2022 浙江高考真题英语

（6 月）

选择题部分(共 95 分)

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. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What will the speakers do next?

A. Check the map.　B. Leave the restaurant.　C. Park the car.

2. Where are the speakers?

A. At a bus stop.　B. At home.　C. At the airport.

3. What did the speakers do last week?

A. They had a celebration dinner.

B. They went to see a newborn baby.

C. They sent a mail to their neighbors.

4. Why does the man make the phone call?

A. To cancel a weekend trip.

B. To make an appointment.

C. To get some information.

5. What does the man probably want to do?

A. Do some exercise.　B. Get an extra key.　C. Order room service.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟;听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独自读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does the woman come to the man?

A. To ask for permission.　B. To extend an invitation.　C. To express thanks.

7. When are the students going to the museum?

A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Buying groceries. B. Choosing gifts. C. Seeing friends.

9. Who is Clara?

A. The man's wife. B. The man's sister. C. The man's daughter.

10. How much did the man spend on the city passes?

A. $36. B. $50. C. $150.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why did Tracy bring dogs to the Children?

A. To teach them to love animals.

B. To help them gain confidence.

C. To protect them from dangers.

12. What is Kevin's concern about the dog?

A. They may misbehave. B. They may get hurt. C. They may carry diseases.

13. What will Helen do tomorrow morning?

A. Give a talk. B. Meet the children. C. Take some photos

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the man doing?

A. Attending a lecture. B. Hosting a workshop. C. Conducting an interview.

15. Why is Emily doing unpaid work in the new season of the show?

A. To follow the latest trend.

B. To help raise the crew's pay.

C. To support the post-production.

16. What enables Emily to try different things in her field?

A. Her college education. B. Her teaching experience. C. Her family tradition.

17. What does Emily think of her work at the Film Centre?

A. Boring. B. Rewarding. C. Demanding.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who is the speaker talking to?

A. Sports club members. B. International tourists. C. University students.

19. Where did Emma work for a rugby team?

A. In Manchester. B. In Dublin. C. In Vancouver.

20. What can be a challenge to Emma's work?

A. Competition in the health care industry.

B. Discrimination against female scientists.

C. Influence of misinformation on the public.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Pasta and pizza were on everyone's lunch menu in my native land of Italy. Everyone who had such a lunch was fair-skinned and spoke Italian. A few years later, as I stood in the lunch line with my kindergarten class in a school in Brooklyn, I realized things were no longer that simple. My classmates ranged from those kids with pale skin and large blue eyes to those with rich brown skin and dark hair. The food choices were almost as diverse as the students. In front of me was an array of foods I couldn't even name in my native language. Fearing that I would pick out something awful, I desperately tried to ask the boy ahead of me for a recommendation. Unfortunately, between us stood the barrier of language.

Although my kindergarten experience feels like a century ago, the lessons I learned will stick in my mind forever. For the past three summers, I have worked in a government agency in New York. New immigrants much like the little girl in the lunch line flooded our office seeking help. I often had to be an interpreter for the Italian-speaking ones. As I served the role of vital communication link, I was reminded of my desperate struggle to converse before I learned English. I watched with great sympathy as elderly Italians tried to hold a conversation in Italian with people who did not speak the language. It suddenly became very clear to me how lucky I was to be fluent in two languages.

In New York, a multicultural city, students like me are blessed with a chance to work with a diverse population. In my English to Italian translations, I've learned about social programs that I didn't know existed. This work expanded my mind in ways that are impossible inside the four walls of a classroom. Walking through the streets of Brooklyn today, I am no longer confused by this city's sounds and smells. Instead, enjoy its diversity.

1. What did the author realize after entering school in Brooklyn?

A. Time passed quickly.　　B. English was hard to learn.

C. The food was terrible.　　D. People were very different.

2. Who does "the little girl" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. An Italian teacher.　　B. A government official.

C. The author herself.　　D. The author's classmate.

3. How did the summer job benefit the author?

A. It strengthened her love for school.　　B. It helped sharpen her sense of direction.

C. It opened her eyes to the real world.　　D. It made her childhood dream come true.

B

All around the world, there are small changes taking place. At the side of roads, behind school playgrounds and on all kinds of unloved pieces of land across towns and cities, tiny forests barely the size of tennis courts are appearing, making a great place for both wildlife and local people who may not normally have easy access to nature. This is the Tiny Forest movement, which aims to prove that the best things in life really do come in small packages.

