浙江 Z20 联考试题 （答案在最后）

第二部分 阅读理解(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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Walled Cities Of The World

There are numerous historical walled cities across the world, whose walls date back several centuries. These walls were fortifications (碉堡), a necessity throughout medieval eras for defense. They have been preserved as historical monuments and popular tourist attractions in the modern time.

York, England

The city of York is a medieval city situated in the north of England. Historically, the city was ruled by the Romans, Angles, and the Vikings before being incorporated as part of the Kingdom of England in 954. Located in the city are walls built in 71 AD which have been restored and extended with time.

Xi'an, China

The city of Xian is one of the oldest cities in China. It prospered economically as the eastern last station of the Silk Road. The existing walls were originally built in 770 BC and reconstructed in the 14th century under the Ming Dynasty. The walls are well preserved and are a major tourist attraction in the city.

Quebec City, Canada

Quebec City was a colonial (殖民地的) town which was fortified by the settling Europeans. The walls began to be built in 1608 under both British and French regimes (政权). A fort was constructed by the British as an additional defensive measure and remains undamaged to date. The city's fortifications were listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Mexico City, Mexico

Historically, the City of Mexico gained importance as the Aztec Capital. The Spanish then drove out the Aztecs and rebuilt it as the Spanish Capital. The walls protecting the city were built in 1521. Mexico City is also home to numerous colonial-era buildings which together with the walls are major tourist attractions in the city.

1. Which city has walls of the longest history?

A. York, England.

B. Xi'an, China.

C. Quebec City, Canada.

D. Mexico City, Mexico.

2. What do Quebec city and Mexico city have in common?

A. They were once colonies of other countries.

B. They were once the capital of the Aztec empire.

C. Their walls were once built under British regime.

D. Their walls were once damaged after construction.

3. In which section of a magazine may this text appear?

A. Culture.   B. Entertainment.   C. Science.   D. Society

【答案】1. B   2. A   3. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。主要介绍的是世界上有城墙的四座城市。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据 York, England 部分中的 "Located in the city are walls built in 71 AD which have been restored and extended with time. 城中有建于公元 71 年的城墙，随着时间的推移，城墙得到了修复和扩展。)"可知，英国的约克郡建于公元 71 年；根据 Xi'an, China 部分中的 "The existing walls were originally built in 770 BC and reconstructed in the 14th century under the Ming Dynasty. 现存的城墙最初建于公元前 770 年，在明朝时期于 14 世纪重建。)"可知，西安现存的城墙最初建于公元前 770 年；根据 Quebec City, Canada 部分中的 "The walls began to be built in 1608 under both British and French regimes (政权). (1608 年，在英法两国的统治下，长城开始修建。)"可知，加拿大的魁北克城墙始建于 1608 年；根据 Mexico City, Mexico 部分中的 "The walls protecting the city were built in 1521. (保护这座城市的城墙建于 1521 年。)"可知，保护这座城的城墙建于 1521 年，综合以上信息可知，中国西安的城墙修建历史是最悠久的。故选 B 项。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Quebec City, Canada 部分中的 "Quebec City was a colonial (殖民地的) town which was fortified by the settling Europeans. 魁北克城是一个殖民地城镇，由定居的欧洲人加强了防御。)"可知，魁北克城是一个殖民地城镇，结合 Mexico City, Mexico 部分中的 "Mexico City is also home to numerous colonial-era buildings which together with the walls are major tourist attractions in the city. 墨西哥城也是许多殖民时代建筑的所在地，这些建筑和城墙一起成为该市的主要旅游景点。)"可知，墨西哥城是许多殖民地时代建筑的所在地，由此可知，这两座城市的共同点是他们曾经是其他国家的殖民地。故选 A 项。

【3题详解】

推理判断题。根据首段中的 "There are numerous historical walled cities across the world, whose walls date back several centuries. 世界上有许多历史悠久的城墙城市，它们的城墙可以追溯到几个世纪以前。)"以及下文中的 "They have been preserved as historical monuments and popular tourist attractions in the modern time. 它们在

现代被保存为历史遗迹和热门旅游景点。)"可知，本文介绍的是有许多历史悠久的城墙城市，他们被保存为历史遗迹和热门旅游景点，由此可知，本文应是出自于杂志的文化部分。故选 A 项。

B

It was the winter when I taught in a small country school on the west coast of Vancouver Island. I had three grades of little people in my class, all beaming with the desire to learn all they could. One little boy named David from my grade one class wanted to learn more than all the others. His round swollen face would smile up at me, reminding me over and over of his disease—leukemia. More often than not, he would be missing from our classroom for rounds of treatments.

