

广东省 2024 届普通高中毕业班第二次调研考试

英语

本试卷共 10 页，考试用时 120 分钟，满分 120 分。

注意事项：1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己所在的学校、姓名、班级、考生号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上，将条形码横贴在每张答题卡右上角“条形码粘贴处”。

2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上将对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试卷上。

3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先画掉原来的答案，然后再写上新答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。

4. 考生必须保证答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。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

Languages are dying out all the time. Here are four languages that were once widely spoken but are now considered as “dead” languages.

Old Norse

Old Norse was spoken and written by the Vikings from about the 7th century. It was used in countries like Iceland and parts of Russia. The Vikings were famous for their attacks on neighbouring countries, and so Old Norse had an influence on the languages of the places they attacked, including English. For example, English words such as “egg, gift, anger, want, trust and score” come from Old Norse.

Middle English

Middle English was spoken in England between the 12th and 15th centuries and was very different from the

English we use these days. In the past, England was highly influenced by Old Norse. So was its language. There are no manuscripts (手稿) in Middle English as it was much more fashionable to write in French. Middle English gave way to modern English. One example of the wide use of modern English was Shakespeare's works.

Hunnir

Hunnir is the most mysterious of the languages on our list. The Huns were a community that spread across eastern Europe in the 4th and 5th centuries. Despite the Huns' success in expanding their empire, their language was never written down. The few words that are known are mainly names-in modern Turkey and Mongolia. Apart from these, only three words are known; kamos, medos (types of drinks) and strava (a big meal).

Ancient Greek

More than 4,000 years ago, the Greeks spoke an advanced language known today as Ancient Greek, and developed the first alphabet. Indeed, the English word "alphabet" is taken from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet: alpha and beta. Although the language is no longer spoken anywhere, it continues to be studied by scholars around the world and is regarded as one of the most important languages of all time.

1. Which language was spoken by the Vikings?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. Old Norse. | B. Middle English. |
| C. Ancient Greek. | D. Hunnir. |

2. Why did Middle English disappear?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. French was a popular written language then. | B. Modern English replaced Middle English. |
| C. Shakespeare didn't use Middle English. | D. Middle English was influenced by Old Norse. |

3. Which word comes from Ancient Greek?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| A. Want. | B. Kamos. | C. Strava. | D. Alphabet. |
|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|

【答案】1. A 2. B 3. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了四种曾经广泛使用但现在被视为死亡的语言——古诺尔斯语、

中古英语、匈牙利语和古希腊语。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Old Norse** 的 “Old Norse was spoken and written by the Vikings from about the 7th century. (古斯堪的纳维亚语大约从 7 世纪开始由维京人使用。)” 可知，维京人说的语言是古斯堪的纳维亚语。故选 A。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Middle English** 的 “Middle English gave way to modern English. (中世纪英语让位给现代英语。)” 可知，中古英语的消失是因为现代英语取代了中世纪英语。故选 B。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Ancient Greek** 的 “More than 4,000 years ago, the Greeks spoke an advanced language known today as Ancient Greek, and developed the first alphabet. Indeed, the English word “alphabet” is taken from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet: alpha and beta. (4000 多年前，希腊人说一种先进的语言，今天被称为古希腊语，并开发了第一个字母表。事实上，英语单词 alphabet 就是取自希腊字母表的前两个单词 alpha 和 beta。)” 可知，单词 Alphabet 来自古希腊语。故选 D。

B

Iceland is Europe's westernmost country. Over 1,000 years ago, ancient explorers migrated from northern Europe to Iceland and established the country. Most visitors' popular destination is its capital city, Reykjavik, known for its stylish architecture. The city's downtown area is lined with shops, art galleries, cafes, and bookstores.

Iceland is one of the most volcanically active nations in the world with a number of hot springs, all of which are heated naturally by volcanic activity. In fact, Iceland changes energy from these springs into electricity, which powers and heats people's homes. As a result, Iceland burns very little fossil (化石) fuel, such as oil and gas. Hot springs are also popular among tourists. They receive more than 1.3 million visitors a year, who can relax their muscles and release their tension in the hot water.