Tiny forests were first pioneered as a concept in the 1970s by Dr Miyawaki, a Japanese botanist. As he went on to share his concept with others, the idea soon took off in India and other countries before eventually reaching

Europe, where it became popular in places like France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

So how does it work? Louise Hartley, who is leading the Tiny Forest project in the UK, explains that the process begins by identifying areas in which a tiny forest could have the biggest influence. “We focus on urban areas where access to nature is often not that easy”, says Hartley. “We see it as a chance to try to break the growing disconnect between people and nature.”

In a Tiny Forest, there must be a minimum of 600 trees, and the trees are planted much closer together and without chemicals or fertilisers (肥料). There are usually around 30 different kinds of all-native tree species (物种). This variety, coupled with the fact that tiny forests grow up to ten times faster than standard forests, means they attract a rich abundance of wildlife. It’s also thought that these places could help reduce the risk of flooding, remove carbon from the atmosphere and fight climate change, as well as improving the mental health of those living locally.

4. What do we know about the Tiny Forest movement?

A. It has achieved notable success.　　B. It is led by number of schools.

C. It began in Europe in the 1970s.　　D. It will spread to the countryside.

5. What is the purpose of the project led by Hartley in the UK?

A. To promote eco-tourism.　　B. To improve forestry research.

C. To popularise gardening.　　D. To get people close to nature.

6. What is special about the trees in a Tiny Forest?

A. They are small in size.　　B. They are thickly planted.

C. They are foreign species.　　D. They are heavily fertilised.

C

Many people believe that working to the maximum is the secret to success, but research has found that moderation(适度) also gets results on the job.

In a study led by Ellen Langer of Harvard University, researchers asked people to translate sentences into a new a made-up language. Subjects who practiced the language moderately beforehand made fewer errors than those who practiced extensively or not at all. High levels of knowledge can make people too attached to traditional ways of viewing problems across fields the arts, sciences, and politics. High conscientiousness is related to lower job performance, especially in simple jobs where it doesn’t pay to be a perfectionist.

How long we stay on the clock and how we spend that time are under careful examination in many workplaces. The young banker who eats lunch at his desk is probably seen as a go-getter, while his colleagues who chat over a relaxed conference-room meal get dirty looks from the corner office. “People from cultures that value relationships more than ours does are shocked by the thought of eating alone in front of a computer”, says Art Markman, a professor of psychology at the University of Texas, Austin. Social interaction has been shown to lift mood(情绪) and get people thinking in new directions and in ways that could help improve any post-lunch effort.

Markman also promotes off-task time. “Part of being a good thinker is experiencing things that are seemingly unrelated to what you are working on at the moment but give you fresh ideas about your work,” he says. “Also, there is a lot of research showing that a positive mood leads to higher levels of productivity and creativity. So, when people do things to increase their life satisfaction, they also make themselves more effective at work.”

7. What does Ellen Langer’s study show?

A. It is worthwhile to be a perfectionist　　B. Translation makes people knowledgeable.

C. Simpler jobs require greater caution.　　D. Moderate effort produces the best result.

8. The underlined word “go-getter” in paragraph 3 refers to someone Who_____.

A. is good at handling pressure　　B. works hard to become successful

C. a has a natural talent for his job.　　D. gets on well with his co-workers

9. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. A good thinker is able to inspire other people.

B. Experience unrelated to your job is useless.

C. A cheerful mood helps make a creative mind.

D. Focusing on what you do raises productivity.

10. What does the text seem to advocate?

A. Middle-of-the-road work habits.　　B. Balance between work and family.

C. Long-standing cultural traditions.　　D. Harmony in the work environment.

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 a drawer full of letters to Santa. Each year my children would write up their Christmas wish lists. They were polite requests for the latest game or toy. As the children got older, they would give Santa some hints(提示)on where to buy their presents. ____11____

Those letters taught my children a valuable lesson about writing: It has a purpose. Sometimes our purpose is to achieve something;other times it may be to entertain, inform, or persuade. ____12____ And when writing doesn’t seem to have any purpose or get any kind of meaningful response, then it can be hard to get excited about doing it.

Christmas is a great time of year for children to communicate with others through writing. When children write for real audiences and real purposes, they can learn to choose their words accordingly. ____13____ You write “Dear Santa” because you don’t know him personally and you want to show him respect.

____14____ Texting, online messaging, live chats while playing video games all mean that they are constantly producing written messages. However, because they are usually writing to family and friends, they use informal language most of the time.

