**2022年5月北斗星盟高三年级联考英语学科试题**

**选择题部分**

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.What will the woman have for lunch?

A.A pizza.

B.A salad.

C. A sandwich.

2.What are the speakers going to do?

A.Go to a class.

B.Buy a new phone.

C.Find a repair store.

3.How does the man sound?

A.Sad.

B.Proud.

C.Cheerful.

4.Where are the speakers probably?

A.In a city park.

B.In a car park.

C.In a theater.

5.When will the discussion begin?

A.At 15:20.

B.At 15:30.

C.At 15:40.

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 wrong with the woman?

A.She can't finish her homework

B.Her cell phone is powered off.

C.She is unsatisfied with her manager.

7.When does the conversation probably take place?

A.In the morning.

B.In the afternoon.

C.In the evening.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8.What is Game Brain?

A.A game.

B.A computer.

C.A program.

9.What is the man trying to do?

A.Persuade the woman to put money into his idea.

B.Explain how a computer program works.

C.Ask the woman to play a new game with him.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10.Who is Gladys?

A.The woman's painting teacher.

B.The woman's co-worker.

C.The woman's old neighbor.

11.What color is Gladys' hair now?

A.Red.

B.Brown.

C.Black.

12.What did Gladys once do for the speakers?

A.She took care of their cat.

B.She taught them how to paint.

C.She helped with their shopping.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13.What is the conversation mainly about?

A.An exam.

B.A party.

C.A present

14.What will the speakers do or Oct. 26th?

A.Hold a party.

B.Take exams.

C.Shop for some food.

15.Why does the woman think the school cafeteria is the best choice?

A.Everybody is familiar with it.

B.The food there is clean.

C.It provides low price.

16.What will the speakers buy for Gary?

A.A bag.

B.A watch.

C.A dictionary.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17.Which place is the receptionist for?

A.A hotel.

B.A bank.

C.A restaurant.

18.How many days must the receptionist work at the weekend every month?

A.One.

B.Two.

C.Three.

19.How much money can the receptionist expect to earn at least?

A.$23,000.

B.$24,000.

C.$28,000.

20.What should a person do to apply for the job?

A.Pay a visit to the office.

B.Write a letter to the hotel.

C.Send the hotel an email.

第二部分阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）

第一节（共10小题：每小题2.5分，满分25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

You may be in memory of the place where you learned to ride your first bike or the door frame where your parents tracked your heights. But would that nostalgia (怀旧) be enough for you to drop half a million to buy back the house?

If you're author J.K. Rowling.and your childhood home inspired certain parts of what would become one of the most well-known fiction series to ever exist, it's worth considering. As it turns out, Harry Potter author J.K. Rowling owns her childhood home, Church Cottage at Tutshill in Chepstow, according to the Daily Mail.Rowling quietly obtained the gothic-style (哥特式) cottage when it went on the market back in 2011 for $400,000.

Now, the **secret** is out,as this week, Rowling and her husband applied for renovation (翻新) projects of the house, after years of no activity. The district council has granted the couple planning permission to install two windows and rebuild the garage.

Rowling lived here from ages 9 to 18, marking her territory by scrawling "Joanne Rowling slept here, about 1982" on the wall when she was 17, reports The Daily Mail.

The home includes a cupboard under the stairs, which is believed to have been the inspiration for Harry's room at the Dursley family's house. Rowling also got the name for the Quidditch team Tutshill Tornados from the name of the house's street.

Some wise fans were able to connect the dots leading to the home, often trying to visit it. "There are always members of the public asking to come in to see the house," Julian Mercer, the home's former owner,told BBC.“But we haven't let them in."

21.Why did Rowling buy back the cottage at a great cost?

A.Because it was a place Rowling once lived in.

B.Because it gave her inspiration of her most well-known Fiction series.

E Because it the price of the house increased.

D.Because it was a gothic-style cottage that Rowling liked.

22.What does the underlined word“secret" in the third paragraph refer to?

A.rebuilding B.purchase C. consideration D.structure

23.Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

A.Rowling would make it convenient for readers to pay a visit to the cottage.

B.The cottage in the possession of others can't reflect its value.

C.Some parts of the building might need rebuilding for Rowling's family.

D.Some elements of the cottage are named after the great series of Rowling.

B

I have to say autism (自闭症) is something that many people know about. For example, some people think that autistic people do not know right from wrong,avoid attention and usually say the wrong thing at the wrong time and even be socially awkward and lack humor and empathy.

I do have my own obsessions with things like electronics and public transit, but that does not define me. Each of us is different and unique in our own way. People see it as a negative thing, as a disease, but it's just another way of thinking and looking at the world. Think of it like comparing an Xbox and a PlayStation. They're both highly capable consoles (主机) with different programming. But if you put your Xbox game in a PlayStation, it won't work.

