

《浙江省新高考研究卷》英语（一）

第 I 卷

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 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

- What time is it now?
A. 8:00 a.m.
B. 8:30 a.m.
C. 9:00 a.m.
- What will the woman do this afternoon?
A. See a doctor.
B. Go for a picnic.
C. Make some seafood.
- What does the woman think of Jerry?
A. Dishonest.
B. Straightforward.
C. Easy-going.
- Why does the woman talk to Mike?
A. To ask him about a museum.
B. To learn about the Silk Road.
C. To invite him to an exhibition.
- What are the speakers probably talking about?
A. An animal.
B. A novel.
C. A movie.

第二节：（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前，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，每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段录音，回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does the woman fail to use Wi-Fi?
A. It has broken down. B. Her phone is out of order. C. She got the password wrong.
7. What is the woman likely to do next?
A. Watch a video. B. Send a message. C. Meet her mother.
- 听第 7 段录音，回答第 8 至 10 题。
8. Who is the woman talking to?
A. A good friend. B. A repairman. C. A salesperson.
9. Why does the camera fail to work?
A. The battery is flat. B. It got wet by accident. C. The instructions were wrong.
10. What does the woman decide to do with the camera at last?
A. Exchange it. B. Claim a refund. C. Have it repaired.

听第 8 段录音，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man's attitude to the change of manners?
A. Understanding. B. Unconcerned. C. Dissatisfied.
12. What did the speakers use to do in the afternoon?
A. Play outside. B. Take a nap. C. Look after their kids.
13. Why does the woman think it hard to hold parties?
A. She can't find good places.
B. She can't pick the right time.
C. She's not sure who may come.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where is the Dresden University of Technology?
A. In Germany. B. In France. C. In Switzerland.
15. What is Mr. Brown probably good at making?
A. Salads. B. Desserts. C. Seafood.
16. What does the man think the robots should be used for?
A. Replacing his chefs. B. Doing basic work. C. Providing creativity.
17. What makes the man hesitate to introduce the “robot kitchen”?
A. The heavy expense.
B. The immature technology.
C. The space of the kitchen.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What do we know about the wildfire starting on August 3rd?
A. It did great damage. B. It led to the worst heatwave. C. It was put out last week.
19. What can we learn from the refugee's words?
A. Tourists helped save many lives.
B. The victims watched a horror movie.
C. The wildfire was extremely terrifying.
20. Which countries have experienced similar summer weather to Greece?
A. France and Italy. B. Italy and Turkey. C. Switzerland and Croatia.

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

When a winter cold front hits, you usually turn up the heat and grab an extra layer, but some places on Earth see extreme temperature drops. Below are the world's coldest cities, ranked warmest to coldest by their average January temperature.

Astana, Kazakhstan: -14.2 °C

Astana is a modern city defined by futuristic architecture, and a wealth of shopping and entertainment centers. Winters in Astana are long, dry, and exceptionally cold. Extreme lows of -51.5 °C have been recorded, the city's river remains frozen over from mid-November to early April.

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia: -24.6 °C

Sitting 4,430 feet above sea level, Ulaanbaatar—the world's coldest national capital—has extreme seasons: summer highs of 39 °C and winter lows of -42 °C. As the international gateway to Mongolia's spectacular wilderness areas, Ulaanbaatar also boasts diverse cultural sights from Tibetan-style Buddhist temples to fascinating art galleries.

Barrow, United States: -25 °C

Located above the Arctic Circle in Alaska, Barrow is the northernmost U.S. city. It has the state's lowest average temperature, worsened by frequent cloud cover and extreme winds of up to 60 mph. It sees 65 days of polar night and only 120 days with above-freezing highs each year. Yet it is worth visiting for its Inupiat culture, tundra scenery and Northern Lights.

