2022 届高三练习卷

英 语

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。

1. What is the woman doing?

A. Complaining of too much homework.

B. Grading papers for her professor.

C. Reading complicated chapters.

2. What is the girl looking for?

A. A backpack.

B. School papers.

C. A jacket.

3. What did the speakers think of the lecture?

A. Fun.

B. Boring.

C. Informative.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the woman’s house.

B. In a supermarket.

C. In a restaurant.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Industrial production.

B. Automated machinery.

C. Their work.

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 is the weather like?

A. Rainy.

B. Cloudy.

C. Sunny.

7. What do the speakers decide to do?

A. Watch TV.

B. Play sports.

C. Plant trees.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the man talk to the woman?

A. To confirm the address of the bank.

B. To ask about the operating hours.

C. To get an identification form.

9. When does the bank close at weekdays?

A. At 3 p.m.

B. At 4:30 p.m.

C. At 5 p.m.

10. How can the man save time?

A. By making a reservation.

B. By filling out a form in advance.

C. By opening the bank account online.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who did Sam go to the fashion show with?

A. A family member.

B. Some friends.

C. A designer.

12. Which show did Emma miss?

A. The sports clothes show.

B. The children’s fashion show.

C. The costume show.

13. Who disliked the sports clothes show?

A. Sam and Anna.

B. Sam and Melissa.

C. Emma and Anna.

听第9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What stimulated the woman’s interest in lighting?

A. The lighting in a play.

B. A light show at a rock concert.

C. A fireworks display at an event.

15. What does the woman say about her job?

A. It’s simple to operate.

B. It’s highly thought of by many people.

C. It’s important for people to understand a play.

16. What did the woman do at school?

A. She acted on a dark stage.

B. She made a lighting plan for a play.

C. She assisted the teacher to write a play.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why does the speaker give this talk?

A. To introduce the guests.

B. To explain the change to the plan.

C. To make the procedure clear to the listeners.

18. How long will the question-part last?

A. About one hour and a half.

B. About one hour.

C. About half an hour.

19. Who will talk about the future of the toy industry?

A. Sarah Smith.

B. Robert Price.

C. Kenji Nakamura.

20. What can we learn from the talk?

A. Lunch will be served in Victoria Hall.

B. People can enjoy tea and juice after 6 p.m.

C. Sally Connor will make a conclusion of the conference.

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**

**Writing** **short** **stories:** **An** **intensive** **four-week** **course** **with** **Shelley** **Weiner**

If you enjoy reading short stories, or have turned your hand at writing them but would value some expert guidance, this course with Shelley Weiner is your choice. Over four intense and stimulating virtual sessions, she will draw on her wealth of experience as an author and creative writing mentor (导师) to guide and inspire you through the process. Through close examination of a selection of both classic and contemporary short stories, paired with practical exercises, you will identify and grasp the techniques used by great writers, and learn how to create your own stories.

**Week** **1:** **Origins**

What is a story? From *Aesop’s* *Fables* to *Cat* *Person*, there are distinctive features that connect and also distinguish them. Discover the concept of story ideas and where to find them, with an introduction to character as the driving force in fiction.

**Week** **2:** **Invention**

A deeper dive into character and dialogue, and how and why these components are core to story development.

**Week** **3:** **Construction**

Looking into plot, including structure, the pressure of time and more.

**Week** **4:** **Performance**

Who tells the story? Viewpoints and voice will be looked at, as well as how to get your words onto the page, and how to find your readers.

**Course** **details**

·Saturday 11 June—Saturday 9 July 2022

·Time: 2 p.m—4 p.m

·Price: £495 plus £7.80 booking fee

For an additional fee of £125, you have the option to book a 30-minute one-to-one mentoring session with Shelley at the end of the course.

21. Who is the text intended for?

A. Book dealers. B. Young publishers.

C. Literature enthusiasts. D. Acknowledged authors.

22. In which week can you learn to explore character and dialogue?

A. Week 1. B. Week 2.

C. Week 3. D. Week 4.

23. What’s the price of a booked course with Shelley’s private session?

A. £495. B. £502.80.

C. £620. D. £627.80.

**B**

All her life, Carole-Ann Warburton kept a little hope shining at the back of her mind. Her dream was to work in a bookshop.

