

# 2024 届高三普通高等学校招生

## 浙江省强基联盟适应性考试 2

### 英语试题 (答案在最后)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 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。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

1. Where is the woman going next?

A. The bedroom. B. The kitchen. C. The bathroom.

2. What is the woman complaining about?

A. Linda's exam results.

B. Linda's learning attitude.

C. Linda's communication skills.

3. What job is Scott doing at present?

A. A salesman. B. A waiter. C. A student.

4. Where are the speakers now?

A. At a restaurant.

B. At a furniture shop.

C. At the woman's house.

5. Who is studying at Harvard University?

A. The woman. B. The man. C. The man's sister.

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, 每小题将给出 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. Why does the woman feel upset?

A. She types too slowly.

B. She failed to save a report.

C. Her computer is broken again.

7. When is Jane's report due?

A. Next Monday. B. Next Tuesday. C. Next Thursday.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is Nick reading now?

A. A poem. B. A novel. C. A magazine.

9. What's the woman's attitude towards Mary Vanderbilt's story?

A. Opposed. B. Curious. C. Indifferent.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Who will the man drive to the airport?

A. Helen. B. His roommate. C. His roommate and Helen.

11. Where will the woman meet Lisa?

A. At a concert. B. At Lisa's house. C. At a music camp.

12. What common interest do Helen and Lisa share?

A. Skiing. B. Collecting stamps. C. Listening to music.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What can we know about the woman?

A. She has a gift for languages.

B. She has learned English for long.

C. She signed up for an English course.

14. What is the man going to do next year?

A. Study abroad. B. Join a club. C. Tour Britain.

15. Which of the woman's suggestions does the man take?

A. The first one. B. The second one. C. The third one.

16. What will the speaker do together this evening?

A. See a film.

B. Clean the house.

C. Read English newspapers.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. How much do an adult ticket and a child ticket cost?

A. About \$36. B. About \$38. C. About \$40.

18. What does the speaker think of the whale-themed spaces?

A. Confusing. B. Interesting. C. Special.

19. What is the attraction on the 120th floor?

A. A small cafe. B. A glass floor. C. An outdoor balcony.

20. What does the speaker say about the restaurant?

A. It's on the 122nd floor. B. Its food is inexpensive. C. It has good natural light.

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

### Historic Sites in Paris

Paris is a city full of sites of different times and architectural styles. Here are some of these famous spots that are essential to understand the city's complicated past.

#### Eiffel Tower

Presented as part of the 1889 World Exposition in Paris, the Eiffel Tower has become the city's most famous attraction. It is accessible on Line 6 or Line 8 of the Paris Metro by Bir-Hakeim or Trocadéro stations. If possible, avoid visiting this spot at peak hours (10:00 a. m. – 5:00 p. m.) or on weekends, so you can make the most of your visit and enjoy the views from the top. The best moments are right after it first opens on weekdays.

#### Notre-Dame Cathedral

Dating back to the 12th century, the Notre-Dame Cathedral has long towered alongside the banks of the Seine River. With its complicated Gothic (哥特式的) architectural details, it represents Parisian religion and architecture. Unfortunately, a fire broke out on April 15, 2019, destroying part of it. Visitors are not allowed to enter now.

#### Louvre Museum

Louvre Museum is one of the most famous art museums in the world where you can witness the city's rich painting history from the medieval (中世纪的) period to the present. It is easily accessible on Line 1 from the Palais Royal–Musée du Louvre station. It is closed on Tuesdays as well as January 1, May 1, and December 25 each year.

#### Arc de Triomphe

The Arc de Triomphe serves as a national symbol of France, which was built by Napoleon I in celebration of the victory at the Battle of Austerlitz. Take Line 1, 2, or 6 to Charles de Gaulle–Étoile station and you will see the Arc de Triomphe. Visitors can purchase tickets for a tour to the top to enjoy the views of the city.

1. Which is the best time to visit the Eiffel Tower?

- A. At 2:00 p. m., Sunday.
- B. At 9:00 a. m., Monday.
- C. At 11:00 a. m., Tuesday.
- D. At 10:00 a. m., Saturday.

2. Where should visitors go if they are interested in art history?

- A. Eiffel Tower.
- B. Louvre Museum.
- C. Arc de Triomphe.
- D. Notre-Dame Cathedral.

3. What can be inferred from the listed attractions?

- A. They require tickets for a tour.
- B. They are easily accessible by subway.

- C. They allow visitors to enter on holidays.  
D. They are a spot to show the history of Paris.

