

浙江省杭州学军中学 2023-2024 学年高二下学期 6 月月考英语

试题

学校:_____姓名:_____班级:_____考号:_____

一、阅读理解

Music Festivals From Around the World

Music possesses a unique power to unite people across cultures. One great way to feel this connection is by attending some of the world's most incredible music festivals. **Sziget Festival**
The Sziget Festival in Budapest, Hungary, is a renowned six-day celebration of music and art on Obuda Island on the Danube River. Started in 1993, the festival is known for its diverse lineup, featuring top artists from genres like electronic, hip-hop, techno, and pop rock. Beyond music, the festival offers cultural experiences like art exhibitions, theater, circus performances, and film screenings. **Glastonbury**

Glastonbury Music Festival is a global music fest held annually at the Worthy Farm in Somerset, England. Since its inception (开始) in 1970, it has become a touchstone for music enthusiasts worldwide, drawing more than 200,000 visitors during its remarkable five-day run. Additionally, Glastonbury is among the few festivals striving towards being completely carbon-neutral. **Rock in Rio**

The beloved Rock in Rio festival was founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1985. The brand has since expanded to other locations, including Lisbon, Madrid, and Las Vegas. Rock in Rio spans multiple days. While its roots are in rock music, Rock in Rio has evolved to include more genres to appeal to a much broader audience. One of Rock in Rio's standout features is its commitment to environmental initiatives. **Fuji Rock**

Fuji Rock is Japan's biggest music festival, typically held in Naeba Ski Resort in Niigata Prefecture. Known for its stunning mountainous backdrop, this event has been running since 1997 and is celebrated for its diverse lineup that spans rock, electronic, hip-hop, and most other genres. It attracts international and local acts, creating a unique fusion of musical styles.

1. How is the Sziget Festival different from the other music festivals?

A. It is documented in films.

- B. It is centered on classical arts.
 - C. It hosts various cultural events.
 - D. It features diverse music genres.
2. What do Glastonbury and Rock in Rio have in common?
- A. They highlight rock music.
 - B. They last more than a week.
 - C. They undergo global expansion.
 - D. They adopt eco-friendly practices.
3. Which of the four music festivals has the shortest history?
- A. Sziget Festival.
 - B. Glastonbury.
 - C. Rock in Rio.
 - D. Fuji Rock.

I had a great time with the film *Turning Red*, which follows Meilin, a thirteen-year-old girl who suddenly begins turning into a giant red panda.

The film was set in 2002 when I would've been around Meilin's age. It was a joy for me to watch a film that I could relate to. The film illustrates the push-pull that many immigrant families face: how much of their culture to keep and how much to assimilate(融入). There are beautiful traces of Chinese culture throughout this film, including gorgeous food, time around the table, relationships with extended family, and more.

In the film, women in Meilin's family suffer a curse(诅咒). As soon as they begin to blossom into womanhood, they transform into a giant red panda whenever they express any strong emotion. Thus, they have learned that emotional repression is the way to go. It was beautiful to watch this young girl choose the different path of emotional wellness instead of holding back her feelings.

It's not a surprise that the director Domee Shi, who is around my age, chose this plotline. Many people my age are on that similar path Meilin finds herself on. We honor our parents and what they have done for us, but we're also choosing to be more emotionally healthy and trying to live differently than we were taught.

The part of *Turning Red* I particularly loved is the ending. Though Meilin's mom, grandma, and aunts see that it's possible to integrate their red pandas into their lives, they don't choose that

path. Instead, they choose to bottle their pandas up once again. However, they do get a new perspective on this young, groundbreaking girl. It's such a sweet reminder that not everyone can go on the same journey toward emotional health, and that's okay.

If all of them had embraced their pandas, I think the ending would've felt incredibly cheesy and taken away some of the power of the story. So we get a conclusion that is satisfying and heart-warming without being too much of a fairy tale.

