

2022 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（新高考 II 卷）

英 语

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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，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. £ 9.18.

C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What will the speakers do next?

A. Check the map.

B. Leave the restaurant.

C. Park the car.

2. Where are the speakers?

A. At a bus stop.

B. At home.

C. At the airport.

3. What did the speakers do last week?

A. They had a celebration dinner.

B. They went to see a newborn baby.

C. They sent a mail to their neighbors.

4. Why does the man make the phone call?

A. To cancel a weekend trip.

B. To make an appointment.

C. To get some information.

5. What does the man probably want to do?

A. Do some exercise.

B. Get an extra key.

C. Order room service.

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. Why does the woman come to the man?

A. To ask for permission.

B. To extend an invitation.

C. To express thanks.

7. When are the students going to the museum?

A. On Friday.

B. On Saturday.

C. On Sunday.

What's up with that? He just likes the pictures, I thought. Then I turned the page and continued. He poked the page even harder. I nearly dropped the book. I was confused: Is there something wrong with this kid?

Then I realized what was happening. He was actually a stranger to books. His father frequently amused the boy with a tablet computer which was loaded with colorful pictures that come alive when you poke them. He thought my storybook was like that.

Sorry, kid. This book is not part of your high-tech world. It's an outdated, lifeless thing. An antique, like your grandfather. Well, I may be old, but I'm not hopelessly challenged, digitally speaking. I edit video and produce audio. I use mobile payment. I've even built websites.

There's one notable gap in my new-media experience, however: I've spent little time in front of a camera, since I have a face made for radio. But that didn't stop China Daily from asking me last week to share a personal story for a video project about the integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei province.

Anyway, grandpa is now an internet star—two minutes of fame! I promise not to let it go to my head. But I will make sure my 2-year-old grandson sees it on his tablet.

24. What do the underlined words “hit home for me” mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Provided shelter for me.
- B. Became very clear to me.
- C. Took the pressure off me.
- D. Worked quite well on me.

25. Why did the kid poke the storybook?

- A. He took it for a tablet computer.
- B. He disliked the colorful pictures.
- C. He was angry with his grandpa.
- D. He wanted to read it by himself.

26. What does the author think of himself?

- A. Socially ambitious.
- B. Physically attractive.
- C. Financially independent.
- D. Digitally competent.

27. What can we learn about the author as a journalist?

- A. He lacks experience in his job.
- B. He seldom appears on television.
- C. He manages a video department.
- D. He often interviews internet stars.

C

Over the last seven years, most states have banned texting by drivers, and public service campaigns have tried a wide range of methods to persuade people to put down their phones when they are behind the wheel.

Yet the problem, by just about any measure, appears to be getting worse. Americans are still texting while driving, as well as using social networks and taking photos. Road accidents, which had fallen for years, are now rising sharply.

That is partly because people are driving more, but Mark Rosekind, the chief of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, said distracted (分心) driving was “only increasing, unfortunately.”

“Big change requires big ideas,” he said in a speech last month, referring broadly to the need to improve road safety. So to try to change a distinctly modern behavior, lawmakers and public health experts are reaching back to an old approach: They want to treat distracted driving like drunk driving.

An idea from lawmakers in New York is to give police officers a new device called the Textalyzer. It would work like this: An officer arriving at the scene of a crash could ask for the phones of the drivers and use the Textalyzer to check in the operating system for recent activity. The technology could determine whether a driver had just texted, emailed or done anything else that is not allowed under New York's hands-free driving laws.

“We need something on the books that can change people's behavior,” said Félix W. Ortiz, who pushed for the state's 2001 ban on hand-held devices by drivers. If the Textalyzer bill becomes law, he said, “people are going to be more afraid to put their hands on the cell phone.”

28. Which of the following best describes the ban on drivers' texting in the US?
 A. Ineffective. B. Unnecessary. C. Inconsistent. D. Unfair.
29. What can the Textalyzer help a police officer find out?
 A. Where a driver came from. B. Whether a driver used their phone.
 C. How fast a driver was going. D. When a driver arrived at the scene.
30. What does the underlined word "something" in the last paragraph refer to?
 A. Advice. B. Data. C. Tests. D. Laws.
31. What is a suitable title for the text?
 A. To Drive or Not to Drive? Think Before You Start B. Texting and Driving? Watch Out for the Textalyzer
 C. New York Banning Hand-Held Devices by Drivers D. The Next Generation Cell Phone: The Textalyzer

D

As we age, even if we're healthy, the heart just isn't as efficient in processing oxygen as it used to be. In most people the first signs show up in their 50s or early 60s. And among people who don't exercise, the changes can start even sooner.