There is nothing wrong with this kind of writing. It suits the audience and the purpose and gets the job done. ____15____ This type of writing won’t be rewarded by the school examiner, nor by a future employer or a potential client. The very best communicators are those who know how to adjust their language to match their audience.

A. It isn’t that these young people can’t write.

B. But it is always purposeful-or at least it should be.

C. The age of pen-and-paper letter writing may have passed.

D. As a result, each year they received something they wanted.

E. You write “Hi Nanna and Pop” because you are close to them.

F. As technology develops, young people are writing more than they ever have.

G. But if this is the only kind of writing young people do, it will cause problems.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Small children are easy to throw up in the air and catch-and they ____16____ it. “Again, Daddy, again!” Jacky shouts as I throw him skywards and catch him on the way back down again. He throws his arms and legs out ____17____ he were flying, his eyes wide with ____18____. His trust in me is ____19____ which is quite a nice feeling, but at the same time gives me a huge sense of ____20____ .

I hope Jacky will always trust me fully, but I know that, as he gets ____21____ , it will need more effort and sound judgment____22____ . Trust is such an important part of a ____23____ relationship that it’s something that can’t ____24____ to lose. Every time I _____25_____ Jacky to something new, he’ll do it only because he trusts me and feels _____26_____ in the knowledge that he won’t get hurt ._____27_____ , teaching Jacky to swim means he has to _____28_____ that, when he’s swimming in the big pool, I’ll come to his rescue if his doggy paddle lets him down.

_____29_____ in the workplace, trust is important for strong _____30_____ . It is something that every manager should work hard to _____31_____ among their team. If people don’t trust you, they’re unlikely to _____32_____ your directions and willingly become a loyal (忠诚) team member. A _____33_____ of trust can make people work against you rather than for you. At the very least, it means that people are not going to be _____34_____ you their best. Good _____35_____, like good parenting, is a long-term commitment.

16. A. deserve	B. miss	C. love	D. know
17. A. as if	B. in case	C. even though	D. so that
18. A. fear	B. excitement	C. doubt	D. astonishment
19. A. reasonable	B. limited	C. absolute	D. important
20. A. relief	B. satisfaction	C. achievement	D. responsibility
21. A. older	B. busier	C. quieter	D. healthier
22. A. on my behalf	B. on my part	C. in my honor	D. in my name
23. A. long-distance	B. high-risk	C. parent-child	D. teacher-student
24. A. afford	B. choose	C. wait	D. expect
25. A. attach	B. compare	C. adjust	D. introduce
26. A. safe	B. happy	C. proud	D. grateful
27. A. Above all	B. In addition	C. At first	D. For example
28. A. admit	B. believe	C. suggest	D. imagine
29. A. However	B. Therefore	C. Similarly	D. Fortunately
30. A. affection	B. determination	C. friendship	D. leadership
31. A. assess	B. organize	C. develop	D. understand
32. A. repeat	B. follow	C. change	D. forget
33. A. gesture	B. measure	C. bond	D. lack
34. A. telling	B. giving	C. selling	D. sending
35. A. management	B. personality	C. communication	D. education

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(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

To understand a painting, we're taught to look for color, composition, and light. But how can a painting ____36____ (appreciate)by someone who's blind? Through touch, the one thing gallery signs tell you not ____37____ (do). John Olson, a former ____38____ (photograph)and his team turn paintings into fully textured 3D models.

The tactile(可触知的)paintings work as a way to show art to ____39____ blind because we don't see with just Our eyes: We see with our brains. Research in the field of neuroplasticity-the brain's adaptability-shows that the visual cortex(大脑皮层)is made active by touch. Blind people recognize shapes with their ____40____ (exist) senses, in a way similar to that of ____41____ (sight)people, says Ella Striem-Amit, a Harvard scientist.

Luc Gandarias, who's now thirteen, went blind suddenly ____42____ age seven. When he felt a 3D version of Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" he ____43____ (notice)her smile right away. " I can actually feel what you see when you look at it," he said.

For Luc, this means ____44____ (independent). "The feeling of being able to see it _____45_____ to form my opinion is like breaking down another wall as a blind person."

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，你校图书馆新开设"小组学习室"，请你给你的留学生同学 Michael 写一封信，邀请他一同体验，内容包括：

1.位置与开放时间； 2.室内设施和功能。

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。

I needed to do something in my community (社区) in order to complete the community service hours required to graduate from high school. Some of my friends had signed up to spend time at a soup kitchen, so I did, too. It seemed like a good thing to do.

