

2022 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用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。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 does the man want to do?

A. Have breakfast. B. Take a walk. C. Call his office.

2. What was George doing last night?

A. Having a meeting. B. Flying home. C. Working on a project.

3. Why does the man suggest going to the park?

A. It's big. B. It's quiet. C. It's new.

4. How does the woman sound?

A. Annoyed. B. Pleased. C. Puzzled.

5. Where is the man's table?

A. Near the door. B. By the window. C. In the corner.

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 are the speakers going to do tonight?

- A. Eat out. B. Go shopping. C. Do sports.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and secretary. B. Hostess and guest. C. Husband and wife.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the woman think July is the best time to move?

- A. Their business is slow. B. The weather is favorable. C. It's easy to hire people.

9. How will they handle the moving?

- A. Finish it all at once. B. Have the sales section go first. C. Do one department at a time.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What did Peter learn from his grandfather?

- A. How to appreciate art works.
B. How to deal with artists.
C. How to run a museum.

11. What did Peter do in Chicago?

- A. He studied at a college. B. He served in the army. C. He worked in a gallery.

12. Whose works did Peter like best?

- A. Rembrandt's. B. Botticelli's. C. Rubens'.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At a library. B. In a law firm. C. On a train.

14. By what time did John plan to finish his term paper?

- A. March. B. August. C. October.

15. Why did John quit his part-time job?

- A. He had to catch up with his study. B. He was offered a better one. C. He got tired of it.

16. What is Susan's attitude to John's problem?

- A. Carefree. B. Understanding. C. Forgiving.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the speaker do before the year 2012?

- A. A fitness coach. B. A chess player. C. A marathon runner.

18. Why was the 2016 Olympics important for the speaker?

- A. He was motivated by Bolt. B. He broke a world record. C. He won fifth place.

19. Which is the hardest for the speaker?

- A. Getting over an injury. B. Doing strength training. C. Representing Botswana.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. His plan to go for the gold.
B. His experience on the track.
C. His love for his home country.

第二部分阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 30 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

Theatres and Entertainment

St David's Hall

St David's Hall is the award winning National Concert Hall of Wales standing at the very heart of Cardiff's entertainment centre. With an impressive 2,000-seat concert hall, St David's Hall is home to the annual Welsh Proms Cardiff. It presents live entertainment, including pop, rock, folk, jazz, musicals, dance, world music, films and classical music.

The Hayes, Cardiff CF 10 1 AH

www.stdavidshallcardiff.co.uk

The Glee Club

Every weekend this is "Wales" premier comedy club where having a great time is the order

for both audiences and comedy stars alike. It is hard to name a comedy star who hasn't been on the stage here. If you are looking for the best comedies on tour and brilliant live music, you should start here.

Mermaid Quay, Cardiff Bay, Cardiff CF 10 5 BZ

www.glee.co.uk/cardiff

Sherman Cymru

Sherman Cymru's theatre in the Cathays area of Cardiff reopened in February 2012. This special building is a place in which theatre is made and where children, artists, writers and anyone else have the opportunity (机会) to do creative things. Sherman Cymru is excited to present a packed programme of the very best theatre, dance, family shows and music from Wales and the rest of the world.

Senghennydd Road, Cardiff CF 24 4 YE

www.shermancymru.co.uk

New Theatre

The New Theatre has been the home of quality drama, musicals, dance and children's shows for more than 100 years. Presenting the best of the West End along with the pick of the UK's touring shows, the New Theatre is Cardiff's oldest surviving traditional theatre. Be sure to pay a visit as part of your stay in the city.

Park Place, Cardiff CF 10 3 LN

www.newtheatrecardiff.co.uk

1. Where is the Welsh Proms Cardiff hosted?

A. At the New Theatre.

B. At the Glee Club.

C. At Sherman Cymru.

D. At St David's Hall.

2. What can people do at the Glee Club?

A. Watch musicals.

B. Enjoy comedies.

C. See family shows.

D. Do creative things.

3. Which website can you visit to learn about Cardiff's oldest surviving theatre?

A. www.newtheatrecardiff.co.uk

B. www.shermancymru.co.uk

C. www.glee.co.uk/cardiff

D. www.stdavidshalleardiff.co.uk

【答案】 1. D 2. B 3. A

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了 Cardiff 当地的一些剧院和娱乐场所。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章 “St David’s Hall” 部分中的 “St David’s Hall is home to the annual Welsh Proms Cardiff (St David’s Hall 是 Cardiff 一年一度的 Welsh Proms 的举办地)” 可知, Cardiff 的 Welsh Proms 活动在 St David’s Hall 举办。故选 D。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章 “The Glee Club” 部分中的 “If you are looking for the best comedies on tour and brilliant live music, you should start here (如果你正在寻找巡演中最好的喜剧和精彩的现场音乐, 你应该从这里开始)” 可知, 人们可以在 The Glee Club 享受喜剧。故选 B。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章 “New Theatre” 部分中的 “The New Theatre has been the home of quality drama, musicians, dance and children’s shows for more than 100 years (100 多年来, New Theatre 一直是优质戏剧、音乐家、舞蹈和儿童节目的发源地)” 以及其下面的网站 “www.newtheatrecardiff.co.uk” 可知, 可以在 www.newtheatrecardiff.co.uk 网站找到 Cardiff 存在最久的剧院。故选 A。

B

Goffin’s cockatoos, a kind of small parrot native to Australasia, have been shown to have similar shape-recognition abilities to a human two-year-old. Though not known to use tools in the wild, the birds have proved skilful at tool use while kept in the cage. In a recent experiment, cockatoos were presented with a box with a nut inside it. The clear front of the box had a “keyhole” in a geometric shape, and the birds were given five differently shaped “keys” to choose from. Inserting the correct “key” would let out the nut.

