

鄂南高中 黄冈中学 黄石二中 荆州中学 龙泉中学

武汉二中 孝感高中 襄阳四中 襄阳五中 宜昌一中 夷陵中学

2022 届高三湖北十一校第二次联考

英 语 试 题

命题学校：黄石二中 命题人：张艳 王靓婧 审题人：胡绪超

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题在每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；语法填空和书面表达题用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔答在答题卡上相对应的答题区域内。答在试题卷上无效。
3. 考试结束，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

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纸上。

第一节：（共 5 个小题；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. £9.15. C. £9.18.

答案是 B。

1. What kind of film does the man like?
- A. A comedy. B. A drama film. C. A detective film.
2. What is the woman’s red jacket best for?
- A. The warm days. B. The windy days. C. The rainy days.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- A. A forest. B. A unique plant. C. A piece of furniture.
4. What did the man buy with the gift card?
- A. Make-up. B. Clothes. C. Jewelry.
5. When did the man get up?
- A. At 6:45. B. At 7:45. C. At 8:30.

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 language does the man speak?
- A. Scottish. B. Italian. C. Irish.
7. What did the man do in Germany?
- A. He tested cars. B. He designed cars. C. He built car factories.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where are the man and the woman going?
- A. A ticket office. B. A shoe store. C. A concert.
9. What probably happened the first time Tina was late to meet Patrick ?
- A. She got lost. B. Her car broke down. C. She couldn’t decide what to wear.

10. What does Patrick agree to do?

- A. Pay for parking.
- B. Lend Tina his phone.
- C. Drive Tina’s car to the concert.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How many kinds of pepper does the man make?
- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
12. What does the woman probably think of making pepper of different tastes?
- A. It’s easy. B. It’s amazing. C. It’s time-consuming.
13. Where does the conversation probably take place?
- A. At a market. B. In the man’s kitchen. C. In a restaurant.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the relationship between the speakers?
- A. Reporter and villager. B. Policeman and witness. C. Volunteer and survivor.
15. What just happened?
- A. A flood. B. A car crash. C. An earthquake.
16. Where was the woman rescued from?
- A. A river. B. Her house. C. The top of a building.
17. What advice does the woman give in the end?
- A. To stay indoors. B. To donate money. C. To leave their houses.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. According to the speaker, why do many travelers avoid Australia?
- A. They find it is boring there. B. They think it’s dangerous there. C. They don’t like the climate there.
19. What is the weather probably like in the middle of Australia?
- A. Mild and cool. B. Cold and windy. C. Dry and hot.
20. What can be said about Australia lifestyle?
- A. It is very formal. B. It is casual. C. It is fast-paced.

第二部分 阅读理解（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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Primal Fear

In this 1996 mystery drama, a timid young man, Aaron (Edward Norton), is accused of murdering a priest. Norton’s amazing performance helped to ease suspicion that Aaron is really guilty of the crime. While watching the multi-layered story uncover, it’s easy to overlook the possibility that Aaron could be a brilliant sociopath (反社会的人) playing everyone.

Planet of the Apes

It’s difficult enough for you to make sense of a planet where humans are ruled by talking apes, but when we finally get used to the concept, the ending is really beyond our expectation. Besides, the scene when astronaut George Taylor discovers the remains of the Statue of Liberty in the original 1968 film is really shocking.

The Village

M. Night Shyamalan is one of the few directors who could give us something this clever and wildly imaginative. While it’s common for suspense films to reveal that some fundamental aspect isn’t what it appears to be, in this film set in a 19th century village, basically nothing turns out as it appears.

Fighting Club

This 1999 hit film starring Edward Norton as an office worker who starts an underground fight club isn’t the easiest movie to follow. But the dramatic ending, which involves exploding buildings, may be the most shocking part of all.

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21. What do the four films have in common?

- A. A 19th century setting.
- B. The same actor.
- C. Being violence-themed.
- D. An unpredictable ending.

22. Which film would a fan of science fiction prefer?

- A. Primal Fear.
- B. Planet of the Apes.
- C. The Village.
- D. Fighting Club.

23. Where may the text come from?

- A. A brochure.
- B. A magazine.
- C. A website.
- D. A newspaper.