Yellowknife, Canada: -27.9 °C

Yellowknife, 250 miles south of the Arctic Circle, is Canada's coldest year-round city with the coldest winters, most extreme windchill and longest snow cover. Ironically, it also has Canada's sunniest summers. Rich in gold rush history, this adventurers' mecca offers activities from midnight-sun hikes to dog-sledding and Northern Lights viewing.

21. Where can travelers enjoy both wilderness and art?
A. Astana, Kazakhstan. B. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
C. Barrow, United States. D. Yellowknife, Canada.

22. What do Barrow and Yellowknife have in common?
A. They have sunny summers. B. They offer views of Northern Lights.
C. They are above the Arctic Circle. D. They feature mild winds in the winter.
23. Where is the text probably taken from?
A. A travel guidebook. B. A science magazine.
C. A weather forecast site. D. A geography encyclopedia.

B

You're a competent professional who manages complex projects and makes important decisions. Then you walk into your parents' house for Christmas dinner, and within 20 minutes you're defending your life choices to your brother, feeling criticized by your mother, or falling into the same sibling conflict that defined your childhood.

It's common that capable, well-functioning adults find themselves feeling and acting like teenagers when they return to their family of origin during the holidays. What's happening here?

This psychological regression (倒退) comes from deeply rooted patterns formed in one's family system in early life. The familiar family environment triggers the defensive and behavioral responses we built to seek approval, stay safe or gain attention in childhood, overriding our adult identities even decades later. Such triggers break down the integration of reason, emotion and desire that defines mature adulthood, wearing away our stable sense of self-governance and leaving us fragmented (支离破碎的), just like we were as kids.

Thankfully, recognizing these regressive patterns as they occur is transformative. Physical cues like chest tension or a stomach knot, overblown emotions and a return to earlier family roles all signal regression, and this awareness creates mental distance and choice. Our integrated adult self never truly disappears; it is merely overshadowed by old patterns, remaining present to guide our responses.

Complete avoidance of regression is impossible due to deeply rooted family dynamics, and mild regression is normal. What matters is grounding yourself in your adult identity, consciously choosing one response instead of reacting automatically. Even missteps are not failures, but clues to unresolved childhood patterns.

As Socrates noted, we must distinguish between our temporary emotional and bodily reactions, and our core, constitutional self. Your family can trigger old patterns. The environment can activate regressive responses. But that's not the same as your constitutional self collapsing or disappearing. You're still there. The question is whether you can remember that, even and especially when everything in the situation is pulling you to forget it.

24. What happens to many adults back home for holidays?
A. They let go of previous conflicts. B. They long for their childhood days.
C. They slip back into teenage behavior. D. They feel dissatisfied with their capability.
25. Which of the following signals psychological regression?
A. Being unwilling to seek approval. B. Having a firm hold on the family role.
C. Maintaining a sense of self-governance. D. Feeling physically tense around family.
26. What is the key to handling psychological regression?
A. Cutting off family contact. B. Eliminating emotional responses.
C. Reflecting on others' missteps. D. Staying connected to the adult identity.
27. What does the Socrates reference emphasize?
A. The true self continues to exist. B. Emotions define what we are.
C. Memories disappear gradually. D. Family influence is permanent.

C

Chimpanzees use a process similar to the "scientific method"—abandoning prior beliefs if convincing new evidence comes along to change their minds, new research suggests. When tasked with finding a tasty treat hidden in one of two boxes, chimps evaluated different evidence. They switched their choices if new, contradictory evidence emerged. The findings suggest chimps use metacognition, or thinking about thinking, to weigh evidence and guide decision-making.

According to study co-author Jan Engelmann, the chimps did not simply respond automatically to new cues. Instead, they appeared to represent the evidence they had gathered and compare different types of information. Humans rely on similar metacognitive processes when forming plans, evaluating information, and updating strategies failing to produce the expected outcomes.