But the question is, am I really diseased if I just think differently? The main problem with living autistic in today's society is that the world just isn't built for us. There're so many ways that we can get overwhelmed. We're forced to hide our autistic traits (自闭症特征) like this, and it's called masking. I mask so well sometimes that people don't even know I'm autistic until I give them the big reveal.

I have to mask it in order to appear normal, but you may just smile. Because of that, I was diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD自闭症谱系障碍). This diagnosis helps me and my friends and family to know how my mind works. My mother, my dad and my brother are all non-autistic. Despite all that, we respect each other as equals.

In his book“Neuro Tribes", author Steve Silberman states that autism and other mental conditions should be seen as naturally human, naturally part of a human spectrum and not as defects. And this is something that I agree to completely.

I am not ashamed of my autism. The world could be designed to work better for autistic people. And I may not think like you, or act like you, but I am still human and I am not diseased.

24.Why does the author compare an Xbox and a PlayStation in the second paragraph?

A Because he wants to gain the difference between them.

B.Because he wants to say autism is not a negative thing.

Because he tries to deal with autism via Xbox and PlayStation.

D.Because he tries to find out the cause of Autism.

25.What is Steve's most likely attitude if he finds himself with autism?

A.He will refuse to face it.

B.He will ask a doctor for help.

C.He will feel sorry for himself.

D.He will take it easy.

26.What can be learnt from the passage?

A.All the people with autism cannot be easily identified.

B.Autism exists with quiet people more often compared to active ones

C.Wearing masks is a good way to hide one's autism.

D.The author desires to be equally treated in the family.

27.What might the text come from?

A.An autobiography.

B.A survey report

C.A speech draft.

D.An anecdote.

C

People in China consume 10 grams of salt a day on average, twice the amount recommended by the World Health Organization, and over the past four decades adults in China have had among the highest salt consumption in the world.

Salt intake in China is confirmed to be among the highest in the world, with adults over the past four decades consistently consuming on average above 10g of salt a day, which is more than twice the recommended limit, according to new research led by Queen Mary University of London.

The systematic review and meta-analysis(系统评价和荟萃分析), funded by the National Institute for Health Research and published in the Journal of the American Heart Association,also found that Chinese children aged 3-6 are eating the maximum amount of salt recommended by the World Health Organization for adults (5g a day)while older children eat almost 9g/day. Excessive salt intake raises blood pressure,a major cause of strokes and heart disease, which accounts for approximately 40 percent of deaths in the Chinese population.

The team reviewed all data ever published on salt intake in China (which involved about 900 children and 26,000 adults across the country) and found that salt intake has been consistently high over the past four decades, with a North-South divide.

While salt intake in northern China is among the highest in the world (11.2g a day) it has been declining since the 1980s when it was 12.8g a day,and most markedly since the 2000s.

This could be the result of both governmental efforts in salt awareness education and the lessened reliance on pickled (腌制的) food—owing to a greater year-round availability of vegetables.

However, this trend of decrease was not seen in southern China, which has vastly increased from 8.8g a day in the 1980s to 10.2g a day in the 2010s.

This could be due to governmental efforts being mitigated by the growing consumption of processed foods and out-of-home meals.

These latest results contradict (相矛盾) those of previous studies based on the data which reported declines in salt intake across the country.

28.What is the function of Paragraph One?

A.To warn the readers of the danger of salt.

B.To carry out the research of salt intake

C.To display the dietary habits of Chinese.

D.To lead to the topic of the passage.

29.What can be inferred in the passage?

A.Out-of-home meals can reduce the salt consumption of Chinese people.

B.Chinese people have a 40-year history of extra salt.,

C.Adequate vegetable supply throughout the year might help decrease salt intake.

D.People of southern and northern China are advised to take in equal amount of salt.

30.What might be the best title of the passage?

A.Research conducted to help Chinese decline salt intake

B.Serious situation of salt intake in China

C.Salt intake habits varying from place to place in China

D.Salt intake causing health problems to Chinese

第二节（共5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“WHO Quit Tobacco App'”is the latest tobacco control initiative (倡议) by the WHO South-East Asia Region. It was started during WHO's year-long"Commit to quit"campaign. \_\_31\_\_

Dr Poonam Khetrapal Singh, Regional Director, WHO South-East Asia Region said that tobacco is deadly in every form and that new approaches such as the“Quit Tobacco App" are much needed to support people to give up tobacco. \_\_32\_\_ However, they are unable to quit for various reasons.

Every year, tobacco, which is the world's leading cause of preventable death, kills nearly eight million persons. In the WHO South-East Asia Region, tobacco claims 6 million lives. This region is among the largest producers and consumers of tobacco products. \_\_33\_\_ These users account for 29 percent of the population in the Region.

Some additional challenges to tobacco control include the growing use of new and emerging products such as Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems(ENDS)or electronic cigarettes, sheesha (水烟) or hookah, among others.

