**浙江省高考科目两地适应性考试（2023年5月）**



**英语试题**

**本试卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）。第Ⅰ卷1至8页，第Ⅱ卷8至10页。满分150分，考试时间120分钟。**

**考生注意：**

**1. 答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上**

**2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试卷上。**

**选择题部分**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上，录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

**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. What does the man dislike about the shoes?

A. The appearance. B. The quality. C. The function.

2. What is the woman?

A. A cook. B. A waitress. C. A bank clerk.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife. B. Father and daughter. C. Boss and secretary.

4. How does the woman sound?

A. Calm. B. Annoyed. C. Puzzled.

5. What does the woman probably want to do?

A. Replace Sam. B. Cancel a meeting. C. Ask for sick leave.

**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 want right now?

A. A haircut. B. A new job. C. An interview.

7. How old is the man?

A. 38. B. 28. C. 18.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Party schedules. B. Restaurant service. C. Barbecue preparations

9. What food will the speakers offer?

A. Sweet corn. B. Hot dogs. C. Hamburgers.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. How many tests will the woman take?

A. Three. B. Five. C. Seven.

11. Which test is the man most nervous about?

A. Math test. B. Physics test. C. Biology test.

12. What is the woman’s suggestion?

A. Borrowing some books.

B. Talking to Professor Brown.

C. Going over lessons together.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题

13. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. On a train B. At an airport. C. In a restaurant.

14. Why does the woman go to London?

A. To do business. B. To go sightseeing. C. To visit her cousin.

15. How does the man feel when knowing the tower’s official name?

A. Doubtful. B. Relaxed. C. Surprised.

16. What is the man going to do next?

A. Rent an apartment. B. Meet his classmate. C. Buy the woman a drink.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题.

17. What is the purpose of the talk?

A. To give advice on running.

B. To explain the rules of a race.

C. To introduce a weekend event.

18. Where should runners arrive at 8:30?

A. The Town Hall. B. Bartlow Square. C. The football stadium

19. What are the prizes only for the winners?

A. T-shirts. B. Money. C. Running shoes.

20. What’s the entry fee for a family of two adults and one kid?

A. $5. B. $5.5. C. $6.

**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**

**ONLINE EXHIBITS AND TOURS**

The coming of International Museum Day on 18 May this year is a timely reminder that even when wonderful collections are closed, many have become more accessible than ever—online.

**See the Mona Lisa like never before**

Among the Louvre’s online resources are in-depth pieces on three of its leading ladies, including the Mona Lisa. Get close enough to see the fine cracks in the paint, and learn some secrets on the way. *focus.louvre.fr/en*.

**Take a close look at the Met Museum**

Get a feel for New York’s culture with *the Met 360° Project*, videos where you can turn the camera as it tracks through different galleries, or set the kids loose on an interactive illustrated map of the museum. *metmuseum.org/online-features.*

**Go back to old Las Vegas at the Neon Museum**

Enter the password ‘Neon’ (霓红灯) to access a virtual Las Vegas Strip’s worth of salvaged signs, including Aladdin’s lamp and a giant Hard Rock Cafe guitar containing three-quarters of a mile of neon tube. *neonmuseum.app/guide*.

**Roam with dinosaurs at the Natural History Museum**

Online offerings at London’s terracotta temple of nature include skeletal (骸骨的) dinosaur, game-changing scientific discoveries and a tour of the tank room, which is normally open only for specially booked visits. *artsandculture.com/museum*.

21. On which website can you taste New York’s culture?

A. *focus.louvre.fr/en* B. *neonmuseum.app/guide*

C. *artsandculture.com/museum* D. *metmuseum.org/online-features*

22. What can visitors do on the website of the Natural History Museum?

A. Watch Aladdin’s lamp.

B. Witness scientific discoveries.

C. Learn some secrets of painting.

D. Explore an interactive illustrated map.

23. What message does this year’s International Museum Day deliver?

A. More virtual exhibitions are available.

B. Tours have to be booked in advance

C. Visitors are less crazy about offline exhibits.

D. Fewer private collections are on display.

**B**

In my childhood, whenever I was being unreasonable, or questioning whatever direction my mother was giving, she would say “I’m the momma and you’re the baby.” End of discussion. Until one day she asked me to do something for her and I said, “No. You’re the momma; I’m the baby.” It gave her a good laugh.

