

2022 年 1 月普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（浙江卷）

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纸上。

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. 45

答案是 C。

1. Where are the speakers going to meet?

- A. In a lab. B. In a cafeteria. C. In a classroom.

2. What will Jeff take to school tomorrow?

- A. An apple pie. B. A carrot cake. C. A roast chicken.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Visiting a neighbor. B. Getting a library. C. Attending a meeting.

4. What will Jim probably do this weekend?

- A. Finish a project. B. Take a class. C. Have a rest.

5. Why does Amanda want to learn to play the guitar?

- A. To record popular songs B. To perform her own music.

C. To become a guitar teacher.

第二节 供 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. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Open a bank account. B. Cancel a credit card. C. Withdraw some money.

7. Where will the woman go?

A. Brown College. B. Dudley Road. C. Kingfield Street.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the woman do?

A. She's a secretary. B. She's a manager. C. She's a salesperson.

9. What time will the meeting probably be over?

A. At 1:00. B. At 2:00. C. At 3:00.

10. What does the man want to do before Friday?

A. Meet Mr. Smith. B. Write a document. C. Move to new office. A

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Whose graduation day is it today?

A. Annie's. B. Steve's. C. Jane's.

12. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Arrive early . B. Sit near the stage. C. Take some pictures.

13. What is the relationship between speakers?

A. Brother and sister. B. Fellow teachers. C. Schoolmates.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How does Laura sound at the beginning of the conversation?

A. Anxious. B. Regretful. C. Surprised.

15. What do we know about Peter?

A. He has got a new job. B. He has four children. C. He has a big house.

16. What did Jim choose to work from home?

A. To look after the kids. B. To get more sleep. C. To accompany his wife.

17. What is Peter going to do this afternoon?

A. Hold a dinner. B. Give Sally a call. C. Attend a meeting.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is Jennifer Green doing?

A. Conducting a class. B. Presenting a speaker. C. Recommending a book.

19. Where is Professor Bastian's book about?

A. Trips for escaping unhappiness.

B. Benefits of painful experiences.

C. Ways to develop reading ability.

20. What Professor Bastian going to do next?

A. Share his stories.

B. Discuss his plans.

C. Explain his views.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

For nearly a decade now, Merebeth has been a self-employed pet transport specialist. Her pet transport job was born of the financial crisis（危机）in the late 2000s. The downturn hit the real estate（房地产）firm where she had worked for ten years as an office manager. The firm went broke and left her looking for a new job. One day, while driving near her home, she saw a dog wandering on the road, clearly lost. She took it home, and her sister in Denver agreed to take it. This was a loving home for sure, but 1,600 miles away. It didn't take long for Merebeth to decide to drive the dog there herself. It was her first road trip to her new job.

Merebeth's pet delivery service also satisfies her wanderlust. It has taken her to every state in the US except Montana, Washington and Oregon, she says proudly. If she wants to visit a new place, she will simply find a pet with transport needs there. She travels in all weathers. She has driven through 55 mph winds in Wyoming, heavy flooding and storms in Alabama and total whiteout conditions in Kansas.

This wanderlust is inherited from her father, she says. She moved their family from Canada to California when she was one year old, because he wanted them to explore a new place together. As soon as she graduated from high school she left home to live on Catalina Island off the Californian coast, away from her parents, where she enjoyed a life of sailing and off-road biking.

It turns out that pet transporting pays quite well at about \$30,000 per year before tax. She doesn't work in summer, as it would be unpleasantly hot for the animals in the car, even with air conditioning. As autumn comes, she gets restless—the same old wanderlust returning. It's a call she must heed alone, though. Merebeth says, "When I am on the road, I'm just in my own world. I've always been independent-spirited and I just feel strongly that I must help animals. *"

1. Why did Merebeth changed her job?

A. She wanted to work near her home.

B. She was tired of working in the office.

- C. Her sister asked her to move to Denver.
- D. Her former employer was out of business.

2. The word "wanderlust" in paragraph 2 means a desire to _____?

- A. make money.
- B. try various jobs.
- C. be close to nature.
- D. travel to different places.

3. What can we learn about Merebeth in her new job?

- A. She has chances to see rare animals.
- B. She works hard throughout the year.
- C. She relies on herself the whole time.
- D. She earns a basic and tax-free salary.

B

The United States rose to global power on the strength of its technology, and the lifeblood that technology has long been electricity. By providing long-distance communication and energy, electricity created the modern world. Yet properly understood, the age of electricity is merely the second stage in the age of steam, which began a century earlier.

"It is curious that no one has put together a history of both the steam and electric revolutions," writes Maury Klein in his book *The Power Makers, Steam, Electricity, and the Men Invented Modern America*. Klein, a noted historian of technology, spins a narrative so lively that at times it reads like a novel.

The story begins in the last years of the 18th century in Scotland, where Watt perfected "the machine that changed the world". Klein writes, "America did not invent the steam engine, but once they grasped its passwords they put it to more uses than anyone else. "

Meanwhile, over the course of 19th century, electricity went from mere curiosity to a basic necessity. Morse invented a code for sending messages over an electromagnetic circuit. Bell then gave the telegraph a voice. Edison perfected an incandescent bulb that brought electric light into the American home.

