

2022 年猿辅导高考英语模拟试卷 (二)

🕒 时间 · 100 分钟 | 🏆 满分 · 120 分

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
得分							

一、阅读理解。(共 30 分)

本题共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 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。

1.

A

Application and Essays

You can apply to Stanford by submitting online either the Coalition Application or the Common Application.

Both applications include essay prompts for your personal essay. In addition to the personal essay, you also need to reply to the Stanford Questions, which you can access in either application once you add Stanford University to your list of colleges.

When you apply to Stanford, we encourage you to indicate potential majors and career interests in the application, but please know you are not bound by these selections in any way.

Stanford Questions

We ask applicants to choose one of the three topics below and write a short essay.

- ◆ Reflect on an idea or experience that makes you genuinely excited about learning in Stanford.
- ◆ Write a note to your future roommate that reveals something about you or that will help your roommate know you better.
- ◆ Tell us about something that is meaningful to you, and why?

How to Submit Required Materials

- ◆ We suggest using Coalition or Common Application online forms whenever possible to Submit documents, which is the speediest method.
- ◆ If online submission is not possible; school personnel may send materials as an email Attachment to personnel@stanford.edu.
- ◆ When ordering college transcripts, please use credentials@stanford.edu as the contact email.
- ◆ If your checklist is not complete by the deadline, simply continue to check your Application Status Portal until we have received all items.

(1) What is necessarily included in an application?

- A. A personal essay. B. Career interests. C. Personal hobbies. D. The selected major.

(2) What is suggested when you reply to Stanford Questions?

- A. Writing an essay to include the three topics.
 - B. Writing a note about something that interests you.
 - C. Writing an essay on what inspires your learning in Stanford.
 - D. Writing a note to recommend something meaningful to your roommate.
- (3) Which online service or website is the quickest way to submit materials?
- A. personnel@stanford.edu.
 - B. credentials@stanford.edu.
 - C. Application Status Portal.
 - D. Coalition or Common Application.

2.

B

My day began on a definitely sour note when I saw my six-year-old son wrestling with a limb of my azalea (杜鹃花) bush. By the time I got outside, he'd broken it. "Can I take this to school today?" he asked. With a wave of my hand, I sent him off. I turned my back so he wouldn't see the tears gathering in my eyes.

The washing machine had leaked on my brand-new linoleum. If only my husband had just taken the time to fix it the night before when I asked him instead of playing checkers with Jonathan.

It was days like this that made me want to quit. I just wanted to drive up to the mountains, hide in a cave, and never come out.

Somehow I spent most of the day washing and drying clothes and thinking how love had disappeared from my life. As I finished hanging up the last of my husband's shirts, I looked at the clock. 2:30. I was late. Jonathan's class let out at 2:15 and I hurriedly drove to the school.

I was out of breath by the time I knocked on the teacher's door and peered through the glass. She rustled through the door and took me aside. "I want to talk to you about Jonathan," she said.

I prepared myself for the worst. Nothing would have surprised me. "Did you know Jonathan brought flowers to school today?" she asked. I nodded, thinking about my favorite bush and trying to hide the hurt in my eyes. "Let me tell you about yesterday," the teacher insisted. "See that little girl?" I watched the bright-eyed child laugh and point to a colorful picture taped to the wall. I nodded.

"Well, yesterday she was almost hysterical. Her mother and father are going through a nasty divorce. She told me she didn't want to live, she wished she could die. I watched that little girl bury her face in her hands and say loud enough for the class to hear, 'Nobody loves me.' I did all I could to comfort her, but it only seemed to make matters worse." "I thought you wanted to talk to me about Jonathan," I said. "I do," she said, touching the sleeve of my blouse. "Today your son walked straight over to that child. I watched him hand her some pretty pink flowers and whisper, 'I love you.'"

I felt my heart swell with pride for what my son had done. I smiled at the teacher. "Thank you," I said, reaching for Jonathan's hand, "you've made my day."

Later that evening, I began pulling weeds from around my azalea bush. As my mind wandered back to the love Jonathan showed the little girl, a biblical verse came to me: "... these three remain: faith, hope and love. But the greatest of these is love." While my son had put love into practice, I had only felt anger.

