**浙江省高考科目两地适应性考试**

**英语试题**

**本试卷分第I卷（选择题）和第II卷（非选择题）。第I卷1至7页，第II卷7至8页。满分150分，考试时间120分钟。**

**卷I 选择题部分**

**注意事项：**

**1．答第I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卡上。**

**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。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. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. In a school. B. In a hospital. C. At home.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What will Louise probably do first?

A. Decide his major.

B Take a part-time job.

C. Join a volunteer organization.

3. 此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Who is probably the man?

A. A weight lifter. B. A fitness coach. C. A software engineer.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

How does the woman feel now?

A. Relaxed. B. Nervous. C. Confident.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A band. B. A singer. C. A concert.

**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。**

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. Why didn’t the woman sleep well?

A. She was woken up at midnight.

B. She stayed up late watching TV.

C. She hung out late with her friends.

7. What did the woman do in the end?

A. She slept in her study.

B. She stayed awake all night.

C. She fell asleep with earplugs.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. What was the woman's voluntary work this summer?

A. Cleaning the animals.

B. Taking photos of the tourists.

C. Guiding the tourists around the zoo.

9. How long did the woman work in the zoo?

A. For ten days. B. For two weeks. C. For one month.

10. How did the woman feel about the voluntary work?

A. It was hard. B. It was boring. C. It was enjoyable.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A Secretary and boss.

B. TV hostess and guest.

C. Policewoman and witness.

12. Where did Paul get his luggage lost?

A. In Italy. B. In England. C. In Germany.

13. How many people are there in Paul’s family?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

14. What did the woman do last autumn?

A. She went to Sydney for a trip.

B. She traveled to Hunan with her parents.

C. She enjoyed herself in a cosy hotel room.

15. What does the woman think makes online travel agents more popular?

A. The great convenience.

B. The excellent service.

C. The low price.

16. Which is a hidden cost of package holiday according to the man?

A. Plane fares.

B. Administration charges.

C. Accommodation expenses.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

17. Why does the speaker mention the story of Kaldi?

A. To introduce the topic.

B. To attract the audience.

C. To advertise coffee.

18. Which is true about coffee according to the speaker?

A. It was first produced in Yemen.

B. It was first drunk in the Arab world.

C. It was first collected from wild bushes.

19. Who frequented the coffeehouses in the 15th century?

A. Famous singers.

B. Educated men.

C. Chess players.

20. What will the speaker probably do next?

A. Play a video.

B. Check information online.

C. Ask the audience questions.

**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**

Joel Ramsey remembers the moment when he’d been in prison for the fourth time. “I made a decision that this was the last time,” he said. For the next 12 years, he kept his goal in sight. But when he was finally set free, his chances of success weren’t good. A 2018 study by the University of Michigan showed one in four formerly imprisoned individuals couldn’t find work and that nearly half reoffended.

In New York City, Hector Guadalupe aims to help people like Ramsey. His non-profit, *A Second U Foundation*, helps those formerly jailed get certified (合格的) as personal trainers in the fitness industry. It’s a path that Guadalupe traveled himself in his teenage, he ended up spending 10 years in prison for drug dealing. There he became crazy with fitness and got certified as a personal trainer. When he came home, he was determined to work at a gym.

“I filled out every application,” Guadalupe said, “but nobody called me back because of my past. I didn’t give up, though.” After nine months, he landed an opportunity and worked without a day off for four years to establish himself in New York’s fitness scene. Now, he devotes much of his week to helping others do the same.

He and his team of volunteers offer a free eight-week program for 10-15 students to prepare for the national certification exam. It was a perfect fit for Ramsey since fitness got him through his time in prison. “The program was intense,” Ramsey said. “It was like studying to be a doctor.”

Once students have passed the exam, Guadalupe helps them get jobs. After Ramsey graduated in 2017, he got a job at one of the city’s top gyms. Now, he has his own fitness company and volunteers with the program. “I owe a lot to Guadalupe. He just gave me the foundation to where I could become successful.” Seeing people like Ramsey succeed keeps Guadalupe motivated. “That’s the glory,” he said. “That’s why second chances are important.”

