

2019 年 11 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 does the woman want to drink?

A. Milk.

B. Tea.

C. Water.

2. What happened to the man?

A. He lost his cat.

B. He was nearly drowned.

C. He was caught in the rain.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Vacation.

B. Fruit.

C. Weather.

4. Where are the speakers now?

A. In an office.

B. In an elevator.

C. On the 13th floor.

5. What are the speakers buying tickets for?

A. A movie.

B. A concert.

C. A game.

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. When might the woman get off the bus?

A. 8:25 am.

B. 8:55 am.

C. 9:10 am.

7. Why did the woman forget her purse?

A. She was helping others.

B. She got off the bus in a hurry.

C. She was thinking of her work.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man actually want to rent?

A. A house.

B. A room.

C. An apartment.

9. What is the man?

A. A college student.

B. An artist.

C. A worker.

10. Why does the man want to move downtown?

A. To live near his friends.

B. To get more of his works shown.

C. To go to the nearby shopping mall.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What books does the man like most?

A. Books about sports.

B. Books about the environment.

C. Books about foreign countries.

12. How does the man feel about the pictures in food books?

A. Realistic.

B. Entertaining.

C. Colorful.

13. What will the man do next?

A. Have a look around.

B. Get the membership card.

C. Sign the application form.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the purpose of the reception party?

A. To offer students delicious food.

B. To introduce teachers to students.

C. To get students to know each other.

15. Who is organizing this event?

A. The Student Union.

B. The President Office.

C. The university teacher.

16. What does the woman think of the senior students?

A. Careful.

B. Helpful.

C. Grateful.

17. What does the woman mean finally?

A. She will buy a pie.

B. Students should work hard.

C. College life is easy and interesting.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the new application of facial recognition technology?

A. Spotting people.

B. Memorizing faces.

C. Identifying animals.

19. Who will help to send in pictures in the research?

A. Researchers.

B. Farmers.

C. Workers.

20. What aspect will facial recognition technology be further applied to?

A. Recording animal behavior.

B. Recognizing animal varieties.

C. Increasing animal populations.

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

The hero of *The Good Doctor*, a young surgeon with autism (自闭症), represents the show's title in more ways than one. In the show, Dr. Shaun is extremely skilled at curing patients, but he's also morally good, able to see the light in others even if he can't always connect.

"As a British, I'm probably quite cynical (愤世嫉俗) in general," said Freddie, who plays the part of Dr. Shaun, during a recent interview on the show's set in Metro Vancouver. "I think he's a lovely person. Getting to reflect that version of the world he sees or he believes in and his faith in humanity, I think, is great, especially at a time like today when there's so much negativity."

Through Shaun and other doctors at the fictional San Jose St. Bonaventure Hospital, the series explores what it means to be a good person, which impresses the viewers greatly. "It brings people hope in dark times and that might be one reason why it became a runaway hit last year," cast members said.

"It came about somewhat naturally," Freddie said. "It seemed unusual to me to put so much in the four, five months of filming, because we only did 10 episodes, and then sort of stepped away and did nothing ... I wanted to live in that world longer."

Freddie, 26, admitted to feeling some anxiety about getting his performance right. He did a great deal of research on autism and continued to work with a full-time consultant. "When you're opposite Freddie, Shaun is learning. Shaun is processing." Nicholas, who plays Dr. Melendez, commented. "It's not impression. He doesn't slip into the character and play around. He lives it a lot, too."

21. Who acts the hero in *The Good Doctor*?

- A. San Jose. B. Shaun. C. Freddie. D. Nicholas.

22. What is particularly impressive in the hero of *The Good Doctor*?

- A. His autism. B. His good nature.
C. His cynical attitude. D. His working skills.

23. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How the actors play the roles. B. How people react to the show.
C. What makes the show a big hit. D. What makes Shaun a good doctor.

B

You wake up, ready to seize the day, when an unexpected breakfast is served your way — a classic sandwich. Someone has decided to park their rust-bucket in your driveway, blocking you in. Is it illegal to park in front of a driveway? Yes, absolutely. But some folks love to “stick it to the man”. And now, you can stick it to them. We have a general disgust toward tow trucks (拖车), their drivers, and the industry as a whole. However, it’s a necessary evil, and in certain applications, completely justified. This is one of those times. Take delight in it!

But remember this: if you want to have someone’s car towed, call the police and have them handle it. Why call the police first? Because in the event that the owner loses his/her car and tries to sue (起诉) for damages or lost wages, you’re removed of the situation and free of any responsibility. If you call a tow company directly, they may give the owner your information. And building a backyard Thunderdome (雷霆) to settle your differences in “the old-fashioned way” can be costly.