All of us were so pleased, then, to have that happy little boy with us for Christmas. We decorated our classroom, practised for the concert, and prepared Christmas stories to share.

Two days before school let out for the three-week Christmas holiday, I read a story to the class. It was the story of "The Little Angel". This little angel had an awful time in heaven. He could not adjust to the routine. He was always in trouble, bumping into other angels, tripping over clouds or dropping his halo. Nothing seemed to make his time easier, until one celestial day an archangel suggested that the little angel take some items with him. Just a few things to remind him of his good old days, which might be of some help.

As I read the story, a complete silence fell over the class as each child became more involved in the <u>plight</u> of the angel. Everyone was sympathetic for his misfortune, including David.

The following day during our regular show-and-tell time, holding a small wooden box, David began his sharing, "This is my first tooth," he explained. "This is a ribbon from my sister's hair and this is my puppy's collar. My dad gave me this old key. My mom says this big coin is for good luck." Even before he told us the purpose of the box, we all seemed to know. Shiny tears went dot-to-dot down the faces of the other children. The rest of the day witnessed all of us carefully preparing items to fill David's wooden box.

When the holidays came to a close, we all returned to our class—all except David. He had got a good chance and left for a big city to get better treatment, clutching the wooden box that held his hope and memories, and ours.

4. What can we learn about David from the first paragraph?

A. His attractive smile impressed his teacher a lot.

B. Though seriously ill, he was passionate to learn.

C. His disease prevented him from going to school.

D. Though looking normal, he suffered from a fatal disease.

5. What does the underlined part "the plight" refer to?

A. The past time.   B. The promising future.

C. The awful situation.   D. The daily routine.

6. Why did David prepare a wooden box?

A. To share his items.   B. To help the little angel.

C. To treat his disease.   D. To hold the good memories.

7. Which of the following best describes David?

A. Intelligent and diligent.   B. Sociable and adventurous.

C. Strong-willed and ambitious.   D. Optimistic and courageous.

【答案】4. B   5. C   6. D   7. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述的是作者班上的"小天使"的故事。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的"One little boy named David from my grade one class wanted to learn more than all the others. His round swollen face would smile up at me, reminding me over and over of his disease—leukemia.我(一年级班上一个叫大卫的小男孩比其他所有的人都想学得更多。他那肿胀的圆脸会朝我微笑，一遍又一遍地提醒我他的病——白血病。)"可知，David比所有的人都想学的更多，但是他患上白血病，由此可知，David虽然病得很重，但他对学习充满热情。故选B项。

【5题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第三段中的"This little angel had an awful time in heaven. He could not adjust to the routine. He was always in trouble, bumping into other angels, tripping over clouds or dropping his halo.这个小天使在天堂过得很糟糕。他不能适应这种例行公事。他总是遇到麻烦，撞到其他天使，被云绊倒，或者掉下他的光环。)"可知，小天使在天堂上遇到很多的麻烦，境遇很糟糕，结合划线单词前的"As I read the story, a complete silence fell over the class as each child became more involved in…当我读到这个故事的时候，全班鸦雀无声，每个孩子都更加关注着……。)"可知，作者读完小天使的故事，孩子们都关注着的应是小天使的"困境"，由此可知，划线单词的意思应与"困境"意义相近。故选C项。

【6题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中的"Nothing seemed to make his time easier until one celestial day an archangel suggested that the little angel take some items with him. Just a few things to remind him of his good old days, which might be of some help.似乎没有什么能让他的日子好过些，直到有一天，一位大天使建议小天使带走一些东西。只是一些能让他想起过去美好时光的东西，也许会有所帮助。)"可知，作者讲述的小天使的故事中，大天使建议小天使带走一些让他想起过去美好时光的东西，结合倒数第二段中的"The following day

