2022 上海高考真题英语
（6 月）

（满分 140 分, 考试时间 120 分钟）

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.*

1. A. A box of cupcakes.　　B. A soup spoon.
   C. A packet of sugar.　　D. A cup of coffee.
2. A. Worried.　　B. Excited.　　C. Interested.　　D. Crazy.
3. A. Giving awards to students.　　B. Buying a gift for his son.
   C. Selling new toys to customers.　　D. Interviewing to become a train driver.
4. A. She shouldn't go out with a notebook.
   B. She should have been more careful and she can only blame herself.
   C. She should pay attention to the notebook on the bench.
   D. She shouldn't take the loss of her notebook to heart.
5. A. Their travel plan in the city.　　B. Their exhibition in the gallery.
   C. Their experience in the memorial hall.　　D. Their journey in the city map.
6. A. She is a chess teacher.
   B. She is indifferent to her chess progress.
   C. She signed up for the chess game.
   D. She hasn't touched the chessboard for a long time.
7. A. The light settings.　　B. The stage background.
   C. The performance style.　　D. The storyline.
8. A. The open-air movie in the forest park.
   B. The flower show in the forest park.
   C. The closing performance of sports meeting.
   D. The opening performance of the forest park.
9. A. Kate is a social *phobic* (恐惧的) patient.
   B. Kate's distinct personality is normal.
   C. Kate often loses her temper with her classmates.
   D. Kate's strange personality affects her daily life.
10. A. He needs to fix the budget of the hotel.
    B. He must get to Beijing on time.
    C. He can stay at her parents' house.
    D. He wants to visit his parents in Beijing.

Section B

Directions: *In Section B, you will hear two passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the question will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.*

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. About 1,400. B. About 3,000. C. About 1,900. D. About 2,000.

12. A. It has a long history.
    B. It has not yet achieved commercial success.
    C. It only sells fruit at its stall.
    D. It started from nothing.

13. A. The success story of Kitten Coffee.
    B. The history of Everbrown.
    C. The secret of business success.
    D. The advantages of diversified products.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. It needs scissors to be opened for use.
    B. It has launched more than 30 products.
    C. It is material-efficient and environmentally friendly.
    D. Its reputation among sellers is very poor.

15. A. It has put forward effective initiatives.
    B. It has reached the peak of product upgrading.
    C. It has offered a wide range of products.
    D. It only introduces the product through video clips.

16. A. Diversified design of packaging materials.
    B. Working hard to promote product development.
    C. Innovative initiatives of e-commerce pioneers.
    D. A new way of packaging: that's frustration-free.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. The man's trip in Paris as an exchange student.
    B. The man's accommodation in Paris as an exchange student.
    C. The man's course plan in Paris as an exchange student.
    D. The man's daily diet in Paris as an exchange student.

18. A. The talent apartment outside the school is cheaper.
    B. The host family is willing to provide him with accommodation.
    C. The roommate has shared an apartment with him.
    D. The school doesn't have an on-campus dormitory for exchange students.

19. A. He may want to visit famous scenic spots.
    B. He may have a tight schedule.
    C. He may want his family to accompany him.
    D. He may need a chauffeur to take him to school.

20. A. He likes to finish the experiment with his classmates.

B. He wants to split the rent to save money.

C. He hopes to have the same schedule with his roommate.

D. He just wants to *hitchhike* (搭顺风车) to class.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: *After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.*

How to Start a New Business

An entrepreneur is a person who creates, launches, and begins a new business, typically in response to a market demand that has not been met. Entrepreneurs are often imaginative, self -motivated individuals who develop full-time, successful, and sustainable businesses. Successful entrepreneurs frequently have revelant insights, expertise, and advice they may offer aspiring entrepreneurs to aid (21) _____ on their respective paths. Interviewing entrepreneurs might provide insight into the steps they took (22) _____ (achieve) success. Here is the interview of entrepreneur-related questions, and you will find more preparations for it.

Question: How would you describe an entrepreneur?

