2024 浙江高考真题

英　　语（1 月）

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。

例：How much is the shin?

A. £19.15.　　B. £9.18.　　C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the man do?

A. A computer technician.　　B. A hotel receptionist.　　C. A shop assistant.

2. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At the grocer’s.　　B. At the tailor’s.　　C. At the cleaner’s.

3. How did the speaker come to Seattle?

A. By plane.　　B. By car.　　C. By train.

4. What will the speakers have for dinner today?

A. Fried rice.　　B. Noodles.　　C. Steak.

5. How is Sophie feeling now?

A. Confused.　　B. Worried.　　C. Disappointed.

第二节 （共 15 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或读白。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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 man want to do before noon?

A. Post a letter.　　B. Make a card.　　C. Write an email.

7. Whose birthday is it?

A. Richard’s.　　B. Sarah’s.　　C. Vera’s.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What course does Professor Brooks teach?

A. Public Speaking. B. European History. C. English Literature.

9. Why does Vicky come to talk with Professor Brooks?

A. To sign up for his course.

B. To ask for a make-up test.

C. To discuss her homework.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What does Linda do for plays and shows?

A. She gives actors advice.

B. She assigns roles to actors.

C. She designs actors' clothes.

11. What does Linda need to research?

A. The setting of the story.

B. The decoration of the stage.

C. The names of the characters.

12. Who does Linda report her work to?

A. The director. B. The editor. C. The photographer.

13. What does Linda say about her job?

A. It pays very well. B. It requires team effort. C. It involves frequent travel.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does Kevin think of abstract art?

A. It has lasting artistic value.

B. It makes little sense to him.

C. It appeals mainly to children.

15. What impression did the first painting give the woman?

A. Hopefulness. B. Nervousness C. Coldness.

16. What color was used for the background in the second painting?

A. Green B. Purple. C. Red.

17. What will Kevin probably do this Saturday?

A. Attend an art class. B. Visit an exhibition. C. Buy an abstract painting.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What caused the closure of Pittwater Road?

A. A fallen tree. B. A flooded river. C. A car accident.

19. What happened at Town Hall Station?

A. A police officer got hurt.

B. A passenger went missing.

C. The station roof was broken.

20. What are road users advised to do?

A. Drive at low speed.　　B. Postpone their trips.　　C. Follow traffic signs.

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

Tom Sawyer Play Is an Adventure

A 35-minute hand-clapping, foot-stomping musical version of a Mark Twain favorite returns with this Tall Stacks festival.

"Tom Sawyer: A River Adventure" has all the good stuff, including the fence painting, the graveyard, the island and the cave. It is adapted by Joe McDonough, with music by David Kisor. That's the local stage writing team that creates many of the Children's Theatre of Cincinnati's original musicals, along with the holiday family musicals at Ensemble Theatre.

This year Nathan Turner of Burlington is Tom Sawyer, and Robbie McMath of Fort Mitchell is Huck Finn.

Turner, a 10th-grader at School for Creative and Performing Arts, is a familiar presence on Cincinnati's stages. He is a star actor of Children's Theatre, having played leading roles in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "The Wizard of Oz." and is fresh from Jersey Production "Ragtime."

McMath is a junior at Beechwood High School. He was in the cast of "Tom Sawyer" when it was first performed and is a Children's Theatre regular, with five shows to his credit. This summer he attended Kentucky's Governor's School for the Arts in Musical Theatre.

Note to teachers: Children's Theatre has a study guide demonstrating how math and science can be taught through "Tom Sawyer." For downloadable lessons, visit the official website of Children's Theatre.

21. Who wrote the music for "Tom Sawyer: A River Adventure"?

A. David Kisor.　　B. Joe McDonough.

C. Nathan Turner.　　D. Robbie McMath.

22. What can we learn about the two actors?

A. They study in the same school.

B. They worked together in "Ragtime".

C. They are experienced on stage.

D. They became friends ten years ago.

23. What does Children's Theatre provide for teachers?

A. Research funding.　　B. Training opportunities.

C. Technical support.　　D. Educational resources.

B

When was the last time you used a telephone box? I mean to make an actual phone call—not to shelter from the rain. Ages ago, right? The last time I used a phone box for its intended purpose was ... 2006. I was conducting auditions (试演) for my play in my tiny old shared house in London. Hoping to impress some talented actors to come and work for me for nothing, I spread some throws over the sofas and lit candles to make it seem a bit more "young professional".

