

浙江教育绿色评价联盟适应性试卷

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 6 页，第 II 卷 6 至 8 页。考试结束，将本试卷和答题卷一并交回。

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填在答题卡上。
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，再选涂其它答案标号。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）

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. What did the woman borrow without asking?
A. A radio. B. A bike. C. Some records.
2. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Avoid chocolate.
B. Try the carrot soup.
C. Have the chicken sandwich.
3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Manager and employee.
B. Salesman and customer.
C. Doctor and patient.
4. What grade will the girl probably get next time?
A. B. B. C. C. D.
5. Where are the speakers?
A. At a park. B. At a library. C. At a cinema.

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 至 7 题。

6. What does the woman probably want to do?
A. Return a sweater. B. Exchange sizes. C. Get some money back.
7. How does the man deal with the situation?
A. Helpfully. B. Rudely. C. Impatiently.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. The concert this weekend.
- B. The choir at the university.
- C. The singing competition in California.

9. When will the man attend the event?

- A. On Friday.
- B. On Saturday.
- C. On Sunday.

10. What does the man think of the coming concert?

- A. Negative.
- B. Positive.
- C. Neutral.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How many dogs will the speakers have?

- A. One.
- B. Two
- C. Three.

12. What will the woman name the puppy?

- A. Happy.
- B. Spot.
- C. Lucky.

13. Why does the woman want a puppy?

- A. To walk him every day.
- B. To make the old dogs live longer.
- C. To train the old dogs with him.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where are the black rings?

- A. In the corner.
- B. At the window.
- C. Under the table.

15. What does the man think of the classic styles?

- A. They're too expensive.
- B. They're very high-quality.
- C. They're not very attractive.

16. How did the man want to pay at first?

- A. In cash.
- B. By credit card.
- C. By check.

17. Who might the woman be?

- A. The man's girlfriend.
- B. A fellow shopper.
- C. A shop assistant.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why is a celebration held in the town?

- A. It's becoming a big city.
- B. It's the best place to live.
- C. It's having an anniversary.

19. What is great about the town?

- A. It almost has no crime.
- B. It has expensive stores.
- C. It has a swimming pool.

20. What was built in the town last year?

- A. A restaurant.
- B. A theater.
- C. A farm.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

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A

As we start a brand new semester, we're ready to push hard again. As an old saying goes, A handy tool makes a handy man. So, before immersing ourselves in piles of books and assignments, we should get some new equipment. A perfect place for me to do this was at my school's flea market during the summer holiday.

It was a sunny afternoon, and sunshine filled the campus. My fellow students and I rushed into the playground as soon as the bell rang, yelling and laughing. All the sellers were sitting at tables filled with second-hand books, stationery, and even handcrafted goods.

The flea market is an annual activity at my high school, but this was the first time I'd visited it. On the day, I bought two books for the coming semester from some graduates, who were full of passion for passing on their knowledge.

I tried to bargain with them and ended up with a 20 percent discount — I even asked for some advice on study methods. Although some of the books had turned yellow, I still felt happy about the experience.

Pacing back and forth past the stalls, I suddenly understood the value of flea markets and the reason why they've remained popular. For one thing, it's a platform for selling and buying. People can sell things they don't need anymore or buy things for a low price. For another, it also offers a channel of communication and is a great way to meet new people.

It may be going a bit too far to say that this flea market introduced me to a brand new way of life. However, it can't be overlooked that this little market indeed brought great things into my life — old books and new friends.

21. Which sentence has the similar meaning to the old saying in Paragraph 1?

- A. No sweet without sweat.
- B. Birds of a feather flock together.
- C. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
- D. A workman must first sharpen his tools if he is to do his work well.

22. Which one can be the value of flea markets?

- A. It can deepen the connection between people.
- B. People can earn money for selling old things.
- C. All the goods sell far below their real value.
- D. The goods on display are totally useless.