B

In the early nineteenth century in Britain, many improvements were made in medicine. Illnesses that had been deadly a few years before were now curable. However, Surgeons had one problem. They had restricted

access to dead bodies to dissect(解剖), which was the only way that they could learn about the flesh and bones inside the body and the only way to teach new surgeons to carry out operations.

The job of finding these dead bodies was carried out by an unpleasant group of people called “body snatchers”. They went into graveyards at night and dug up any recently buried bodies. Then they took the bodies to the medical schools and sold them. A body could be sold for between £ 5 and 10, which was a lot of money at that time.

The most famous of these body snatchers was a man from Edinburgh called William Burke. He was different because he did not just dig up bodies from graveyards. He got greedy and thought of an easier way to find bodies. Instead of digging them up, he killed the poorer guests in his small hotel. Dr. Knox, the respected surgeon he worked for, never asked why all the bodies he brought him had been strangled(勒死).

Burke was eventually arrested and put on trial in 1829. The judge showed no mercy to him and his punishment was to be hanged. Appropriately, his body was given to the medical school and he ended up on the dissecting table, just like his victims.

Now, over 180 years later, surgeons do not need the help of criminals to learn their skills. However, the science of surgery could not have developed without their rather gruesome help.

24. What problem did the British surgeons in the early 19th century face?

- A. Some illnesses remained incurable.
- B. Dead bodies were not easily available.
- C. They had only one way to carry out operations.
- D. They had difficulty learning about the flesh and bones.

25. Which can be the best heading for **Paragraph 3**?

- A. Burke’s easier way.
- B. Body snatchers’ job.
- C. Poor guests in Burke’s hotel.
- D. Deals between Burke and Dr. Knox.

26. Which can best illustrate Burke’s story?

- A. Justice has long arms.
- B. More haste, less speed.
- C. Do as you would be done by.
- D. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

27.What does the underlined word in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Incredibly fascinating.
- B. Surprisingly influential.
- C. Extremely understandable.
- D. Unpleasantly shocking.

C

In the world of water, 2021 was another year for the record books. Parts of Western Europe suffered from deadly floods while large areas of the southwestern United States remained locked in a massive drought.

One might think that our impressive water management would safeguard society from such catastrophic events. Yet when it comes to water, the past is no longer a good guide for the future and most of the water engineering is unprepared for consequences of increasingly occurring extreme weather. One of the most alarming wake-up calls came from the city of Cape Town, where the water taps of 4 million residents were nearly forced to be shut off after severe drought dried up its reservoir (水库).

Appealing as it might be, the solution is not to further build bigger and higher dams(水坝) that often result in more disastrous flooding. Rather, it is to work more with natural processes.

The Netherlands avoided major damage from the historic floods in July 2021 thanks to its recently completed project, which gives river room to spread out by redirecting floodwaters into wetlands, lowering parts of the stormy river by more than a foot. Agricultural practices offer another strategy. Scientists have found that boosting organic matter in the soil by 1% can increase the soil's water-holding capacity by up to 18,000 gallons per acre, creating flexibility to both intense rains and dry periods. This means farmland practices such as the planting of cover crops can not only raise output but improve water management.

Solutions don't come easily, but they are key to a livable future. While it's too late to avoid the impacts of climate change, we can avoid the worst of those impacts by investing more in such nature-based water solutions.

28. Cape Town is mentioned to show_____.

- A. the reservoir was of no use.
- B. new water management is in need.
- C. how awful it was without tap water.
- D. the existing water management is impressive.

29. What can we learn from **Paragraph 4**?

- A. The Netherlands was spared from flood damage.
- B. The river's water level was reduced to over a foot.
- C. Improving soil's water-holding ability is practical.
- D. Planting crops boosts organisms at the cost of production.

30. Which of the following water projects might win the author's favor?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① "Restoring Healthy Soil" | ② "Filling Wetland" |
| ③ "Strengthening Dam" | ④ "Making Room for River" |
| A. ①② | B. ②③ |
| C. ③④ | D. ①④ |

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Water disaster: way out of control.
- B. Investment in water: a key to the future.

C. Nature-based solution: a way out for water.

D. Good news: farming practices working well.

D

Midway through *The Matrix*, Cypher feasts on an enormous steak, well aware that his reality is not real, part of a digital program telling his brain that the steak is a construction and that it is "juicy and delicious." Two decades after the movie made its first appearance, something unexpected arises: The future of reality will not only be virtual but also synthetic(合成的). Cypher's future meal will be a physical one, synthesized from animal cells.

