

2024 学年第二学期杭州市高三年级教学质量检测

英语试题卷

考生须知:

本试卷分选择题部分和非选择题部分。选择题部分 1 至 10 页,非选择题部分 11 页至 12 页。满分 150 分,考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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。

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纸上。

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 will the woman do?
A. Pay her own bill. B. Check all the bills. C. Settle all the bills.
2. How does the man find the course?
A. The lectures are difficult.
B. The classes lack interaction.
C. The classmates are very active.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. House decoration. B. Furniture style. C. Fashion trend.
4. How can players improve their gaming experience?
A. By turning up the sound.
B. By changing the game settings.
C. By imagining being inside the game.

5. What does the woman initially plan to do?

A. Hang out.

B. Go hiking.

C. Watch TV.

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 至 7 题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a hotel.

B. In a restaurant.

C. In a shopping mall.

7. What is the woman concerned about?

A. The bags might get broken.

B. Her stuff may be damaged.

C. The place is not safe enough.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why is the woman here?

A. To place an order.

B. To postpone the order.

C. To collect the order.

9. What does the man promise to offer?

A. An extra cake.

B. A free delivery.

C. A full refund.

10. What will the woman get in the end?

A. An apology gift.

B. A car-themed cake.

C. A cake with a guitar design.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How does the woman feel at the beginning?

A. Calm.

B. Curious.

C. Nervous.

12. What is the woman's problem?

A. A serious stomachache.

B. An old filling that needs replacement.

C. A hole in her tooth causing discomfort.

13. What does the woman think of her previous experience?

A. Unpleasant.

B. Satisfactory.

C. Boring.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the woman looking for?
A. A campus part-time job.
B. A chance to work online.
C. A program for job experience.
15. What field is the woman interested in?
A. Government policy. B. Business management. C. Environmental work.
16. Why does Mr. Johnson suggest visiting the career center?
A. To attend workshops.
B. To find listed programs.
C. To meet the club leaders.
17. What advice is given on the application process?
A. Building up contacts.
B. Volunteering at the centre.
C. Focusing less on coursework.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. What is The HoneyKids Asia?
A. A program. B. A magazine. C. A company.
19. Who is The HoneyKids Asia intended for?
A. Tourists. B. Guides. C. Singaporeans.
20. What can The HoneyKids Asia do for you?
A. Babysit kids. B. Save money. C. Open bank accounts.

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

Part of STEM learning is seeing and doing, and then recording and analyzing the results. But not all online or homeschool programs are set up to accommodate science experiments or other STEM learning activities. Let's take a look at a few mind-blowing labs that can help bring STEM topics alive for your child's online school experience.

Weather Laboratories

To make learning about weather accessible and fun, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) created a hub of informative weather activities and virtual labs they recommend for students and educators. In fact, their weather science

content for kids features a Weather Lab application that allows middle school students to predict weather patterns, and learn what happens when ocean currents and air masses interact.

Simulations (模拟) for Science and Math

It is a project of the University of Colorado Boulder and one of the richest single databases of online science interactives and virtual labs. Investigate more than 150 physics, chemistry, math, biology, and Earth science topics. Available in dozens of languages, the interactives are searchable by grade level, subject, and accessibility.

Space Exploration Simulations

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) features many STEM learning activities for students in grades K-12. The interactive simulations are also gamified and make learning engaging and fun for your child. The app allows users to explore the universe and unlock stories of trailblazing scientists and their contributions to space exploration and science.

21. Who are the intended readers?
A. Parents. B. Students. C. Teachers. D. Researchers.
22. What makes Simulations for Science and Math different from the other labs?
A. It covers the most subjects.
B. It has a translation centre.
C. It offers gamified learning experiences.
D. It provides multiple tools for recording.
23. What do all the three labs have in common?
A. They centre on problem solving skills.
B. They facilitate advanced scientific research.
C. They provide virtual scientific exploration.
D. They help students with STEM projects from school.

B

In this fast-paced world, quiet moments are often spent staring at a phone screen. For those who have forgotten how to switch off and reconnect with ourselves, Deborah Alma may have just what the doctor ordered. She is the founder of The Poetry Pharmacy (药房), whose aim is to ease worry with words, allowing visitors to book poetry consultations for tailored advice or pick up a quick fix off the shelves. Last year, another Poetry Pharmacy opened its doors inside LUSH on London's Oxford Street,

seeking to bring a little calm to the capital.

Even before she had two successful “practices” under her belt, Deborah was keenly aware of the power of poetry. She noticed how it could bring people a positive change. This inspired her to become the “Emergency Poet,” traveling the country in a vintage ambulance to offer poetry prescriptions (处方). The 1950s ambulance, which was bought on eBay, carried 200 poems, each with advice like “take this poem with a cup of tea” or “listen to some birdsong”.