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. A Real Bargain | B. Fantastic Flea Market |
| C. A Great Channel of Communication | D. A Brand New Way of Life |

B

One of the first words I learned in Chinese was thank you or “xiexie”. I wanted the people in my new home to think I was polite. However, I soon learned that it wasn't that simple.

Early on, I noticed that people seemed confused by me constantly saying “xiexie”, as if it wasn't necessary or normal. They reacted in the same way to my use of “qing” and the way I would soften my requests, as in the British

way of saying, “Could you pass me the salt?” instead of “Give me the salt!”

I was very confused until I realized that I was being too formal and putting a social distance between the person I was talking to and myself. My Chinese friends told me that using “please” actually had the opposite effect of politeness – it served to insert a kind of invisible (看不见的) space that hurt the building-up of intimacy (亲密关系).

But this makes things difficult for those with British manners, as saying “please” and “thank you” is something we learn from a very young age.

Deborah Fallows described the way a Westerner sees China as a strange mixture of politeness and rudeness in *The Atlantic*: “A person will pour tea or beer for everyone else before even considering pouring his own. But then another will announce ‘Gei wo yan!’, literally (直译地) ‘Give me salt!’, with no sign of a please or thank you involved.”

A good example of something that confuses foreigners in China is shouting “fuwuyuan!” at the waiter or waitress to get their attention, something that would make everyone else in the restaurant hate you in the UK or US.

I now understand why people don’t say “please” or “thank you” in China as often as we do in the UK. However, I’m afraid I still can’t bring myself to shout “fuwuyuan” in a crowded restaurant — my inner polite British person won’t let me!

24. Why did the author learn the word “xiexie” first when he first learned Chinese?

- A. He wanted to be considered polite.
- B. He thought it was the easiest word to learn.
- C. His Chinese friends advised him to do it.
- D. He believed that it wouldn’t confuse people.

25. Different from what the author learnt in the UK, saying “xiexie” and “qing” in China _____.

- A. is not necessary at all in China
- B. is not good for developing a close relationship
- C. is something people only say to strangers
- D. is a way to judge if a person has good manners

26. What could be inferred from the passage?

- A. Britons and Americans usually have better manners than Chinese people.
- B. Chinese people should say “please” or “thank you” as often as British people do.
- C. Foreigners tend to be confused by Chinese people’s mixture of politeness and rudeness.
- D. It’s all right to shout “fuwuyuan” to get a server’s attention in a crowded restaurant.

C

For three groups of explorers formed by college students and young white collars, it started out as a wonderful trip. They were enjoying themselves exploring the Inner Mongolian desert. But when the sandstorm came, the trip became a disaster. The drama unfolded during the May Day holiday. One girl did not make it before the students were rescued. The group was eventually found with the help of a GPS receiver.

GPS, or global positioning system, is a satellite-based navigation system made up of a network of 24 satellites. These days scientists, sportsmen, farmers, soldiers, pilots, hikers, sailors, and people from many other walks of life are using GPS in ways that make their work more productive, safer, and sometimes even easier. GPS works in any weather conditions, anywhere in the world, 24 hours a day.

GPS satellites circle the earth twice a day and transmit signals and information to the earth. GPS receivers take this information and calculate the user's exact location. A GPS receiver must be locked on to the signals of at least three satellites to calculate the latitude and longitude of its location. With four or more satellites in view, the receiver can determine the user's altitude. Once the user's position has been determined, the GPS receiver can calculate other information, such as speed, direction, distance to destination, and a whole lot more.

Basic GPS is the most accurate radio-based navigation system ever developed. And for many applications it's plenty accurate. But it's human nature to want more! So some crafty engineers came up with "Differential GPS", a way to correct the various inaccuracies in the GPS system, pushing its accuracy even farther. Differential GPS or "DGPS" can yield measurements good to a couple of meters in moving applications and even better in stationary situations. That improved accuracy has a profound effect on the importance of GPS as a resource. With it, GPS becomes more than just a system for navigating boats and planes around the world. It becomes a universal measurement system capable of positioning things on a very precise scale.