As I rushed outdoors to empty the wastepaper baskets, the door swung shut behind me. Suddenly I was locked outside. My mobile phone was inside, but luckily there was a telephone box across the street. So, I called Directory Assistance, got put through to our landlady's managing agent, and had a spare key sent to me with just enough time to get bad in before the actors arrived.

As it has been many years since I last used one, I should hardly be surprised that there are no longer any public telephones near my house. The last one standing has just been turned into a "mini community library": any passer-by can "borrow" a book from its shelves, and return it later, or replace it with another title from their own collection.

For a few months after the "library" opened, I didn't bother taking a look, as I had assumed that it would be stuffed full of cheesy love stories. Then I noticed folk conducting spring cleans dropping boxes of voluminous books on various subjects there. And these books were free. This unbeatable price-point encouraged me to experiment with dozens of titles that I would never normally consider buying. And I've discovered some great books!

If I ever get trapped outside my house again, my local telephone box will, sadly, no longer be able to connect me with my keys. But it can certainly keep me entertained while I wait for my wife to rescue me.

24. What does the word "it" underlined in the first paragraph refer to?

A. The play.　　B. The shared house.

C. The sofa.　　D. The telephone box.

25. Why did the author use the telephone box in 2006?

A. To place an urgent call.　　B. To put up a notice.

C. To shelter from the rain.　　D. To hold an audition.

26. What do we know about the "mini community library"?

A. It provides phone service for free.

B. Anyone can contribute to its collection.

C. It is popular among young readers.

D. Books must be returned within a month.

27. Why did the author start to use the “library”?

A. He wanted to borrow some love stories.

B. He was encouraged by a close neighbour.

C. He found there were excellent free books.

D. He thought it was an ideal place for reading.

C

On September 7, 1991, the costliest hailstorm (雹暴) in Canadian history hit Calgary’ southern suburbs. As a result, since 1996 a group of insurance companies have spent about $2 million per year on the Alberta Hail Suppression Project. Airplanes seed threatening storm cells with a chemical to make small ice crystals fall as rain before they can grow into dangerous hailstones. But farmers in east-central Alberta — downwind of the hail project flights — worry that precious moisture (水分) is being stolen from their thirsty land by the cloud seeding.

Norman Stienwand, who farms in that area, has been addressing public meetings on this issue for years. “Basically, the provincial government is Jetting the insurance, companies protect the Calgary-Edmonton urban area from hail,” Mr. Stienwand says, “but they’re increasing drought risk as far east as Saskatchewan.”

The Alberta hail project is managed by Terry Krauss, a cloud physicist who works for Weather Modification Inc. of Fargo, North Dakota. “We affect only a very small percentage of the total moisture in the air, so we cannot be causing drought.” Dr. Krauss says. “In fact, we may be helping increase the moisture downwind by creating wetter ground.”

One doubter about the safety of cloud seeding is Chuck Doswell, a research scientist who just retired from the University of Oklahoma. “In 1999, I personally saw significant tornadoes (龙卷风) form from a seeded storm cell in Kansas,” Dr. Doswell says. “Does cloud seeding create killer storms or reduce moisture downwind? No one really knows, of course, but the seeding goes on.”

Given the degree of doubt, Mr. Stienwand suggests, “it would be wise to stop cloud seeding.” In practice, doubt has had the opposite effect. Due to the lack of scientific proof concerning their impacts, no one has succeeded in winning a lawsuit against cloud-seeding companies, Hence, private climate engineering can proceed in relative legal safety.

28. What does the project aim to do?

A. Conserve moisture in the soil.　　B. Prevent the formation of hailstones.

C. Forecast disastrous hailstorms.　　D. Investigate chemical use in farming.

29. Who are opposed to the project?

A. Farmers in east-central Alberta.　　B. Managers of insurance companies.

C. Provincial government officials.　　D. Residents of Calgary and Edmonton,

30. Why does Dr. Doswell mention the tornadoes he saw in 1999?

A. To compare different kinds of seeding methods.

B. To illustrate the development of big hailstorms.

C. To indicate a possible danger of cloud seeding.

D. To show the link between storms and moisture.

31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. Scientific studies have proved Stienwand right.

