

# 2021 学年第二学期浙江精诚联盟适应性联考

## 高三英语学科 试题

### 考生须知：

1. 本卷共 8 页满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应数字。
3. 所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷上无效；
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题纸。

### 第I卷

#### 第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

##### 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。

1. Why does the man call the woman?  
A. To ask for her help.                      B. To invite her to dinner.                      C. To show his appreciation.
2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Why the cheese factory is closing.  
B. When the cheese factory is closing.  
C. Whether the cheese factory is closing.
3. Why does the man need to clean his apartment?  
A. His mother will visit him.  
B. He will organize a party with Jim.  
C. It hasn't been cleaned for a month.
4. What does the woman think of her job?  
A. Dangerous.                      B. Boring.                      C. Interesting.
5. What will the man do next?  
A. Have a meeting.                      B. Meet with the president.                      C. Make a phone call.

##### 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 2 至 4 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。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；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. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. At a hotel.                      B. At a museum.                      C. At a store.
7. What does the man ask for?  
A. A phone number.                      B. Some photos.                      C. The receipt.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What could the man probably be?

- A. A shop assistant.
- B. A website designer.
- C. A customer service representative.

9. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Keep track of an order.
- B. Change a delivery address.
- C. Return a damaged product.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why will the woman take part in the tennis match?

- A. To have fun.
- B. To keep fit.
- C. To raise money.

11. How will the woman get to the tennis courts?

- A. By car.
- B. On foot.
- C. By subway.

12. When will the speakers meet?

- A. At 8:30 a.m.
- B. At 9:30 a.m.
- C. At 10:30 a.m.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. From whom did the man learn to sail?

- A. His grandparents.
- B. His cousin.
- C. His instructor.

14. How did the man find the training school?

- A. On the Internet.
- B. In the newspaper.
- C. From his friends.

15. What did the man miss most about the course?

- A. The skills he learned.
- B. The people he stayed with.
- C. The memorable sunrises he saw.

16. What do we know about the man?

- A. He couldn't afford the courses online.
- B. He has completed the training course.
- C. He will be a sailing instructor in the school.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why is the speaker giving the talk?

- A. To encourage teenagers to join the center.
- B. To introduce the sports in the center.
- C. To explain some rules in the center.

18. When did the center reopen?

- A. In July.
- B. In August.
- C. In September.

19. What did the center have before?

- A. A volleyball court.
- B. An indoor swimming pool.
- C. An outdoor swimming pool.

20. Who will get a 50% discount on membership?

- A. People under 18.
- B. People under 25.
- C. People under 50.

## 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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

The board game is Glagolitic Abbey. The players choose a role, solve the murder of a man, find the treasure hidden by a king and then escape with it. To do all that, players must work out the clues (线索) written in Glagolitic, a language used in some European countries from about 800 to 1400, but also one that have nearly died out from the earth.

The purpose of the game is simple: to translate such games into at-risk languages and provide them to people around the world. “If you want to save a language, you have to start with ordinary people, and if you want to involve them, you need fun games,” Brooke, the inventor said.

Brooke is the founder of the Endangered Alphabets Project. Six years ago, finding himself without enough money to buy Christmas gifts for friends, he decided to carve everyone signs to hang outside the front door. He found that he enjoyed doing it and that the receivers liked the unusual gifts.

Those first woodcarvings were name signs in English; next, Brooke moved on to Chinese. Later, he searched for other languages. Brooke was surprised to find a huge number of tongues he’d never heard of, and also learned that many are disappearing. “It’s heartbreaking to think that such beautiful languages will never be available for next generations,” he said. Quickly, Brooke’s hobby grew to mission (使命). He went from just documenting to a “more activist” role. Endangered Alphabets thus was born and became a nonprofit organization.

In half a dozen years, Brooke has carved hundreds of signs, had probably 70 exhibitions, given lectures on the project, and built connections with language-saving organizations worldwide. Combining games with saving languages has the potential to take Brooke’s efforts to a more visible level. One company has expressed strong interest in sponsoring and publishing these playing cards in various languages.

