★启用前注意保密

2022年大湾区普通高中毕业班联合模拟考试
英语

本试卷共10页，三部分，满分120分。考试用时120分钟。

注意事项：1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的市（县、区）、学校、班级、姓名、考场号、 座位号和考生号（高考考号）填写在答题卡上。将条形码横贴在每张答 题卡右上角“条形码粘贴处”。

2.作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔在答题卡上将对应题目选 项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。 答案不能答在试卷上。

1. .非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各 题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写 上新答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。
2. .考生必须保证答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第二部分 阅读（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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

East China's port city of Quanzhou was added to UNESCO World Heritage （遗产）List on July 25, 2021, bringing the total number of the country's UNESCO World Heritage sites to 56. The following are four of them, which fall into two categories一three cultural sites and one natural site.

* **Classical Gardens of Suzhou**

Classical Chinese garden design, which seeks to recreate natural scenery, is nowhere better shown than in the nine gardens in Suzhou. They are generally acknowledged to be masterpieces of the style. Dating from the 11th—19th century, the gardens reflect the importance of natural beauty in Chinese culture in their design.

* **Hubei Shennongjia**

This natural site protects the largest primary forests remaining in Central China and provides living space for many rare animals. It is one of three centers of biodiversity in China. The site is important in the history of botanical research and was the object of international plant collecting trips in the 19th and 20th centuries.

* Ancient City of Pingyao

Founded in the 14th century, Pingyao is a well-preserved example of a traditional Han Chinese city. It shows the changes of architectural styles and town planning in China over five centuries. Of special interest are the grand buildings associated with banking, for which Pingyao was the major centre for the whole of China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

* Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui—Xidi and Hongcun

The two traditional villages of Xidi and Hongcun preserve the appearance of non-urban settlements of a type that largely disappeared or was transformed during the last century. Their street plan, their architecture and decoration, and the harmony of houses with water systems are unique surviving examples.

1. What is stressed in the design of Suzhou Gardens?

A. The tradition. B. The natural beauty.

C. The biodiversity. D. The Chinese history.

1. In what way is Hubei Shennongjia different from the other three?

A. It belongs to natural sites. B. It has the largest forest in China.

C. It attracts objective collectors. D. It owns a biodiversity research center. 23. Which place was the major financial center of China in the 19th century?

A. Quanzhou. B. Suzhou. C. Pingyao. D. Xidi.

B

It was dark as Ibrahim Al Hussein came to. He couldn't move and thick dust filled the air, blocking out all but a few small flames dancing close by. It was hard to breathe. Something wasn't right and he could not feel his foot. As the smoke of the bombing cleared Al Hussein was saved but lost his lower right leg forever.

After several twists and turns, Al Hussein managed to escape from war-tom Syria to Athens, Greece. With no money left on him, he had to sleep on the streets and look for fruit in trees or eat grass from the park. Luckily, he later found work cleaning toilets at a local cafe. He worked every day of the week with no breaks and was proud to be supporting himself But he was missing something-sport.

Al Hussein used to be a sportsman. As war broke out in Syria in 2011, all sports stadiums were forced to close, but now settled and safe in Athens, he was desperate to return to physical activity. In May, 2015, his prayers were answered. A swimming club gave him permission to train there.

“When I looked at the address 1 realised it was the Athens Aquatics Centre,” says Al Hussein, who, at the age of 16, had watched the 2004 Olympics unfold on a small TV in his cosy Syrian home. "Seeing those Olympics gave me motivation to do sport and although it was a flashback to the past, it was also a look to a better future because I had made it to the pool I'd watched and dreamt of swimming in.”

For much of 2015 he swam in the morning and then worked at the cafe until late in the evening. It was tough, but it worked for him and, in early 2016, he secured two medals at the Greek Para Swimming National Championships. People began to take note.