In humans, babies can put a round shape in a round hole from around one year of age, but it will be another year before they are able to do the same with less symmetrical (对称的) shapes. This ability to recognize that a shape will need to be turned in a specific direction before it will fit is called an “allocentric frame of reference”. In the experiment, Goffin’s cockatoos were able to select the right tool for the job, in most cases, by visual recognition alone. Where trial-and-error was used, the cockatoos did better than monkeys in similar tests. This indicates that Goffin’s cockatoos do indeed possess an allocentric frame of reference when moving objects in space,

similar to two-year-old babies.

The next step, according to the researchers, is to try and work out whether the cockatoos rely entirely on visual clues (线索), or also use a sense of touch in making their shape selections.

4. How did the cockatoos get the nut from the box in the experiment?
- A. By following instructions. B. By using a tool.
C. By turning the box around. D. By removing the lid.
5. Which task can human one-year-olds most likely complete according to the text?
- A. Using a key to unlock a door. B. Telling parrots from other birds.
C. Putting a ball into a round hole. D. Grouping toys of different shapes.
6. What does the follow-up test aim to find out about the cockatoos?
- A. How far they are able to see. B. How they track moving objects.
C. Whether they are smarter than monkeys. D. Whether they use a sense of touch in the test.
7. Which can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Cockatoos: Quick Error Checkers B. Cockatoos: Independent Learners
C. Cockatoos: Clever Signal-Readers D. Cockatoos: Skilful Shape-Sorters

【答案】4. B 5. C 6. D 7. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一种会识别形状的风头鹦鹉。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段 “Though not known to use tools in the wild, the birds have proved skilful at tool use while kept in the cage. (虽然人们不知道这些鸟在野外会使用工具，但事实证明，它们在关在笼子里时就能熟练地使用工具)” 以及 “the birds were given five differently shaped “keys” to choose from. Inserting, the correct “keys” would let out the nut. (研究人员给了这些鸟 5 把形状各异的 “钥匙” 供它们选择。插入，正确的 “钥匙” 会让坚果出来)” 可知，在实验中，风头鹦鹉是通过使用工具从盒子里取出坚果的。故选 B。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段 “In humans, babies can put a round shape in a round hole from around one year of age (在人类身上，婴儿从一岁左右就可以把一个圆形的物品放进一个圆形的洞里)” 结合选项，可知，一岁儿童最有可能完成 “将一个球放进一个圆形的洞里” 的任务。

务。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章最后一段 “The next step, according to the researchers, is to try and work out whether the cockatoos rely entirely on visual clues, or also use a sense of touch in making their shape selections. (根据研究人员的说法, 下一步是尝试弄清楚凤头鹦鹉是完全依靠视觉线索, 还是也使用触觉来选择它们的形状)” 可推知, 后续测试的目的是了解凤头鹦鹉在测试中是否使用触觉。故选 D。

【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文, 再结合文章第一段 “Coffin’s cockatoos, a kind of small parrot native to Australasia, have been shown to have similar shape-recognition abilities to a human two-year-old. (科芬的凤头鹦鹉是一种原产于大洋洲的小鹦鹉, 它的形状识别能力与两岁的人类相似)” 可推知, 本文主要介绍了会识别形状的凤头鹦鹉。D 项 “Cockatoos: Skilful Shape-Sorters (凤头鹦鹉: 识别形状的熟练工)” 符合文意, 最适合作为本文标题。故选 D。

C

As Ginni Bazlinton reached Antarctica, she found herself greeted by a group of little Gentoo penguins(企鹅) longing to say hello. These gentle, lovely gatekeepers welcomed her and kick-started what was to be a trip Ginni would never forget.

Ever since her childhood, Ginni, now 71, has had a deep love for travel. Throughout her career(职业) as a professional dancer, she toured in the UK, but always longed to explore further. When she retired from dancing and her sons eventually flew the nest, she decided it was time to take the plunge.

After taking a degree at Chichester University in Related Arts, Ginni began to travel the world, eventually getting work teaching English in Japan and Chile. And it was in Chile she discovered she could get last-minute cheap deals on ships going to Antarctica from the islands off Tierra del Fuego, the southernmost tip of the South American mainland. “I just decided wanted to go,” she says. “I had no idea about what I’d find there and I wasn’t nervous, I just wanted to do it. And I wanted to do it alone as I always prefer it that way.”

In March 2008, Ginni boarded a ship with 48 passengers she’d never met before, to begin the journey towards Antarctica. “From seeing the wildlife to witnessing sunrises, the whole experience was amazing. Antarctica left an impression on me that no other place has,” Ginni says.

“I remember the first time I saw a humpback whale; it just rose out of the water like some prehistoric creature and I thought it was smiling at us. You could still hear the operatic sounds it was making underwater.”

The realization that this is a precious land, to be respected by humans, was one of the biggest things that hit home to Ginni.

8. Which of the following best explains “take the plunge” underlined in paragraph 2?

- A. Try challenging things.
- B. Take a degree.
- C. Bring back lost memories.
- D. Stick to a promise.

