

【赢在高考·黄金20卷】备战2022年高考英语模拟卷（全国卷专用）

三轮冲刺卷2

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

注意事项：

1. 本试卷共12页，全卷满分150分，回答时间为120分钟；
2. 答卷前，务必将答题卡上密封线内的各项目填写清楚；
3. 本试卷由选择题和非选择题两大部分组成。选择题必须使用2B铅笔填涂，非选择题必须使用0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔书写，涂写要工整、清晰；
4. 考试结束，监考员将试题卷、答题卡一并收回。

第I卷（选择题 共100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）

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a store. B. In a car. C. In the hospital.
2. When did the woman's son graduate?
A. In 1980. B. In 1981. C. In 1982.
3. What is Jane doing now?
A. Typing a letter.

B. Changing her clothes.

C. Having a meal.

4. What can we know about the woman?

A. She cannot read. B. She has no watch. C. She is too busy.

5. What is the woman riding in?

A. In a bus. B. In a taxi. C. On a plane.

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 shall we do if something is wrong with the watch?

A. Send it back to the factory.

B. Have it repaired.

C. Exchange it in the shop.

7. How much did the man pay for the watch?

A. 700 dollars. B. 750 dollars. C. For free.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How long will they stay there?

A. 5 weeks. B. 3 weeks. C. We don't know.

9. How many rooms did they book?

A. 4. B. 2. C. 3.

10. What's the number for the single room?

A. No. 9. B. No. 7. C. No. 6.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11、12 题。

11. Where was the man when the murder happened?

A. On the way to the station.

B. On the way to work.

C. On the way home.

12. When did the man arrive at the station?

A. At 8 : 10. B. At 10 : 08. C. At 7 : 50.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How many countries has the man visited?

A. 5. B. 4. C. 3.

14. Why did the man visit them?

A. In most cases, to work.

B. In most cases, for holidays.

C. In most cases, on business.

15. When did the man work in France?

A. In 1950s. B. In 1960s. C. In 1970s.

16. How long did he work in France?

A. A few weeks. B. A few months. C. A few years.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What's today's weather in general?

A. Windy. B. Cloudy. C. Sunny.

18. Which is the highest temperature today?

A. 25 degrees. B. 19 degrees. C. 16 degrees.

19. How do you find the weather at night?

A. Dry. B. Wet. C. Windy.

20. How many hours does the weather report probably cover?

A. 48. B. 24. C. 12.

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）

阅读下列四篇短文，从每小题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Book fairs can give a book lover an exciting rush. Here's a list of book fairs taking place in 2022.

F.R.E.S.H. Book Festival

FLORIDA, US Jan 6-8, 2022

It's a weekend of entertainment in the form of films, books, author presentations, focus groups, and good music. Writers visit F.R.E.S.H to network with fellow authors, meet with readers and fans, and sell books. There's something every reader is addicted to.

Havana Book Fair

HAVANA, CUBA Feb 4-11, 2022

Havana's 10-day International Book Fair features book sellers, poetry readings, children's activities, art exhibitions, and parties in the evenings.

Leipzig Book Fair

Leipzig, LITHUANIA Mar 17-20, 2022

Leipzig Book Fair is the most important get-together in the spring for the book and media industry, connecting readers with authors, publishers and media companies from Germany and around the world. They all

visit Leipzig to experience a diversity of literature, discover innovations and gain new angles. It presents the spring's new releases, current themes, and trends. Also, it exhibits new German-language literature.

Brussels Book Fair

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM Mar 10-13, 2022

It's a non-profit event promoting books and reading to all audience since 2016. Each year it presents 255 exhibitors and 500 publishing houses, and 1,200 authors in meetings and dedications (题词). The event is visited by 72,000 visitors every year.

21. Which one would catch your eye if you are a music lover?

- A. F.R.E.S.H. Book Festival.
- B. Havana Book Fair.
- C. Leipzig Book Fair.
- D. Brussels Book Fair.

22. How long does Leipzig Book Fair last?

- A. Three days.
- B. Four days.
- C. Eight days.
- D. Ten days.

23. What is special about Brussels Book Fair?

- A. It's open to all people.
- B. It's the most important.
- C. It starts the latest.
- D. It's a charity activity.

B

I opened the freezer and put in the cake—a sheet cake with my son's name in red and black frosting—the colors of the University of UGA, where Laughlin, my youngest, would graduate in May.

But now there would be no graduation because of the pandemic (流行病). I had been looking forward to Laughlin's graduation. I'm a UGA graduate, too, but I didn't attend my graduation ceremony because I received an Army commission (任命) as an air defense officer.

“No graduation!” I said, a bit annoyed that my son, finishing coursework at home, didn't seem bothered. “I need to focus on my classes and get a job, Mom,” he said. But Laughlin didn't know what he was missing. Years later, I still regretted skipping my UGA ceremony. I'd been planning the celebrations for Laughlin since January.

Every day the pandemic worsened. Then, one day, Laughlin's diploma arrived in a black-and-red tube by mail. I pulled the cake out of the freezer and served it halfheartedly. Laughlin found a job and moved to Atlanta to live alone.

One fall evening, a student called from the UGA. “Did your son participate in the graduation ceremony last week?” the young man asked. “What ceremony?” I screamed. “The one at the stadium,” the student said. “To make up for the cancellation in spring.”

I dialed the office of the dean of student affairs. “Why wasn't I notified?” “Mrs. Smith, we sent an announcement to your son's school email,” said the woman who took my call.

