**2022年湖北省新高考联考协作体高三上学期期末考试**

**高三英语试卷**

考试时间：2022年 1月22日 上午8:00-10:00 试卷满分：150 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秒钟的时间来回来有关小题和阅读下一小题。 每段对话仅读一遍。

1.Why does the man play soccer?

A. To attend a game. B. To keep healthy C. To have fun

2.How much does a guitarist cost?

A.$150 B. $200 C. $300

3.What are the speakers talking about?

A.A holiday B. A trip. C. A new job.

4.When will the woman meet the doctor?

A. At 6 o’clock B. At 7 o’clock C. At 8 o’clock

5.What do we know about the woman?

A. She used to wake up the man early.

B. She used to wake up the man late.

C. She used to forget to wake up the man.

**第二节（共15小题：每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）**

请听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给出的A、B、C三个选项 种选出最佳选项，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6、7题。

6.What does the woman think is difficult to do every day?

A. Do some shopping B. Do some cleaning. C. Do some washing

7.Where probably are the speakers?

A. At a supermarket B. At a store C. At the woman’ house

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What does the woman like?

A. American beer B. English beer C. German beer

9.Where did the woman and Simon meet for the first time?

A. In Spain B. In England C. In the United States

10.What does the man think of Europe?

A. It is similar to American B. It is not as rich as American C. It is worth visiting 听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11.What was the woman doing when the accident happened?

A. Driving a car B. Walking along the street C. Waiting for the traffic light

12.What do we know about the car which went through the red light?

A. There was no passenger in it.

B. It was a red car.

C. The driver was a woman.

13. Where did the second car run after the accident?

A. North on Fifth Street B. North on Fifteenth Street C. West on Fifth Street.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. Why is the man calling?

A. To repair windows B. To sell new windows C. To paint windows

15.Who does the man think might contact them?

A. The woman’s son B. The woman’s parents C. The woman’s husband

16.What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The man will arrive in a couple of minutes.

B. The woman knew the man through her husband.

C. The woman refuses the man’s offer.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17.How long does the painting class last?

A. For 37 weeks. B. For 33 weeks. C. For 30 weeks.

18.When is the drawing class on?

A. On Tuesdays and Thursdays

B. On Mondays and Wednesdays

C. On Mondays and Tuesdays

19.What do the listeners have to do at weekends at the end of the year?

A. Set up an exhibition. B. See some exhibitions. C. Take an exam.

20.Where is the timetable?

A. On each listener’s desk. B. In the speaker’s office. C. On the Internet.

**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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

Serendipity Online Footwear Store

Leather Dress Shoes

Price: $ 180.00

Color: Brown Leather Red Leather Black Leather White Leather Natural Leather

Average Rating: 2 out of 5 stars

Shipping Info: Standard: 6—10 business days Express: 3—5 days

Customer Reviews:

Andrew★

These are the worst shoes I have ever worn! The leather came off after only one week, and everybody thought they were ugly. The bottom of the shoes made everything slippery. My employer fired me because he hated them! From then on, I will only wear Brand X shoes!

Kevin★★★★★

My favorite shoes! I’ve been to many conferences where my business fellows have told me how much they like my shoes. Just wearing them makes me feel more calm and content in the office. I recommend them to all of my co-workers, and I own a pair of each color.

Baron\*\*\*

These shoes do exactly what shoes are supposed to do. There isn’t anything too special about them. In the morning, I put them on and go about my day. They look delightful enough, and they are quite durable. I will probably buy another pair.

Leo★★★★

These shoes are my most cherished possession. I met my bride while buying a pair of these shoes. She was the saleswoman at the store I bought them at, and after she sold me three pairs, I asked her for her phone number and we started dating. Soon after that, we were engaged. We are getting married this afternoon, and I couldn’t be happier.

21. How many colors of leather dress shoes does Kevin own?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

22. Why does Leo like the shoes?

A. They make him feel more comfortable. B. He met his wife while buying them

C.. They are made to last. D. They make him attractive.

23. Which customer do you feel gives us the most balanced and objective view?

A. Baron B. Kevin C. Leo D. Andrew

**B**

Radio stations, TV stations, and online video and livestreaming platforms are forbidden to make, broadcast or spread programs that feature overeating, according to a new work plan issued by the National Development and Reform Commission, together with three other departments.

That's a positive move. It is easy to see from even a glimpse at any of the "big stomach" videos or livestreams, in which the hosts may eat a dozen hamburgers for lunch, for example, that their eating obviously exceeds a normal appetite. According to reports, such "big stomach" eaters can attract large audiences and more followers for commercial advertisements.

