

2019年6月份浙江高考英语试卷

选择题部分

第一部分听力（共两节，满分30分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上。

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. Where does this conversation take place?
A. In a classroom. B. In a hospital. C. In a museum.
2. What does Jack want to do?
A. Take fitness classes.
B. Buy a pair of gym shoes.
C. Change his work schedule.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. What to drink. B. Where to meet. C. When to leave
4. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Colleagues. B. Classmates. C. Strangers.
5. Why is Emily mentioned in the conversation?
A. She might want a ticket.
B. She is looking for the man.
C. She has an extra ticket.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项，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. How long did James run his business?
A. 10 years. B. 13 years. C. 15 years.
7. How does the woman feel about James' situation?
A. Embarrassed. B. Concerned. C. Disappointed.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What has Kate's mother decided to do?
A. Return to school. B. Change her job. C. Retire from work.
9. What did Kate's mother study at college?
A. Oil painting. B. Art history. C. Business administration.
10. What is Kate's attitude toward her mother's decision?
A. Disapproving. B. Ambiguous. C. Understanding.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is the man doing?
A. Chairing a meeting.
B. Hosting a radio program.
C. Conducting a job interview.
12. What benefits Mary most in her job?
A. Her wide reading. B. Her leaders' guidance. C. Her friends' help.
13. Who will Mary talk about next?
A. Her teacher. B. Her father. C. Her mother.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. Why does the man seldom do exercise?
A. He lacks motivation.
B. He has a heart problem.
C. He works all the time
15. What does Jacob Sattelmair probably do?
A. He's an athlete. B. He's a researcher. C. He's a journalist.
16. Why does the woman speak of a study?
A. To encourage the man.
B. To recommend an exercise.
C. To support her findings.
17. How much time will the man probably spend exercising weekly?
A. 300 minutes. B. 150 minutes. C. 75 minutes.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What did the scientists do to the road?
A. They repaired it. B. They painted it. C. They blocked it.
19. Why are young birds drawn to the road surface?
A. It's warm. B. It's brown. C. It's smooth.
20. What is the purpose of the scientists' experiment?
A. To keep the birds there for a whole year.
B. To help students study the birds well.
C. To prevent the birds from being killed.

Keys: 1-5 BABCA 6-10 CBACC 11-15 BACAB 16-20 ACBAC

(听力材料见附件)

第二部分阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）

第一节（共10小题；每小题2.5分，满分25分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Zachariah Fike has an unusual hobby. He finds old military (军队的) medals for sale in antique stores and on the Internet. But unlike most collectors, Zac tracks down the medals' rightful owners,

的（他的）东西。所以这枚勋章代表对兄弟的怀念。选 D

B

Money with no strings attached. It's not something you see every day. But at Union Station in Los Angeles last month, a board went up with dollar bills attached to it with pins and a sign that read, "Give What You Can, Take What You Need."

People quickly caught on. And while many took dollars, many others pinned their own cash to the board. "People of all ages, races, and socio-economic (社会经济的) backgrounds gave and took," said Tyler Bridges of The Toolbox, which created the project. "We even had a bride in her wedding dress come up to the board and take a few dollars." Most of the bills on the board were singles, but a few people left fives, tens and even twenties. The video clip (片段) shows one man who had found a \$ 20 bill pinning it to the board.

"What I can say for the folks that gave the most, is that they were full of smiles," Bridges said. "There's a certain feeling that giving can do for you and that was apparent in those that gave the most." Most people who took dollars took only a few, but Bridges said a very small number took as much as they could.

While the clip might look like part of a new ad campaign, Bridges said the only goal was to show generosity and sympathy. He added that he hopes people in other cities might try similar projects and post their own videos on the Internet.

"After all, everyone has bad days and good days," he said. "Some days you need a helping hand and some days you can be the one giving the helping hand."

24. What does the expression "money with no strings attached" in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Money spent without hesitation. B. Money not legally made.
C. Money offered without conditions. D. Money not tied together.