Answer: An individual who establishes and expands their own company through innovative strategies (23) _____ (know) as an entrepreneur. During the expansion of their companies, entrepreneurs are responsible for several important tasks in addition to cash generation. An entrepreneur perceives a commercial need in their society, (24) _____ (develop) an idea for a business, and then takes the initiative to start their firm. Suppose a business idea does not center on producing a product that fills a gap in the (25) _____ (exist) market. In that case, it most often centers on applying technical advancements to simplify the process of obtaining a product or service.

Question: How do entrepreneurs identify business prospects?

Answer: Entrepreneurs routinely seek chances to expand or increase their company’s revenues. They determine which product to include and which market to enter. An entrepreneur should listen to prospective customers and look for chances to build items that meet their demands. An entrepreneur can determine (26) _____ other businesses in the area are doing and how they succeed by conducting a competitive analysis. This technique may involve conducting a physical survey or reading industry-specific materials. Conversations with consumers also facilitate the identification of their frustrations and negative experiences, (27) _____ they may use to enhance a firm.

Question: What makes an entrepreneur successful?

Answer: (28) _____ an entrepreneur, you are both your manager and the manager of others. To achieve success, you must possess a wide range of abilities. An entrepreneur must be able to manage people, a budget, operations, and in certain cases, investors. It necessitates a work style (29) _____ (characterize) by multitasking and planning for the firm's short-and long-term goals. (30) _____ successful entrepreneur must be able to spend his time wisely, regularly analyzing and prioritizing projects based on their relevance and significance. It includes engaging in short- and long-term planning, economic forecasts, and market research.

Section B

Directions: *Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.*

A. pursuits B. interests C. comparable D. innovation E. schedule F. options G. realization H. routes I. subjects J. recipes K. motivated

Creativity Is a Human Quality That Exists in Us

When you think about creativity, it might be highly creative people like Mozart, da Vinci or Einstein who spring to mind. They were all considered to be "geniuses" for their somewhat unique talents that led to global (31) _____ in their fields. Their type of creativity is what's known as "Big C creativity" (or historical) and is not very common in everyday life. Not all of us can create works of art or music or scientific theories that are new to the world.

But while we can't all be Mozart, da Vinci or Einstein, many people do enjoy creative activity—through hobbies such as water colour painting or playing the piano. And these types of (32)_____ are often what people think of when asked what being creative looks like. Our finished pieces may not be (33) _____ with the likes of the great masters, but often the process is therapeutic and the end result can be aesthetically pleasing.

On top of hobbies and (34) _____, we all possess creative attributes that can help as we solve life's problems and make decisions. It is this type of creativity that enables us to plan different (35) _____ to get to the same destination, or how to fit in a trip to the supermarket when our (36) _____ looks full.

It might not sound very creative, but this aspect of creativity relies on our ability to consider (37) _____ and assess their suitability, as well as how to make decisions based on personal prior experience or what we have learnt formally or informally. These examples are known as "Small C creativity" or "personal everyday creativity".

While Big C creativity is valued and celebrated, it is often Small C creativity that has allowed humans to flourish over thousands of years. It sets us apart from other animals and it is also the type of creativity which can be fostered through our education system and beyond into the workplace.

Traditionally, research tells us that creativity has been largely associated with the arts. Our previous research has shown that teachers are often able to give examples of creative activity in arts (38) _____, but find it harder to do so when asked to describe creativity in subjects such as science.

But there is a growing (39) _____ that opportunities to be creative are found across a broader range of subjects. For instance, engineering provides opportunities to be Creative through problem solving, and history gives the opportunity to think creatively about why events happened, and what (40) _____ those involved.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.*

A filler word is an apparently meaningless word, phrase, or sound that marks a pause or hesitation in speech. Also known as a pause filler or hesitation form. Some of the common filler words in English are um, uh, er, ah, like, okay, right, and you know. Although filler words "may have fairly minimal *lexical* (词汇的) content," notes linguist Barbara A. Fox, "they can play a strategic *syntactic* (句法的) role in a(n) (41) _____ conversation". What appears to be a filler word may also be a *holophrase* (整句字) (42) _____ the context. "Hey, hey, shh, shh, shh. Come on. Be sensitive to the fact that other people are not comfortable talking about emotional (43) _____. Um, you know, I am, I'm fine with that, but...other people".