But, at 31, I’m realizing the dynamic might be shifting. She’s the momma; I’m the baby. But I’m also something else now. More will be asked of me to take care of her. My mother is getting older.

The realization hit me during a recent visit home. In my memory, our house wasn’t spotless, but I’d call it tidy. Weekends were for cleaning. Yet during this visit I was taken aback by piles upon piles of mail and papers and junk. A fridge full of spoiled food. A mountain of clothes begging to be lonated. Was it always this way? When did she become a hoarder (囤积者)? A symptom of aging?

But my mother would like you to know something: She is not a hoarder. She spoke frankly with more self awareness than I expected about life and time and happiness. “The time that I have to go through those things would be my weekends. Do I want to spend my Saturday afternoon going through all the junk? Or do I want to go hang out with my friends? I think the latter. I don’t want to spend one minute of my free time doing anything that doesn’t bring me joy,” she says.

It’s not that my mother has no worries about aging, but she came to terms with it long before. “Trey, you could spend so much time worrying about things that aren’t perfect. Then time slips by, and they’re never going to be,” she continues. “I think happiness is a moment-to-moment, day-to-day kind of thing. It’s not something you sustain. I still think I’m hot—that might be in my head, but so that.”

4. What was the author’s tone in his response to Mom in paragraph 1?

A. Nervous B. Pleased. C. Unwilling. D. Sympathetic.

25. What made the author think Mom was a hoarder at first?

A. Her refusal to donate old stuff. B. The mess in Mom’s house.

C. Her preference for an economical life. D. The decline of Mom’s health.

26. Why didn’t Mom tidy the house on weekends?

A. She had plans with her friends. B. She was too old to do it on her own.

C. She desired a pleasant time for herself. D. She had trouble sorting out the junk.

7. Which of the following can best describe Mom’s current life principle?

A. Never say die B. Live in the present

C. Tomorrow is another day. D. Better late than never.

**C**

Exams can be very stressful and it’s not surprising that people who feel anxious about them tend to perform worse compared to those who don’t experience such anxiety. What is surprising, according to the research published in *Psychological Science* by Maria Theobald at the Leibniz Institute and her colleagues, is that it is not the pressure of the exam hall that leads to the problem; it is the pressure of revision.

Dr. Theobald launched a study which involved 309 German medical students who used a digital-learning platform to prepare for their final state exam. To assess their levels of anxiety, the students were asked to rate them on a five-point scale for 40 days leading up to the exam, as well as on the day of the exam and the mock exam (模拟考) taken 40 days prior.

What Dr. Theobald found was not what she expected. Anxiety on the day of the test did not predict exam performance at all. What did predict it was the level of knowledge a student displayed in the mock exam and the earlier digital-learning activities. High levels of anxiety during the weeks before the exam took place actually **hampered** students, leaving them with less material to recall during the exam itself.

And this is a positive discovery, for it suggests a change of approach to revision by the anxious might help improve their results. Dr. Theobald notes that test-anxiety is at its worst when students have low expectations of success and meanwhile know that passing the exam is extremely important. To reduce this anxiety, she proposes a two-fold strategy for students to consider as they revise. First, they can raise their belief in their own abilities by reminding themselves of just how much they know. Second, they can attach less importance to the test by reminding themselves that, while it is important, it is not a life-or-death situation. It really isn’t. Really…

28. What is a cause of poor exam performance according to the research?

A. Pressure from peers. B. Inexperience in tests.

C. Atmosphere in exam halls. D. Tension during revision.

29. How did Dr. Theobald conduct the research?

A. By grading participants’ levels of knowledge.

B. By comparing participants’ approaches to revision.

C. By analyzing participants’ anxiety levels and exam performance.

D. By collecting participants’ previous data from a learning platform.

30. What does the underlined word “hampered” in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Restricted. B. Assisted. C. Misled. D. Motivated.

31. What strategy does Dr. Theobald recommend to reduce test anxiety?

A. Setting ambitious goals. B. Boosting self-confidence.

C. Ignoring the significance of a test. D. Lowering the expectations of success.

**D**

New technological tools are enabling a global community of biologists and amateur scientists to explore the natural world of sound in richer detail and at greater range than ever before. Just as microscopes helped humans observe things not visible to the naked eye, widely used microphones and machine learning models allow us to listen to sounds we cannot otherwise hear.