These days GPS is finding its way into cars, boats, planes, construction equipment, even laptop computers. Soon GPS will become almost as basic as the telephone.

27. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A. the importance of GPS in exploration
- B. the fact that GPS found its place in people's daily life
- C. the working principles of GPS and its bright prospect
- D. the difference between Basic GPS and Differential GPS

28. What does the underlined word "unfolded" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. appeared. B. occurred. C. opened. D. performed.

29. According to the passage, which of the followings shows the correct order?

- a. A GPS receiver calculates the user's direction and other information.
- b. With several satellites in view, the receiver determines the user's position.
- c. GPS satellites circle the earth and transmit signals and information to the earth.
- d. A GPS receiver should be locked on to the signals to calculate the user's latitude and longitude.

- A. a-d-b-c B. c-d-a-b C. c-d-b-a D. a-b-c-d

30. If this passage is taken from a newspaper, which section is it probably from?

- A. Military. B. Economy. C. Invention. D. Technology.

第二节（共5个小题；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。

Keys to a Good Family Life

We often see pictures of happy families, but there are complications and dynamics in family life. All families have problems, but you can make your family life better with hard work and determination. 31 .

Spend time together as a family. Set aside time to plan and spend special times together. Family time at the weekend might be watching a movie together, playing bowls, a family barbecue or a game together. 32 . Doing household chores together also helps; they have got to be done so use teamwork and build relationships at the same time.

Allow each person to be an individual. Although each person are part of a family, they should be encouraged to

spend time doing things they choose to develop in their own unique way. 33.

34. Hearing someone else, and being heard by that person, is the foundation of a good relationship. Each family member has his or her own opinions or suggestions. They are allowed to have views that differ from yours. So listen with an open mind and remember that no one is perfect.

Meet each other's needs. Give time to each and every one of your family members. Listen to their problems. If they need help with something, set aside time to do so. Don't ignore members of your family by working or being busy on your phone all the time.

Don't scream or shout. Always talk respectfully. 35, if someone in your family has done something wrong or betrayed your trust.

A. Try to stay calm and give them time to see your point of view.

B. Every day it should be eating at least one meal together.

C. Respect your family members' feelings and ideas.

D. These steps will help you all get on well.

E. Try applying the following five steps.

F. Being hard-working and determined, you will be much happier with your family.

G. That way, each family member can find self-expression in positive and healthy ways.

第 II 卷

第三部分:语言运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(共20个小题;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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

At the age of 13, I began volunteering at the New England Science Center. For the first year, the idea of working in a museum was 36 kept me excited about putting in hours every week.

However, during my second summer, I discovered what had captured my heart. It was not the polar bears in the outdoor wildlife center, 37 the train rides around the grounds. It was the people. The staff of the museum, the other volunteers 38 whom I worked, and the people who would be visiting the museum were so unique.

As I became a more 39 and trusted volunteer, I gained 40 responsibilities. I helped in a number of areas, and finally concluded that my favorite 41 was at the visitor information desk. Here I would 42 everyone warmly who came to the museum, whether a visitor or an employee. I would talk to visitors, some of whom were members of the museum, 43 who were vacationing in the area. I would give 44 to the camp groups on the proper museum conduct. I saw 45 shinning children who were begging to ride the train, or who were excited about seeing the exhibits. Their smiles 46 themselves on my memory.

The people there were all very special, and, since most were older, 47 time with them taught me a lot. Since I 48 experience, the people at the museum gave me 49 guidance. I was so lucky to make friends with them whom I would love and 50 forever.