9. What made Ginni decide on the trip to Antarctica?

- A. Lovely penguins.
- B. Beautiful scenery.
- C. A discount fare.
- D. A friend’s invitation.

10. What does Ginni think about Antarctica after the journey?

- A. It could be a home for her.
- B. It should be easily accessible.
- C. It should be well preserved.
- D. It needs to be fully introduced.

11 What is the text mainly about?

- A. A childhood dream.
- B. An unforgettable experience.
- C. Sailing around the world.
- D. Meeting animals in Antarctica.

【答案】8. A 9. C 10. C 11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 71 岁的 Ginni Balinton 从小就对旅行有着深深的热爱，渴望探险，不再跳舞和孩子们成家立业之后，她开始周游世界，并在 2008 年开始了前往南极洲的旅程。

【8 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第二段划线词前文 “Throughout her career(职业) as a professional dancer, she toured in the UK, but always longed to explore further. (在她的职业舞蹈演员生涯中，她曾在英国巡演，但一直渴望进一步探索)” 和 “When she retired from dancing and her sons eventually flew the nest,(当她不再跳舞，她的儿子们最终独立生活)” 可知，Ginni 在退休和儿子们成家立业之后，她决定尝试有挑战性的事情。由此推知，划线词组 take the plunge 与 try challenging things “尝试有挑战性的事情” 意思接近。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的 “And it was in Chile she discovered she could get last-minute cheap deals on ships going to Antarctica from the islands off Tiera del Fuego.(正是在智利，她发现自己可以在最后一刻买到从火地岛附近岛屿前往南极洲的廉价船只)” 可知，是一张折扣票价让 Ginni 决定去南极洲旅行的。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 “The realization that this is a precious land, to be respected by humans, was one of the biggest things that hit home to Ginni.(意识到这是一块宝贵的土地，应该受到人类的尊重，这是 Ginni 最深刻的感受之一。)” 可知，旅行结束后，Ginni 认为南极洲应该得到很好的保护。故选 C。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段 “Ever since her childhood, Ginni, now 71 has had a deep love for travel.(今年 71 岁的吉妮从小就对旅行有着深深的热爱)” 及全文可知，文章主要介绍了 71 岁的 Ginni Balinton 从小就对旅行有着深深的热爱，渴望探险，不再跳舞和孩子们成家立业之后，她开始周游世界，并在 2008 年开始了前往南极洲的旅程。由此可知，A childhood dream.(童年的梦想)能够概括文章主旨。故选 A。

D

Sometime in the early 1960s, a significant thing happened in Sydney, Australia. The city discovered its harbor. Then, one after another, Sydney discovered lots of things that were just sort of there — broad parks, superb beaches, and a culturally diverse population. But it is the harbor that makes the city.

Andrew Reynolds, a cheerful fellow in his early 30s, pilots Sydney ferryboats for a living. I spent the whole morning shuttling back and forth across the harbor. After our third run Andrew shut down the engine, and we went our separate ways — he for a lunch break, I to explore the city.

“I’ll miss these old boats,” he said as we parted.

“How do you mean?” I asked.

“Oh, they’re replacing them with catamarans. Catamarans are faster, but they’re not so elegant, and they’re not fun to pilot. But that’s progress, I guess.”

Everywhere in Sydney these days, change and progress are the watchwords (口号), and traditions are increasingly rare. Shirley Fitzgerald, the city’s official historian, told me that in its

rush to modernity in the 1970s, Sydney swept aside much of its past, including many of its finest buildings. “Sydney is confused about itself,” she said. “We can’t seem to make up our minds whether we want a modern city or a traditional one. It’s a conflict that we aren’t getting any better at resolving (解决).”

On the other hand, being young and old at the same time has its attractions. I considered this when I met a thoughtful young businessman named Anthony. “Many people say that we lack culture in this country,” he told me. “What people forget is that the Italians, when they came to Australia, brought 2000 years of their culture, the Greeks some 3000 years, and the Chinese more still. We’ve got a foundation built on ancient cultures but with a drive and dynamism of a young country. It’s a pretty hard combination to beat.”

He is right, but I can’t help wishing they would keep those old ferries.

12. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. Sydney’s striking architecture. | B. The cultural diversity of Sydney. |
| C. The key to Sydney’s development. | D. Sydney’s tourist attractions in the 1960s. |

13. What can we learn about Andrew Reynolds?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. He goes to work by boat. | B. He looks forward to a new life. |
| C. He pilots catamarans well. | D. He is attached to the old ferries. |

14. What does Shirley Fitzgerald think of Sydney?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. It is losing its traditions. | B. It should speed up its progress. |
| C. It should expand its population. | D. It is becoming more international. |

15. Which statement will the author probably agree with?

- | |
|---|
| A. A city can be young and old at the same time. |
| B. A city built on ancient cultures is more dynamic. |
| C. modernity is usually achieved at the cost of elegance. |
| D. Compromise should be made between the local and the foreign. |

【答案】 12. D 13. D 14. A 15. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章通过作者和悉尼人士的交流介绍了悉尼发展中面临的问题。