Apart from springs, there is a range of outdoor activities for visitors to enjoy elsewhere in the country. “Iceland is an adventure,” says Squire, whose company organizes adventure trips. “We have Europe's biggest glaciers (冰山), active volcanoes, cave explorations, and skiing.” One of Iceland's most popular attractions is caving. Exploring

Iceland's unusual caves requires only basic caving knowledge and equipment. Ice caves are more challenging, however, and require special clothes and hiking tools.

If exploring caves and glaciers doesn't interest you, head south. No trip to Iceland would be complete without a visit to the Golden Circle, which connects Gullfoss, Geysir, and Thingvellir Valley. Adventurers go to the Thingvellir Valley, where the land is actually separating and the stony ground beneath your feet frequently shifts. Hold on while you hike!

4. What is Reykjavik famous for?

A. Fashionable buildings. B. Small shops. C. Art galleries. D. Modern cafes.

5. Where does Iceland mainly get electricity?

A. From solar power. B. From hot springs. C. From oil. D. From gas.

6. What is hiking in Thingvellir Valley like?

A. Risky. B. Enjoyable. C. Boring. D. Rewarding.

7. Who is this passage mainly written for?

A. Scientists. B. The locals. C. Tourists. D. Business travellers.

【答案】4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了冰岛的一些旅游景点和旅行活动。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段的 “Most visitors' popular destination is its capital city, Reykjavik, known for its stylish architecture. (大多数游客的热门目的地是其首都雷克雅未克，以其时尚的建筑而闻名。)” 可知，雷克雅未克以时尚的建筑而闻名。故选 A。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的 “Iceland is one of the most volcanically active nations in the world with a number of hot springs, all of which are heated naturally by volcanic activity. In fact, Iceland changes energy from these springs

into electricity, which powers and heats people's homes. (冰岛是世界上火山活动最活跃的国家之一, 拥有许多温泉, 所有这些温泉都是由火山活动自然加热的。事实上, 冰岛将这些温泉的能量转化为电力, 为人们的家庭供电和供暖。) ” 可知, 冰岛主要从温泉获得电力。故选 B。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段的 “Adventurers go to the Thingvellir Valley, where the land is actually separating and the stony ground beneath your feet frequently shifts. Hold on while you hike!(冒险家们会去 Thingvellir 山谷, 那里的土地实际上是分裂的, 脚下的石头地面经常变化。徒步旅行时脚下要踩住地面!)” 可知, 在 Thingvellir 山谷徒步旅行是有风险的。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的 “Iceland is Europe's westernmost country. Over 1,000 years ago, ancient explorers migrated from northern Europe to Iceland and established the country. Most visitors' popular destination is its capital city, Reykjavik, known for its stylish architecture. The city's downtown area is lined with shops, art galleries, cafes, and bookstores.(冰岛是欧洲最西端的国家。一千多年前, 古代探险家从北欧迁徙到冰岛, 建立了这个国家。大多数游客的热门目的地是其首都雷克雅未克, 以其时尚的建筑而闻名。市中心林立着商店、艺术画廊、咖啡馆和书店。)” 可知, 这篇文章介绍了冰岛的一些旅游景点和旅行活动, 因此主要是写给游客的。故选 C。

C

It was two in the morning, and a koala was caught on a fence. A phone rang in the home of Ken, who was a volunteer devoted to rescuing wild koalas in Queensland. When he arrived on the scene, Ken put on heavy gloves. If koalas feel threatened, they bite. He then threw a blanket over the animal for more protection from being bitten. He then firmly grasped the koala through the blanket, and dropped it in a cage.

Normally, if the koala is healthy, it is released where it is found. Koalas tend to eat from the same eucalyptus trees (桉树) over and over. But, the problem was that there were no eucalyptus trees left for this koala. Ken had to take it to a small park nearby. Food is one of the reasons why koalas are at risk.

For 15 years, Ken has also been working on ways to make suburban areas more koala-friendly. He believes that koalas and humans can live together if certain changes are made. He recommends reducing speed limits in streets, creating more green areas for koalas to live in. What's even more important is the need to preserve eucalyptus trees.

Even if these changes are made, koalas still have another problem. “Disease is a huge issue,” explains Ken. He says that almost half of Queensland’s female koalas are affected by a strange disease. “Without treatment, the koalas are unable to have babies. Koalas are becoming extinct,” says Ken.

