

2022 年新高考 I 卷英语试题及译文

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Grading Policies for Introduction to Literature

Grading Scale

90-100, A; 80-89, B; 70-79, C; 60-69, D; Below 60, E.

Essays (60%)

Your four major essays will combine to form the main part of the grade for this course: Essay 1 = 10%; Essay 2=15%; Essay 3= 15%; Essay 4 = 20%.

Group Assignments (30%)

Students will work in groups to complete four assignments (作业) during the course. All the assignments will be submitted by the assigned date through Blackboard, our online learning and course management system.

Daily Work/In-Class Writings and Test/Group Work/Homework (10%)

Class activities will vary from day to day, but students must be ready to complete short in-class writings or tests drawn

directly from assigned readings or notes from the previous class' lecture/discussion, so it is important to take careful notes during class. Additionally, from time to time I will assign group work to be completed in class or short assignments to be completed at home, both of which will be graded.

Late Work

An essay not submitted in class on the due date will lose a letter grade for each class period it is late. If it is not turned in by the 4th day after the due date, it will earn a zero. Daily assignments not completed during class will get a zero.

Short writings missed as a result of an excused absence will be accepted.

21. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A textbook. B. An exam paper. C. A course plan. D. An academic article.

22. How many parts is a student's final grade made up of?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

23. What will happen if you submit an essay one week after the due date?

A. You will receive a zero. B. You will lose a letter grade.

C. You will be given a test. D. You will have to rewrite it.

译文

文学导论的评分政策

分级表

90-100 , A; 80-89 , B; 70-79 , C; 60-69 , D; 60 分以下, E;

论文(60%)

您的四篇主要论文将结合起来构成本课程成绩的主要部分:论文

1=10% ; 论文 2=15% ; 论文 3=15% ; 论文 4=20% 。

小组作业(30%)

学生将在课程期间分组完成四项作业(作业)。所有作业将在指定日期

之前通过我们的在线学习和课程管理系统 Blackboard 提交。

日常工作/课堂写作和测试/小组工作/家庭作业(10%)

课堂活动每天都会有所不同,但学生必须准备好完成简短的课堂写作

或测试,这些作品或测试直接来自前一节课的讲座/讨论的指定

阅读或笔记,因此在课堂上仔细做笔记很重要。此外,我会不时

分配在课堂上完成的小组作业或在家中完成的短期作业,这两项

作业都将被评分。

迟交的作业

截止日期之前未在课堂上提交的论文将因每延迟一节课而降低一个

字母等级。如果在到期日后的第 4 天之前没有上交,将得零分。

上课期间未完成的每日作业将得到零。由于借口缺席而错过的短

篇文章将被接受。

B

Like most of us, I try to be mindful of food that goes to waste. The arugula (芝麻菜) was to make a nice green salad, rounding out a roast chicken dinner. But I ended up working late. Then friends called with a dinner invitation. I stuck the chicken in the freezer. But as days passed, the arugula went bad. Even worse, I had unthinkingly bought way too much; I could have made six salads with what I threw out.

In a world where nearly 800 million people a year go hungry, “food waste goes against the moral grain,” as Elizabeth Royte writes in this month’s cover story. It’s jaw-dropping how much perfectly good food is thrown away - from “ugly” (but quite eatable) vegetables rejected by grocers to large amounts of uneaten dishes thrown into restaurant garbage cans.

Producing food that no one eats wastes the water, fuel, and other resources used to grow it. That makes food waste an environmental problem. In fact, Royte writes, “if food waste were a country, it would be the third largest producer of greenhouse gases in the world.”

If that’s hard to understand, let’s keep it as simple as the arugula at the back of my refrigerator. Mike Curtin sees my arugula story all the time - but for him, it’s more like 12 boxes of

donated strawberries nearing their last days. Curtin is CEO of DC Central Kitchen in Washington. D.C., which recovers food and turns it into healthy meals. Last year it recovered more than 807,500 pounds of food by taking donations and collecting blemished (有瑕疵的) produce that otherwise would have rotted in fields. And the strawberries? Volunteers will wash, cut, and freeze or dry them for use in meals down the road.

Such methods seem obvious, yet so often we just don't think.

"Everyone can play a part in reducing waste, whether by not purchasing more food than necessary in your weekly shopping or by asking restaurants to not include the side dish you won't eat." Curtin says.

24. What does the author want to show by telling the arugula story?

A. We pay little attention to food waste. B. We waste food unintentionally at times.

C. We waste more vegetables than meat. D. We have good reasons for wasting food.

25. What is a consequence of food waste according to the text?

A. Moral decline. B. Environmental harm.

C. Energy shortage. D. Worldwide starvation.

26. What does Curtin's company do?

- A. It produces kitchen equipment. B. It turns rotten arugula into clean fuel.
- C. It helps local farmers grow fruits. D. It makes meals out of unwanted food.

27. What does Curtin suggest people do?

- A. Buy only what is needed. B. Reduce food consumption.
- C. Go shopping once a week. D. Eat in restaurants less often.

