

2022 年中華人民共和國普通高等學校

聯合招收華僑港澳台學生入學考試

## 英 語 試 題

考點名稱	
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# 2022 年中華人民共和國普通高等學校

## 聯合招收華僑港澳臺學生入學考試

### 英 語

#### 注意事項：

1. 答卷前，考生務必將自己的姓名、准考證號填寫在答題卡上。
2. 回答選擇題時，選出每小題答案後，用鉛筆把答題卡上對應題目的答案標號塗黑。如需改動，用橡皮擦乾淨後，再選塗其他答案標號。回答非選擇題時，將答案寫在答題卡上，寫在本試卷上無效。
3. 考試結束後，將本試卷和答題卡一併交回。

#### I. 聽力（共 20 小題，每小題 1.5 分；滿分 30 分）

聽完錄音後，從各題所給的四個選項中選出能回答所提問題的最佳選項。所有錄音材料均僅讀一遍。

例：Man: I wonder why the office is still not open.

Woman: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.

When does the office open?

- A. At 8:30.                      B. At 8:15.                      C. At 8:00.                      D. At 7:45.

答案是 C。

#### 聽第 1 段材料，回答第 1 小題

1. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Making a phone call.                      B. Finding a good book.  
C. Protecting your heart.                      D. Designing a book cover.

#### 聽第 2 段材料，回答第 2 小題

2. What can we know about the woman?

- A. She was thankful to the man.                      B. She was rather tired.  
C. She regretted going shopping.                      D. She wore a pair of new shoes.

聽第 3 段材料，回答第 3 小題

3. Where are the speakers?

- A. On a ship.                      B. On a plane.                      C. In a restaurant.                      D. In a supermarket.

聽第 4 段材料，回答第 4 小題

4. What is the woman's advertisement about?

- A. A lost bag.                      B. An interesting book.  
C. An old friend.                      D. A research paper.

聽第 5 段材料，回答第 5 小題

5. When are they going to meet Julia?

- A. At 1:45.                      B. At 2:00.                      C. At 2:15.                      D. At 2:30.

聽第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 小題

6. Why did the man go to the doctor with his mother?

- A. He helped his mom understand the doctor.  
B. He was too young to stay at home alone.  
C. He was seriously ill back then.  
D. He wanted to become a doctor.

7. What is the conversation mainly about?

- A. Employment changes people.                      B. People in England speak English.  
C. Language learning is important.                      D. Translation helps communication.

聽第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至第 10 小題

8. Why is the café cold?

- A. It's not heated.                      B. It's not crowded.  
C. It's opened in a wrong season.                      D. It's on the mountain top.

9. What does the woman think about the café being deserted?

- A. The flu keeps customers away.                      B. Whisky sold there is too expensive.  
C. Bad weather is not the only cause.                      D. It's not the right time of day.

10. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?

- A. Waitress and customer.                      B. Husband and wife.  
C. Co-workers.                      D. Neighbours.

聽第 8 段材料，回答第 11、12 小題

11. What is Elaine now?  
A. A computer engineer.                      B. A team leader.  
C. A university teacher.                      D. A program manager.
12. Why did robotics become Elaine's subject of study?  
A. Robots can help people.                      B. Robots can be as smart as man.  
C. Designing robots is challenging.                      D. Building robots is a hard work.

聽第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至第 16 小題

13. How long had the woman been working for her last job?  
A. Half a year.                      B. One year.  
C. Three years.                      D. Three and a half years.
14. Why did the woman leave her last job?  
A. Low salary.                      B. Strict rules.                      C. Lack of progress.                      D. Long working hours.
15. Why does the woman think she could become a manager?  
A. She is rather competitive.                      B. She has work experience.  
C. She has got connections.                      D. She knows the rules of the game.
16. What does the man ask about the woman last?  
A. Her motivation.                      B. Her health conditions.  
C. Her determination.                      D. Her disadvantages.

聽第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至第 20 小題

17. How are universities usually valued for?  
A. Economic growth.                      B. Knowledge taught.  
C. Advanced research.                      D. Traditional culture.
18. About how many students are attracted to universities in Australia?  
A. 120,000.                      B. 1 million.                      C. 2 million.                      D. 24 million.
19. What does *Universities Australia* advertise?  
A. Students' personal development.                      B. Offering meaningful courses.  
C. Production of qualified workers.                      D. Buildings of a modern campus.
20. What do educators think about higher education?  
A. Teachers' instruction is very important.  
B. Students can learn from each other.  
C. Course content ensures good learning.  
D. A university degree benefits students.