"Modern linguists led by Leonard Bloomfield in 1933 call these 'hesitation forms'—the sounds of stammering

(uh), stuttering (um, um), throat-clearing (ahem!), stalling (well, um, that is), interjected when the speaker is searching words or (44) _____ for the next thought." You know that y' know is among the most common of these (45) _____ forms. Its meaning is not the imperious 'you understand' or even the old interrogatory 'do you get it'? It is given as, and taken to be, merely a filler phrase, (46) _____ to fill a beat in the flow of sound, not unlike like, in its new sense of, like, a filler word…

These staples of modern filler communication—I mean, y' know, like—can also be used as 'tee-up words'. In olden times, pointer phrases or tee-up words were get this, would you believe? and are you ready? The (47) _____ of these rib-nudging phrases was—are you ready—to make the point, to focus the listener's attention on what was to follow... If the (48) _____ is to tee up a point, we should accept y' know and its friends as a mildly (49) _____ spoken punctuation, the articulated *colon* (冒号) that signals 'focus on this'… If the purpose is to grab a moment to think, we should allow ourselves to wonder: Why are filler phrases needed at all? What (50) _____ the speaker to fill the moment of silence with any sound at all?

Why do some people fill the air with non-words and sounds? For some, it is a sign of nervousness; they fear silence and experience speaker (51) _____. Recent research at Columbia University suggests another reason. Columbia psychologists guessed that speakers fill pauses when (52) _____ for the next word. To investigate this (53) _____, they counted the use of filler words used by lecturers in biology, chemistry, and mathematics, where the subject matter uses scientific definitions that limit the variety of word choices (54) _____ to the speaker. They then compared the number of filler words used by teachers in English, art history, and philosophy, where the subject matter is less (55) _____ and more open to word choices.

41. A. undertaking	B. discovering	C. disliking	D. unfolding
42. A. depending on	B. holding up	C. taking over	D. arranging for
43. A. appliances	B. substances	C. disturbances	D. finances
44. A. on the contrary	B. at a loss	C. at dawn	D. on no account
45. A. perseverance	B. complexity	C. hesitation	D. obligation
46. A. intended	B. attended	C. pretended	D. extended
47. A. interest	B. experience	C. advantage	D. function
48. A. architecture	B. purpose	C. completion	D. random
49. A. annoying	B. striking	C. entertaining	D. embarrassing
50. A. oppresses	B. recycles	C. highlights	D. motivates
51. A. danger	B. anxiety	C. figure	D. sculpture
52. A. bothering	B. inspecting	C. searching	D. accomplishing
53. A. idea	B. chance	C. basis	D. feedback
54. A. feasible	B. credible	C. considerable	D. available
55. A. well-matched	B. well-defined	C. well-bred	D. well-perceived

Section B

Directions: *Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.*

(A)

Contemporary artist Nick Smith creates *pixelated* (像素化的) works with hand placed colour-chips, synonymous with colour *swatches* (色块), cleverly combining text and image to create interesting and fascinating *collaged* (拼贴的) works.

With a previous career in Interior Design spanning 11 years, Nick references his concept design background throughout his work, reworking the design aesthetic using unique colour swatches in hand-made collages, placing his work firmly in the fine art category. From his first collage experiment back in 2011 of Warhol's 'Marilyn', when he assembled a *tessellation* (镶嵌技术) of swatches as a challenge, this eventually inspired his career as an artist and determined his unique style he is now known for.

The multi-layered element of his work, which marries image and word, allows Nick to explore complex art-historical concepts. The text employed is often narrative, which can be read in sequence adding another element of intrigue and interest to the work. This additional element of text, placed under the empty space of each swatch, creates either complimentary or subversive meanings. Nick deliberately leaves these word/image constructions open to viewer interpretation, sparking new debates and meanings.

Each P-series, such as Psycolourgy 2015, Purgatory 2019, explores complicatedly researched concepts, which are always the crucial starting point for each new series of work. Producing large-scale works to micro-chip collages, and multiple sell out print editions, Nick continues to develop his popular and recognisable art.

