

听第7段材料, 回答第8至10题。

8. What does the woman think about playing soccer now?
A. It's very hard. B. It's so exciting. C. It's a little dangerous.
9. What does the man remind the woman to pay attention to?
A. Teamwork. B. Confidence. C. Safety.
10. What happened to Uncle Tom while playing soccer?
A. He broke his arm. B. His sprained his ankle. C. He had a small cut.

听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。

11. When did Glen get interested in baking?
A. When he was 12. B. When he was 5. C. When he was 35.
12. Where did Glen get the idea for his Turkish baklava?
A. In Turkey. B. In America. C. In France.
13. Who is the woman probably?
A. A chef. B. A TV host. C. A cake shop owner.

听第9段材料, 回答第14至16题。

14. Where are the speakers?
A. At a school. B. At a factory. C. At a museum.
15. What subject will the man write about?
A. How cars are developed.
B. How art is different from other things.
C. How schools help students learn about art.
16. What will the speakers do next?
A. Buy some cups. B. Have a meal. C. Go for a drive.

听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. What can ChatGPT do?
A. Only copy and paste old works.
B. Help students pass exams easily.
C. Respond to questions in a human-like way.
18. How does the speaker describe ChatGPT in writing?
A. Powerful. B. Professional. C. Worthless.
19. What will the listeners have to do if their papers are questioned?
A. Take more exams. B. Leave school. C. Fail that year directly.
20. What is the main idea of the talk?
A. Explaining some writing skills.
B. Warning the use of AI for schoolwork.
C. Introducing the use of ChatGPT in daily life.

第二部分 阅读理解 (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

CHI's Academic Year Program (AYP) is your chance to study in America and spend either an academic year or a semester living with a volunteer host family.

The requirements for studying in America:

- High school students who are aged 15 to 18
- A score of at least 212 on the ELTIS exam

• **Application**

Contact a partner agency in your home or a nearby country. We can also send you a list of partners near you. They will set you up with an application and let you know what you need to submit in order to be considered.

• **Admission and visa**

Our Admissions Department reviews and accepts your application. We issue and send your agency the Form DS-2019, which is the official US Department of State document that allows you to apply for and receive your J-1 visa. Once you receive the DS-2019, you can make your visa appointment. When the visa is granted, you are all set to travel to America.

• **Homestay zksq**

Meanwhile, our Field and Operations staff work hard to find you the perfect family and school as soon as possible! Once we find the right host family for you, you can start to get to know your family by email.

• **Depart to the US and meet your family and friends**

Your agency will book your flight according to your school start date. When you arrive, we will give you a student orientation (迎新会) and introduce you to other exchange students and the surrounding community. When school starts, you will begin the process of cultural exchange!

Contact us: 1-800-432-4643; 1-415-459-5397

Location: 255 W End Avenue San Rafael, CA 94901

21. Who can take part in this homestay project?

- A. Those interested in American culture.
- B. College students with 220 on the ELTIS exam.
- C. 14-year-old students with good grades at school.
- D. 17-year-old high school students with 212 on the ELTIS exam.

22. How do the students apply for this project?

- A. Call 1-800-432-4643.
- B. Contact a partner agency in their country.
- C. Visit CHI's website and fill out an online application.
- D. Apply in person at CHI's headquarters in San Rafael.

23. In which part of a magazine can we most probably find the article?

- A. Tourism.
- B. Science.
- C. Education.
- D. Entertainment.

B

The other day, Dino, our neighbor across the road, saw me in front of our new home in Italy and called out, "Good evening!" His English, though limited, is much better than my Italian. "You OK?" he asked.

He had greeted me before, usually with a good morning or a good evening. Once, seeing him trying to fix a tall street lamp, I'd held the ladder for him to climb. But that was pretty much it for us: a general air of friendliness, nothing more.

I'd just concluded 46 years living in New York City. But now I'm living in a town in Italy's Puglia region, and everyone here except my family is a stranger. And, living in the countryside as we do, I've started to sense pains of being disconnected.

This moment therefore seemed an opportunity to get to know Dino a little. I could have stayed behind our gates to talk with him through his gates. But instead I went across the road toward him. I stood in the street talking with Dino and his wife, Grazia — I in English, they in Italian. One minute later they invited me in for a tour.

Here was a fig tree, bearing ripe figs. Dino picked a few of the fruits, tore one in half, and put one-half in his mouth. He handed me the other half and signaled to me to follow suit, and I did.

