

2020 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 are the speakers talking about?

A. A job.

B. A house.

C. Parents.

2. What will the speakers do next?

A. Try the food.

B. Buy a newspaper.

C. Find another restaurant

3. When is the project supposed to be finished?

A. At 2:00.

B. At 1:00.

C. At 10:00

4. What is probably the relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Classmates.

C. Parent and child.

5. What is the man's feeling now?

- A. Worry. B. Relief. C. Joy.

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 is the man interviewed for?

- A. A visa. B. School admission. C. Club membership.

7. What may the man visit next?

- A. The clubs. B. The campus. C. The town.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the man make the call?

- A. To rent an apartment. B. To seek help for repairs. C. To complain about the service.

9. What needs to be dealt with first?

- A. The switch. B. The fridge. C. The water heater.

10. What's wrong with the gas water heater?

- A. It can't be used. B. Its seal is broken. C. It is out of order sometimes.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What's the woman's problem?

- A. She can't go to Spain. B. She can't make a choice. C. She can't attend her family.

12. What does the man really want to do in the vacation?

- A. Practice his knowledge in Nepal.
B. Find a high-paying part-time job.
C. Borrow money from financial aid.

13. Why does the man need money?

- A. To pay for school. B. To go to Madrid. C. To teach abroad.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What was the woman's plan when she went to Florence?

- A. To live there forever. B. To sell leather goods. C. To stay for half a year.

15. What has the woman been doing in recent years?

- A. Designing for Ferregamo.
- B. Managing a British company
- C. Working for several companies.

16. How is Italy's fashion industry nowadays?

- A. It is on the decline.
- B. It is second to none.
- C. It meets with challenges.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do we learn about the robot?

- A. It can be ordered online.
- B. It has been applied in many cities.
- C. It will make delivery more convenient.

18. What does the speaker expect to do?

- A. Receive the package.
- B. Experience the service.
- C. Buy a delivery robot.

19. What does the speaker say about the delivery guys?

- A. They need a robot.
- B. They might be replaced.
- C. They should learn to drive.

20. What is the purpose of the talk?

- A. To introduce a new trend.
- B. To provide job information.
- C. To recommend a phone app.

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

Carlotta sits down to draw a self-portrait (自画像) The room is very dark, lit just by a few candles. She doesn't need light, because she's not using a mirror or photograph-instead, with one hand she traces the outline of her face, while her other hand draws the shapes on paper.

“It's always a surprise when I see my drawings in daylight,” she says.

Carlotta is an artist. Her apartment is filled with self-portraits-ab 1,000 of them, she thinks. Each one is completely different, and they have an otherworldly quality. Shapes overlap. Several heads may be projected on top of each other, sometimes upside down. In one, she has three eyes, in another six.

If she catches sight of herself in a mirror, Carlotta will think, “The woman looking at me is in my clothes and in my flat, so it must be me.” She will also recognize her hair-it's what happens underneath those gray curls that's a mystery.

Carlotta's condition began to cause problems when she was a young girl, in Munich in the 1960s, though at first no one really noticed. School was a horrible experience. Everyone looked the same to her. The children bullied (欺凌) her. “If a child can't recognize her classmates, then she must be stupid,” she says.

“Art was definitely an escape for me- without it, I wouldn't be where am now,” she continues. “In making art, I was able to deal with a lot of the emotions and the difficulties I experienced in my childhood. Face blindness has had a major effect on my life but has also given me a sense of purpose as an artist-to make self-portraits of the face I cannot picture in my mind.”