【12 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “Sometime in the early 1960s, a significant thing happened in Sydney, Australia. The city discovered its harbor. (20 世纪 60 年代初，澳大利亚悉尼发生了一件大事。这座城市发现了它的港口)” 以及 “But it is the harbor that makes the city. (但是是港口造就了城市)” 可知，本段主要介绍了悉尼发展的关键是港口。故选 C 项。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “Andrew Reynolds, a cheerful fellow in his early 30s, pilot Sydney ferryboats for a living. (30 岁出头的 Andrew Reynolds 是个快乐的小伙子，他在悉尼担任渡轮领航员为生)”、第三段 “I’ll miss these old boats. (我会想念这些旧船的)” 以及第五段 “Catamarans are faster, but they’re not so elegant, and they’re not fun to pilot. (双体船更快，但它们不那么优雅，驾驶起来也不有趣)” 可知，渡轮领航员 Andrew Reynolds 喜欢老式渡船。故选 D 项。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第三段 “Shirley Fitzgerald, the city’s official historian, told me that in its rush to modernity in the 1970s, Sydney swept aside much of its past, including many of its finest buildings. (悉尼的官方历史学家 Shirley Fitzgerald 告诉我，在 20 世纪 70 年代奔向现代化的过程中，悉尼把很多它的过去都抛在了一边，包括许多最漂亮的建筑)” 可推知，Shirley Fitzgerald 认为悉尼匆忙奔向现代化，正在失去它的传统。故选 A 项。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段 “On the other hand, being young and old at the same time has its attractions. I considered this when I met a thoughtful young businessman named Anthony. (另一方面，同时既年轻又古老也有它的魅力。当我遇到一位深思熟虑的年轻商人 Anthony 时，我考虑到了这一点)” 以及最后一段 “He is right (他说得没错)” 可推知，作者赞同 Anthony 的观点，认为一座城市可以同时既年轻又古老。故选 A 项。

第二节 (其 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。

Important Things to Know When Dining Out

Cultural dining etiquette (礼节) might surprise you with some of its important rules.

____16____. Knowing some tips will help ensure that you have an enjoyable meal with friends or

family — no matter where you are in the world.

Chopstick Rules

The way you handle chopsticks is important to avoid annoying your companions. When you put them down between bites, always put them down together so they are parallel with the edge of the table in front of you. ____17____.

Hands or Utensils (餐具)

In India and the Middle East, it's considered very rude to eat with your left hand. People in France expect you to eat with a utensil in each hand. ____18____, instead preferring to use their hands. In Chile, you may never touch any food with your fingers. People in Thailand generally use their forks only to push food onto their spoons.

Making Requests

____19____. In Portugal, this would be a serious mistake, because it shows the chef that you don't like their seasoning skills. Similarly, in Italy, never ask for extra cheese to add to your food.

Some of these cultural dining etiquette rules may seem random and strange, but they are important in various countries. ____20____, the more comfortable you'll begin to feel with its foreign cultural practices.

- A. The more friends you make in your lifetime
- B. The more time you spend in any given country
- C. Mexicans consider it inappropriate to eat with utensils
- D. Don't get caught making an embarrassing mistake at a restaurant
- E. It's a good sign for the chef if you make a mess around your plate
- F. Never stick them upright in your food or cross them as you use them
- G. It may seem like a simple request to ask for salt and pepper at a meal

【答案】16. D 17. F 18. C 19. G 20. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些外出就餐时要知道的一些重要事情。

【16 题详解】

根据文章标题 “Important Things to Know When Dining Out (外出就餐时要知道的重要事情)” 可知，本文主要介绍的是外出就餐时应该知道的重要事情。由此可知，D 项 “Don't get caught making an embarrassing mistake at a restaurant (不要在餐馆犯尴尬的错误)” 符合

语境,其中“at a restaurant”对应标题中的“**When Dining Out**”,同时引起下文“**Knowing some tips will help ensure that you have an enjoyable meal with friends or family — no matter where you are in the world.** (知道一些技巧将有助于确保你和朋友或家人一起享受一顿愉快的晚餐——无论你在世界的哪个地方)”。故选 D。

【17 题详解】

根据本段小标题“**Chopstick Rules**”可知,本段主要讲述的是使用筷子的规则。根据上文“**When you put them down between bites, always put them down together so they are parallel with the edge of the table in front of you.** (当你在吃的间隙把它们放下来的时候,一定要把它们放在一起,这样它们就和你面前的桌子边缘平行了)”可知,此处讲述了正确使用筷子的方式。由此可知, F 项“**Never stick them upright in your food or cross them as you use them** (不要把它们笔直地插在你的食物中,也不要在使用它们时交叉放置)”讲述的也是使用筷子时的注意事项,符合此处语境,其中“them”指的是上文的“chopsticks”。故选 F。

【18 题详解】

根据本段小标题“**Hands or Utensils (餐具)**”可知,本段主要讲述的是手和餐具的问题。根据上文“**In India and the Middle East, it’s considered very rude to eat with your left hand. People in France expect you to eat with a utensil in each hand.** (在印度和中东,用左手吃饭被认为是非常不礼貌的。法国人希望你每只手拿一个餐具吃饭)”及下文“**instead preferring to use their hands** (相反更愿意使用他们的双手)”可知,此处是在讲述不同国家就餐时习惯使用哪只手的问题。由此可知, C 项“**Mexicans consider it inappropriate to eat with utensils** (墨西哥人认为用餐具吃饭是不合适的)”符合语境,与下文形成转折关系。故选 C。

