

# 2021 年 3 月份温州市普通高中高考适应性测试

## 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 8 页，第 II 卷 9 至 10 页。

### 第 I 卷

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卷上。
2. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卷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卷上。

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. What is the woman making?

A. A salad.      B. A soup.   C. A coffee.

2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a restaurant.

B. At the man's office.

C. At the woman's house.

3. Why did the woman call the man?

A. To invite him to the beach.

B. To seek help for her writing.

C. To consult him about her travel.

4. What's the weather like?

A. Rainy.    B. Hot.      C. Windy.

5. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

- A. Colleagues.
- B. Husband and wife.
- C. Teacher and student.

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，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. What does the woman like most about being a teacher?

- A. Doing professional research.
- B. Seeing her students make progress.
- C. Meeting and learning from various people.

7. How does the woman feel about her job?

- A. Challenging.
- B. Rewarding.
- C. Stressful.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When does the conversation take place?

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

9. What does the woman intend to do in Goldsmiths College?

- A. To see exhibitions.
- B. To major in design.
- C. To get a master's degree.

10. Why does the woman choose the two-year option?

- A. She needs to work part-time.
- B. She plans to take more classes.
- C. She wants to create more artworks.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man actually think of the taste of pizza?

- A. Great.
- B. Bad.
- C. Spicy.

12. What do we know about the man?

- A. He likes eating pumpkins.
- B. He's lost an old family recipe.
- C. He is not experienced in cooking.

13. What will the woman do next?

- A. Help the man.
- B. Eat some pizza.
- C. Prepare ham sandwich alone.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. To make an apology.
- B. To pick up the apples.
- C. To remove the branches.

15.What does the woman threaten to do?

A.To take the man to court.

B.To fight with the man.

C.To destroy the apple tree.

16.How does the man sound?

A.Friendly. B.Annoyed. C.Guilty.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17.What's related to success most according to a Harvard study?

A.Family income.

B.Books at home.

C.Parents' education.

18.What is the best part of reading to kids?

A.Relaxing at bedtime.

B.Sharing knowledge.

C.Offering chances to communicate.

19.When should parents start to read to their kids?

A.As early as possible.

B.After their kids are born.

C.When their kids learn to speak.

20.What does the speaker mean finally?

A.Families should have trips together.

B.Kids should have more fun activities.

C.Reading brings fun to young families.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 个小题；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，并在答题卷上 将该项涂黑。

A

When Jack Andraka was 15 years old, he created a new diagnostic（诊断）test for pancreatic cancer（胰腺癌）.Jack's test is 28 times faster, 26, 000 times less expensive and over 100 times more sensitive than the current diagnostic tests. His test earned him first prize at the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair, which is like the Olympics of science fairs.

It was after a close family friend died of pancreatic cancer that Jack Andraka became interested in finding a better early-detection diagnostic test. Jack said the solution came to him during his high school biology class. He was secretly reading an article about nanotubes（纳米管）while the teacher was talking about antibodies. Jack said the two ideas came together in his head, and he thought he could combine what the teacher was saying with what he knew about nanotubes to create an early detection test for pancreatic cancer.

Jack Andraka used what he found through Google searches and free online science journals to develop a plan and a budget. Jack contacted about 200

people including researchers at Johns Hopkins University and the National Institutes of Health with a proposal to work in their labs. He got 199 rejections before he finally got an acceptance from Dr. Anirban Maitra, Professor of Oncology (肿瘤学) at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. Jack worked after school every day, on weekends and over holidays at Maitra's lab until he developed his test.

So, think about Jack Andraka the next time you hear that something can't be done. Or, if you receive numerous rejections (close to 200 in Jack Andraka's case) or you're simply hesitating to give one of your ideas a shot. Also, keep in mind that you don't necessarily need a giant team, billions of dollars in resources or even more than 15 years of life experience to do something amazing.

21. Why did Jack decide to work on the diagnostic test?

- A. The existing test was not widely used.
- B. He wanted to win a prize in a science fair.
- C. A family friend died of pancreatic cancer.
- D. He got inspired in his high school biology class.

