

# 2020 学年第一学期浙江省名校协作体试题

## 高二年级英语学科

考生注意:

- 1.本卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟;
- 2.答题前,在答题卷指定区域填写学校、班级、姓名、试场号、座位号及准考证号;
- 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(选择题部分,共 95 分)

#### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

##### 第一节 短对话(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. What do we know about Karen?

- A. She has just left Spain.
- B. She really likes her studies.
- C. She hasn't been in contact with the speakers.

2. What is the man complaining about?

- A. The food.      B. The noise.      C. The service.

3. What was the man just in time for?

- A. A party.      B. A lecture.      C. A discussion.

4. What happened to the man's son?

- A. He got lost.      B. He fell into water.      C. He had a car accident.

5. Why did the woman make Mr. Jones angry?

- A. She asked the answered question again.
- B. She asked the same question three times.
- C. She failed to answer the question in 20 minutes.

##### 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  
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. Why doesn't the man like reality TV shows?

A. They are fake.    B. There're too many.    C. They are foolish.

7. What can we know about the woman?

A. She's a mother.    B. She dislikes cinemas.    C. She likes watching sports.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. When does the conversation take place?

A. At dawn.    B. At noon.    C. At dusk.

9. What does the man want to do?

A. Keep moving.

B. Stop to take a picture.

C. Keep in touch with the guide.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where did the woman meet the man?

A. At a bus station.    B. At an apartment.    C. At an airport.

11. Why did the man choose to take a bus?

A. To save money.

B. To protect the environment.

C. To enjoy the country's scenery.

12. What did the woman say about the man?

A. He didn't look well.

B. He could have taken a faster train.

C. He should care more about the safety.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleagues.    B. Professor and student.    C. Interviewer and interviewee.

14. What does the woman teach in the university?

A. Marketing.    B. International trade.    C. Computer programming.

15. What advantage does the woman have?

A. Social connections.      B. Specific knowledge.      C. Working experience.

16. Which country would the woman like to work in?

A. Chile.      B. Japan.      C. South Korea.

**听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。**

17. Which of the following is mentioned?

A. Hi-tech training system.

B. Various funny programs.

C. Qualified trainers and instructors.

18. What makes this club different from other clubs?

A. Yoga Studios.    B. Flexibility Center.      C. Boxing Studios.

19. What special rights can club members enjoy?

A. They don't have to pay membership fee.

B. They can enjoy the whole August for free.

C. They can have a free private training course.

20. What's the purpose of the talk?

A. To give some fitness instructions.

B. To persuade people to join the club.

C. To introduce some training programs.

**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**

Isabel Allende was born on August 2, 1942, in Lima, Peru. Her parents were both from Chile, where their families had held a great deal of political influence. Not only was Isabel's godfather once the president of Chile, but her father and her stepfather were both important diplomats. Despite her connection to political power, Isabel's childhood was not easy. At the age of two, Isabel's biological father abandoned her family, which forced them to live with her grandparents in Chile. During this time, she was exposed to her grandmothers love for astrology (占星术) and storytelling, which influenced her writing in the future.

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Isabel Allende worked as a journalist, writing for both magazines and television. After her godfather, President Salvador Allende, lost power and was murdered in 1973, Isabel and her family left Chile because they felt it was too dangerous to remain under the rule of Augusto Pinochet, the new, cruel leader of Chile. For thirteen years, Isabel and her family lived in Venezuela, where she began to write fiction.

She used personal experiences to inspire her writing throughout her career. In fact, many of her novels are based on personal life events. In 1985, Isabel Allende published her first novel called *The House of the Spirits*. This bestselling novel was inspired by a letter Isabel wrote in 1981 to her ill grandfather. The novel turned out to be a story about two Chilean families whose lives are changed because of a military coup. One of her later novels, *Paula* (1994), is about her daughter, who passed away from a rare disease at a young age.

Isabel Allende has won many awards for her bold and creative writing. Not only has she won the Chilean National Prize for Literature in 2010, but she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2014.

1. Who should be responsible for Isabel's hard childhood life?

- A. Her stepfather.
- B. Her father.
- C. Her grandfather.
- D. Her godfather.

