

《浙江省新高考研究卷》英语（五）

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。

1. What does the woman plan to do this afternoon?
A. Write an essay. B. Walk in the forest. C. See the dentist.
2. What did the man do yesterday evening?
A. He made a short video with his brother.
B. He read an article the woman wrote.
C. He wrote a new blog.
3. What did the man say about his wallet?
A. He left it at home. B. He lost it but found it later. C. He lost it and hasn't found it.
4. What does the man ask the woman to do?
A. Prepare the meeting. B. Rest in the living room. C. Share the housework.
5. How much should the man pay for service per night?
A. \$5. B. \$10. C. \$15.

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，每小题都有 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. What does the woman think about the trees?
A. They are typical of China. B. They make good medicine. C. They seem very old.
7. What will the speakers do next?
A. Pick some leaves. B. Go to a doctor. C. Visit a temple.

听第 7 段录音，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where are the speakers?
A. At a hotel. B. In a house. C. At a shop.
9. What does the man like about the new place?
A. Its garden. B. Its kitchen. C. Its door.
10. What does the man say about his wife?
A. She is employed in a nearby town.
B. She takes care of the garden.
C. She works from home.

听第 8 段录音，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the daily rent include?
A. Gas. B. Insurance. C. Fire damage.
12. When will the man pick up the car?
A. In the morning. B. Around noon. C. In the evening.

13. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Applying for a driver's license.
- B. Paying for the car insurance.
- C. Hiring a vehicle.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where did the woman find the information?

- A. In a science magazine.
- B. On the Internet.
- C. On the radio.

15. What do some scientists compare the universe to?

- A. A brain.
- B. A tree.
- C. A cell.

16. What do the speakers think of the information?

- A. It's strange.
- B. It's untrue.
- C. It's meaningless.

17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Co-workers
- B. Relatives.
- C. Old friends.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why has the building been known as the "Walkie Talkie"?

- A. Because of its height.
- B. Because of its outline.
- C. Because of its effect.

19. What happened to the rays reflected from the Vdara Hotel?

- A. They melted cars on the street.
- B. They burned some guests' hair.
- C. They set a building on fire.

20. What are architects supposed to do when designing buildings?

- A. Present the scientists some computer-assisted models.
- B. Warn about potential problems of the structures.
- C. Avoid the danger of the reflection of 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 **Heritage Le Telfair** BEL OMBRE, MAURITIUS

The five-star Heritage Le Telfair is an all-suites resort(度假胜地)in Bel Ombre in the south of Mauritius, which provides luxury accommodation for couples and families, while delivering a high level of personal service. With design inspired by early 19th-century architecture, it's also a member of the Small Luxury Hotels of the World.

Luxury hospitality

Guests can expect to wake to the sound of the Indian Ocean lapping at the shore, breathe in the scent of a gentle sea breeze and listen to the peaceful melody of birdsong. A unique aspect of the hotel is its 19th-century plantation house, Le Chateau de Bel Ombre, which serves inviting food in a romantic setting, as well as picnics and afternoon tea.

Nature reserve and Beach Club

Guests will find superb beach, luxuriant(繁茂的) nature, local history and plenty of adventure. From its location in Bel Ombre, it runs a wide selection of land-and water-based sporting activities. The nearby Bel Ombre Nature Reserve has a range of adventure and nature experiences where guests can learn about the unique wildlife from trained guides, while the trendy Beach Club offers watersports, a swimming pool and day beds for the ultimate beach experience.

Wellness centre and spa

The hotel has an exceptional wellness centre and spa, which offers tailored treatments under its Wellness Bliss concept, as well as specialist wellness classes in the hotel's natural surroundings, including sunset beach yoga, sunrise meditation and forest bathing.

21. What can guests do at the resort?

A. Explore the Indian Ocean.

B. Stay close to nature.

C. Cook in a plantation house.

D. Live in rooms of 19th-century.

22. Who might most probably choose the resort?

A. A young couple with low budget.

B. Mountain climbing adventurers.

C. A family with athletic members.

D. Wellness class and spa trainers.

23. Where is the text probably taken from?

A. A travelling column.

B. A cooking guide.

C. A fitness brochure.

D. A designing magazine.

B

Growing up in France, Raoelison often returned with her parents to Madagascar, where she was born. Famous for its extraordinary biodiversity, the country is also known for its lack of clean drinking water. Raoelison's physician parents taught residents there how to treat polluted groundwater to prevent illness and death. Raoelison, now an environmental engineer, was motivated by those experiences to use science to improve lives in other meaningful ways.