4. Why did the author enjoy watching *Turning Red*?
 - A. She found a connection with the story.
 - B. She followed a life path similar to its director.
 - C. She adored the appealing design of the red panda.
 - D. She valued its emphasis on the beautiful Chinese culture.
5. What does the underlined word “repression” in the third paragraph mean?
 - A. Disturbance.
 - B. Control.
 - C. Wellness.
 - D. Expression.
6. What does the author think of the ending of the film?
 - A. Bittersweet.
 - B. Idealized.
 - C. Realistic.
 - D. Cheesy.
7. What is the central dilemma faced by Meilin in *Turning Red*?
 - A. “Can I embrace my true self?”
 - B. “Should I prioritize my family?”
 - C. “Can I uncover the curse’s secret?”
 - D. “Should I explore diverse cultures?”

Yes, having a big name in science will help get your paper published, a new study confirms. Involving hundreds of researchers reviewing an economics paper, the study found that reviewers were more likely to recommend acceptance when the paper was associated with a famous author compared to a lesser-known one.

The Matthew effect, a term coined in 1968 to describe this prejudice, has been a topic of concern among scientists for years. However, previous efforts to document this prejudice had limitations such as small sample sizes or lack of randomization. To address these issues, a team from the University of Innsbruck conducted an extensive study.

The team sent emails to about 3,300 researchers, inviting them to review an economics

paper for a real journal. The paper had two authors: Vernon Smith, a Nobel Prize winner, and Sabiou Inoua, one of Smith's former Ph. D. students. The potential reviewers received one of three descriptions of the paper: one mentioning only Smith, another mentioning only Inoua, and a third with no author mentioned. Of the researchers who agreed to review the paper, Smith's fame influenced their responses. When given only Smith's name, 38.5% accepted the invitation to review, while the figures were 30.7% for those given no name and 28.5% for those given only Inoua's name.

To further avoid prejudice, the team randomly assigned the 313 reviewers who initially received no author's name to review one of three papers: one credited to Smith alone, another to Inoua alone, and a third with no authors listed. Reviewers rated the paper credited to Smith the highest, praising its inclusion of new information and data-supported conclusions. The version with no authors received recommendations for acceptance from 24% of reviewers, more than double the percentage for the version credited only to Inoua.

The team warned against evaluating identical work differently based on the author's identity and suggested that double-blind reviews may reduce the prejudice. However, this approach may not be effective as reviewers can often identify authors through preprints or conference presentations.

8. What does the term "the Matthew effect" refer to according to this passage?
- A. A topic of public concern. B. A preference in publication.
C. A document describing coins. D. A way to get papers accepted.
9. Why did the team from the University of Innsbruck carry out the extensive study?
- A. To review an economics paper. B. To find fault with prior studies.
C. To further investigate an effect. D. To study how to release papers.
10. What are presented in paragraphs 3 and 4?
- A. Data reception and release. B. Paper description and scores.
C. Research methods and findings. D. Authors' identities and responses.
11. What does the team suggest to reduce the prejudice?
- A. Revising the review method. B. Reading the online preprint.
C. Assessing different works. D. Adding new information.

“Tie an Italian’s hands behind his back,” runs an old joke, “and he’ll be speechless.” This rests on a national stereotype: Italians are talkative and emotional, and all that arm-wagging supposedly goes to prove it.

Susan Goldin-Meadow of the University of Chicago has a rather different view. Emotions come out in lots of ways: facial expressions, posture, tone of voice and so on. But people are doing something different when they use gestures with speech, which she sums up in the title of her new book, “Thinking with Your Hands”. It is a masterly tour through a lifetime’s research.

Virtually everyone gestures, not just Italians. Experimental subjects, told after a research session that they were being watched for gestures, apologize for not having made any — but were doing so the entire time. People born blind gesture when they speak, including to each other. A woman born without arms but with “phantom limb syndrome (幻肢综合征)” describes how she uses her phantom arms when she talks — but not when she walks. All this suggests that cognition is, to some extent, “embodied”; thinking is not all done in your head.

In fact, gestures that accompany speech are a second channel of information. Subjects watch a film in which a cat runs but are told to lie and say it jumped. They do so in words — while their hands make a running motion. People who say they believe in sexual equality but gesture with their hands lower when talking about women are not indicating women’s height; they can be shown to have biases of which they may be unaware.