Scientists have long known primates (灵长类) can assess evidence. Chimpanzees track food trails or seek additional information when uncertain. But it remained unclear whether they could perform a key metacognitive task: changing beliefs in response to new evidence. To address this question, Engelmann's team conducted a series of behavioral experiments involving food rewards placed in boxes.

In early tests, chimpanzees were presented with conflicting evidence of varying strength. Strong evidence allowed them to see food inside a box, while weak evidence only suggested something was inside. The chimps were far more likely to revise their choices when strong evidence contradicted earlier information, indicating sensitivity to evidence quality rather than simple trial-and-error behavior. Later experiments revealed chimpanzees also evaluated weaker evidence independently and combined multiple clues, changing their choices when new evidence directly undermined (削弱) previous clues. It showed they tracked how different pieces of evidence were related.

Cognitive scientist Cathal O'Madagain argued that these results meet a "high bar" for rationality (理性). The chimpanzees did not merely react to new information but appeared to keep earlier evidence in mind as conditions changed. The new findings suggest discoveries about other animals' minds aren't limited by their shortcomings, but by our own. Engelmann's team now plan to extend their experiments to other non-human primates to see if they can pass this rationality test, too.

28. What does the new research suggest about chimps?

- A. They are keen on learning scientific methods.
- B. They behave like humans in gathering information.
- C. They give up earlier beliefs in face of new evidence.
- D. They stick to initial choices when searching for food.

29. Why did researchers use strong and weak evidence in early tests?

- A. To train chimps to recognize food locations.
- B. To make the experiments easier for the animals.
- C. To encourage chimps to combine clues randomly.
- D. To see if chimps reacted differently to evidence quality.

30. What can we learn from Cathal O'Madagain?

- A. The study sets a high standard for assessing chimps.
- B. Human limitations affect understanding of animal minds.
- C. Non-human primates are likely to pass the rationality test.
- D. Chimps' performance in experiments is within expectation.

31. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Chimps Revise Beliefs in Light of Evidence
- B. Chimps Master Tools to Earn Tasty Rewards
- C. Humans Outperform Chimps in Metacognition
- D. New Research Casts Light on Chimps' Behavior

D

Gen Z often calls itself as the climate generation. We choose shared bikes over cars, carry reusable bottles, and speak out about environmental justice. Yet between our climate awareness and our endless scrolling (滚屏), we have quietly become part of the problem we hope to solve.

It is easy to place the blame on large technology companies such as Google, Meta, Microsoft, and Amazon, whose massive data centers consume enormous amounts of energy and water. They become the public face of environmental harm, letting us believe that climate guilt can be outsourced, as long as someone else is taking the heat. But it hides a truth: our own digital habits help drive this system.

Data centers, which power streaming platforms, social media, and artificial intelligence tools, require huge quantities of water for cooling. In recent years, some have been built in dry regions, where water resources are already limited. As global demand for online services grows, these facilities place increasing pressure on local communities that depend on the same water supplies.

This issue is closely linked to modern lifestyles. Gen Z spends nearly six hours a day online, often streaming videos, scrolling social media, or using AI tools. Many people are unaware that AI searches can consume far more energy than standard internet searches. While we speak passionately about climate change, our everyday digital behavior often contradicts our values.

The consequences are becoming harder to ignore. Data centers now account for a growing share of global freshwater use, while billions of people still lack access to clean drinking water. If this trend continues, water—not carbon—may become the most urgent environmental crisis.

Addressing this challenge requires both policy change and personal responsibility. Governments must demand transparency (透明) from tech companies and regulate industrial water use. At the same time, individuals must rethink how often and how carelessly they consume digital content.

Real climate action is not just about speaking out online. It also means recognizing the hidden costs of our digital lives and choosing to act before we scroll the planet dry.

32. Why does the author say Gen Z has become part of the problem?

- A. Their simple lifestyles fail to sustain.
- B. They are far from climate-conscious.
- C. Their digital habits consume much energy.
- D. They know little about environmental justice.

