

2021 年 5 月份温州市普通高中高考适应性测试

英语 试题

第 I 卷

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. Where is the man?

A. In a hotel.

B. At a restaurant.

C. In an office.

2. What has the woman been doing?

B. Exercising.

C. Working.

A. Traveling.

3. What does the man need?

A. A new mouse.

B. A new computer.

C. A new computer screen.

4.What does the woman want from the store?

- A. Cookies.
- B. Peanut butter.
- C. Milk.

5.How does the girl probably feel?

- A. Annoyed.
- B. Scared.
- C. Excited.

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 did the woman go to London for?

- A. Business matters.
- B. Her study.
- C. A trip.

7. What does the woman say about the train to Paris?

- A. It is very convenient.
- B. It is cheaper than flying.
- C. It leaves every 30 minutes.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8.Who is the man?

- A. A policeman.
- B. A driver.
- C. A government officer.

9.How fast was the woman just driving?

- A. 50 kilometers an hour.

- B. 75 kilometers an hour.
- C. 100 kilometers an hour.

10. What will the man do next?

- A. Fine the woman.
- B. Warn the woman.
- C. Apologize to the woman.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What reason does the man give to get a cell phone?

- A. To keep close contact with his friends.
- B. To call his family when he is homesick.
- C. To call his mother in case of emergency.

12. What is the term of the service agreement?

- A. 6 months.
- B. 9 months.
- C. 12 months.

13. What's the woman's reaction to the man's request?

- A. Approval.
- B. Refusal.
- C. Concern.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Why does the man come to the travel agent?

- A. To ask for advice.
- B. To pay for the tour.
- C. To change the schedule.

15. What is the man's idea for the holiday?

- A. It should be cheap.
- B. It should be relaxing.
- C. It should be different.

16. Where will the man most probably go?

- A. France.
- B. Germany.
- C. Spain.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

- A. Brand awareness.
- B. Marketing process.
- C. Social media influence.

18. How many ways affecting customers' buying are mentioned?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.

19. What promotes customers' purchase according to the speaker?

- A. Traditional advertisements.
- B. InMoment's Trends Report.
- C. Influencers' recommendation.

20. What does the speaker want to tell us in the end?

- A. Influencers can be seen as friends.
- B. Stars have balanced and fair opinions.
- C. Social media influence is very powerful.

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 you hear the name Leonardo da Vinci, what comes to mind? Maybe his paintings, Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. Maybe it's his flying machine invention. When I think of this great man, I

think of the term “Renaissance Man”. Why? The term “Renaissance Man” comes from fifteenth-century Italy and refers to the idea of a person with knowledge and skills in a number of different areas. Perhaps, no single individual xkw defines the idea of a Renaissance man better than Leonardo da Vinci-an artist, scientist, architect, engineer and inventor.

Leonardo da Vinci will most likely go down in history for his famous works as an artist. But,did you know that he spent a significant amount of time working on his endeavors in science and technology? Leonardo da Vinci is one of the most productive inventors in history. Some of his most famous inventions are the flying machine, the parachute and the revolving bridge. Leonardo has also been given credit by historians for many more inventions.

Once in the courtyard of Senor Ludovico, Leonardo da Vinci constantly invented various “labour-saving devices” for use in the kitchen. At the same time, he began to keep notebooks. The funny thing was that most of the drawings found there, which for several hundred years were considered by researchers to be mechanisms for military (军事) operations, in fact, turned out to be quite peaceful meat grinders, dishwashers, mechanical devices for cracking nuts. The restless Leonardo invented the manual garlic press, which has remained virtually unchanged to our day, a foot-operated napkin dryer, an egg cutter, and many other useful things.

But his most important discovery is the invention of spaghetti. Of course, pasta (意大利面食) has existed in Italy since ancient time. But it was a hard and very broad substance, like a heavy lump of lasagna (面块) . Leonardo changed the shape of the pasta, making a machine that cut it into long thin strips, which after boiling turned into spaghetti.

21. Leonardo da Vinci is mentioned as “Renaissance Man” for his _

- A. individual ideas
- B. diverse talents
- C. representative works
- D. birth time and place

22. What is known about his inventions in the courtyard of Senor Ludovico?

- A. They were practical for everyday use.
- B. They reached record high at that time.
- C. They have remained unchanged to our day.
- D. They were intended for military operations.

23. In what way did Leonardo da Vinci change pasta?

- A. Taste.

- B. Color.
- C. Fragrance.
- D. Shape.

B

Fractional ownership is a percentage ownership of a specific asset (资产). It has often been used to share the ownership of expensive assets such as expensive boats, private planes and so on. When the value of the asset increases, the ownership shares do as well. Co-owners also share equally the costs carried by the asset. Most recently, the same concept of fractional ownership was applied to art as well. The logic is the same. Multiple people own one artwork and share the benefits and the costs of the asset. Galleries and artists, instead of selling one artwork to one person, they can sell it to more than 1000 art lovers.

Co-ownership of art gives the possibility to everyone to participate in the art market. The potential market for artworks is suddenly way bigger. Only a few people can afford artworks that cost more than £100,000. But everyone can afford to buy some shares priced at £10 each. On top of this, all co-owners share the costs involved with the acquisition of an artwork. For art lovers that are just starting to collect art for investment (投资) reasons, co-ownership of art can be a great tool to start learning and understanding the market without risking too much capital. For big collectors instead, sharing the ownership of an artwork is an easy way to diversify their portfolio (投资组合) without having the burden of managing the asset.