II. 英語運用 (共 35 小題, 每小題 1 分; 滿分 35 分)

A) 單項填空 (共 15 小題)

從 A、B、C、D 四個選項中, 選出可以填入空白處的最佳答案。

21. — Everyone joins a band in this life. Only some of them play music.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ No one plays the guitar better than John.  
A. I can't agree more!                      B. Never mind!  
C. What do you mean?                      D. How are you?
22. Frankie looked a lot like Elvis and when he sang a song, if I shut my eyes, I couldn't tell if I was listening to Frankie \_\_\_\_\_ Elvis.  
A. but                      B. or                      C. and                      D. nor
23. Muriel wanted to arrive at the breakfast early so she would have time with Robert Powell \_\_\_\_\_ others arrived.  
A. since                      B. as                      C. after                      D. before
24. Ramon happily settled in the studio-sized room, which \_\_\_\_\_ for a live-in helper.  
A. had been designed                      B. designed  
C. was being designed                      D. had designed
25. Don't take any drugs whatsoever, \_\_\_\_\_ aspirin for colds.  
A. about                      B. besides                      C. except                      D. in
26. Leo had not wanted to risk Laurie catching sight \_\_\_\_\_ his familiar red Ford.  
A. of                      B. by                      C. with                      D. off
27. \_\_\_\_\_ album sold millions of copies and earned him \_\_\_\_\_ household name.  
A. An; the                      B. The; a                      C. The; the                      D. An; a
28. Presto remembered the days on the poor streets of Villareal, \_\_\_\_\_ men transported oranges in horse-drawn carts.  
A. in where                      B. where                      C. which                      D. in which
29. His apartment was on Beekman Place, that was home to high-ranking UN officials, \_\_\_\_\_ quietly wealthy businesspeople.  
A. rather than                      B. the same with                      C. instead of                      D. as well as
30. — Remember, don't stay up too late, \_\_\_\_\_ one of you.  
— OK, mom. I know we have to get up early tomorrow.  
A. neither                      B. either                      C. both                      D. any
31. She sure struck it rich for a lady born in the poor part of the city and \_\_\_\_\_ as a waitress at a diner.  
A. making living                      B. making a life                      C. making a living                      D. making life

32. Once they passed a street musician playing the guitar, the young boy in his mother's arms held his hands out \_\_\_\_\_ to grab the sounds.  
A. so much      B. so that      C. as though      D. as if
33. — We've labored in the corn field long enough.  
— We sure have. Let's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. call it a day      B. call the day      C. start the day      D. start a day
34. John did not like wasting food when it \_\_\_\_\_ when he was inviting friends for dinner.  
A. being avoided      B. was avoided      C. had to be avoided      D. could be avoided
35. \_\_\_\_\_ it had been twenty years, Tim immediately recognized Alison Schaefer.  
A. Even though      B. After      C. Ever since      D. And then

B) 完形填空 (共 20 小題)

閱讀下麵短文，掌握其大意，然後從 36 至 55 各題所給的四個選項中選出一個最佳答案。

There has been considerable debate about the negative impact of technology over students' reading habits in this country. Some 36 this by saying that the internet is now used for 37 information and the habit of 38 and careful reading for understanding is definitely gone.

As students' scores are 39 in international reading skill tests, many people argue that the web searching exercise is the 40 of reduced levels of literacy, of 41 attention span and of destroying a 42 of "growing up with books". On the other hand, there is also the growing awareness of the 43 impact that technology may have both in reading and in 44 on learning. For example, 45 can have a good effect in improving reading fluency. Research shows that in order to 46 reading fluency student must first understand words by 47 the sound and then by recognising the words. Several 48 recognition software can be used by educators to 49 the student's voice which can be played back for feedback. These 50 can help in making the 51 task much easier. In the development of 52 again, several online programmes offer word practice through 53 tests to examine performance. Almost all 54 of reading and language development can be supported by technology. It is important to 55 that technology can help develop active and thoughtful readers.