33. What does the underlined phrase “taking the heat” mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Taking the risk.
- B. Avoiding public attention.
- C. Bearing the blame.
- D. Gaining economic benefits.

34. What can be inferred about data centers from the text?

- A. They use more energy than water.
- B. Their environmental impact is overstated.
- C. They are often built in large cities to save energy.
- D. Their use of water may worsen problems in dry areas.

35. Which of the following will the author most likely agree with?

- A. Individual efforts make little difference to the climate.
- B. Environmental action should extend beyond the internet.
- C. Governments should limit the development of technology.
- D. Online activism is a good way to solve environmental crisis.

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。

While you're reading this, your attention is likely pulled in multiple directions. Maybe you just saw a push notification (通知), or need to look up to check that you don't miss your stop on the subway. 36 And it really feels stressful.

Intentionally trying to tackle more than one task at the same time is often referred to as multitasking. In our busy, fast-paced lives, multitasking seems natural and even necessary. Sometimes, we take a phone call while making dinner. In many professional settings where productivity is seen as a sign of excellence, multitasking can be encouraged and rewarded.

37 When we try to attend to more than one thing at a time, we are rapidly switching attention between tasks. We tune into the phone conversation and then shift back to making dinner. It happens so rapidly, we sometimes don't notice the switching. Because of the way our brains function to handle tasks, this process of switching back and forth between tasks increases our burden and extends the time it takes for us to complete each task. 38

In order to switch from one task to another, our brains use executive (执行的) controls to shift away from one goal and toward another. Next, our brains must organize around the behaviors and information relevant for the new task. 39 However, the costs add up when we rapidly switch back and forth at a high rate of frequency over long periods.

40 It's also a way to reduce stress and work more effectively.

- A. You need to be dedicated to the task.
- B. In fact, our brains do not actually multitask.
- C. Besides, we are more likely to make mistakes.
- D. That is why your brain can handle various demands.
- E. All of this can happen outside of our awareness in an instant.
- F. Most of us are often bombarded with demands for our attention.
- G. As such, doing one thing at a time is more than a productivity tip.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节：（共 15 个小题；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。

During our long-service leave, my husband and I drove from Albany in Western Australia to travel around Tasmania. The journey went 41 until we reached St Helens, where my husband broke his leg. A fun day turned into a 42, late-night rescue.

Thanks to the incredible local emergency services, he was 43 and airlifted to hospital. 44 flooded through me, and then a harsh reality 45: I was now solely responsible for the dog, the vehicle and the camper trailer (拖车) that 46 needed two people to pack up. The hospital in Hobart was four hours away, and my family and friends were 4,000km distant in Western Australia.

The next day, new neighbors Sam and Hillary arrived at the campsite. Exhausted and 47, I briefly smiled at them. After two days of silent stress, I 48 the whole story when Sam asked gently. They offered to pack up everything for me without 49, saying, "Tasmania has hugged us, and we want to pass it on."

50 to their word, they arrived ready to help the next morning. It was a complex and 51 task. Piece by piece, they finally worked it all out, which would 52 have taken me days. Their 53 didn't stop there. They also helped me find accommodation near the hospital and checked in with us as we later drove all the way home to 54 we got back safely.

I'll never forget this trip. The compassion and 55 help from the couple became a lifeline when I was far from everyone else I knew.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. dully | B. swiftly | C. eventfully | D. smoothly |
| 42. A. stressful | B. predictable | C. chaotic | D. common |
| 43. A. captured | B. located | C. influenced | D. persuaded |
| 44. A. Regret | B. Nervousness | C. Pride | D. Relief |
| 45. A. hit | B. folded | C. disappeared | D. escaped |
| 46. A. occasionally | B. suddenly | C. normally | D. precisely |
| 47. A. disappointed | B. bored | C. anxious | D. curious |
| 48. A. made up | B. poured out | C. held back | D. thought over |
| 49. A. purpose | B. evidence | C. direction | D. hesitation |
| 50. A. Subject | B. Relevant | C. True | D. Sensitive |
| 51. A. demanding | B. rewarding | C. risky | D. interesting |
| 52. A. somehow | B. otherwise | C. anyway | D. therefore |
| 53. A. sacrifice | B. inspiration | C. ambition | D. generosity |