A good appetite can be healthy. Yet to promote such distorted eating is dangerous, not only to those doing the eating on the shows but also any who may be tempted to emulate or compete with them, it can cause eating disorders such as bulimia and can prove fatal.

In August 2020, a "big stomach" surnamed Wang in Shenyang city, Northeast China's Liaoning province died when preparing for his job, before which his weight rose from 100 kilos to 140 kilos. In the same month, a 3-year-old girl called "Peppa" was found to weigh 35 kilos, far exceeding the normal weight, which aroused nationwide worries about her health.

Those appearing in such videos or livestreamings are usually hired by companies with whole teams to finish the job, and even then they often throw up during ad breaks so they continue their performance. And as well as by encouraging people to eat so much it may harm their health, by creating the impression that it is ok to eat to excess, such "big stomach" shows may lead to people wasting food.

Of course, that does not mean food videos or livestreamings should be curbed. A good food program can teach people how to cook delicious dishes or showcase local specialties from around the country. It could also spread the millenniums-long traditional food culture of China, which has made a deep impression on the whole world and got many followers.

24.What can we know about “big stomachs”?

A. They are a positive move.

B. They can see videos or livestreams easily.

C. They can draw many audiences and followers.

D. They often advertise their non-profit food.

25. The underlined word “distorted” in Paragraph 3 can be replaced by

A. abnormal B. casual C. exceptional D. rigid

26. Which of the following is NOT the effects of “big stomach” video or livestreaming for the eaters?

A. They may arouse eating disorders and even death.

B. They may trigger some health problems such as overweight.

C. They may mislead people into wasting food or overeating.

D. They may keep the eaters from throwing up.

27. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Food livestreamings should be banned

B. Love food, love life; don't envy “big stomachs”

C. Good appetite, good health

D. Food culture of China

C

There is something very wrong with the system of values in a society that has only unkind terms like nerd and geek for the intellectually curious and academically serious. We all know what a nerd is: someone who wears thick glasses and ugly clothes: someone who knows all the answers to the chemistry or math homework but can never get a date on a Saturday night. And a geek， according to Webster's New World Dictionary ，is a street performer who shocks the public by biting off heads of live chickens. It is an obvious fact about our language and our culture that someone devoted to the pursuit of knowledge is compared to such a strange person.

Even at a famous educational institution like Harvard, anti-intellectualism（反智主义）is widespread: Many students are ashamed to admit how much they study. The same thing happens in US primary and high schools.

Enough is enough. The anti-intellectual values that have spread throughout American society must be fought. There are very few countries in the world where anti-intellectualism runs as high in popular culture as it does in the US. In most industrialized nations, especially in East Asia, a kid who studies hard is praised. But in America, average professional ballplayers are much more respected and better paid than professors of the best universities.

How can a country where typical parents are ashamed of their children studying mathematics instead of going dancing be expected to compete in the technology race with Japan? How long can America remain a world-class power if we constantly put social skills and physical strength over academic achievement and intellectual ability?

Do we really expect to stay afloat largely by bringing in our scientists and intellectuals from abroad， as we have done for a major portion of this century without making an effort to also cultivate（培养）a pro­intellectual culture at home.

28. Why does the author mention Webster's New World Dictionary in Paragraph 1?

A. To show that vocabulary use is always up-to-date.

B. To show the unfairness of calling intelligent people.

C. To convince readers with reference from an authoritative.

D. To prove that words the author uses in this article are accurate.

29. What can be learned from Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4?

A. The US government doesn't mean to spend much money on education

B. Anti-intellectualism is not popular in industrialized countries in East Asia.

C. Few students work hard for their grade in famous universities like Harvard.

D. Professors earn more than professional basketball players on average in the US.

30. What is probably the author’s attitude towards the present society’s anti-intellectual values?

A. Concerned B. Supportive C. Neutral D. Objective.

31. In which section of a website can you probably find this text?

A. Life B. Science C. Education D. Politics

**D**

In cities like Beijing and Shanghai, online shopping is already a major part of daily life, leaving limited room for growth. As a result, e-commerce companies are increasingly turning to smaller cities and rural areas, where disposable income remains relatively high, in part due to lower living costs.

For example, Alibaba said its penetration（渗透）rate in developed parts of China is 85%, versus 40% in less developed areas. The company added that for the quarter ended June 30, more than 70% of the increase in annual active consumers was from those less developed areas.