21. How does Carlotta draw self-portraits?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| A. By using mirror. | B. By observing light changes. |
| C. By feeling the outline of her face. | D. By copying her photograph. |

22. What does Carlotta's condition refer to in paragraph 5?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. She couldn't recognize faces. | B. She liked drawing self-portraits. |
| C. She was bullied by other children. | D. She wasn't as smart as her classmates |

23. What message is conveyed in the passage?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Still waters run deep. | B. Rome is not built in day |
| C. He who laughs last laughs best. | D. Misfortune may prove a blessing |

B

Plastic bottles by the side of a road are a common sight, an unseemly reminder of how often consumer products are thrown away carelessly. Now some of those bottles may become part of the road. A California company has put recycled plastic into road repaving (重铺), which could revolutionize the industry with environmental benefits.

Sean Weaver, president of TechniSoil Industrial in the northern California city of Redding, said, “With this new technique, the repaved roads are stronger flatter, safer and last longer than those made with regular asphalt (沥青).”

More appealing to environmentalists, the repaved roads incorporate 100% of the old asphalt- sparing the air from dozens of trips by trucks pulling away and bringing in building materials-and provide a new market for plastic products that could otherwise wind up in a landfill

“Everybody that's looked at it said this will be one of the most transformative road-construction technologies ever,” Weaver said. “We're recycling what's there, and we're delivering a road that's better than the original, at no higher cost than it would cost you to repave that road the traditional way.”

The process involves four large construction vehicles linked together in what's called a “recycling train,” which scoops up the top 3 inches of asphalt on a lane, grinds (磨碎) them on a mill and mixes them with TechniSoil's G5 binder (粘合剂) containing from 2% to 20% of liquefied plastic. The mixed product is deposited back on the road, paved and rolled over. There's no heat involved in the operation, which essentially replaces the traditional binder-bitumen, a leftover from refining oil-with a stronger plastic composite. The other elements of asphalt, such as crushed rock, gravel, sand and filler, remain in place.

24. What's the new move of the California company?

- A. To put asphalt into road construction.
- B. To revolutionize the recycling industry.
- C. To use recycled plastic in road repaving.
- D. To add plastic bottles to house-building.

25. What can we learn from Weaver's statement?

- A. The technique they use is cost-saving.
- B. His company enjoys high reputation.
- C. The road-construction process is complex.
- D. Environmentalists think highly of the new roads.

26. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. How roads are repaved in the new way.
- B. Where the new building materials are mixed.
- C. Why there is no heat in the road construction.
- D. What materials are used in the road repaving.

C

Fifty millilitres of perfume rests inside a piece of an elegantly engineered glassware. This delicate bottle, in turn, sits within an equally elegant cardboard box. This box is wrapped (包装) in a thin layer of transparent plastic film and sealed with a holographic sticker. “Would you like it gift-wrapped?”, asks the eager salesperson. Now another layer of glossy paper, complexity and ribbons is added. Finally, the whole thing is dropped into a cardboard gift bag, bearing the shop's branding.

Surely, it's the gift that counts. It turns out, however, that we appear to appreciate gifts more if they have been gift-wrapped. Studies found gift-wrapped presents were, on average, always rated more highly than non-wrapped ones. This preference was true even when gift-wrapping was pretty basic, that is, no bows or ribbons. One explanation is that, on some level, what we appreciate is the extra effort that it takes to package and gift-wrap items so delicately.

The downside of our love of beautiful packaging and seemingly gift-wrapping, however, is that it has an impact

on the environment. According to The Guardian, the United Kingdom alone consumes 8,000 tons of wrapping paper a year. Using the most conservative estimates, it takes approximately 12 trees to produce one ton of paper: that's about 96,000 trees in gift-wrap each year for the UK alone.

Perhaps during festive periods, we could launch highly visible campaigns urging the disposal of gift-wrap and product packaging within easily accessible recycling bins. Similarly, shops that offer gift-wrapping could be strongly encouraged to use only recycled paper. Beyond consumer and retailer efforts, producers also need to rethink their packaging-less is best. I would like to see all perfume bottles manufactured so as to be refillable, as they once were and still are in the more traditional Arabian perfume shops.

27. How does the writer begin the passage?

- A. By making a comparison. B. By describing a scene. C. By presenting a reason. D. By raising a question.