I heard the familiar squeak of my husband's brakes as he pulled into the drive. I snapped a small limb bristling with hot pink azaleas off the bush. I felt the seed of love that God planted in my family beginning to bloom once again in me. My husband's eyes widened in surprise as I handed him the flowers. "I love

you,” I said.

- (1) Why did the woman cry when seeing her son had broken the azalea bush?
 - A. Because she could not tolerate the harm to it.
 - B. Because it made her bad mood even worse.
 - C. Because her son did not ask her for permission.
 - D. Because she wanted to hand it to her husband.
- (2) The writer wanted to hide in the mountain cave probably for the reason of _____.
 - A. feeling fed up with her endless daily housework
 - B. her husband’s failing to fix the machine in time
 - C. boring daily routine with a feeling of lack of love
 - D. her hoping to seek happiness in a brand new place
- (3) We can infer from the passage that the writer expressed love to her husband in that _____.
 - A. she was inspired by her son that love was supposed to be felt and practiced
 - B. she felt guilty that she misunderstood her husband and wanted to apologize
 - C. she felt it necessary to have a complete family for the happiness of herself
 - D. she wanted to prove her love and expected the same words from her husband
- (4) What did the teacher intend to express when telling the story of the little girl?
 - A. the girl was from a poor family.
 - B. the troublesome work at school.
 - C. the love between the girl and the author’s son.
 - D. the author should be proud of her son.

3.

C

Store owners have been inventing new tricks to get consumers into their stores and purchasing their goods. Even as we find new strategies to resist, neuroscientists (神经科学家) are employed at marketing agencies across the country to best figure out what is going through a consumer’s brain at each point in the decision process.

We consumers overspend due to the fact that we have a fear of missing the really good deal or having to pay more for the same thing and lose money. Normally, the prefrontal cortex (前额皮层) controls our emotional reactions to things, and keeps us from acting unreasonably by calming down our fears. But an advertiser can disturb our prefrontal cortex just by displaying flashy deal signs, encouraging it to do math on how much money we might save now by buying more of something we don’t actually need yet.

Nostalgia, that regretful affection for past events, is another strong influencer during the holiday season, and it’s shaped by emotion. Emotion — whether good or bad — enhances the formation of memories, engaging more parts of the brain. So hearing a nephew singing a carol, for instance, might reawaken memories associated with that particular song in a much more powerful way than hearing that same nephew sing another song. These kinds of memories are brought back even more easily by sensory input. This might be why we are often greeted by a sensory reminder everywhere we go in a month.

Wherever you purchase gifts, there are social influences on what you buy as well. The holidays are a time when we are especially conditioned to pay more for the label because we're buying gifts. Receiving a brand-name gift sends the message that "this person has spent more on me, so he or she must value me more." And it makes sense. If two things seem pretty much the same, how do I know which to choose? Humans have survived as a social species, and we have to rely on each other. So when our brains are trying to make decisions, one of the shortcuts is to assume that if a lot of other people prefer something (and higher cost is often a predictor of that), then there must be a reason.

Much of our holiday spending is driven by unplanned purchases. Plan ahead, resist the urge to purchase in the moment, make notes for comparison shopping, and if the deal is actually good, then it will hold up to inspection and you'll feel good about your purchases later. Before you blow your budget this season, remember that your brain might be fooling you into that next purchase.

- (1) From Paragraph 2, we learn that _____.
 - A. the prefrontal cortex is the calculation center
 - B. the common consumers always act unreasonably
 - C. the sight of flashy deal signs may fill consumers with fear
 - D. the advertisers make consumers pay more for the same thing
- (2) According to Paragraph 3, which of the following can work on consumers?
 - A. Creating a festival atmosphere.
 - B. Following the current fashion.
 - C. Preparing more free samples.
 - D. Offering a bigger discount.
- (3) Why do we buy brand-name gifts during the holiday?
 - A. They are more reliable.
 - B. They are a sign of social status.
 - C. They make people feel valued.
 - D. They are favored by most people.
- (4) To avoid overspending, the author suggests we _____.
 - A. buy in the moment
 - B. reduce our budget
 - C. return unnecessary products
 - D. make a plan in advance

4.

D

When making choices, people assume that they pick what they like. However, research suggests that we like something strictly because we have chosen it. In other words, we dislike things we don't choose. And this phenomenon has existed since we were babies.

