

浙江省高考科目考试柯桥区适应性试卷（2020 年 6 月）

英语试题

第 1 卷

注意事项：

- 1.答第一卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 2.选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

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。录音结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节

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。

1.How will the man get some money?

- A.From the bank. B.From an ATM. C.From the woman.

2.Why does the man look unwell?

- A.He failed to sign the contract B.He disliked the hotel. C.He didn't sleep last night.

3.Where are the speakers probably?

- A.In a bookstore. B.In a library. C.In a study.

4.What does the woman do?

- A.A student. B.A teacher. C.An inventor.

5.What does the man imply?

A.He's a good chess player.

B.He spends lots of time playing chess.

C.He'd like to teach the woman to play chess.

第二节

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6.What does the woman want to do?

A.Get a new passport.

B.Mail a package.

C.Get her picture taken.

7 What does the woman imply about herself?

A.She goes to the post office a lot.

B.She is not a teenager anymore.

C.She doesn't like getting old.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A.Boss and secretary.

B.Colleagues.

C.Classmates.

9.What do we know about Nancy?

A.She will travel with her boss.

B.She will stay in Barcelona for about a week.

C.She has little time to prepare for her trip.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10.Why did the woman get a ticket this morning?

A.She didn't wear her seat belt.

B.Her kids jumped out of the car.

C.Her kids behaved badly in the car.

11.Who is Jason?

A.The man's son. B.The man's nephew. C.The woman's nephew.

12.How does the woman feel about what the man said?

A.Interesting. B.Meaningful. C.Unbelievable.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13.What has the man been focusing on?

A.The travel advertisements.

B.The previous travel.

C.The woman's suggestion.

14.What do we know about the speakers?

A.They are on vacation now.

B.The woman doesn't like to travel.

C.They went on a trip last year.

15.How long does the trip in the advertisement take?

A.14 days. B.21 days. C.28 days.

16.Why doesn't the woman like the trip in the advertisement?

A.She doesn't like to live on the ship.

B.She doesn't like the food.

C.She prefers to stay in one place.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17.What's the passage mainly about?

A.Failures in city planning.

B.The development of cities.

C.The increase of the world's population.

18.What caused the growth of cities during the 19th century?

A.The growth of industry.

B.The growth of population.

C.The growth of educated people.

19.What percentage was smaller in Europe during the 19th century?

A.The job opportunities in big cities.

B.The workforce working in factories.

C.The proportion of people living in cities.

20.Who contributed most to the city growth?

A.The government.

B.The people working in industry.

C.The people living in the city.

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，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Just before Christmas in 1994,a letter arrived at our house.The postmark was from Tuskegee, Alabama,so we all knew who it was from.We excitedly gathered around mother as she opened it. My Dear Mother,

I didn't get the leave I expected for Christmas.I'll miss all of you.Please leave the Christmas tree up until I make it back.I hope to be home by March.

Love from your son,

Clifton

My heart sank.I felt profound sadness that my favorite brother wouldn't be home for Christmas. My mother,being the optimist she always was,said,"Well,it looks like we'll get to have two Christmases this year!"

After Christmas,my sister and I worked together to make sure we kept that Christmas tree looking as pretty as possible.This was no easy feat.By mid-January,the branches drooped so low to the ground.Each day,ornaments would come crashing to the ground and there were brand new sprinklings of pine needles all over the wooden floor.My sister and I took turns sweeping them up. We repositioned the ornaments to the stronger branches on the tree,hoping they would stay on.

Each time we freshened that tree up,my sister and I were full of thoughts about Clifton and how happy we would be to see him again.It made us feel that he was close by,even though he was hundreds of miles away.

On March 5,the doorbell rang.We ran to the door and gave Clifton a big hug.As he hugged mother,I could see him peek over her head at the Christmas tree.

"It's beautiful,"he said."Thank you."Clifton opened his presents and told us all sorts of stories about his work in Tuskegee. That night as we slept,we heard a crash in the living room.We all ran to see what had happened. he tree had toppled onto the sofa and there were needles and broken ornaments everywhere.we all had a good laugh.It was fortuitous(巧合的) Clifton got home when he

21 How did the author reel when he read the letter?

- A.Deeply sad.
- B.Quite annoyed.
- C.Very regretful.
- D.A little disappointed.