21. What problem did Ramsey meet with after his release from prison?

A. He couldn’t adapt to the life outside. B. He failed to set a goal for his new life.

C. He had a slim chance of employment. D. He was caught breaking the law again.

22. What can we learn about Hector Guadalupe?

A. He made sure everyone in his program got a job.

B. He had traveled a lot before being put into prison.

C. He lost heart after being turned down by many gyms.

D. He helped former prisoners start a new chapter of life.

23. Ramsey thinks the program is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tough but rewarding B. primitive but effective

C. controversial but helpful D. simple but professional

**B**

Soil creates life from death. The production of more than 95% of the food we eat relies on soil. But this precious resource is eroding (侵蚀) at a global average of 13.5 tons per hectare per year. Instead of nourishing crops, fertile topsoil is washed and blown away, ending up in inconvenient places such as ditches and oceans.

Jo Handelsman and Kayla Cohen try to make readers care about soil in *A World Without Soil.* Their prologue (前言) takes the form of a letter to the government. With the letter, they hope to make soil management a federal priority. The following chapters cover the basic science of soil as well as the causes and consequences of its erosion. In the last part of the book, the authors turn to possible solutions—many of them simple, and some centuries old. They describe about traditional soil management techniques, including planting diverse crops in rotation (轮种), increasing organic content, ploughing as little as possible, etc. With these techniques, farmers are able to produce rich agricultural production while maintaining deep banks of fertile soil.

Why, then, is fertile soil being allowed to be washed and blown away? The answer, not surprisingly, rests in global capitalism. Farmers' profit is thin, forcing farmers to plant the highest-profit crop from field to field every season. To ensure food security, Handelsman and Cohen urge the world to demand a real top-down change in how agricultural production is managed. "The burden of protecting soil cannot be shifted to farmers and environmental activists," they note. Governments must begin to move towards a model in which farmers are less independent business people growing and selling food, and more government-supported land workers managing both food production and soil protection. This should be the core of agriculture.

Our land and soil are too precious to be destroyed by the market price of crops. We must invest deeply and thoughtfully in our farmers so that they can invest deeply and thoughtfully in the land. This is the future of farming.

24. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

A. The gradual process of losing soil.

B. The worrying situation of soil erosion.

C. The alarming decrease of food output.

D. The great significance of soil protection.

25. What do we know about the book *A World Without Soil*?

A. It targets federal officials as its main readers.

B. It puts forward some practical solutions to soil loss.

C. It advocates changing traditional farming techniques.

D. It blames governments for not taking care of farmlands.

26. What do Handelsman and Cohen suggest farmers do?

A. Invest in the most profitable crops.

B. Grow and sell food all by themselves.

C. Shoulder the burden of protecting soil.

D. Work the land with government support.

27. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. A Call to Save Soil B. Tips to Reshape Agriculture

C. Ways to Enrich Farmland D. An Appeal to Guarantee Food Supply

**C**

Optimism is a psychological quality characterized as the general expectation that good things will happen, or the belief that the future will be favorable because one can control important outcomes. “Most research on exceptional longevity investigated biomedical factors associated with survival, but recent work suggests non-biological factors are also important,” said lead author Dr. Lewina Lee, a clinical research psychologist at Boston University School of Medicine. “Thus, we tested whether higher optimism was associated with longer life span and greater likelihood of exceptional longevity.”

In the study, Dr. Lee and co-authors analyzed data from 69,744 women and 1,429 men. The women’s age range was 58-86 years when they completed an optimism assessment in 2004, and their mortality (死亡率) status was tracked through 2014. The men’s age range was 41-90 years when they completed an optimism assessment in 1986, and their mortality status was tracked through 2016.

When individuals were compared based on their initial levels of optimism, the researchers found that the most optimistic men and women demonstrated, on average, an 11% to 15% longer lifespan, and had 50-70% greater chances of reaching 85 years old compared to the least optimistic groups. The results were maintained after accounting for age, educational attainment, chronic diseases, depression and also health behaviors, such as alcohol use, exercise, diet and primary care visits.

It is unclear how exactly optimism helps people attain longer life. Researchers suggest that more optimistic people may be able to control emotions and behavior as well as bounce back from stressors and difficulties more effectively. They also consider that more optimistic people tend to have healthier habits, such as being more likely to engage in more exercise and less likely to smoke, which could extend lifespan.