In an experiment, US researchers brought several 10 to 20-month-old babies into a lab and gave them two same bright and colorful soft blocks to play with. They set each block far apart, so the babies had to crawl (爬) to one or the other — a random choice. After the baby chose one of the toys, the researchers took it away and came back with a new option. The babies could then pick either the toy they didn't play with before, or a brand new toy.

It turned out that the babies reliably chose to play with the new toy rather than the one they had not chosen.

In follow-up experiments, when researchers instead helped choose which toy the baby would play with, the phenomenon disappeared. “As if they were saying, ‘Hmm, I didn’t choose that object last time, because I guess I didn’t like it very much,’” said Lisa Feigenson, co-author of the study.

This is a very important phenomenon in life, Feigenson noted. Adults will less like the thing they didn’t choose, even if they had no real preference in the first place. It looks like babies do just the same.

It shows that the act of making choices changes how we feel about our options. The random choices might become our preferences. “They are really not choosing based on whether they are novel or what they prefer,” said Alex Silver, co-author of the study.

This new finding explains why adults build unconscious preference when they make choices between the same things. Justifying (证明有道理) choice is somehow fundamental to the human experience. “I chose this, so I must like it. I didn’t choose this other thing, so it can not be so good. Adults make these inferences unconsciously,” Feigenson said.

Such tendency makes sense to us as we live in a consumer culture and must make so many choices every day, between everything from toothpaste brands to styles of jeans.

Next, researchers will look at whether too many choices could be a problem for babies as they certainly are for adults.

- (1) What is the purpose of the experiments?
 - A. To test whether people choose what they like.
 - B. To see why babies prefer new toys to old ones.
 - C. To explain how babies and adults make choices differently.
 - D. To study if too many choices could create problems for people.
- (2) What can be learned from the experiments?
 - A. Babies prefer bright and colorful toys.
 - B. Babies’ preference largely affects their choices.
 - C. Babies prefer adults to help them make choices.
 - D. Babies’ previous random choices affect their preference.
- (3) Why is the new finding important in life?
 - A. It entirely changes our attitude to our choices.
 - B. It helps us make wise decisions in a consumer culture.
 - C. It promotes the relationship between adults and babies.
 - D. It helps us understand our unconscious preference for choices.
- (4) What can be the best title for the text?

A. Babies like what they choose	B. Random choices matter
C. Too many choices puzzle the adults	D. Preference affects the choice

二、七选五。(共 10 分)

本题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 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。

5. Are people less or more happy when they get older? A study in 2018 found that people generally become happier and experience less worry after age 50. In fact, it found that by the age of 85, people are happier with their life than they were at 18.

Arthur Stone in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science at Stony Brook University in New York led the study. His team found that levels of stress were the highest among adults between the ages of 22 and 25. 1

Happiness was the highest among the youngest adults and those in their early 70s. But the people least likely to report feeling negative emotions were those in their 70s and 80s. The survey also found that men and women have similar emotional patterns as they grow older. 2

The researchers also considered possible influences like having young children, being unemployed or being single. But they found that influences like these did not affect the levels of happiness and well-being related to age.

3 One theory is that, as people get older, they become more thankful for what they have and have better control of their emotions. They also spend less time thinking about bad experiences.

4 In another study, people in their 80s reported the fewest problems with the quality of their sleep. The original goal was to confirm the popular belief that aging is connected with increased sleep problems.

5 But except for that, people reported that they felt their sleep quality improved as they got older.

- A. So why will happiness increase with age?
- B. Researchers surveyed more than 150,000 American adults.
- C. At that time, the people were between the ages of 18 and 85.
- D. Stress levels dropped sharply after people reached their 50s.
- E. Happiness is not the only thing that apparently improves with age.
- F. The survey did find an increase during middle age, especially in women.
- G. However, women at all ages reported more sadness, stress and worry than men.

三、完形填空。(共 30 分)

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。

6. It was just after sunrise on an August morning. Ivan, a florist, who was busy in his flower shop 1 flowers for three young girls. They are the 2 of the “Leaving Smiles UK” — a 3 of leaving bunches of blooms in public places for 4 to find. Ivan is donating 50 bunches of flowers each week to volunteers through social media, who then leave them in 5 places with a card saying “Please 6 me”. Smiles could be seen on the faces of the three girls who had already taken part in the programme.