2 Why did the author try hard to freshen the Christmas tree up?

- A Because his mother asked him to keep the tree up.
- B Because he wanted to keep all the ornaments on the tree
- C Because he longed to have another Christmas with his brother.
- D Because he intended to keep the Christmas tree alive until next December.

23.What do you think is the tone of the passage?

- A.Approving.
- B.Upsetting.
- C.Unconcerned.
- D.Hopeful.

B

One of the most popular beliefs in parenting is the so-called Mozart effect, which says that listening to music by the Austrian composer Wolfgang Mozart can increase a child's intelligence. Some pregnant women have even gone so far as to play Mozart recordings on headphones pressed against their bellies. And it's not hard to see how Mozart's name became associated with accelerated development. He was history's greatest child genius, performing astonishing music for kings and queens at an age when many of us were content with tuneless singing "I'm a Little Teapot".

So, if you have kids or you're expecting to have them, how seriously should you take the Mozart effect? Will the child who doesn't listen to Mozart in the cradle(摇篮) be limited to an ordinary life? Are you a bad parent if your kids don't know about any works of Mozart?

Relax. There is no scientific evidence that listening to Mozart improves children's cognitive(认知) abilities. The whole idea comes from a small study done in 1993, which found that college students who listened to Mozart's Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major(K 448) showed some improvement in a test of spatial(空间的) skills. This finding was later described as something extremely amazing by a musician, Don Campbell, in a book. Campbell's claims about the super powers of Mozart's music were repeated endlessly in the media and fueled a craze for Mozart-based enrichment activities. In 1998, for example, the governor of Georgia in the USA requested funds to send classical-music CDs to all parents of newborns in the state.

Since then, scientists have examined the claim that Mozart increases intelligence and found no evidence for it. The original experiment with college students was reviewed in 1999, and the increase students' spatial skills was found to be insignificant. In 2007 the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research asked a team of experts to examine the scientific literature regarding Mozart development, and they found no reason to believe that it increased intelligence.

24. Why do people relate Mozart to children's intelligence development?

- A. Because he was a royal Austrian composer.
- B. Because he owned extraordinary music talent.
- C. Because he could perform music as a little child
- D. Because his music is suitable for pregnant women.

25. What can we learn from the small study in 1993?

- A. It added to the popularity of Mozart's music.

- B.The finding was originally discovered by a musician.
- C.It urged Georgia's governor to spread classical music.
- D.Evidence was found to support Mozart effect on intelligence.

26.What can be the best title for the text?

- A.New Findings:Mozart Effect to Be Proved.
- B.Secrets Uncovered:History of Mozart Effect.
- C.Does Listening to Mozart Make Kids Smarter?
- D.How Does Mozart Improve Kids' Intelligence?

C

What do extreme marathoners,mountain hikers and professional bicycle racers all have in common? They push their bodies to unsustainable(不可持续的) extremes of physical stress.

We tend to think there's no limit to human physical achievements.But a new study, published in Science Advances,says there is a definite limit to human endurance(耐力) . Beyond that,our bodies begin to break down.

To find the limit,a US research team tracked marathon runners over a five-month period, measuring competitors' initial basal metabolic rates(BMR,基础新陈代谢率) - the amount of energy they expend when they rest.Then they looked at how many calories(卡路里) each runner burned per day.

The team found that the maximum amount of energy a human can expend is 2.5 times of BMR.It equals 4,000 calories of energy per day. These calories can help a trained athlete to run about 42 kilometers in a day.

But people can't keep using this amount of calories all the time."You can do really intense stuff for a couple of days,but if you want to last longer then you have to dial it back." US evolutionary anthropologist Herman Pontzer told the BBC.

Pontzer explained that the problem is our guts (消化道) There's...a limit to how many calories our guts can effectively absorb per day, he said in Daily Mail.At that point, the body is burning calories more quickly than it can absorb food and convert(转化) it into energy.

These new findings could help athletes to best work underneath this ceiling .For example, they could manage their daily exercise time based on their BMR.to get enough calories and keep going.