"Delicious!" I declared.

I once saw a wonderful documentary about Gregory Peck. In it, the older actor travels to Ireland to meet his new grandson. But first, wandering a field, he happens upon a fig tree. He picks a fig and eats it with obvious delight. To me, the scene captures the sweetness of life and how such sweetness is all around us — if only we'd bother to reach out and taste it.

Dino and I repeated this sequence with trees bearing plums and walnuts, too — he picking, I tasting. Despite our differences in language — neither of us knew many of the other's words — nothing important was lost. Both of us understood all we needed to understand: that now we were true neighbors.

24. What is the author's current feeling about the new living situation?
- A. He feels happy and content with his move.
 - B. He feels separated and kind of lonely in the new town.
 - C. He feels homesick and wants to go back to New York City.
 - D. He feels thrilled to meet new people in the new community.
25. Why did the author cross the road toward Dino?
- A. To help Dino fix the street lamp.
 - B. To become more familiar with Dino.
 - C. To hold the ladder for Dino to climb.
 - D. To avoid talking with Dino behind the gates.
26. What did Dino do while showing the author around?
- A. He picked fruits for the author to taste.
 - B. He showed off his private possessions.
 - C. He told the story of his family members.
 - D. He taught the author how to plant fruit trees.

27. What does the author want to prove by recalling the documentary?
- A. The fig is really the sweetest fruit. B. Fig trees can survive in any places.
C. Life is a mixture of sweet and bitter. D. Sweetness exists in life everywhere.

C

The jackfruit is a delicious fruit found throughout certain parts of Asia. But there is more to the fruit than just its taste. When considering the fruit's English name, it is easy to become overwhelmed with questions like: "Who is Jack? And why does he have his own fruit?"

Surprisingly, "jackfruit" isn't a person's name at all. The fruit's name originally comes from the southern Indian word *chakka pazham*, with India thought to be the fruit's place of origin. Portuguese explorers who journeyed to this region went on to call it *jaca*, which leads us to the current English name of jackfruit, according to National Public Radio(NPR). Unfortunately, no one called Jack has been proven to be involved at any point in this process.

There is another food, however, that was directly named after a person — the sandwich. In the 18th century, playing card games late into the night became fashionable in British high society. John Montagu, the 4th Earl of Sandwich, started the habit of ordering pieces of cold beef between two pieces of bread in order to get a late-night snack without having to leave the gaming table or use a knife and fork.

This newly-created snack kept hands clean so card players could continue on without dirtying their cards. The midnight snack quickly became popular among everyday people, and before long everyone was making their own sandwiches. That is how the sandwich was invented and got its name.

Away from the world of food, there are more examples of names inspired by people. Long johns, the warm trousers that keep us warm in winter, are said to have been named after the US boxer John L. Sullivan who took to wearing a similar type of garment in the ring (比赛).

There are many other interesting etymologies (词源) in the English language like these. So the next time you find an interesting name, why not explore its history too?

28. What does the underlined word "overwhelmed" in the first paragraph probably mean?
- A. Puzzled. B. Excited. C. Worried. D. Annoyed.
29. Where does the jackfruit's name come from?
- A. A place in India. B. An Indian word.
C. A Portuguese explorer. D. A discoverer of the fruit.
30. What do we know about the sandwich according to the text?
- A. It was named after a popular card game.
B. It was once eaten as a snack in the daytime.
C. It was first popular among the UK's middle class.
D. It was created for the convenience of playing cards.
31. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?
- A. To raise readers' interest in etymology.
B. To introduce things named after people.
C. To stress the importance of learning history.
D. To explain the effects of people's names on food.

D

If humans do want to set up communities on the moon or other planets, what will they eat? A new test has begun to see if meat cells can grow.

Growing meat from cells even on Earth isn't easy. Cells from a cow (though it could be any animal) are fed the things they need to grow, like amino acids and carbohydrates. The cells multiply until muscle tissue forms, and eventually becomes meat that you can eat. This process is called "cultivation(培养)". The meat is grown in tanks that look more like what you'd find in a brewery than a farmyard. The life-cycle of an animal raised for meat — birth, life and kill — is completely ignored.