PSYCOLOURGY—January 2015 Lawrence Alkin Gallery, London

Smith's debut solo exhibition with Lawrence Alkin Gallery in Soho, London, launched his unique visual reworking of classic paintings from the 20th Century canon. Universally known works, including David Hockney's 'The Bigger Splash', Andy Warhol's 'Soup Cans' and Leonardo da Vinci's 'Mona Lisa' were all recast, creating original collages that enquire ideas of depiction, digitalisation and recognition. A sell out show, with numerous successful subsequent print releases, Psycolourgy forged Smith's path to a place among Britain's notable contemporary artists.

PURGATORY- December 2019 Context, Art Miami

Purgatory is a shiny, sticky, glossy exploration of our societies attitude and approach to our excess, addictions and desires.

Excerpts from Dante's Purgatory are woven through colourful works depicting popular covetable consumables, creating symbolic representations of the seven sins. Dante explores possible *penance* (忏悔) for our earthly suffering leading to spiritual growth. The results of these pairings offer a humorous, nostalgic and subversive opportunity to question our choices, our history and our future.

56. What made Nick launch his art career?

A. His deep love of fascinating collaged works.

B. His first collage work Warhol's 'Marilyn'.

C. The challenge of piecing a tessellation of swatches.

D. The collage experiment dating back to 2012.

57. Which of the following statements about the text Nick uses is true?

A. His text contains concepts of art.

B. His text is usually illustrative.

C. His text can be read sequentially.

D. His text elements are very simple.

58. What do we know about PSYCOLOURGY?

A. It opened Smith's unique visual reinvention of classic 21th-century paintings.

B. David Hockney's ‘Mona Lisa’ has been recreated by Lawrence Alkin Gallery.

C. The original collages affirm the ideas of depiction, digitisation and recognition.

D. It opened Smith's path to becoming one of Britain's leading contemporary artists.

59. What is the topic of this passage?

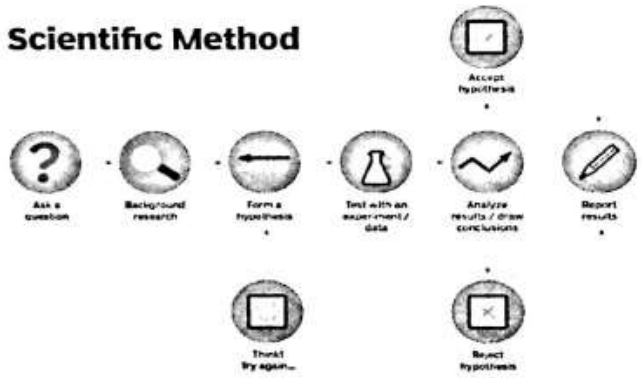
A. Some useful ways to create collaged works.

B. The life of contemporary artist Nick Smith.

C. Information about Psycolourgy and Purgatory.

D. The introduction to Nick Smith's works.

(B)



The scientific method uses a series of steps to establish facts or create knowledge. The overall process is well established, but the specifics of each step may change depending on what is being examined and who is performing it. The scientific method can only answer questions that can be proven or disproven through testing.

Make an observation or ask a question. The first step is to observe something that you would like to learn about or ask a question that you would like answered. These can be specific or general. Some examples would be “I observe that our total available network bandwidth drops at noon every weekday” or “How can we increase our website registration numbers?” Taking the time to establish a well-defined question will help you in later steps.

Gather background information.

This involves doing research into what is already known about the topic. This can also involve finding if anyone has already asked the same question.

Create a hypothesis.

A hypothesis is an explanation for the observation or question. If proven later, it can become a fact. Some examples would be “Our employees watching online videos during lunch is using our internet bandwidth” or “Our website visitors don't see our registration form.”

Create a prediction and perform a test.

Create a testable prediction based on the hypothesis. The test should establish a noticeable change that can be measured or observed using empirical analysis. It is also important to control for other variables during the test. Some examples would be “If we block video-sharing sites, our available bandwidth will not go down significantly during lunch” or “If we make our registration box bigger, a greater percentage of visitors will register for our website than

before the change."

