

绝密★考试结束前

浙江省新阵地教育联盟 2024 届第一次联考

高二英语试题卷

命题：杭州高级中学 高二英语备课组      审题：安吉高级中学 张蕾    天台中学 汤杰礼      校稿：陈淑君

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）

注意事项：

- 1. 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
- 2. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 3. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

第 I 卷

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）

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。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. Who made the call?  
A. The man's boss.                      B. The woman's workmate.                      C. The man's assistant.
- 2. What is the woman dissatisfied with about the restaurant?  
A. The food.                      B. The price.                      C. The service.
- 3. How soon will the train leave?  
A. In ten minutes.                      B. In fifteen minutes.                      C. In thirty minutes.
- 4. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. At a store.                      B. At the barber's.                      C. At the cleaner's.
- 5. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. Heroes.                      B. Festivals.                      C. Countries.

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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

- 6. What does the woman think of this year's singing competition?  
A. It'll be funny.                      B. It'll be intense.                      C. It'll be relaxing.
- 7. What is the woman's role in the competition?  
A. A participant.                      B. A judge.                      C. An organizer.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What led to the delay of the match?  
A. The occupation of the field. B. The absence of some players. C. The result of the bad weather.
9. What do the speakers hope to do?  
A. Watch a match. B. Help the organizers. C. Play football.
- 听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. What is e-friends?  
A. A chat site. B. A learning site. C. A blog site.
11. Why does the man dislike e-friends?  
A. It charges too much.  
B. There're too many advertisements.  
C. He prefers face-to-face communication.
12. What is the woman trying to do?  
A. Share her photos. B. Make more new friends. C. Persuade the man to use e-friends.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What will the woman be busy doing in April?  
A. Working in a shop. B. Developing new clients. C. Preparing for her business.
14. What will the woman do tomorrow?  
A. Visit the man. B. Call the man. C. Go to her office.
15. What is the woman care most about renting the place?  
A. The size. B. The rent. C. The location.
16. Which place may the woman choose?  
A. The one on 1200 Mason Boulevard.  
B. The one near the Longwood Station.  
C. The one close to the newly-opened shop.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Who are the listeners most likely to be?  
A. New employees. B. Electronic engineers. C. Senior sales representatives.
18. What will be talked about first?  
A. Sales records.  
B. Company handbooks.  
C. Department policies and procedures.
19. What will the listeners do in the afternoon?  
A. Meet the colleagues. B. Do group activities. C. Make work plans.
20. What is the main purpose of the talk?  
A. To adjust the schedule. B. To do a self-introduction. C. To make today's arrangements.

**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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

## A

Here, our selection of Britain's strangest museums has something for everyone.

### **Glasgow Riverside Transport Museum**

The museum houses steam engines, motorbikes, Glasgow buses and just about anything else that has a set of wheels, wings or sails. One of the last tall ships in existence is moored (停泊) outside, and you can take a boat there from Govan. For those not in love with transport, there's a copy of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century Glasgow street with traditional shops and an old subway station.

Entrance is free.

### **The Natural History Museum, Hertfordshire**

The Victorians were mad about collecting, and this is essentially the personal collection of just one home-educated boy, which began when he was five years old. But as a member of the Rothschild family, Walter took 40 years to do it. There's just about every stuffed animal you could ever imagine, and quite a few you couldn't: a polar bear, George, a mandrill (山魈) from London Zoo; a four-ton elephant seal; and some 80 kinds of dogs.

Entrance is free.

### **The Pencil Museum, Cumbria**

It is a museum all about the history of the everyday pencil. There are free daily artists' demonstrations and workshops, so you can enter from one end of the museum and go out with a drawing from another end. The lovely District location adds to the experience and the wonderful shop is especially enjoyable for stationery (文具) lovers.

Entrance: adults £4.25, children £3.25.

### **The Time Machine Museum of Science Fiction, Hertfordshire**

This is the result of 30 years of crazy collecting by Andy Glazzard. There are artworks from sci-fi classics, but most of the museum artworks center on *Doctor Who*.

Entrance: adults £8, children £6.

21. Which museum will you visit if your child is interested in sailing history?
- A. The Pencil Museum, Cumbria  
B. Glasgow Riverside Transport Museum  
C. The Natural History Museum, Hertfordshire  
D. The Time Machine Museum of Science Fiction, Hertfordshire
22. What did Walter and Andy Glazzard have in common?
- A. They were both rich.  
B. They were both fond of nature.  
C. They both liked collecting things.  
D. They both liked to have demonstrations.
23. Where does this passage probably come from?
- A. A news report.  
B. A novel website.  
C. A magazine on Nature.  
D. A travel guide book.