B. Private climate engineering is illegal in Canada.

C. The doubt about cloud seeding has disappeared.

D. Cloud-seeding companies will continue to exist.

D

The Stanford marshmallow (棉花糖) test was originally conducted by psychologist Walter Mischel in the late 1960s. Children aged four to six at a nursery school were placed in a room. A single sugary treat, selected by the child, was placed on a table. Each child was told if they waited for 15 minutes before eating the treat, they would be given a second treat. Then they were left alone in the room. Follow-up studies with the children later in life showed a connection between an ability to wait long enough to obtain a second treat and various forms of success.

As adults we face a version of the marshmallow test every day. We're not tempted (诱惑) by sugary treats, but by our computers, phones, and tablets - all the devices that connect us to the global delivery system for various types of information that do to us what marshmallows do to preschoolers.

We are tempted by sugary treats because our ancestors lived in a calorie-poor world, and our brains developed a response mechanism to these treats that reflected their value - a feeling of reward and satisfaction. But as we've reshaped the world around us, dramatically reducing the cost and effort involved in obtaining calories, we still have the same brains we had thousands of years ago, and this mismatch is at the heart of why so many of us struggle to resist tempting foods that we know we shouldn't eat.

A similar process is at work in our response to information. Our formative environment as a species was information-poor, so our brains developed a mechanism that prized new information. But global connectivity has greatly changed our information environment. We are now ceaselessly bombarded (轰炸) with new information. Therefore, just as we need to be more thoughtful about our caloric consumption, we also need to be more thoughtful about our information consumption, resisting the temptation of the mental "junk food" in order to manage our time most effectively.

32. What did the children need to do to get a second treat in Mischel's test?

A. Take an examination alone.　　B. Show respect for the researchers.

C. Share their treats with others.　　D. Delay eating for fifteen minutes.

33. According to paragraph 3, there is a mismatch between_____.

A. the calorie-poor world and our good appetites

B. the shortage of sugar and our nutritional needs

C. the rich food supply and our unchanged brains

D. the tempting foods and our efforts to keep fit

34. What does the author suggest readers do?

A. Absorb new information readily.

B. Be selective information consumers.

C. Use diverse information sources.

D. Protect the information environment.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Eat Less, Read More

B. The Biter Truth about Early Humans

C. The Later, the Better

D. The Marshmallow Test for Grownups

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。

In the past few years, online learning has become a significant part of the university and college experience. ____36____ But are all online courses created equal? How can you be sure that digital learning is right for you? ____37____ We interviewed students and professors to get their advice about online courses.

The most obvious advantages of online learning is that you can study anywhere and anytime. ____38____ "I think a point that many people lose sight of is how easy it can be to fall behind schedule," says graduate student Amanda Bindman. Before choosing to study online, consider whether you're a self-motivated learner and if the material seems interesting enough to keep you going.

The tip that comes up most often is simple: build online courses into your weekly schedule, just like what you would do with in-person courses. ____39____ He noted that his online students usually end up with lower grades. It is so easy to let an online course slide, but your grades will suffer as a result. Be sure to schedule set times to watch your lectures, read materials and contribute to online discussion boards.

____40____ A social connection is often a big part of learning. There are things you can do to ease this problem. Jessica Pink, an undergraduate student, suggests taking online courses with a friend, so you can motivate each other to stay on track. You can also find students on the class discussion board to organize a study group, or schedule in-person meetings with your professor to discuss course concepts.

A. But that doesn't mean there aren't deadlines.

B. Your motivation should be your main concern.

C. Do you know that online courses are also part of your education?

D. Professor Alex Davidson teaches the same course in person and online.

E. The chief complaint about online courses is that they lack human interaction.

F. If you take an online course, what can you do to ensure the best possible grade?

G. A survey found that 29 percent of college students registered for online courses.

非选择题部分

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。

While taking a 20-hour train ride along the edge of the Taklimakan Desert in the northwestern China, I had the kind of humbling, educational, and above all else, wonderful ___41___ with a local that all travelers long for. A young Chinese man ___42___ me on the train. My ___43___ friend spoke virtually no English, so I happily took the ___44___ to practice my Chinese.

