her teacher. C. Her schoolmate.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

1. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a classroom. B. In a cafeteria. C. In a dormitory building.

9. Who did the woman originally plan to have dinner with?

A. Her parents. B. Her roommates. C. Several other new students.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What is the boy’s homework this weekend?

1. To write a summary. B. To review three chapters. C. To prepare a presentation.

11. What does the woman probably teach?

A. Math. B. Science. C. History.

12. What does the woman want to learn from the homework?

A. What her students’ opinions are,

B. Whether her students understood the reading.

C. If her students can connect all the different ideas.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Where is the woman going this weekend?

A. To a big city in the desert.

B.To a town north of San Diego.

C. To a town southwest of Los Angeles.

14. What do people mainly do in Palm Springs during the day?

A. Go swimming.

B. Try different food.

C. Go exploring around the area.

15. What can we learn about the bar?

A. People can listen to live music at night.

B. It was opened recently.

C. It is next to a restaurant.

16. What is Joshua Tree?

A. A rock band. B. A restaurant. C. A national park.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What are paper cuttings mainly used for now?

A. Decoration. B. Religious events. C. Festivals.

18. How many kinds of paper cutting are there?

A. Only one. B. Two. C. Six.

19. During the Lunar New Year, why are lucky patterns cut out and placed in homes?

A. To offer to gods.

B. To bring good fortune.

C. To give to ancestors.

20. What does the speaker say about the Chinese paper cutting?

A. Only expert paper cutters can do cutting work.

B. The paper cutting has a history of6000 years.

C. The character“Shou” represents people's wish for a long life.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）

第一节（共10个小题；每小题25分，满分25分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

**“I’m not a reader.”** It's a common reply that Julia Torres, a teacher-librarian in Denver Public School, has heard throughout her 16-year career, She’s seen students tear up books, throw them away or check them out only to immediately return them all because they didn't have confidence in their ability to read.

As a librarian, Torres feels strongly that libraries should be spaces of liberation, places where students can develop a love of reading at any stage. Reading is a skill that everyone can grow to love, but too many negative experiences during a child's literacy （读写能力）education can result in boredom, lack of interest or even anger. When a student has a poor experience like being shamed for their reading choices, they can begin to associate reading with painful feelings of insecurity, shame and stress.

To prevent reading disorder （阅读障碍）practices, as Torres notes, librarians first can build an inclusive （内容丰富的）library where classified collections can make it easier for students to find out the books they want and also help identify gaps in the collections. Reevaluating librarians, role is necessary, which allows students to take control of the library and have a say in what’s purchased for the collection, directly exciting students' reading interest. Instead of hosting traditional book fairs where students have to pay for books, it is better to open up a True Book Fair, where students are invited to choose books intentionally to their interests without any costs. Librarians are recommended to read what students are reading. Another two important approaches to preventing reading disorder are to take a look at the library policies and redefine what counts as reading. It is necessary to get rid of fines, checkout limits, security gates, and punishment policies. Plus, students are encouraged to listen to audiobooks or read picture books. Find a way to teach important skills like comprehension or critical thinking with the texts that excite and interest students.

21. What can be inferred from the underlined sentence "I'm not a reader”?

A. Some students have no ability to read.

B. Some students show little interest in reading.

C. Some students don't borrow books from the library.

D. Some students fail to read beyond the lines.

22. What is directly linked with exciting students\* reading interests?

A. Getting rid of library rules. B. Voicing their own choices.

C. Librarians' recommendation. D. Reducing charges caused by reading.

23. What is the author's purpose of writing the text?

A. To do a research on reading disorder.

B. To analyze why reading disorder forms. .

C. Tb offer librarians suggestions on book choice.

D. To draw attention to reading disorder prevention.

B

English is the international language of science, but most of the world's scientists speak it as a second language. We shoulder an extra career challenge: Not only must we gain a command of science, but we must also be able to write in a foreign language to communicate that science.

My mother tongue is Hebrew. Fm now a researcher at Monash University. There are six people on my research team, five of whom are non-native English speakers. Writing highly technical English is crucial to our science. Our topics embrace cell biology, materials science and chemistry, so our writings must make sense to both non-experts and experts.