Billions of dollars are pouring into so-called generative artificial intelligence, such as OpenAI’s ChatGPT, with scores of new companies being launched to commercialize these foundation models. But in one sense, these models are mostly used to rearrange existing human knowledge in new combinations rather than to generate anything really new. What may have a bigger scientific impact is “additive AI”, using machine learning to explore specific, newly created data sets and extend the frontiers of human knowledge. When it comes to sonic (声音的) data, there is an incredible potential for cross-species communication through the use of machines that can translate and copy animal sounds exactly, effectively creating a “Google Translate for the zoo”.

This sonic revolution has been promoted by advances in both hardware and software. Cheap, durable, long-lasting microphones and sensors can be attached to trees in the Amazon, rocks in the Arctic or to dolphins’ backs, enabling real-time monitoring That stream of sonic data is then processed by “additive AI”. However, this data only makes sense when combined with human observations about natural behaviors gained from painstaking fieldwork by biologists or crowdsourced analysis from amateurs.

Scientists have discovered fascinating information about the sonic universe, which has already led to practical and commercial outcomes. For example, cryptographers (密码专家) have been studying the buzzes, clicks, creaks and squeaks of whales to understand whether their “bionic Morse code” could be copied to encrypt (加密) communications. However, this is just the beginning of our exploration of sound, and there is no telling what other discoveries await us.

32. Why does the author mention microscopes in paragraph 1?

A. To highlight the popularity of microscopes.

B. To illustrate the role of sound exploration tools.

C. To show the development of scientific instruments.

D. To stress the importance of observing beyond senses.

33. How may “additive AI” assist in sound exploration?

A. It may make sense of natural behaviors independently.

B. It may guarantee the real-time monitoring of sonic data.

C. It may help create translation equipment for animal sounds.

D. It may help spread the existing human knowledge of sound.

34. What’s the author’s attitude towards sound exploration?

A. Optimistic. B. Reserved. C. Critical. D. Indifferent

35. What can be the best title for the passage?

A. Sonic Revolution: Discovering New Sounds

B. Sonic Translation: Inter-species Communication

C. Additive AI: Extending the Frontiers of Knowledge

D. Sonic Exploration with AI: Listening to the Unheard

**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。

It is never easy to cope with bullying, and doing nothing in return will only result in more intense bullying. 36 But keep in mind that there is only one goal—to stop the situation from worsening.

Bullies usually hunt for people who are alone. If you are with your friends, or if you are in the company of someone, it is least likely that the bully will disturb you. 37 Sometimes, all it takes is one loyal friend who will stay by you no matter what.

Asking the bully to stop is sometimes a good way to deal with them. Bullies tend to assume that we will never speak up to them. When we do speak up for ourselves, it takes them by surprise. 38 It can make them reconsider their actions.

39 When you do not react to what they say or do no matter how hurtful it may be for you, they start to lose interest in you. They think of it as a game. When they get an emotional response from you, it satisfies their ego. But if they get nothing, they will stop bothering you because they know you are not an easy one to crack.

Plus, some of us are born comedians, who can turn almost anything into a joke. If you are one of these people, try to take advantage of your gift Turn the situation the bully has created into a joke or just say something funny. This will break the bully’s confidence and they will know that you are strong and sure about who you are. 40

A. This will make them back off.

B. Bullying comes in different forms.

C. There is no simple solution to the problem.

D. Another effective measure is to ignore them.

E. You can always shift focus to the bystanders.

F. Tell them to stop in a firm and confident voice.

G. We’re not asking you to make a huge circle of friends.

**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。

I don’t usually keep houseplants. But after my diagnosis of a brain cancer, I 41 the idea of having something new and green around.

My friend gave me a lucky bamboo plant. I started to care for it, which gave me a sense of 42 when I sometimes felt useless. My illness 43 my ability to walk, and the treatment left me tired, making it 44 for me to accomplish everyday tasks. As a family physician, I was used to being the one who provided care, not the one who 45 it. Although watering the plant was a 46 act, it taught me I could still be a 47 .

Over the next few months, I 48 the first round of treatment. I increased my walking distance and finally returned to work I continued to 49 the plant. Soon it doubled in height with shiny leaves.

Then, mysteriously, it began to show 50 of stress. No matter what I did, the leaves 51 browning and dropping. I grew 52 that it might signal the recurrence (复发) of my brain cancer.