during our regular show-and-tell time, holding a small wooden box, David began his sharing, "This is my first tooth," he explained. "This is a ribbon from my sister hair and this is my puppy's collar. My dad gave me this old key. My mom says this big coin is for good luck."第二天，在我们的常规展示时间，大卫拿着一个小木盒开始分享，"这是我的第一颗牙齿，"他解释道。"这是我妹妹头发上的丝带，这是我小狗的项圈。我爸爸给了我一把旧钥匙。我妈妈说这个大硬币代表好运。"）"可知，David 带来的盒子里都是一些让他能想起的过去美好时光的东西，由此可知，David 准备一个木盒子是为了留住美好的回忆。故选 D 项。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。根据首段中的"His round swollen face would smile up at me, reminding me over and over of his disease—leukemia他那肿胀的圆脸会朝我微笑，一遍又一遍地提醒我他的病——白血病。）"可知，David 患上白血病仍然对着作者微笑，说明 David 是一个乐观的孩子，结合倒数第二段中的"The following day during our regular show-and-tell time, holding a small wooden box, David began his sharing, "This is my first tooth," he explained. "This is a ribbon from my sister hair and this is my puppy's collar. My dad gave me this old key. My mom says this big coin is for good luck.第二天，在我们的常规展示时间，大卫拿着一个小木盒开始分享，"这是我的第一颗牙齿，"他解释道。"这是我妹妹头发上的丝带，这是我小狗的项圈。我爸爸给了我一把旧钥匙。我妈妈说这个大硬币代表好运。"）"可知，作者讲述完"小天使"的故事后，第二天 David 准备了一个小木盒与大家分享他的美好回忆，由此可知，在 David 知道自己患有重病，也许会离开大家，他仍能够勇敢面对，综上信息可知，David 是一个乐观而又有勇气的孩子。故选 D 项。

C

Amazon recently announced its latest launch, a robot called Astro. Small in size, but with impressive technology, Astro is seemingly similar to Amazon's popular virtual assistant. With all the same capabilities as Alexa, many critics are asking why there's a need for Astro.

Answering this question, Amazon's Vice-President of Products, Charlie Tritschler, highlights some unique features of Astro that make it a different kind of robot. Astro can move on its own and follow people, offering consumers a far broader range of options. Besides, it can monitor home security. Astro uses Artificial Intelligence to learn more about household members by interacting with users. Users can also register themselves and others into its recognition system. When they leave home, they can make an away mode, which means "Sentry（哨兵）Mode", or "Patrol Mode" start working. If someone who is not recognized enters the house, Astro will follow and record them. Astro's mobility seems to be the key feature in its technological enhancement, but what appeals to people most is its "unique persona". Its big, circular, blinking "eyes" displayed on its screen-like head making it look rather cute are a big reason for this.

Years of research show that humans often experience positive emotional connections with robots. According

to MIT's technology review of Astro, it may not fall far from this observation. People have come to love robotic pets, though they are fully aware that the pets are lifeless. Robots at home can play a useful role in helping elderly patients fight loneliness or young children face social anxiety.

Amazon is offering people interested in Astro the chance to sign up for Day 1 Editions, a program giving invitations to Astro as soon as it goes on the market later this year. Tritschler is encouraging people to personalize the robot when it becomes available, and he is confident that users will come up with more ideas and features they will want to see in the robot in the near future to make it even better.

8. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. The convenient operation of Astro.

B. The essential function of Astro.

C. The increasing popularity of Astro.

D. The distinctive capabilities of Astro.

9. Which aspect of Astro attracts people most?

A. Its recognition system.

B. Its ability to move on its own.

C. Its adorable appearance.

D. Its ability to monitor home security.

10. What is Tritschler's attitude to the future of Astro?

A. Critical.　　　　B. Positive.　　　　C. Uncertain.　　　　D. Doubtful.

11. What is the best title for the text?

A. Astro: A Robot Assistant

B. The New Revolution of AI

C. Astro: An Emotional Relief

D. The Great Potential of Robots

【答案】8. D　　9. C　　10. B　　11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍的是亚马逊最近发布的一款名为 Astro 的机器人。

【8 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段中的 "Answering this question, Amazon's Vice-President of Products, Charlie Tritschler, highlights some unique features of Astro that make it a different kind of robot.在回答这个问题时，亚马逊产品副总裁 Charlie Tritschler 强调了 Astro 的一些独特功能，使其成为一种不同的机器人。)"结合下文中介绍的 Astro 的一些独特的功能可知，本段主要介绍的是 Astro 的一些独特的功能。故选 D 项。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中的："Its big, circular, blinking "eyes" displayed on its screen-like head making it look rather cute are a big reason for this.它像屏幕一样的头上长着大大的、圆形的、闪烁的"眼睛"，这让它看起来相当可爱，这是一个重要的原因。)"可知，Astro 头上长着的大大的、圆形的、闪烁的"眼睛"让他看起