21. What do we know about the board game?

- A. The clues are in modern languages.
- B. Players are rewarded with treasures.
- C. It is very popular in European countries.
- D. It aims to involve people to save languages.

22. What inspired Brooke to set up the Endangered Alphabets Project?

- A. His childhood hobby.
- B. His poor financial situation.
- C. His personal experience.
- D. His friends’ encouragement.

23. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Brooke has made a fortune by the game.
- B. Some dying languages have been brought back.
- C. His board games may enjoy a promising future.
- D. Brooke leads some language-saving organizations.

## B

A French company wants to recreate public lighting by introducing—much like in a fantasy or science-fiction story—bacterial bioluminescence (生物照明) to street lights.

One of the most amazing phenomena in nature, all kinds of animals and plants use enzymes (酶) to glow (发光) in the dark, whether in an attractive woodland, the bottom of the sea, or even in the town of Rambouillet, 35 miles outside of Paris.

“Our goal is to change the way in which cities use light,” Sandra Rey, founder of the French company Glowee, which is behind a public project in Rambouillet, said. “We want to create an atmosphere that better respects citizens and the environment—and to introduce this new idea of light as a real alternative.”

Critics say that bacterial bioluminescence produces less than a quarter of the light from the lowest acceptable public lighting LED bulbs. However, Rey says they’re missing the point, that glowing green fungi (真菌) in public flower boxes, or tubes of saltwater filled with the blue glow of tiny organisms offer the chance to recreate public lighting. Up to now, Glowee has received €100,000 to turn Rambouillet into a “full-scale bioluminescence experiment.”

Small tubes contain billions of individuals from a bacterium collected off the coast of France, which glow a gentle blue. A small mix of basic nutrients is added to the football-sized tubes, which give off around 15 lumens of light, and a small mechanism pulls oxygen into the tank which the enzyme in the bacteria’s cells needs to create light. To turn off the light, one simply stops circulating the oxygen.

However, the company still has a long way to go. The EU has laws for minimum allowable street lights, for which Glowee remains 75% off mark. Apart from that, as of now they provide the light for Rambouillet, and event lighting, but nothing else, although a spokesperson said they have 40 city-lighting projects in the factories in countries across Europe.

24. What can we say about the bacterial bioluminescence?

- A. Controversial.                      B. Practical.                      C. Widely-accepted.                      D. Cost-saving.

25. What’s Paragraph 5 mainly about?

- A. How the lighting tubes work.                      B. Why the green fungi are chosen.  
C. Where the bacteria come from.                      D. When the tubes give off light.

26. In which section of a website may the text be taken from?

- A. Fantasy Land.                      B. Green Earth.                      C. Good Health.                      D. Plant World.

## C

Zebrafish, named for their characteristic stripes (条纹), have been a popular test subject for researchers. Only a few centimeters in length, the fish reproduce easily in captivity (圈养), grow quickly, and their transparent body makes it easy to study their organs. Above all, they possess some surprising “self-healing” power. When part of their heart is removed, they can grow it back in a matter of weeks. When blinded, they can quickly regain the ability to see.

Recent studies show that humans and zebrafish have the same major organs and share 70 percent of the genes. Moreover, 84 percent of human genes associated with disease find a counterpart in zebrafish. Scientists thus hope that understanding the self-healing mystery of the fish may one day allow humans to regenerate (使……再生) such organs as eyes, hearts, and spines.

Researchers at Vanderbilt University are particularly interested in zebrafish retina (视网膜) regeneration. They have learned that damage of retina can cause blindness in zebrafish, yet it only takes

about three to four weeks before vision is regained. The structure and cell types of zebrafish retinas are almost the same to those of humans. If the process can be copied in humans, it may give rise to new treatments for blindness caused by retinal damage.

In order to know exactly how zebrafish retina is regenerated, the team looked at the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a chemical messenger in the brain that reduces the activity of neurons. They found that lowering GABA levels in zebrafish can activate retina regeneration, while a high level of GABA concentration will suppress the regeneration process. This suggested that GABA plays an important role in the fish's ability to regain their sight. The result served as a further proof to scientists' previous work.