【答案】 1. B     2. B     3. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇应用文。主要介绍了巴黎四个不同时期和建筑风格迥异的历史遗迹。

【1 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段第三句 “If possible, avoid visiting this spot at peak hours (10:00 a. m. – 5:00 p. m.) or on weekends, so you can make the most of your visit to enjoy the views from the top. The best moments are right after it first opens on weekdays. 如果可能的话，避免在高峰时间(上午 10 点至下午 5 点)或周末参观这个地方，这样你就可以充分利用你的参观来欣赏顶部的景色。最好的时刻是在工作日刚开门的时候。”可知，应避免在高峰期和周末参观 Eiffel Tower，且最好的参观时间是在它刚开门的时候，因此“周一上午九点”是最好的游览时间。故选 B。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段第一句 “Louvre Museum is one of the most famous art museums in the world where you can witness the city’s rich painting history from the medieval (中世纪的) period to the present (卢浮宫博物馆是世界上最著名的艺术博物馆之一，在这里你可以见证这座城市从中世纪到现在丰富的绘画历史。)”可知，卢浮宫博物馆是了解从中世纪开始到现在的绘画历史的地方。故选 B。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。通读全文，尤其根据第一段末句 “Here are some of these famous spots that are essential to understand the city’s complicated past. (这里有一些著名的景点，对于了解这座城市复杂的过去是必不可少的。)”可知，本文展示了关于巴黎历史的一些景点。故选 D。

B

When I picked up *The Works of Life*, a cookbook written by the Leung family, I was very excited. Inside there are mom-and-dad approved recipes with stories and photos—even a timeline of the family’s history.

“We call our cookbook *culinary genealogy* (烹饪家谱). We wanted the book to be our family’s story told through food, rather than just characteristic recipes,” said Sarah Leung, who co-wrote the book during the pandemic (流行病) with her parents and younger sister. “We grew up in a food-obsessed (着迷的) family. Honestly, I’ve developed a quarter of these recipes myself,” Sarah added. “Overtime, we’ll accomplish our goal. All family members are competent Chinese cooks.”

The cookbook features dishes which might be made in a Chinese American home as well as in Chinese American takeout restaurants. “Home-style cooking and restaurant-style cooking have equal importance but they

are different," Sarah said, adding that the family also discussed how to be respectful of each point. "I hope the recipes will appeal to Chinese Americans, like my family, and also those less familiar with Chinese cooking."

Part of their cookbook has also been posted on their website, attracting millions of faithful followers. The success of the cookbook is that it honors traditions as well as reflects modern interpretations, making it a mixture of the old and the new. It also offers building blocks for home cooks who want to learn to cook Chinese food.

I started my exploration with the Kung Pao Chicken, a popular dish and also my favorite. Joyfully, the dish I made tasted like it was supposed to be. It really built up my confidence. Surely, as you can imagine, I have also set up my goal to be expert in Chinese cooking.

The cookbook is promoting Chinese cooking to become the domain of home cooks in the United States. For too long, Chinese cooking has been a cuisine that many people are used to only eating out.

4. Why is the cookbook called *Culinary Genealogy*?

- A. It runs in the family.
- B. It is written by family members.
- C. It includes the story of a family.
- D. It contains mom-and-dad approved recipes.

5. Which of the following best describes the Leung family?

- A. Easygoing and helpful.
- B. Faithful and energetic.
- C. Devoted and considerate.
- D. Fortunate and thankful.

6. What does the author think of *The Woks of Life*?

- A. It is a typical Chinese cookbook.
- B. Its success lies in honoring tradition.
- C. It offers building blocks for all cooks.
- D. It helps improve the author's cooking skills.

7. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Most Americans are used to eating out.
- B. The cookbook has become a bestseller.
- C. American home cooks prefer Chinese cooking.
- D. The cookbook benefits the spread of Chinese cooking.