21. How did Jack work out the test?

- A. By cooperating with Google
- B. By doing experiments in the lab.
- C. By conducting researches online.
- D. By contacting about 200 people.

23. In which section of a newspaper can this article appear?

- A. Life Style & Trends
- B. Hospitals & ICUs
- C. Inspirational Stories
- D. Interesting Discoveries

B

When in space, astronauts typically eat dehydrated (脱水), nutrient-rich food, but when it comes to longer space missions, that can become a problem as they'll eventually lack nutrients from fresh vegetables. However, Ying Diao, a chemical and biomolecular engineering professor will be researching ways astronauts can grow their own fresh vegetables more efficiently during space missions.

Diao's goal for this research is to develop wearable sensors for plants so that their health and stress levels are detected autonomously, with no need for humans to do the testing. Then, a "smart" plant chamber will be developed that can identify the best conditions for a plant to grow in to reduce its stress. Diao also wants to develop another sensor that will continuously monitor a plant's growth over its lifetime. "We're helping the astronauts to be more healthy during space missions, by improving the health of the plants they grow," Diao said. "So the bigger impact could also be that it helps future human colonization on Mars or on other possible habitats."

Although the ultimate goal for this project and research is to help people in space, it could also be used back on Earth in addressing climate change.

“During climate change, a plant experiences a lot of stress, but we need a plant to be more productive without increasing the footprint of the agriculture land to feed the growing population of our planet,” Diao said. “To address this conflict, we could potentially help decipher (破译) how the climate change and the microenvironments are impacting the plant stress and then we are better equipped to help plants adapt to a changing environment.”

“Most of the technology in my field is developed for human health but we've been ignoring plants for too long,” Diao said. “I think it's a new frontier that I want to go into and it is just part of a smart agriculture movement.”

24. What troubles astronauts with longer missions?

- A. The way to grow fresh vegetables.
- B. A shortage of nutrients from fresh vegetables.
- C. A decrease in dehydrated, nutrient-rich food.
- D. The balance between work and growing vegetables.

25. What is the purpose of Diao's project?

- A. To find possible habitats for people.
- B. To deal with climate change on earth.
- C. To decrease the footprint of agriculture.
- D. To help people to stay healthy in space.

25. What is the new frontier for Diao?

- A. Technology for plants
- B. Sensors for space use.
- C. A smart agriculture movement.
- D. Research into human health.

C

Is there a single word that motivates us more than "weekend"? It's like the promise of a sweet hereafter following what seems like a lifetime of toil (劳累). It's the spring in our step that gets bouncier with each passing day-until by Friday, we're practically bumping our heads against the ceiling.

The trouble is that the weekend is a rip-off. You think you're getting 48 hours of unconditional downtime, but reality takes a discount. In fact, it takes most of Sunday. That's when anxiety comes creeping in and another countdown begins: 12 hours until Monday. Sure, weekend is free time. But the mounting stress of an incoming Monday can erase any joy you might get from a Sunday evening.

That feeling is so common among the Monday-to-Friday crowd, there's even more than one name for it: the Sunday Scaries, or Sunday Fear Syndrome. Going from a countdown to the weekend to a countdown to Monday can be

difficult. Even Monster.com — a website that specializes in yoking humans to the Monday-to-Friday cycle — admits it's a problem. In a survey, Monster found that 76% of Americans have “really bad,, Sunday night blues.

For most people, Sunday is no holiday at all. It may all come down to the same problem: We can't stop thinking about tomorrow. Even worse, we may develop some downright unhealthy coping strategies for that transition from weekends to Monday. Some might resist — staying up late, milking every minute of a fleeting Sunday in the form of mind-numbing distractions.

But why should Monday cast such a long and fearful shadow on our lives? Maybe it's because the counter is reset, and the weekend, or happiness, seems at its furthest point. If like most of us, you have a tolerable job, but don't much like the whole idea of working, there are plenty of ways to make Mondays a little less stressful. Most importantly, don't leave any unsettled Friday business hanging over the weekend. So, clear the decks and tie up loose ends.