【19 题详解】

根据本段小标题“**Making Requests**”可知,本段主要讲述的是用餐时提请求的问题。根据下文“**In Portugal, this would be a serious mistake, because it shows the chef that you don’t like their seasoning skills. Similarly, in Italy, never ask for extra cheese to add to your food.** (在葡萄牙,这将是一个严重的错误,因为这向厨师表明你不喜欢他们的调味技巧。同样,在意大利,永远不要要求在食物中添加额外的奶酪)”可推知,在一些国家,用餐时提出要求是很无礼的。由此可知, G 项“**It may seem like simple request to ask for salt and pepper at a meal** (吃饭时要盐和胡椒看似很简单)”符合此处语境,其中“request”是关键词,说明,在用餐时提出一些我们看来很平常的要求在某些国家是无礼的。故选 G。

【20 题详解】

根据下文 “the more comfortable you’ll begin to feel with its foreign cultural practices. (你就会对它的外国文化习俗感到越舒服)” 可推知, 此处指在一个国家待得越久, 就会越习惯当地习俗, 且此处是 “the+比较级, the+比较级” 结构, B 项 “The more time you spend in any given country (你在某个国家待的时间越长)” 符合文意, 引出下文。故选 B。

第三部分语言知识运用(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。

You can tell a lot about a man by how he treats his dogs.

For many years, I enjoyed living with my dogs, Tilly and Chance. Their 21 was nearly enough to keep my loneliness at bay. Nearly. Last year, I started dating, but with 22. When I first dated Steve, I 23 he had a dog, Molly, and a cat, Flora. While I was 24 that he was an animal lover, I 25 that three dogs were perhaps too many, and my dogs might attack 26, the cat.

The next week we 27 our dogs together. It was a hot day. When we paused to catch our 28, Steve got down on one knee. Was he proposing (求婚)? I liked him too, but so 29? He poured water from a bottle into his hand and offered it to my dogs. 30, I began to fall for him.

We 31 to date, though neither of us brought up the future. And then in late November, Tilly had an operation on her 32. I took the dogs out four times a day, and I worried that Tilly 33 climbing the stairs could reopen the wound. Then Steve 34 his house. All worked 35. The three dogs formed a pack that, with coaching, 36 Flora’s space; Steve and I formed a good team 37 for Tilly. We made good housemates.

A year later, much to my 38, this man produced a little box with a ring and proposed to me. He did not kneel (跪) down, nor did I 39 him to. That’s only for giving 40 to the dogs that brought us together.

21. A. ownership B. membership C. companionship D. leadership

22. A. reservations B. expectations C. confidence D.

prejudice

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 23. A. feared | B. doubted | C. hoped | D. learned |
| 24. A. unsatisfied | B. amused | C. terrified | D. thrilled |
| 25. A. predicted | B. worried | C. regretted | D. insisted |
| 26. A. Flora | B. Chance | C. Molly | D. Tilly |
| 27. A. tied | B. walked | C. bathed | D. fed |
| 28. A. breath | B. balance | C. attention | D. |

imagination

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 29. A. calm | B. sure | C. soon | D. real |
| 30. A. By the way | B. In that case | C. By all means | D. In that |

moment

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|----|
| 31. A. continued | B. decided | C. intended | D. |
|------------------|------------|-------------|----|

pretended

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| 32. A. eye | B. tail | C. ear | D. leg |
| 33. A. secretly | B. constantly | C. eventually | D. |

unwillingly

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 34. A. left | B. sold | C. suggested | D. searched |
| 35. A. late | B. hard | C. fine | D. free |
| 36. A. emptied | B. respected | C. occupied | D. |

discovered

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 37. A. looking | B. caring | C. waiting | D. calling |
| 38. A. delight | B. credit | C. interest | D. |

disadvantage

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 39. A. beg | B. trust | C. need | D. aid |
| 40. A. toys | B. awards | C. food | D. water |

【答案】21. C 22. A 23. D 24. B 25. B 26. A 27. B 28. A 29. C

30. D 31. A 32. D 33. B 34. A 35. C 36. B 37. B 38. A 39. C 40. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了，作者认为你可以从一个男人对待他的狗的方式来了

解他很多，作者多年和两只爱犬生活在一起，去年开始和拥有猫狗的史蒂夫约会，但有所保留，因为一次遛狗时史蒂夫把水给自己的爱犬喝，作者渐渐对史蒂夫产生好感，在之后的接触中，史蒂夫和作者一起照顾作者的爱犬，一年后史蒂夫向作者求婚。

【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：它们的陪伴几乎足以让我远离孤独。A. ownership 所有权；B. membership 会员；C. companionship 陪伴；D. leadership 领导。由上文的 “For many years, I enjoyed living with my dogs, Tilly and Chance. (多年来，我喜欢和我的狗 Tilly 和 Chance 生活在一起)” 可知，作者多年和狗狗生活在一起，可得出狗狗陪伴着作者，让作者远离孤独。故选 C 项。

【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：去年，我开始约会，但有所保留。A. reservations 保留；B. expectations 期望；C. confidence 信心；D. prejudice 偏见。由下文的 “He poured water from a bottle into his hand and offered it to my dogs. (他把瓶子里的水倒在手里，递给我的狗)” 和 “I began to fall for him (我开始爱上他)” 可知，作者是在第二周和史蒂夫一起遛狗时，因为史蒂夫把水给自己的爱犬喝，作者才对史蒂夫产生好感，可得出刚开始约会时，因为不熟悉史蒂夫的品行，作者还是有所保留的。故选 A 项。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我第一次和史蒂夫约会时，我得知他有一条名叫 Molly 的狗和一只名叫 Flora 的猫。A. feared 恐惧；B. doubted 怀疑；C. hoped 希望；D. learned 得知。由上文的 “When I first dated Steve (当我第一次和史蒂夫约会时)” 和常识可知，第一次约会会得知对方相关情况，作者从而得知史蒂夫有一只狗和一只猫。故选 D 项。