【答案】 4. C      5. C      6. D      7. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文，体现了“人与自我”的主题语境，主要介绍了一本食谱的特色、创作过程中的考量和所取得的成就，表达了该食谱创作者（一个美籍华人家庭）和一些美国人对中餐的热爱。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段前两句““We call our cookbook *Culinary Genealogy* (烹饪家谱). We wanted the book to be our family's story told through food, rather than just characteristic recipes,” said Sarah Leung, who co-wrote

the book during the pandemic (流行病) with her parent and younger sister. “我们称我们的烹饪书为烹饪家谱 (烹饪谱)。我们希望这本书通过食物讲述我们的家庭故事, 而不仅仅是特色食谱,” 莎拉·梁说, 她在疫情期间与父母和妹妹共同撰写了这本书) ”可知, the Leung family 想要在这本食谱中通过食物讲述家庭故事, 因此把这本食谱叫作烹饪家谱, 故选 C 项。

### 【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中 “ “We grew up in a food-obsessed (着迷的) family. Honestly, I’ve developed a quarter of these recipes myself,” Sarah added. “Overtime, we’ll accomplish our goal. All family members are competent Chinese cooks.” “(我们生长在一个痴迷美食的家庭。老实说, 这些食谱中有四分之一是我自己开发的,” 莎拉补充道。 “随着时间的推移, 我们将实现我们的目标: 所有家庭成员都是能干的中国厨师。” ) ”可知, the Leung family 对食物很着迷, 并正为实现全员成为中餐大师的目标付出努力, 说明他们 “devoted”; 以及第三段中 “ “Home-style cooking and restaurant-style cooking have equal importance but they are different,” Sarah said, adding that the family also discussed how to be respectful of each point. 莎拉说: “家常菜和餐馆菜同样重要, 但它们是不同的。” 她补充说, 这家人还讨论了如何尊重每一点) ”可知, the Leung family 想在食谱中体现对中餐方方面面的尊重, 说明他们 “considerate”, 故选 C 项。

### 【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段中 “I started my exploration with the Kung Pao Chicken, a popular dish and also my favorite. Joyfully, the dish I made tasted like it was supposed to be. It really built up my confidence 我从宫保鸡丁开始了我的探索, 这是一道很受欢迎的菜, 也是我的最爱。令人高兴的是, 我做的菜尝起来像它应该有的味道。它真的建立了我的信心) ”可知, 作者按照这本食谱首先尝试了制作宫保鸡丁, 结果做出来的宫保鸡丁和作者之前吃过的味道很像。这增强了作者的信心, 故选 D 项。

### 【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “The cookbook is promoting Chinese cooking to become the domain of home cooks in the United States. For too long, Chinese cooking has been a cuisine that many people are used to only eating out. 这本食谱正在推动中国烹饪成为美国家庭烹饪的领域。长期以来, 中国烹饪一直是一种许多人只习惯在外面吃饭的烹饪方式) ”可知, 这本食谱正推动着中餐成为美国家庭厨师烹饪的一部分; 在此之前的很长时间, 许多想要享用中餐的美国人只能前往外面的餐馆, 故选 D 项。

C

A relationship between the amount of adult speech children are exposed to and the concentration of myelin, a substance in the brain, has been found, researchers say.

“Think the take-home message is absolutely talking to your kids. It’s literally shaping the structure of the brain,” says the lead author Prof. John P. Spencer of the University of East Anglia.

The team find, for the 30-month-olds, large amounts of adult speech are associated with higher quantities of myelin in language-related pathways in the brain; however, for the 6-month-olds, it goes the opposite way.

While the latter (后者) is unexpected, Spencer points out one possible factor: the brain's stage of development.

“When babies are six months old, they experience massive growth of new nerve cells,” he says. “So the input comes in and may help extend the period of brain growth.” “While at 30 months, the brain starts to cut back some of the cell growth, and form specific connections that where myelin comes in. So now the input starts to help structure the myelin,” he adds.

The researchers conclude adult speech is significant for both age groups and that the more adult speech children go through, the more sensitive they will be to language. The next step for them is to figure out whether the 6-month-old babies showing that negative connection will surely turn into 30-month-old kids who show positive relationship.

Dr. Saloni Krishnan, Reader in cognitive neuroscience (认知神经科学) at Royal Holloway, University of London, who is not involved in the work, however, notes individual differences in language ability are linked to genetics. “Children who are exposed to more language at home and have high myelination will also have inherited genes (经遗传获得的基因) from parents who are more excellent in languages,” she said. “No final conclusion could be made before this potential genetic effect is tested. And yet there being currently no standard around the amount of input children should receive, caregivers should not necessarily feel pressure to talk more to their children.”

8. Which can replace the underlined words “take-home message” in paragraph 2?

- A. Process.                      B. Reason.                      C. Point.                      D. Consequence.

9. What surprises the team?

- A. The finding for the 30-month-olds.                      B. The finding for the 6-month-olds.  
C. How the input helps nerve cells grow.                      D. How the input helps structure the myelin.