来很可爱，由此可知，Astro 最吸引人的是它可爱的外表。故选 C 项。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据尾段中的 "Tritschler is encouraging people to personalize the robot when it becomes available, and he is confident that users will come up with more ideas and features they will want to see in the robot in the near future to make it even better.（特里奇勒鼓励人们在机器人可用时对其进行个性化设计，他相信在不久的将来，用户会提出更多的想法和功能，让机器人变得更好。）" 可知，Tritschler 相信在不久的将来，用户会提出更多的想法和功能，让机器人变得更好，由此可知，Tritschler 对 Astro 的未来持乐观的态度。故选 B 项。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据首段中的 "Amazon recently announced its latest launch, a robot called Astro. Small in size, but with impressive technology, Astro is seemingly similar to Amazon's popular virtual assistant.（亚马逊最近发布了一款名为 Astro 的机器人。Astro 体积小，但技术令人印象深刻，看起来与亚马逊流行的虚拟助手类似。）" 结合下文中的介绍的 Astro 的独特的功能以及对机器人未来发展情况的介绍可知，本文主要介绍的是亚马逊推出的一款称为 Astro 的机器人，所以题目 "Astro 机器人助手" 与本文的内容吻合，且可以概括本文的主题，适合作为本文的最佳题目。故选 A 项。

D

Nocturnal（夜间的）exposure to blue light containing short wavelength emissions (450-500 nm) — the kind of light produced by the screens of many devices raises blood sugar levels and increases sugar intake, according to a study performed on Sudanian grass rats.

"Much of the artificial light we are exposed to comes from LED light and screens, which emit high levels of blue light," said Anayanci Masis-Vargas from the Universities of Strasbourg and Amsterdam and his colleagues. According to their study, retinal（网膜的）cells of the eye are sensitive to this blue light and directly convey information to areas of the brain that control appetite.

In the study, the scientists exposed diurnal Sudanian grass rats to nighttime blue light (490 nm) and measured their food consumption and glucose（葡萄糖）tolerance the following day. "In order to better model human light exposure, the rats were diurnal, meaning awake during the day and asleep at night, rather than the typical nocturnal laboratory rats, which are awake during nighttime hours," the researchers explained. They found that after only one hour of nocturnal blue light exposure, glucose tolerance was changed in the rats, a warning sign of pre-diabetes.

To investigate what happens with appetite control and food choice after exposure to blue light at night, in the follow-up study, the rats were given the option to choose among a nutritionally balanced food, water, pig fat, and sugar water. After the exposure to blue light, the study authors observed that the rats preferred sugar water and drank more of it that night than during the nights with no blue light exposure. As the experiment continued, the

researchers noticed more exposure to blue light caused rats heavier bodies as well.

"Limiting the amount of time that we spend in front of screens at night is, for now, the best measure to protect ourselves from the harmful effects of blue light," Masis-Vargas said. "In case it is necessary to be exposed to devices at night, I would recommend the night mode features on the devices which turn the screen more orange and less blue or the use of blue light filtering glasses that are already available in the market."

12. According to the study, nocturnal exposure to blue light will _____.

A. affect blood pressure
B. influence appetite
C. disturb the delivery of information
D. decrease retina cells of the eye

13. Why were diurnal rats used instead of nocturnal rats in the study?

A. Their sleep model is simpler to follow.

B. Their sugar intake is easier to measure.

C. Their light contact is similar to that of humans.

D. Their glucose tolerance is close to that of humans.

14. Which was NOT considered in the follow-up study?

A. Food choice.
B. Animal weight.
C. Food consumption.
D. Animal gender.

15. Which is the most effective way to lessen the harm of blue light according to Masis-Vargas?

A. Upgrading phone mode.
B. Changing the color of the screen.
C. Restricting night screen time.
D. Wearing blue light filtering glasses.

【答案】12. B   13. C   14. D   15. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文，一项研究表明，夜间暴露在蓝光下会提高血糖水平，增加糖的摄入量，研究人员建议限制晚上的屏幕使用时间，或者在电子设备上安装夜间模式功能或者使用蓝光过滤眼镜。

【12题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中"According to their study, retina (视网膜的) cells of the eye are sensitive to this blue light and directly convey information to areas of the brain that control appetite (根据他们的研究，眼睛的视网膜细胞对这种蓝光很敏感，并直接将信息传递给控制食欲的大脑区域)"可知，根据研究显示，夜间暴露在蓝光下会影响食欲，故选B。