## B

Since winning the BBC Young Musician competition in 2016, Sheku Kanneh-Mason has performed at a royal wedding and released music that has topped the charts. Now he has released a new album called *Song*. "Because the cello (大提琴) sings," he explains. "There are no boundaries to music," he said. "I enjoy what I enjoy."

Sheku comes from an incredible musical family in which all six of his siblings (he is the third child of seven) play instruments to a high standard—yet neither parents are musicians. Every spare penny goes into the children’s musical education. The whole family practised at home, which meant he sometimes had to play cello in the bathroom.

Every Saturday, Sheku wakes up at the crack of dawn in order to catch the train to London. He uses the journey to catch up with his A-Level homework. However, Sheku still finds time for his other hobbies — he enjoys football, table tennis and listens to a wide range of music. Sheku began to play the cello at the age of six, after attending a concert. By the time he was nine, he had achieved Grade 8 and earned the top marks in the country. Since then he has won numerous awards.

“I would love to inspire more diversity in young people taking up classical music.”

Sheku is also passionate about building better opportunities for young people of any background to learn music at school. “You might never want to go on to become a musician, but it’s still so important. I’d love to help bring more music to schools.”

Many schools are having to cut music lessons to save money, which Kanneh-Mason believes deprives young people. “Children should study music for music’s sake,” he said. “It connects the emotional side of your brain — the creativity, the empathy (understanding how other people feel) — with something practical. To bring them together is a very powerful thing.”

24. What’s the main idea of Paragraph 2?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Sheku’s hard work and talent.           | B. Sheku’s family’s music atmosphere.            |
| C. Music talent of Sheku and his siblings. | D. Sheku’s parents’ support for music education. |

25. What can be inferred about Sheku from Paragraph 3?

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. He is social and energetic. | B. He has a lot of homework.   |
| C. He stood out when young.    | D. He prefers sports to music. |

26. According to Sheku, why should young people take up music?

- A. It can encourage the young when they are in difficulty.  
B. It can provide more opportunities for people at school.  
C. It can make them role models for others if they learn music.  
D. It can combine the emotional side of the brain with real situations.

27. What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. To advertise a competition.      | B. To introduce a young cellist.  |
| C. To stress the value of teachers. | D. To attach importance to music. |

### C

While some gossip can be annoying and unprofessional, other types of gossiping can be fun, normal, even healthy and productive. Experts say that talking about others behind their backs doesn’t have to be a guilty office pastime — it can be a useful tool to direct the workplace and learn important information. I think, generally, gossip is a good thing,” says Elena Martinescu, a research associate who’s studied the psychology of gossiping. “According to evolutionary theory, humans have developed gossip in order to form cooperation on a group.”

By talking about other people, we can learn whom to cooperate with and whom to stay away from, something that helps a group work better together. “This fixed behavior translates to the modern workplace.” she says, “It is equally important to be aware of which colleagues one can trust and who one should be careful with.”



“Gossip confirms the value of our emotions and can help us figure out where other people stand on things,” she says, “and gossip can help us make sure if we’re perceiving the world in the same way as other colleagues and coworkers receive it.” It is really about information gathering. So, if someone at work says something like Ralph has been taking a lot of sick leave recently,” it could open the door for others to share their judgments and evaluations that maybe Ralph’s frequent sick leave could account for his poor job performance, for example. It can help you calculate how much sick leave is regarded as “appropriate” among your colleagues as well as who is empathetic or mean towards Ralph.

Sometimes, though, gossiping is just random talks about people or structures you dislike. Maybe it’s tyrannous boss, or the team that work slowly. Yet this gossip can still provide a network of observations and warnings that provide an informal instruction of support outside traditional workplace channels like HR.

28. What is Elena Martinescu’s attitude towards gossip?

- A. Indifferent.                      B. Negative.                      C. Doubtful.                      D. Supportive.

29. What can be learned from the example of Ralph’s frequent sick leave?

- A. Whom Ralph works well with.  
B. How Ralph’s health condition is.  
C. Who is kind or unfriendly to Ralph.  
D. Whether sick leave is regarded as appropriate.

30. What does the underlined word “tyrannous” in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Unkind.                      B. Wealthy.                      C. Helpful.                      D. Generous.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. The Impact of Judging Workers Behind Their Backs.  
B. The Surprising Benefits of Gossiping in the Workplace.  
C. How Gossiping Helps You Win Trust in the Workplace.  
D. Why Gossip is Always a Productive Tool in the Workplace.