Analyze the results and draw a conclusion.

Use the metrics established before the test see if the results match the prediction. For example, "After blocking video-sharing sites, our bandwidth utilization only went down by 10% from before; this is not enough of a change to be the primary cause of the network congestion" or "After increasing the size of the registration box, the percent of sign-ups went from 2% of total page views to 5%, showing that making the box larger results in more registrations."

Share the conclusion or decide what question to ask next: Document the results of your experiment.

By sharing the results with others, you also increase the total body of knowledge available. Your experiment may have also led to other questions, or if your hypothesis is disproven you may need to create a new one and test that. For example, "Because user activity is not the cause of excessive bandwidth use, we now suspect that an automated process is running at noon every day."

60. What is the important role of collecting background information?

A. Make full preparation for the research questions.

B. Understand the knowledge of existing research results.

C. Provide evidence to refute the research conclusion.

D. Encourage researchers to reflect deeply on their work.

61. In which case would it be necessary to create a new hypothesis for retesting?

A. The research hypothesis has been fully proved.

B. The research results lead to other related issues.

C. The scope of test data needs to be expanded again.

D. The background investigation is not objective enough.

62. What can we infer from this passage?

A. Creating a question will help you in the following step.

B. Collecting information includes research on an unknown subject.

C. The test should establish a change that cannot be measured easily.

D. You may need to create a new hypothesis if the old one is overturned.

(C)

Business innovation is an organization's process for introducing new ideas, workflows, methodologies, services or products. Like IT innovation, which calls for using technology in new ways to create a more efficient and agile organization, business innovation should enable the achievement of goals across the entire organization, with sights set on accomplishing core business aims and initiatives. Innovation often begins with idea generation, wherein ideas are narrowed down during brainstorming sessions, after which leaders consider the business **viability**, feasibility and desirability of each idea. Business innovation should improve on existing products, services or processes; or it should solve a problem; or it should reach new customers. Recent examples of business innovation include the introduction of the Dyson vacuum cleaner, whose creator and namesake James Dyson declared in advertisements that he set out to build a better product by applying industrial cyclone technologies to the household appliance.

The purpose of the business innovation process is to create value for the organization. That value can come from creating new revenue opportunities or driving more revenue through existing channels; from creating efficiencies that save time, money or both; or from improvements to productivity or performance. In short, innovation should lead to higher profits. Additionally, the results of an organization's innovation process should yield a competitive

advantage; it should help the organization to grow and reach—or, better still, exceed—strategic objectives.

Innovation and invention are closely linked, but the two terms are not interchangeable. An invention is an entirely new creation. The process of business innovation can produce an invention, but the term is broader in scope and includes the application of an existing concept or practice in a new way, or applying new technology to an existing product or process to improve upon it. To better understand the difference, consider this: The telephone is an invention, but the smartphone is an innovation.

Business innovation can also be classified as either revolutionary or evolutionary. Revolutionary business innovation yields a drastic change in a product, service, process, etc., which often destroys or supplants an existing business model. This is also known as radical innovation. Evolutionary or incremental innovation involves smaller, more continuous improvements that, while important, are not drastic enough to shift a company or market into a new paradigm. Disruptive innovation is a category that emphasizes the destructive aspect of revolutionary innovation; this term applies to business innovation that leads to the creation of a new market that displaces an existing one or, similarly, a significant upheaval in a category of products or services.

Business innovation, like most business initiatives, has both benefits and risks. Organizations should recognize on the negative side that the business innovation process can be a costly undertaking that does not always produce a return on investment (ROI); that ideas considered likely to succeed could still fail; and that stakeholders could fight the changes required to be successful. On the other hand, organizations need to weigh those risks against the benefits of business innovation.