After about a decade of mobile medicine, Deborah parked up her practice for a permanent location in Shropshire. This became the world’s first walk-in-poetry pharmacy, and – unlike the ambulance – it had central heating. From a cozy coffee corner to an inspiring physic garden, the Pharmacy is described as “a peaceful place to rest and dream”. “What happens in the shops is that people who look at pills are often buying things for others. It’s potentially a little theatre, but that act of giving and thinking about someone else is heartwarming.” The Pharmacy also provides a more personalized service. “We ask about people’s reading habits, how they relax, rather than their problems. It should be a pleasure to answer these questions,” Deborah says.

Despite never having done any online marketing, The Poetry Pharmacy has a dedicated following of creative souls, including Mark Constantine, CEO and co-founder of LUSH. We don’t know what the future holds for The Poetry Pharmacy and its founder, but one thing is certain – the next chapter is bound to be a good one!

24. How many poetry pharmacies has Deborah opened?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

25. What can possibly happen in The Poetry Pharmacy?

- A. Poetic healing. B. Helping phone addicts.
C. Enjoying theatre performances. D. Discussing poetry writing.

26. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. The shop needs some marketing.
B. The shop has gained acceptance.
C. Deborah will open a new shop soon.
D. Deborah has found some co-founders.

27. Which of the following best describes Deborah?

- A. Creative but inconsistent. B. Conventional but warm.
C. Innovative and compassionate. D. Sociable and adventurous.

C

When Alexander Fleming returned to his lab in 1928, he found a bacteria culture he had grown was infected by fungus (霉菌), killing any colonies it touched. Rather than simply starting over, Fleming switched his focus to the fungus. He identified the bacteria-killing substance, which he called “penicillin,” and seemingly in a single stroke, created the new field of antibiotics (抗生素).

That’s how most people see innovation: A flash of brilliance and Eureka!, a new world is born. The truth, however, is messier. It wasn’t until 1943 that penicillin came into widespread use.

To put Fleming’s discovery in context, consider Ignaz Semmelweis, who pioneered hand washing in maternity wards (产房), significantly reducing childbed fever but receiving scorn instead of fame. That was because in the 1850s, his ideas conflicted with the popular miasma theory, which attributed disease to “bad airs.” After his death in 1865, germ theory was accepted, paving the way for Fleming’s later work.

Fleming was a gifted biologist but a poor communicator. When he published his results in 1929, few took notice. In 1935, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain discovered Fleming’s paper, understood its importance, and developed methods to produce penicillin in quantity. By 1943, with World War II raging, the War Production Board enlisted 21 companies to mass-produce penicillin, saving countless lives and ushering in the new age of antibiotics. Fleming, Florey and Chain received the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1945.

Penicillin owes much of its success to government support. For many other groundbreaking innovations like the Internet and GPS, their innovators, while carving their own path, are often uncertain of where the opportunity lies until they team up with other visionaries and corporations, who might have the resources to fast-track their ideas. So, look at any significant innovation and the myth of the lone genius and the “eureka moment” breaks down.

28. What are the first two paragraphs mainly about?

- A. An account of a lab story.
- B. Redefinition of a traditional view.
- C. Correction of a popular misconception.
- D. An analysis of a scientific phenomenon.

29. What is the message conveyed in paragraph 3?
- A. Great minds think alike.
 - B. The early bird catches the worm.
 - C. Luck's got your back when it comes to success.
 - D. Early work is a stepping stone to later breakthroughs.
30. What does the underlined part "ushering in" in the paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Delaying.
 - B. Introducing.
 - C. Predicting.
 - D. Transforming.
31. Which of the following can be the best title?
- A. Great Innovations: Individuals Are True Heroes
 - B. From Failure to Success: The Story of Penicillin
 - C. The Lone Genius: Fleming's Discovery of Penicillin
 - D. The Long Road to Penicillin: How Innovation Happens

D

Plastic and cheap clothes are not a glorious legacy (遗产). But a scientist exploring which items from our technological civilisation are most likely to survive for many millions of years as fossils (化石) has reached an ironic and instructive conclusion: Plastic and fast fashion will be our everlasting geological signature.

"Plastic will definitely be a signature 'technofossil', because it is incredibly durable, we are making massive amounts of it, and it gets around the entire globe," says Sarah Gabbott, a University of Leicester expert on fossils. "So wherever those future civilisations dig, they are going to find plastic."