【24 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：虽然我很高兴他是一个动物爱好者，但我担心三条狗可能太多了，我的狗可能会攻击猫 Flora。A. unsatisfied 不满意的；B. amused 愉快的；C. terrified 害怕的；D. thrilled 刺激的。由下文的 “he was an animal lover (他是一个动物爱好者)” 可知，得知史蒂夫是一个动物爱好者，多年和两只爱犬生活在一起的作者应该是感到愉快高兴。故选 B 项。

【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：虽然我很高兴他是一个动物爱好者，但我担心三条狗可能太多了，我的狗可能会攻击猫 Flora。A. predicted 预测；B. worried 担心；C. regretted 后悔；D. insisted

坚持。由下文的“three dogs were perhaps too many, and my dogs might attack ____6____ the cat (三条狗可能太多了, 我的狗可能会攻击猫)”可知, 作者认为三条狗可能太多了, 且自己的狗可能会攻击史蒂夫的猫, 针对这种情况, 作者是担忧的。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 虽然我很高兴他是一个动物爱好者, 但我担心三条狗可能太多了, 我的狗可能会攻击猫 Flora。A. Flora 弗洛拉; B. Chance 机会; C. Molly 莫莉; D. Tilly 蒂莉。选项指的是文中动物名词。由上文的“he had a dog, Molly, and a cat, Flora (他有一条名叫 Molly 的狗和一只名叫 Flora 的猫)”可知, 此处指作者担心自己的狗可能会攻击史蒂夫的猫 Flora。故选 A 项。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 第二周, 我们一起遛狗。A. tied 系; B. walked 牵着(动物)走; C. bathed 沐浴; D. fed 喂养。由本处的“__7__ our dogs together (一起……我们的狗)”可知, 作者和史蒂夫在一起遛狗。故选 B 项。

【28 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 当我们停下来休息时, 史蒂夫单膝跪下。A. breath 呼吸; B. balance 平衡; C. attention 注意力; D. imagination 想象。由上文的“It was a hot day. When we paused (那是一个炎热的日子。当我们停下)”可知, 那天很热, 遛狗的二人停下来休息一下, catch one's breath (休息一下、歇一口气)。故选 A 项。

【29 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 我也喜欢他, 但这么快? A. calm 冷静的; B. sure 确定的; C. soon 很快的; D. real 真正的。由上文的“The next week (第二周)”和“Was he proposing (求婚)? (他在求婚吗)”可知, 二人才认识两周, 作者以为史蒂夫要向自己求婚, 认为进展太快了。故选 C 项。

【30 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意: 就在那一刻, 我开始爱上他。A. By the way 顺便说一句; B. In that case 那样的话; C. By all means 务必; D. In that moment 那一刻。由上文的“He poured water from a bottle into his hand and offered it to my dogs. (他把瓶子里的水倒在手心, 递给我的狗)”和下文的“I began to fall for him (我开始爱上他)”可知, 就在史蒂夫把水给作者爱犬喝的那一刻, 还有所保留的作者卸下心防, 对史蒂夫产生好感。故选 D 项。

【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们继续约会，虽然我们都没有提到未来。A. continued 继续；B. decided 决定；C. intended 打算；D. pretended 假装。由上文的“I began to fall for him (我开始爱上他)”可知，作者对史蒂夫产生好感，可得出二人会继续约会。故选 A 项。

【32 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：11 月下旬，Tilly 的腿做了一次手术。A. eye 眼睛；B. tail 尾巴；C. ear 耳朵；D. leg 腿。由下文的“I worried that Tilly 13 climbing the stairs could reopen the wound (我担心 Tilly 爬楼梯会重新打开伤口)”可知，作者担心爬楼会影响 Tilly 的伤口，可得出 Tilly 的腿做了手术。故选 D 项。

【33 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我一天带狗出去四次，我担心 Tilly 不断地爬楼梯会重新打开伤口。A. secretly 秘密地；B. constantly 不断地；C. eventually 最终；D. unwillingly 不情愿地。由上文的“I took the dogs out four times a day (我一天带狗出去四次)”可知，作者一天带狗出去四次，可得出狗狗（包括 Tilly）要不断地爬楼梯。故选 B 项。

【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后史蒂夫离开了他的房子。A. left 离开；B. sold 卖；C. suggested 建议；D. searched 搜寻。由下文的“We made good housemates. (我们是很好的室友)”可知，二人成为室友，可得出史蒂夫离开了他的房子，和作者一起居住。故选 A 项。

【35 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：一切都很好。A. late 晚的；B. hard 困难的；C. fine 好的；D. free 自由的。由下文的“The three dogs formed a pack (这三条狗组成了一个团队)”和“Steve and I formed a good team (史蒂夫和我组成了一个好团队)”“We made good housemates. (我们是很好的室友)”可知，狗狗相处友好，作者和史蒂夫相处也友好，可得出一切都好。故选 C 项。