To be frank, English is suitable as an international language in a number of ways. On the surface, it’s easy enough to convey basic meanings when conducting trade, business and tourism, as well as on social media. In most contexts, it doesn't matter if you misuse “the” or "-ing,” or get the word order wrong. Although the spelling is chaotic, once you get a feel for the typical patterns, it’s not too hard.

However, when meanings are complex and technical, precision is a must. Then, English becomes a difficult beast to wrestle with.

The Australian poet Clive James once called English“big and baggy." I can't disagree. The vocabulary is large. Furthermore, the grammar is extraordinarily flexible, leaving us often confusing. There lies the problem: Such rich language makes it easy to produce long writings of questionable quality.

Worse still, we outsiders ta English are likely to have been taught to use complicated wording and long sentences to show our authority on a topic. However, English is the opposite: The language is at its most elegant when plain and simple. But simplicity is hard in English!

Another shock to me was the importance English speakers place on **front-ending their messages**. In many languages, you might expect readers to stay with the text throughout. In English, however, I’ve developed healthy fear that my readers will skim-read unless I state the essence at the opening of a paragraph, then walk backwards while explaining it.

24. Why is English suitable as an international language?

A. It can be easily used to get basic meanings across.

B. It has relatively simple grammar and spelling rules.

C. It is spoken by the majority of the world\*s population.

D. Its huge vocabulary helps express complex meanings.

25. The challenge scientists have as non-native speakers is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how to convey complex and technical meanings precisely in English

B. how to produce professional writings in complicated English

C. how to establish their authority in the field of science in English writing.

D. how to make scientific writings in English accessible to authorities.

26. What does the underlined phrase “front-ending their messages” in Paragraph 7 refer to?

A. skimming for the main idea of the text

B. expressing ideas at the end of the text

C. presenting key messages at the beginning

D. having a thorough understanding of the text

C

Six-year-old Alice is building a magical kingdom brick by brick, imagining fairy-tale castles and fire-breathing dragons. This fantasy is helping her take first steps towards creativity. Minutes later, when she is playing board games with her brother, she's learning to follow rules and take turns with a partner. Although she isn't aware of it, this will play an important role in her adult life.

“Play in all its rich variety is one of the highest achievements of the human species,M says Dr. David Whitebread from the University of Cambridge. He's also mindful of the worldwide decline of play. "The opportunities for free play, which I experienced almost every day of my childhood, are becoming increasingly scarce now.He says. Outdoor play is restricted by parents' perceptions of risk to do with traffic, as well as their increased wish to protect their children from being the victims of crime, and by their emphasis on “earlier is better9' which is leading to greater competition in academic learning and schools.

Many researchers highlight play's role in children's development. Dr. Gibson said, “Playful behavior is an important indicator of healthy social development. In my previous research, I investigated how observing children at play can give us important clues about their well-being?” In Baker's study, she found that preschoolers with greater self-control solved problems more quickly. Giving children the chance to play will make them more successful problem-solvers in the long run.

Whitebread's recent research has involved developing a play-based approach to supporting children's writing. “Many primary school children find writing difficult, but we have shown that a playful stimulus （激励因素）was far more effective than an instructional one. Children can write longer and better-structured stories when they first play with dolls representing characters in the story.

Somehow the importance of play has been lost in recent decades. It’s regarded as something insignificant, or even as something negative that contrasts with “work”. Let’s not lose sight of its benefits, and the fundamental contributions it makes to human achievements in the arts, sciences and technology. Let’s make sure children have a rich diet of play experiences.

27. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

A. To illustrate the benefits of too much spare time.

B. To describe a kid's peaceful and happy childhood.

C. To present the importance of a rich variety of play.

D. To introduce the distinctive functions of different toys.

28. According to paragraph 2, outdoor playing is declining probably because parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. show concern over traffic jam on the way to play

B. worry their kids will fall victim to being cheated

C. perceive play as the opposite side of hard work

D. attach importance to academic learning in advance

29. What has Dr. Whitebread's recent research found out?

A. Children with greater self-control solve problems fester,

B. Children at play often show hints about their well-being.

C. Students write better when they integrate work with play.

D. Play promotes healthy social and emotional development.

30. How does the author feel about current people's awareness of play?

A. Indifferent. B. Concerned. C. Inspired. D. Satisfied.

第二节（共5个小题；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。

The age range between about 13 and 19 is an important time in an individual's life. \_\_31\_\_ While you are a teenager, many exciting opportunities for success are given to you. Taking on the right amount of responsibility and independence can push you towards becoming a successful teenager.