I called up Laughlin. “Why didn't you call me?” I asked. “Mom, I did hear about the ceremony and I knew you'd make me go, so I didn't say anything. Why would I risk my family's life for a ceremony? You and Dad are in a vulnerable age group. No way would I do that.”

Laughlin's diploma rested beside the phone. I felt tears in my eyes.

24. Why did the author expect her son's graduation ceremony so much?

- A. To show off her son's excellence.
- B. To pay a visit to the university once more.
- C. To deliver a speech at the graduation ceremony.
- D. To make up for her own missing graduation ceremony.

25. What was the author concerned about?

- A. Her son would miss a good job.
- B. Her son would regret in the future.
- C. Her son would skip the classes.
- D. Her son would move to another city.

26. Which words can best describe Laughlin?

- A. Humorous and honest.
- B. Energetic and courageous.

However, there is a solution, namely to guide the person through a series of short routes.

28. What does the underlined phrase “without a hitch” in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. With ease.
- B. By oneself.
- C. In a short time.
- D. Without hesitation.

29. What is the cause of going short of a sense of direction?

- A. Being unable to put a map at hand.
- B. Expanded understanding for space.
- C. Lack of guiding through short routes.
- D. Neural networks’ improper functioning.

30. What could be a challenge for someone without a sense of direction?

- A. Reading a map.
- B. Forming a map in mind.
- C. Following a route in pieces.
- D. Finishing a series of short routes.

31. What can be inferred from the text?

- A. Mental map contributes to the sense of direction.
- B. Having no sense of direction is merely an excuse.
- C. Most people have long routes in their mind.
- D. People with a sense of direction don’t need a map.

D



Wherever we go, we are surrounded by history. Across the globe, cultural heritage is passed down through the generations. It is in the buildings and structures around us. It is in the arts and artifacts (手工艺品) we treasure. It lives in the languages we speak and the stories we tell. But today, it is under attack as never before. Not only are the damages of time threatening our cultural heritage, but conflicts, climate change, globalization and tourism are all exacting a heavy price. Technology is now the most essential weapon in the battle. Here's how technology is preserving our cultural heritage.

As you can imagine, creating the replicas (复制品) via crowd sourced 2D images is extremely time-consuming. Increasingly, artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms (算法) are being used to do all the required sourcing, allowing millions of images to be stored in a matter of hours. AI will also make restoration and preservation of existing cultural heritage far easier and vastly superior to previous methods.

Virtual reality (VR) technology will play a leading role in preserving our cultural heritage in the coming years. Many of the most important sites and architecture are extremely fragile. Human interaction with these locations is doing a great deal of harm. Wastes accumulate everywhere, causing enormous problems. As more cultural heritage sites and objects are digitally mapped and recorded, VR technology will increasingly become the way that people experience them. We'll all eventually be able to walk through places, look at (and touch!) artifacts and works of art without ever seeing them with our own eyes.

Finally, our cultural heritage will be preserved via technology. Efforts in research, innovation, data sharing and project work will help promote and preserve the cultural heritage of countries all across the world.

32. What does the underlined word "exacting" in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Paying. B. Cutting. C. Receiving. D. Demanding.

33. What is the advantage of AI in preserving cultural heritage?

- A. It generates 2D images. B. It makes restoration easier.

- B. If it hasn't happened yet, it will eventually.
- C. What should you do if you are asked the question?
- D. Who do you think is most likely to ask this question?
- E. It's a good opportunity to learn more about your new workmates.
- F. It tests the candidate's confidence and sets the tone for the conversation.
- G. Whatever you do, don't turn around and ask the person the same exact question.

第三部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出适合填入对应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Chinese cuisine (烹饪) is widely known and enjoyed all around the world. Who doesn't _____ 41 _____ a favorite Chinese dish? But there is one interesting _____ 42 _____ concerning Chinese food which is almost unheard-of in the West, and _____ 43 _____ ignored by the youth of the East—the ancient custom of “tonic (滋补) food”.

Tonic food is food consumed to improve one's well-being or _____ 44 _____ sickness. _____ 45 _____, it was once the _____ 46 _____ for new mother to eat a sesame-oil(麻油) hotpot every day for the first month after giving _____ 47 _____. It was believed that this dish would _____ 48 _____ the muscles, reduce pain, improve circulations, stimulate sweating and _____ 49 _____ the body.

Some food are _____ 50 _____ as “hot”, such as goat meat and coriander (香菜), while others, such as Chinese cabbage and radish (小萝卜) are “cold”. One should be _____ 51 _____ not to eat too much “hot” or “cold” food. _____ 52 _____, how much “hot” or “cold” food one should eat _____ 53 _____ the time of the year, how the food is prepared and what it is prepared _____ 54 _____, and the individual's _____ 55 _____.

The custom of employing tonic food for a healthier life also _____ 56 _____ the catering (餐饮) industry. Some Chinese herbal medicines can often be found on many a restaurant _____ 57 _____. Whether you need to _____ 58 _____ yourself to boost your energy with a large helping of chicken soup or increase your _____ 59 _____

power with a serving of pig's brain soup, you may find that this ancient Chinese custom could be 60

the tonic you are looking for.