25. What did Bridges want to show by mentioning the bride?

- A. Women tended to be more sociable.
B. The activity attracted various people.
C. Economic problems were getting worse.
D. Young couples needed financial assistance.

26. Why did Bridges carry out the project?

- A. To do a test on people's morals. B. To raise money for his company.
C. To earn himself a good reputation. D. To promote kindness and sympathy.

答案解析:

24.C.逻辑推理题。根据文章第一段第二句话 "It's not something you see every day" 可知, 此处的 it 代指的是 "money", 它并非随处可见的。所以第一句想要表达的是 C "钱并非是毫无条件的被给予"。且 with no strings attached 为固定搭配, 意为 "毫无条件", 故答案为 C。

25.B.细节理解题。定位到文章第二段第二行 "People of all ages, races, and socio-economic backgrounds gave and took"可知, 此处 Bridges 是想表达各行各业, 不分种族和背景的人都参与到此项活动中, 紧接着下面举例 "We even had a bride...", 故此处他想要表达的事 B. "这项活动吸引了各种各样的人"

26.D.主旨大意题。本文主要讲解的是此项活动的内容, 且根据文章倒数第二段第一句话后半部分 "Bridges said the only goal was to show generosity and sympathy"可知, Bridges 做此项目的目的是为了促进仁慈与同理心的存在, 故答案为 D。

C

California has lost half its big trees since the 1930s, according to a study to be published

Tuesday and climate change seems to be a major factor (因素) .

The number of trees larger than two feet across has declined by 50 percent on more than 46,000 square miles of California forests, the new study finds. No area was spared or unaffected, from the foggy northern coast to the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the San Gabriels above Los Angeles. In the Sierra high country, the number of big trees has fallen by more than 55 percent; in parts of southern California the decline was nearly 75 percent.

Many factors contributed to the decline, said Patrick McIntyre, an ecologist who was the lead author of the study. Woodcutters targeted big trees. Housing development pushed into the woods. Aggressive wildfire control has left California forests crowded with small trees that compete with big trees for resources (资源) .

But in comparing a study of California forests done in the 1920s and 1930s with another one between 2001 and 2010, McIntyre and his colleagues documented a widespread death of big trees that was evident even in wildlands protected from woodcutting or development.

The loss of big trees was greatest in areas where trees had suffered the greatest water shortage. The researchers figured out water stress with a computer model that calculated how much water trees were getting in comparison with how much they needed, taking into account such things as rainfall, air temperature, dampness of soil, and the timing of snowmelt (融雪) .

Since the 1930s, McIntyre said, the biggest factors driving up water stress in the state have been rising temperatures, which cause trees to lose more water to the air, and earlier snowmelt, which reduces the water supply available to trees during the dry season.

27. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- A. The seriousness of big-tree loss in California.
 - B. The increasing variety of California big trees.
 - C. The distribution of big trees in California forests.
 - D. The influence of farming on big trees in California.
28. Which of the following is well-intentioned but may be bad for big trees?
- A. Ecological studies of forests.
 - B. Banning woodcutting.
 - C. Limiting housing development.
 - D. Fire control measures.
29. What is a major cause of the water shortage according to McIntyre?
- A. Inadequate snowmelt.
 - B. A longer dry season.
 - C. A warmer climate.
 - D. Dampness of the air.
30. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. California's Forests: Where Have All the Big Trees Gone?
 - B. Cutting of Big Trees to Be Prohibited in California Soon
 - C. Why Are the Big Trees Important to California Forests?
 - D. Patrick McIntyre: Grow More Big Trees in California

答案解析:

27. A.段落主旨题。根据文章第二段内容及首句“The number of trees larger than two feet across has declined by 50 percent on more than 46,000 square miles of California forests”，“在加州46,000平方英里的森林中，直径大于2英尺的树木数量减少了50%”可知，本段主要讲的是加州大树数量减少的严峻形势，故答案为A。