First, participate in extra-curricular activities. Schools give students opportunities for staying active. Pick an activity that appeals to you such as athletics, academic clubs, or special-interest clubs. Extra-curricular activities build character through team work, time-management, and competition. Don't be too worried if you aren't very good at what you like, for the important thing is passion. \_\_32\_\_

Besides, volunteer. \_\_33\_\_ Meanwhile, volunteering can teach you job-related skills such as responsibility or time-management. Some schools also reward the learning aspect of volunteer work with credit hours. If you are interested in college, volunteering makes you much more appealing during the application process.

Third, use your summer for academic programs. Getting a head start at college could mean sacrificing your summer vacation. Various universities offer programs for future college students based on interests such as journalism, photography, art, sports, etc. \_\_34\_\_ Research different programs and then figure out which one is the best choice for you. Check the requirements and deadlines. Avoid getting into trouble because of a simple mistake, and you will have a great time.

Finally, know when to ask for help and advice. Being responsible and independent does not mean being alone. \_\_35\_\_ So, seek advice from parents, older siblings, advisors at work, teachers, or someone whom you trust. Opening up channels of communication at a young age is a great habit for success.

A. Make sure your maturity level and interests are leveled.

B. Making and meeting goals can motivate you to progress.

C.Huge steps are taken within that period.

D.They give teenagers the chance to earn college credits.

E.Offering help is a symbol of kindness.

F.It will drive you to put in your best effort.

G.Taking on new tasks and meeting goals will be hard work.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节：完形填空（共20个小题；每小题L5分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项， 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The engineer's motto is: "Keep it simple and serious.” But Dr. Arnold, though the fifth woman engineer in history to win the Nobel Prize, is somewhat \_\_36\_\_. She always seems to meet something unexpected or have the talent to make things \_\_37\_\_.

Here's a picture of a beaming President Obama, \_\_38\_\_ her on winning the National Medal. That should have been a moment of \_\_39\_\_. But you can never imagine what happened to her. The minibus that \_\_40\_\_ the medal receivers should catch fire at the White House door. The bus filled with smoke, passengers within were gasping and crying and staggering toward the \_\_41\_\_, the younger ones carrying the older ones—and all were greeted by a team of Secret Service agents, \_\_42\_\_ aimed at the medalists’ heads. They were amusingly \_\_43\_\_ as terrorists. What a joke!

Another \_\_44\_\_ story! When Dr. Arnold and her little son, landed in London, the border agent asked what brought them to the UK. Feeling very proud and hot-stuff, Dr. Arnold \_\_45\_\_ she was going to a reception to meet the Queen. She then \_\_46\_\_ shot her mouth off about her next award ceremony at the palace in Italy. The agent skeptically \_\_47\_\_ her slightly disheveled （凌乱的）clothes and demanded the invitation letter. But she said it was in her suitcase. Without more \_\_48\_\_, she, along with her son, was grabbed to the detention room （拘留室）.They spent the next two and a half hours there \_\_49\_\_ their story was verified （证实），and \_\_50\_\_ made it to meet the Queen. Once again, the should-be \_\_51\_\_ engineer was mistaken. Afterwards, she \_\_52\_\_, “We should have been simple, sensed the environment and then respond?” Her son replied, “Mom,

next time why don't you keep your mouth \_\_53\_\_.”

See what the engineer has \_\_54\_\_! Yes, indeed we can never tell one's \_\_55\_\_ from their professions.

36. A. popular B. different C. ordinary D. difficult

37. A. back to normal B. off course C. to the point D. beyond perfection

38. A. instructing B. calling C. thanking D. congratulating

39. A. shame B. honor C. relief D. fear

40. A. delivered B. guided C. separated D. sheltered

41. A. agency B. exit C. bus D. house

42. A. guns B.fingers C. sticks D. arrows

43. A. awarded B. rescued C. mistaken D. teased

44. A. familiar B. great C. frightening D. fun

45. A. pretended B. agreed C. announced D. proved

46. A. still B. only C. thus D. even

47. A. touched B. cleaned C. eyed D. removed

48. A. inquiry B. request C. greeting D. comfort

49. A. or B. before C. once D. if

50. A. gradually B. suddenly C. simply D. barely

51. A. serious B. talkative C. careless D. dishonest

52. A. doubted B. regretted C. insisted D. argued

53. A. wide B. sweet C. shut D. open

54. A. looked into B. showed off C. gone through D. played with

55. A. talents B. appearances C. experiences D. ability

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分45分）

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Major school districts around the United States \_\_56\_\_（permit） students to attend class without face coverings up to now. New York City ended the \_\_57\_\_（require） rules on March 7th.