41. A. search for B. long for C. wait for D. stand for
42. A. legend B. message C. concept D. fiction
43. A. increasingly B. instantly C. permanently D. completely
44. A. escape B. infect C. spread D. avoid
45. A. In addition B. For instance C. As a result D. In theory
46. A. habit B. belief C. culture D. custom
47. A. time B. energy C. birth D. power
48. A. restore B. benefit C. develop D. support
49. A. warm B. comfort C. clean D. shape
50. A. used B. treated C. viewed D. sensed
51. A. careful B. awkward C. smart D. practical
52. A. Therefore B. Anyway C. Besides D. However
53. A. depends on B. bases on C. focuses on D. concentrates on
54. A. by B. with C. for D. through
55. A. hobby B. preference C. health D. taste
56. A. destroys B. determines C. predicts D. influences
57. A. table B. window C. menu D. kitchen
58. A. enjoy B. refresh C. entertain D. inspire
59. A. physical B. virtual C. magical D. mental

60. A. just B. only C. even D. still

第II卷（非选择题 共50分）

第三部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

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，在答题卡相应位置处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Have you ever seen a painting destroy 61 (it)? This strange event happened during a recent auction (拍卖) in London.

Girl With Balloon is one of the most well-known works of British artist Banksy. It 62 (sell) for £1.04 million (about 9.49 million yuan) at the Sotheby auction house on Oct 5. However, shortly 63 the hammer (锤子) went down, the painting began to slide down its frame (画框) and half of the painting was cut into 64 (piece)!

In fact, there 65 (be) a shredder (碎纸机) in the frame. More surprisingly, the artist might have set the shredder in the frame himself years ago, Yahoo News reported.

Banksy is known 66 being mysterious and unpredictable. No one knows his real name, 67 his paintings are everywhere across the UK. He always plays hoaxes (恶作剧) on the art world.

People believe this is just another example of Banksy 68 (play) a trick. They think he is against the commercialization (商品化) of art.

However, the 69 (fun) part is that this hoax might have made the painting more valuable. “(The price is) possibly as high as being worth £2 million (about 18.2 million yuan) plus,” Joey Syer, 70 (found) of art website MyArtBroker.com, told the Guardian.

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）

假如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，每句中最多有两处错误。要求你在错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 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。

To support the activity named "Green Travel, Start with me", I talk to my parents about it. They were very supportive, say they would be devoted environment protection. In the following weeks, as they promised, I went to school by bike every day, while my parents went to work on bus. Though we were tired, but we all felt happy. Last Friday, a class meeting was hold. Some parents were invited, including my father and mother. We shared various idea during the meeting. All of us held a same view that environment protection is importance for us.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

世界读书日(4月23日)即将到来,针对同学们阅读课外图书较少的现状,校学生会决定向同学们发出倡议,号召大家多读书。请你根据以下要点代表学生会写一篇英文倡议书。

要点: 1. 同学们的读书现状;

2. 读书的好处;

3. 发出倡议。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Read More Books

Dear schoolmates,

The Students Union

【答案】

第一部分：听力

1—5 CCABB 6—10 CBBCA 11—15 BCABA 16—20 CCAAB

听力原文

Text 1

W: Excuse me, sir. Visiting hours is over now. You must leave, so your wife can get some rest.

M: Pardon me, nurse. I didn't hear the bell or I would have left earlier.

Text 2

M: My son graduated from college in 1981. How about your son?

W: He finished school a year after your son did.

Text 3

W: I'll go and change my clothes as soon as I finish typing this letter.

M: OK, Jane. Then we'll take my car and go out for a meal.

Text 4

M: Could you please tell me the time?

W: No, I'm sorry. I don't have a watch.

Text 5

W: Hurry up please, or I'll be late!

M: Sorry, madam, but the traffic is thick at this time of day.

Text 6

M: I want a watch. Have you any good ones?

W: We have a lot of them.

M: How much does this watch cost?

W: Seven hundred and fifty dollars.

M: The price is rather high.

W: A good watch is very expensive.

M: Well, if I buy it and find it is not a good watch or goes wrong, will you exchange it?

W: Certainly, I will promise to do that.

M: All right then, let us say seven hundred; I can't afford more.

W: Sorry sir, we can't let you have it for that.

M: Then I'll have it.

Text 7

W: Good morning, sir.

M: Good morning. Is this the Friendship Hotel?

W: Yes. What can I do for you?

M: Good. I'm Mr.White. We booked our rooms yesterday.

W: Just a moment, please. Yes, three single rooms and one double, for five people for three weeks. Am I right?

M: No. You are not right. We'd like two double rooms and one single room.

W: I'm sorry. Two double rooms, Numbers Six and Seven. One single room, Number Nine.

M: Where are the rooms?

W: On the second floor.

Text 8

M: At the time the murder took place, I was travelling on the 8 o'clock train to London.

W: Do you always catch such an early train?

M: Of course I do. I must be at work at 10.

W: At what time did you arrive at the station?

M: At ten to eight, I bought a paper and waited for the train.

W: And you didn't notice anything unusual?

M: No.

Text 9

W: Have you travelled very much?

M: Well, yes.

W: What countries have you visited then?

M: I've been to Fiji. I've been to France, Switzerland, Italy and Ireland.

W: Why did you visit them? Was this just for holidays, or work, or what?

M: In most cases it was for holidays.

W: Have you ever worked abroad?

M: Yes, I have. I worked in France for five or six years.

W: When was that?

M: That was before I got married in the early 1960s.

Text 10

And now our weather report. Nice sunshine all day long today, soon becoming very warm, but there will be some relief from the heat with something of a breeze developing. Even so, the temperature will get up to 25°C later today; it's already up to 19°C now, at nine in the morning, and it'll go on rising. Very little cloud at any stage during the day, just a few clouds drifting around early in the afternoon, so we should end up the day with a good fourteen hours of sunshine going into the record books. That breeze is an easterly one that's going to keep the

coastal areas a little bit cooler during the day but still quite pleasant. Over the night, clear, dry weather, still a little bit of the breeze and the temperature down to sixteen in central London and twelve or thirteen out of town.