Warburton has always loved books. As a child, any spare sixpence went on Enid Blyton’s *Mary* *Mouse*. Every Saturday morning, she and her parents would “do a gentle shop, then go to the library in Ashby-de-la-Zouch. However many books we got out, we read.” At university in Cambridge, she began to buy books—a habit that, in adult life, resulted in a large collection.

In 2010, she retired after having worked for 40 years in an administrative post. She sold her house, bought a shop and, a few weeks after her 65th birthday, The Book Rest opened. Warburton had 8,000 to 9,000 books with which to fill it. But although she dreamed of working in a bookshop, she hadn’t thought of selling her own books. “That took a bit of psychological talking-to,” she says.

Her first sale was hard. “It feels, when a special book goes out, as if some little part of me has been taken away. And then I make common sense come back to me and say: ‘Let someone else learn from it. ’ It’s a growing up, if you like, an acceptance.”

This year, The Book Rest celebrates its 12th anniversary. While the shop makes neither profit nor loss, it brings other rewards, including friendship. “There are lots of people who stick their head round the door and say: ‘Are you all right, Carole-Ann?’”

If the days are quiet, no matter. “I am so happy standing here in the middle of a pile of books. I can walk around the shop, pick up a book and sit down and read it. I would like to keep doing this until I no longer can. It’s a wonderful feeling. ”

So while Warburton’s dream came true, what about those of others? “All the dreams are in the books,” she says. “They are all there waiting to be picked up.”

24. Why did Warburton open The Book Rest?

A. To kill her retirement time.

B. To realize her lifelong dream.

C. To celebrate her 65th birthday.

D. To exhibit her book collection.

25. What did Warburton’s first sale feel like?

A. A bit of loss.

B. A growing pain.

C. A spiritual relief.

D. A sense of achievement.

26. What did The Book Rest bring to Warburton?

A. Profit and fame.

B. Chaos and reflection.

C. Friendship and self-enrichment.

D. Freedom and open-mindedness.

27. What did Warburton intend to do by her words in the last paragraph?

A. Call on people to learn from her.

B. Encourage people to read books.

C. Persuade people to buy her books.

D. Urge people to pursue real dreams.

**C**

The Korean culture wave has swept through the editorial offices of the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), which has added more than 20 new words of Korean origin to its latest edition.

The new words include hallyu, the Korean original for the wave of pop culture that has made BTS one of the world’s most popular bands and Squid Game the Netflix sensation of 2021. The dictionary defines it as the increase in international interest in South Korea and its popular culture, esp. as represented by the global success of South Korean music, film, television, fashion, and food.

But as the dictionary’s new additions make clear, there is much more to Korean cuisine than its spicy staple kimchi, which appeared in the OED as long ago as 1976. New food-related entries include bulgogi, thin slices of beef or pork, and chimaek, Korean-style fried chicken and beer.

Traditional culture is represented by hanbok, formal costumes worn by both men and women, and Hangul, the Korean alphabet (字母表) created by King Sejong in 1443.

Aegyo, a certain kind of cuteness or charm considered characteristically Korean, and similar to the Japanese word kawaii, has been included as both a noun and adjective. There is room, too, for mukbang, or livestreams of people eating extraordinary amounts of food while talking to the online audience.

The inclusion of “skinship” is more surprising. Commonly used in South Korea, where it is translated as seukinsip, and in Japan (sukinshippu), it captures the emotional bond that comes from close physical contact between a parent and child, lovers and friends, the dictionary said.

“The adoption and development of these Korean words in English demonstrate how lexical ( 词汇 的) innovation is no longer restricted to the traditional centres of English in the United Kingdom and the United States,” the OED said.“They show how Asians in different parts of the continent invent and exchange words within their own local contexts, then introduce these words to the rest of the English-speaking world, thus allowing the Korean wave to continue to ripple on the sea of English words.”

28. Why does the OED’s latest edition include new Korean words?

A. The Korean culture is gaining global influence.

B. The previous edition of the OED is out of fashion.

C. The OED wants to advertise Korean pop products.

D. The old additions have given way to the new ones.

29. Which of the following can be used to describe a lovely Korean girl?

A. Aegyo. B. Hanbok.

C. Bulgogi. D. Mukbang.

30. What does the underlined word “captures” in Paragraph 6 probably mean?

A. Transforms. B. Ruins.

C. Establishes. D. Represents.

31. What can we infer from the OED’s words?

A. Korean dominates the Asian cultures.

B. Innovative words are limited to English.

C. The Korean wave will impact more on English.

D. Korean and English words are interchangeable.

**D**

Dogs may appear to have selective hearing when it comes to commands (指令) but research suggests they are paying attention to human chitchat.