The team is beginning to test the GABA theory on mice. If that works, human trials will be next on the agenda. If the research proves successful in humans, some of the nearly 40 million blind people worldwide may one day have a tiny, striped fish to thank.

27. What's the most amazing for zebrafish?

- A. Its beautiful stripes.
- B. Its regeneration ability.
- C. Its transparent body.
- D. Its excellent eyesight.

28. What does the underlined word "suppress" mean in paragraph 4?

- A. Hold back.
- B. Add up.
- C. Draw up.
- D. Get over.

29. What do we know about the study in Vanderbilt University?

- A. Humans are currently under trial.
- B. The first experimental subject is mice.
- C. The researchers had unexpected discoveries.
- D. The results are in line with previous study findings.

30. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- A. How Do Zebrafish Heal Themselves?
- B. What Is the Mystery of Zebrafish Retina?
- C. Will Self-healing Power of Zebrafish Be Regained?
- D. Could the Tiny Zebrafish Teach Us to Cure Blindness?

## 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。

"Regards". "Best wishes". "Take care". The words at the end of an email may seem unnecessary. 31 Even the most common "Sent from my iPhone" can tell that the sender has taken the time to reply although clearly not at their desk. Sign-off may just be a word or a short phrase, followed by your signature, and yet finding the right tone to close your email often requires a surprising amount of thought and skill.

When you're struggling with how to end an email, it's best to consider the context (语境). 32 Here are three of the most common email settings and the tried-and-true sign-offs that work best for each.

1. Best wishes. 33 However, be aware of its greeting-card vibe (氛围) and use it only when it fits well with the tone of your email.

2. Cheers. A recent study by the email app Boomerang rated cheers as the most likely sign-off to get an email response. 34 Cheers works well if your email is friendly and conversational but, unless you're actually British or Australian, it may come off as affected in more formal settings.

3. Best. Best conveys best wishes in a cheerful, short and informal way. If you get a lot of emails, you know that nearly everyone uses this sign-off. 35

Anyway, the appropriate sign-off depends on your position and your relation to the person who receives your email and the nature of exchange. Next time, take these factors into consideration and try the above sign-offs.

- A. However, the sign-off matters.
- B. Surprisingly, that isn't a thank-you as most people assume.
- C. Being both friendly and formal makes this sign-off a safe bet.
- D. Actually, it's the most important factor in choosing right words.
- E. What works for a close colleague won't work with a distant acquaintance.
- F. You should always bear in mind that not all sign-offs convey certain messages.
- G. The disadvantage is that it can be dull if you want your message to be attention-getting.

### 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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Lost behind enemy lines in 1944 when World War II was raging on, Marvin Strombo came across the body of a soldier in a rain of bullets. On the body, Strombo found what he 36 as spoils (战利品) of war: a flag covered with 37 which were unknown to him. He quickly 38 it, then searched out his team.

That flag 39 with Strombo for 73 years. As time 40 the war wounds, he realized its 41 for the dead soldier's family. But how, after all these 42, could he go about returning it?

43, a world away, in the village of Higashishirakawa, Tatsuya and his sisters 44 for their older brother. They'd 45 seen him just before he left for the war front. In his 46 was a flag with the farewell 47 of friends and family. "Good luck forever at the 48," one line read. Though they knew their older brother must have died in the war, the 49 part for the family was his body had never been found.

50, Strombo finally learned of an organization that helped him searched for the soldier's family. After about a month, they found his family in a tea-growing village. Last August, 93-year-old Strombo flew there to 51 the flag.

At a simple 52, Strombo handed the flag to Tatsuya. He held it to his 53 and took a deep breath. "It smelled like my good old big brother and like our mother's home cooking," he 54. "It's like the war has ended, and my brother can rest 55."