"Animal cells grow slowly," says David Humbird, a chemical engineer. "If bacteria were to get into the cultivation, it would grow much faster from animal cells and it will just take over so you aren't making the animal cells anymore. You're making bacteria. And you have to throw it away," says Mr Humbird. "Those cells that are themselves grown on eatable material are going to be sugar, amino acids and water. And the caloric value of the cells that you make will always be less than that. At the best case you could probably recover 25% of the calories and eat them as food. So the question is, why would you drag all those calories into space just to waste 75% of them?"

Karen Nyberg is a former astronaut. She says food plays a crucial role in space missions. "Food like powdered milk and that sort of thing comes as a regular source for astronauts, and meat produced in space is just something we don't have. So anything like that makes us feel great and eases our pressure." For Ms Nyberg, fresh food and vegetables are vital if humans are expected to be away from Earth for years at a time.

Certainly if humanity is serious about putting people on Mars, how to feed astronauts with nutrient-rich food that doesn't spoil — and tastes good — is an important and difficult mystery.

32. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- A. The taste of lab-grown meat.
B. The reasons for growing meat in space.
C. The potential benefits of growing meat.
D. The process of growing meat from cow cells.
33. What is David Humbird's attitude toward growing meat in space?
- A. Optimistic. B. Supportive. C. Disapproving. D. Indifferent.
34. What can we infer from what Karen said?
- A. Eating is always a problem for astronauts.
B. Food tastes much better in space than on Earth.
C. Growing meat does good to astronauts' mental health.
D. Astronauts suffer from mental illnesses after long space tasks.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Can meat be grown in space?
B. Can astronauts enjoy meat in space?
C. Can meat in space be delicious to eat?
D. Can lab-grown meat help tackle climate?

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Suppose your cell phone falls into the water accidentally, it is often possible to save it. Time is essential. 36 However, there are some practical ways you can try.

Remove the battery. After getting back your cell phone from the water, the next thing to do is to remove the battery immediately. 37 The battery itself might not work again, but it can be replaced fairly inexpensively.

Take it apart. If you have dropped your cell phone in water, it is also helpful to take it apart, if you can, and let all of the parts dry separately. 38 If it is difficult for you, you can seek professional help.

39 If you drop your cell phone in water that isn't pure or another liquid, wash the phone with fresh water after you take out the battery. Remember! A quick wash in fresh water is unlikely to do any further damage, but salt, sugar or other materials might. Besides, an alcohol bath will remove minerals and other similar substances.

Let it dry. After your phone is clean, leave it in a warm, dry area or near an air conditioner for at least three days before you attempt to replace the battery and turn it on. 40 Putting your cell phone in a container full of dry rice grains also can help dry it out. Make sure that the rice completely covers the phone.

- A. Avoid mineral damage.
- B. Put minerals in fresh water.
- C. Just be sure that you know how to put them back together.
- D. If replacing the batteries doesn't work, have the cell phone fixed immediately.
- E. This reduces the risk of a short circuit(短路) that would leave your phone useless.
- F. Leaving a cell phone in water for even a few seconds might damage it beyond repair.
- G. This is because the slightest water vapor can react with the battery and cause it to short circuit.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

While having a walk with my husband to enjoy autumn weather, I noticed a car had broken down. We stopped to offer 41. However, others simply walked away.

We have a choice to help or 42 certain situations, but wouldn't the world be a much better place, if we choose not to look away? For example, when we see injustices(不公平) are done, shall we just stand by or get ourselves 43? When we find someone is unfairly treated or judged for the appearance, shall we silently 44 our heads or stand up straight?

Society assumes it is 45 to look away, but we all need to learn not to whether it is due to coldness, fear or ignorance.

Years ago, I helped a girl who had fallen off her bike and gave her words of 46 while a kind stranger was calling the ambulance. Shortly after, our 47 relieved her pain. Everybody else—passers-by, cyclists and drivers 48 just stared at us as they went by. Another time, I did not 49 to stop before a dead cat and the man in the car behind me 50 helped me carry the cat to the grassy verge before it 51 the danger of getting flattened. Then I knocked on doors trying to find and 52 the owner. However, I found it even more frustrating to see the 53 of community.