2. According to the text, all the followings influenced Isabel's writing except\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. her own personality
- B. her family background
- C. her grandmothers passion
- D. her personal life experiences

3. Where is the text probably from?

- A. A news report.
- B. A guidebook.
- C. A biography.
- D. A book review.

## B

I like being 100% stimulant free—no coffee, caffeinated tea, chocolate, caffeinated soda, etc. I base this on lots of personal experimentation. I've gone some years of my life with no stimulants, and I've also gone for a long time consuming coffee daily. The two modes of living are totally different.

Caffeine tends to make me obsess more over minor tasks and lose focus on big picture goals. When I consume coffee daily, I'll check email more often. I'll spend more time on social media. I'll web surf more. I'll spend more time organizing and reorganizing instead of moving the needle forward on big projects. I'll feel extra busy but have less to show for it.

Stimulants always exhaust me eventually, especially after months of daily use. I can't seem to make good progress on bigger projects, and I can tell that my mind is becoming too chaotic. I might spend 8 hours

at my desk and get 90 minutes of important work done. I know I am at the point when I need to take at least several weeks off.

I love the taste of coffee, and its delightful to drink a cup of it, but I've learned that I can't really have any relationship with it if I want to function at my best. It's way too addictive (上瘾的) for me. If I have even a small amount, I risk slipping into the pattern of having it daily for months.

I've learned that its best to avoid chocolate too (including cacao) because chocolate is a gateway drug back to coffee. Same goes for green tea. So while I have enjoyed those in the past, I feel safer not having them. I like how my brain works better when not under the influence of stimulants.

4. The writer may \_\_\_\_\_ when consuming caffeine daily.

- A. work less efficiently
- B. ignore minor tasks
- C. become energetic
- D. concentrate on big projects

5. What can we learn from the text?

- A. The writer finds it relaxing to have a cup of coffee every day.
- B. The writer has just started avoiding taking any stimulant recently.
- C. The writer seldom drinks coffee because he doesn't like the taste.
- D. The writer thinks a small amount of coffee may cause his addiction to it.

6. What is the text mainly about?

- A. What the writer did to be 100% stimulant-free.
- B. Why the writer said no to stimulants completely.
- C. How stimulants helped improve work efficiency.
- D. How the writer became addicted to stimulants.

## C

A huge 42 percent of marriages in the UK end in divorce, the highest rate in Europe. What is happening in the UK to cause such a phenomenon? Many consider the family to be the basic building block of society. If marriages and families are falling apart, is the UK society also falling apart? Is the UK's cultural identity breaking down? The UK of today is one of the most multicultural countries on earth. There are exotic sights and sounds on the street corners of every British city. British cuisine is now one of the most diverse around. Everyone speaks with a different accent.

Is such diversity a good thing? Well, it makes the UK a very exciting place to live in. There are new ideas everywhere. There is great freedom to be who you want to be, and most people will not criticize you for who you are. Yet such freedom seems to come at a cost. Some British people regard ethnic minorities (少数民族) as

coming to the UK to steal jobs. When the economy does badly, this feeling increases as unemployment rates rise. So, it could be argued that the breakdown of marriages in the UK is in some part because of the pressures put upon families by wider problems in British society. Many people become stressed when those problems arise, and that can then make their family life unhappy as well.

Another possible reason for the high divorce rate might be that marriage no longer has the same value or meaning for British people as it once did. Church attendance in the UK has been falling for the last 50 years, suggesting fewer people consider marriage a holy thing. Since 1991, there has been a drop of 50 percent in people getting married in church rather than a register office.

Then there is the financial side. In the past, married couples paid lower government taxes than single people. That tax incentive (激励) policy, which used to reduce a couples tax by up to 500 in a year, has now disappeared, making the cost to keep a marriage higher.

However, the 42 percent UK divorce rate isn't the highest rate in the past forty years! Meanwhile, some measures are being taken to strengthen marriage in the UK by the government.

7. According to the text, all the following account for the high divorce rate except\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Desire for freedom.
- B. Social problems.
- C. Change of values.
- D. Financial pressures.