Over several hours he would tell me about how he had ___45___ a two-year professional school to quickly find a job ___46___ highways in order to help support his family. Perhaps most ___47___, however, was the fact that this man spent hours studying every day after hard physical labor. Without batting an eye he would ___48___ a translated Emerson passage before asking about the literary influence of American ___49___ as a whole. "And what do you all learn about Russian authors?" I ___50___ him asking at one point.

It would have been easy to ___51___ my assumptions about this highway builder who had never been more than a few hundred miles from home. But this highly informed, ___52___, and admirable person prevented me doing so. In the course of a couple of hours, he ___53___ me just how much one can gain from ___54___ with an open mind, and a willingness to ___55___ with locals from all walks of life.

41. A. experiment	B. encounter	C. competition	D. appointment
42. A. treated	B. saved	C. lectured	D. approached
43. A. true	B. so-called	C. new	D. long-lost

44. A. chance	B. advice	C. trouble	D. right
45. A. visited	B. financed	C. attended	D. founded
46. A. building	B. sweeping	C. checking	D. guarding
47. A. typical	B. obvious	C. natural	D. remarkable
48. A. publish	B. quote	C. copy	D. download
49. A. writers	B. historians	C. workers	D. students
50. A. anticipate	B. imagine	C. recall	D. catch
51. A. look into	B. rely on	C. go over	D. deal with
52. A. well-behaved	B. multi-skilled	C. warm-hearted	D. self-educated
53. A. asked	B. warned	C. showed	D. promised
54. A. traveling	B. reading	C. searching	D. teaching
55. A. cooperate	B. side	C. negotiate	D. engage

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 shelves in most supermarkets are full of family-size this and multi-buy that. However, if you're shopping for one, buying extra ___56___ (benefit) from price reductions doesn't make sense. Either your shopping is then too heavy to carry home ___57___ you can't use what you've bought while it's still fresh.

Of course, shops are not charities — they price goods in the way ___58___ will make them the most money. If most of their customers are happy to buy larger quantities, that's ___59___ they'll promote. But that leaves the solo (单独) customers out of pocket and disappointed.

Many supermarkets are no longer doing "buy one get one free" promotions because of the ____60___ (criticize) that they lead to waste. Consumers prefer money off individual items. However, though it's nice to get a few cents off a pack of sausages, it would help even more if they could sometimes ___61___ (offer) in smaller packs. Even the biggest sausage fan doesn't want to eat them every day.

If your supermarket sells loose produce, then buying smaller quantities is easier. Over the last two years, some supermarkets ___62___ (start) selling chicken or salad in packs ___63___ (design) with two halves containing separate portions (份). Then, when you use one section, ___64___ other stays fresh.

Who knows, perhaps some of the more forward-looking ___65___ (one) may yet come out with a whole range of "just for you" pack sizes with special offers as well.

第四部分 写作 （共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 满分（15 分）

请你写一篇短文向校英文报“Sports and Health”栏目投稿，向同学们推荐一项适合课间开展的运动，内容包括：

1. 介绍这项运动；

2. 说明推荐理由。

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。

Stand Up and Exercise, Everybody!

第二节：

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。

Eva spent the first week of high school trying to keep her head above water. One of the major headaches for her was finding her way in the huge school building. It was a six-story building. On each floor, hallways stretched in four directions, leading to classrooms, laboratories, and teachers' offices. Somewhere in the building, there was also a library, a cafeteria, and a gym.

Having a poor sense of direction, Eva found it impossible to get around in such a huge building. All the different hallways and rooms were too much to think about, let alone commit to memory. She decided that she would memorize where her classes were and then pretend that the rest of the place didn't exist.

In her fast P.E. class, Eva was shocked when Coach Pitt announced that everyone had to run one mile around the track outside. She searched the faces of her classmates for signs of panic. There was nothing she feared more than having to run a whole mile. To Eva, "a mile" was used to describe long distances. It was ten miles from her home to her grandfather's, and that always seemed like a long way, even in a car!

When Coach Pitt blew his whistle (哨子), Eva figured she would be left in the dust. However, while some of her classmates edged ahead, others actually fell behind. "It's just the beginning," she thought. "I'll come in last for sure."