And the synthesis goes beyond dinner. Starting with components from the natural world, scientists are learning to engineer microorganisms and build biocomputing systems. However, biology has a tendency to evolve in unexpected ways.

Synthesized meat is one case in point. The driving forces behind the meat movement are practical. It has been estimated that cultured (培育的) meat would require 7 to 45 percent less energy and produce 78 to 96 percent less greenhouse gas than conventional animals farmed for consumption. But once we're able to synthesize meat, theoretically, we'll have the capability to culture meat from any animal, even those we'd never consider eating today, like dolphins or chimpanzees, which will pose a new regulatory challenge for us.

Using synthetic biology, we can even edit and rewrite life, the technology of which are already in use. In 2021, scientists in some countries announced they had grown monkey embryos injected with human stem cells. Here comes the situation worth considering: such a monkey-human hybrid will demonstrate qualities that are somewhere between humans, on which experimentation isn't allowed, and animals, which are often raised specifically for research. How will we decide when an animal becomes too human?

Depending on where you stand, the synthetic realities land somewhere between "really exciting" and "critically concerning." As individuals, we undertake a shared responsibility to make good choices about this coming synthetic technology.

32. What do we know about Cypher's steak in the movie?

- A. It is anything but appetizing.
- B. It is enjoyed in a virtual world.
- C. It is synthesized from animal cell.
- D. It is a construction made by himself.

33. What's the advantage of synthesized meat?

- A. It is more nutritious.
- B. It is more energy-consuming.
- C. It is more environment-friendly.
- D. It is more controllable in regulation.

34. What is the author’s attitude to the experiment in **Paragraph 4**?
- A. Cautious. B. Favorable. C. Pessimistic. D. Indifferent.
35. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To popularize synthetic technology.
- B. To indicate challenges of synthetic technology.
- C. To stress the importance of synthetic technology.
- D. To introduce the development of synthetic technology.

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Tips on Building Self Confidence

What can you do to create more confidence? The point is that you can learn how to gain more confidence by knowing what specifically to work on.

1. Practice.
- Let’s say, if you have never danced on the dance floor, most likely, your first time was a bit scary. However, after you went a few dozen times, it wasn’t as scary. 36. The more you do something, the more confident you will be at it.
2. 37.
- Practice can be great, but many times, you will be in a situation where you have to be confident on the spot. In this case, you need to act like you have lots of confidence. 38. Remember that when you force your body to move confidently, you will eventually start to feel more confidently.
3. Look good.
- Many times, lack of self-confidence can come from worrying about how you look to other people. 39. This can mean different things to different people. The point is to remove the worry of your appearance by doing whatever it is you need to do to make you feel good about yourself.
4. Change your focus.
40. Try focusing on other people and how you can contribute to them. When you take the focus away from yourself and put it onto others, it will help your fear go away because you won’t be thinking about it.
- A. Don’t take it too seriously.
- B. Fake it until you make it.
- C. This can come through practice.
- D. This is just an example but you get the point.
- E. You can solve this by making sure you look your best.
- F. Realize that you aren’t the only one with confidence issues.
- G. Often we have low confidence due to being focused on ourselves.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 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。

Lewis B. Smedes once said, “To forgive is to set a prisoner free and discover that the prisoner was you.” For years Tom Anderson’s life was withered up (枯萎) by the memory of his 41 in an adventure that 42 the death of one of his classmates. He and his wife 43 after six years of marriage. Then the news about Tom changed. His wife Betty came back; he 44 a fine position.

One day he told me what had changed his life, “I used to think nothing could 45 what I had done. The thought of my 46 would stop me in the middle of a smile. It put a 47 between my wife and me. Then I had an 48 visit from the person I dreaded (恐惧) most to see -- the mother of the college classmate who died. ‘Unless you forgive, you cannot love.’ She said, ‘And without love, life has no 49.’ She paused, and then said 50, ‘You are the one person who hasn’t forgiven Tom Anderson.’ I found there in her eyes 51 to be the person I might have been if her boy had lived. For the first time in my life I felt 52 to love and be loved.”