8. What does the underlined word “exotic” probably mean in paragraph 1?

- A. amazing
- B. foreign
- C. local
- D. familiar

9. What can be inferred from the text?

- A. Cultural diversity has brought people freedom to criticize others.
- B. The rising of the divorce rate indicates the society is falling apart.
- C. The tax incentive policy once contributed to steady families to some degree.
- D. More British people would get married in the church rather than in a register office.

10. What's the writer's attitude towards the present situation of the divorce rate in UK?

- A. Pessimistic.
- B. Unconcerned.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Optimistic.

## 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。选项中有两项多余选项。

You want to have fun and adventure and so you decide to travel somewhere to do it. Sounds like a simple enough thing. And basically it is. But what is adventure? 11

For those who love sports, adventure travel can have a whole different meaning than for those who like

history. The physical travel types that you can find include such adventure travel as white water rafting (白浪漂流), climbing and hiking to some mountains somewhere. To the hiker, backpacking across Ireland might be their adventure. 12 Often the goal is to push their body's limits and test their individual endurance (耐力).

For those who less want to climb mountains, it might mean traveling to Nepal and joining in the local festivals. 13 Anything that is going beyond the normal defines (定义) adventure.

14 Adventure depends on the persons physical limits, how much money the person has and what the person enjoys doing. If your life is quite busy, then sitting on a beach in the moonlight with your family might be adventure for you. The point is not what you do but that you have a good time and that it is an adventure for YOU—not for the person next to you.

Do not sit home this year when vacation time rolls around. 15 You will be rewarded handsomely.

- A. Adventure travel is not necessarily suitable for everyone.
- B. To those sports lovers, adventure travel means nothing but harm.
- C. Adventure travel is not necessarily a one-size-fits-all type of vacation.
- D. That is the key here and the answer can be different for different people.
- E. Just go beyond your normal routine and head out on an adventure vacation.
- F. For this type of person, adventure travel almost always means something physical.
- G. Wine tasting in Italy is also vacation adventure for those who enjoys peace and comfort.

### 第三部分 语言运用(共两小节,满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 完形填空(共 20 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 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。

Since it never occurred to anybody at the school to provide the services of an interpreter, I had to sit in the front row so that I could 16 the teacher's lips. Classroom discussions were almost impossible to 17 because I couldn't hear what was being said around the room. In a vain (徒劳的) effort to keep up with them, I was always asking 18 happened to be sitting next to me what was being said. Eventually, I 19 watching everyone shrug their shoulders carelessly and rolling their eyes. I began to 20 that I knew what was going on. Fitting in was so important to me that every time the kids laughed, I laughed along 21 I felt confused most of the time. Then, 22 fate (命运) threw me light.

On one sunny afternoon, my teacher, Mrs. Jordan, asked the class a question. I 23 what she said and immediately raised my hand. I couldn't believe it—despite my fears, I felt unbelievably 24 because—for once—I was sure I had the right answer. But, when she called on me, I was suddenly afraid. Here was an opportunity to 25 the teacher and show her I was 26 of her love. I didn't want to blow it. I took a deep breath and nervously answered her question.

Her explosive 27 shocked all of us. She enthusiastically stepped her right foot on the floor, 28 directly at me. With sparkling eyes and a wide smile she cried, "THATS RIGHT, STEPHEN!"

29 in my young life, I felt like an instant star with peer's respect and admiration. My heart 30 with pride. My confidence increased. It was 31 what a great effect the simple three-word phrase 32 with unbelievable enthusiasm had on my young life. THATS RIGHT, STEPHEN! It got me to think that I would find my 33 in this world, no matter how many difficulties I had to 34. From that day, my grades and speech improved dramatically and my peers suddenly looked at me with new 35.