63. What does the underlined word in the first paragraph mean?

A. Persuasibility. B. Scarcity. C. Generality. D. Practicability.

64. What is the purpose of business innovation?

A. Create value benefits for the enterprise.

B. Reform the management structure of enterprises.

C. Encourage staff to make more inventions.

D. Upgrade the product performance.

65. Which of the following is true about innovation and invention?

A. They are essentially the same concept.

B. They can replace each other in the context.

C. They can bring huge commercial benefits.

D. They are closely related but have different conceptual scopes.

6. What is the main content of this passage?

A. The precautions for brainstorming meetings.

B. The considerations for business innovation.

C. The difference between innovation and invention.

D. The revolutionary change in business innovation.

Section C

Directions: *Complete the following passage by using the sentences in the box. Each sentence can only be used once. Note that there are two sentences more than you need.*

A. But studying the chimpanzees of Gombe was not easy.

B. Until that time, only humans were thought to create tools.

C. These observations disprove the widely held belief that chimpanzees are vegetarian.

D. So she learns to be a secretary and works for a time at Oxford University typing documents.

E. However, Jane loves the toy and names the chimpanzee Jubilee, carrying it with her everywhere.

F. Some scholars and scientists give Jane a cold reception and criticise her for giving the chimpanzees names.

When Leakey and Jane begin a study of wild chimpanzees on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, British authorities resist the idea of a young woman living among wild animals in Africa. They finally agree to Leakey's proposal when Jane's mother Vanne volunteers to accompany her daughter for the first three months.

On July 14, 1960, Jane and Vanne arrive on the shores of Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve in western Tanzania.

(67) _____ The animals fled from Jane in fear. With patience and determination she searched the forest every day, deliberately trying not to get too close to the chimpanzees too soon. Gradually the chimpanzees accepted her presence.

Jane observes meat-eating for the first time October 30, 1961. Later, she sees the chimpanzees hunt for meat. (68) _____

On November 4, 1961, Jane observes David Greybeard and Goliath making tools to extract *termites* (白蚁) from their mounds. They would select a thin branch from a tree, strip the leaves and push the branch into the termite mound. After a few seconds they would pull out the termite-covered stick and pick off the tasty termites with their lips.

This becomes one of Jane's most important discoveries. (69) _____ On hearing of Jane's observation, Leakey famously says: “Now we must redefine tool, redefine man, or accept chimpanzees as humans.”

Jane's work in Gombe becomes more widely known and in 1962 she is accepted at Cambridge University as a PhD candidate, one of very few people to be admitted without a university degree. (70) _____ “It would have been more scientific to give them numbers”, they say.

Jane has to defend an idea that might now seem obvious: that chimpanzees have emotions, minds and personalities.

Jane in AfricaNational Geographic decides to sponsor Jane's work and sends photographer and filmmaker Hugo van Lawick to document Jane's life in Gombe. In August 1963, Jane publishes her first article in National Geographic, “My Life Among Wild Chimpanzees.”

IV. Summary Writing

71. **Directions:** *Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.*

Is there a correlation between high IQ and creative genius? Really, the phrasing of the question contradicts very much correlation, as “creativity” is in no way measured through IQ standardized testing, and creativity is the greatest determinant of a genius as, like you say, it is a genius. Innovation upon any subject requires a drive to create.

As ones IQ increases , there is an increased probability that they are a genius because their level of creativity has a higher probability of *ascending* (升高) them to genius level. However if the odds are against them, there is an average probability that they are a genius since they are average percent genius. This is because genius and IQ are

composed of different mental constructs as IQ measures a standard comprehension level, while creativity measures the way in which this comprehension is used. For example, if your IQ is 180, the percentage that you are a genius is subtracted by the amount of creativity necessary to become a genius. This is inductive of the influence that the brain has on awareness. The brain gains perceptive awareness upon “creating” thoughts in a continuous cyclic process, and if you were very “intelligent” but could not generate thoughts, you could not be an intellectual being. However, one who is alive can never stop thinking, so the correlation of IQ and genius would objectively appear as a negative exponential function.

There are few exceptionally creative people out there, just as there are few exceptionally intelligent people, and one does not occur with the other. Possessing a high level of intelligence is a platform of understanding for the creative thinking skills to make up originality. When one bears informal thinking skills, they typically occupy heightened intuitive awareness, and vivid imaginative qualities. Critical thinking skills allow one to make sense of the resultant creative output within its surrounding context of knowledge.