28. D.细节理解题。定位到文章第三段最后一句“Aggressive wildfire control has left California

forests crowded with small trees that compete with big trees for resources"可知，积极的野火控制使得加利福尼亚的森林里挤满了小树，它们与大树争夺资源，所以这项防火措施本意是好的但却对大树不利，故正确答案为D。

29. C. 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段第一句“Since the 1930s, McIntyre said, the biggest factors driving up water stress in the state have been rising temperature”可知，水资源短缺的主要原因是气候上升，故正确答案为C。

30. A. 主旨大意题。本文主要讲的是加利福尼亚州森林大树减少的现象，内容包括数量减少的严峻形势和主要原因分析，故答案为A。

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10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。

Rock music consists of many different styles. Even though there is a common spirit among all music groups, they make very different music. 31 At that time the Beatles entered the world of music from Liverpool.

After they were given an invitation to appear live on BBC, the Beatles quickly became famous in Britain with nationwide tours. By mid-1963, the Beatles had been extremely popular in England. 32 They held large concerts and performed at clubs. They became the hottest thing on the pop music scene in England. They began as a modestly successful musician group and ended the year as show business legends（传说）. John Lennon and Paul McCartney were named composers of the year.

33 They were not sure how the Americans would react to the new type of music. Beatlemania hit New York on February 7, 1964. Hundreds of fans jammed the airport to greet them. 34 The concert was broadcast live and attracted the largest one night audience in the history of television up to that time. The Beatles were described as a British invasion（入侵）by local and nationwide newspapers at that time. Their victory in America was still remembered as a major turning point in the history of rock and roll. Thanks to the Beatles, a lot of opportunities were opened up to new faces on the market. 35

- A. They decided on a tour to the United States in 1964.
- B. Even their hairstyles became major trends at that time.
- C. Rock music developed in the 1950s and the early 1960s.
- D. However, their songs changed the lives of generations to come.
- E. Many rock bands were able to follow in the footsteps of the Beatles.
- F. They appeared in the films *A Hard Day's Night*（1964）and *Help!*（1965）.
- G. They performed their first concert in America at CBS television's 53rd street studio.

答案解析：

31. C 启下题。根据“*At that time*”可知是按照时间顺序安排的，C选项最符合本段话的逻辑顺序。

32. B 承上启下题。根据上下文可知披头士乐队曾风靡英国，并且介绍了他们在音乐上取得成功。B选项具体描述了披头士的成功细节，符合本段话内容。

33. A 启下题。They were not sure how the Americans would react to the new type of music提示了披头士乐队在美国巡演的时间，再根据February 7, 1964 可得出A选项更符合这里的时间顺序。

34.G 细节理解题。根据上下文可知，披头士乐队在美国电视界取得了巨大成功，选项中的 **first concert** 是一个明显的提示。

35.E 结构题。这部分主要介绍披头士乐队之后有许多新的乐队出现，同样体现了乐队成功的巨大影响。**New faces** 和 **Many rock bands** 呼应，可知E选项符合此处空白。

第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

There are lots of ways to raise awareness for a cause. Usually, the 36 the idea is, the more it gets noticed. And that's precisely why one 37 Frenchman has caught our attention.

Baptiste Dubanchet is biking across Europe, surviving 38 on discarded (丢弃) food. The three-month, 1,900-mile journey from Paris to Warsaw is Dubanchet's 39 of raising awareness of food waste in Europe and throughout the world.

As you can 40, the trip is no piece of cake. While restaurants 41 tons of food each year, much of it remains inaccessible because of 42 garbage containers, health regulations, or business policies. Only about one in ten places 43 him food that would otherwise be discarded. For legal 44, most restaurants have a policy against 45 food waste. "Some people have even 46 their jobs by giving me food," Dubanchet said.

What's 47 interesting is the attitude various cities have toward Dubanchet's cause. Berlin has been the 48 while the most difficult was the Czech town of Pilsen. There, he had to 49 at some 50 different stores or restaurants before finding food. The 50 is all the more serious when you consider the 51 exercise required to bike from France to Poland.