### D

In late 2020, a tweet spread quickly: “Another day of sharing at the big screen while scrolling through my little screen so as to reward myself for staring at the medium screen all week.” It seems right on. We are glued to our screens. And it’s not only about watching movies and scrolling through TikTok. As remote work has set in, we’re relying entirely on digital tools to keep in touch with each other and get our work done.

This has led to a worrisome spike in “digital intensity”. A new survey from Microsoft tracked the habits of more than 30,000 users in 31 countries over 2021, and the results are alarming.

The good news is that something as simple as a 10-minute break, if used correctly, can help lessen the effects of digital intensity. “If you give yourself a break, and do something like meditation (冥想), reading, drawing — anything that turns your brain to something more relaxing,” says Dr. Michael Bohan, the director of Microsoft’s Human Factors Engineering Lab, “it will begin to produce alpha waves.” After the break, “you’ll be more engaged and focused,” he adds. “Taking breaks lets you reset, and maintain better brain health across the day.”

Finding new ways to connect with our colleagues, and reducing the number of daily meetings, emails and virtual check-ins will do more than “lessen the digital load”. It will also pave the way for a reinvented workplace, which most expect to be a hybrid of old and new. “We need to look at every process,” says Bohan, “and ask: Why are we doing this? Is there a way to do this more effectively? Let’s not repeat what we’ve always done. Let’s figure out how to do it better.”

32. What does the first paragraph mainly talk about?  
A. The popularity of digital products. B. Our deep dependence on digital tools.  
C. The reasons for the rise of remote work. D. The influence of social software on our life.
33. What does the underlined word “spike” in paragraph 2 probably mean?  
A. A sharp increase. B. An abrupt change.  
C. A sudden problem. D. An unexpected result.
34. What can we infer about the function of alpha waves mentioned in Paragraph 3?  
A. It can make us sleep better. B. It can cause tension and anxiety.  
C. It can help improve concentration. D. It can improve logical thinking ability.
35. Which can help reduce digital load?  
A. Holding less everyday video meetings.  
B. Following daily virtual check-in system.  
C. Contacting colleagues through social media apps.  
D. Using emails to communicate as much as possible.

第二节：（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 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。

Very occasionally, I escape to the city. Boarding the train, I watch the North Sea flash by and disappear. I like to stare out of its window and look for deer standing in fields, or the sight of a red kite in the sky.

36 The rough edges of Northumberland become smoother and softer the further south I travel, until the fields are swallowed by buildings.

37 In other words, they do not fully understand my choice. At the same time, they glance over my shoulder at the wide beaches and distant hills. But while the middle of nowhere holds its own charm, I always find a trip to the city nourishing in its own special way. The city codes of life in the south feel familiar to me: standing on the right of the escalator (自动扶梯), always moving. Sitting on the train, I watch tired faces, beautiful faces, wise faces, and young faces. 38

When I am here, the possibilities who I could become feel endless. The streets are filled with sights and sounds that leave me breathless and hungry for more. 39 Somehow lost in the beauty and attraction all around me, I am filled with the feeling that I can be whoever I choose.

At home, most of the diversity lies in the landscape. The beautiful vastness of Northumberland feeds my reflective soul and taps into my creativity, but I am an outgoing person who enjoys being with others.

40 In it, there are more chances that I can get along with people. Both the ones I already know and those I have yet to meet may be whom I get along with.

Following an escape, I return to writing alone at my desk, watching the sky burn pink outside as candles shine and daughters sleep inside.

- A. I absorb all in and feel less ordinary.  
B. It is this that I miss the most about the city.  
C. Choosing to escape now is definitely not a wise choice.  
D. Some people are confused about the concept of escaping to a city.  
E. With the train travelling forward, what is shown in front of me varies.  
F. Many of the conveniences of the cities cannot be enjoyed in the villages.  
G. I wonder what lives these people are leading and form stories in my head.

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。

As a schoolgirl, I lived a few years on the island of Mauritius. I 41 much of my free time lying around on the soft shores of the Indian Ocean. But all this 42 at the age of 16, when I returned to the town of Cumbernauld, Scotland in what felt like the coldest winter ever.

It took me some time to 43 this life, returning home from school in the dark, head bowed against the freezing 44, shoes filled with icy water. After one 45 walk home, my Aunt Sandra, with whom I then lived, 46 me with steaming corned beef hash (咸牛肉丁). Like a 47 dog, I tore into it.

“What was that?” I asked, feeling the warm glow of the meal reaching my bones. “Have you ever 48 corned beef hash before?” said my aunt, in her strong Scots 49.

No. But now, Tuesday nights were “corned beef hash night”. A real 50 warmer, my aunt’s hash was made with a tin of corned beef, fried onions and much potato. It was the first meal I learned to cook on my own. As a student, I would cook it for friends, throwing a fried egg on top for luxury.