However, not all “geniuses” from our subjective intelligence range necessarily have high levels of creativity. One's level of intelligence can be so high that their platform of understanding generalizes ideas where a genius with lower levels of intelligence must use creativity in order to attain a sort of qualitative equivalence. Examples of people like this throughout history include the likes of John von Neumann and Christopher Langan.

V. Translation

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.*

72. 妈妈忘了两天前刚给邻居买过黄瓜。(forget)

73. 每逢节假日, 我们都会去郊区露营, 为的就是享受悠闲惬意的生活。(so that)

74. 切莫苛求运动强度和频率, 细水长流才能见效。(a different)

75. 这条运河历经数百年才修建而成, 如今虽无昔日繁荣之景, 但仍然是横跨东西的重要水路。(as... as)

VI. Guided Writing

Directions : *Write an English composition in 120- l 50 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.*

假使你是明启中学的高三学生李华, 你的学校正在组织“走进历史”主题活动, 拟从三个活动形式里选择一个：走访老战士、表演历史剧和制作短视频。学校正在向全体师生征求建议。必须包含:

(1) 你的选择;

(2) 你的理由。

参考答案

（满分 140 分，考试时间 120 分钟）

I. Listening Comprehension(共 25 分。1—10 每题 1 分;11—20 每题 1.5 分。)

1-10 CABBA CDBBC 11-13 BDA 14-16CCD 17-20 BDBC

II. Grammar and Vocabulary(共 20 分。每小题 1 分。)

21. them 22. to achieve 23. is known 24. develops 25. existing 26. what

27. which 28. As 29. characterized 30. A

31—40 DACBH EFIGK

III. Reading Comprehension(共 45 分。41—55 每题 1 分;56—70 每题 2 分。)

41- 55 DACBC ADBAD BCADB 56- 59 CCDD 60- 62 BBD 63- 66 DADB

67- 70 ACBF

IV. Summary Writing(共 10 分。)

71. The higher a person's IQ, the more likely he is to be a genius. IQ measures the standard level of comprehension, while creativity measures how comprehension is used. The relationship between intelligence and genius is objectively a nagative exponential function. Extremely creative people and extremely smart people don't coexist.

V. Translation(共 15 分。第 1 小题和第 2 小题,每题 3 分;第 3 题 4 分;第 4 题 5 分。)

72. Mom/Mother forgets forgot the fact that she just bought her neighbor cucumbers two days ago.

Or: Mom/Mother forgets/forgot having just bought her neighbor cucumbers two days ago/buying her neighbor cucumbers just two days ago.

73. Every holiday/On a holiday, we (make it a rule to) go camping in the countryside/outside our city so that we can experience a leisurely (and) care-free life.

74. Do not be too hard on yourself about the intensity and frequency of exercising, as only by working steadily lite by little can you make a difference.

Or: Do not push yourself too hard when it comes to the intensity and frequency of exercising, as appropriateness and persistence can also make a difference.

75. It took a hundred years/century to construct the canal, which, though not as thriving /prosperous as it used to be, is (now) an important key/crucial waterway/watercourse from east to west.

V. Guided Writing(共 25 分。)

76.

To whom it may concern,

I'm glad to hear that our school will hold an activity of “entering history”, because learning about history is a must for every young person in life. I prefer the activity method of making short videos. The reasons are as follows.

First, the short video is of great convenience that the other two methods do not have. It can be done with just a few electronic devices at your fingertips. The story on the short videos are vivid and tempt the youngsters to enjoy the background of the story. Second, making short videos is more efficient. Every student can participate and tell about the heroes he/ she admires. Students can watch a short video in a short break. Third, short videos are more widely distributed. In the Internet age, everyone likes to scroll short videos in their spare time. We can make short

videos and put them on social platforms, such as Tiktok and Wechat, which will surely make the charm of history infect more people.

As the new youth of the times, only by learning rich experience from history can we better face the future. What matters most is that it is essential to keep history in mind as the times develop. I hope this activity can stimulate more people's interest in learning history,

Yours，

Li Hua