Later that day, Ken visited a forest near Queensland to catch Tea, a wild female koala. Ken had been following Tea for over a year. Using special equipment, Ken walked and listened for a signal from the koala’s radio collar. He eventually found Tea sitting on a tree branch. Ken climbed up a ladder and caught Tea. After some medical check-ups, Ken found she had a baby. “As long as there are healthy babies,” he said, “there’s still hope.”

8. What did Ken use the blanket for?

- A. Catching the koala after it fell from a fence.
- B. Covering the koala so that it didn’t harm him.
- C. Keeping the koala warm after it was caught.
- D. Helping the koala stay calm in the cage.

9. Why was the koala that Ken caught released in a nearby park?

- A. The koala was in a good physical condition.
- B. Koalas were fed in the same trees again and again.
- C. It was the only place nearby that had eucalyptus trees.
- D. That was where the koala probably had its own baby.

10. What did Ken want to do with Tea?

- A. To see if she had a baby.
- B. To put a radio collar on her.
- C. To keep her in a cage.
- D. To give her medicine.

11. In which section of a newspaper may this passage appear?

- A. Entertainment.
- B. Health.
- C. People and Animals.
- D. Politics.

【答案】 8. B 9. C 10. D 11. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Ken 救助考拉的故事。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中 “If koalas feel threatened, they bite. He then threw a blanket over the animal for more protection from being bitten. (如果考拉感到受到威胁，它们就会咬人。然后，他在考拉身上盖了一条毯子，以防被咬)” 可知，Ken 用毯子把考拉盖起来，这样考拉就不会伤害到他。故选 B。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中 “Koalas tend to eat from the same eucalyptus trees (桉树) over and over. But, the problem was that there were no eucalyptus trees left for this koala. Ken had to take it to a small park nearby. (考拉喜欢一遍又一遍地吃同一棵桉树上的东西。但是，问题是没有桉树留给这种考拉。Ken 不得不把它带到附近的一个小公园)” 可知，Ken 捕获的考拉被放生是因为那是附近唯一有桉树的地方。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中 ““Without treatment, the koalas are unable to have babies. Koalas are becoming extinct,” says Ken. (“如果不进行治疗，考拉就无法生育。考拉正在灭绝，” Ken 说)” 和最后一段中 “Ken climbed up a ladder and caught Tea. After some medical check-ups, Ken found she had a baby. (Ken 爬上梯子，抓住了 Tea。经过一些医疗检查，Ken 发现她有了一个孩子)” 可推知，Ken 想给 Tea 吃药治疗。故选 D。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文可知，文章主要讲述了 Ken 救助考拉的故事，这是人与动物的故事。由此推知，本文可能出现在报纸的人与动物专栏。故选 C。

D

Behind the enthusiastic song of an all-male choir (合唱队) lies a force that is better known for shaping the lives of hopeful frogs and crickets, research suggests. Recordings of a top boys' choir, once directed by Johann Sebastian Bach in Germany, reveal that the more mature boys in the group boosted their voices when girls were appreciating their performances. The effect, seen only among the older singers, aged 16 to 19, is thought to be similar behaviour more often observed in frogs and crickets, which enhance their individual calls to stand out from the crowd during

mate-attracting choruses.

“The boys’ singing sounds more brilliant and has a more attractive quality when girls are in the audience, but it is subtle,” said Keller, a professor who led the work at the centre for music in the brain at a university in Denmark. Keller and his colleagues teamed up with a well-known choir in Germany after a student and former member of the choir mentioned that the boys boosted their voices in a barely noticeable manner when female audience members were present.

Sound analysis of the boys singing a song composed by Bach found that, in the presence of girls aged 15 to 16, the boys improved their vocal brilliance and carried power by putting more energy. But it was unclear whether people, as opposed to sensitive sound devices, could detect the shift in voices, and if they could, whether the resulting sound was more or less appealing because of the enhanced singer’s performance.

To find out, the researchers ran two online studies in which 2,247 male and female volunteers listened to recordings of the boys singing with and without girls in the audience. While both male and female participants showed a difference between the two performances, only female volunteers preferred the boosted singing. “It’s really hard to tell,” Keller said. Details are published in a journal.

For the recordings, the boys performed once before an all-male audience and a second time when a group of teenage girls joined the front row on the pretence of being on a school trip. In interviews after the concert, the boys felt they sang better in front of the girls but none admitted trying to attract their attention.