"I was very interested in helping low-income communities because I wanted to provide clean water to drink and also clean air to breathe," she says. "That is the passion that still drives me."

When she moved to California to pursue graduate studies at University of California in 2018, Raoelison experienced the effects of wildfire firsthand when poor air quality kept residents indoors for days at a time. Raoelison focused on reducing negative effects of wildfires on surface water quality by designing climate-resilient storm water treatment systems. Fires were new to her, but, wildfires, typically linked with poor air quality, also have a lasting impact on water quality, as the loss of vegetation and soil can lead to ash and pollutants flowing into "surface" water – any water that's above ground – like streams, lakes and reservoirs (水库). As an engineer, she says, "We have to find a solution to reduce this impact."

At Stanford, Raoelison has expanded her research to look at the effects of wildfires on air – specifically, and her recent studies show that wildfires can spread pathogenic microbes, including bacteria and fungi, through air and water, raising new concerns about human exposure to infectious agents. It's an underexplored area that poses a significant global health threat, she said. It was an ambitious project, says Raoelison, "but I was very glad that my research led to some positive outcomes."

Raoelison's is hopeful the research will inform scientists, policymakers and healthcare workers and potentially influence policy regionally, nationally and even globally.

24. What motivates Raoelison to be an environmental engineer?

A. Local resident's appeal and encouragement.

B. Her childhood background and parents' influence.

C. Madagascar's lack of water and medical service.

D. Madagascar's biodiversity and backward economy.

25. What do paragraphs 3 and 4 mainly talk about?

A. The specific solutions to prevent wildfires globally.

B. The challenges Raoelison faced during her research.

C. The comparison between wildfires impacts on water and air.

D. Raoelison's research process of wildfires impacts on water

26. Which of the following best describes Raoelison?
- A. Creative and devoted. B. Modest and sociable.
C. Generous and helpful. D. Dynamic and tolerant.
27. What is the best title for the text?
- A. A Story of an Immigrant Engineer in the US
B. How to Protect Communities from Polluted Water
C. Wildfires: A Growing Threat to Air and Water Safety
D. From Passion to Research: Fighting Wildfire Pollution

C

Since 2000, the world's glaciers(冰川) have lost 5 percent of their collective mass, a loss with significant global and regional impacts. Besides rising sea levels, more likely snow and rock slides and uncertain freshwater access in the long term, a new study adds an additional—and explosive—consequence to the list of changes: more frequent and severe volcanic eruptions.

As glaciers melt away, the huge weight of ice gradually lifts off Earth's rocky surface, alleviating pressure on the pools of hot liquid rock underground—just like popping the cap off a Coke bottle releases the gases as bubbles—and making eruptions more likely.

Look no further than Iceland to understand how these geological (地质的) processes can dramatically change a landscape. Increased volcanic activity there has been linked to melting ice caps and glaciers during the end of the last Ice Age. Following these changes, the country's volcanoes have erupted between 30 and 50 times more frequently.

Uncovering these historic clues offers insight for the near future. Researchers have turned to the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, where over 100 active volcanoes lay under a thick yet delicate frozen sheet. A 2023 study forecasts a rapid melting of the sheet by century's end, even if global carbon release is greatly reduced in short order. If volcanoes begin to erupt in Antarctica due to glacial melt, the heat generated will further quicken melting and affect global climate as more greenhouse gases are released.

The new study's researchers warn that their findings apply to volcano chains globally. UK researchers analyzed over 18,000 glaciers and found those within 3 miles of an active volcano—245 in total according to a 2020 study—melt 46 percent faster than those positioned farther away. The scientists thought that the rising underground heat melted glaciers' undersides, thus contributing to their faster flow.

“Other continental regions, like parts of North America, New Zealand and Russia, also now call for closer scientific attention,” a researcher said.

28. What does the underlined word “alleviating” in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Avoiding. B. Easing. C. Maintaining. D. Shifting.
29. How does the author show the link between glacial melt and volcanic eruptions?
- A. By listing yearly glacial melt data. B. By mapping global volcano chains.
C. By citing Iceland's geological process. D. By comparing Coke bottles to volcanoes.
30. What can be inferred about the West Antarctic Ice Sheet?
- A. Its melting may worsen climate change. B. Carbon cut has slowed down its melting.
C. Its thickness will stop volcanic eruptions. D. Few attention has been drawn to its melting.
31. What is implied about glacier melting in the last two paragraphs?
- A. Glaciers near volcanoes may melt faster worldwide.
B. Most continental regions have been fully studied.
C. Volcanic activity will increase away from glaciers.
D. West Antarctica needs urgent research attention.