27. What do we know about weekend in paragraph??

- A. It is hard-earned.
- B. It doesn't bring joy as expected.
- C. It adds to people's anxiety.
- D. It provides good time to relax.

28. Why does the writer mention Monster.com in the text?

- A. To support his idea.
- B. To clarify a question.
- C. To show its popularity.
- D. To provide more information.

29. What does the writer think of the way most people spend the weekend?

- A. Tolerant.
- B. Conservative.
- C. Practical.
- D. Unwise.

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

- A. Why Monday Takes a Bite Out of Sunday
- B. Why People Are Stressed Out on Fridays
- C. Why a Countdown to the Weekend Is Difficult
- D. Why Monday Casts a Fearful Shadow on Our Lives

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。选碰中有两项为多余选项。

You may want to start paying attention to supermarket shelves because they are changing rapidly. Soon, when you walk by a shelf filled with produce, it may have electronic labels, personalized advertisements, RFID (radio frequency identification reader) technology and IOT (internet of things) sensors. Smart shelves with digital displays are coming to more supermarkets as paper labels are replaced with advanced technology.

Electronic labels will replace all the paper labels which announce the prices. 31 Electronic labels display prices, advertisements, nutritional data, coupons and videos. Imagine standing in front of a milk display and instantly comparing nutritional information among different brands while getting a flashing coupon

that you scan with your phone.

32 For example, sensors installed in the shelves can tell when you approach them, so they can show you a deal on the same bread you purchased last week. Additionally, if you use a store's app to create a shopping list, the smart shelves can interact with the list and show you where to find the items you want.

RFID usually has a tag that can transmit and receive data.

33 In supermarkets, RFID technology can help retailers manage. RFID tags can alert store assistants when the shelves are empty and need restocking or when someone has put the wrong items on a shelf.

IOT sensors have many potential uses in a supermarket. 34 The sensors can check temperatures in freezers and cases to make sure they are correct. They can also collect data from smart shelves. The technology can help supermarkets understand which products appeal to consumers and can affect how stores arrange items on display.

35 From digital displays that show instant price changes to advertisements linked to your shopping list, you can expect the technology to become more personalized.

A. One of the most basic is temperature control.

B. Smart shelves will change how you shop in the future.

C. Smart shelves can interact with apps on a customer's smartphone.

D. They can automatically scan your purchases and make shopping faster.

E. It uses radio waves to identify items and transmit information about them.

F. They will make it easier to change the prices in an entire store within minutes.

G. Some consumers will share their personal information and purchase history to score a deal.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（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。

As America continued to suffer from the pandemic, there were some ordinary individuals who held us together.

Here is how one 36 went. Louis Galvan was clearing off table 411, where a couple of his most loyal customers had 37 dinner. Like many others, his restaurant was hurting. The restaurants had just 38 some workers for the baseball season. More than 30 of his employees were counting on a big opening day that would never 39. In the days before the governor 40 his state's restaurants, Galvan was especially 41 for regulars such as the ones at table 411. That night, they had 42 about \$90 worth of food. But it was the 43 they'd left behind that blew him away. 44, it was two tips. One was \$1,900 in cash. The other written on the credit card receipt, was \$7,500. The couple 45 left a handwritten note on the receipt: "Hold it to 46 your guys over the next few

weeks.”

“We were 47 that they were so generous. We didn't 48 it. They went above and beyond what was 49. I wasn't sure if we were going to stay open, but 50 we have someone like that, we're going to keep going. We will be offering food orders to go.” said Galvan. He split the money 51 among the employees, so everyone got about \$300. 52, Galvan could now pay the tip forward. 4<If there's anyone who does not have food to eat, 53 just needs a glass of water, they are 54 to come by. We are here 55 our community. " Galvan said.