Clothes will also make an abrupt entry into humanity's fossil record. Today, the world's growing population often wears mass-produced synthetic (合成的) clothing that are rapidly dumped and they are not as easily rotted as cotton and silk.

"We are making them in ridiculous amounts," says Gabbott. "We stick them into landfills(填埋场), which are like giant mummification tombs. It is already clear that much of modern fashion will end up being truly timeless."

Fossils are not just objects left behind, but also the traces of life's activity written into the rocks. Human activities, such as oil drilling and nuclear tests, will leave lasting scars. Humankind has also created many near-indestructible chemicals, such as dioxins and DDT. Given that similar molecules produced by bacteria have been found in rocks that are 1,600m years old in Western Australia, these chemicals appear to be

here to stay. “And there is the graphite (石墨) used in pencils, ” says Gabbott. “It is endearing to think that it may be the drawings of children that may survive best of all: a pencil portrait, perhaps, of a family outside a house, with the sun shining and a rainbow arcing across the sky, ” she says jokingly.

“The big message here is that the amount of stuff we are now making is eye-watering – it’s off the scale, ” says Gabbott. All of the stuff made by humans by 1950 was a small part of all the matter on Earth. But today it outweighs all plants and animals. “This raises serious questions for us all, ” she says, “Do you need that? Do you really need to buy more?”

32. What does the author think of the legacy mentioned in paragraph 1?

- A. Troubling.
- B. Short-lived.
- C. Technologically weak.
- D. Environmentally harmless.

33. What can be categorized as technofossils?

- A. Dinosaur bones.
- B. Cotton clothing.
- C. Nuclear waste.
- D. Solid landfills.

34. Why is “children’s drawings” mentioned in paragraph 5?

- A. To highlight human creativity.
- B. To celebrate modern technology.
- C. To stress that warmth of life is here to stay.
- D. To indicate that chemicals could be fossilized.

35. What is Gabbott’s primary concern?

- A. Biodiversity loss.
- B. Geological record accuracy.
- C. Technological progress.
- D. Overproduction of material goods.

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。

Many adults are proud to share their fascinations with what others would label as kids’ toys. Mini Brands mystery packs or other blind boxes have become a phenomenon as collectibles for some adults. 36 For others, Legos are on their wishlist encouraged by the brand’s growing number of grown-up sets.

37 Seeking and sparking child-like joy may be part of the appeal, said behavioral therapist Maddy Ellberger. “When something reminds us of a positive memory, we are likely to engage with it because the association recalls those

memories.”

38 Clothing brands are also cashing in on nostalgia (怀旧情怀) – from Crocs creating a Lizzie McGuire clog to Lululemon’s Disney collection making a full comeback that includes adults. Barbie isn’t just for kids clothes now either, thanks to the recent film and “Barbie-core” fashion trend.

In addition to the trendy appeal, all these revivals can also touch on a feeling of connection during a time of increased division. But whether that desire for connection is satisfied depends on if you can translate the excitement into real, in-person connection.

“ 39 But having or wearing the same thing is not the actual steps of forming shared identity,” Ellberger said. “And I feel like that’s some of what gets lost, and it isn’t impossible.”

Ellberger has a great idea for this. “You are into a certain trend, like toys. There’s a good chance you’ll find others who are into the same trend. 40 If it was part of everyone’s secret Santa or white elephant – that’s a really cute way of connecting over this,” she said.

- A. The craze goes beyond toys.
- B. So, what’s with the fascination?
- C. It’s a great way to form community.
- D. Then give these toys to them as holiday gifts.
- E. Social media fuels the trend by creating shared experiences.
- F. Even stuffed animals are making their way into adults’ homes.
- G. Childhood favorites have instead become relevant to adults again.

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 remember opening my iPad one day in fifth grade, inspired by a lighthearted conversation with my cousin about scary stories. Hours later, I had 41 my first short story. Writing 42 became a beloved hobby, but as I grew older, the 43 began to fade. I started reading more books, encountering critiques online, and comparing my work to others. Self-doubt crept in, and what once felt like a creative outlet became a source of 44. I felt I had to be “good” at writing to share it.

This 45 happens often. Hobbies start as a form of 46, a way to

relax ourselves. Yet, over time, societal pressures to 47 can change how we view them. Whether it's painting, playing an instrument, or any other 48, there's an expectation to perform at a high level. When we don't meet that standard, the joy fades, replaced by feelings of inadequacy.

For me, writing has been the one hobby I've regularly returned to, 49 moments of self-doubt. I've taken creative writing classes and seen significant improvement, but the constant 50 for perfection turns writing from a 51 into a chore. I've come to realize that this mindset 52 me of the joy I once found in it.