Soon Eva began to breathe hard, with her heart pounding and legs shaking. Feeling desperate, Eva started using a mind wick on herself. She stopped thinking about the word "mile." Instead, she focused on reaching the shadow east on the track by an oak tree up ahead. Then she concentrated on jogging to the spot where the track curved (拐弯). After that, she tried to see if she could complete her first lap. One lap turned into two, then three, then four.

Paragraph 1: When Coach Pitt said "Nice work!" to her at the finish line, Eva was surprised. Paragraph 2: Eva decided to use the same trick to deal with the school building.

参考答案

听力：

1-5:ACACB　　6-10:ACBBC　　11-15:AABBC　　16-20: ABCCB

阅读：

A 篇:ACD　　B 篇:BABC　　C 篇:BACD　　D 篇:DCBD

七选五：

36-40:GFADE

完形填空：

41-45:BDCAC 46-50:ADBAC 51:BDCAD

参考答案：

56. to benefit 57. or 58. that/which 59. what 60. criticism 61. be offered 62. have started 63. designed 64. the 65. ones

听力稿及解析

Text 1 请求维修电脑

M: **IT Department. How can I assist you?**

W: My computer is giving me a lot of trouble. Could you help me with it, please?

M: **OK, I just need to check on a couple of things.**

1. What does the man do?

A. A computer technician.

B. A hotel receptionist.

C. A shop assistant.

【解析】A。推理判断题。考查职业。根据男士的话“IT Department. How can I assist you?”可知，他在 IT 部门工作。再根据女士的话可知，她的电脑给她带来很多麻烦并请男士帮忙。由此可推知，男士是一位 IT 技术员。

Text 2 洗衣服务

W: **Hi, I’d like to have this blouse washed and pressed.**

M: **OK, but I’m afraid you won’t be able to collect it until next Friday.** We’ve been very busy recently.

2. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At the grocer’s.

B. At the tailor’s.

C. At the cleaner’s.

【解析】C。推理判断题。女士想把这件衬衫清洗并熨烫一下。根据男士的话可知，他们最

近非常忙，女士下周五才能取。由此可推断出，对话发生在洗衣店。

Text 3 出行方式

W: **What a journey! Air travel is more tiring than driving, I'm sure.**

M: I don't think you say that, if you've just driven 400 miles. Let's come to Seattle by train next time. It'll be more relaxing.

3. How did the speakers come to Seattle?

A. By plane.

B. By car.

C. By train.

【解析】A。事实细节题。根据女士的话"What a journey! Air travel is more tiring than driving, I'm sure."可知，女士抱怨乘坐飞机出行比开车出行更累。男士说：如果你刚开了 400 英里，你就不会这样说了。并建议，下次乘火车去西雅图。三种出行方式均有提及，听清说话者想要表达的意思。

Text 4 商量晚餐

M: Could I have fried rice or noodles for dinner for a change? **I don't feel like steak today.**

W: **I'm in a hurry. I can't cook two different meals today.** Tomorrow you can have what you want.

M: Alright.

4. What will the speakers have for dinner today?

A. Fried rice.

B. Noodles.

C. Steak.

【解析】C。事实细节题。男士说今天不想吃牛排，想吃炒饭或者面条换换口味。根据女士的话可知，她赶时间。今天不能做两种不同的饭。明天可以让男士吃到他想吃的。

Text 5 Sophie 焦虑

M: All well, Sophie?

W: **Hmm. Not great. I'm just so down with writing this report.**

M: Are you almost done with it?

W: Far from it. And I'll get it represented in class tomorrow.

5. How is Sophie feeling now?

A. Confused.

B. Worried.

C. Disappointed.

【解析】B。观点态度题。根据 Sophie 的话"Not great. I'm just so down with writing this report."

可知，她现在不是很好。写报告实在太烦了。根据“And I’ll get it represented in class tomorrow.”可知，她在为明天课上的汇报感到担忧。

Text 6 打算邮寄生日卡

W: Richard, why are you taking everything out of your drawer?

M: I’m looking for a stamp, Sarah.

W: A stamp? What do you want a stamp for?

M: **(7)I’ve written a letter to Aunt Vera. (6)And I want to put it in the post before midday.**

W: Can you just email her?