D

Nowadays, technology has transformed how we monitor and protect endangered species. With advanced tracking devices and data processing, conservationists can gather more accurate and complete data. However, a recent study from the University of Cambridge highlights both the benefits and limitations of technology in wildlife conservation.

Historically, tracking endangered species involved labor-intensive methods. These methods, though effective, were often limited by the large scale of the areas to be monitored and the difficulty in accessing remote habitats. Today, technological tools can provide real-time data on animal movements, population sizes, and habitat use.

The study, published in the journal *Conservation Biology*, compared data collected from traditional methods with that obtained through modern technology. Researchers found that while technological data was more extensive and detailed, it also introduced new biases (偏差). For instance, GPS collars are more likely to be used on larger, more accessible animals, leaving others underrepresented in the data.

Moreover, the study revealed that technological data is often biased towards certain regions. “Developed regions are overrepresented in the data,” said Dr. Emily Carter, lead author of the study. “This creates a gap in our understanding of species in less-developed regions, which are often the most critical for conservation efforts.”

Despite these limitations, the study emphasizes the importance of integrating traditional and technological methods to create a more balanced and comprehensive dataset. “Using drones to survey remote areas while also conducting ground surveys can provide a more complete picture of a species’ situation,” said Dr. Carter.

The researchers also highlighted the potential of citizen science in enhancing data collection. Dr. Carter noted, “Encouraging more people to contribute observations via data collection apps, especially in underrepresented regions, can help balance the data and improve our conservation strategies.”

In conclusion, while technology has significantly advanced our ability to track and protect endangered species, it is not a cure-all. Understanding the biases and limitations of these tools is crucial for developing more effective conservation strategies. By combining traditional methods with modern technology and encouraging public participation, we can better understand the world’s endangered species.

32. What sets technological tools apart from previous methods?

- A. They can work without limitations.
- B. They are applicable to wildlife.
- C. They can generate instant results.
- D. They are based on real-time data.

33. What can we learn about modern tracking technology?

- A. It lacks in-depth analyses.
- B. It attracts well-founded criticism.
- C. Some species are not well sampled.
- D. Some areas are not easily accessible.

34. What do the researchers suggest to increase data collection?

- A. Motivating citizen scientists.
- B. Developing data collection apps.
- C. Reviewing wide-ranging datasets.
- D. Updating advanced tracking tools.

35. What is the author’s attitude towards modern technological tools?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Objective.
- C. Negative.
- D. Unclear.

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 you remember a chocolate bar, your brain might be actively pushing you to seek it out.

Traditionally, scientists have found metabolic hunger—the body’s need for energy—and hedonic hunger, which arises when food looks or smells inviting. 36 It may help explain why certain foods outsmart our brains.

Earlier, when calories were rare, we learned to use senses to identify energy-rich foods. After eating, the brain stores that information along with how the food made us feel, creating memories of flavors and their effects. These signals influence dopamine (多巴胺) release in the brain's reward network. The brain then updates a food's value and uses that data when coming across the flavor again. 37

It's also found that while most foods contain either fat or carbohydrates (碳水化合物), heavily processed foods contain both, which may cause a stronger reward response. 38 They overload our brain's natural decision-making systems, making it harder to choose healthier options.

39 Just as it learns to desire certain foods, it can also learn new responses. The first step is to identify the cause of the desire. That's where clinical approaches can come in to unpack how people developed certain food relationships and retrain their responses over time.

Modern life makes resisting high-calorie foods especially difficult. And complicating matters further is that the brain can form a food memory after just one exposure. 40 The more we understand those patterns, the better chance we have to reshape them—and take back control over what we eat.

- A. The good news is that the brain is adaptable.
- B. Now, such foods are everywhere and easily accessible.
- C. But a recent study adds a third one: memory-driven hunger.
- D. So, some people tend to replace natural foods with these foods.
- E. Still, simply knowing that memory can drive our food intake is powerful.
- F. That's why emotional eating often leads to weight gain and relevant health issues.
- G. Next time you pass a bakery, for example, that memory kicks in, creating a desire.

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。

When I was in junior high, my grandfather passed away. He had always been a part of my life. His death left a strange 41 in the house, like a favorite song suddenly stopping halfway.

For weeks, I walked through the house 42 his voice. One day, I wandered into his room and found an old box with dozens of 43, one with my name on it, written in his familiar handwriting. I opened it hesitantly. He wrote about the day I was born and his 44 for me: be brave, gentle, and honest always; if lost, look up at the stars and 45 his love for me.

Tears fell 46 as I finished reading. That night, I wrote back, telling him how much I 47 him, then folded the letter and left it by the 48 window, letting the breeze (微风) carry it somewhere only hearts could reach.