However,Pontzer's team can't rule out the possibility of someone breaking this limit."So guess it's a challenge to elite endurance athletes,"said Pontzer."Science works when you' re proven wrong.Maybe someone will break through that ceiling some day and show us what we're missing."

27. What did the US research team find in the new study

- A .One's endurance can be improved through exercise.
- B. A trained athlete can do intense activities for more than a week.
- C. The average BMR for athletes is 4.000 calories of energy per day.
- D.The energy one can expend is no more than 2.5 times of their BMR per day.

28.What is the main purpose of Paragraph 6?

- A.To tell us the problem with our guts.
- B.To show how our bodies produce energy.
- C.To explain why there is a limit to human endurance.
- D.To prove the importance of our guts to physical activities.

29.The new findings could help athletes_

- A.keep a more balanced diet
- B.save time and reduce stress
- C.arrange their training properly
- D.improve their performance quickly

30.Which of the following would Pontzer probably agree with?

- A.It's possible that someone could break the endurance limit..
- B.It's no good trying to work above the 2.5x endurance ceiling.
- C.Further data is needed to make the study's results more accurate.
- D.The 2.5x endurance ceiling is not a problem for many elite athletes.

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填入空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Living in a culture that is different from your own can be both an exciting and challenging experience. 31 Here are some major cultural differences between China and the US to help promote mutual understanding.

Privacy

Chinese people do not have the same concept of privacy as Americans do. They talk about topics such as ages, income or marital status, which Americans think is annoying and intrusive (侵扰的)

Family

In China, elders are traditionally treated with enormous respect and dignity while the young are cherished and nurtured. In America, the goal of the family is to encourage independence, particularly that of the children. 32

Friends

Chinese people have different meanings to define friends. 33 Friendship means lifelong friends who feel deeply obligated to give each other whatever help might seem required. Americans always call people they meet friends, so the definition of friends is general and different. There are work friends, playing friends, school friends and drinking friends.

Money

34 They are always conservative when they are planning to spend money. It is different in the USA, where far fewer families are saving money for emergencies and education than their Chinese counterparts.

35

Basically, China values the community and the US values the individual. If you achieve something in the US, it's because you were great. While in China, if you achieve something in China, it's because the team, or family, or company is great. Everything you do gets attributed to the greater whole, while in America individual merits are celebrated.

A. Collectivism vs. Individualism

B. Education and Career vs. Character and Faith

C. You're welcome to leave your comments.

D. As is known to all, the Chinese like to save.

E. Just hanging out together time to time is not friendship.

F.You have to learn different cultural practices and try to adapt to them.

G.Unlike the Chinese,older Americans seldom live with their children.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完型填空（共 20 小题，每题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

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

Growing up I've always been very independent.I've never asked my parents for money or help,and I've always lived a pretty 36 life from them.We are 37 ,but not in a " I'm going to tell you every detail of my life"way.

A little 38,I moved out at 17,went to university,and 39 in my third year. But I go back to school a 40 time.And I find a new house to move into.My car craps out(坏了) and I need to 41 a new one.

These last two years have been HARD.But I'm 42, I'm happier now than I was. Money is extremely tight,but I'm 43.I was speaking to my 44 a few weeks ago getting caught up and he asked about my 45situation.I opened up and told him things are fine, 46 tight.I'm doing okay.

He then tells me he wants to send me some money to 47 my debts.I tell him it's 48. \$6000 in student loans and\$4000 in credit card debt.

He says he is proud of me and the way I've 49 life so far.He's proud of how independent I am.He wants me to 50 this new chapter of my life with a clean slate(石板) and this 51 me to put the money I was putting towards debt repayment into 52

I love my dad so much and I'm 53 to him for giving me the gift of no 54 It also feels good to be told that living independently is a good thing.I often feel guilty for not being very open with my parents.

Today I'm feeling all the 55 and I'm excited to start 2020 off on the right foot!