M: Yeah. **(7)But it’s her 70th birthday. Vera will be happy to get a real letter with a real birthday card.**

6. What does the man want to do before noon?

A. Post a letter.

B. Make a card.

C. Write an email.

【解析】A。事实细节题。根据男士的话“And I want to put it in the post before midday.”可知，在中午之前，他想到邮局把信寄了。

7. Whose birthday is it?

A. Richard’s.

B. Sarah’s.

C. Vera’s.

【解析】C。事实细节题。根据对话中的关键信息“I’ve written a letter to Aunt Vera.”及“But it’s her 70th birthday. Vera will be happy to get a real letter with a real birthday card.”可知，Vera 要过 70 岁生日了，男士想要给 Vera 寄一封带有生日贺卡的信。听力材料中出现的三个人名，注意辨别，Richard 和 Sarah 是正在对话的两个人。

Text 7 申请补考

W: **(8)Professor Brooks, I’m Vicky Comore in your European History class.** Can I speak with you for a few minutes?

M: Sure. What can I help you with?

W: **(9)Well, I was sick for two weeks. So I didn’t take the midterm exam. Could you give me another test?**

M: Alright. You can take it next Thursday afternoon.

W: Thank you so much, Professor Brooks. Could I come to you at 3:30 after my English Literature class?

M: No problem.

8. What course does Professor Brooks teach?

A. Public Speaking.

B. European History.

C. English Literature.

【解析】B。事实细节题。根据 Vicky 在对话开头的话“Professor Brooks, I’m Vicky Comore in your European History class.”可知，Brooks 教授欧洲历史课。

9. Why does Vicky come to talk with Professor Brooks?

A. To sign up for his course.

B. To ask for a make-up test.

C. To discuss her homework.

【解析】B。事实细节题。根据 Vicky 的话“Well, I was sick for two weeks. So I didn’t take the midterm exam. Could you give me another test?”可知，她这两周生病，没能参加期中考试，所以来询问 Brooks 教授能否让她再考一次。正确选项是对原文意思的提炼。make-up test 意为补考。

Text 8 为戏剧制作服装

M: **(10)Linda, you work on plays and shows but you are not on stage. What do you do?**

W: **(10)I’m a costume designer. I have the actors become their characters.**

M: Is it a kind of, like, playing dresser?

W: A little bit. But I need to study the play to create the characters’ clothes, not just use my imagination.

M: How do you do that?

W: **(11)I read the play and do research about the time and place of the story.** If the story is set in the past, I might study old magazines or paintings. For plays set in now, I sometimes collect pictures of people on the street.

M: Then what do you do?

W: **(12)I take my ideas and pictures to the director of the show.** We talk about whether I’m on the right track. If it’s good, we will hire a tailor to make the costume.

M: Is it finished then?

W: Almost. We still need to try on the actor to make sure everything fits and looks good.

M: **(13)Wow, it takes so many steps to make a costume.**

W: **(13)Yes, it does. I work with lots of different people to put it all together.**

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What does Linda do for plays and shows?

A. She gives actors advice.

B. She assigns roles to actors.

C. She designs actors’ clothes.

【解析】C。事实细节题。男士问 Linda 她从事戏剧和表演工作，具体是做什么的，根据 Linda 的回答“I’m a costume designer. I have the actors become their characters.”可知，她是戏剧服装设计师。

11. What does Linda need to research?

A. The setting of the story.

B. The decoration of the stage.

C. The names of the characters.

【解析】A。推理判断题。根据 Linda 的话“I read the play and do research about the time and place of the story.”可知，她需要研究故事发生的时间和地点，即故事的背景。

12. Who does Linda report her work to?

A. The director.

B. The editor.

C. The photographer.

【解析】A。事实细节题。根据 Linda 的话“I take my ideas and pictures to the director of the show.”可知，她需要把她的想法和收集的图片汇报给导演。

13. What does Linda say about her job?

A. It pays very well.

B. It requires team effort.

C. It involves frequent travel.

【解析】B。推理判断题。男士感叹 Linda 的工作有好多步骤，Linda 表示同意，接着她说“I work with lots of different people to put it all together.”可知，她的工作需要和很多不同的人配合才能做好。正确选项是对原文的同义转述。

Text 9 分享艺术展观感

W: Hi Kevin. I’ve just got back from the Art Gallery. There’s a wonderful show of abstract art. You should have come with me.