"I have to get food 52 because after all the biking I am tired and I need the 53," Dubanchet explained. "Is my 54 full or empty? That is the most important thing, not what I am eating."

He aims to 55 his journey by mid-July. With any luck, he'll turn a few more heads in the process.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. cleverer | B. older | C. stranger | D. simpler |
| 37. A. garbage-eating | B. sports-loving | C. food-wasting | D. law-breaking |
| 38. A. secretly | B. finally | C. entirely | D. probably |
| 39. A. purpose | B. way | C. opinion | D. dream |
| 40. A. observe | B. imagine | C. suggest | D. remember |
| 41. A. store | B. cook | C. shop for | D. throw away |
| 42. A. locked | B. damaged | C. connected | D. abandoned |
| 43. A. bought | B. offered | C. ordered | D. sold |
| 44. A. reasons | B. rights | C. fees | D. aids |
| 45. A. begging for | B. giving away | C. hiding | D. causing |
| 46. A. did | B. kept | C. accepted | D. risked |
| 47. A. hardly | B. usually | C. particularly | D. merely |
| 48. A. easiest | B. nearest | C. biggest | D. richest |
| 49. A. work | B. shout | C. ask | D. jump |
| 50. A. competition | B. conversation | C. conflict | D. challenge |
| 51. A. adequate | B. rewarding | C. demanding | D. suitable |

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 52. A. again | B. alone | C. later | D. fast |
| 53. A. spirit | B. energy | C. time | D. effort |
| 54. A. stomach | B. hand | C. pocket | D. basket |
| 55. A. arrange | B. restart | C. report | D. finish |

答案解析：

完形填空：本篇文章属于记叙文，讲述了作者通过自己的“乞讨式”骑行经历来提高欧洲以及全世界人们对于食物浪费的意识。也告诉我们如何提高对于某一行业的意识。

36. C 本题考查形容词，难度中等。根据下文中的Baptiste是通过吃别人丢弃的食物来骑行欧洲可以知道，这一举动本身是奇怪的。结合本句翻译：越奇怪的想法，得到的关注越多。A更聪明，B，更年长，C，更奇怪，D，更简单，所以选C。

37. A 本题考查形容词辨析，难度简单。根据下文中的surviving on discarded food（以别人丢弃的食物裹腹）可以知道这里作者应该是一个garbage-eating Frenchman（吃垃圾的法国人）。句意：这就恰巧是为什么一个以垃圾裹腹的法国人引起了我们的注意。

38. C 本题考查副词辨析，难度简单。根据第三段中的no piece of cake可以知道，作者在骑行过程中是完全地彻底地依靠于被丢弃食物的，所以这里选择C，完全地，彻底地，A秘密地，B，最终地，D，可能地，大概地。

39. B 本题考查名词辨析，难度中等。根据句意，这个历时三个月，行程1900英里从巴黎到华沙的旅行，就是Dubanchet提高欧洲和全世界对于食品浪费的途径。A，目的，B，方法途径，C观点，D，梦想，所以选B。

40. B 本题考查动词辨析，难度中等。根据句意，正如你所想的那样，这场旅行过程中是没有一块蛋糕的（暗示作者不会花钱买东西吃）。A，观察，B，想象，C，建议，D，记住，所以选B。

41. D 本题考查动词词组，难度较大。根据句意，虽然餐厅每年会丢弃成吨的食物，但是他们中的大多数的由于那些上了锁的垃圾箱，健康规则，或者是经营政策所以是难以得到的。A，储存，B，cook烹饪，C，购买，D，扔掉，所以选D。

42. A 本题考查上下文理解以及形容词词义辨析，难度较大。这里上下句成因果关系，根据because of可以看出来，A，被锁住的，B，被破坏的，C，有联系的，D，被抛弃的，这里结合上下文，被上锁的垃圾箱才能使作者很难得到那些被丢弃的食物，所以选择A。