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 36.A.scheduled | B.troubled | C.divided | D.confused |
| 37.A.faithful | B.sincere | C.close | D.outgoing |
| 38.A.background | B.secret | C.evidence | D.principle |
| 39.A.fell behind | B dropped out | C.carried on | D.made it |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 40.A.different | B.second | C.new | D.fourth |
| 41.A.hire | B.rent | C.buy | D.produce |
| 42.A trying out | B.paying off | C.taking over | D.struggling on |
| 43.A.deserving | B volunteering | C.suffering | D.managing |
| 44.A.parents | B.dad | C companion | D.mom |
| 45.A.financial | B.economical | C.physical | D.educational |
| 46.A.and | B.so | C.but | D.or |
| 47.A.return | B.cover | C.refresh | D.afford |
| 48.A.a little | B.a bit | C.a deal | D.a lot |
| 49.A gone over | B taken up | C.moved through | D.recovered from |
| 50.A read | B.copy | C.start | D.quit |
| 51.A allows | B.forces | C.persuades | D.requests |
| 52.A pockets | B.safes | C.incomes | D.savings |
| 53.A.grateful | B.friendly | C.good | D.loyal |
| 54.A.difficulties | B.regrets | C.adventures | D.debts |
| 55.A.guilts | B.feels | C.sorrows | D.delights |

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第二节 (共 10 个小题; 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。

Reading a paper book may be a forgotten luxury for many people thanks to today's busy lifestyles, 56_____ listening to a book while shopping or jogging is a growing trend.Now, audio books can be easily downloaded from the Internet at the same,if not 57_____ (low) prices as the print 58_____ (edit).

Mary Beth Roche,publisher of Macmillan Andio,says many of their readers use audio books as a “multitasking tool” , a way to consume books when their eyes are busy. For others, whose work may involve spending lots of time 59_____ (look)at the screen,audio books a way to relax."It's sort of nice to sit back and have a story 60 _____ (tell)to you,"said Roche.

In The United States, audio books 61 _____ (become) a serious business for a long time 62 _____ (simple) because Americans on average spend so much time in their cars. "It is a good way for consumers to make the time in traffic quality time," said Roche. "Even way back when it was the cassette and then the CD, the number one place 63 _____ people listened was in car. When audio books became available 64 _____ the digital form, people started using 65 _____ during other activities—when they are shopping, jogging, performing household tasks on .

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)

假如你是李华, 春节期间, 你所在的志愿者小组就如何在疫情期间科学防疫进行了一次线上服务活动。请你根据以下要点提示给外文网写一篇新闻报道:

1. 活动形式和内容

2. 活动反响

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: the novel coronavirus 新型冠状病毒

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

Elizabeth walked to the yard, carrying a bunch of daisies (雏菊)

Beautiful flowers for... Oh, I'll never get it right!" she cried, throwing the daisies on the ground. She had been practising her speech for a week.

Part of her couldn't wait. This Saturday, the great Ana Wolff famous pianist, would perform at the concert hall in town. For four years, Elizabeth had listened to Ms Wolff's recordings over and over again, loving the way the notes flowed like a rushing mountain stream.

Part of Elizabeth was terrified. Her music teacher at school, Mr. Leaf, had asked her to present the flowers to Ms Wolff after the performance. But Elizabeth knew herself well. She had severe stage fright and she really hated it when she had to talk in front of people. Even so, Elizabeth was determined to take the challenge this time.

"How's the speech going?" asked Elizabeth's mother. "Want to practice on me?"

"No, thanks," said Elizabeth. "Mum, I can't do this! I'll forget. I might even pass out!"

"Oh, honey. Think about it... sharing the stage with Ana Wolff. What an honour!" Mum gently comforted her.

Elizabeth kept practising. "Beautiful flowers for... for a beautiful performance..." She presented the flowers to the cat, the dog, even the statue in the garden.

Soon it was Saturday night, Elizabeth stood at the backstage, behind the heavy black curtains. Holding the bouquet (花束) of red roses, she felt her heart racing wildly and her stomach tightened with nervousness.

The lights dimmed, and Ms Wolff began her performance. She swayed and nodded with her fingers dancing across the keys. Soft sad parts, loud angry parts, parts that sounded fun to play. Drawn into the music, Elizabeth forgot for a moment about the six words she had to say with a flourish. Ms Wolff played her final note. Applause thundered through the hall. People jumped to their feet and cheered.

Ms. Wolff smiled and bowed. Then she walked off stage and into the wings. Almost immediately, she returned to the stage for a second bow.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

Then came the dreaded moment._

Paragraph 2:

The audience cheered and clapped loudly for them._