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|------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. story     | B. project         | C. record      | D. saying        |
| 37. A. begun     | B. finished        | C. taken       | D. served        |
| 38. A. fired     | B. helped          | C. hired       | D. introduced    |
| 39. A. go        | B. work            | C. end         | D. come          |
| 40. A. called    | B. designed        | C. advertised  | D. closed        |
| 41. A. good      | B. annoyed         | C. grateful    | D. sorry         |
| 42. A. cooked    | B. ordered         | C. reserved    | D. donated       |
| 43. A. tip       | B. dish            | C. food        | D. ticket        |
| 44. A. Suddenly  | B. Actually        | C. Fortunately | D. Generally     |
| 45. A. already   | B. yet             | C. also        | D. still         |
| 46. A. observe   | B. recommend       | C. test        | D. pay           |
| 47. A. anxious   | B. smart           | C. embarrassed | D. amazed        |
| 48. A. resist    | B. explain         | C. expect      | D. recognize     |
| 49. A. important | B. necessary       | C. obvious     | D. lucky         |
| 50. A. knowing   | B. promising       | C. imagining   | D. pretending    |
| 51. A. equally   | B. possibly        | C. partly      | D. accidentally  |
| 52. A. In either | B. On the contrary | C. Whafs more  | D. Regardless of |
| 53. A. so        | B. but             | C. and         | D. or            |
| 54. A. welcome   | B. willing         | C. responsible | D. confident     |
| 55. A. within    | B. fbr             | C. beyond      | D. by            |



2021 年 3 月份温州市普通高中高考适应性测试

英语试题

第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题卷上。写在本试卷上无效。

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。

PM stands for particulate (微粒的)matter: the term for a mixture of solid particles (粒子)and liquid droplets in the air. Some particles are large or dark enough to be seen by our eyes. Others are so small that they can only 56 (discover) with a microscope.

These particles come in many sizes and 57 (shape) and can be made up of many different chemicals. Some come directly from a source, such as fields or fires. Most particles form 58 the atmosphere as a result of complex reactions of chemicals, 59 are pollutants from power plants, industries and automobiles.

Particulate matter 60 (contain) microscopic particles that are so small that they can be breathed in and make one 61 (serious) ill. Some particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter can get deep into your lungs 62 some may even get into your bloodstream. Of these, particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter, also known as PM2.5, create the 63 (great) risk to health.

Fortunately, every day the Air Quality Index (AQI) tells you how clean or 64 (pollute) your outdoor air is, along with associated health effects that may be of concern. The AQI translates air quality data into numbers and colors that help you understand when 65 (take) action to protect your health.

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, 你关注的英语论坛正在征集题为"A School Day Out"的帖子。请围绕该话题写一帖子, 内容包括:

1. 时间地点;
2. 具体活动;
3. 你的感受。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

A School Day Out

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## 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。

Feeling hungry? If you're feeling starved, what is the easiest way to satisfy your hunger? Many of us will reach for a takeaway menu and order some delicious but possibly unhealthy food. And our increasingly busy life adds to our need to buy ready-made food on the go or delivered to our home.

Eating options are endless, and new technology means we can feed our desire at the push of a button. Takeaway delivery apps make ordering food quick and convenient. This is especially the case during the recent coronavirus crisis, when people stuck at home with nothing to cook or lacked the skills to prepare a meal for themselves. It's calculated that in the UK alone, people eat three million takeaway meals a day, and the three biggest delivery apps together offer a choice of 100 cuisines from 60,000 restaurants. Amelia Brophy, Head of UK Data Products at YouGov, told the BBC that its research "suggests that the frequency of takeaways ordered is expected to increase in the future."

It's no wonder we are tempted（诱惑）to skip the grocery shopping, avoid the kitchen, and tuck into（大口吃）something that someone else has prepared. But ordering a deep crust pizza, a spicy curry or a box of noodles, can come at a price both financially and to our health. Eating too much processed and unhealthy fast food has some effect on obesity and the risk of developing certain diseases. Children and adolescents who eat fast food at least three times a week are more likely to develop eczema, according to one study. Eczema is a skin condition that causes patches of itchy skin.

Of course, reducing salt, sugar and fat is one way to make takeaway food healthier. Yet, that's far from enough. The best advice you might want to take is to find a recipe book and try making your own meal.

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