43. B 本题考查句意理解和动词辨析，难度较小。根据句意，十个里面只有一个地方会提供给他将会被丢弃的食物。这里A买，B主动提出，C命令，点餐，D，卖，所以选B。

44. A 本题考查名词辨析，难度较大。根据后文红棕色policy可以知道，这里是出于法律的原因，大多数餐厅有一项反对捐赠浪费的食物的政策。A，原因，B，权利，C，费用，D，急救。所以选A。

45. B 本题考查动词词组辨析，难度中等。由后面的by giving me the food可以知道，这里应该是反对捐赠食物的。A，乞求，B，捐赠，C，隐藏，D，引起，所以选择B

46. D 本题考查动词辨析，难度中等。did做，kept保持，accepted接受，risked冒险。结合前文，大部分餐馆因为法律原因都禁止赠送浪费的食物，所以此处映式一些人冒着失去工作的风险给我食物。故选D。

47. C 本题考查副词辨析，难度中等。Hardly几乎不，usually通常，particularly特别地，merely仅仅。结合句意，特别有趣的是……符合文意，故选C。

48. A 本题考查形容词最高级辨析，难度中等。根据后面的while译为然而，表示转折关系，和the most difficult相对的就是easiest，故选A。

49. C 本题考查动词辨析，难度中等。结合句意，要找到食物，他不得不询问50家不同的饭店符合文意，故选C。

- 50.D 本题考查名词辨析，难度中等。competition比赛，conversation对话，conflict矛盾，challenge挑战。结合句前文，要询问50家不同的饭店，应该是一项挑战合适，故选D。
- 51.C 本题考查形容词辨析，难度中等。adequate适当的，rewarding值得的，demanding要求高的，suitable合适的。结合句意，Dubanchet要从法国骑自行车去波兰，所以是一项要求高的锻炼，故选C。
- 52.D 本题考查副词辨析，难度简单。结合后文，他骑完车很累，所以需要快速获得食物，故选D。
- 53.B 本题考查名词辨析，难度中等。结合前文，他骑完车很累，所以应该是需要能量，故选B。
- 54.A 本题考查名词辨析，难度简单。根据前文，他骑完车吃东西，此处应理解为肚子是饿还是饱，故选A。
- 55.D 本题考查动词辨析，难度中等。结合句意，他计划在七月中旬完成旅行符合文意，故选D。

非选择题部分

第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分45分）

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

There are several reasons why school uniforms are a good idea. First of all, uniforms help the school look smart. The students feel that they belong to a particular group. When every pupil in the school wears the uniform, nobody _____ 56 _____ (have) to worry about fashion (时尚). Everybody wears _____ 57 _____ same style of clothes. Uniforms can be useful in unexpected ways. A school in Ireland has introduced an interesting new uniform. On the edge of the jacket, there is a piece of cloth _____ 58 _____ gives off light in the dark. When the children are walking or _____ 59 _____ (cycle) to school on dark mornings, car drivers can _____ 60 _____ (easy) see them.

But can uniforms help improve school standards? The answer _____ 61 _____ this question is not clear. One study in America found that students' grades _____ 62 _____ (improve) a little after the school introduced uniforms. But some students didn't want _____ 63 _____ (wear) the uniform. Other American studies showed no _____ 64 _____ (connect) between uniforms and school performance.

School uniforms are _____ 65 _____ (tradition) in Britain, but some schools are starting to get rid of them. Some very good schools don't have a uniform policy. However, uniforms are still popular. Pupils at about 90 percent of British secondary schools wear uniforms.

答案解析：

56. has/will have 考查动词时态。陈述客观事实，用一般现在时，主语为nobody，故用单三形式；然后根据语境意，也可用一般将来时，表示“将不必担心...”