第二部分：阅读理解

第一节

A

21. A22. B23. D

【解析】本文是一篇应用文。书展可以给书迷一种令人兴奋的快乐，本文主要介绍了 2022 年的书展名单。

21. 细节理解题。根据文章小标题“F.R.E.S.H. Book Festival”下的介绍“It's a weekend of entertainment in the form of films, books, author presentations, focus groups, and good music. (这是一个以电影、书籍、作者陈述、焦点小组和音乐为形式的娱乐周末)”可知如果你是一个音乐爱好者 F.R.E.S.H. Book Festival 会吸引你。故选 A。

22. 细节理解题。根据小标题“Leipzig Book Fair”下的介绍“Leipzig, LITHUANIA Mar 17-20, 2022 (2022 年 3 月 17-20 日, 立陶宛莱比锡)”可知莱比锡书展持续四天。故选 B。

23. 细节理解题。根据小标题“Brussels Book Fair”下的介绍“It's a non-profit event promoting books and reading to all audience since 2016. (这是一个从 2016 年开始向所有观众推广书籍和阅读的非营利活动)”可知 Brussels Book Fair 是一个慈善活动。故选 D。

B

24. D25. B26. C27. A

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。作者一直期待参加小儿子的毕业典礼，但是由于疫情典礼被取消了，作者很遗憾。作者后来得知学校上周补办了典礼仪式，但是她的儿子担心疫情影响父母的健康没有告知他们，作者很生气，但听到了儿子的解释后最终解开了没有参加毕业典礼的心结。

24. 推理判断题。根据第二段第三句“I'm a UGA graduate, too, but I didn't attend my graduation ceremony because I received an Army commission (任命) as an air defense officer.(我也是佐治亚大学的毕业生，但我没有参加毕业典礼，因为我被任命为陆军防空军官。)”和第三段倒数第二句“Years later, I still regretted

skipping my UGA ceremony.(几年后，我仍然后悔没有参加佐治亚大学的毕业典礼。)"可知，作者当年没有参加自己的毕业典礼，多年以后仍为这件事感到后悔。由此可推知，作者之所以如此期待她儿子的毕业典礼，是因为想要弥补自己错过的毕业典礼。故选 D。

25. 细节理解题。根据第三段最后三句"But Laughlin didn't know what he was missing. Years later, I still regretted skipping my UGA ceremony. I'd been planning the celebrations for Laughlin since January.(但劳克林不知道他错过了什么。几年后，我仍然后悔没有参加佐治亚大学的毕业典礼。我从一月份就开始筹划劳克林的庆祝活动了。)"可知，作者担心她的儿子将来会后悔没有参加毕业典礼。故选 B。

26. 推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句"Laughlin found a job and moved to Atlanta to live alone.(劳克林找到了一份工作，搬到亚特兰大独自生活。)"可推知，Laughlin 很独立；根据倒数第二段中的"Why would I risk my family's life for a ceremony? You and Dad are in a vulnerable age group. No way would I do that.(我为什么要为了一个仪式拿我家人的生命冒险？你和爸爸处在一个脆弱的年龄段。我不会那么做的。)"可推知，Laughlin 很体贴。故选 C。

27. 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段"I called up Laughlin. "Why didn't you call me?" I asked. "Mom, I did hear about the ceremony and I knew you'd make me go, so I didn't say anything. Why would I risk my family's life for a ceremony? You and Dad are in a vulnerable age group. No way would I do that."(我打电话给劳克林。“你为什么不打电话给我？”我问。“妈妈，我确实听说了这个仪式，我知道你会让我去的，所以我什么也没说。我为什么要为了一个仪式拿我家人的生命冒险？你和爸爸处在一个脆弱的年龄段。我不会那么做的。)"可知，因为疫情，Laughlin 担心父母的健康而选择不告诉母亲毕业典礼的事。同时根据最后一段最后一句"I felt tears in my eyes.(我觉得眼里含着泪水。)"可推知，Mrs. Smith 被儿子的话感动了。故选 A。

C

28. A29. D30. B31. A

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要以人们常说的自己没有方向感为话题进行了讲述。根据专家提出的理论，方向感的缺失实际上就是神经系统功能出现了紊乱，这样的人无法在脑海中形成地图进行方向导航。由此，或许引导这个人通过一系列的短路线可以成为一个挽救方法。

28. 词义猜测题。分析语境可知，前文"The sense of direction represents the ability to find one's way.(方向感代表着一个人找到路的能力。)"提及了"找到路的能力"，如果用"A点"和"B点"来解释，则可以理解为"不费

力气地找到从 A 点到 B 点的路”，即为划线短语所在句“In other words, it is about getting from point A to point B without a hitch.”含义，由此可推知，“without a hitch”应是“不费力气；轻松；容易”含义。故选 A 项。

29. 推理判断题。根据文章第三段内容“The sense of direction requires large neural networks for proper functioning, according to the expert.(该专家表示，方向感需要大量的神经网络才能正常工作。)”可知，方向感的获得要求大量的神经网络正常运作，反之可推知，方向感的缺失实际上是因为神经系统功能出现了紊乱。故选 D 项。

30. 细节理解题。根据文章第三段内容“However, the fact is that a majority of people are unable to put a map in their head while on the move.(然而，事实是，大多数人在移动时无法在头脑中形成地图。)”可知，大多数人在移动时，不能在脑海里形成地图，这些人指的就是没有方向感的人。即，没有方向感的人的头脑里无法形成地图。故选 B 项。