So, can you park in front of your own driveway? Unfortunately, parking in front of your own driveway is still technically illegal. The sidewalk and curb in front of your house is still city property, and determining who exactly is parking in front of the driveway is next to impossible for parking enforcement (执法). There are reports of many neighborhoods only receiving a ticket for parking in a driveway if someone calls to report it, so it depends how risky you’re feeling. Here in L.A., I see a handful of cars on my block consistently block their own driveway. I have rarely seen them ticketed or towed, but if it were me, I’d keep searching for a real spot.

24. What’s the tone of Paragraph 1?

- A. Humorous. B. Serious. C. Sympathetic. D. Modest.

25. What is advised to do when you find a car blocking your driveway?

- A. Call the police. B. Turn to a tow company.
C. Sue the owner. D. Use the old-fashioned way.

26. Why do people park on their own driveway?

- A. It is technically allowed. B. It is not against the law.
C. They like taking risks. D. Finding a parking spot is hard.

C

Like bootcut jeans or farm fresh produce, television is proving its staying power regardless of trends. It seems to be just like a home cooked meal, never to be replaced, thanks to the wide application of big data.

Americans are still watching an average of five hours of TV each day and over 50% of homes have a television subscription service like Netflix or Hulu. This is due to the fact that television programming has

undergone a renaissance (复兴), with cinema-quality programs on broadcast, new ways of delivery — Netflix or Hulu and other over-the-top (OTT) providers and now the promise of data-driven insights for advertisers.

Data is the key to television's profitability. Advertisers have access to more audience information than ever, while networks and content providers use data, in addition to instinct (本能) to guide programming decisions. The abundance of data available to content providers, marketers and advertisers makes it possible to process, analyse and transform big data into profitable, useful insights.

For those 50% of homes with a subscription service, OTT TV is using data to make decisions not just about programming, but to guide viewers to the right content. The most famous example of data-driven content is Netflix's *House of Cards*, a popular TV series in America, designed to be a hit based on platform data like user viewing habits, ratings and preferences. But the content provider uses data to guide all of its decisions, ranging from title images to homepage layouts.

Netflix receives data from millions of set top boxes and online accounts, and then processes data using real time technology like Spark. These data have led to clearly-seen results, like a 20%—30% increase in programs' viewership numbers.

27. Why is "home cooked meal" mentioned in Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce the topic.
- B. To show TV can't be replaced.
- C. To give background information.
- D. To prove big data can be applied.

28. What can we learn about the television industry?

- A. It keeps making a high profit.
- B. It's losing its viewers to cinemas.
- C. It's too dependent on advertising.
- D. It is updated to meet the challenges.

29. *House of Cards* is an example to show data-driven_____.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A. content choice | B. subscription service |
| C. homepage layout | D. providers' preference |

30. What is the writing purpose of the passage?

- A. To show how television increases profits.
- B. To explain how data benefit the TV industry.
- C. To present how over-the-top television works.
- D. To tell how the television industry goes digital.

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。

Elvis Presley won many awards from nations all over the world, yet he did not record in any language other than English. He never performed outside the United States, except for three shows in Canada. 31

In 1953, he made his first record of the song, "My Happiness". 32 Another song, "Hound Dog", was one of Elvis Presley's most popular records. It sold five million copies in 1956. Music industry experts say more than one thousand million of Elvis' records have been sold. He was a success in many different kinds of music — popular, country, religious, and rhythm and blues.

One of Elvis' records named "Heartbreak Hotel" became a huge hit, and led to his many appearances on television. 33 He was famous as the young man who moved his hips in a sexual way. Many adults said he and his music were bad influences on young people. But young women loved him. Huge crowds watched his performances.

34 The theme song "Love Me Tender" was a big hit. He was one of the highest paid actors in Hollywood for a number of years in the 1950s. He acted in thirty-one movies.

Due to the pressure, Elvis Presley gained a lot of weight so he took drugs to help control his weight. He died on August 16, 1977. Hundreds of thousands of people still visit his home, Graceland, in Memphis every year. Fans continue to buy his music, making him the most popular record artist ever. 35

- A. Elvis Presley made his first movie in 1956.
- B. Elvis Presley remains the King of Rock and Roll.
- C. Soon Elvis Presley was known around the world.
- D. The songs Elvis had recorded earlier were released.
- E. The record sold well and was played a lot on local radio stations.
- F. He won three of the music industry's highest award, the Grammy.
- G. Yet his recordings and films are still enjoyed by people all over the world.

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, 并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

It was only a dollar. Dylan 36 it on the floor as he sat at the back of his English class.

When the school day 37, Dylan wandered back to the classroom. The wrinkled old bill was 38 there. He could easily have pocketed it without thinking twice. 39, he picked it up and brought it to his English teacher, Mattison. She was a little 40 that he'd turned the dollar in, knowing

a lot of people would have just kept it. She 41 that Dylan tape it to the whiteboard at the front of the classroom.