Today, five years 51, I still treasure my years of volunteering at the museum. Many of these people have moved on to different jobs. 52, I can still walk into the center and know that I am surrounded by people who 53 me. By volunteering at the New England Science Center, not only have I 54 a number of new friends, I have also learned that helping others and gaining people's respect is of great 55 to be successful.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 36.A. that | B. what | C. which | D. who |
| 37.A. or | B. but | C. and | D. so |
| 38.A. to | B. with | C. for | D. on |
| 39.A. satisfied | B. impressed | C. gifted | D. respected |
| 40.A. much | B. most | C. more | D. many |
| 41.A. situation | B. position | C. condition | D. conclusion |
| 42.A. greet | B. help | C. care | D. meet |
| 43.A. those | B. some | C. ones | D. others |
| 44.A. instructions | B. considerations | C. commands | D. introductions |
| 45. A. helpless | B. endless | C. countless | D. useless |
| 46. A. took | B. insisted | C. impressed | D. held |
| 47. A. costing | B. spending | C. having | D. sharing |
| 48. A. had | B. lacked | C. needed | D. increased |
| 49. A. a variety of | B. a great many | C. a great deal of | D. a number of |
| 50. A. think | B. welcome | C. recognize | D. treasure |
| 51. A. before | B. later | C. after | D. ago |
| 52. A. Finally | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Meanwhile |
| 53. A. cared about | B. looked after | C. came across | D. brought up |
| 54. A. reached | B. achieved | C. gained | D. earned |
| 55. A. importance | B. hope | C. necessity | D. meaning |

第二节（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。

Colleges are attaching too much importance to tests. Students who receive higher scores on the SAT and the ACT are considered to be 56 (intelligence) and as a result they are usually 57 (admit) to better schools.

58, these tests don't necessarily ensure one's future success in life. 59 (become) better test-takers than others, some students would like to have more preparations. Several SAT and ACT pre-classes are offered by various companies and individual tutors, giving rich students 60 better chance to improve their scores. Some students even take medicine before their test. Although 61 is not proved that taking these drugs will increase a student's score, the nature of the drug is to increase attentiveness, concentration, and mental processing speed.

In addition, these tests can't show some of the skills and characters 62 are a key part to success. According to Bob Schaeffer of the National center for Fair and Open Testing, 63 (creative), perseverance and self-discipline are just a few basic qualities that are useful in the professional world that aren't measured by these tests. A high test score tells you nothing about how a student 64 (handle) the future life or how well they will adapt 65 their surroundings.

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，报名参加了“全国中学生英语能力竞赛”(NEPCS)。赛前，为更好地提高写作能力，请给外教 Michael 写封邮件，请他帮忙修改一篇作文并提出建议。

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。

Nowadays, more and more college students have no problem walking into a classroom and opening their laptops. Others may spend an entire study period with a smartphone in hand. Some people argue that the increasing use of technology can have many helpful effects on society. But a recent research suggests that using technology during class time may harm college students’ ability to remember and process the subject material.

Arnold Glass, a professor in Rutgers University in New Jersey⁴, and a student researcher investigated the issue of divided student attention. The study involved 118 Rutgers students who were taking the same level college class. The students were permitted to use any electronic device during half of their daily class periods. During the other half, no one was allowed to use any technology.

The researchers found that the average daily quiz results showed no evidence of harmful effects from the use of technology. However, the average results of the larger tests and final exam showed that all the students performed poorly when they were permitted to use technology in the classroom. Glass argues that it shows the use of electronic devices in the classroom prevents students from processing information. When the students hear what the professor is saying, they might be buying things online or reading unrelated emails at the same time. And that, Glass says, makes it harder for the information to enter their long term memory. Even though the students know what the professor said at that time, they no longer remember it a week later because they missed the opportunity.

However, Lauren Margulieux, an assistant professor at Georgia State University in Atlanta argues that there are times when classroom use of technology is unavoidable. So, he says, educators need to consider that something other than technology is distracting students.

In fact, a special software program has been created. Students can use the program, which engages students more with the class material on their personal devices during a given class. It can also be used to observe student activity and prevent them from opening unrelated pages and programs.