According to the scientists, the findings suggest choir singing is a special form of social communication where cooperation and competitiveness, the latter potentially motivated by the opposite sex, can exist alongside one another. “You have a group of people working together,” said Keller, “but at the same time individually having this parallel channel of communication, sending out the competitive signal saying: pick me!”

12. What drives the mature boys to sing better according to Paragraph 1?

- A. Their directors. B. Their audience. C. The frogs. D. The crickets.

13. What does the underlined word “subtle” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Brilliant. B. Competitive. C. Unforgettable. D. Unnoticeable.

14. How did Keller’s team carry out the research?

A. By observing the singers.

B. By studying documents.

C. By doing field research.

D. By conducting studies online.

15. What can be the best title for the passage?

A. Cooperation or Competition

B. Force behind Boy's Choir

C. Research into the Performance

D. Attractive Frogs and Cricket Songs

【答案】12. B 13. D 14. D 15. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。针对德国的男童合唱团的一项研究表明，当女孩在观众席中时，16至19岁的男孩会提高他们的歌声，以吸引异性的关注。

【12题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的“Recordings of a top boys' choir, once directed by Johann Sebastian Bach in Germany, reveal that the more mature boys in the group boosted their voices when girls were appreciating their performances. (曾经由德国约翰·塞巴斯蒂安·巴赫（Johann Sebastian Bach）指挥的顶级男子合唱团的录音显示当女孩欣赏他们的表演时，乐队中更成熟的男孩会提高他们的声音。)”可知，有欣赏演出的观众会促使成熟的男孩唱得更好，故选B。

【13题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第二段的“Keller and his colleagues teamed up with a well-known choir in Germany after a student and former member of the choir mentioned that the boys boosted their voices in a barely noticeable manner when female audience members were present (凯勒和他的同事们与德国一个著名的合唱团合作，因为合唱团的一名学生和前成员提到，当女性观众在场时，男孩们以一种几乎不引人注意的方式提高了他们的声音。)”可知，本段首位内容相呼应，结尾部分是在解释划线词，即当有女孩在场时，男孩的歌声听起来更有才华，更有吸引力，但这很微妙，则划线词意为“不易察觉到的”，故选D。

【14题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段的“To find out, the researchers ran two online studies in which 2,247 male and female volunteers listened to recordings of the boys singing with and without girls in the audience. (为了找到答案，研究

人员进行了两项在线研究，其中 2247 名男性和女性志愿者分别听了男孩在有女孩和没有女孩的情况下唱歌的录音。)”可知，Keller 的团队是通过在线调查进行这项研究的，故选 D。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，根据第一段的“Behind the enthusiastic song of an all-male choir lies a force that is better known for shaping the lives of hopeful frogs and crickets, research suggests. Recordings of a top boys’ choir, once directed by Johann Sebastian Bach in Germany, reveal that the more mature boys in the group boosted their voices when girls were appreciating their performances. The effect, seen only among the older singers, aged 16 to 19, is thought to be similar behaviour more often observed in frogs and crickets, which enhance their individual calls to stand out from the crowd during mate-attracting choruses.(研究表明，在全男性唱诗班热情的歌声背后，隐藏着一种力量，这种力量以塑造充满希望的青蛙和蟋蟀的生活而闻名。约翰·塞巴斯蒂安·巴赫曾在德国指挥过一个顶级男孩合唱团，他们的录音显示，当女孩欣赏他们的表演时，乐队中更成熟的男孩会提高他们的声音。这种现象只在年龄较大的歌手(16 岁至 19 岁)中出现，被认为是在青蛙和蟋蟀中更常见的类似行为，它们在吸引配偶的合唱中提高自己的叫声以从人群中脱颖而出。)”以及下文内容可知，文章描述了男孩合唱背后的驱动力量，即为了吸引异性而唱，因此 B 项(男孩合唱团背后的力量)可以概括文章内容，适合作为标题，故选 B。

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能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Succeed in a Job Interview

While most people want jobs, few look forward to being interviewed. Job interviews are stressful situations for even the most qualified candidates because applicants have only one opportunity to show that they will do better than the other applicants in the position they are seeking. 16

Applicants should research the company and learn about it as much as possible. They should not just focus on the department that may hire them. 17 Interviewers frequently ask the following questions, “What do you know about our company, and why would you like to work here?” To answer this kind of questions, applicants must have done sufficient research to understand the needs of the entire company.