57. the 考查冠词 the same为固定搭配。

58. that/which 考查连词。根据句意可知后面为定语从句，定语从句缺少主语，先行词为cloth，故答案为that/which。

59. cycling 考查非谓语动词。and连接两个并列非谓语。

60. easily 考查副词。副词修饰实意动词see。

61. to 考查介词。the answer to ... “...的答案”为固定搭配。

62. improved 考查动词。该句为found后接宾语从句，主句为一般过去时，根据“主过从必过”，所以从句也用一般过去时。

63. to wear 考查非谓语动词。want to do “想要做...”为固定搭配。

64. connection 考查名词。做showed的宾语，故用connect的名词，形式。

65. traditional 考查形容词。根据句意“校服在英国很是传统的”可知应填形容词。

第四部分写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节应用文写作（满分15分）

假定你是李华，经常帮助你学习英语的朋友Alex即将返回自己的国家。请给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 表示感谢；
2. 回顾Alex对你的帮助；
3. 临别祝愿。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

例文：

Dear Alex,

Hearing that you are going back to your country, I am not willing to be parted from you. So I write to express my thanks to you sincerely for the help you gave me about my English study.

Not only did you patiently tell me how to do well in English, but also you introduced the useful exam skills to me. On the one hand, the advice you gave me makes my studying English successful. On the other hand, with your help, I feel quite hopeful about my English. In all, we've spent unforgettable time together.

Thanks again for everything you have done for me. Best wishes for you!

Yours,
Li Hua

解析：

第一段：开头：表明写信目的，并对对方帮助你的主题进行点题并表示谢意。

Dear Alex,

Hearing that you are going back to your country, I am not willing to be parted from you. So I write to express my thanks to you sincerely for the help you gave me about my English study.

第二段：正文：对方曾经提供的帮助进行描述，并对所达到的作用进行有层次描述。

Not only did you patiently tell me how to do well in English, but also you introduced the useful exam skills to me. On the one hand, the advice you gave me makes my studying English successful. On the other hand, with your help, I feel quite hopeful about my English. In all, we've spent unforgettable time together.

第三段：结语：对方表示再次的感谢及临别祝愿。

Thanks again for everything you have done for me. Best wishes for you!

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节概要写作（满分25分）

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇60词左右的内容概要。

Parents everywhere praise their kids. Jenn Berman, author of *The A to Z Guide to Raising Happy and Confident Kids*, says, "We've gone to the opposite extreme of a few decades ago when parents tended to be more strict." By giving kids a lot of praise, parents think they're building their children's confidence, when, in fact, it may be just the opposite. Too much praise can backfire and, when given in a way that's insincere, make kids afraid to try new things or take a risk for fear of not

being able to stay on top where their parents' praise has put them.

Still, don't go too far in the other direction. Not giving enough praise can be just as damaging as giving too much. Kids will feel like they're not good enough or that you don't care and, as a result, may see no point in trying hard for their accomplishments.

So what is the right amount of praise? Experts say that the quality of praise is more important than the quantity. If praise is sincere and focused on the effort not the outcome, you can give it as often as your child does something that deserves a verbal reward. "We should especially recognize our children's efforts to push themselves and work hard to achieve a goal," says Donahue, author of *Parenting Without Fear: Letting Go of Worry and Focusing on What Really Matters*. "One thing to remember is that it's the process not the end product that matters."

Your son may not be the best basketball player on his team. But if he's out there every day and playing hard, you should praise his effort regardless of whether his team wins or loses. Praising the effort and not the outcome can also mean recognizing your child when she has worked hard to clean the yard, cook dinner, or finish a book report. But whatever it is, praise should be given on a case-by-case basis and be proportionate (相称的) to the amount of effort your child has put into it.

概要写作: Nowadays, parents tend to offer considerate praise to their children, hoping to boost their confidence, but it may produce the opposite effect. However, no praise from parents also does harm to their self-confidence. Therefore, experts claim that sincere praise should be given for the process not for the result. Meanwhile, kids do deserve praise if they strive to do their duty. Anyway, the amount of praise you have depends on how hard they work. 【74字】

附件: 浙江英语高考听力文本
第一节:

Text 1

W: Excuse me, sir, visiting hours are over now. Your wife must get some rest.