A day or two later, David 42 the dollar on the whiteboard. After class, he asked Mattison 43 it was there. She was still 44 the original owner to claim it, so she replied, "I don't know." Then David taped a second dollar to the 45, which got it rolling. The 46 of the two dollar bills, side by side, triggered (触发) 47 in Mattison's students. More students taped up single dollar bills.

The 48 snowballed. The students, among themselves, 49 Mattison had some unspoken goal. Ben taped a \$20 bill to the whiteboard, Megan another \$20. The amount 50 to grow over several weeks, 51 it reached \$175.76.

She asked the teens whether they minded if she 52 the dollars in their names. Their answer was to tape 53 money to the whiteboard over the next few days to 54 the amount to over \$300. Mattison, choking back tears as she 55 the moment, said she carefully peeled the cash off the board and made the donation.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 36. A. dropped | B. noticed | C. mentioned | D. remembered |
| 37. A. ended | B. started | C. came | D. went |
| 38. A. also | B. even | C. still | D. only |
| 39. A. Finally | B. Suddenly | C. Therefore | D. Instead |
| 40. A. surprised | B. excited | C. relieved | D. curious |
| 41. A. discussed | B. reported | C. explained | D. suggested |
| 42. A. took | B. spent | C. spotted | D. changed |
| 43. A. when | B. why | C. how | D. what |
| 44. A. speaking to | B. returning to | C. waiting for | D. looking for |
| 45. A. board | B. floor | C. classroom | D. desk |
| 46. A. thought | B. sight | C. idea | D. request |
| 47. A. anything | B. nothing | C. something | D. everything |
| 48. A. problem | B. business | C. effort | D. reputation |
| 49. A. persuaded | B. advised | C. managed | D. decided |
| 50. A. continued | B. stopped | C. added | D. began |
| 51. A. until | B. unless | C. if | D. after |
| 52. A. raised | B. donated | C. charged | D. collected |
| 53. A. easy | B. old | C. enough | D. exact |
| 54. A. meet | B. control | C. prepare | D. push |
| 55. A. made use of | B. paid attention to | C. thought much of | D. looked back upon |

2019 年 11 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。

Scientists have found a reliable way to lengthen life in lab animals: Reduce the amount of calories (卡路里) they eat.

This method, 56 (know) as caloric restriction, has been shown to lengthen life of organisms (有机体) and reduce some age-related 57 (disease). Whether it can do the same in people has been an open question. 58, a new study suggests that in adults, long-term restriction of calorie intake can have an effect on their health.

The researchers looked at a group of 143 healthy adults who ranged in age 59 21 to 50. They were instructed 60 (practice) caloric restriction for two years. They could eat the foods they wanted so long as they cut back on the foods they ate, with the aim of 61 (cut) the calories they consumed by 25 percent.

Many did not achieve that goal. On average, the dieters managed to cut down about 12 percent of their total calories, or 62 (rough) 300 calories a day. But the group saw many of their health markers improve. They 63 (lose) body fat, their blood pressure fell slightly, and they had better blood sugar control. Meanwhile, another 75 healthy adults 64 did not practice caloric restriction saw no 65 (improve) in these markers.

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，欲将参观某展览会的票赠予友人 Jackson。请给他发一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 展会信息；
2. 转赠原因；
3. 期待回复。

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：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。

For many parents, making sure their children get the right amount of sleep can be stressful. This is especially true during high-pressure times such as exams when students tend to study all night for the next day. Unfortunately, it is often counterproductive (适得其反的) because with fewer hours to sleep, the teen brain doesn't get enough time to lay down what they've studied the night before.

In her groundbreaking book *The Teenage Brain*, neuroscientist Dr. Frances Jensen explains that bedtime isn't simply a way for the body to relax and recover after working, studying or playing a hard day. It is the glue that allows us not only to recollect our experiences but also to remember everything we've learned that day. Basically the more we learn, the more we need to sleep, which is why a good sleep is of great importance in achieving success at school.

Then how much sleep do teenagers need? There is no magic number for exactly how much sleep teenagers need, but the Austrian Centre for Education in Sleep (ACES) suggests 8 to 10 hours per day for high school adolescents. What happens if they don't get enough sleep? According to ACES, poor sleep will have all sorts of negative effects on teenagers, including rise in blood pressure, mood swings and impatient behaviours. Without adequate sleep the focus and attention drifts making it harder to receive information. The brain can no longer function to deal with information properly and access previously learned information.

So, how can parents help? If you think your child needs more sleep, try making gradual changes to their sleeping habits. Small increases have been shown to be effective in changing sleep patterns. And remember your children are going through a period of their lives when their brains and bodies are going through a lot of changes. Not only is your job to help make changes, it's also to ride the wave with them. It may not be easy, but they will thank you for it eventually.