18 The reason for this is quite clear. The interviewers are repeating the same questions to different candidates over several days, or even several weeks. 19 So, applicants should use this opportunity to impress

the interviewers. They must recognize that the interviewers want to learn more about them, so they should give full, detailed, and unique answers to the questions.

Applicants should be careful about their non-verbal (非言语的) communication. Gestures, expressions and actions can speak a great deal louder than any words. For example, the interviewers notice an applicant glance at his or her watch or cell phone during an interview. 20

Although an applicant can never see precisely how an interview will go on, careful planning, detailed answers and attention to non-verbal communication will make the process of applying for a job more likely to be successful.

- A. Instead, they should get to know the company as a whole.
- B. They expect a good answer that they have never heard before.
- C. Therefore, they need to pay attention to the way they use gestures.
- D. To ensure a better chance for the job, consider the following advice.
- E. To approach a job interview successfully, applicants should prepare well.
- F. Applicants should consider ways to make their answers unique so that they will stand out.
- G. It is quite possible that the interviewers will likely feel that this person is not that interested in the position.

【答案】 16. D 17. A 18. F 19. B 20. G

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了在面试中取得成功的做法。

【16 题详解】

根据前文的 “While most people want jobs, few look forward to being interviewed. Job interviews are stressful situations for even the most qualified candidates because applicants have only one opportunity to show that they will do better than the other applicants in the position they are seeking. (虽然大多数人都想找工作，但很少有人期待面试。即使对最合格的求职者来说，求职面试也是充满压力的，因为求职者只有一次机会来证明他们会比其他求职者在他们所寻求的职位上做得更好。)” 可知，求职者面临压力，D 项(为了确保获得更好的工作机会，考虑以下建议。)承接上文，即有办法应对面试的压力，下文给出具体的做法。故选 D 项。

【17 题详解】

根据前文的 “Applicants should research the company and learn about it as much as possible. They should not just focus on the department that may hire them. (应聘者应该对公司进行调查，尽可能多地了解它。他们不应该只关注可能雇佣他们的部门。)” 及后文的 “Interviewers frequently ask the following questions, “What do you know about our company, and why would you like to work here?” To answer this kind of questions, applicants must have done sufficient research to understand the needs of the entire company. (面试官通常会问以下问题:“你对我们公司有什么了解?你为什么想在这里工作?”要回答这类问题，申请人必须做足够的研究来了解整个公司的需求。)” 可知，A 项(相反，他们应该从整体上了解公司。)承接上文，说明应聘者应该全面考查一家公司，这样才能做到回应面试官的各种问题。故选 A 项。

【18 题详解】

根据后文的 “The reason for this is quite clear. The interviewers are repeating the same questions to different candidates over several days, or even several weeks. (原因很清楚。面试官会在几天甚至几周内向不同的求职者重复同样的问题。)” 可知，F 项(求职者应该考虑如何使他们的答案独特，这样他们就会脱颖而出。)阐明了求职者应该做到与众不同，这是面试官希望看到的。故选 F 项。

【19 题详解】

根据前文的 “The reason for this is quite clear. The interviewers are repeating the same questions to different candidates over several days, or even several weeks. (原因很清楚。面试官会在几天甚至几周内向不同的求职者重复同样的问题。)” 和后文的 “So, applicants should use this opportunity to impress the interviewers. They must recognize that the interviewers want to learn more about them, so they should give full, detailed, and unique answers to the questions. (因此，应聘者应该利用这个机会给面试官留下深刻印象。他们必须意识到面试官想要更多地了解他们，所以他们应该对问题给出完整、详细和独特的答案。)” 可知，B 项(他们期待一个他们从未听过的好答案。)承接上文，说明面试官希望自己的问题会有与众不同的好答案，因此求职人要抓住机会表现自己。故选 B 项。

【20 题详解】

根据前文的 “Applicants should be careful about their non-verbal communication. Gestures, expressions and actions can speak a great deal louder than any words. For example, the interviewers notice an applicant glance at his or her watch or cell phone during an interview. (申请人应该注意他们的非语言交流。手势、表情和行动比任何言语都更能说明问题。例如，面试官注意到应聘者在面试过程中瞟了一眼手表或手机。)” 可知，G 项(很

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