Then I realized I had wrongly 53 my caring for the plant with my own survival 54 my anxiety lessened, I turned to a gardening expert and transplanted the tree to a larger pot as 55 . We both began to thrive (旺盛) again.

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| 41. A. rejected | B. loved | C. abandoned | D. changed |
| 42. A. belonging | B. justice | C. accomplishment | D. security |
| 43. A. limited | B. developed | C. tested | D. destroyed |
| 44. A. safe | B. urgent | C. hard | D. necessary |
| 45. A. deserved | B. received | C. shared | D. avoided |
| 46. A. creative | B. special | C. random | D. small |
| 47. A. care giver | B. bread winner | C. risk taker | D. miracle maker |
| 48. A. designed | B. evaluated | C. completed | D. afforded |
| 49. A. look for | B. depend on | C. tend to | D. check out |
| 50. A. concepts | B. signs | C. causes | D. benefits |
| 51. A. stopped | B. kept | C. slowed | D. delayed |
| 52. A. relieved | B. ashamed | C. curious | D. fearful |
| 53. A. connected | B. switched | C. balanced | D. compared |
| 54. A. Though | B. Unless | C. Since | D. As |
| 55. A. appointed | B. instructed | C. predicted | D. commanded |

**非选择题部分**

**注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。**

**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。

Tibetan New Year, the most important festival in Tibet, 56 (typical) falls in February or March. This festive season is a time of renewal and optimism, 57 (mark) the start of the Tibetan lunar calendar. The celebrations include a wide range of customs that reflect the unique culture 58 reveal the identity of the Tibetan people.

Before the 59 (arrive) of the New Year, Tibetans engage in thorough cleaning of their homes and surroundings. This practice is to get rid of the negativity 60 might have gathered in the previous year.

During the celebrations, Tibetans fully enjoy delicious 61 (feast) with their family and friends. Traditional dishes such as momos, a type of steamed dumpling, and Tibetan butter tea. 62 (make) from yak butter and tea leaves, are served. Also, sweet treats like Tibetan butter cookies and dried fruit 63 (enjoy). Villagers dance around bonfires, singing and playing traditional instruments.

The celebrations generally end up 64 the Chunga Choepa ceremony. People gather in public spaces while offering food and drinks to the gods. This is followed by the ceremony of throwing Tsampa, a roasted barley flour, into the air as 65 symbol of letting go of the past year and embracing new beginnings.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

为了提高学生的生活实践能力，下周你校学生会将举办“中华传统美食”厨艺大赛。请你为学生会英文公众号写一篇推文，内容包括：

1. 比赛时间、地点；

2. 比赛内容、意义；

3. 邀请参与并宣传推广。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| A grand cooking competition is here! |

**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。

When I was a kid, I was always eager to know what was inside the colorful boxes under the Christmas tree. But when that curiosity was satisfied beforehand, fun would be absent.

One Christmas Eve, my sister Tina and I decided to peek at our presents before our mom got home. Since Tina was older, and that put her in charge, she opened the first present while I was ordered to stand guard at the big picture window in our front room. I was to report any suspicious activity or person, namely our mother.

I was so excited that I could barely stand still. I couldn’t keep my eyes on the window very long, either. My head moved from the window to Tina and back to the window again. I felt like I was watching a Ping-Pong match.

“All right!” Tina shouted. She pulled out an empty jewelry box. “You know what that means, don’t you?”

I jumped up and down. “Yeah, it’s my turn!”

“No.” she said. “It means that there must be some jewelry under here.” I watched my sister search through the presents under the tree trying to find one she thought was small enough to be a necklace or earrings

“Hey, that’s not fair!” I protested, stomping my foot

“Are you watching for mom?” was all that she said. I couldn’t do anything except stand guard as she opened present after present. Finally, when she had finished wrapping her last present back up, we traded places.

My heart hammered so hard that it felt like my chest was moving in and out. Tina reminded me to be careful so I wouldn’t tear the wrapping paper.

After unwrapping a few presents, I found it faster to open one end of a present and peek inside. “Cool! Mom and Dad got me headphones (耳机) for my stereo!” I exclaimed as I pulled them out of the box.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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| --- |
| I was about to put them on when Tina shouted that Mom was coming.  The next morning. Tina and I pretended to open our presents as if nothing had happened. |