10. What does the researcher think of adult speech?

- A. It is positively related to myelin.                      B. It cuts back some of the cell growth.  
C. Its effect varies with the size of brains.                      D. It is helpful for both groups' language ability.

11. What might Dr. Saloni Krishnan approve of?

- A. The team should do more research.                      B. Inherited genes decide language ability.  
C. Parents must talk more to their kids.                      D. The concentration of myelin makes no sense.

【答案】 8. C      9. B      10. D      11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道。主要介绍了一个研究团队的发现（多跟孩子交流有助于孩子的大脑发育，尤其是语言方面）和其他专家就该研究发现发表的言论。

【8 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据划线词“is,absolutelytalkingoyourkids.It’literateallyapingthestructureofthebrain”可知,Prof.JohnP.Spencer认为重点是跟孩子交流;这确实能够影响孩子大脑结构的发育,故划线词意思是“重点”。故选 C 项。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“The team find,forthe30-month-olds,largeamountsofadultspeechareassociatedwithhigherquantitiesofmyelininlanguage-relatedpathwaysinthebrain;however,forthe6-month-olds,itgoestheoppositeway.(研究小组发现,对于30个月大的婴儿来说,更多的成人语言与大脑中语言相关通路中更多的髓磷脂有关;然而,对于6个月大的婴儿来说,情况正好相反)”以及第四段“Whilethelatter( )isunexpected,Spencerpointoutonepossiblefactorthebrain’sstageofdevelopment.虽然后者出乎意料,但斯宾塞指出了可能的因素:大脑的发育阶段)”可知,使这个研究团队吃惊的是第三段中提到的对六个月大的婴儿的研究发现,故选 B 项。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第六段第一句“The researchersconcludeadultspeechissignificantforbothagegroupsandthatthemoreadultspeechchildregothrough,themoresensitivetheywillbetolanguage”可知,研究人员得出结论:父母的言语对六个月大和三十个月大的孩子都很重要;并且孩子所接收的父母的言语越多,孩子们日后对语言就会越敏感,故选 D 项。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句““Nofinalconclusioncouldbemadebeforethispotentialgeneticffectaretested.Andyettherebeingcurrentlynostandardaroundtheamountofinputchildrenshouldreceive,caregiversshouldnotnecessarilyfeelpressureotalkmoretotheirchildren.””可知,Dr.SaloniKrishnan认为在潜在的基因方面的影响被测定之前,不能断言“父母多跟孩子交流会提高孩子的语言能力”,即这个研究团队需要做进一步的研究,故选 A 项。

D

Noisy family? Loud construction might outside your window? A new flexible loudspeaker could help you rest easily. It could turn your walls into noise-canceling systems.

The new loudspeaker is about as thick as a few sheets of paper. It’s lightweight and flexible enough to stick to most surfaces, so control is much easier, notes Jinchuan Han, an electrical engineer at the Massachusetts Institute of



Technology in Cambridge.

Lots of dome-shaped (圆顶状的) microstructures are in the centre of the new speaker. Han's team sandwiches the new material between two plastic sheets to protect the domes. "The bottom layer lifts up the small domes so that they can vibrate (震动) freely, and the upper protective layer is thicker than the domes that are secured in the middle of the layers," he explains. "So if you touch the surface you don't need to worry about damaging these small structures."

Han points out a large area of the new material could make controlling noise much easier.

Each dome works as a tiny speaker. The domes can generate sound waves all together, in groups or individually. Wallpapering your bedroom with this material would create speakers all around you. Those same speakers could then dampen or cancel unwanted sound. "If you desire you could turn any space into a quiet zone where you could sleep or study with barely any noise," Han says. He also sees applications in cars, airplanes, apartments or wherever unwanted noise is a problem.

Large versions could be the next step for this super-thin speaker, says Lori Beckstead, a sound artist.

"The new speakers are so thin and light that they could be placed in spaces where traditional loudspeakers might have been impractical," Beckstead adds. She notes that adding noise-canceling technology to loud spaces from restaurants to noisy industrial plants would be fantastic.

12. What can we learn about the new loudspeaker from the first paragraph?

- A. It could reduce unwanted noise.
- B. It covers a vast area.
- C. It is flexible to any construction.
- D. It produces much noise.

13. Why is the surface of the dome safe to touch?

- A. The bottom layer lifts up the dome.
- B. It can generate sound waves all together.
- C. It is protected by the upper and bottom layers.
- D. The upper protective layer is thicker than the dome.