1. What caused Al Hussein to lose his lower right leg?

A. A war. B. A fire. C. An illness. D. An accident.

1. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
2. Why Al Hussein worked hard.
3. How Al Hussein survived in Greece.
4. Why Al Hussein missed sport.
5. How Al Hussein escaped from Syria.
6. What can be inferred about the Athens Aquatics Centre?
7. It was forced to close in 2011.
8. Al Hussein went there at age 16.
9. It used to be a swimming club.
10. The 2004 Olympics were held there.
11. Which of the following can best describe Al Hussein?
12. Independent but proud.
13. Motivated but stubborn.
14. Ambitious and religious.
15. Hardworking and optimistic.

**C**

By 2050, the United Nations says, we're going to need 70 percent more food to feed the nine billion people living on Earth. Sara Menker says the problem may be even more urgent than the U.N. suggests. In 2017, she gave a TED talk in which she said a “tipping point,”beyond which global food markets become too overloaded to function effectively, could come in just a few years.

“We discovered tliat the world will be short 214xl012 calories by 2027,she said. Or, in more familiar terms: "A single Big Mac has 563 calories. That means the world will be short 380 billion Big Macs in 2027. That is more Big Macs than McDonald's has ever produced.”

Menker cannot change the world alone. But the firm she started, Gro Intelligence, is providing information that food companies, insurers, lenders and policymakers use to make food production more effective, and perhaps help protect against that tipping point.

Gro tracks 650xl012 data points daily-from sources such as government and local food reports, satellite photos, long-term weather forecasts and greenhouse gas measurements—and creates computer models so that food companies, such as Unilever and Yum! Brands, can know how prices are likely to trend, calculate surpluses （过乘!））and shortages, and be more flexible when climate change makes food supplies harder to predict.

A type of artificial intelligence known as machine learning is key to dealing with the data because, as Allison Tepley of Gro's staff put it, “The best information is often local information, but it's often in local languages, in different forms and it all needs to be put together.55

Gro has sounded warnings on African swine fever in China （which cut pork production 30 percent in 2018）, locust infestation in East Africa in 2020 and global inflation （通货膨胀） in food prices.

1. What is the problem mentioned by Menker?

A. Food shortage. B. Overloaded markets.

C. Overpopulation. D. Wrong prediction by the U.N.

1. What does Menker mean by her words in paragraph 2?
2. The problem is serious.
3. Her discovery is more accurate.
4. Big Macs contain too many calories.
5. McDonald's should increase productivity.
6. What does Gro do to help food companies?

A. Get resources. B. Monitor greenhouse gases.

C. Analyse big data. D. Assess surpluses and shortages.

1. What might the underlined words “locust infestation” be in the last paragraph?

A. A data-driven drug. B. A language-based approach.

C. A food-related disaster. D, A production-centered policy.

D

Many people think that there should be some sort of universal service around cash, forcing banks to provide it and sellers to accept it. I disagree, but I do understand why they think that forcing the additional costs associated with cash on financial institutions and merchants seems appealing.

One of their arguments is that cash is a necessary fallback, the only payment method that society can depend on in the event of nuclear war or natural disaster and therefore businesses should be forced to keep the ability to distribute and collect notes and coins. They think that cash is the backup in a disaster. It really isn't. When things go really wrong, it is the people who keep their money in cash who suffer the most.

Remember the Japanese disaster of a decade back, where following a severe earthquake off the northeast coast of Japan's Honshu Island in 2011, a huge tsunami （海啸）towering a hundred feet above the ground went crashing into cities, towns and villages destroying more than 200 square miles. Since Japan remains a cash-based society and a great many people keep their savings in cash in their homes, the disaster led to the unusual phenomenon of safes and cash washing up on beaches. Yasuo Kimura, a former bank employee then aged 67, said that he had many friends who lost everything. "I had tried to convince them to put their money in a bank J he said. "They always thought it was safer to keep it at home.”

Another argument they make is that electronic payment can be bad for privacy, making cash remain the best backup. They ask “How do you stop data thieves and data brokers from monitoring your buying history?” and suggest paying in cash is the answer. Personally, I think using privacy-enhancing （增强隐私的）technologies when making electronic payments is a better answer, but that's a discussion for another day.