Most importantly, Edison realized that success depended on mass electrification, which he showed in New York City. With help from Tesla, Westinghouse's firm developed a system using alternating current, which soon became the major forms of power delivery.

To frame his story, Klein creates the character of Ned, a fictional witness to the progress brought about by the steam and electric revolutions in America during one man's lifetime. It's a technique that helps turn a long narrative into an interesting one.

4. What is Klein's understanding of the age of electricity?
- A. It is closely linked to the steam age.
 - B. It began earlier than proper thought.
 - C. It is a little-studied period of history.
 - D. It will come to an end sooner or later.
5. What can be inferred about Ned?
- A. He was born in New York City.
 - B. He wrote many increasing stories,
 - C. He created an electricity company.
 - D. He lived mainly in the 19th century.
6. What is the text?
- A. A biography.
 - B. A book review.
 - C. A short story.
 - D. A science report.

C

The benefits of regular exercise are well documented but there's a new bonus to add to the ever-growing list. New researchers found that middle-aged women who were physically fit could be nearly 90 percent less likely to develop dementia in later life, and as they did, it came on a decade later than less sporty women.

Lead researcher Dr. Helena Horder, of the University of Gothenburg in Sweden, said : "These findings are exciting because it's possible that improving people's cardiovascular (心血管的) fitness in middle age could delay or even prevent them from developing dementia. "

For the study, 191 women with an average age of 50 took a bicycle exercise test until they were exhausted to measure their peak (最大值的) cardiovascular capacity. The average peak workload was measured at 103 watts.

A total of 40 women met the criteria for a high fitness level, or 120 watts or higher. A total of 92 women were in the medium fitness category; and 59 women were in the low fitness category, defined as a peak workload of 80 watts or less, or having their exercise tests stopped because of high blood pressure, chest pain or other cardiovascular problems.

These women were then tested for dementia six times over the following four decades. During that time, 44 of the women developed dementia. Five percent of the highly fit women developed dementia, compared to 25 percent of the women with medium fitness and 32 percent of the women with low fitness.

"However, this study does not show cause and effect between cardiovascular fitness and dementia, it only shows an association. More research is needed to see if improved fitness could have a positive effect on the risk of dementia and also to look at when during a lifetime a high fitness level is most important. " She also admitted that a relatively small number of women were studied, all of whom were from Sweden, so the results might not be applicable to other groups.

7. What is on the ever-growing list mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. Positive effects of doing exercises.
- B. Exercises suitable for the middle-aged.
- C. Experimental studies on diseases.
- D. Advantages of sporty woman over man

8. Why did the researchers ask the woman to do bicycle exercise?

- A. To predict their maximum heart rate.
- B. To assess their cardiovascular capacity
- C. To change their habits of working out
- D. To detect their potential health problems

9. What do we know about Dr Horder's study?

- A. It aimed to find a cure for dementia.
- B. Data collection was a lengthy process.
- C. Some participants withdrew from it.
- D. The results were far from satisfactory.

10. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. More Women Are Exercising to Prevent Dementia
- B. Middle-Aged Women Need to Do More Exercise
- C. Fit Women Are Less Likely to Develop Dementia
- D. Biking Improves Women's Cardiovascular Fitness

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。

I have the same 24 hours in a day as you do, but I have made specific choice that allow me to make the most of every day and still feel happy and relaxed. 11

Pick the most important.

12 Focus on spending time that for you is fun and productive. I chose the life of an adviser because I like to work with companies, but don't want the life of a big company CEO. My choices are based on the lifestyle I want.

Combine your activities.

Many people go crazy trying to figure out how to spend time with friends, family, work, play, etc. 13

Find ways to enjoy them in a combined manner. Build your social life around people your work environment. Find people in your company who share common interests and develop your career (职业) around the people and activities you love.

_____14_____

You would think learning takes more time from you, but actually there are always new ways of doing things that can save you time on daily tasks, freeing you up for the most important. Always be looking for a new way to gain back an hour here or there.

Lighten up.

The world won't come to an end in most cases just because you left a few things undone. Celebrate progress and keep refining (改进) toward a happy productive existence. _____15_____ Every completion is a small victory that adds up in a big way.

- A. Speed up.
- B. Be an active learner.
- C. Stop trying to balance time between them all.
- D. Make choices about what is meaningful in your life.
- E. The things you do well usually give you greater joy.
- F. Perhaps these tips will help you make the most of your time.
- G. This is why making lists is important in any productivity handbook.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

When Beverley Burdeyney turned seventy four last year, she started having problems with her _____16_____, notably dryness and discomfort.

"I was simply _____17_____ a terrible experience, " Ms. Burdeyney said at her home in Toronto. "I felt so helpless and insecure because the quality of my _____18_____ was affected. "

Ms. Burdeyney talked to some friends who had _____19_____ problems and discovered that they were largely suffering in _____20_____. " Nobody chooses to talk about it because it seems so _____21_____ she said. " But more and more are suffering and lives are being _____22_____.