In order to monitor tobacco use prevalence (流行) and tobacco control policies, the Region has tobacco surveillance (监控). Thailand was the first in Asia to carry out Plain Packaging.

\_\_35\_\_ Countries such as Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka are working towards moving tobacco farmers away from growing tobacco. Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste have established and scaled-up tobacco cessation services.

A.It wants to take control over tobacco consumption.

B.These people may be aware of the fact that tobacco is harmful.

C.ENDS or electronic cigarettes have been banned in six countries.

D.The Region continued to have the highest 432 million tobacco users.

E.Some people have been addicted to tobacco for quite a lot of years.

F Ats aim is to help people quit tobacco use in all forms,including smokeless and other newer products.

G.Meanwhile, Timor-Leste,Nepal,Maldives,India,and Sri Lanka have attached large-sized

graphic health warnings to tobacco packs.

第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节（共20小题：每小题1.5分，满分30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。

With time going by, I understood that my dad knew everything. In my teen years, he taught me things I'd need to know to \_\_36\_\_ in the real world. How to drive a manual car. How to \_\_37\_\_ your car tyre pressure. The \_\_38\_\_ knife to use to cut a melon.

But, \_\_39\_\_ I needed him less. I got married and moved away. My husband had most of the knowledge I \_\_40\_\_ about the household chores (家务杂活). I loved my dad, of course, but I wondered if maybe he had already shared everything I \_\_41\_\_ to know. Maybe I'd heard all his \_\_42\_\_. Maybe, after knowing a man for 40 years, there's \_\_43\_\_ left to say.

Then, two years ago, my husband and I \_\_44\_\_ with my parents while our house was being repaired. They own a lake house, and Dad asked me to help \_\_45\_\_ the bulkhead (隔板) at their dock.

I didn't baulk (退缩)—it was the least I could do for \_\_46\_\_ rent-but I was anxious. It was \_\_47\_\_ labour.

But as we put the new bulkhead together piece \_\_48\_\_ piece, my dad knowing exactly what \_\_49\_\_ where, I looked at him. "How do you know how to build a bulkhead?" "I spent a summer while I was at university building them." I suddenly realized that maybe it's not that there's nothing left to say. Maybe it's just that I've spent my life asking him the \_\_50\_\_ questions.

A few weeks later, after moving back, I called my father. We \_\_51\_\_ talking about everything. To anyone else, it would sound like a normal \_\_52\_\_ between a dad and his daughter. But to me, it was a \_\_53\_\_ beginning. I \_\_54\_\_ the first part of my life needing to talk to my dad. Now I talk to him because I \_\_55\_\_ to.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36.A.leave | B.survive | C.drive | D.cut |
| 37.A.ease | B.bring | C.exchange | D.check |
| 38.A.large | B.sharp | C.correct | D.dull |
| 39.A.eventually | B.obviously | C.initially | D.clearly |
| 40.A.talked | B.knew | C.lacked | D.moved |
| 41.A.needed | B.pretended | C.hated | D.hesitated |
| 42.A.arguments | B.news | C.reports | D.stories |
| 43.A.something | B.anything | C.nothing | D.everything |
| 44.A.moved out | B.moved in | C.dropped out | D.dropped in |
| 45.A.sweep | B.advertise | C.rebuild | D.sell |
| 46.A.annual | B.back | C.heavy | D.free |
| 47.A.easy | B.hard | C.cheap | D.expensive |
| 48.A.on | B.with | C.in | D.by |
| 49.A.went | B.beat | C.stopped | D.happened |
| 50.A.important | B.wrong | C.right | D.curious |
| 51.A.ended up | B. relied on | C.resulted in | D. complained about |
| 52.A.behavior | B.conversation | C.test | D.visit |
| 53.A.novel | B.serious | C.casual | D.strange |
| 54.A.caught | B.wasted | C.spent | D.kept |
| 55.A.continue | B.afford | C.have | D.want |

**非选择题部分**

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。

Emerging evidence in humans suggests a \_\_56\_\_ (typical) Western high-fat, high-sugar junk food diet can quickly weaken your brain's appetite control.

After offering volunteers a week-long binge (大吃大喝) of waffles, milkshakes and similarly rich foods, researchers in Australia found young and healthy ones scored worse on memory tests and experienced a \_\_57\_\_ (great) desire to eat junk food, even when they were already full.

The findings suggest something is special in the hippocampus (海马体)-a region of the brain \_\_58\_\_ supports memory and helps to regulate appetite. When we are full, the hippocampus is thought to quieten down our memories of delicious food, thereby \_\_59\_\_ (reduce) our appetite. When it's interrupted, \_\_60\_\_ control can be seriously damaged. Over the years, extensive research on \_\_61\_\_ (house) has found the function of the hippocampus is very sensitive to junk food, but recently this has been observed only in young and healthy humans.