Next morning, the letter was gone. Was it the 49 or mom, trying to offer a silent 50? Anyway, I felt lighter, something heavy finally 51. From then, writing letters became my way of making sense of the world. Years later, when 52 college, I wrote about my grandfather's letter. I didn't expect it to 53, but the admissions officer wrote back, saying it reminded her of her own grandfather.

I realized then that words, even 54 ones, have the power to connect us across time, across silence, across 55. Sometimes, a letter in the wind is enough.

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. silence | B. impression | C. sign | D. tune |
| 42. A. inspecting | B. following | C. expecting | D. recording |
| 43. A. gifts | B. letters | C. photos | D. disks |
| 44. A. dreams | B. estimates | C. plans | D. guidelines |
| 45. A. recognize | B. restore | C. remember | D. redefine |
| 46. A. desperately | B. freely | C. temporarily | D. occasionally |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 47. A. honored | B. valued | C. owed | D. missed |
| 48. A. broken | B. clean | C. open | D. front |
| 49. A. wind | B. star | C. accident | D. mistake |
| 50. A. relief | B. gesture | C. resolution | D. comfort |
| 51. A. happened | B. lifted | C. weighed | D. loaded |
| 52. A. switching to | B. graduating from | C. applying to | D. researching about |
| 53. A. occur | B. reach | C. shine | D. matter |
| 54. A. unspoken | B. unfinished | C. unnoticed | D. unaffected |
| 55. A. presence | B. absence | C. languages | D. hearts |

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 Kongming Lantern, also known as the sky lantern, is a traditional Chinese craft that has been treasured for centuries. These floating lanterns 56 (make) from lightweight paper and powered by a small flame that heats the air inside, allowing them to rise into the sky.

The origins of the Kongming Lantern date back to the Three Kingdoms period in ancient China. 57 (invent) by Zhuge Liang, also known as Kongming, a famous military strategist in Shu Han state, the lanterns were named “Kongming” 58 his honor. According to historical accounts, Zhuge Liang used these lanterns as a signaling device during military campaigns, 59 (enable) communication over long distances.

Over time, the practical use of Kongming Lanterns for military 60 (purpose) faded, and they became a part of traditional Chinese culture. It is believed that The Kongming Lantern holds deep cultural and 61 (symbol) significance in Chinese traditions. The act of lighting and releasing a lantern is seen as 62 means of sending prayers, wishes, and messages to the heavens, seeking blessings, guidance, or good fortune.

Kongming Lantern’s timeless appeal lies in its ability 63 (bring) people together, inspire wonder, 64 serve as a bridge between the past and the present. Today, it is a common sight at festivals, weddings, and other celebratory events in 65 it continues to inspire awe and wonder.

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，上周你所在的城市举办了马拉松赛事，你非常荣幸地被选为志愿者参与赛事服务。请你给美国朋友 Alec 写一封邮件分享这次经历，内容包括：（1）服务内容；（2）活动收获。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。

Dear Alec,

I’m writing to share an unforgettable experience from last week. _____

Best regards,
Li Hua

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。

My husband and I, married for 34 years, have nine children: four by birth and five by adoption. One of our sons, Daniel, came from Ethiopia in 2007 when he was 13. He had experienced many difficulties in his early life. He was often serious and seldom smiled.

One summer afternoon, I found him looking very sad. “What’s wrong?” I asked. He replied, “Helen will not stop laughing.” Helen was his new younger sister, a cheerful 11-year-old girl. I realized he wasn’t used to such a happy sound. To him, laughter didn’t seem real.

Later, Daniel had to do a science project for his American school. I suggested he study “The Science of Happiness”. He agreed, though without much interest. We researched together and learned that happiness comes from friends, family and experiences, not from things. Daniel wrote, “If you are choosing between jewelry and a trip to the beach, start packing!”

He also wrote about exercises like “three blessings” — writing down three good things every day to feel less depressed over time. “To become happier,” he concluded, “a person should think of good things, have good friends, spend time with family, and be grateful.”

Shyly, he presented his project to the class. To his surprise, everyone clapped and praised his work. He got an A. Two years later, in ninth grade, he studied the topic again and received another A. By then, I believed he had started to practice what he had learned.

One night last week, my tall son, now in 11th grade, joined me for a walk. “Mom,” he said, “I am deciding what to be in life. I want to be the person who helps other people to feel happy.”

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。

Hearing his words, I felt a warm joy spread through my heart. _____

A few weeks later, an opportunity arose for Daniel to put his dream into practice. _____