I thought that we would just be passing out dinners to those in need, but I found out we would be doing everything from preparing to serving the dinner. We began preparing the food, from mixing salad dressing to separating frozen meat. Much still needed to be done before dinner was served, but already outside the building many homeless people were gathering. It wasn't until a couple of hours later that we opened the doors and began serving dinner.

As the line of people came toward me, I got a little scared. I'd come face to face with the homeless: How should I act? How would they treat me? Would they hate me for having more than they did? While some of the

people looked very friendly, some of them looked so dangerous. I didn't have too much time to worry about it. I was assigned (分配) to serve the salad with the lady next to me. She smiled at me and said if I needed help, she'd be right there, which I found quite comforting.

I had never seen so many people wanting food. They were of all ages and nationalities. Most of them wore clothes that were torn and dirty. Some looked like they had tally given up on life, while others seemed to be making the best of the situation, smiling and joking. Some were better off than others, but they all needed a good meal and a warm place to eat. It saddened me to think of how many people there were who didn't have a place to call home and the only food they got came from a soup kitchen.

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. 续写部分分为两段，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。

Paragraph 1:

As they came in my direction, I put on my brightest and happiest smile.

Paragraph 2:

I was so happy that I had earned my service hours in this way.

参考答案

第一部分听力(共两节满分 30 分)

听力答案：1-5CBBCA　6-10ABBCC　11-15BAACC　16-20ABABC

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)

【答案】1. D　2. C　3. C

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者通过三个夏天的工作，开阔了视野，接受真实世界的多样性，不再是幼儿园里那个害怕的小女孩了。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段第三四句“A few years later, as I stood in the lunch line with my kindergarten class in a school in Brooklyn, I realized things were no longer that simple. My classmates ranged from those kids with pale skin and large blue eyes to those with rich brown skin and dark hair. (几年后，当我站在布鲁克林一所幼儿园的午餐队伍里时，我意识到事情不再那么简单了。我的同学中有皮肤白皙、蓝眼睛大的，也有棕色皮肤、深色头发的)”可知，当作者去了在 Brooklyn 的一所学校之后，发现学校里的人不一样。故选 D。

【2 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段第二三句“For the past three summers, I have worked in a government agency in New York. New immigrants much like the little girl in the lunch line flooded our office seeking help. (过去的三个夏天，我一直在纽约的一家政府机构工作。新移民涌入我们的办公室寻求帮助，就像排队吃午餐的小女孩一样)”以及第一段第三句“A few years later, as I stood in the lunch line with my kindergarten class in a school in Brooklyn, I realized things were no longer that simple. (几年后，当我站在布鲁克林一所幼儿园的午餐队伍里时，我意识到事情不再那么简单了)”可知，当年的小女孩长大了，在纽约的一家政府机构工作，工作环境让她想到当年自己在幼儿园的午餐队伍排队的情境。故选 C。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段第三四五句“This work expanded my mind in ways that are impossible inside the four walls of a classroom. Walking through the streets of Brooklyn today, I am no longer confused by this city’s sounds and smells. Instead, enjoy its diversity. (这项工作拓展了我的思维，这是在四面墙的教室里不可能做到的。今天走在布鲁克林的街道上，我不再对这座城市的声音和气味感到困惑。 相反，我会享受它的多样性)”可知，作者三个夏天的工作拓展了思维，开始接受真实世界的多样性。故选 C。

【答案】4. A　5. D　6. B

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍的是世界各地的“小森林”的兴起。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“As he went on to share his concept with others, the idea soon took off in India and other countries before eventually reaching Europe, where it became popular in places like France, Belgium and the Netherlands.(随着他继续与他人分享他的概念，这个想法很快在印度和其他国家流行起来，最终传到了欧洲，在法国、比利时和荷兰等地流行起来。)”可知，“小森林”运动取得了显著的成功。故选 A。

【5题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段的“‘We focus on urban areas where access to nature is often not that easy”, says Hartley. “We see it as a chance to try to break the growing disconnect between people and nature.”(哈特利说：“我们关注的是城市地区，在那里接触自然往往不那么容易。我们认为这是一个尝试打破人与自然之间日益疏远的机会。”)”可知，Hartley在英国领导的这个项目的目的是让人们接近自然，故选D。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段的“In a Tiny Forest, there must be a minimum of 600 trees, and the trees are planted much closer together and without chemicals or fertilisers (肥料).(在一个小森林里，必须有至少600棵树，树木种植得更紧密，没有化学品或化肥。)”可知，“小森林”里的树的特别之处在于它们种得很密。故选B。