14. What is the benefit of the new material according to Han?

- A. Loud noise spaces are using it effectively now.
- B. It could control noise more effectively when used largely.
- C. Any space could be turned into a zero-noise one by using it.
- D. Wallpapering your bedroom with it creates comfortable sound.

15. What is Beckstead's attitude to the application of the new speakers?

A. Favorable.                      B. Intolerant.                      C. Doubtful.                      D. Unclear.

【答案】 12. A      13. C      14. B      15. A

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一种新技术——可以降噪的超薄扬声器。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句话 “It could turn your walls into noise-canceling systems. (它可以把你的墙变成噪音消除系统)” 可知，这种新型扬声器可以消除噪音。故选 A。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段第二句话 “Han’s team sandwiched the new material between two plastic sheets to protect the domes. (韩的团队将他们的新材料夹在两块塑料片之间，以保护圆顶)” 和最后一句 “So if you touch the surface you don’t need to worry about damaging these small structures. (所以如果你触摸表面，你不必担心会损坏这些小结构)” 可知，这些圆顶状的结构被上下层材料夹在中间保护起来，因此它们不容易受损。故选 C。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段 “Han points out a large area of the new material could make controlling noise much easier. (韩指出，大面积的新材料可以使控制噪音变得更加容易)” 可知，大面积使用这种材料更容易控制噪音。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

观点态度题。根据最后一段 “ ‘The new speakers are so thin and light that they could be placed in spaces where traditional loudspeakers might have been impractical,’ Beckstead adds. She notes that adding noise-canceling technology to loud spaces from restaurants to noisy industrial plants would be fantastic. (Beckstead 补充说：‘这种新型扬声器非常轻薄，可以放置在传统扬声器可能不切实际的地方。’ 她指出，在从餐馆到嘈杂的工业工厂的嘈杂空间中添加降噪技术将是非常棒的)” 可推知， Beckstead 对这种新型扬声器的应用持支持态度。故选 A。

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。

When students get home, they usually sit down at the table and pull out their homework. Piles of papers rise all the way to the ceiling. American students should get less homework on a daily basis. 16

Loads of homework can cause stress in a student and lead to health issues in the body and mind. Stress causes lack of sleep, slipping grades, tiredness, unhealthy eating habits, depression, and so on. Nervous breakdowns can

make completing homework much more of a struggle and also affect the health and life of a student.

17 The recommended amount is 10 minutes times the grade level. So first grade gets 10 minutes; second grade gets 20 minutes; third grade gets 30 minutes, and so on, but kids are doing much more than that. Twenty three percent of 13-year-olds do more than 2 hours a night. 18 There is no academic benefit for high school students after 2 hours and there are no academic benefits for middle school students after 1 and a half hours.

Doing homework all night can take away a student's free time and sleep. Always doing homework can lead to less time for sports and after-school activities. 19 Worse still, hanging out with friends is decreased so that means there is less socializing. Staying up late and doing homework takes away a student's time to sleep. Not enough sleep can leave students tired, and at school they might focus less or fall asleep during class.

Shouldn't students get less homework so that they can be happy and have more time with family and friends?

20 If teachers and parents tried to reduce the amount of homework, there would be a decrease in stress and anxiety and an increase in happiness!

- A. Lack of sleep can cause great stress.
- B. The more the student do, the less they get out of doing it.
- C. Administrators, teachers, and parents need to address this issue.
- D. Family time is also decreased which can add more family conflict.
- E. Homework-related anxiety and stress can affect schoolwork negatively.
- F. Kids are doing more than the recommended amount with no academic benefits.
- G. Anyway, too much homework can cause quite a few physical and mental problems.

**【答案】** 16. G    17. F    18. B    19. D    20. C

**【解析】**

**【导语】**这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了大量的家庭作业可能会给学生带来的身心健康问题，并号召管理人员、教师和家长解决这个问题。

**【16题详解】**

根据后文“Loads of homework can cause stress in a student and lead to health issues in the body and mind. (大量的家庭作业会给学生带来压力，并导致身心健康问题。)”可知，此处是讲过多的家庭作业会导致身心健康问题，所以选项G“无论如何，太多的家庭作业会导致相当多的身体和精神问题。”切合文意。故选G。

**【17题详解】**

根据后文“The recommended amount is 10 minutes times the grade level. So first grade gets 10 minutes; second grade gets 20 minutes; third grade gets 30 minutes, and so on, but kids are doing much more than that. (建议的时间

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/65533102320011342>