Unlike other popular foods of the time, corned beef will never be 51. It doesn’t really look like meat, but you’ll soon forget that when you 52 the salty, sour and spicy flavour.

Corned beef is 53 as the food of the poor. This meat may never 54 it into the kitchens of foodies, but they are missing the trick! Frying this beef with onion and potato 55 transforms it — it isn’t paradise, but it’s pretty close.

- |                 |               |                |               |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. killed   | B. saved      | C. waited      | D. spent      |
| 42. A. lost     | B. began      | C. changed     | D. continued  |
| 43. A. adapt to | B. lead to    | C. adapt from  | D. lead in    |
| 44. A. cloud    | B. wind       | C. rain        | D. weather    |
| 45. A. easy     | B. heavy      | C. casual      | D. pleasant   |
| 46. A. sent     | B. welcomed   | C. provided    | D. shared     |
| 47. A. happy    | B. alone      | C. hungry      | D. dirty      |
| 48. A. eaten    | B. fried      | C. learned     | D. cooked     |
| 49. A. voice    | B. sound      | C. whisper     | D. accent     |
| 50. A. spring   | B. summer     | C. autumn      | D. winter     |
| 51. A. suitable | B. affordable | C. fashionable | D. available  |
| 52. A. taste    | B. imagine    | C. bring       | D. purchase   |
| 53. A. seen     | B. read       | C. heard       | D. respected  |
| 54. A. take     | B. make       | C. shake       | D. bake       |
| 55. A. rarely   | B. truly      | C. widely      | D. previously |

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。

While Marmite is known for its slogan — you 56 love it or hate it — there seems to be one other ingredient that divides people who love foods just as much, if not more. And that is coriander (香菜). While some enjoy adding the herb 57 as many meals as possible, others are disgusted by the stuff and believes it ruins any dish it’s in. 58 (celebrate) the International ‘I Hate Coriander’ Day, here’s a

look at the real reason why some people like the herb, while others think it 59 (taste) like soap. Following a 2012 research, which 60 (conclude) genes known as the OR6A2 could be contributing to the “detection of a soapy smell from coriander”, a DNA testing company did some research into whether or not 61 (love) coriander is a “genetic characteristic”. 62 company compared the DNA of those who liked and disliked coriander 63 agreed on a genetic variation (变异) they believe to be associated with those who consider it soapy-tasting. So there you have it, folks. You’re not 64 (necessary) being picky when it comes to coriander — there could be a 65 (science) reason for your hatred.

#### 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）

假定你是李华，你远在英国的好朋友 Jack 的妹妹 Cathy 计划独自来浙江游玩，拜托你接待她。请你给他写封邮件，询问 Cathy 此次旅程的相关情况，主要包括：1. 个人信息；2. 行程安排。注意：

1. 词数 80 词左右。
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

##### 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。

I’ve always had a super skill for growing big fruit and vegetables, and my tomatoes, pumpkins (南瓜) and peppers regularly win prizes in Syracuse, Nebraska. The one thing I struggled with was pumpkins. For the first few years, I did not pay much attention to my pumpkins. But it wasn’t until I attended a pumpkin-growing meeting six years ago in Portland, Oregon that my interest developed into a favorite hobby.

I got talking to a woman called Charity who held the world record for the longest river journey by pumpkin boat. I’d never heard of anyone paddling (划桨) in a pumpkin before, but once the idea was in my head, I had to try it. Within a few weeks, Charity’s 15.09-mile record was beaten by a man who completed a 25.5-mile voyage. If there’s one thing I’ve never lacked, it’s optimism, and I decided that with the right pumpkin, I could do better.

I spent thousands of dollars on special pumpkin seeds. But the pumpkins that had won the river-paddling records were more than huge. This year I noticed one particular pumpkin. My wife called it Berta, and we watched with excitement over the next few weeks as Berta put on 12 to 15 pounds a day. I finally cut it off when it reached 846 pounds. It was a tough decision, but I wanted it to be big enough for me to fit inside. I had to test Berta on water. I lowered it into a pond to see how it was going to float, marked the water level and then cut it open.

On 27 August this year, right after my 60th birthday we set out early for the Missouri River with Berta tied to the back of a truck. I had a paddle and was wearing a lifejacket. Berta was eased into the river and I carefully climbed in. It was like sitting in a huge bottle every move I made caused Berta to tilt (倾斜), so I had to lean to get it back to keep balance.

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。

Much of the trip passed safely, but there were occasional troubles and many curious onlookers. \_\_\_\_\_

But I was determined to set a new record. \_\_\_\_\_