【36 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这三条狗组成了一个团队，在训练下，尊重 Flora 的空间；史蒂夫和我组成了一个照顾 Tilly 的好团队。A. emptied 清空；B. respected 尊重；C. occupied 占据；D. discovered 发现。由上文的“my dogs might attack 6 , the cat (我的狗可能会攻击猫)”和“The three dogs formed a pack that, with coaching (这三条狗组成了一个团队，在训练下)”可知，起初作者担心自己的狗会攻击史蒂夫的猫 Flora，但作者的狗和史蒂夫的狗相处友好，可得出在训练下，狗不会去攻击猫，结合动物的领地意识可知，此处指狗尊重猫的空

间。故选 B 项。

【37 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这三条狗组成了一个团队，在训练下，尊重 Flora 的空间；史蒂夫和我组成了一个照顾 Tilly 的好团队。A. looking 看；B. caring 照顾；C. waiting 等待；D. calling 打电话。由上文的 “Tilly had an operation (Tilly 做了一次手术)” 可知，作者的狗 Tilly 做过手术，史蒂夫和作者一起居住后，和作者一起照顾术后康复的 Tilly。故选 B 项。

【38 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：一年后，令我非常高兴的是，这个男人拿出一个带戒指的小盒子向我求婚。A. delight 高兴；B. credit 信用；C. interest 兴趣；D. disadvantage 缺点。由下文的 “this man produced a little box with a ring and proposed to me (这个男人拿出一个带戒指的小盒子向我求婚)” 可知，史蒂夫向作者求婚，作者应该是感到高兴。故选 A 项。

【39 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他没有跪下，我也不需要他跪下。A. beg 乞求；B. trust 信任；C. need 需要；D. aid 帮助。由上文的 “He did not kneel (跪) down (他没有跪下)” 和常识可知，一般求婚是要下跪的，但史蒂夫没有下跪，作者对此并不在意，因为作者不需要他下跪。故选 C 项。

【40 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：正是给爱犬喝水的举动把我们带到一起。A. toys 玩具；B. awards 奖励；C. food 食物；D. water 水。由上文的 “He poured water from a bottle into his hand and offered it to my dogs. 10, I began to fall for him. (他把瓶子里的水倒在我手里，递给我的狗。我开始爱上他)” 可知，就在史蒂夫把水给作者爱犬喝的那一刻，还有所保留的作者卸下心防，对史蒂夫产生好感，所以是 “给爱犬喝水” 的举动让二人走到了一起。故选 D 项。

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。

A visually-challenged man from Beijing recently hiked (徒步) 40 days to Xi'an, as a first step 41 (journey) the Belt and Road route (路线) by foot.

On the 1,100. Kilometer journey, the man Cao Shengkang, 42 lost his eyesight at the age of eight in a car accident, crossed 40 cities and counties in three province. Inspired by the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation 43 (bold) in Beijing, Cao decided to cover the route by hiking as a tribute (致敬) to the ancient Silk Road. 44 friend of his, Wu Fan,

volunteered to be his companion during the trip.

Cao and Wu also collected garbage along the road, in order to promote environmental
45 (protect). Cao believes this will make the hiking trip even more 46 (meaning).

The two of them collected more than 1,000 plastic bottles along the 40-day journey.

In the last five years, Cao 47 (walk) through 34 countries in six continents, and in 2016,
he reached the top of Kilimanjaro, Africa's 48 (high) mountain.

Now, Cao has started the second part of his dream to walk along the Belt and Road route. He
flew 4,700 kilometers 49 Xi'an to Kashgar on Sept. 20, 50 (plan) to hike back to
Xi'an in five months.

【答案】41. to journey

42. who 43. held 44. A

45. protection

46. meaningful

47. has walked

48. highest

49. from 50. planning

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述的是一个失明的北京男子曹盛康徒步旅行一带一路的事情。

【41 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：近日，一名来自北京的盲人徒步 40 天来到西安，作为“一带一路”徒步旅行的第一步。分析句子结合句意可知，journey 为动词，表示“旅行”，step 前面有序数词，应用不定式，作后置定语。故填 to journey。

【42 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：在 1100 公里的旅程中，8 岁时因一次车祸失明的男子曹盛康穿过了三个省的 40 个城市和县。分析句子结合句意可知，此处是非限定性定语从句，先行词为 Cao Shengkang，指人，在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 who 引导。故填 who。

【43 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：受到在北京举行的“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛的启发，曹决定徒步穿越这条路线，以向古代丝绸之路致敬。分析句子可知，本句已有谓语动词 decided，

所以 hold 应用非谓语动词形式，hold 与 cooperation 之间为逻辑动宾关系，应用过去分词，作后置定语，表被动。故填 held。

【44 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：他的一位朋友吴凡在旅行中自愿成为他的同伴。根据句意可知，此处泛指“他的一个朋友”，应用不定冠词，friend 以辅音音素开头，应用 a，空处位于句首，首字母大写。故填 A。

【45 题详解】

考查名词。句意：曹和吴还沿路收集垃圾，以促进环境保护。根据句意和空前的形容词 environmental 可知，此处应用名词 protection，作宾语，protection 表示“保护”时，是不可数名词。故填 protection。

【46 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：曹认为这将使这次徒步旅行更加有意义。此处是 make 复合结构，应用形容词 meaningful，作宾语补足语。故填 meaningful。

【47 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：在过去的五年中，曹操穿越了六大洲的 34 个国家，2016 年，他到达了乞力马扎罗山顶，这是非洲最高的山峰。根据时间状语 in the last five years 可知，此处应用现在完成时，主语 Cao 为第三人称单数，助动词用 has。故填 has walked。