Strangers once — now 7 through the campaign’s hashtag (主题标签) on Instagram. One of the girls said: “Lovely! I’m going to take this beautiful bunch of flowers and 8 it for a stranger somewhere and see if we can 9 a smile today.”

During the epidemic lockdown (疫情封闭) when everyone’s been a bit 10 and they can’t see their friends or families, it’s important to be able to help people go through the 11. So, a gift of flowers is 12 to lift people’s spirits and change their day in a 13 way. It is hoped that people who 14 flowers might be 15 to carry out a random act of kindness of their own.

After stepping out of the flower shop, I noticed some 16 left on the bench of a park. A few people came to look at the bouquet (花束) before some children 17 figured it out and got up the 18 to take the flowers to Mum. Perhaps this isn’t the first programme to encourage 19 towards strangers, but in these socially distant times, it’s bringing people just that little bit 20.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) A. buying | B. drawing | C. packing | D. growing |
| (2) A. customers | B. volunteers | C. donators | D. employers |
| (3) A. programme | B. lesson | C. trick | D. research |
| (4) A. lovers | B. teenagers | C. strangers | D. visitors |
| (5) A. certain | B. crowded | C. restricted | D. random |
| (6) A. take | B. enjoy | C. respect | D. appreciate |
| (7) A. admitted | B. connected | C. discovered | D. changed |
| (8) A. prepare | B. decorate | C. leave | D. spare |
| (9) A. spread | B. expect | C. beg | D. steal |
| (10) A. excited | B. grateful | C. surprised | D. depressed |
| (11) A. luck | B. failure | C. leisure | D. hardship |
| (12) A. asked | B. designed | C. contributed | D. permitted |
| (13) A. common | B. strange | C. positive | D. cheap |
| (14) A. donate | B. receive | C. make | D. sell |
| (15) A. inspired | B. ordered | C. chosen | D. forbidden |
| (16) A. gifts | B. flowers | C. cards | D. money |
| (17) A. constantly | B. casually | C. actually | D. eventually |
| (18) A. courage | B. interest | C. mercy | D. curiosity |
| (19) A. sadness | B. willingness | C. kindness | D. darkness |
| (20) A. happier | B. braver | C. smarter | D. closer |

四、语法填空。(共 15 分)

本题共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 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。

7. Sirinpun, a student from Thailand, is studying Traditional Chinese Medicine at Liaoning University of TCM. She 1 (be) in China for 5 years. She and her foreign friends work 2 volunteers at the Liaoning Museum to help foreigner understand 3 cultural background of the Exhibition of Eight Masters of Tang and Song Dynasties.

“It is the key to Chinese culture but a big challenge for foreigners who have an interest in China. By helping them, I can improve 4 (I) own understanding, and this will be 5 (benefit) to my study,” she explained.

There are 27,700 international students from 166 countries in Liaoning, ranking fifth in China, 6 (report) by the local authority. But most can hardly understand Chinese culture or join in local life due to cross-cultural barriers.

To offer 7 (convenient) to foreigners to better understand Chinese culture, the Liaoning Museum works with local universities to provide such a platform.

“Through this exhibition, I have gained a deeper understanding about China’s long history and excellent culture,” said Sirinpun Yantararat. “It seems that I have 8 (absolute) gone back to the times of the eight masters of the Tang and Song Dynasties, 9 (enjoy) their thoughts and spirits.”

Shi Yan, chief of the Liaoning University of TCM, says he supports international students to participate in such activities, 10 will help them combine knowledge together with culture.

- (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____
 (6) _____ (7) _____ (8) _____ (9) _____ (10) _____

五、短文改错。(共 10 分)

本题共 10 处错误，每处错误 1 分，共 10 分。每句中最多有两处错误，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。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。

8. Like many boys, my most favorite sport is basketball. To be honest, I felt clumsy when I first learn to play it. I moved more slowly and I was not as strongly as others. But they didn’t give up and spent my spare time practicing. Gradually, I made progresses. I can’t forget how exciting I was before winning the first match. That’s how I fell in love basketball. Since then, it has become a important part of my life. It strengthens my body but also helps me become confident.

六、书面表达。(共 25 分)

本题共 1 小题，满分 25 分。根据下面题目要求完成写作。