【答案】7. D　8. B　9. C　10. A

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了许多人认为工作到最大限度是成功的秘诀，但研究发现，适度的工作也会带来成果。所以要适度工作，工作时要有积极的情绪，这会让自己在工作中更有效率。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Many people believe that working to the maximum is the secret to success, but research has found that moderation(适度) also gets results on the job.(许多人认为工作到最大限度是成功的秘诀，但研究发现，适度的工作也会带来成果。)”和第二段中“In a study led by Ellen Langer of Harvard University, researchers asked people to translate sentences into a new a made-up language. Subjects who practiced the language moderately beforehand made fewer errors than those who practiced extensively or not at all.(在哈佛大学Ellen Langer领导的一项研究中，研究人员要求人们将句子翻译成一种新的虚构的语言。那些事先适度练习这门语言的受试者比那些全力练习或根本不练习的受试者犯的错误要少。)”可知，第一段提出主题，即适度的工作也会带来成果，接着第二段作者用Ellen Langer的研究来证明这一点，由此可推知，Ellen Langer的研究表明适度的努力会产生最好的结果。故选D。

【8题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线单词下文“while his colleagues who chat over a relaxed conference-room meal get dirty looks from the corner office.(而他那些在会议室吃饭时闲聊的同事们则在角落办公室里得到不屑的目光。)”可知，while前后是对比关系，那些在会议室吃饭时闲聊的同事会得到别人不屑的目光，即被认为不努力工作，相反，那些在办公桌前吃午饭的年轻银行家可能被视为是一个努力工作以求成功的人，由此可知，划线单词go-getter，指的是那些努力工作以求成功的人，故选B。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Also, there is a lot of research showing that a positive mood leads to higher levels of productivity and creativity.(此外，许多研究表明，积极的情绪能够提高生产力和创造力。)”可知，积极的情绪能够提高生产力和创造力，由此可推知，愉快的心情有助于创造性思维。故选C。

【10题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中“but research has found that moderation(适度) also gets results on the job.(但研究发现，适度的工作也会带来成果)”和第二段中“High conscientiousness is related to lower job performance,

especially in simple jobs where it doesn't pay to be a perfectionist.(高尽责性与低工作表现有关，尤其是在简单的工作中，追求完美并不值得。)”可知，文章主要介绍研究表明适度的工作也会带来成果，所以文章提倡适度工作，即中庸的工作习惯。故选 A。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

【答案】11. D　12. B　13. E　14. F　15. G

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。作者通过讲述孩子们通过给圣诞老人写信暗示得到自己心仪的礼物，从而论证观点：人们写作都是带有某种目的的。

【11 题详解】

根据空前“As the children got older, they would give Santa some hints(提示)on where to buy their presents. (随着孩子们逐渐长大，他们会给圣诞老人一些提示，告诉他去哪里买礼物。)”可知，孩子们给圣诞老人提示去哪买礼物。结合选项可知，D 项“As a result, each year they received something they wanted. (结果，他们每年都会收到他们想要的东西。)”为孩子们提示的结果：收到心仪的礼物。前后为明显的因果关系。故选 D 项。

【12 题详解】

根据空前“Sometimes our purpose is to achieve something;other times t may be to entertain, inform, or persuade. (有时我们的目的是为了获得东西，有时可能是为了娱乐、告知或说服。)”可知，我们写作都是带着目的的。结合选项 B“But it is always purposeful-or at least it should be. (但它总是有目的的——或者至少应该是这样。)”可知，前后语意一致，说明写作是带有目的的。故选 B 项。

【13 题详解】

根据空前“When children write for real audiences and real purposes, they can learn to choose their words accordingly. (当孩子们为真正的读者和真正的目的写作时，他们就能学会相应地选择用词。)”以及空后“You write “Dear Santa” because you don't know him personally and you want to show him respect. (你写“亲爱的圣诞老人”是因为你不认识他，你想表达对他的尊重。)”可知，空后句和空前句之间是“理论——实践”的关系，由此可推知，空处也应为具体的实践。结合选项 E“You write “Hi Nanna and Pop” because you are close to them. (你写“嗨，奶奶和爸爸”，因为你和他们很亲近。)”可知，符合这一逻辑。而且和空后结构一致。故选 E 项。