Researchers, who arranged for headphone-wearing dogs to listen to excerpts (节录) from the novel *The* *Little* *Prince*, revealed their brains can tell the difference between speech and non-speech when listening to human voices, and show different responses to speech in an unfamiliar language.

The research involved 18 dogs of various ages and breeds (品种) that were trained to lie in an MRI scanner with headphones on. They were then played recordings either of humans reading excerpts from *The* *Little* *Prince* or those same recordings cut up into small pieces and put back together in a different order so it sounded unnatural.

The results, published in the journal *NeuroImage*, revealed the dogs’ brains showed a different activity pattern in the primary auditory cortex ( 听觉皮层) for speech compared with non-speech, with the findings similar regardless of whether the language used — Hungarian or Spanish — was familiar. Curiously, the longer the dog’s head was, the better their brain could distinguish speech from non-speech.

The team also found the activity pattern was stronger for non-speech. In humans, we typically see stronger response to speech.

The research also revealed familiar and unfamiliar languages gave rise to different responses in the secondary auditory cortex —but only for speech. That was important, said Andics, senior author of the study at Eötvös Loránd University in Hungary, as it suggested the ability to distinguish between languages was not simply down to the speakers being different.

Instead, the team said, the differences seen between languages for speech are probably down to exposure to the familiar language and a sensitivity to language-specific regularities.

“This is also supported by the observation that older dogs show the stronger discrimination between the two languages,” said Andics.

32. What did the researchers find?

A. Dogs respond to commands selectively.

B. Dogs have a preference for children’s novels.

C. Dogs can understand recorded human voices.

D. Dogs can distinguish between speech patterns.

33. What’s Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. The purpose of the research.

B. The process of the research.

C. The subject of the research.

D. The outcome of the research.

34. On what basis did the researchers get their findings?

A. How old dogs are.

B. How long dogs’ heads are.

C. How dogs’ brains react to different speeches.

D. How dogs get familiar with the languages used.

35. Why could older dogs have stronger discrimination?

A. They have met more different speakers.

B. They have been exposed to stricter training.

C. They possess a better sense of commitment.

D. They share the speakers’ environment longer.

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。

As long as you live, you have an opportunity to change and pursue your life’s purpose. When your purpose is to help others, you seek to focus on what you want to create rather than always focus on problems. This is called generativity —a concern for people besides self and family. 36 Studies suggest that helping others can increase your happiness and improve your health.

When you’re generative, you don’t let the little ups and downs of life get to you. 37 According to psychologist Krauss Whitbourne, putting others before yourself is a hidden superpower. And the most generative people have better long-term well-being than people who focus purely on their own happiness.

According to a 2007 AmeriCorps study, volunteering provides not just social benefits, but individual health benefits as well. 38 Those who volunteer have lower death rates, greater functional ability, and lower rates of depression later in life than those who do not volunteer.

Perhaps helping others rather than focusing purely on our own well-being benefits us because the goal of volunteering may be closer to our hearts and our values than the job we have in the everyday world. 39 Benefiting from a sense of purpose can come from supporting your family and friends or mentoring someone. To gain the benefits of helping others, you don’t need to save the world, just improve your little corner of it.

40 Without it, you can’t be wholly satisfied or at peace. Your life is a corner of the universe, and by improving that corner through everything you touch, you change everything.

A. The benefits of generativity are wide-reaching.

B. You don’t have to do something huge to be of service.

C. It’s never too late to do what you can to make others happy.

D. Instead, you focus on something higher and more meaningful.

E. There is a strong relationship between volunteering and health.

F. Generativity is part of feeling fully yourself and living a full life.

G. When you help others, you seek to focus on what you want to create.

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。

On the morning of September 11th , my closest friend, Kevin Bowser, died in the World Trade Center. The sorrow was so awful, but I was determined to channel it into something with 41 .

The next summer, I set off on a two-month bicycle tour to Philadelphia to 42 him. The whole nation was in deep sorrow and, as I travelled and 43 new people, we would inevitably (不可避免地) hug. I didn’t notice the 44 they brought at the time, but when I returned, a friend said that I often spoke about the hugs I shared with 45 . The bike ride and the 46 I made enriched me, so I planned a second. I call it “Big Dave’s hug” .