In 2017, after a week of Western-style breakfasts of \_\_62\_\_ (toast) sandwiches and milkshakes, researchers found participants performed worse on learning and memory tests which are typically dependent \_\_63\_\_ on the hippocampus.

Now, in this latest study the scientists of the team \_\_64\_\_ (find) that not only do such high-fat, high-sugar diets impair memory in humans, but they appear to directly affect our ability \_\_65\_\_ (control) our appetite.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节：应用文写作（满分15分）

假定你是李华，你的语文老师Ms.Chen将举办在线讲座，介绍中国书法。请给你的英国朋友David写一封邮件，邀请他观看，内容包括：

1.1.讲座时间：2.讲座内容：3.观看网址。

注意：

1.词数80左右：

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯，

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。

**Amy** Hagadom, a third-grade girl in Fort Wayne, Indiana, impressed people all across the country by **bravely** speaking up to make a simple yet **remarkable** wish.

As Amy Hagadorn rounded the comer across the hall from her classroom, she knocked into a tall boy from the fifth grade running in the opposite direction.

"Watch it, squirt (矮子)." The boy yelled as he passed by the little **third-grader**. Then, with a bad smile on his face, the boy took hold of his right leg and copied the way Amy limped (跛行) when she walked.

Amy closed her eyes. Ignore him, she told herself as she headed for her classroom. But at the end of the day, Amy was still thinking about the tall boy's mean teasing. It wasn't as if he were the only one. It seemed that ever since Amy started the third grade, someone **teased** her every single day. Kids teased her about her speech or her limping. Amy was tired of it. Sometimes, even in a classroom full of other students,the teasing made her feel very **lonely**.

Back home at the dinner table that evening, Amy was quiet. Her mother knew that things were not going well at school. That's why Patti Hagadorn was happy to have some exciting news to share with her daughter.

There's a Christmas **wish** contest on the **radio station**," Amy's mom announced." Write a letter to Santa, and you might win a prize."

Amy giggled.The contest sounded like fun. She started thinking about what she wanted most for Christmas.

A smile took hold of Amy when the idea first came to her. Out came pencil and paper, and Amy went to work on her **letter**.

Dear Santa Claus.

My name is Amy. I am nine years old. I have a problem at school. Can you help me Santa? Kids laugh at me because of the way I walk and run and talk. I have a serious **disease**. I just want one day where no one laughs at me or makes fun of me. Love, Amy.

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为150左右：

2.至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语：

3.续写部分为两段。开头语己为你写好：

4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Para.1

*When Amy's letter arrived at the radio station,manager Lee Tobin read it carefully*.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Para. 2

*Suddenly the postman in the community was a regular at the Hagadom house.*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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2022年5月北斗星盟高三年级联考英语学科试题

参考答案

一、听力（共 20 小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30 分)

1-5CCABA 6-10BCCAC 11-15BABAA 16-20CABBC

二、阅读理解 (共两节, 满分35分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 分, 满分 25 分)

21-23 BBC 24-27 BDAC 28-30 DCB

第二节（共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

31--35 FBDGC

三、语言运用（共两节, 满分 45 分）

36-40BDCAC 41-45ADCBC 46-50DBDAB 51-55ABACD

四、写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节: 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

Dear David,

Knowing that you are thrilled about Chinese Calligraphy, I am glad to invite you to take part in the online lecture delivered by my Chinese teacher Ms. Chen at am (Beijing Time), March 30.

Aiming to get the students familiar with features of Chinese calligraphy, Ms Chen will start the lecture by introducing four famous Chinese calligraphy works by Wang Xizhi in details. Then Ms Chen, an expert in this field, will describe the typical techniques involved in creating these Chinese works. Finally came the interaction section, where students can ask questions freely.

If you are available then, please click the website link www.calligraphy.cn for access. I am sure you will gain a new insight about Chinese art and culture.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节: 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

Para. 1 *When Amy' s letter arrived at the radio station, manager Lee Tobin read it carefully.* He thought it good for the people in Fort Wayne to hear about this special third-grader and her unusual wish. Mr. Tobin called up the local newspaper. The next day, a picture of Amy and her letter to Santa made the front page. The story spread quickly. All across the country, newspapers and radio and television stations reported the story of the little girl who asked for such a simple yet remarkable Christmas gift - just one day without teasing.

Para. 2 *Suddenly the postman in the community was a regular at the Hagadorn house.* Envelopes of all sizes addressed to Amy arrived daily from children and adults all across the nation. Through the cards and letters from strangers, Amy glimpsed a world full of people who truly cared about each other. She realized that no amount or form of teasing could ever make her feel lonely again. By daring to make such a simple wish, Amy taught us a universal lesson-Everyone wants and deserves to be treated with respect, dignity and warmth.