译文

像我们大多数人一样，我总是留心浪费掉的食物。芝麻菜(芝麻菜)用来做一份美味的绿色沙拉，使一顿烤鸡晚餐变的圆满。但最后我工作到很晚。然后朋友们打电话来，邀请共进晚餐。我把鸡塞进了冰箱里。但随着时间的流逝，芝麻菜变质了。更糟糕的是，我不假思索地买了太多东西。我本可以用我扔掉的东西做六份沙拉。

在一个每年有近 8 亿人挨饿的世界里，“食物浪费违背了道德品质”，正如伊丽莎白·罗伊特(Elizabeth Rovte) 在本月的封面故事中所写的那样。令人瞠目结舌的是，有多少完美的食物被扔掉了-从杂货店拒绝的“丑陋”(但相当可吃)的蔬菜到扔进餐馆垃圾桶的大量未吃的菜肴。

生产无人食用的食物会浪费用于种植食物的水，养料和其他资源。这使得食物浪费成为一个环境问题。事实上，罗伊特写道，“如果食物浪费是一个国家，它将成为世界第三大温室气体生产国。如果这很难理解，咱们就把它当作冰箱后面的芝麻菜一样简单。迈克·科廷(MikeCurtin)一直在看我的芝麻菜故事-但对他来说，这更像是临近尾期的 12 盒捐赠的草莓。科廷是华盛顿区中央厨房的首席执行官，这个中央厨房可以恢复食物并将其转化为健康的膳食。去年，它通过接受捐赠和收集有瑕疵(有瑕疵的)产品回收了超过 807,500 磅的食物，否则这些产品会在田间腐烂。草莓呢？志愿者将清洗，切割，冷冻或干燥它们，以便在路上用餐时使用。这样的方法似乎是显而易见的，我们常常只是不这么认为。“每个人都可以在减少浪费方面发挥作用，无论是在每周购物中不购买超过必要食物，还是要求餐馆不要上你不会吃的配菜。

C

The elderly residents (居民) in care homes in London are being given hens to look after to stop them feeling lonely.

The project was dreamed up by a local charity (慈善组织) to reduce loneliness and improve elderly people's wellbeing. It is also being used to help patients suffering dementia, a serious illness of the mind. Staff in care homes have reported a reduction in the use of medicine where hens are in use.

Among those taking part in the project is 80-year-old Ruth Xavier.

She said: “I used to keep hens when I was younger and had to prepare their breakfast each morning before I went to school.

“I like the project a lot. I am down there in my wheelchair in the morning letting the hens out and down there again at night to see they’ve gone to bed.

“It’s good to have a different focus. People have been bringing their children in to see the hens and residents come and sit outside to watch them. I’m enjoying the creative activities, and it feels great to have done something useful.”

There are now 700 elderly people looking after hens in 20 care homes in the North East, and the charity has been given financial support to roll it out countrywide.

Wendy Wilson, extra care manager at 60 Penfold Street, one of the first to embark on the project, said: “Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions. We are looking forward to the benefits and fun the project can bring to people here.”

Lynn Lewis, director of Notting Hill Pathways, said: “We are happy to be taking part in the project. It will really help connect our residents through a shared interest and creative activities.”

28. What is the purpose of the project?

A. To ensure harmony in care homes. B. To provide part-time jobs for the aged.

C. To raise money for medical research. D. To promote the elderly people's welfare.

29. How has the project affected Ruth Xavier?

A. She has learned new life skills. B. She has gained a sense of achievement.

C. She has recovered her memory. D. She has developed a strong personality.

30. What do the underlined words "embark on" mean in paragraph 7?

A. Improve. B. Oppose. C. Begin. D. Evaluate.

31. What can we learn about the project from the last two paragraphs?

A. It is well received. B. It needs to be more creative.

C. It is highly profitable. D. It takes ages to see the results.

译文

伦敦养老院给老人母鸡让他们去照顾，以防止他们感到孤独。

该项目由当地慈善机构构想，旨在减少孤独感，提升老年人的幸福感。

它也被用来帮助患有痴呆症的患者，痴呆症是一种严重的精神疾病。养老院的工作人员报告说，在使用母鸡的养老院，药物的使用有所减少。

参与该项目的人中有 80 岁的 Ruth Xavier 。她说：“我年轻时养过母鸡，每天早上上学前都要准备它们的早餐。”

“我非常喜欢这个项目。早上把母鸡赶出去，我坐在轮椅上感到失落，晚上看着它们去睡觉，我也感到失落。”

“有不同的关注点是件好事。人们一直带着他们的孩子进来看母鸡，居民们来坐在外面看它们。我很喜欢这些创意活动，做一些有用的事情感觉很棒。

现在，东北 20 家养老院里有 700 名老人在照顾母鸡，并且该慈善机构已获得财政支持，在全国范围内推广。

PenfoldStreet60 号的额外护理经理 WendyWilson 是首批开始进行该项目的人之一，她说：“居民们非常喜爱这个项目的想法和创意环节。我们期待着这个项目能给这里的人们带来的好处和乐趣。

NottingHill Pathways 的主任 LynnLewis 说：“我们很高兴参与这个项目。这将真正有助于我们的居民通过共同的兴趣和创造性的活动建立联系。

D

Human speech contains more than 2,000 different sounds, from the common “m”and “a” to the rare clicks of some southern African languages. But why are certain sounds more common than others? A ground-breaking, five-year study shows that diet-related changes in human bite led to new speech sounds that are now found in half the world’s languages.

More than 30 years ago, the scholar Charles Hockett noted that speech sounds called labiodentals, such as “f” and “v”, were more common in the languages of societies that ate softer foods. Now a team of researchers led by Damián Blasi at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, has found how and why this trend arose.

They discovered that the upper and lower front teeth of ancient human adults were aligned (对齐), making it hard to produce labiodentals, which are formed by touching the lower lip to the upper teeth. Later, our jaws changed to an overbite structure (结构), making it easier to produce such sounds.

The team showed that this change in bite was connected with the development of agriculture in the Neolithic period. Food became easier to chew at this point. The jawbone didn’t have to do as much work and so didn’t grow to be so large.

Analyses of a language database also confirmed that there was a global change in the sound of world languages after the Neolithic age, with the use of “f” and “v” increasing remarkably during the last few thousand years. These sounds are still not found in the languages of many hunter-gatherer people today.

This research overturns the popular view that all human speech sounds were present when human beings evolved around

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