Forgiveness is truly the 53 grace (慈悲), through which we gain the freedom to learn from experience. But forgiving our shortcomings doesn’t mean 54 that they exist. On the contrary, it means facing them 55.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. reputation | B. possession | C. part | D. identity |
| 42. A. accounted for | B. figured out | C. participated in | D. depended on |
| 43. A. registered | B. separated | C. withdrew | D. transformed |
| 44. A. presented | B. promoted | C. earned | D. guaranteed |
| 45. A. reveal | B. confirm | C. enhance | D. undo |
| 46. A. drawback | B. guilt | C. survival | D. accusation |
| 47. A. wall | B. reminder | C. reserve | D. label |
| 48. A. impossible | B. unexpected | C. undoubted | D. unbearable |
| 49. A. concept | B. standard | C. principle | D. meaning |
| 50. A. deliberately | B. humbly | C. sincerely | D. morally |
| 51. A. occupation | B. passion | C. permission | D. attempt |
| 52. A. worthy | B. significant | C. valuable | D. innocent |
| 53. A. forgetting | B. saving | C. challenging | D. demanding |
| 54. A. denying | B. assuming | C. clarifying | D. opposing |
| 55. A. emotionally | B. diligently | C. temporarily | D. realistically |

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。

The mascot design for Bing Dwen Dwen 56._____ (choose) from over 5,800 submissions from China and 35 countries around the world after a global competition 57._____ (arrange) by the Beijing 2022 Organizing Committee kicked off. According to the committee, the number of design proposals was nearly three times 58._____ of the 2008 Games.

“There was a lot of 59._____ (diverse), with everyone from little children to professionals 60._____ (submit) proposals.” said Alexis, director of the University of Art and Design in Switzerland, 61._____ the IOC is based.

To make Bing Dwen Dwen look 62._____ (adore), the design team used the image of a baby panda. In fact, Bing Dwen Dwen soft toys have become so popular that they are out of stock at 63._____ (official) licensed online and physical stores. A spokesman said they were negotiating with relevant departments 64._____ (increase) the supply of Bing Dwen Dwen.

On Saturday, Prince of Monaco Albert II received a figurine (雕塑) of Bing Dwen Dwen at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, and asked if he could have 65._____ second one because he has twins, according to a China Central Television report.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

2022 年北京冬奥会圆满结束了，苏翊鸣、谷爱凌等青少年冠军举世瞩目，为号召同学们向优秀同龄人学习，你校校报举行“与奥运冠军共成长”主题英文征文活动，请据此投稿，内容包括：

1. 奥运冠军的共同点：全力以赴，追求卓越，永不言弃，等等。
2. 如何做生活中的冠军？

注意：1. 词数应为 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，使行文连贯。
3. 开头已给出，吧计入总词数。

Growing up along with Olympic Champions

Many teenage champions have stood out in the Beijing Winter Olympics. _____

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。

They don’t mean it

Our family moved here from China two years ago, and we thought we were pretty well adjusted to American ways. This year my parents decided to give a party on Chinese New Year and invite some of our American friends.

The party went pretty well. Our guests were amazed at the flavor of all the special foods. After the dinner, they thanked us for showing them what a real Chinese New Year dinner was like.

“I loved the dishes. You and the girls must have spent hours doing all the work!” Mrs. O’Meara said to my mother.

“The girls helped with the cutting and I’m sorry they did such a terrible job.” said Mother.

I heard a little gasp (倒吸气) from my friend Kim O’Meara, who stared wide-eyes at Mother. When I asked what the matter was, she told me she just didn’t understand why my mother said so.

I had to laugh. “She doesn’t mean it! It’s just the way she talks.”

Seeing her still confused look, I went on explaining, “In China, parents consider it good manners to deny praises about their children. Otherwise, it would be the same as bragging (自夸).” Kim seemed a little hesitant, but she nodded anyway.

That Easter, the O’Mearas invited our family for dinner. Mrs. O’Meara cooked a huge ham which we enjoyed a lot. As Mrs. O’Meara started cutting up the cake for dessert, Mother said, “I’m not sure if I can eat one more bite. That was the best ham I’ve ever tasted!”

“Aw, that ham was terrible,” said Kim. “I bet you could do a lot better, Mrs. Yang.”

注意：

1. 续写短文词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1:

There was a stunned (震惊的) silence around the table.

Paragraph 2:

I finally knew how Kim had misunderstood what I had said.