Between 2002 and 2015, I 47 the stretches of North America three times. My Big Dave’s hug banner (横幅) introduced me and my 48 . Some people were 49 about hugging me when they didn’t know the first thing about me. But when they saw my intention was 50 and I wasn’t asking for anything, they 51 . Young people would reveal their childhood secrets and affairs, while elders always had great stories to 52 . Every city would warn me that the next was less 53 , but they never were.

It generated enormous joy. It was not just a hug, but also 54 and moments. People ask why I’m doing it and I say it 55 me, makes me smile and provides perspective.

41. A. regret B. purpose C. reputation D. profit

42. A. amuse B. check C. honour D. trick

43. A. hired B. met C. avoided D. treated

44. A. pride B. emptiness C. sorrow D. comfort

45. A. strangers B. volunteers C. victims D. consultants

46. A. connections B. schedules C. donations D. promises

47. A. charted B. studied C. cycled D. secured

48. A. destination B. achievement C. mission D. background

49. A. particular B. curious C. positive D. hesitant

50. A. sincere B. unclear C. strange D. awful

51. A. got away B. opened up C. gave in D. looked out

52. A. share B. type C. edit D. collect

53. A. known B. ambitious C. civilized D. friendly

54. A. conversations B. challenges C. tensions D. tolerances

55. A. beautifies B. publicizes C. enriches D. shelters

第二节 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Wu Ming is a young German born after 1995. To dig into traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), Wu came to China’s Henan province in 2015, 56 is the hometown of Zhang Zhongjing, the medical sage (医圣) of ancient China, and enjoyed the 57 (influence) TCM culture there.

He 58 (learn) traditional Chinese medicine since 2016. In the early stages, Wu always tasted some Chinese herbal medicine 59 (he). He also got over the language barrier by learning and practicing Chinese, especially the Henan dialect (方言). Although sometimes he still has trouble 60 (distinguish) between *Putonghua* and the dialect, he can use the Henan dialect to communicate with others.

61 a language barrier, Wu read some of the ancient Chinese medical classics. He believes different aspects of traditional Chinese culture interact with each other. Taking *Huangdi* *Neijing* as an example, it is 62 (close) connected with culture from *Yi* *Jing* and Taoism, one of the ancient Chinese 63 (philosophy).

Studying TCM also changed Wu’s mind and lifestyle. He used to be addicted to electronic devices and stay up late every night, 64 (trap) in an unhealthy daily routine. But now, he lives a balanced and peaceful life. He also uses 65 he has learned to help his family. With acupuncture, various physical disorders of his families have been well-treated.

第四部分 写作 (共两节；满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华，你所在的社区图书馆正在招聘暑期志愿者。请写一封申请信，内容包括:

1. 写信目的；

2. 个人优势；

3. 能做的事情。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节， 以使行文连贯。

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Sir or Madam,  Yours,  Li Hua |

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。

**A** **Farewell** **Party**

We learned that our class teacher, Mr. Read, was about to be transferred to another school in a week. All the pupils adored Mr. Read as he was a very good and dedicated teacher. He never shouted at us and was very patient with the slower pupils.

Our class decided to hold a farewell (告别) party for this model teacher. But we needed to have the permission of the school’s headmaster first. Judy was given the task of writing to the headmaster for permission to hold the party as her handwriting was the neatest and her language skills were excellent. After the letter was written, all the pupils in the class signed the letter and six pupils, myself included, went to the headmaster’s office on behalf of the whole class.

The headmaster was mildly curious when he saw the six of us in his office. We gave him the letter of request and after reading it in silence, he frowned. He said that the request was very irregular but after the six of us begged him genuinely, he finally changed his mind and gave us the permission. He allowed us to hold the party during the last period of the following Friday, which would be Mr. Read’s last day of teaching in our school.

The whole class was excited after getting the permission. We gathered together after school and planned for the party. After some debate and discussion we finally agreed on the things we needed to do.

On the following Friday, after we came into the classroom, we hid the drinks, food, and the farewell gift—the “Complete Sherlock Holmes”—in a corner so that Mr. Read would not see them as we wanted to surprise him. On the last period of school, our class monitor, Aaron, approached Mr. Read just as he was about to begin the next lesson.

“Sir, we have obtained permission from the headmaster to treat you to a simple farewell party.”

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。

Immediately the pupils brought out the drinks and food.

After Mr. Read’s speech, I was given the honour of presenting our farewell gift to him.