【14 题详解】

根据空后“Texting, online messaging, live chats while playing video games all mean that they are constantly producing written messages. (在玩电子游戏时发短信、在线消息、实时聊天都意味着他们在不断地产生书面信息。)”可知，科技的发展让人们的写作变得更普遍。结合选项 F“As technology develops, young people are writing more than they ever have. (随着科技的发展，年轻人写的东西比以前更多了。)”可知，前后语意一致，符合语境。故选 F 项。

【15 题详解】

根据空前“There is nothing wrong with this kind of writing. It suits the audience and the purpose and gets the job done. (这种写作方式并没有错。它迎合了观众和目的，完成了任务。)”可知，作者在评价这种科技影响下

的写作方式。结合选项 G“But if this is the only kind of writing young people do, it will cause problems. (但如果这是年轻人唯一的写作方式，那就会造成问题。)”可知，前后语意一致，从正反两方面评价科技带来的写作。故选 G 项。

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)

【答案】16. C　17. A　18. B　19. C　20. D　21. A　22. B　23. C　24. A　25. D　26. A　27. D　28. B　29. C　30. D　31. C　32. B　33. D　34. B　35. A

【导语】这是一篇议论文。短文论述了信任的重要性。

【16 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：孩子很喜欢被抛到空中并被抓住——而且他们喜欢这样做。A. deserve 值得；B. miss 错过；C. love 爱；D. know 知道。根据下文“Again, Daddy, again!”可知，孩子很喜欢被抛到空中并被抓住。故选 C 项。

【17 题详解】

考查连词短语词义辨析。句意：他伸出胳膊和腿，好像在飞，他的眼睛因为兴奋睁得大大的。A. as if 好像；B. in case 以防；C. even though 即使；D. so that 以便。根据“he were flying”可知，本句为虚拟语气，好像在飞。故选 A 项。

【18 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他伸出胳膊和腿，好像在飞，他的眼睛因为兴奋睁得大大的。A. fear 害怕；B. excitement 兴奋；C. doubt 怀疑；D. astonishment 惊讶。根据上文“He throws his arms and legs out _____2 he were flying,”可知，他的眼睛因为兴奋睁得大大的。故选 B 项。

【19 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他对我的信任是绝对的，这是一种很好的感觉，但同时也给了我巨大的责任感。A. reasonable 合理的；B. limited 有限的；C. absolute 完全的，绝对的；D. important 重要的。根据上文“Again, Daddy, again!”可知，孩子要求一次次被仍向空中，由此可知，他对父亲是完全信任的。故选 C 项。

【20 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他对我的信任是绝对的，这是一种很好的感觉，但同时也给了我巨大的责任感。A. relief 宽慰；B. satisfaction 满意；C. achievement 成就；D. responsibility 责任。结合语境，此处指孩子对父亲的信任也成为了父亲的责任，即他有让孩子信任自己的责任。故选 D 项。

【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我希望杰基能永远完全信任我，但我知道，随着他长大，这需要我付出更多努力和做出正确的判断。A. older 年龄较大的；B. busier 较为忙的；C. quieter 较安静的；D. healthier 较健康的。根据下文“it will need more effort and sound judgment ____7____”可知，随着他长大，这需要作者付出更多努力和做出正确的判断。故选 A 项。

【22 题详解】

考查介词短语词义辨析。句意：我希望杰基能永远完全信任我，但我知道，随着他长大，这需要我付出更多努力和做出正确的判断。A. on my behalf 代表我；B. on my part 就我来说；C. in my honor 以我的名誉；D. in my name 以我的名义。本段在探讨作者与儿子之间的关系，所以需要“我”付出更多努力和做出正确的判断。故选 B 项。

【23 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：信任是亲子关系中非常重要的一部分，它是一种不能失去的东西。A. long-distance 长途的；B. high-risk 高风险的；C. parent-child 父母子女的；D. teacher-student 师生的。本段在探讨作者与儿子之间的关系，所以是一中亲子关系。故选 C 项。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：信任是亲子关系中非常重要的一部分，它是一种不能失去的东西。A. afford 支付得起；B. choose 选择；C. wait 等待；D. expect 期望。根据上文“Trust is such an important part of a ____8____ relationship”可知，它是一种不能失去的东西。afford to do sth“能够做某事”。故选 A 项。