1. What makes many people think it necessary to force cash service on banks?

A. The duty of banks. B. The reliability of cash.

C. The need to cut costs. D. The demand from sellers.

1. What was one of the results of the Japanese disaster in 2011?
2. The quake destroyed over 200 square miles.
3. 100 towers were swallowed by the tsunami.
4. Japanese started to keep money in banks.
5. Many Japanese lost their backup money.
6. What does the author think of electronic payment?

A. It is not good for privacy.

C. It is safer than cash payment.

1. What can be the best title for the text?
2. Is E-payment Safe?

C, Is Cash the Backup?

1. It still leaves much to be desired.

D. It often falls into the wrong hands.

B. Lessons from a Natural Disaster

D. Appeal of Universal Cash Service

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可以填入空白处的最佳选项.选项中有两项 为多余选项。

Ahh…Fish, chips and mushy peas! There is nothing more British than fish and chips. Freshly cooked, boiling hot fish and chips, topped with salt and seasoned with vinegar, packed in newspaper and eaten out-of-doors on a cold and wintry day-it simply cannot be beaten!

36

Both Lancashire and London claim to be the first to invent this famous meal. Chips were a cheap, basic food of the industrial north while fried fish was introduced in London's East End. 37 So was bom our national dish of fish and chips!

38 Mr. Lees sold fish and chips from a wooden shelter in the market. Later

he moved the business to a permanent shop across the road. However in London, it is said that Joseph Malin, a Jewish immigrant, opened a fish and chip shop in Cleveland Way within the sound of Bow Bells in the 1860s.

Fish and chip shops were originally small family businesses, often run from the front room of the house and were commonplace by the late 19th century, through the latter part of the 19th century and well into the 20th century, the fish and chip trade expanded greatly to satisfy the needs of the growing industrial population of Great Britain. Fish and chips became vital to the diet of the ordinary people. 39

In 1999, the British consumed nearly 300 million servings of fish and chips. That equates to six servings *for* every man, woman and child in the country. 40 That's 17 for every one Burger King restaurant, making British Fish and Chips the nation's favourite take-away.

1. It quickly became a favourite of the workers.
2. People soon decided to put fried fish and chips together.
3. John Lees owned *a* restaurant and sold the famous pairing.
4. So how, when and where did this British dish come about?
5. There are now around 8,500 fish and chip shops across the UK.
6. Some shops had to employ doormen to control the queue at busy times.
7. The first fish and chip shop in Lancashire is thought to have opened in 1863.

第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选 项。

David is 99, but he still works four days a week-and has no plans to slow down any time soon.

David spends almost three hours each day 41 to and from the charity （慈善）shop where he 42 . He makes the 43 . which includes a 20-minute walk and two different 44 , throughout the year in all weathers. He then works 8-10 hours at the St Columba's Hospice shop, receiving 45 , steaming clothes and helping customers to 46 the things they're looking for.

David said that 47 was the secret to his long life. 4<If they ever 48 the shop, I don't know what I would do I couldn’t just sit in the house doing nothing. I will try my best to live as 49 as I can, and will only 50 working there when I fall down.”

David works with 51 agility （敏捷）.Nobody believes he is 99. He keeps his mental agility in check by building model railways on his days off, which he then 52 for the charity.

So would David now think about living a more 53 life?