Unlike urban residents, most rural Chinese have yet to experience e-commerce shopping. While that provides online platforms with one of the last untapped （未开发的）markets for e-commerce, progress has been slow due to the lack of infrastructure （基础设施） and logistics （物流）support, exacerbated by the lower population densities in rural areas.

Where the delivery infrastructure falls short, e-commerce companies have found other ways to reach consumers. Going door-to-door in sparsely populated villages can be a costly practice, so mini-distribution hubs like Rural Taobao can serve as pickup points. JD, which runs its own in-house logistics network, is making drones （无人机） that can bring up to 1 metric ton of packages to the rural areas, said the company’s chief technology officer last June.

The race to be the first U.S. company delivering packages via drone took a new turn earlier this summer, when Amazon’s Worldwide Consumer chief Jeff Wilke unveiled the company’s latest drone model at an event in Las Vegas. He pledged that Prime Air, Amazon’s drone delivery program, would be delivering packages to customers “in months.” Amazon appears to be throwing more resources into its drone aspirations than its competitors, which makes sense given that drone delivery could be very advantageous to Amazon’s core business. Certainly, it is impossible for China’s e-commerce giants to sit around waiting for his competitors in the race of setting up logistics network.

32.The e-commerce companies are turning to smaller cities and rural areas because .

A. Online shopping in less developed cities has big potential to grow compared to big cities .

B. In rural areas, the living costs are lower.

C. People in rural areas have a great interest in online shopping.

D. There are not enough shops of good brand for people to visit in rural areas.

33.What do we know about the e-commerce shopping in the rural areas of China ?

A. By the end of the year, over 70% of the increase in annual active consumers was from those less developed areas.

B. Unlike urban residents, most rural Chinese have experienced e-commerce shopping.

C. The online shopping in rural areas advances slowly mainly due to inadequate infrastructure and logistics support

D. Going door- to- door to send packages makes people pay more for online shopping.

34.What does paragraph4 mainly tell us?

A. E-commerce companies have many ways to reach consumers everywhere.

B. JD is making drones to help send packages in rural areas.

C. Some ways to deliver packages in the places without adequate delivery infrastructure.

D. Delivery infrastructure falls short in the rural areas.

35.If the passage continues, What will the following part be about ?

A. The approaches the e-commerce giants in China are taking to set up logistics network.

B. The possible results that Amazon’s drone will bring.

C. E-commerce giants will follow Amazon’s way to invest drones.

D. What JD is doing in setting logistics network.

第二节 七选五（共5个小题，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。

Learning a foreign language is important, but many people think it impossible for them to master another language. As a speaker of 10 languages I know the benefits of speaking more than one language.36 . To start with we need to dispel four common misconceptions about language

learning.

Language learning is difficult.

It is only difficult to learn a language if you don’t want to. Learning a language takes time, but is not difficult. You mostly need to listen and read. 37 . I have done it many times. Soon you feel the satisfaction of understanding another language.

38 .

No you don’t. Anyone who wants to, can learn. In Sweden and Holland most people speak more than one language. They can’t just all be gifted at languages. Foreign athletes in North America usually learnt o speak English faster than people in more formal learning environments. In language learning it is attitude, not aptitude, that determines success.

You have to live where the language is spoken.

Some immigrants to North America never learn to speak more than halting English. 39 .

In 1968, I learned to speak Mandarin fluently while living in Hong Kong, where few people spoke it. With the Internet, language content is available to anyone with a computer, and you can download it to your iPod and listen. Where you live is not an obstacle.

Only children can learn to speak another language well.

Recent brain research has demonstrated that our brains remain plastic well into old age. Adults who lose their eyesight have to learn a new language, braille, for example. 40 . I have learned 4 languages since the age of 55. Adults only need the child’s willingness to experiment and desire to communicate, without the fear of ridicule.

A. Believe me, it is that simple.

B. You have to have a gift for learning languages.

C. You have to need formal classroom instruction.

D. Yet we meet people in other countries who speak flawless English.

E. We simply have to change the way we go about learning languages.

F. Adults have a wide vocabulary in their own language and are better language learners than children.

G. A majority of school children graduate unable to communicate in languages they learn for ten years or more.

**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）**

On Nov.18, 1995, Itzhak Perlman, the violinist, came on stage to give a concert.

If you have ever been to a Perlman concert, you know that getting on stage is no 41 achievement for him. He was stricken with polio （小儿麻痹症）as a child, and so he walks 42 two crutches. The audience sits quietly while he 43 his way across the stage to his chair and begins his play.