28. What does the gift-wrapping preference cause?

- A. The boom of non-wrapped gifts.
- B. Fierce competitions between shops.
- C. The disappearance of simple packaging.
- D. Unnecessary consumption of resources.

29. What's the writer's attitude towards traditional Arabian perfume shops?

- A. Reserved. B. Favorable. C. Ambiguous. D. Opposed.

30. What can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Sending Fewer Gifts Is Better
- B. Gift-wrapping Is Here to Stay
- C. It Makes No Sense to Wrap Gifts
- D. Gift-wrapping Culture Needs to Change

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。

Due to Covid-19, moms have had a rough year. Day care centers are closed. 31 At the same time they're homeschooling and cleaning everything.

Looking back 50 years or so, I found that my own mother was a mysteriously effective role model. She never hit me or raised her voice. She didn't directly boss anyone around. She indirectly gave my sisters and me very clear guidance on what behaviors were expected in our home, and out in the world.

32 But once, when an African American family moved into our all-white neighborhood, she quietly and firmly sat my sisters and me down and told us that we would always treat them with respect. We did. When my mom got serious, we never questioned her authority. My mother taught us to love our neighbors, showed us how to treat everyone with kindness and respect and modeled how we could be generous with our time and energy by focusing on the needs and interests of others.

One time, she was driving and a car roared past us in a no-passing zone. 33 She said, "I'll be very disappointed if you ever drive like that. For the next 5 decades, including my teen years, my friends and family have laughed at me for my slow, conservative driving. 34 I remembered what she said. I still don't want to disappoint her.

Once, when the family was out watching a film, a violent scene started. 35 I was taken away from the theater. My mom didn't want me to see or hear things that might lead me down the wrong path. She would cover my eyes and ears to stop me from being exposed to negative influences.

She'd always find a way to show us how we should admit our mistakes, take personal responsibility, and resist the temptation to blame others.

- A. My mother said it once.
- B. Moms are working from home.
- C. She would gather us for a lesson.
- D. She sighed and glanced over at me.
- E. Rarely did my mother tell us how to behave.
- F. Immediately, my mom patted my dad on the shoulder.
- G. All this led me to wonder how my mother would handle it.

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。

We purchased a lovely parrot as a pet. We named her Dolly. Unfortunately, my family 36 our beloved Dolly when her cage was left open and she got outside. We 37 the neighborhood diligently but in vain. We had to face the fact that such a delicate little bird could not 38 survive in the wild for very long. Five days passed with no 39 of Dolly. We lost hope of ever finding her.

We were even 40 when we found out that our friends' four-year-old daughter, Shayna, was stricken with Leukemia (白血病). Shayna's' parents were 41. Wanting to help my friend, began to visit Shayna at the hospital each time she 42 her medical treatment. There was little could do 43 cheer her up. Each night, I prayed for Shayna's 44.

Then, one evening I 45 a phone call from Shayna's mother. "I think we've found Dolly," she said. When I arrived there, 46 my sweet little bird at first sight! My friend 47 what had happened. "Shayna was in

the backyard, feeling 48. When she saw a small bird in a tree, she expected her to come down. And the bird flew directly to Shayna, 49 on her shoulder. Shayna managed to lead her to an old cage in the garage. I got home and she told me the whole 50.”

I was 51 to see my lovely bird again, but there was more. I knew 52 that neither Shayna nor her mother knew. I considered it a miracle that we had really found Dolly again. I felt at that moment that Shayna would 53.