Eventually, Ms. Burdeyney learned about plans for an eye research, _____23_____ at Tel Aviv University in Israel. The research team _____24_____ Canadian doctor Allan Slomovic, who has done _____25_____ work on eye care using

stem cells. Seeing a ray of hope, Ms. Burdeyney began raising _____26_____ for the project with a friend, Toronto businessman Meyer Zeifman. _____27_____ she has raised \$ 110, 000 with another \$40, 000 _____28_____ .

"I'm trying to get more and more people to _____29_____ that there are solutions (解决办法) said Ms. Burdeyney, a trained nurse who is still working as a personal trainer after _____30_____. "I say there is no old _____31_____, there's only neglect (忽视) . Don't stand _____32_____, do something about it. "

Ms. Burdeyney _____33_____ that she is hoping to do more for the research project. "I just want to bring _____34_____ into people eyes and this is just the _____35_____. There is still a long way to go"

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|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 16. A. throat | B. skin | C. lungs | D. eyes |
| 17. A. getting over | B. going through | C. holding on | D. passing down |
| 18. A. story | B. treatment | C. life | D. relationship |
| 19. A. similar | B. various | C. personal | D. special |
| 20. A. turn | B. peace | C. vain | D. silence |
| 21. A. unbearable | B. abnormal | C. insignificant | D. disturbing |
| 22. A. compromised | B. forgotten | C. substituted | D. separated |
| 23. A. course | B. program | C. paper | D. conference |
| 24. A. informed | B. doubted | C. included | D. dismissed |
| 25. A. part-time | B. controversial | C. voluntary | D. ground-breaking |
| 26. A. money | B. standards | C. awareness | D. questions |
| 27. A. As ever | B. So far | C. In return | D. Once again |
| 28. A. wasted | B. donated | C. expected | D. earned |
| 29. A. imagine | B. confirm | C. remember | D. understand |
| 30. A. retirement | B. childbirth | C. graduation | D. marriage |
| 31. A. time | B. rule | C. age | D. tale |
| 32. A. straight | B. still | C. firm | D. alone |
| 33. A. commented | B. learned | C. reminded | D. added |
| 34. A. light | B. joy | C. color | D. beauty |
| 35. A. future | B. beginning | C. truth | D. meaning |

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（一个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Kim Cobb, a professor at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, is one of a small but growing minority of academics _____36_____ are cutting back on their air travel because of climate change. Travelling to conferences,

lectures, workshops, and the like frequently by plane 37 (view) as important for scientists to get together and exchange information. But Cobb and others 38 (be) now questioning that idea pushing conferences to provide more chances to participate remotely, and 39 (change) their personal behavior to do their part in dealing with the climate change crisis. On a website called No Fly Climate Sci, for example, 40 (rough) 200 academics - many of them climate scientists 41 (promise) to fly as little as possible since the effort started two years ago.

Cobb, for her part, started to ask conference organizers who invited her to speak 42 she could do so remotely; about three-quarters of 43 time, they agreed. When the answer, was no, she, declined the 44 (invite). That approach brought Cobb's air travel last year down by 75%, and she plans 45 (continue) the practice. "It has been fairly rewarding. ", she says, "a really positive change."

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）

46. 假定你是李华，在“中国-爱尔兰文化节”活动中结识了爱尔兰朋友 Chris，现在他已回国，请你给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 回忆活动经历；2. 分享个人收获；3. 希望保持联系。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节读后续写（满分 25 分）

47. 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

When Dr. Henderson was assigning (指定) project mates for his psychology class, I secretly hoped he would pair me with my best friend or at least a classmate I could have some fun with. Above all, I hoped he wouldn't assign me to work with the fiercely competitive, extremely serious fellow who always wore dark clothes and apparently had a personality to match. As fate (命运) would have it, Dr. Henderson very deliberately matched everyone in class and announced that I would be working with the one person in class I wanted to avoid.

I went up to my new teammate and introduced myself. He looked at me as though I weren't there. I felt he treated me as though I would hold him back and probably make him fail to get an A in the course. He wasn't mean or abusive; he just gave me the impression he could do whatever project we dreamed up better if he did it alone.

Needless to say, I didn't look forward to an entire term of being brushed off, but I tried to make the best of it and didn't say anything for fear that I would make things worse.

The project required each team to develop a hypothesis (假说), set up an experiment to test the hypothesis,

do the statistical analysis and present the findings. Whatever grade the team received would be shared by both students.

When my teammate and I met to discuss our project, I was uneasy. Here was this challenging student who had a reputation for single-mindedness and good grades—the exact opposite of me. I was outmatched. I actually wanted to drop the class at one point, but stopped short because I didn't want to give him the satisfaction of my chickening out. I decided to stick to it no matter what.

After long discussions we somehow agreed to do a study on the psychological well-being of teenagers. I wasn't sure what it meant exactly, but at least we had a topic.

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. 结部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Para 1. We started to meet regularly to draw up our plans.

Para 2. One day I got word that he was admitted to hospital for a serious disease.