"Think of a rubber band. In the beginning, it is flexible, but put it in a drawer for 20 years and it will become dry and easily broken," says Dr. Ben Levine, a heart specialist at the University of Texas. That's what happens to the heart. Fortunately for those in midlife, Levine is finding that even if you haven't been an enthusiastic exerciser, getting in shape now may help improve your aging heart.

Levine and his research team selected volunteers aged between 45 and 64 who did not exercise much but were otherwise healthy. Participants were randomly divided into two groups. The first group participated in a program of nonaerobic (无氧) exercise—balance training and weight training—three times a week. The second group did high-intensity aerobic exercise under the guidance of a trainer for four or more days a week. After two years, the second group saw remarkable improvements in heart health.

"We took these 50-year-old hearts and turned the clock back to 30-or 35-year-old hearts," says Levine. "And the reason they got so much stronger and fitter was that their hearts could now fill a lot better and pump(泵送) a lot more blood during exercise." But the hearts of those who participated in less intense exercise didn't change, he says.

"The sweet spot in life to start exercising, if you haven't already, is in late middle age when the heart still has flexibility," Levine says. "We put healthy 70-year-olds through a yearlong exercise training program, and nothing happened to them at all."

Dr. Nieca Goldberg, a spokeswoman for the American Heart Association, says Levine's findings are a great start. But the study was small and needs to be repeated with far larger groups of people to determine exactly which aspects of an exercise routine make the biggest difference.

32. What does Levine want to explain by mentioning the rubber band?
 A. The right way of exercising. B. The causes of a heart attack.
 C. The difficulty of keeping fit. D. The aging process of the heart.
33. In which aspect were the two groups different in terms of research design?
 A. Diet plan. B. Professional background.
 C. Exercise type. D. Previous physical condition.
34. What does Levine's research find?
 A. Middle-aged hearts get younger with aerobic exercise.
 B. High-intensity exercise is more suitable for the young.
 C. It is never too late for people to start taking exercise.
 D. The more exercise we do, the stronger our hearts get.

35. What does Dr. Nieca Goldberg suggest?

- A. Making use of the findings.
- B. Interviewing the study participants.
- C. Conducting further research.
- D. Clarifying the purpose of the study.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 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。

Writing an essay is a difficult process for most people. However, the process can be made easier if you learn to practice three simple techniques.

36 When you are first trying to think of ideas for an essay, put your pen to your paper and write nonstop for ten or fifteen minutes without letting your pen leave the paper. Stay loose and free. 37 Don't worry about grammar or spelling. Even though this technique won't work for everyone, it helps many people get a good store of ideas to draw on.

The next technique is to write your draft rapidly without worrying about being perfect. 38 Yet, by learning to live with imperfection, you will save yourself headaches and a wastepaper basket full of crumpled (弄皱) paper. Think of your first draft as a path cut out of the jungle—as part of an exploration, not as a complete highway.

The third technique is to try printing out a triple-spaced (三倍行距) copy to allow space for revision. 39 As a result, these writers never get in the habit of crossing out chunks (大块) of their draft and writing revisions in the blank space. After you have revised your draft until it is too messy to work from anymore, you can enter your changes into your word processor. 40 The resulting blank space invites you to revise.

- A. Make sure your handwriting is neat.
- B. Let your pen follow the waves of thought.
- C. The second draft of the essay should be better.
- D. First of all, lean the technique of nonstop writing.
- E. Too many writers try to get their drafts right the first time.
- F. Many beginning writers don't leave enough space to revise.
- G. Then you can print out a fresh draft, again setting your text on triple-space.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面的短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Like many young people, Jessica wants to travel the globe. Unlike most of them, this 25-year-old is doing it 41. She and her husband have spent the last two years traveling the world, stopping everywhere from Paris to Singapore. It might sound like one long, expensive 42, but the couple has an unusual way to make their travel 43.