In “The Crown”, a historical drama series, Lady Diana is warned that her hands may betray her real emotions, which could be dangerous; they are tied together so she can learn to speak without gesticulating. No one who reads Susan’s book could ever again think that gesturing shows only a lack of control. It is about thinking and communication, and is a sophisticated aid to both.

12. Why does the author mention the old joke in Paragraph 1?
- A. To present an argument. B. To describe a scene.
C. To lead in the topic. D. To clarify a doubt.
13. Which statement will Susan Goldin-Meadow probably agree with?
- A. The disabled seldom use gestures. B. Gestures literally embody cognition.
C. Thinking only occurs inside the brain. D. Gestures are improper in communication.
14. What does the author try to prove in the last two paragraphs?
- A. Gestures may express what the speaker really thinks.

- B. People are unaware of the meanings of their gestures.
 - C. Gesturing during speech shows only a lack of control.
 - D. Speakers can lie more easily with the help of gestures.
15. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Speech: A Direct Channel of Information B. Gestures: A Vital Form of Communication
 - C. Italian's Body Language: A National Stereotype D. Thinking with Your Hands: A Lifetime's Research

Psychologists offer their best tips for working or making progress as planned, expected, or desired. Here is their guide to making and keeping your plans.

Don't assume that your plan has to be ambitious. "What's much more important than setting a grand goal, like running a marathon, is to set an immediate plan that you can start right away," says Charles Duhigg, the author of *The Power of Habit*. " 16 But many people fail to realize this."

Whether you are making a new habit from scratch or changing an old habit, decide on the cue and the reward. "The cue could be a time, a place, or a feeling, while the reward must be instantaneous (即时的)," explains Wendy Wood, an expert from the University of Southern California. 17 The prize needs to be immediate, something that makes the behavior fun.

Make it easy. A recent study showed that people who travelled 8 km to the gym went once a month, but people who travelled 6 km went five or more times a month. That 2 km makes the difference between having a good exercise habit and not. 18 Thus, you're more likely to achieve more.

Be less critical of yourself. According to an expert, the biggest barrier to new habits is self-criticism. 19 Research shows that you should be kind or supportive to yourself.

20 Gretchen Rubin, the author of *Better Than Before*, says it is crucial to avoid listening to the excuses that make your habits falter (动摇), for example, "I can't go on a run tomorrow because I have to do another thing." Recognizing them in advance can make them less powerful. That's the thing about excuses when you realize you're doing it, you're much more likely to resist.

- A. Spot your excuses.
- B. People who do this tend to be rewarded.
- C. Try to remove the barriers as best as you can.
- D. Don't buy a new pair of shoes at the end of the week.
- E. It is related with less motivation and worse self-control.
- F. That is how your habitual mind works and it has to be easy.
- G. Start with baby steps like running half a mile every Monday morning

二、完形填空

I was struggling 11 months after I left China to pursue a Ph.D. in England. In the daytime, I kept myself 21 in my research. But at night I had to fight increasing 22. I turned to social media and even tried "talking" to Chat GPT, which 23 me for a few days. But when the novelty 24 I was back where I started.

When colleagues invited me for a coffee chat or lunch, I 25 to feel the urgency to get back to my long list of research 26, not taking time to build relationships. Eventually, my loneliness hit a breaking 27. When I talked to my tutor about my feeling, she helped me see that 28 with the people around me would improve my state of mind. I began to chat with friends more and realized we were all dealing with 29, professionally and personally. Life isn't about convincing colleagues that I can do everything 30, but about teaming up with friends on common goals and challenges.

These days, I'm working not only on my research, but also try to book 31 with my friends for research discussion, and share 32 into social issues through coffee chats. I feel much more 33 when I come home with concrete memories and measurable milestones. And cooperating with my colleagues has helped me overcome some 34 research challenges.

The nights are still as 35 as before, but I have seen the bright light in the day. I feel content to lie down and rest so I'm prepared for tomorrow's new adventure.