We need to recognize that it's 53 not to be great at something. Perfection is often 54, and more often than not, we are our toughest critics. The challenge, then, is finding balance between enjoyment and 55. Embrace imperfection, and enjoy the process, even if you're not "great" at it.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. showed off | B. pulled over | C. cut off | D. wrapped up |
| 42. A. slowly | B. openly | C. quickly | D. carefully |
| 43. A. hope | B. surprise | C. curiosity | D. excitement |
| 44. A. relief | B. truth | C. inspiration | D. stress |
| 45. A. shift | B. accident | C. blessing | D. adjustment |
| 46. A. growth | B. escape | C. focus | D. commitment |
| 47. A. live | B. struggle | C. excel | D. contribute |
| 48. A. ideas | B. pursuits | C. distraction | D. ambition |
| 49. A. by means of | B. with respect to | C. in spite of | D. in search of |
| 50. A. drive | B. doubt | C. supply | D. imagination |
| 51. A. story | B. passion | C. challenge | D. possibility |
| 52. A. robs | B. reminds | C. warns | D. informs |
| 53. A. sad | B. okay | C. intolerable | D. awesome |
| 54. A. random | B. temporary | C. subjective | D. magical |
| 55. A. joy | B. overwork | C. enthusiasm | D. expectation |

非选择题部分

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。

Food plays a significant role in classic Chinese novels, with one of the most

famous examples being Cao Xueqin's *Dream of the Red Chamber*. In this 18th-century novel, food is a key part of the story, revealing details about characters 56 advancing the plot. The book's most famous dish, a 57 (prepare) of eggplant called qixiang (茄鲞), is a rich dish that requires 58 (day) to prepare, involving steaming eggplant ten times in soup made from old hens. The dish overwhelms the family's poor relatives, first with envy, and later, with terrible discomfort in stomachs.

The novel provides ample inspiration to today's cooks. Food bloggers go viral with attempts 59 (recreate) the book's most famous dishes. "Red Chamber Banquets" pop up in theme restaurants across China, and indeed worldwide, with the dishes plated in Michelin style.

While most foods 60 (serve) in the novel are made with high skill, they are made with only a few simple seasonal ingredients. In China's culinary culture, humble ingredients 61 (prize) because they are in season. A relative 62 brags (吹嘘) about enjoying food out of season is later revealed to have a dangerously violent temper. A "bad apple," one might say.

Like all great literature, the enduring popularity of *Dream of the Red Chamber* comes from 63 (it) many layers of meaning. Readers can appreciate it more than 64 an engaging story. The same can also be said about the food. When we read about it, we can admire the cooking art, mine 65 text for historical clues, or seek double meanings in every "bite".

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

你校英文报正在开展以“英语课外自主学习”为主题的征文活动。请你结合自身经历写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

- (1)介绍你的一种做法;
- (2)说明其成效。

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。

Effective Self-directed English Learning: My Experience

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。

The crowd roared as I took off from the starting line in The Big Race. Through the cheers, I heard Mom shouting, “Run, Sammy, run!” I knew without looking that she was smiling from ear to ear and clapping her hands for me.

I kept my eyes straight ahead running as fast as I could. “Run, run, run,” I chanted to myself in my mind as I passed my friend Justin. I saw Justin’s red face out of the corner of my eye and wondered if my own face was that red too?

“Run, run, run.” I was on fire, passing Sarah, leaving her in my dust.

The coach was waiting for me at the finish line, holding the medal for the fastest runner in kindergarten. I would wear that blue and white ribbon around my neck when we go out for ice cream to celebrate and then hang it in my room. Last night I took the collection of caps off the hook on my wall leaving it ready for my shiny new medal. I couldn’t wait to see it every day when I woke up.

Dad was there in the crowd also and would pick me up and put me on his shoulders to carry around. “My son!” He would tell the other fathers, “My son won the race!”

I was going to win! Faster than Sarah, I came up behind Mikey, giving my legs that extra burst of energy to pass him by. The winner, Sammy! All that running in the park was worth it!

Just as I heard the roar of the crowd welcoming me to the finish line, I saw a blur out of the corner of my eye. What? There was Justin with his tomato cheeks running as fast as humanly possible, huffing and puffing like he was going to blow the house down. And then he was in front of me. I was behind tomato face Justin. Crossing the finish line, I heard the voice over the loudspeaker boom, “Congratulations to the winner, Justin!”

Congratulations to Justin?

Congratulations to Justin.

注意:

- (1) 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I stood there frozen as Justin was handed his medal.

Suddenly, strong hands lifted me onto Dad’s shoulders.