May we choose not to look away when the opportunity 54. We may very well be an angel or hero for somebody who needs our help or simply 55 somebody's day with a mere smile.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. assistance | B. reward | C. prospect | D. explanation |
| 42. A. recognize | B. prevent | C. ignore | D. monitor |
| 43. A. involved | B. buried | C. interested | D. absorbed |
| 44. A. raise | B. nod | C. lower | D. cover |
| 45. A. cruel | B. normal | C. impolite | D. realistic |
| 46. A. preference | B. vigor | C. forgiveness | D. comfort |
| 47. A. ability | B. effort | C. faith | D. method |
| 48. A. alike | B. alone | C. particularly | D. regularly |
| 49. A. follow | B. wander | C. attempt | D. hesitate |
| 50. A. moderately | B. voluntarily | C. formally | D. slightly |
| 51. A. risked | B. perceived | C. distinguished | D. reduced |
| 52. A. convince | B. guarantee | C. inform | D. warn |
| 53. A. lack | B. strength | C. existence | D. regulation |
| 54. A. responds | B. displays | C. arises | D. disappears |
| 55. A. puts up with | B. benefits from | C. deals with | D. brightens up |

第 II 卷

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分30分)

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Lesser Fullness, or Xiaoman in Chinese, is one of the 24 solar 56 (term) in the traditional Chinese lunar calendar. It usually falls on around May 21st or 22nd annually, 57 the sun reaches 60 degrees of the celestial longitude. This solar term 58 (mark) the start of the summer season in China, which is characterized by rising temperatures and increased rainfall in most regions.

During Xiaoman, farmers in China begin to work in the fields 59 (intensive), planting crops such as rice, corn, and beans. Many regions also experience the 60 (grow) of mushrooms, bamboo shoots, and other edible plants.

In Chinese culture, Xiaoman is also a time 61 family reunions and celebrations. It is a popular time for weddings and other festive events. There is a saying in China that goes "Xiaoman rain is as good as oil" because the rain during this solar term is considered 62 (benefit) for crops and agriculture. 63 (believe) to provide warmth in the body and help to prevent summer diseases, certain foods such as mutton and dog meat are eaten during Xiaoman.

Xiaoman is an important solar term in China 64 (signal) the beginning of the summer season. It is a time for agricultural activities, family celebrations, and the consumption of certain foods and drinks. Understanding 65 significance of Xiaoman can help people to appreciate the rich cultural traditions of China.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假如你是校诗词协会会长李华，随着中国传统文化的“再流行”，学校决定举办校园诗词朗诵大赛，请你以诗词协会的名义用英语为你校交换生拟一则活动通知。内容要点如下：

1. 比赛的时间、地点；
2. 比赛的主题及安排；
3. 欢迎大家积极参加。

诗词朗诵大赛：Poetry Recitation Contest

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Notice

Poetry Association

第二节（满分 25 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

After flying all night from Washington, D.C., I was tired as I arrived at a hospital in Denver to hold a workshop on volunteer spirit. As I entered the hospital, a tired middle-aged man came over and asked me "Are you the head of the Make-A-Wish Foundation?" "Yes," I replied. "Well, my name is Caleb. My daughter Nicole was diagnosed as a brain tumor (脑瘤). Her dying wish was to learn figure-skating and performed in public." sobbed the teary poor father.

"Here's Nicole." Caleb said as he put her skinny hand in mine. Before me stood a sixteen-year-old girl wearing a bright red and orange hat to cover her head, which was bald from all of the chemotherapy treatments (化疗). Smiling shyly, the girl began her story.

When limited to her hospital bed, Nicole took comfort in watching her favorite sport – figure skating – on TV. As the skaters twirled (旋转) in the air and glided across the ice, Nicole pictured that she was one of them, zigzagging across a glittering ice rink (溜冰场) as the audience cheered her name. After months of isolation, Nicole wanted nothing more than to be surrounded by a crowd of adoring supporters.

When she learned she would be granted a wish, Nicole came to find me with hope. She knew that what she had imagined for herself would finally become a reality. “Sir, could you please help me?” Nicole uttered, with voice a bit trembling.

Tears welling in my eyes, I was choked up. I cleared my throat, smiled and said, “Sweetheart. Thanks for making a wish. Let’s make it happen.”

Soon everything was prepared for her. Together, a professional figure skater Linda and a community of kind-hearted supporters were called in to help. A local entertainment venue was arranged. For the following two months, Nicole began her training. She failed countless times in the process of being a skater. However, whenever she fell, she struggled to pull herself up and never gave up.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

After weeks of training, the big day finally came.

When the performance was over, Nicole was awarded a special medal .

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（网址：www.zizs.com）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**浙江官方微信号：**zjgkjzb**。



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