21. A. charged B. filled C. buried D. defined
 22. A. calmness B. excitement C. anger D. loneliness

23. A. detected B. delighted C. facilitated D. integrated
24. A. wore off B. came off C. got over D. turned over
25. A. hesitated B. demanded C. declined D. tended
26. A. editions B. tasks C. strategies D. consequences
27. A. occasion B. reputation C. point D. reference
28. A. negotiating B. standing C. responding D. engaging
29. A. challenges B. principles C. conflict D. freedom
30. A. stubbornly B. responsibly C. independently D. innocently
31. A. benefits B. appointments C. tickets D. settlements
32. A. relief B. criticism C. investigations D. insights
33. A. sensitivity B. perfection C. inspiration D. assessment
34. A. tough B. subjective C. outward D. flexible
35. A. boring B. long C. remarkable D. agreeable

三、语法填空

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。

Millions of tourists have visited the resort island of Hainan province this summer. Visitors 36 (primary) consist of young people, while families with children are also returning in large numbers, resulting in a strong demand for facilities such as accommodations 37 (tailor) to family stays and theme parks.

Apart 38 the tourism scene in the cities on the eastern coast, the western regions of Hainan, including Changjiang Li autonomous county and Danzhou city, have also seen 39 boom in tourism activity. Wearing traditional Li costumes, and fishing in streams 40 (be) among visitors' favorite activities. Danzhou has also attracted visitors by organizing sports events.

By Aug 19, Haihua Island 41 (receive) over 1 million tourists during the summer vacation. Dai Bin, president of the China Tourism Academy, believes that 42 (emerge) forms of tourism, such as self-driving tours, recreational vehicle trips, night travel, wellness retreats, 43 (education) journeys and sports-related activities, need to be better

implemented in the tourism market.

Dai suggested _____ 44 _____(prioritize)academic travel for young people, health-focused tourism for the elderly as well as introducing tourism products _____ 45 _____ suit visitors' preferences while meeting their budgets.

四、书信写作

46. 假如你是李华，上学期你向外教 Alex 借了一本书，没有及时归还。现在 Alex 已经回到美国，请你给他写一封邮件表达歉意并告知归还事宜。邮件内容包括：

- 1.表达歉意；
- 2.说明原因；
- 3.告知归还事宜。

注意：

- 1.词数 80 左右；
- 2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

五、书面表达

47. 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。

As I unzipped my lunchbox, the whole place was turned into a spicy curry (咖喱) dream. I immediately hid it under my seat, hoping no one would take notice.

Mom had really outdone herself with masala — our family's all-time favorite dish back in India. But today, it wasn't just about me and my lunch. A warm smile on his face, Ricky invited me, a new transfer student from India to New York city, for lunch.

“Ava, come sit here!” Ricky called out, gesturing towards a vacant seat.

As I made my way over, memories of those awkward lunchtimes when I studied in Kansas,

one of the most conservative states, flooded back. I could still recall how everyone would wrinkle their noses and stare curiously when I unpacked my Indian food. It always made me feel like an outsider, like I didn't belong.

Therefore, before my first day in this school, I had demanded my mom pack "normal" western-style food for me. I still remembered the look on her face upon hearing it, as she signed in disappointment and confusion, "Isn't there a moment when you feel proud of your origin?" That was hurting, but not more hurting than others' giggles and whispers. Honestly, long queues were common in Indian restaurants in New York city, a cultural melting pot, but I wouldn't take that risk.

Unfortunately, this morning, Mom had forgotten to make sandwich or any "normal" food, so I had to bring leftovers from our dinner. At the thought of the possible oh-no-second (社死), I felt like being thrown into darkness.

However, before I came back to reality, Ricky noticed my sneaking (躲躲藏藏). "What do you have for lunch?" he asked, his eyes twinkling with interest. I tried to brush it off (搪塞), claiming I wasn't hungry. But Ricky wouldn't let it go, and before I could protest, he had the lid of my lunchbox open and I prepared myself for such familiar responses as "Ew" or "What is that?"

注意： 1.续写词数应为 150 左右；
2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

However, I did not get what I was expecting.

After school, I found Mom preparing sandwich for tomorrow's lunch.

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