【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：每次我给杰克介绍新东西，他都会去做，只是因为他相信我，觉得安全，因为他知道自己不会受伤。 A. attach 贴上；B. compare 对比；C. adjust 调整； D. introduce 介绍。根据下文“to something new”可知，作者介绍给儿子新的东西。故选 D 项。

【26 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：每次我给杰克介绍新东西，他都会去做，只是因为他相信我，觉得安全，因为他知道自己不会受伤。A. safe 安全的；B. happy 快乐的；C. proud 自豪的； D. grateful 感激的。根据上文“he trusts me”可知，只是因为他相信作者，觉得安全。故选 A 项。

【27 题详解】

考查介词短语词义辨析。句意：例如，教杰克游泳意味着他必须相信当他在大泳池里游泳时，如果他溺水，我能去救他。A. Above all 首先重要的是；B. In addition 除此之外；C. At first 首先；D. For example 例如。根据下文“teaching Jacky to swim means he has to ____13____ ”可知，作者在举例子。故选 D 项。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：例如，教杰克游泳意味着他必须相信当他在大泳池里游泳时，如果他溺水，我能去救他。A. admit 承认；B. believe 相信；C. suggest 建议；D. imagine 想象。根据上文“because he trusts me”可知，教杰克游泳意味着他必须相信当他在大泳池里游泳时，如果他溺水，作者能去救他。这是父子信任的一个很好的例子。故选 B 项。

【29 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：同样，在工作场所，信任对于强大的领导力也很重要。A. However 然而；B. Therefore 因此；C. Similarly 相似地；D. Fortunately 幸运地。作者从父子之间的信任转移到职场，所以同样，在工作场所，信任对于强大的领导力也很重要。故选 C 项。

【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：同样，在工作场所，信任对于强大的领导力也很重要。A. affection 感情；B.

determination 决定；C. friendship 友谊；D. leadership 领导力。根据下文“It is something that every manager”可知，信任对于强大的领导力也很重要。故选 D 项。

【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这是每个管理者都应该努力在团队中培养的品质。A. assess 评估；B. organize 组织；C. develop 发展，培养；D. understand 理解。根据常识可知，信任需要培养。故选 C 项。

【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：如果人们不信任你，他们就不太可能听从你的指示，并不愿意成为忠诚的团队成员。A. repeat 重复；B. follow 跟随；C. change 改变； D. forget 忘记。根据上文“If people don’t trust you”可知，人们不信任你，他们就不太可能听从你的指示。故选 B 项。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：缺乏信任会让人们与你作对，而不是帮助你。A. gesture 姿势；B. measure 测量；C. bond 纽带；D. lack 缺少。根据下文“make people work against you rather than for you”可知，缺乏信任会让人们与你作对。故选 D 项。

【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：至少，这意味着人们不会给你最好的回应。A. telling 告诉；B. giving 给；C. selling 卖；D. sending 发送。其他人不信任你，所以不会给你最好的回应。故选 B 项。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：好的管理，就像好的育儿一样，是一种长期的承诺。A. management 管理；B. personality 个性；C. communication 交流；D. education 教育。根据上文“in the workplace”以及“manager”客户，作者在说管理。故选 A 项。

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

【答案】36. be appreciated

37. to do　38. photographer

39. the　40. existing

41. sighted

42. at　43. noticed

44. independence

45. and

【导语】这是一篇说明文。短文介绍了触觉画是向盲人展示艺术的一种方式。

【36 题详解】

考查含有情态动词的被动语态。句意：但是一个盲人怎么能欣赏一幅画呢？主语 a painting 与谓语 appreciate 为被动关系，且置于情态动词 can 之后，所以本句为含有情态动词的被动语态。 故填 be appreciated。

【37 题详解】

考查不定式。句意：通过触摸，这是画廊招牌告诉你不要做的一件事。tell sb not to do sth“告诉某人不要做某事”为固定短语。故填 to do。

【38题详解】

考查名词。句意：约翰·奥尔森是一位前摄影师，他和他的团队将绘画转化为全纹理3D模型。单数名词做主语，根据句意表示“摄影师”，此处为单数概念，故填photographer。

【39题详解】

考查冠词。句意：触觉画是向盲人展示艺术的一种方式，因为我们不仅仅用眼睛看；我们用大脑看。the blind“盲人”，the+形容词表示一类人。故填the。

【40题详解】

考查形容词。句意：哈佛大学的科学家埃拉·斯特里姆-阿米特(Ella Striem-Amit)说，盲人用他们现有的感官识别形状，在某种程度上与正常人相似。形容词existing作定语，修饰sense。故填existing。