31. 推理判断题。根据文章第四段末尾内容“ However, it should be noted that most medium-complexity navigation (导航) directions depend in part on the ability of people to understand the perspective of a map. In other words, people without a sense of direction follow a route in pieces.Thus, they have no expanded understanding for space and navigate their environment without any mental map of their destinations.(然而，需要注意的是，大多数中等复杂度的导航方向在一定程度上取决于人们理解地图视角的能力。换句话说，没有方向感的人沿着一条支离破碎的路线走。因此，他们对空间没有扩展的理解，在没有目的地的任何思维地图的情况下导航他们的环境。)”可知，没有方向感的人没有空间拓展理解的能力，对周围环境进行导航的时候大脑里缺乏目的地地图，由此可推出思维地图对方向感是非常重要的。故选 A 项。

D

32. A33. B34. B35. C

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍现代技术（AI 和 VR）怎样应用在文化遗产的保护上。

32. 词句猜测题。由文章第一段“But today, it is under attack as never before. Not only are the damages of time threatening our cultural heritage”(但今天，文化受到前所未有的攻击。时间的破坏不仅威胁着我们的文化遗产)可知，后文应该讲的是冲突、气候变化、全球化和旅游业都在要求付出沉重的代价。可以猜测 exacting 为“要求付出”。故选 A 项。

33. 细节理解题。由文章第二段“AI will also make restoration and preservation of existing cultural heritage far

easier and vastly superior to previous methods.”(人工智能还将使现有文化遗产的恢复和保护变得更加容易，并且大大优于以前的方法。)可知，人工智能使现有文化遗产的恢复变得更容易。故选 B 项。

34. 推理判断题。由文章第三段“ As more cultural heritage sites and objects are digitally mapped and recorded, VR technology will increasingly become the way that people experience them. We'll all eventually be able to walk through places, look at (and touch!) artifacts and works of art without ever seeing them with our own eyes.”(随着越来越多的文化遗址和文物被数字地图和记录，虚拟现实技术将越来越成为人们体验它们的方式。我们最终都将能够在不同的地方穿行，观看（和触摸！）手工艺品和艺术品却不用真正看到它们。)可知，VR 技术可以模拟出这些文化遗产让我们感受而不用去现场，从而减少人类对文化遗址的影响以及破坏。故选 B 项。

35. 主旨大意题。由文章第一段“Here's how technology is preserving our cultural heritage.”(以下是科技如何保护我们的文化遗产。)以及文章最后一段“Finally, our cultural heritage will be preserved via technology. Efforts in research, innovation, data sharing and project work will help promote and preserve the cultural heritage of countries all across the world.”(最后，我们的文化遗产将通过技术得到保护。研究、创新、数据共享和项目工作的努力将有助于促进和保护世界各国的文化遗产。)可知，本文主要介绍现代技术应用在文化遗产的保护上。而 C 项 Preserve the Ancient with the Advanced(用先进的技术保护古代)切合文意。故选 C 项。

第二节

36. B37. C38. F39. A40. E

【解析】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了“tell me about yourself”这个问题在工作场合中的作用和应答建议。

36. 上文“Have you ever been caught like a deer in headlights when asked to tell others about yourself? (当你被要求告诉别人关于你自己的事情时，你有没有像鹿一样被抓住?)”这是问读者是否被问过这样的问题，B 项“If it hasn't happened yet, it will eventually. (如果还没有的话，最终也会有的)”这正好是和这个问句相顺承的一句话。故选 B。

37. 上文“If the question catches you off-guard, you might simply be unprepared or uncomfortable talking about yourself. (如果这个问题让你措手不及，你可能只是在毫无准备或不自在地谈论自己)”，而且，此空的下文“Here are two situations where you're likely to be asked this question and how to answer it. (在以下两种情况

下，你可能会被问到这个问题以及如何回答”，C项“What should you do if you are asked the question?（如果被问到这个问题，你该怎么做？）”可知，此选项承接前后文意。故选C。

38. 上文“Tell me about yourself” is a common way for an interviewer to warm up a candidate at the beginning of a job interview.（“自我介绍”是面试官在面试开始时为应聘者热身的常用方式），而F项“It tests the candidate's confidence and sets the tone for the conversation.（它考验候选人的信心，并为谈话定下基调）”可知，这正好解释了为什么面试官会用这个问题。故选F。

39. 上文“You nailed the interview and got the job! You're likely to meet many people and answer some variation on the “tell me about yourself” question numerous times.（你成功地完成了面试，得到了这份工作！你可能会遇到很多人，并多次回答“告诉我关于你自己”的问题）”而A项“Again, keep it simple and professional.（再次强调，保持简单和专业）”这句话告诉读者回答这个问题和面试时回答这个问题的原则一致。故选A。

40. 上文“If you want to take the focus off yourself, ask the person about their role.（如果你想把注意力从自己身上移开，问问对方他们的角色）”可知可以问对方有关他们角色的问题，而E项“It's a good opportunity to learn more about your new workmates.（这是一个了解新同事的好机会）”可知这句话就解释了这么问的好处。故选E。

第三部分：语言知识运用

第一节

41. B 42. C 43. A 44. D 45. B 46. D 47. C 48. B 49. A 50. C

51. A 52. D 53. A 54. B 55. C 56. D 57. C 58. B 59. D 60. A

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍中国滋补食品的古老习俗及注意事项。

41. 考查动词短语辨析。句意：谁不渴望吃到最喜欢的中国菜？A. search for 搜寻；B. long for 渴望；C. wait for 等待 D. stand for 代表。根据上文“Chinese cuisine (烹饪) is widely known and enjoyed all around the world.”可知，中国菜在全世界广为人知，故推知大家都渴望吃到中国菜，故选B。

42. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：但是，关于中国食物，有一个有趣的概念在西方几乎是闻所未闻的，并且越来越被东方的年轻人所忽视——滋补食品的古老习俗。A. legend 传奇；B. message 消息；C. concept 概念；D. fiction 小说。根据下文“the ancient custom of “tonic (滋补) food””可知，此处介绍一个概念——滋补

食品古老习俗，故选 C。

43. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：但是，关于中国食物，有一个有趣的概念在西方几乎是闻所未闻的，并且越来越被东方的年轻人所忽视——滋补食品的古老习俗。A. increasingly 不断增加地；B. instantly 立即；C. permanently 永久地；D. completely 完全地。根据“**But there is one interesting ____ 2 ____ concerning Chinese food which is almost unheard-of in the West**”及并列连词 **and** 可知，滋补食品的古老习俗在西方几乎是闻所未闻的。**and** 表示并列，前后意义一致，故可推知，滋补食品的古老习俗也逐渐被东方的年轻人所忽视，故选 A。

44. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：滋补食物是为改善一个人的健康或避免疾病而吃的食物。A. escape 逃避；B. infect 传染；C. spread 传播；D. avoid 避免。根据“**Tonic food is food consumed to improve one's well-being**”可知，滋补食物对身体健康有好处，故推知吃滋补食物可以避免生病，故选 D。

45. 考查介词短语辨析。句意：例如，新手妈妈在分娩后的第一个月每天吃芝麻油火锅是曾经的习俗。A. In addition 除此之外；B. For instance 例如；C. As a result 结果；D. In theory 理论上。根据“**it was once the ____ 6 ____ for new mother to eat a sesame-oil(麻油) hotpot every day for the first month after giving ____ 7 ____.**”可知，此处列举新手妈妈产后吃滋补食物的例子，故选 B。

46. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：例如，新手妈妈在分娩后的第一个月每天吃芝麻油火锅是曾经的习俗。A. habit 习惯；B. belief 信条；C. culture 文化；D. custom 习俗。根据“**for new mother to eat a sesame-oil(麻油) hotpot every day for the first month after giving ____ 7 ____.**”可知，新手妈妈产后吃芝麻油火锅是一种传统的饮食习俗，故选 D。

47. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：例如，新手妈妈在分娩后的第一个月每天吃芝麻油火锅是曾经的习俗。A. time 时间；B. energy 能量；C. birth 出生；D. power 能力。根据“**for new mother**”及“**for the first month**”可知，芝麻油火锅是为新手妈妈产后第一个月调理身体的食物，**give birth** 意为“分娩”，故选 C。

48. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：据信，这道菜有益于肌肉，减轻疼痛，改善血液循环，刺激出汗和温暖身体。A. restore 恢复；B. benefit 使受益；C. develop 发展；D. support 支持。根据“**reduce pain, improve circulations, stimulate sweating**”可知，此处列举吃芝麻油火锅对产后妈妈身体的益处，故选 B。

49. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：据信，这道菜有益于肌肉，减轻疼痛，改善血液循环，刺激出汗和温暖身体。A. warm 使温暖；B. comfort 安慰；C. clean 打扫；D. shape 塑造。根据“**stimulate sweating**”可知，吃芝

麻油火锅可以刺激产后妈妈排汗，故推知可以帮助温暖身体，故选 A。

50. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：有些食物被视为热性食物，如山羊肉和香菜；而另一些食物，如白菜和小萝卜则是寒性食物。A. used 使用；B. treated 对待；C. viewed 把.....看作；D. sensed 感觉。根据“while others, such as Chinese cabbage and radish (小萝卜) are “cold”.”可知，while 表示转折，前后两句意义相反。白菜和小萝卜被认为是寒性食物，故推知山羊肉被看作是热性食物，故选 C。

51. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：一个人应该注意不要吃太多的热性或寒性食物。A. careful 注意；B. awkward 尴尬的；C. smart 聪明的；D. practical 实际的。根据下文“how much “hot” or “cold” food one should eat 13 the time of the year, how the food is prepared and what it is prepared 14, and the individual’s 15.”可知，一个人应该吃多少热性或寒性食物取决于一年中的时间、食物的准备方式和与什么一起准备以及个人的健康。故推知应该注意热性食物和寒性食物的量，故选 A。

52. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而一个人应该吃多少热性或寒性食物取决于一年中的时间、食物的准备方式和与什么一起准备以及个人的健康。A. Therefore 因此；B. Anyway 无论如何；C. Besides 此外；D. However 然而。根据“One should be 11 not to eat too much “hot” or “cold” food”可知，上文说明不应该吃太多的热性或寒性食物，此处具体说明对热性食物和寒性食物量的选择取决于什么。故前后表示转折，强调接下来要说明的因素，故选 D。

53. 考查动词短语辨析。句意：然而一个人应该吃多少热性或寒性食物取决于一年中的时间、食物的准备方式和与什么一起准备以及个人的健康。A. depends on 依靠；B. bases on 基于；C. focuses on 集中；D. concentrates on 集中注意于。根据“the time of the year, how the food is prepared and what it is prepared 14, and the individual’s 15.”可知，此处具体说明如何注意热性食物和寒性食物的量，及对热性食物和寒性食物量的选择取决于什么，故选 A。