M: Oh, I'm sorry, doctor. I didn't hear the bell, or I would've left earlier.

Text 2

M: Hello, my name is Jack. I need to get in shape. How do I register for the classes?

W: We'll need you to join the gym, and then you can find out which classes fit your schedule the best.

Text 3

W: I'll see you at the theatre.

M: Better still, let's meet in the Red Lion bar to have a little nice talk.

W: Good idea, and I'd love to have a drink there.

Text 4

M: Hello, my name is John Arber. And I'm calling to ask about the position advertised in Friday's Daily Mail.

W: Yes, the position is still open. You could come over and have a talk with us.

Text 5

M: I have an extra ticket to the concert tonight. Would you like to join me?

W: Thanks, but I already have one. You can ask Emily. She might be interested.

第二节:

Text 6

W: Did you know James went out of business?

M: Really? When was that?

W: Last month.

M: That's too bad! He had owned that business for 15 years. What happened?

W: I don't know. But life must be pretty tough for his family now. His sons are still so young. One is 13 and the other is 10.

M: Well, maybe things are not as bad as they seem to be.

W: I hope so.

Text 7

W: Guess what? My mother's decided to go back to school.

M: Why?

W: Well, she always loved art, but learned business administration at college, because her parents thought it was difficult for an artist to find a job.

M: So she wants to study art now?

W: Yeah, oil painting. It's been her dream for a long time.

M: It's nice to return to learn what she loves. But, Kate, I still think old age should be about peace and relaxation. Hurrying to school every day and having to pass exams sounds a bit too much for her.

W: You know, she retired last year and I'm leaving for the university soon. She needs to find something interesting to do.

M: Well, maybe, if it's what she wants.

Text 8

M: Dear listeners, for today's show, I have with me, my colleague, Mary Lenny. She has been a radio and TV reporter for many years. Mary, welcome to our show!

W: It's a pleasure to be here.

M: Would you please tell our listeners who most influenced your decision to become a reporter?

Both my parents had a great influence on my choice of work, instead of trying to pick out a job for me, they helped me learn those things that led me to it.

M: How did they do that?

W: My father always told me that an education was one of the greatest advantages I could have, one that would always stay with me. He used to tell me that readers were leaders, and encouraged me to read all I could. As a result, I've always kept up with the newspapers, faithfully read magazines and learned to really enjoy books, all of which have been a valuable help to me in radio and television reporting.

M: What about your mother?

W: Well, my mother helped me in a much different way.

Text 9

M: We all know that exercise is good for us, but sometimes it seems too hard to leave the sofa.

W: I can see that. You seldom do exercise.

M: Plus, having the doctor tell us to get two and a half hours' exercise a week doesn't really help our motivation much.

W: Don't be discouraged. Now a new study suggests getting benefits from exercise doesn't have to be that demanding. Jacob Sattelmair from Harvard University has done a study into how much

exercise is needed to lower the risk of heart attacks.

M: Mmm..., interesting!

W: The study showed that people who put in 300 minutes a week of exercise had a 20% lower risk of death due to heart disease. Still, the people who exercise 115 minutes a week did pretty well, too, lowering their death risk by 14 %.

M: And what about the people who exercise half as much as that, like what I probably do? Does that help?

W: Of course, even 15 minutes would help.

Text 10

Here is a piece of news for bird lovers. Scientists have painted a long road, red, yellow and white. They help to discourage the sea birds from wandering onto the highway. The area is home to large crowds of birds that come to stay for the season. Young birds are often attracted to the warm roads' surface and get killed by the traffic. Biology student, Hannah tells the broadcaster. The youngster's feathers are brown in color. The dark-colored road surface makes the youngster hard to be noticed. As the number of tourists has grown, so has the amount of traffic on the roads. Biologist Christen says the plan is to see how the birds respond to the multi-colored road this summer, and if it works, the idea could spread to other parts of the country.