【41题详解】

考查形容词。句意：哈佛大学的科学家埃拉·斯特里姆-阿米特(Ella Striem-Amit)说，盲人用他们现有的感官识别形状，在某种程度上与正常人相似。形容词sighted作定语修饰名词people，表示“能看见的、不盲的”。故填sighted。

【42题详解】

考查介词。句意：Luc Gandarias今年13岁，7岁时突然失明。表示在多大年龄时，用介词at。故填at。

【43题详解】

考查时态。句意：当他触摸到莱昂纳多·达·芬奇的3D版《蒙娜丽莎》时，他立刻注意到了她的微笑。根据“he felt”可知，本句为一般过去时。故填noticed。

【44题详解】

考查名词。句意：对卢克来说，这意味着独立。不可数名词independence作mean的宾语。 故填independence。

【45题详解】

考查连词。句意：能够看到它并形成我的观点的感觉就像盲人推倒了另一堵墙。根据句意可知，前后为并列关系，所以用and来连接。故填and。

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.【答案】Dear Michael,

Good news ! Recently, a newly-furnished section, consisting of eight Group Learning Rooms, has been open to us students in our school library.

Located on the third floor beside the online reading rooms, it can be accessible from 8 am till 9 pm throughout the weekdays. Those rooms are equipped with modern electronic facilities, all of which are linked to the Internet. It’s really convenient for us to do some group projects. Why not ask our group members to go and experience it?

Early reply and we can reserve one room for our project.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，假定考生是李华，你校图书馆新开设“小组学习室”，请你给你的留

学生同学 Michael 写一封信，邀请他一同体验。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

由……组成：consist of→ be made up of

位于：be located on→ be situated on

与……相连接： be linked to →be connected to

预定：reserve→book

2. 句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：Recently, a newly-furnished section, consisting of eight Group Learning Rooms, has been open to us students in our school library.

拓展句：Recently, a newly-furnished section, which consists of eight Group Learning Rooms, has been open to us students in our school library.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Those rooms are equipped with modern electronic facilities, all of which are linked to the Internet.（of which 引导的非限制性定语从句）

[高分句型 2] Located on the third floor beside the online reading rooms, it can be accessible from 8 am till 9 pm throughout the weekdays.（过去分词作状语）

第二节读后续写(满分 25 分)

47. 【答案】As they came in my direction, I put on my brightest and happiest smile. I wanted to make them know that I was really anxious to help them. To my relief, they smiled politely back at me when they saw my smile, and I could see their exhaustion in their eyes. I wanted to know what they were going through and I was desperate to know what I could do for them. They nodded gratefully as I pushed my spoon into the pot and took a large spoonful and poured it into their bowls.

I was so happy that I had earned my service hours in this way. This experience made me realize that there are so many people in this world who need our help. It also made me realize that our small act of kindness can make them feel warm and make a great difference to them. I will never forget the way they looked at me when they were given food. I am anxious to urge the world to do everything possible to help those in need.

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者为了完成高中毕业所需的社区服务时间，需要在所在的社区做点什么，作者去了施粥所，作者发现准备过程中要做的事情很多，作者看到无家可归的人靠近时心里有点害怕，但是却忙得没有时间去担心这些，作者看到了年龄和国籍各不相同的人，这让作者感到很难过。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“当他们朝我走来的时候，我露出了最灿烂、最幸福的笑容。”可知，第一段可描写作者是怎么为无家可归的人施粥。

②由第二段首句内容“我很高兴我用这种方式赢得了我的服务时间。”可知，第二段可描写作者对这次社区服务的感悟。

2.续写线索：无家可归的人笑——作者舀粥——无家可归的人感激——作者感悟——作者发出呼吁

3.词汇激活

行为类

①倒：pour/decant

②意识到：realize that/be aware that

③主张：urge sb. to do/advocate sb. to do

情绪类

①感谢：gratefully/thankfully

②急切的：anxious/eager

【点睛】[高分句型 1] This experience made me realize that there are so many people in this world who need our help. (由 that 引导的宾语从句和 who 引导的定语从句)

[高分句型 2] I will never forget the way they looked at me when they were given food. (由关系代词 that 引导的定语从句，省略了 that 和 when 引导的时间状语从句)