M: **(14)I don’t know. Abstract art seems like children’s painting to me.**

W: Well, if you don’t understand what the artist is trying to communicate, it can seem a little like that.

M: What did you see then?

W: There were two paintings that impressed me most. The first is a huge one which I supposed the tree although it could have been anything.

M: What did you like about it?

W: Just the way the tree looked. **(15)It was like the tree was made of hard metal, and the mix of white and gray made everything look like it was winter, freezing winter.**

M: That's something. What about the other one?

W: The second looked like a piece of grassland. All the grass was purple and red, **(16)and there was green sky in the background.** I looked at it and thought of summer.

M: Hmm, your description really teaches me something about appreciating abstract art. **(17)Maybe I should go and give this show a try this Saturday.**

W: You really should.

14. What does Kevin think of abstract art?

A. It has lasting artistic value.

B. It makes little sense to him.

C. It appeals mainly to children.

【解析】B。事实细节题。对话一开始，女士表示 Kevin 应该跟她一起去画展，根据 Kevin 的回复"I don't know. Abstract art seems like children's painting to me."可知，他认为抽象艺术就像儿童的绘画。言外之意，对他毫无意义。正确选项是对原文意思的同义转述。

15. What impression did the first painting give the woman?

A. Hopefulness.　　B. Nervousness.　　C. Coldness.

【解析】C。推理判断题。根据女士的描述"It was like the tree was made of hard metal, and the mix of white and gray made everything look like it was winter, freezing winter."可知，她感觉那棵树好像是用坚硬的金属做成的，白色和灰色的混合使一切看起来都像是寒冷的冬天。由此可推断出，这幅画给她的印象是寒冷。

16. What color was used for the background in the second painting?

A. Green.　　B. Purple.　　C. Red.

【解析】A。事实细节题。根据"and there was green sky in the background"可知，第二幅画的背景是绿色的天空。关于第二幅画提到了三种颜色，听录音时注意辨别关键信息。

17. What will Kevin probably do this Saturday?

A. Attend an art class.

B. Visit an exhibition.

C. Buy an abstract painting.

【解析】B。事实细节题。根据男士最后一句话"Maybe I should go and give this show a try this Saturday."可知，在经过女士的一翻讲述后，他打算周六去参观画展。

Text 10 早间新闻播报

M: You are watching the morning news. This is Steven Johnson. Sydney and the New South Wales coast have been hit by heavy rains. Major roads, the airport, trains and buses were all thrown behind the schedule as more than a month's worth of rain fell in just one hour during the morning rush. All

traffic into city remains very heavy. **(18)Pittwater Road is closed due to a car crash.** Consider using Wicks Road instead. A police officer has been hurt assisting drivers in North Ryde. A woman is believed to have broken her leg after a tree fell on her car. **(19)The roof of Town Hall Station has fallen in, causing delays for passengers.** The rain is expected to be at its heaviest from 9:00 am until 11:00 am. Today a total of up to 200 millimeters rain is being forecast, along with damaging winds of more than 90 kilometers per hours to fall. **(20)All road users are advised to reconsider the need to be on roads in such wild weather, and reschedule their day and continue on their journey after the rain stops.**

18. What caused the closure of Pittwater Road?

A. A fallen tree.

B. A flooded river.

C. A car accident.

【解析】C。事实细节题。根据独白“Pittwater Road is closed due to a car crash.”可知，Pittwater路段因为汽车撞车事故，也就是车祸而关闭了。

19. What happened at Town Hall Station?

A. A police officer got hurt.

B. A passenger went missing.

C. The station roof was broken.

【解析】C。事实细节题。根据“The roof of Town Hall Station has fallen in, causing delays for passengers.”可知，市政厅车站的屋顶坍塌，造成乘客延误。原文中的 fall in 意为：（屋顶、天花板）塌陷，坍塌，对应正确选项中的 broken。

20. What are road users advised to do?

A. Drive at low speed.

B. Postpone their trips.

C. Follow traffic signs.

【解析】B。推理判断题。根据“All road users are advised to reconsider the need to be on roads in such wild weather, and reschedule their day and continue on their journey after the rain stops.”可知，说话者建议所有道路使用者重新考虑在这种恶劣天气下上路的必要性，并重新安排行程，等雨停后继续上路。言外之意，道路使用者被建议推迟他们的行程。