54. 考查介词词义辨析。句意：然而一个人应该吃多少热性或寒性食物取决于一年中的时间、食物的准备方式和与什么一起准备以及个人的健康。A. by 凭借；B. with 和.....；C. for 为了；D. through 通过。根据上文“One should be 11 not to eat too much “hot” or “cold” food.”可知，我们应该区分寒性与热性食物并注意两种食物的用量，避免造成身体上的损害。所以一个人应该吃多少热性或寒性食物取决于与什么样的食物一起准备，故选 B。

55. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：然而一个人应该吃多少热性或寒性食物取决于一年中的时间、食物的准备方式和与什么一起准备以及个人的健康。A. hobby 爱好；B. preference 偏爱；C. health 健康；D. taste 味

道。根据下文“Whether you need to 18 yourself to boost your energy with a large helping of chicken soup or increase your 19 power with a serving of pig’s brain soup”可知，想要恢复精力，增加能量就喝鸡汤；想要提高智力，就喝猪脑汤。不同的身体需求就选择不同的滋补食物，故推知一个人应该吃多少热性或寒性食物取决于个人的身体健康状况，故选 C。

56. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：利用滋补食品过上更健康生活的习俗也影响了餐饮业。A. destroys 破坏；B. determines 决定；C. predicts 预测；D. influences 影响。根据下文“Some Chinese herbal medicines can often be found on many a restaurant 17.”可知，滋补食品影响了餐饮业，故选 D。

57. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：一些中草药经常可以在许多餐馆菜单上被找到。A. table 桌子；B. window 窗户；C. menu 菜单；D. kitchen 厨房。根据上文“The custom of employing tonic food for a healthier life also 16 the catering (餐饮) industry.”可知，滋补食品影响了餐饮业，故推知餐馆会做一些滋补食物，故在餐馆的菜单上可以找到滋补食物，故选 C。

58. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：无论您是需要通过大量的鸡汤来使自己恢复精力、增加能量；还是需要通过一份猪脑汤来增长您的智力，您都能发现这种古老的中国习俗可能正是您在寻找的补品。A. enjoy 喜欢；B. refresh 恢复精神；C. entertain 娱乐；D. inspire 激励。根据“boost your energy”可知，大量的鸡汤可以帮助身体增加能量。故推知鸡汤可以帮助恢复精神，故选 B。

59. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：无论您是需要通过大量的鸡汤来使自己恢复精力、增强能量；还是需要通过一份猪脑汤来增长您的智力，您都能发现这种古老的中国习俗可能正是您在寻找的补品。A. physical 身体的；B. virtual 实际上的；C. magical 魔力的；D. mental 智力的。根据“a serving of pig’s brain soup”可知，喝猪脑汤的目的是补脑、增长智力，故选 D。

60. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：无论您是需要通过大量的鸡汤来使自己恢复精力、增强能量；还是需要通过一份猪脑汤来增长您的智力，您都能发现这种古老的中国习俗可能正是您在寻找的补品。A. just 恰好；B. only 仅；C. even 甚至；D. still 仍然。根据“Whether you need to 18 yourself to boost your energy with a large helping of chicken soup or increase your 19 power with a serving of pig’s brain soup”可知，滋补食品拥有恢复精力、增长智力等好处。故推知故可以在这种古老的中国习俗中找到你想要的补品，故选 A。

第二节

61. on62. Growing63. the64. combination65. has been inspired

第四部分：写作

第一节

61. itself62. was sold63. after64. pieces65. was

66. for67. but68. playing69. funny70. founder

【解析】本文是一篇说明文。通过英国艺术家 Banksy 的画自毁的例子说明了他以神秘莫测而闻名，正是因为如此他的画有很高的价值。

61. 考查代词。句意：你见过一幅画自我毁灭吗？分析句子结构可知，destroy 后缺少宾语，故此处应该填代词，再结合语境可知，此处指“画毁掉自己”，又因 destroy 的逻辑主语是 a painting，故此处应用反身代词，故填 itself。

62. 考查被动语态。句意：10月5日，这幅画在苏富比拍卖行以104万英镑(约合949万元人民币)的价格售出。分析句子结构可知，空处填谓语动词，根据句中 on Oct5 可知时态应用一般过去时，又因 it 和 sell 之间是被动关系，故此处要用一般过去时的被动语态，故填 was sold。

63. 考查时间状语从句连词。句意：然而，锤子落下后不久之后，这幅画开始从画框上滑下来，一半的画被切成了碎片！分析句子结构可知，空处填从属连词，再根据句意可知，shortly after 意为“不久以后”，故填 after。

64. 考查名词复数。根据句意可知，cut into pieces 是固定搭配，意为“切成碎片”，符合句意，故填 pieces。

65. 考查主谓一致。句意：事实上，画框里有一个碎纸机。分析句子结构可知，此句是 there be 句型，be 动词的数取决于 be 动词后的名词的数，a shredder 是单数可数名词，故 be 动词是单数形式，再结合语境可知，此处应用一般过去时，故填 was。

66. 考查固定搭配。句意：Banksy 以神秘莫测而闻名。根据句意可知，be known for 是固定搭配，意为“因……而著名”，符合句意，故填 for。

67. 考查并列连词。句意：没有人知道他的真名，但他的画在英国各地都有。分析句子结构可知，空处填

连词，再根据句意可知，两个分句是转折关系，故填 **but**。

68. 考查非谓语动词。句意：人们认为这只是 **Banksy** 耍花招的又一个例子。分析句子结构可知，空处填非谓语动词，又因 **play** 和逻辑主语之间是主动关系，且此处填动词-ing 形式，故填 **playing**。