- |                    |                 |                 |               |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. thought     | B. served       | C. sold         | D. admitted   |
| 37. A. words       | B. symbols      | C. marks        | D. pictures   |
| 38. A. passed      | B. pocketed     | C. shared       | D. opened     |
| 39. A. waited      | B. buried       | C. covered      | D. stayed     |
| 40. A. widened     | B. created      | C. healed       | D. examined   |
| 41. A. consequence | B. significance | C. circumstance | D. assistance |
| 42. A. decades     | B. centuries    | C. weeks        | D. hours      |
| 43. A. However     | B. Therefore    | C. Anyhow       | D. Meanwhile  |
| 44. A. called      | B. mourned      | C. asked        | D. argued     |
| 45. A. first       | B. next         | C. last         | D. never      |

- |                   |                |                |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. possession | B. situation   | C. application | D. invitation   |
| 47. A. speeches   | B. warnings    | C. wishes      | D. addresses    |
| 48. A. government | B. battlefield | C. city        | D. station      |
| 49. A. lightest   | B. happiest    | C. hardest     | D. largest      |
| 50. A. Secretly   | B. Luckily     | C. Seriously   | D. Surprisingly |
| 51. A. return     | B. burn        | C. send        | D. donate       |
| 52. A. funeral    | B. shop        | C. dinner      | D. ceremony     |
| 53. A. eyes       | B. face        | C. ears        | D. nose         |
| 54. A. joked      | B. lied        | C. wept        | D. turned       |
| 55. A. in peace   | B. in honor    | C. in advance  | D. in order     |

## 第II卷

### 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。

Song Guoliang, a spacecraft engineer in Beijing, remembers a special lesson — China's first space-based science lecture — that led him 56 (join) the industry.

"I can clearly recall 57 lecture that took place in June 2013, near the end of my 58 (five) year in middle school. I was most impressed by the experiment using a rotating top that showed us how the law of conservation works. Still 59 (fascinate) by the rotating top after the lecture, I went to my physics teacher to discuss details of the interesting experiment," the young researcher said.

The lecture lasted only 45 minutes, 60 it was long enough to spark Song's interest in spaceflights. He 61 (choose) to apply for Beijing Institute of Technology's School of Aerospace Engineering the next summer, determined to devote himself 62 China's space explorations.

"Studying spacecraft engineering made me realize the reason why the rotating-top experiment 63 (select) for the space lecture — it was because the astronauts wanted to show us the physical laws behind a spaceflight," he said. "The lecture aroused 64 (curious) about space journeys and explorations in countless students like me and succeeded in spreading space knowledge."

After his graduation, Song landed a job at 65 appeared to be a most suitable place for a space enthusiast — the China Academy of Space Technology in Beijing.

### 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，你校交换生 Paul 最近因为疫情在家上网课，感觉学习效果不理想，写信询问你如何改善。请你给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1. 给予安慰；
2. 提供建议；
3. 表达愿望。

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）

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。

In high school, I was a straight-A student, a member of many school clubs, and a receiver of many rewards. However, I had been subjected to (受到……折磨) peer pressure. Wanting to be “cool”, I started going to parties and drinking, drunk beyond recognition. My life took a turn for the worse. However, the experience in one summer program taught me a lesson: never do something you believe is wrong just to gain the approval of others.

In June, I worked part-time at a restaurant. The day before I left for the program, one co-worker offered me his driver’s license, telling me to have fun in Quebec since we two almost looked the same. I’d seen friends walk into liquor (酒) stores with fake licenses and come out carrying a twelve-pack of beer, smiling proudly. So I took the license, but I promised myself that I wouldn’t use it. However, I easily got carried away.

On the first night of the program, while walking around, my new friends and I came across a liquor store. Kai asked if anyone had a fake license. After everyone shook his head, I cleared my throat and declared, “I do.” With everyone’s admiration and Kai’s twenty dollars and instruction, I boldly agreed to take on the task without thinking. I managed to buy a case of beer. The boys cheered and gave me pats on the back. “You’re the man,” someone said to me. The praise boosted my self-confidence.

The last night there was a party. A few of my friends insisted that we drink before the dance. They asked me, the “ID man,” to buy alcohol. To earn their admiration, I took the cash and bought what they wanted. Later that night, I was enjoying myself when Kai said nervously, “Cristian isn’t okay.” Worried for my friend, I went to assess the situation. Clearly, Cristian was overly drunk and almost unconscious (不省人事的).

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:

*Suddenly, something went wrong: Cristian fell to the ground.* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Paragraph 2:

*The next day, I was called to the program director’s office.* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_