Research on the reason why optimism matters so much remains to be done, but the link between optimism and health is becoming more evident. “We hope that our findings will inspire further research on involvement to enhance positive health assets that may improve the public’s health with aging,” Dr. Lee said.

28. Different from most research on longevity, Dr. Lee’s research focuses on people’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. health behaviors B. medical care

C. academic background D. mental condition

29. What does the underlined phrase “bounce back from” in paragraph 4 mean?

A. Put up with. B. Get along with.

C. Recover from. D. Benefit from.

30. What can we learn about the study led by Dr. Lee?

A. It exposes the secrets of happiness in old age.

B. It offers the aged beneficial advice for better health.

C. It further clarifies the influence of optimism on health.

D. It clearly explains why optimistic people enjoy longer life.

**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。**

Making a choice between two or more options can be a difficult and overwhelming experience. Especially if the decision will affect you in the long term, you may wonder if you will make the right choice. The heavy responsibility may leave you feeling anxious and doubtful. \_\_\_31\_\_\_

**·Be calm and patient.**

Many poor decisions are made because people panic and don't think properly about the consequences of their decisions. \_\_\_32\_\_\_ Think about where a choice may lead you in the longer term, not just here and now. This is particularly important when it comes to life changing decisions such as starting a family or choosing a career.

**·Ask people for help.**

\_\_\_33\_\_\_ Turn to people you trust. When you are confused, ask the opinions of people you find trustworthy. Be it your parents or your best friends, they will be always ready to help you. Ask people who have been in the same boat. The ones who have already encountered such a situation will be the ones who can guide you the best under such circumstances.

·\_\_\_34\_\_\_

This is the most important aspect of making decisions. After all, it's your decision and you are the one who is going to be affected. Remember every choice is accompanied by its pros and cons, so go with the choice which serves you the most. Think of the effect your choices have on others. Choose wisely, considering results for everyone affected.

**·Don't overthink your decision.**

It's always good to think about the after happenings but don't overdo it. \_\_\_35\_\_\_ Once you stop second-guessing and keep your main analysis simple, you are ready to make an easier decision. It will bring more joy to your life.

A. Evaluate other people's advice.

B. Consider the positive and negative outcomes.

C. Consultation helps you to organize your thoughts.

D. Sometimes, you may find that all you need is a change.

E. Instead, just think about the major consequences and move on.

F. Analyzing the options with a cool head is the best way to begin.

G. But there are ways to guide you through so that you can choose wisely.

**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。**

When Robin Hughes read a book about the weather to her kindergartners, she noticed that they looked \_\_\_36\_\_\_ when the children in the story started to sled, make snow angels, and \_\_\_37\_\_\_ other fun snow day activities.

That’s when it \_\_\_38\_\_\_ her: How many of these Floridian children had ever seen snow? Curious, she asked them the question and only two kids raised their hands. “I was \_\_\_39\_\_\_ that most of them had not seen snow,” Robin said. “It’s hard for kids to \_\_\_40\_\_\_ the concept for lack of relevant knowledge.” Robin called her sister Amber in Kentucky, asking her to \_\_\_41\_\_\_ a snowman right to her school once there was enough snow. Amber accepted the \_\_\_42\_\_\_.

When Amber’s city \_\_\_43\_\_\_ an impressive 10 inches of snow, she began to build a small snowman. Then she carefully \_\_\_44\_\_\_ him with ice packs and shipped him overnight. She was just as excited as Robin when it was \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ that the snowman had arrived! Up next was the moment of truth: Had he \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ his trip?

\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_, when Robin gathered the students for the big reveal, they were excited to see the snowman had made it all the way from Kentucky without a \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_!

From that day on, the snowman was kept in the school’s \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ but at least twice a day, he was \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ for children to touch, admire, and ask questions. \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_, he wouldn’t stay like this forever. The school made a great \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ for where he would go next. On Earth Day, the \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ snowman would help water the newly-planted garden. This way, the students were taught how \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ comes full circle while also keeping their friend’s \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ alive.