- |                     |               |               |                |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. suppose      | B. support    | C. suggest    | D. supply      |
| 37. A. using        | B. giving     | C. requiring  | D. seeking     |
| 38. A. slow         | B. brief      | C. frequent   | D. interesting |
| 39. A. falling      | B. changing   | C. keeping    | D. developing  |
| 40. A. progress     | B. cause      | C. purpose    | D. explanation |
| 41. A. falling      | B. increasing | C. rising     | D. shortening  |
| 42. A. country      | B. treasure   | C. custom     | D. culture     |
| 43. A. practical    | B. positive   | C. probable   | D. precious    |
| 44. A. detail       | B. reality    | C. general    | D. fact        |
| 45. A. technology   | B. internet   | C. software   | D. research    |
| 46. A. receive      | B. measure    | C. gain       | D. check       |
| 47. A. hearing      | B. making     | C. mixing     | D. producing   |
| 48. A. accent       | B. facial     | C. sign       | D. voice       |
| 49. A. record       | B. imitate    | C. play       | D. hear        |
| 50. A. instructions | B. means      | C. tools      | D. messages    |
| 51. A. reader's     | B. teacher's  | C. designer's | D. writer's    |
| 52. A. grammar      | B. writing    | C. vocabulary | D. listening   |
| 53. A. difficult    | B. oral       | C. brain      | D. daily       |
| 54. A. sides        | B. skills     | C. rules      | D. areas       |
| 55. A. tell         | B. recognise  | C. show       | D. explain     |

III. 閱讀理解 (共 20 小題, 每小題 2.5 分; 滿分 50 分)

閱讀下列短文, 並做每篇後面的題目。從四個選項中, 選出能回答所提問題或完成所給句子的最佳答案。

**A**

Dogs really are our best friends, according to a Swedish study that says owning a dog could reduce one's heart disease. A study of 3.4 million people between the ages of 40 and 80 found that having a dog was associated (聯繫) with a 23% reduction in death from heart disease and a 20% lower risk of dying from any cause over the 12 years of the study. Other studies have also suggested dogs reduce boredom and anxiety – both linked to an increased risk of heart disease and early death.

Tove Fall, the lead author of this latest study, says they tried their best to allow for any differences in education, existing ill-health and lifestyles between those with and without dogs.

The study found the biggest positive effect of having a dog was on people living alone. “Dogs encourage you to walk, they provide social support and they make life more meaningful. If you have a dog, you interact more with other people. If you do get ill and go into hospital and you have a dog, there’s a huge desire to try to get back home.” says Fall.

Of course, getting a dog and watching it from your sofa while you eat fatty food is not going to reduce your risk of heart disease. And a toy dog may look cute, but won’t have any effect either. Fall’s study showed the most health benefits came from having retrievers (獵犬). Until her German shorthaired retriever died last year, she ran 10km with her most days. “In Sweden, we have one of the lowest rates of dog ownership in Europe,” says Fall, who has recently got a new puppy. “Maybe this will increase the acceptance that dogs are important to people.”

56. How does the author suggest owning a dog is good?
- A. By using study results.      B. By raising dogs himself.  
C. By studying heart disease.      D. By making friends with dogs.
57. What did Fall and her team pay most attention to when designing the study?
- A. Involving people with different backgrounds.  
B. Ensuring all participants do have a dog.  
C. The timing of the research.  
D. The meaning of the study.
58. Why do people living alone benefit most from owning dogs?
- A. They need dogs to guard their home.  
B. Dogs can guide them to the hospital.  
C. They need dogs to take care of them.  
D. Dogs can push them to connect with others.
59. What does the underlined word “this” in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. Fall’s dog.      B. Fall’s research.  
C. The lowest rates.      D. The 10km running.

**B**

When Frederick and Katrina Jones visit the Museum of African-American History in Detroit, Michigan, they can see the great achievements of black Americans from past generations. They can also see themselves. Katrina and her brother Frederick are part of a museum exhibit. When they were kids, molds (模子) of their faces and bodies were used to make statues (雕像) of Africans, shown on a model slave ship.

“Seeing myself is kind of fun,” says Frederick. “It was nice that kids got to do something about our history.” Now grown, Frederick can show others the youthful model and say, “That’s me!”

The museum, created in 1965, moved into a wonderful new home in April 1997. It is now the largest African-American history museum anywhere. People talk about African Americans during Black History Month, but this museum celebrates the achievements of black Americans year-round.

“The purpose of the museum is to remember the history and culture of African Americans,” says Rita Organ, director of exhibits at National Underground Railroad Freedom Centers. “I hope people will see that the contributions African Americans make can be felt in every part of life and play an important part in American culture.”

Visitors are greeted by many flying bright, silky flags at the museum’s entrance. Each flag stands for a nation, from which centuries ago, Africans were brought to be slaves.

In the museum’s Ring of Fame, the names of 60 great Africans and African Americans grace (使增光) the floor. Visitors to the inventor’s area can see George Grant’s invention, the golf tee. Also on show is Samella Lewis’ original drawing for the design on the dime and the first traffic signal, invented by Garrett Morgan. The Congressional Medal of Honor given to Christian Fleetwood is among Organ’s favorite items on show. Sergeant Major Fleetwood earned it for heroism in a Civil War battle.