69. 考查形容词。句意：然而，有趣的是，这个骗局可能使这幅画更有价值。分析句子结构可知，空处填形容词。再根据句意可知，**funny** 意为“有趣的”，符合题意，故填 **funny**。

70. 考查名词。句意：艺术网站 **MyArtBroker.com** 的创始人乔伊·西尔在接受《卫报》采访时表示。分析句子结构可知，空处填名词，与空后的内容作 **Joey Syer** 的同位语，再结合句意可知，**founder** 意为“创始人”，符合句意，故填 **founder**。

【点睛】

非谓语动词 **to do, doing, done** 的选择问题：

1. 判断出句子中已经有谓语动词之后，即可判断该动词是非谓语动词；
2. 考虑是否是一些固定搭配，是固定搭配就可以直接填写，相应的形式；
3. 如果是表目的、表将来、表示出乎意料的结果，即用 **to do**；
4. 如果动词和逻辑主语之间是主动关系则用 **doing**；
5. 如果动词和逻辑主语之间是被动关系则用 **done**。

第二节

1. talk→talked
2. say→saying
3. 在 environment 前加 to
4. they→we
5. on→by
6. 删除 but
7. hold→held
8. idea→ideas
9. a→the
10. importance→important

【解析】本文是一篇应用文。为了支持“绿色旅行，从我做起”的活动，我和父母做出的努力。同时上周五班会上大家都持有相同的观点：环境保护对我们很重要。

【详解】

1. 考查时态。句意：为了支持名为“绿色旅游，从我做起”的活动，我和父母谈了这件事。结合下一句的 **were** 和 **would be**，考虑文章时态是一般过去时，动词 **talk** 使用过去式，故将 **talk** 改为 **talked**。

2.考查非谓语动词。句意：他们非常支持，说他们将致力于环境保护。句子谓语动词是 were，所以 say 应该是非谓语动词做伴随状语，主语“they”和“say”之间是主动关系，用现在分词符合题意。故将 say 改成 saying。

3.考查固定搭配。句意：他们非常支持，说他们将致力于环境保护。“be devoted to”是固定搭配，意为“献身于，致力于”，“to”是一个介词，后接名词短语“environment protection”（环境保护）。故在 environment 前加 to。

4.考查代词。句意：在接下来的几周里，正如我们承诺的那样，我每天骑自行车上学，而我的父母则乘公共汽车上班。句中描述了“I”和“my parents”为了践行环境保护做出的努力，应该是我们不是他们。故将 they 改成 we。

5.考查介词。句意：在接下来的几周里，正如我们承诺的那样，我每天骑自行车上学，而我的父母则乘公共汽车上班。骑自行车用“by bike”，坐公共汽车用“by bus”。故将 on 改成 by。

6.考查连词。句意：虽然我们很累，但我们都感到高兴。英语中“though”（虽然）和“but”（但是）不能放在一个句子中一起使用。故将 but 去掉。

7.考查被动语态。句意：上周五，举行了一次班会。主语“a class meeting”和动词“hold”之间是被动关系，时态是一般过去时，用 was/were done 结构，主语是第三人称单数，系动词用 was，hold 的过去分词是 held。故将 hold 改成 held。

8.考查名词单复数。句意：会议期间我们分享了各种想法。idea 是可数名词，我们分享想法，应该是复数形式 ideas。故将 idea 改成 ideas。

9.考查冠词。句意：我们大家都持有相同的观点：环境保护对我们很重要。形容词 same 常跟定冠词 the 连用，表示特指。故将 a 改成 the。

10.考查形容词。句意：我们大家都持有相同的观点：环境保护对我们很重要。系动词“is”后缺少的是表语，importance 是名词，意为“重要性”，应该用形容词 important 作表语。故将 importance 改成 important。

72. Read More Books

Dear schoolmates,

As we know, books are our best friends. They're the nutrients of the whole world and the ladders to progress. However, nowadays, due to various reasons, many students seldom read except for their textbooks. They haven't realized the importance of reading.

Reading is beneficial to us in many aspects. By reading, we can gain knowledge and broaden our horizons. Reading also helps us relax ourselves and reduce stress. Additionally, reading will make us wise and promote our ability to get along with others.

Let's start from now on. To improve ourselves and have a bright future, we should make full use of time to read more books.

The Students' Union

【解析】

【分析】

本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求同学们写一封倡议书，倡议同学们多读书。

【详解】

本文要求同学们写一封倡议书。写作时我们应从以下几方面入手：1.具体分析同学们的读书现状；2.说明读书带来的好处；3.倡议同学们多读书。由于本文是倡议书，所以时态要以一般现在时和一般将来时为主，人称以第一人称为主。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次。特别注意在选择句式时要富有变化。要注意书写，认真查验是否有漏写情况等。

【点睛】

本文涵盖了题目中所有的写作要点,且层次分明,重点突出,连贯自然。文章使用了较多的逻辑关系词、高级词汇和句型。全文中没有中国式英语的句式,显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。另外,文章思路清晰、层次分明,上下句转换自然,为文章增色添彩。

1.逻辑关系词: However, Additionally;

2.高级词汇: due to, in many aspects, broaden our horizons, make full use of 等;

3.高级句型: **As we know, books are our best friends** 中使用了关系代词 **as** 引导的非限制性定语从句, **as** 指代后面的主句; **To improve ourselves and have a bright future, we should make full use of time to read more books.**中使用了动词不定式短语充当目的状语。