【48 题详解】

考查形容词最高级。句意：在过去的五年中，曹穿越了六大洲的 34 个国家，2016 年，他到达了乞力马扎罗山顶，这是非洲最高的山峰。根据空前 Africa's 可知，此处表示乞力马扎罗山是非洲最高的山脉，应用形容词最高级。故填 highest。

【49 题详解】

考查介词。句意：9 月 20 日，他从 4700 公里外的西安飞到了喀什，计划在五个月内徒步回到西安。根据句意和 Xi'an to Kashgar 可知，此处表示“从西安飞往喀什”，应用介词 from，固定搭配 from...to...表示“从……到……”。故填 from。

【50 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：9 月 20 日，他从 4700 公里外的西安飞到了喀什，计划在五个月内徒步回到西安。分析句子可知，已有谓语动词 flew，所以动词 plan(计划)应用非谓语动词形式，plan 与主语 He 之间为逻辑主谓关系，应用现在分词，表主动。故填 planning。

第四部分写作 (共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

51. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

My father often took me to his hospital when I was off my school. He showed me how his medical instruments was used. I felt so closely to him. However, after I went to high school, somehow I become distant from him. I was unwilling talk with him and often disobeyed his rule of not stay out with my friends too late. The disagreement was too sharp that neither he nor I knew what to settle it. One day, he talked with me or hoped to mend our relations. With the efforts made by all sides, we began to understand each other better.

【答案】1. 去掉 my

2 was→were

3.closely→close

4.become→became

5.talk 前面加 to

6.stay→staying

7.too→so

8.what→how

9.or→and

10.all→both

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文, 介绍了作者在成长过程中和父亲之间关系的变化及处理分歧的过程。

【详解】1. 考查短语。句意: 当我不上学时, 我的爸爸经常带我去他的医院。off school 为固

- 定短语，表示“不在上学时”，school 前面不加任何限定词。故将 my 去掉。
2. 考查主谓一致。句意：他向我展示他的医疗器械是如何使用的。主语 instruments 为复数形式，全文为一般过去时，be 动词用复数形式 were。故将 was 改为 were。
3. 考查形容词。句意：我对他感觉如此亲近。felt 为系动词，后面用形容词作表语，表示“亲近的”，closely 为副词，此处用 close。故将 closely 改为 close。
4. 考查动词时态。句意：然而，在我上了高中之后，不知怎么的，我开始疏远他。全文用一般过去时，动词 become 应改为过去式 became。故将 become 改为 became。
5. 考查短语。句意：我不愿意和他交谈，经常违反他让我不要在外面待到很晚的规定。be willing to do 意思为：愿意做，为固定短语。故在 talk 前面加 to。
6. 考查非谓语动词。句意同上。of 为介词，后面的动词 stay 用动名词形式 staying 作宾语。故将 stay 改为 staying。
7. 考查状语从句。句意：这分歧如此尖锐，以至于他和我都不知道如何解决它。固定句型“so...that...”译为“如此……以至于……”引导结果状语从句。故将 too 改为 so。
8. 考查副词。句意同上。此处为“疑问副词+不定式”结构来做动词 knew 的宾语。结合句意，此处表达“如何解决它”，settle it 为动宾关系，此处缺少方式状语，用 how。故将 what 改为 how。
9. 考查并列连词。句意：一天，他和我交谈，并且希望修补我们的关系。根据语境，“talked with me”与“hoped to mend our relations”为顺承、递进关系，用 and 连接。故将 or 改为 and。
10. 考查限定词。句意：在两方的努力下，我们开始更好地理解对方。结合语境可知，此处表示作者和父亲双方，用 both 修饰 sides，表示两方，all 用于三者及以上。故将 all 改为 both。

第二节书面表达（满分 25 分）

52. 你校将以六月八日世界海洋日为主题，举办英语征文比赛，请你写一篇短文投稿。

内容包括：

1. 海洋的重要性；
2. 保护海洋的倡议。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 短文的题目和首句已为你写好。

【答案】 When it comes to ocean, its pollution is becoming more and more serious. World Ocean Day, falling on June 8th, is aimed at raising awareness of ocean conservation.

Ocean plays a key role in our world. Not only does ocean offer us sufficient food, but also it maintains the balance of nature. Thus, it is imperative to protect ocean. First of all, what we can do is to place importance on our daily actions. For example, garbage can't be thrown into ocean. What's more, we can also hand out leaflets to call on more people to protect the ocean. The more people are involved, the better the ocean environment is.

All in all, it is high time that we devoted ourselves to protecting ocean. To protect ocean is to protect ourselves.

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，就世界海洋日为主题向英文征文比赛投稿，阐述海洋的重要性并提出一些建议。

【详解】1.词汇积累

越来越: more and more→increasingly

重视: place importance on→attach importance to

重要的: key→significant

此外: what's more→furthermore

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句: World Ocean Day, falling on June 8th, is aimed at raising awareness of ocean conservation.

拓展句: World Ocean Day, which falls on June 8th, is aimed at raising awareness of ocean conservation.

【点睛】[高分句型 1]Not only does ocean offer us sufficient food, but also it maintains the balance of nature.(运用了部分倒装结构)

[高分句型 2]When it comes to ocean, its pollution becoming more and more serious.(使用了固定句型)

[高分句型 3]First of all, what we can do is to place importance on our daily actions.(使用了主语从句)