He said, “I went to a community club a couple of years ago. They were my 54 and had started playing cards, but then I noticed they had all fallen asleep half way through the 55 so I left. It wasn't for me.”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. walking | B. moving | C. turning | D. travelling |
| 42. A. volunteers | B. purchases | C. accommodates | D. practises |
| 43.A. research | B. shopping | C. journey | D. business |
| 44. A. buses | B. planes | C. conditions | D. systems |
| 45. A. letters | B. donations | C. praise | D. treatment |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. A. share | B. change | C. remember | D. find |
| 47. A. deep concern | B. hard work | C. regular exercise | D. fair play |
| 48. A. left | B. discovered | C. closed | D. entered |
| 49. A. long | B. well | C. happily | D. comfortably |
| 50, A. resist | B. keep | C. avoid | D. stop |
| 51. A. struggling | B. surprising | C. popular | D. similar |
| 52. A. leaves | B. pays | C. sells | D. cares |
| 53. A. organised | B. settled | C. relaxed | D. balanced |
| 54. A. age | B. type | C. family | D. mirror |
| 55. A. day | B. game | C. story | D. movie |

第二节(共10小题；每小题L5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。

China's Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Radio Telescope (FAST) has detected a repeating fast radio burst (FRB)—strange radio 56 (signal) from outer space—for the first time. Scientists on the FAST project with the National Astronomical Observatories of China broke the news 57 Wednesday.

The FRB originated some three billion light years away from Earth. FRB is one of the 58 (hot) ever topics in astronomy. It was not until 2007 59 the first FRB was discovered by humans. Fewer than 100 FRBs have been detected internationally to date. There is still no convincing 60 (explain) for the origin of FRB in the international scientific community at present.

FRBs mostly only appear once, which makes them very hard 61 (track). The FRB detected by FAST's real-time detection terminal, however, is one that has been observed before. 62 (know) as FRB121102, it was first discovered in 2012 and found to repeat in 2015. Analysis of data later 63 (indicate) that the signal came from a dwarf galaxy (矮星系)three billion light years away. The first pulse from FRB121102 64 (spot) by FAST on August 30. After this, 65 telescope recorded dozens of pulses from the FRB over the course of days. On September 3 alone, more than 20 pulses were detected.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节 （满分15分）

你校英文报正在开展征文活动，主题为“我最喜爱的课后活动”。请你写一篇短文 投稿，内容包括：

1. .最喜爱的课后活动；
2. .喜爱的原因。

注意：

1. .写作词数应为80左右；
2. .请按如卜格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

My Favorite After-school Activity

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。

**Bird Song**

“Let it go!” Caroline yelled. Two boys were bending over a bird, as a third one held the poor creature roughly by its wings, "You'll hurt it." Caroline looked fearful for the bird.

'"That's the point." The boys laughed. The tallest stood up and glared at Caroline. "Here, catch this!” He said as he sailed the now broken-winged bird at Caroline. The poor creature cried in pain, as its wings had been badly damaged. The boys ran o工 laughing at tlieii- handy work.

Caroline bent down to carefully pick up the bird. The poor feathered soul was wriggling （扭动）about, with a fearful look in its eyes. "Don't worry,“ Caroline whispered softly. She took a handkerchief from her pocket and gently placed the bird on it.

大湾区联考 英语试题 第9页（共10页）

Caroline walked as quickly as she could back to her house, careful not to shake the bird around too much. She found a shoe box, filled it with soft cotton balls and then laid the bird down in its new resting place.

“Let me get you some water and food. That’s the least I can do." She took a tiny saucer from the kitchen, filled it with water, and placed it in a comer of the box. She managed to find some sunflower seeds, as that was the only bird-friendly food she could think of. Caroline was worried. She didn't want the bird to die. The poor bird was now fast asleep, no doubt tired out from its earlier suffering. “Please don't die." Caroline whispered tearfully.

If there was anyone whom she could turn to, it would be Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts was working at the nature museum. He had bird feeders throughout his yard, and sometimes would drop in her science class at school. Caroline never knew there was so much information about birds, until hearing him speak. She figured he would know what to do.

注意：

1,续写词数应为150词左右；

2 .请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Caroline called Mr. Roberts and hurriedly told him her tale.

In the morning, the Blackwell Bird Rescue Society called, informing a car would come to pick up the bird at 10 am.