60. Why does the author say Katrina and Frederick can see themselves in the museum?
- A. They were models for the statues.                      B. They are museum managers.  
C. They invented molds.                                      D. They work there.
61. What does Frederick take pride in about his childhood experience?
- A. Making money easily.                                      B. Following his parents’ words.  
C. Having many friends.                                      D. Standing for the past generations.
62. What do people do during Black History Month?
- A. Honor slaves in American history.  
B. Celebrate African-American culture.  
C. Protect African-American history.  
D. Visit American museums for free.
63. What can visitors see in the museum’s Ring of Fame?
- A. Great African American inventions.                      B. Important African Americans.  
C. Well-known singers.                                      D. Famous film stars.

C

Climate change will be the fastest-growing cause of species (物種) loss in the Americas by midcentury, according to a new set of reports. The reports, released last week by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, included a complete set of biodiversity assessments for four major regions around the world, with contributions from more than 500 experts.

“Land degradation (退化), the loss of many species and climate change are three different faces of the same central challenge: the increasingly dangerous result of our choices on the health of our natural environment,” said a leader of an international organization. “We cannot afford to deal with any one of these three threats separately – they each deserve the highest attention and must be addressed together.”

The advantage of linked stressors is that addressing one can help the other. Working to protect natural landscapes can play a significant role in the fight against climate change, the report suggests. Restoring natural lands in the first place could deliver more than a third of the action needed by 2030 to keep global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius, the authors note. And that is a big step in preserving the world’s biodiversity, as well, according to the four reports released last week. While each report focused on a different region of the world – Africa, Europe, the Asia-Pacific region and the Americas – each one highlighted the growing threat of climate change, among a variety of other human-caused threats to global wildlife.

Situation in Africa is particularly serious, the reports suggest. Some birds and animals face population loss up to 50 percent if immediate action isn’t taken. Other global regions are facing major risks, as well. In the Americas, about 31 percent of all native species are believed to have been lost since European settlers first arrived. The report suggests that this number could climb as high as 40 percent by 2050.

64. Which of the following brings about the biggest threat to the world’s wildlife?

- A. Climate change.
- B. Land degradation.
- C. Species loss.
- D. Ecosystem breakdown.

65. What can we infer from the last sentence in paragraph 2?

- A. Lots of money is needed to deal with the threats.
- B. Our attitude towards nature is not right.
- C. These problems are equally serious.
- D. It is hard to make a choice.

66. Which part of the world is facing the worst species loss?

- A. Europe.
- B. Africa.
- C. The Asia-Pacific region.
- D. The Americas.

67. From which is this text probably taken?

- A. An official report.
- B. A tour guidebook.
- C. A fashion magazine.
- D. A science newspaper.

**D**

What's the best way to keep teeth healthy? The answer is simple. Regular brushing and a diet low in sugary sweets and drinks. But the mouth also works to protect itself. In fact, some bacteria (細菌) can stop or limit tooth problems, a new study finds. They naturally live in and around teeth. But not everyone has them luckily. Some scientists would now like to change that.

Their goal is to seed the mouth with these good bacteria. Dental researchers in Florida went searching for these good bacteria for teeth. To find it, their team collect sample bacteria in the mouths of kids ages 2 to 7 years old. Some of these children had no dental caries (齲齒), others had many. The researchers tested different bacteria, looking for ones that could help fight tooth caries.

The most promising bacteria came from a child with healthy teeth called A12. Tooth damage can develop when too much acid (酸) builds up in the mouth. That acid will eat away at the hard outer coating that protects teeth. Acidic foods, such as lemons and oranges have some of that acid. A12 is a dental Superman, which can fight for healthy teeth. Most importantly, A12 makes the mouth with less acid.

Don't expect a dentist to send you home with some A12 after your next visit. "It's still a really early discovery which needs more research," explains dental researcher in Florida. A12 for dental health will eventually become common, he expects. Most likely, helpful bacteria will be added to products that people already use, such as chewing gum, toothpaste or mouthwash, he says. Only time will tell if A12 is up to the task. In the meantime, the researcher says, "There's no better way than brushing twice a day."

68. What do we know about the beneficial bacteria in the mouth?

- A. They come from diet low in sugar.
- B. They help clean the teeth.
- C. They destroy bad bacteria.
- D. They exist in some people's mouths.

69. What do dental researchers aim to do?

- A. Treat the teeth problems.
- B. Check the teeth condition.
- C. Discover the teeth protector.
- D. Prove age influence on teeth.