54. A. ensure

B. prove

C. inform

D. announce

55. A. initial

B. regular

C. practical

D. equal

第II卷

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。

The 1980s was a decade when the newly launched cable(有线)music channel, MTV, 56 (inspire) both the music and the fashion world. Madonna and Michael Jackson were huge pop stars that played 57 important role in fueling popular dance styles.

58 (root) in hip-hop influences and emerging as a street dance of the '70s, break dancing was by far the biggest dance craze of the early '80s. 59 (perform) most moves, including strength, balance, 60 (flexible), and precise motor control, required immense physical skills. Break dancing often featured face-offs between dancers, with each trying to outperform the other through more 61 (impress) moves.

Another dance craze was slamdancing(碰撞舞). Catching on 62 (large) because of the development of new age punk and heavy metal in the '80s, slamdancing is nothing more than a group of people slamming into one another and jumping around to the sounds of loud metal music. Relevant music concerts 63 (have) a place ever since where fans attack each other in the name of dancing. Whether it's fun or dangerous is debatable, 64 slamdancing looks like it's here to stay.

Though the '80s brought a mixture of dance moves and styles, many of 65 are forgotten, there is no question that MTV had a large role in what became popular.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节：（满分15分）

假定你是李华，你班将在口语课上开展以 Science heroes 为主题的分享会。外教 Alex 提供了两种选择：A. 讲述科学家的重大突破；B. 分享科学家的逆境故事。请选择其中一种并用英文写一篇发言稿，内容包括：

（1）话题阐述；

（2）举例说明。

注意：

（1）写作词数应为80个左右；

（2）请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

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。

Dear classmates,

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。

Fifteen-year-old Josh had been waiting all week for Saturday. While most peers spent their weekends scrolling through social media or playing games, Josh loved hands-on projects. His messy garage—filled with old tools, leftover wood, and half-done crafts—was his favorite place, and that day, it was where they'd get ready to build a treehouse floor in his backyard.

His best friend Mia was careful and patient, the kind of person who could spend an hour measuring a piece of wood and still wonder if it was straight. At about 9 a.m., Mia arrived with her sketchbook and measuring tape(卷尺). "This place is really messy," she joked, glancing over the materials quickly. Actually she'd checked supplies with Josh the night before. Then came Ben, who was, on the other hand, a

bit impulsive and sometimes clumsy.

“The plan’s simple,” Josh explained, gathering them around. “We’ll cut the wood to the right size, put the frame together with metal pieces, add the floor planks (木板), then lift it up to the oak tree in the backyard. If it doesn’t fall, we win.”

Mia pointed to her sketch: “We need to make the frame corners strong and measure the planks exactly, or it’ll shake when we stand on it.”

“Measuring’s boring,” Ben said, grabbing a hammer. “Let’s just cut the wood first—action over maths!”

They started working right away. Ben grabbed a handsaw and began cutting the wood planks, ignoring Mia’s constant reminders to measure first—his cuts were uneven, but he said it was “rustic (乡村的) style.” Josh sanded the rough edges of the leftover wood with an electric sander while Mia moved back and forth between them, writing notes in her sketchbook and stopping to adjust Ben’s saw angle to make his cuts straighter.

Trouble arose when Ben tripped and his wood fell. Screws (螺丝) scattered all over the floor. Josh was quick to react: he put down the sander, knelt down, waved Mia and Ben over to help and started picking up the screws. Together, they found all the screws and went back to their tasks.

注意:

1. 续写短文词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。

*However, a bigger problem came when they started putting the frame together.*_____

*By noon, the treehouse floor was finished.*_____