**2022年大湾区普通高中毕业班联合模拟考试**

**英语科答案**

第二部分 阅读（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）

21~23 BAC

24~27 ABDD

28~31 AACC

32~35 BDBC

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

36~40 DBGFE

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

41~45 DACAB

46~50 DBCAD

51~55 BCCAB

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

56.signals

57.on

58.hottest

59.that

60 explanation

61.to track

62.Known

63.indicated

64.was spotted

65.the

【注：单词拼写错误、大小写未区分不给分】

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

One possible version:

My Favorite After-school Activity

Among the colorful after-school activities in our school， I like dancing best. I have been in a school dance club since the first week I came studying here.

After school we practise dancing on a regular basis, which helps me connect with others and greatly enriches my campus life. I love dancing because it is more than just moving my body for fun and joy. It is a way to relieve stress and enjoy life. Besides, mastering any style of dance takes hard work, determination and patience， which shape me into a better person. I would not be who I am today without dancing after school.

【试题解读与评分建议】

应用文写作旨在考查考生日常交际中的基础书面表达能力，评价其能否运用相关

常识和语言知识进行规范、有效的文字表达，完成特定的交际任务。评价时应综合考

虑三个维度：内容是否切题、完整、达意；语言是否准确、丰富、得体；语篇是否规

范、连贯、流畅。

本次应用文写作的任务是：你校英文报正在开展征文活动，主题为“我最喜爱的

课后活动”。请你写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：1.最喜爱的课后活动；2.喜爱的原因。

根据这个特定的表达任务，评价时应重点关注文章是否符合以下要求：

1.结构和内容方面:文章分段要合理，各部分功能要清晰、内容层次要分明。本篇应

用文写作属于校报征文，注意不要写成信件等其它格式，也不要在文章开头写出“得

知我校英文报正在征文”的字样，这些都属于审题出现的偏差，应酌情扣1-2分。

习作最好分2-3段，第一段可以开门见山写出自己最喜爱的课后活动名称（要点一），

还可以对其进行简单的介绍；第二段则主要写自己喜爱该项活动的原因（要点二）。

内容的组织要结构清晰，逻辑连贯，详路得当。本次任务中应详写第一和第二个内

容要点，其中第二个内容要点应着墨更多，同时注意同段内信息间应紧密关联。篇

幅较长而没有分段的作文可酌情扣1分。

本文写到的课后活动应该是能反映考生积极向上、健康高雅的道德品质和综合素质

的体育、艺术、劳动、科技创新等方面的活动。内容方面可适当补充合理的拓展信

息，但要以覆盖并突出全部要点为前提，不可喧宾夺主。

2.语言方面:文章应包含丰富多样的语言表达手段，但语言运用应符合征文语篇的语

言特征，以确保文章的可读性为前提，力求简洁得体，表意清断准确，衔接顺畅自

然，切莫生搬硬套，表达手段堆砌，脱离语言交际的真实语境。

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。

One possible version:

Caroline called Mr. Roberts and hurriedly told him her tale. She told him about the boys, the bird， and the makeshift shoe box home. Mr. Roberts was moved by Caroline’s efforts. “That bird is fortunate that you came to its rescue. Don’t worry. I will make a call to the bird rescue. They can make a pick-up for your feathered friend in the morning.” Mr. Roberts assured Caroline confidently. Breathing a sigh of relief, Caroline looked at the bird， which was still peacefully sleeping in the box as if nothing had happened. She went to bed, hoping that it would survive the night.

In the morning, the Blackwell Bird Rescue Society called， informing a car would come to pick up the bird at 10 am. Hanging up the phone, Caroline smiled with relief. “I guess this is goodbye，” Caroline said to the bird in the shoe box. Curiously， it replied with a short chirp as if it understood what she was saying. As scheduled, a car from the Bird Rescue Society pulled up to her house at 10 am. After examining it carefully, the driver packed the bird gently into the car, promising Caroline that they would get the little one back up and flying again. Standing at the door, Caroline watched the driver get back into the car, which slowly drove away and disappeared from sight.