But this time, something went wrong. Just as he finished the first few bars, one of the strings on his violin broke. We thought that he would have to stop the concert. But he didn't. 44 , he waited a

moment, closed his eyes and then 45 the conductor to begin again.

The orchestra began and he played with such 46 and such power and such purity as they had never heard before. Of course, anyone knows that it is 47 to play a harmonious work with just three strings. I know that, and you know that, but that night Itzhak Perlman 48 to know that.

When he finished, there was an awesome 49 in the room. And then people rose and

cheered. There was an extraordinary outburst of applause from 50 corner of the auditorium. He smiled, wiped the sweat from his brow and then he said in a quiet and 51 tone--You know, sometimes it is the artist's task to find out how much music you can still make 52 what you have left. This powerful 53 has stayed in my mind ever since I heard it. And who knows?

Perhaps that is the 54 of life — not just for artists but for all of us. our task in this shaky, fast-changing, bewildering world 55 we live is to make music, at first with all that we have, and then, when that is no longer possible, to make music with what we have left.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41.A.arbitrary | B. extraordinary | C. small | D. apparent |
| 42.A.in favour of | B. with the aid of | C. in terms of | D. under the guidance of |
| 43.A.break | B. get | C. put | D. make |
| 44.A.Then | B. Therefore | C. Instead | D. Later |
| 45.A.signaled | B. voiced | C. told | D. asked |
| 46.A.passion | B. disappointment | C. amazement | D. happiness |
| 47.A.insignificant | B. impossible | C. inevitable | D. uncommon |
| 48.A.got | B. failed | C. refused | D. hesitated |
| 49.A.criticism | B. clap | C. cheer | D. silence |
| 50.A.every | B. some | C. a certain | D. a |
| 51.A.fascinating | B. depressing | C. embarrassed | D. sacred |
| 52.A.by | B. with | C. in | D. on |
| 53A.lecture | B. line | C. expression | D. lesson |
| 54.A.value | B. importance | C. definition | D. inspiration |
| 55.A.which | B. what | C. that | D. where |

**第二节语法填空 (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1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Studying abroad in Amman, Jordan, was a life changing experience for me. Every day was an adventure because life there was dramatically different from 56 at home. As you know, Jordan 57 (be) in the Middle East. There were so many challenges and cultural norms I had to adapt to, and needed to learn 58 to behave in new surroundings and cooperate with people from different cultural backgrounds. 59 (fortunate), everyone I met there was understanding and welcoming, I applied through International Studies Abroad (ISA), and they were incredibly helpful and made the process 60 (depressing) than before. Studying abroad let me see things 61 new angles and learn more about 62 (culture) around me. I hope everyone gets the opportunity 63 (pursue) further studies abroad and to gain 64 understanding of different cultures, too. I believe studying abroad can help you 65 (strong) your abilities in cross-cultural communication and improve your general competence.

**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）**

假定你是中学生李华，得知2022年北京冬奥会组委会正通过China Daily招募志愿者。

请根据以下要点，给组委会写一封英文信，提出申请。要点包括:

1.英语流利 2.乐于助人,善于交际 3. 有过类似经历

注意: 1.词数80左右;

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯;

3.结束语已为你写好，不计入总词数。

Dear Sir/Madame,

. .

. .

. .

. .

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

**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。

In old times, there was a story about a young athletic boy hungry for success, for whom winning was everything.

One day, the boy was preparing himself for a running competition in his small native village. He and two other young boys were to compete. A large crowd had gathered to witness the competition and a wise old man, upon hearing of the little boy, had traveled far to see it too.

The race started. The boy showed his determination, strength and power and he was first. The crowd cheered and waved at the boy. The wise man remained still and calm. The little boy, however, felt proud and important.

A second race was called, and two new young challengers came forward to run with the little boy. The little boy finished first once again. The crowd again cheered and waved at the boy. The wise man expressed no opinion. The little boy, however, felt proud and important.

“Another race, another race!” shouted the little boy. The wise old man stepped forward and presented the little boy with two new challengers, a frail old lady and a blind man. “What is this?” asked the little boy. “Race!” said the wise man. The race was started and the boy was the only finisher. The little boy raised his arms in delight. The crowd, however, was silent showing no happiness. “What has happened? Why don’t they join in my success?” he asked the wise old man. “Race again, ” replied the wise man. “This time, all three of you, finish together,” continued the wise man.

注意:1、所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；

2、续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

Paragraph1:

The little boy thought a little, .

. .

. .

. .

Paragraph2:

“Old man, I don’t understand! Who are the crowd cheering for? Which one of us?” asked the little boy.

. .

. .

. .