Today, Shayna is thirteen years old and cancer free. We make sure that Dolly lives a life of luxury (奢侈) 54 it was through her that we were all given the greatest gift-the gift of 55.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36.A. lost | B. freed | C. abandoned | D. examined |
| 37.A. found | B. searched | C. left | D. reached |
| 38.A. gradually | B. immediately | C. possibly | D. hardly |
| 39.A. memory | B. idea | C. problem | D. sign |
| 40.A. smarter | B. sadder | C. angrier | D. older |
| 41. A. difficult | B. disappointed | C. embarrassed | D. heartbroken |
| 42. A. asked about | B. went through | C. looked for | D. referred to |
| 43.A. other than | B. rather than | C. more than | D. less than |
| 44.A. cure | B. help | C. chance | D. soul |
| 45.A. made | B. missed | C. received | D. heard |
| 46.A. knew | B. recognized | C. remembered | D. caught |
| 47.A. realized | B. witnessed | C. explained | D. noticed |
| 48.A. guilty | B. excited | C. amused | D. lonely |
| 49.A. landing | B. rubbing | C. running | D. turning |
| 50.A. plan | B. story | C. lesson | D. show |
| 51.A. proud | B. certain | C. grateful | D. worried |
| 52.A. nothing | B. anything | C. everything | D. something |
| 53.A. recover | B. die | C. suffer | D. change |
| 54. A. if | B. though | C. because | D. until |
| 55.A. sympathy | B. friendship | C. peace | D. hope |

杭师大附中 2020 学年高三第三次月考

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。

Communication has changed a lot over the years. In the past, smoke signals 56 (use), but they must be applied in an area 57 they could be received. Later, 58 (letter) appeared. However, it would take them days or even weeks to reach their destinations. Something had to be developed 59 (make) communicating easier and faster. There came the telegraph.

The telegraph was 60 (high) successful system with the Morse code, but it was basically limited to receiving and sending one message at a time. Bell 61 (change) it into transmitting multiple messages over the same wire at the same time. Therefore, the telephone came into use, 62 (bring) much quicker communication between people miles away.

Cellphones were one of 63 fastest growing telecommunications applications. In 2005, forecasters predicted that there would be over 100 million users worldwide. Today, cellphones are more common than land lines(座机). It is impossible to go out to the store or the restaurant without seeing someone on a cellphone.

There 64 (be) many changes to the form of communication since it was first developed. It seems nothing is impossible. 65 cellphones to smart phones, mobile communication has started to take off.

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，外教 Maria 发邮件请你为她的英国学生录制一个短片，介绍你的校园生活。请给她回一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1. 简述拍摄内容；
2. 征求对方意见。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
 2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
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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

Amanda felt as gray as the sky outside when she looked across the table at her three-year-old sister. Li sat on a booster seat, drinking from her sippy (有吸嘴的) cup. Wondering why Li was still afraid of her, Amanda took a cookie off her plate and held it out to Li, “Want a bite?”

As soon as Li saw Amanda reaching over, her eyes widened. She jumped down from her seat and raced to her room. What an annoyance Amanda complained to Mom that she had thought being a big sister would be fun. Mom took Amanda's hand reminding her that Li was in a new country with a new family and how scared she might be.

“Honey, she is still getting used to you,” Mom added. “It's only been two weeks.”

Over a year ago, Amanda's parents said that they were adopting a daughter from China, and Amanda had danced with excitement. She'd dreamed of taking her sister to the park, reading books to her, and teaching her to ride a bicycle. That hadn't happened, though. In the weeks since their trip to China, Li had only let their mom and dad near her. Amanda had drawn pictures for her, read to her, and made funny faces, but none had worked. Whenever she got close, Li ran away.

“I just wish I knew how to help her,” Amanda said to herself, thinking of Li's frightened eyes. As she sat onto the couch, she turned on the TV and began to watch a cartoon about a dog and a cat. After a few seconds, Amanda realized that the cartoon was in another language. The show looked funny, but she didn't understand any of it. She frowned, turning off the TV. It reminded her of when they were in China. She had got frustrated when people talked in Mandarin, the language spoken in Li's province.

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。

Paragraph 1:

“That's it,” Amanda sped to her room.

Paragraph 2:

Mom came to the door and found them sitting side by side. _____