70. How does A12 protect teeth?
- A. By reducing outer coating damage.      B. By making acidic food taste sweet.  
C. By building up healthy teeth again.      D. By fighting for promising bacteria.
71. How will helpful bacteria be used in the future?
- A. To increase mouthwash quality.      B. In toothpaste making.  
C. To identify new bacteria.      D. In dental treatment.

**E**

**5 New Books You Don't Want to Miss this Week**

1. ***This Is Me: Loving the Person You Are Today*** by Chrissy Metz (Dey St., non-fiction, on sale March 27)
  - **What it's about:** Inspirational memoir from one of the breakout stars of the NBC hit *This Is Us*.
  - **The buzz:** Arrives on the heels of the show's Season 2 finale.
2. ***Bob Honey Who Just Do Stuff*** by Sean Penn (Atria, fiction, on sale March 27)
  - **What it's about:** Debut novel by the actor about a guy named Bob Honey, a crackpot and part-time assassin.
  - **The buzz:** "Charmingly weird ... those who appreciate the wildly offbeat will be ecstatic," says Booklist.
3. ***Where There's Hope: Healing, Moving Forward, and Never Giving Up*** by Elizabeth Smart (St. Martin's Press, non-fiction, on sale March 27)
  - **What it's about:** Smart, who was abducted in 2002 when she was 14 and held captive for months before being rescued, writes a book about how she, and others she interviews, have overcome adversity and traumatic experiences.
  - **The buzz:** Smart will do a Facebook live chat with Channel 6 on March 27 at 1 p.m. ET/10 a.m. PT.
4. ***To Die But Once*** by Jacqueline Winspear (Harper, fiction, on sale March 27)
  - **What it's about:** Maisie Dobbs faces danger on the home front in England during World War II when she investigates the disappearance of an apprentice working on a secret government contract.
  - **The buzz:** The last book in this popular series, *In This Grave Hour*, hit No. 8 on the Best-Selling Books list last year.

5. ***Faith*** by Jimmy Carter (Simon & Schuster, non-fiction, on sale March 27)
- **What it's about:** The former president, now 93, reveals how his faith has sustained him.
  - **The buzz:** Carter, the author of many books, is still writing after surviving a serious cancer diagnosis.
72. Who is the author for *Bob Honey Who Just Do Stuff*?
- A. Chrissy Metz.
  - B. Sean Penn.
  - C. Elizabeth Smart.
  - D. Jacqueline Winspear.
73. Which of the following is a fiction?
- A. *Faith*.
  - B. *To Die But Once*.
  - C. *This Is Me: Loving the Person You Are Today*.
  - D. *Where There's Hope: Healing, Moving Forward, and Never Giving Up*.
74. Which book's author will do a Facebook live chat on March 27?
- A. *Faith*.
  - B. *Bob Honey Who Just Do Stuff*.
  - C. *This Is Me: Loving the Person You Are Today*.
  - D. *Where There's Hope: Healing, Moving Forward, and Never Giving Up*.
75. What is *Faith* mainly about?
- A. History of World War II.
  - B. A former president's life.
  - C. What makes a famous star.
  - D. How to carry out interviews.

IV. 短文改錯 (共 15 小題, 每小題 1 分; 滿分 15 分)

此題要求你對一段文章改錯。先對每一行作出判斷是對還是錯。如果是對的, 在該行右邊橫線上畫一個勾 (✓); 如果有錯誤 (每行不會多於一個錯誤), 則按情況改錯如下:

此行多一個詞: 把多餘的詞用斜線 (\) 劃掉, 在該行右邊橫線上寫出該詞, 也用斜線劃掉。

此行缺一個詞: 在缺詞處加一個漏字元號 (∧), 在該行右邊橫線上寫出該加的詞。

此行錯一個詞: 在錯的詞下劃一橫線, 在該行右邊橫線上寫出改正後的詞。

注意: 原行沒有錯的不要改。

例:

When I have free time I go ∧ a long walk. Some (a) for  
people read ~~the~~ books or watch television while others (b) the  
have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all of these (c) ✓  
things as well as climbed buildings. (d) climbing; climb

V. 書面表達 (共 1 題, 滿分 20 分)

下面是某校關於中學生出國留學利弊的一份調查結果。請借助資料, 以 Some thoughts on studying abroad 為題目, 給學校的英語校報寫一篇稿件, 就中學生出國留學發表你的看法。

利 (advantages)		弊 (disadvantages)	
語言環境	18.7%	安全問題	9%
避免升學的壓力	23.8%	費用(expenses)	20.7%
獨立發展能力	7.2%	理解當地文化	1.7%

注意:

1. 詞數: 100 左右。
2. 無需使用全部資料。

Some thoughts on studying abroad

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