36. A. annoyed B. worried C. confused D. upset

37. A. sort out B. participate in C. center on D. apply for

38. A. hit B. moved C. frightened D. reminded

39. A. shocked B. delighted C. embarrassed D. scared

40. A. explain B. remember C. introduce D. understand

41. A. drive B. carry C. deliver D. recommend

42. A. request B. invitation C. suggestion D. command

43. A. forecast B. beat C. suffered D. saw

44. A. polished B. presented C. secured D. decorated

45. A. determined B. confirmed C. assumed D. suspected

46. A. enjoyed B. survived C. delayed D. spoiled

47. A. Hopefully B. Unfortunately C. Strangely D. Thankfully

48. A. loss B. mistake C. scratch D. break

49. A. freezer B. museum C. library D. cafeteria

50. A. put away B. raised up C. broken down D. taken out

51. A. Yet B. Thus C. Besides D. Then

52. A. survey B. achievement C. plan D. discovery

53. A. disappeared B. melted C. expanded D. frozen

54. A. nothing B. anything C. something D. everything

55. A. life B. memory C. beauty D. spirit

**卷II 非选择题部分**

**注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。**

**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。

We all know how important it is to prepare for a job interview ahead of time. You consider what questions you’ll most likely be asked and think hard for examples to show why you’re the best candidate \_\_\_56\_\_\_ the job. What we often forget in our preparation, \_\_\_57\_\_\_, is that the interview process isn’t just about selling \_\_\_58\_\_\_ (you). It’s also about learning what makes the company you’re applying to a great workplace. You \_\_\_59\_\_\_(interview) the company at the moment, too.

Before you \_\_\_60\_\_\_ (actual) land the job, it can be challenging to get \_\_\_61\_\_\_ full picture of a company. The questions you ask during the interview are the only way \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (get) a peek into your potential future company. What will your work-life balance be like? Does everyone feel seen, heard, and considered at the company? \_\_\_63\_\_\_ it’s health care, paid time off, or parental leave, it’s important to make clear the company’s policies, so you don’t end up \_\_\_64\_\_\_ (compromise) on your needs or values. Remember: Accepting a role at a new company requires great \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_(determine), so sticking to your values is critical.

**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）**

66. 假定你是李华，你的新西兰笔友Mary的生日即将到来，请你为她准备一份礼物并写信告知，内容包括：

1. 写信目的；

2. 介绍礼物；

3. 再次表达祝福。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分）**

67. 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。

Megan always felt slightly frightened babysitting at the Quinns’ house. It was at the end of the road, and the yard was filled with so many trees that she couldn’t see any of the neighbors’ lights.

On this particular night, the snow was coming down in swirls. After the girls fell asleep, Megan settled on the sofa to watch an old movie. Around ten o’clock, she heard wheels on the driveway. She walked to the front door. Her hand was on the door handle, just about to turn it, when a loud knock startled her.

Megan’s hand froze. She spied through the peephole and saw a middle-aged man standing in the entryway.

“Who is it?” she asked.

“Ben.”

“Ben who?”

“Your brother Ben”

Megan realized the man had mistaken her for his sister. She replied, “Mrs. Quinn can’t come to the door right now.”

“Ask if Ben can come in.”

Her mother had always warned her: Never open the door for a stranger while you’re babysitting.

“Go over to the window,” Megan said. The man stepped forward between the bushes. “The truth is I’m babysitting,” she said through the screen. Then she remembered her mother’s second warning: Don’t advertise that you are alone. Megan quickly added, “Mrs. Quinn will be home soon.”

He rubbed his palms together. “It’s awfully cold out here. Can I wait inside?” The man smiled. “Please let me in. I promise I won ‘t bother you.”

But it bothered Megan to spend the rest of her night here with a stranger. How could she be sure he was telling the truth?“ Mrs. Quinn didn’t say anything about you dropping by tonight.”

“That’s because she didn’t know I was coming. I was planning to surprise her on her birthday.”

Her birthday? But Megan hadn’t seen any birthday cards lying around, or wrapping paper. Her heart raced. She remembered the emergency number Mrs. Quinn left her, so she said, “I’ll call her and see what she says.”

The smile disappeared from the man’s face. “You’re going to leave me outside to freeze to death in the meantime? Wait until she finds out you wouldn’t let me in!” he yelled. “You’ll be in so much trouble!”

注意：

1．所续写短文的词数应为150左右;

2．至少使用5个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:

Megan trembled at the thought that the man might be a burglar.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

A little after eleven, Mrs. Quinn returned.

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