【13题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中"'In order to better model human light exposure, the rats were diurnal, meaning awake during the day and asleep at night, rather than the typical nocturnal laboratory rats which are awake during

nighttime hours, the researchers explained 研究人员解释说："为了更好地模拟人类的光暴露，这些老鼠是昼行性的，也就是说白天醒着，晚上睡觉，而不是典型的夜间活动的实验室老鼠，在夜间醒着。")")可知，研究中使用昼行性老鼠是因为它们的光接触与人类相似。故选 C。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段 "To investigate what happens with appetite control and food choice after exposure to blue light at night, in the follow-up study, the rats were given the option to choose among a nutritionally balanced food, water, pig fat and sugar water. After the exposure to blue light, the study authors observed that the rats preferred sugar water and drank more of it that night than during the nights with no blue light exposure. As the experiment continued, the researchers noticed more exposure to blue light caused rats heavier bodies as well. 为了研究夜间暴露在蓝光下后食欲控制和食物选择的变化，在后续研究中，让大鼠选择营养均衡的食物、水、猪脂肪和糖水。在暴露在蓝光下后，研究作者观察到老鼠更喜欢糖水，并且当晚喝的糖水比没有蓝光的夜晚要多。随着实验的继续，研究人员注意到更多的蓝光照射也会导致老鼠的体重增加)"可知，后续研究考虑到了食物选择、动物的体重和食物消耗，D 项"动物性别"不符合题意，故选 D。

【15 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中 " 'Limiting the amount of time that we spend in front of screens at night is, for now, the best measure to protect ourselves from the harmful effects of blue light,' Masis-Vargas said. (Masis-Vargas 说："目前，限制我们晚上在屏幕前的时间是保护我们免受蓝光有害影响的最佳措施。")")可知，Masis-Vargas 认为限制晚上的屏幕使用时间是减轻蓝光危害的最有效方法，故选 C。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

As much as 80 percent of premature heart disease is preventable by making specific lifestyle choices. Some strategies, such as exercising and managing weight, are well known. But others may not have crossed your mind. ___16___

Get eight hours of sleep. "When you're not rested, everything that happens in your life is a lot more stressful," says Dr. Arya Sharma, a professor of medicine at the University of Alberta. If we don't have enough sleep, our bodies also have more difficulty controlling blood pressure, inflammation and glucose levels. ___17___

Engage in volunteer work. ___18___ Research published in Psychosomatic Medicine showed that a feeling of purpose in life is linked to a lower likelihood of heart attack and stroke. Depending on the type of work you do, volunteering might even increase your physical activity.

___19___ Try to get your outdoor exercise far away from highways and industrial districts, and spend more time indoors when the air quality index is poor. As various studies show, even short periods of exposure are

unhealthy for people who already have other cardiovascular (心血管的) risks such as high blood pressure.

    Laugh. _____20_____ A 2016 study in the Journal of Epidemiology of more than 20,000 people over the age of 65 found a lower incidence of cardiovascular disease in those who reported laughing everyday.

A. Avoid polluted air.

B. Engage in indoor activities.

C. These factors can all have an impact on cardiovascular health.

D. Read the following tips to make your life filled with happiness.

E. Doing good for others helps your self-esteem and relieves stress.

F. It reduces stress and depression and it may also serve as a mini-workout.

G. Actually, a small change in your everyday routine can potentially have a big impact.

【答案】16. G   17. C   18. E   19. A   20. F

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述了一些帮助预防早发性心脏病的建议。

【16题详解】

前文"As much as 80 percent of premature heart disease is preventable by making specific lifestyle choices. Some strategies, such as exercising and managing weight, are well known. But others may not have crossed your mind. (多达 80% 的早发性心脏病可以通过选择特定的生活方式来预防。一些策略，如锻炼和控制体重，是众所周知的。但你可能没有想到其他策略。)"讲述了可以通过选择特定的生活方式来预防大部分早发性心脏病，这些策略中有的是众所周知的，而有的则不是。再结合下文内容可知，空处应承上启下，讲述要改变日常生活方式。G 项"事实上，你日常生活中的一个小变化可能会产生巨大的影响。"符合题意。故选 G。

【17题详解】

前文"If we don't have enough sleep, our bodies also have more difficulty controlling blood pressure, inflammation and glucose levels. (如果我们睡眠不足，我们的身体也会更难控制血压、炎症和血糖水平。)"讲述了睡眠不足时身体的某些方面会出现的一些反应，空处应承接上文，讲述这些因素对心脏产生的后果，C 项"这些因素都会对心血管健康产生影响。"符合题意，"These factors"指代上文中的"blood pressure, inflammation and glucose levels"。故选 C。

【18题详解】

根据本段主旨句"Engage in volunteer work. (参与志愿者工作。)"可知，本段主要讲述的是要参与志愿者工作，空格处的句子应该说这样做的好处。E 项"为他人做好事有助于自尊并减轻压力。"符合题意。故选 E。

【19题详解】

结合上下文可知，空处是本段小标题。根据后文"Try to get your outdoor exercise far away from highways and