As we all know, the rules relating to face coverings or masks have caused fights among \_\_58\_\_(educate), parents and school administrators throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Some families are happy that their children no longer have to wear masks, which can make children focus \_\_59\_\_ study better, while others hold the different ideas about the quitting of the restriction.

Falling COVID-19 infection rates and new federal health recommendations are the driving force for \_\_60\_\_ drop of the rules. Even the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recently issued new guidelines \_\_61\_\_ (say) most healthy Americans, including students, can \_\_62\_\_ (safe) stop wearing masks. \_\_63\_\_, there are still many concerns about the potential risk of infection without wearing masks due to low vaccination（疫苗接种）rates among American children.

Undoubtedly, wearing masks can cause trouble for students to understand \_\_64\_\_ teachers are instructing in the classroom. But it remains \_\_65\_\_\_（see） what will happen in the following months, so we are supposed to be cautious about the ongoing changes.

第四部分 写作（满分40分）

第一节：应用文写作（满分15分）

假设你是光明中学的学生会主席李华，有一批来自新加坡姊妹学校的中学生来访你校。来访舟他们听到了广播站里播放的校歌，他们对此很感兴趣，请你给他们做个简单介绍。内容包括：

1. 致欢迎辞；
2. 介绍校歌；
3. 来访期待.

注意：1.字数80左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：school anthem

第二节：读后续写（满分25分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

In our kitchen, there was a wooden table and three **chairs** — one for Dad, one for Mom, and one for me. In the cellar （地窖）,the very last **jar** of apple jam lay quietly on the shelf, waiting to be turned into an **apple pie** when Dad came back. Mom sat at one end of the table. I sat in the middle between her and **Dad**. I tried not to look at Dad's empty place. Dad had gone to the city to look for work for a long time.

Every night, I lay awake in bed and waited for the train to stop; waited to hear the creaky （嘎吱作响的）gate Dad's going to fix when he came home; waited to hear the sound of his work boots dropping on the step by the kitchen door, and his voice calling, "I'm home!"

Every night, as I lay there, I stared at the window and the curtains Mom made from empty flour sacks （麻布袋）.

Every night, **Mom** came to kiss me good-night — after the train's gone by. She had been listening, too. “Go to sleep. Your dad will be home soon. Maybe for **Thanksgiving**."

Time dragging by, it finally came the day before Thanksgiving. I went to sleep with the sound of train wheels in my head, whispering, “Maybe tomorrow maybe tomorrow.”

Early the next morning, the **smell** of coffee woke me. I ran into the kitchen. There he was! Dad **lifted** me onto his shoulders and pretended to stagger from my weight. "How's my boy? You've gotten so big that I can barely lift you up anymore.”

He put me down, and I stared at the two sacks on the table. One said FLOUR — I knew that word. I fried reading the other: S-U-G-A-R. Dad whistled admiringly and winked at me. Mom and I had been practicing my letters most days. I could see that Mom was **pleased** with me. "I'm going to **bake** a pie for your dad's homecoming dinner. Jimmy, bring me that jar of apple jam from the shelf in the cellar." Mom smiled at me.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右；
2. 应使用5个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你使用的关键词语.

Paragraph 1

*Hearing this, I took the steps two at a time to the cellar.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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Paragraph 2

*“Never mind, boy, accidents happen," Dad said and wiped my tears.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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**2022届5月宁波市镇海中学高考模拟英语试题**

**参考答案**

一．听力

1-5 CBBCA 6-10BCCAA 11-15 CBBAA 16-20 CABBC

二．阅读理解

21-23 BBD 24-26 AAC 27-30 CDCB

三．七选五

31-35 CFEDG

四．完型填空

36-40 BBDBA 41-45 BACDC 46-50 DCABD 51-55 ABCCC

五．语法填空

56. have permitted 57. required 58. educators 59. on 60. the

61. saying 62. safely 63. However 64. what 65. to be seen

六．书面表达