- |                     |                      |                       |                    |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 16. A. see          | B. feel              | C. read               | D. recognize       |
| 17. A. join         | B. follow            | C. respond            | D. begin           |
| 18. A. whoever      | B. whichever         | C. whatever           | D. whomever        |
| 19. A. grew fond of | B. thought highly of | C. made use of        | D. got tired of    |
| 20. A. appreciate   | B. admit             | C. persuade           | D. pretend         |
| 21. A. even though  | B. now that          | C. only if            | D. so that         |
| 22. A. hopefully    | B. luckily           | C. obviously          | D. actually        |
| 23. A. read out     | B. brought out       | C. figured out        | D. watched out     |
| 24. A. frustrated   | B. confident         | C. discouraged        | D. concerned       |
| 25. A. inspire      | B. affect            | C. explain            | D. impress         |
| 26. A. afraid       | B. worthy            | C. sick               | D. proud           |
| 27. A. expression   | B. response          | C. feeling            | D. voice           |
| 28. A. glaring      | B. shouting          | C. waving             | D. pointing        |
| 29. A. Never before | B. Once in a while   | C. For the first time | D. Again and again |
| 30. A. burst        | B. blew              | C. bore               | D. blocked         |



- |                   |                 |              |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 31. A. amazing    | B. entertaining | C. relaxing  | D. interesting |
| 32. A. carried    | B. charged      | C. delivered | D. compared    |
| 33. A. place      | B. freedom      | C. dream     | D. balance     |
| 34. A. recover    | B. consider     | C. overcome  | D. avoid       |
| 35. A. confidence | B. light        | C. pride     | D. respect     |

## 第II卷(非选择题部分,共 55 分)

### 第二节 语法填空(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。

A ritual is a ceremony that involves a series of actions performed in a fixed order. The people who carry out rituals follow specific steps that 36 (practise) since ancient times. People had rituals 37 a variety of reasons. For instance, many tribes sacrifice (祭供) animals to respect their gods. Sheep and oxen were some animals that were 38 (common) used. Other groups, such as the Aztecs, a Central American tribe, performed human sacrifices. 39 large number of rituals were related to farming. In spring, many 40 (society) held ceremonies that were done 41 (ensure) good farming conditions. Some were meant to make the day clear and sunny while 42 were done to bring rain. In fall, farmers thought that some rituals were 43 made their harvests rich.

Ancient people had rituals for other events, 44 (include) marriages, births, and funerals. And war cultures often held rituals. The Maori people developed a war cry dance to 45 (fright) the enemy before a battle and to inspire their warriors. They, like many others, called upon the God of War using a ritual dance called the perperu haka when facing an important battle.

## 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)

46. 假定你是李华,你在学校网站上看到学校“暑期国际学生夏令营”正在招募助教(teaching assistant)。

你很感兴趣,决定给负责老师 Elsa 写一封电子邮件应征。

内容包括:1. 求职意愿;2. 应聘目的;3. 求职优势。

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)

47. 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。

My son Ben had barely heard of his cousins Marcia and Juli before we moved to their hometown. Since we had become neighbors, I thought he should get to know them. So, I invited the cousins over for a meet-and-greet one afternoon.

When the bell rang, Ben rushed to open the door. In came Marcia, a chatty, retired schoolteacher in her 70s. Dragging behind her, relying heavily on his walking stick, was her over-eighty-year-old husband Juli, who used to be a sports lover. Not having seen him since I'd become a mom, I wondered whether he was kid-friendly. With one glance, I quickly decided that he probably wasn't.

After the introductions, we sat down to have a chat. Ben, who was 4 at the time, stared curiously at the cousins. Suddenly, he eyed Juli's walking stick, which stood right beside his chair. "Why do you have a stick?" he asked abruptly.

Juli paused for a while as he hadn't expected my son to speak to him. Then he seemed pleased that Ben had noticed something about him. He briefly explained, and invited Ben to try out the walking stick. Excited, Ben stepped up, took it in hand and walked with it around the room. The serious look on Juli's face softened as he watched. That afternoon, Ben popped in and out of the room several times to have fun with his new friend. Toward the end of the visit, Ben sneaked over to Juli, wordlessly climbed onto his lap and gave him a hug. After a little surprise, Juli's lips curved into a subtle smile.

During the following two years, Juli often came to babysit Ben. The two would call each other buddy and laughed loudly together, even though one was much older.

One summer evening, unexpectedly, I received a painful call saying that Juli had just passed away, which came as a shock to me. I gently told Ben about the terrible loss, explaining that Juli was 85. "That was so young!" Ben shouted between tears.

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。

Para 1: *The next day, we decided to visit cousin Marcia.*

Para 2: *Before we left, Marcia told Ben that she had something special to give hi*