They're part of a new form of the 44 economy: an online group of house sitters. Throughout their no-cost stays in 45 homes, they feed pets and water plants in the homeowner's 46.

It's not all sightseeing. The two travelers carefully 47 their trips, scheduling their days around the pets that are sometimes difficult to 48. But house sitting also offers a level of 49 they can't find in a hotel. "It's like 50 at a friend's house," Jessica says.

The couple has a high 51 rate in getting accepted as house sitters and they always go beyond the homeowner's 52. For Jessica, that means 53 plenty of pictures of happy pets, keeping the house 54 and leaving a nice small gift before heading to the next house. "You want to make the homeowner feel that they made the right 55," she says.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. indoors | B. online | C. single-handed | D. full-time |
| 42. A. game | B. service | C. vacation | D. procedure |
| 43. A. safe | B. busy | C. helpful | D. affordable |
| 44. A. local | B. private | C. sharing | D. agricultural |
| 45. A. strangers' | B. parents' | C. co-workers' | D. neighbors' |
| 46. A. favor | B. defense | C. honor | D. absence |
| 47. A. plan | B. explain | C. compare | D. complete |
| 48. A. buy | B. transport | C. choose | D. please |
| 49. A. support | B. comfort | C. control | D. attention |
| 50. A. cooking | B. staying | C. waiting | D. studying |
| 51. A. success | B. survival | C. growth | D. unemployment |
| 52. A. budget | B. abilities | C. expectations | D. understanding |
| 53. A. admiring | B. donating | C. sending | D. borrowing |
| 54. A. clean | B. open | C. simple | D. empty |
| 55. A. guess | B. decision | C. response | D. impression |

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。

Henry Tyler made the catch of the year on the weekend. When he saw a young child hanging from a sixth-floor apartment balcony (阳台), Henry ran one hundred metres, jumped over a 1.2-metre fence, and held out his arms to catch the 56 (fall) child.

Eric Brown, only three years old, knocked Henry down when he fell. The boy is in the hospital and doctors say he'll be OK.

57 Brown family live in an apartment building outside Toronto. On the day of the accident, Mrs. Brown was at work and Eric was at home with his father. They both fell 58 (sleep) while watching TV.

Eric woke up a little later when he heard children playing outside. He pushed a chair onto the balcony, and climbed up 59 (see) them. When he looked down, he 60 (accidental) slipped and fell over the edge. He hung on for a few minutes 61 screamed for his father, but his father didn't hear him.

Henry 62 (fix) his car when he heard the screams. He looked up and saw Eric hanging from the balcony. He quickly 63 (throw) his tools aside, and started running, arms out.

"He saved my 64 (son) life," said Mrs. Brown. "I don't know 65 to thank him."

"I just didn't want the boy to be hurt," said Henry.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校广播站英语节目 "Talk and Talk" 的负责人李华, 请给外教 Caroline 写邮件邀请她做一次访谈。内容包括:

1. 节目介绍;
2. 访谈的时间和话题。

注意:

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

Dear Caroline,

Yours sincerely,
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。

It was the day of the big cross-country run. Students from seven different primary schools in and around the small town were warming up and walking the route (路线) through thick evergreen forest.

I looked around and finally spotted David, who was standing by himself off to the side by a fence. He was small for ten years old. His usual big toothy smile was absent today. I walked over and asked him why he wasn't with the other children. He hesitated and then said he had decided not to run.

What was wrong? He had worked so hard for this event!

I quickly searched the crowd for the school's coach and asked him what had happened. "I was afraid that kids from other schools would laugh at him," he explained uncomfortably. "I gave him the choice to run or not, and let him decide."

I bit back my frustration (懊恼). I knew the coach meant well—he thought he was doing the right thing. After making sure that David could run if he wanted, I turned to find him coming towards me, his small body rocking from side to side as he swung his feet forward.

David had a brain disease which prevented him from walking or running like other children, but at school his classmates thought of him as a regular kid. He always participated to the best of his ability in whatever they were doing. That was why none of the children thought it unusual that David had decided to join the cross-country team. It just took him longer—that's all. David had not missed a single practice, and although he always finished his run long after the other children, he did always finish. As a special education teacher at the school, I was familiar with the challenges David faced and was proud of his strong determination.

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.

I watched as David moved up to the starting line with the other runners. _____

We sat down next to each other, but David wouldn't look at me. _____