For many years only wealthy people could afford to buy expensive artworks. Because of this, most artworks are hidden in private collections and dark storages since decades where the public has no access to. And, if we think that art is supposed to deliver important messages and topics and is the representation of our past and present, it seems incredible that art has become something that few people can fully enjoy. Fractional ownership of art, by giving everyone the possibility to co-own art, has the power to greatly change this. Suddenly, xxxk art becomes an asset available to everyone and, by being more accessible, it starts to attract way more people .

24. Which of the following is a kind of fractional ownership?

- A. A wealthy businessman owns a private ship.
- B. A museum event is attended by 1000 art lovers.
- C. Galleries and artists sold one artwork to one person.
- D. 10 friends bought a house priced at \$10,000 together.

25. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The potential market for artworks.
- B. The source of capital for investment.
- C. The benefit of fractional ownership.
- D. The development of fractional ownership.

26. What might the author agree to?

- A. Art contributes greatly to social economy.
- B. Co-ownership of art benefits the general public.
- C. Only wealthy people could afford expensive artworks.
- D. Fractional ownership is a way to invest without risk.

C

The public nowadays has a misunderstanding of forest fires, believing that fires should be kept out of every type of forest. Many of us can recall Smoky the Bear's famous warning: "Remember, only YOU can prevent forest fires". However, that's not always the case. Under the right conditions, and when conducted safely, fire can create many environmental benefits as well as help prevent larger, uncontrollable wildfires.

After a forest fire, many wildlife species will move into recently burned areas to feed on these newly available foods. Some reptiles and amphibians such as the pine (松树) snake prefer forests frequently burned by fire. As Herbert Stoddard put it, "One of the most harmful things modern man has done to birds has been his attempt to exclude fire from fire-type pine forests. Within a few years most forests choke up with bushes, lose their prairie-like vegetation (草原般植被) and can no longer support birds dependent on periodic burning for their food supply and proper cover."

If you are asked to picture the forest floor, what do you see? Pine needles, cones, leaves, branches might come to mind—all sources of fuel. If these fuel sources build up without any type of removal, the 'fuel load' can lead to fires catastrophic to forests and people alike. In contrast, prescribed fire can be used by forest professionals every couple of years to keep forest fuels at an appropriate and manageable level. They can also minimize the spread of pest insects and disease and remove unwanted tree and plant species. Plus, they can create and maintain important wildlife habitats rich in grasses and promote the growth of trees, wildflowers and other various plants.

Many organizations and agencies work to promote fire on the landscape when and where appropriate. Smokey Bear even has an updated warning: "Only You can Prevent Wildfires," as the Forest Service has over the last few decades developed policies and procedures to include prescribed fire as a management tool, as well as continuing their work to prevent and fight wildfires.

27. Why did the author mention Smoky the Bear's warning?

- A. To introduce the topic of the passage.
- B. To clarify a misunderstood concept.
- C. To show the significance of fire prevention.
- D. To raise people's awareness of forest protection.

28. What can benefit birds according to Herbert Stoddard?

- A. Forest bushes.
- B. Fuel sources.
- C. Pine forests.
- D. Periodic burning.

29. What is the purpose of prescribed fire?

- A. To put out wildfires.
- B. To keep the forest balance.
- C. To remove tree and plant species.
- D. To keep the fuel rich in the forest.

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

- A. One Match Can Start A Forest Fire
- B. Where There Is Smoke There Is A Fire
- C. Not All Forest Fires Are Created Equal
- D. Why Not Keep The Forest Fire Burning

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Business meetings are a necessary part of any organization where people work collectively to accomplish a goal. But badly managed, meetings can be unproductive, boring and feel like a complete waste of time. In a recent survey conducted by governance technology firm e-Share, it was found that the average UK employee spends over 10 hours weekly preparing for and attending meetings- approximately 50% of which they consider unnecessary.³¹

It's very likely for an AI (Artificial Intelligence) to be able to recognize when one person is hijacking a meeting, or if a discussion keeps returning to a single issue. If no new points are made

after a while, the AI could suggest wrapping up. "If AI can do most of the hard routine work during meetings, that leaves more space for humans to think about strategy and vision," believes Niki at the Big Innovation Center in AI. 32 The city of Osaka in Japan started using an AI as a minute taker to transcribe and summarize the 450 annual cabinet (内阁) meetings. It has divided the time needed to produce summaries and cut staff overtime.

33 If a meeting with irrelevant subject matter is called, or if it's an inconvenient time, an AI could be used to decide who should attend the meeting and when it should be, says Elise Keith from a US-based meeting management platform.

One Stockholm company starts up Mentimeter (人机互动) . 34 Using the software, participants can make open-ended responses, submit comments or vote in multiple-choice quizzes. "This has fundamentally changed the dynamics of a presentation," says Austin Broad from financial services firm AFH Wealth Management.

While tools that can create agendas, send meeting invitations, distribute the minutes, and keep track of action items should improve effectiveness, they are still in development. 35

- A. This seems to be true.
- B. But AI isn't quite there yet.
- C. AI can also help with the matter of attendance.
- D. With AI, it will be easy for companies to be flexible.
- E. It allows meeting attendees to give feedback about a discussion.
- F. Let's hope that if they do arrive, they will meet our expectations.
- G. However, there are theories that technology, like AI, could improve things.

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。

I spent more than three months one year in bed because of a back injury. When I finally started to 36 and could be up and around again for part of the day, the recommended at home therapy was to 37 as much as I was able to. As a surprise, my husband decided to 38 a walking path by himself that would trail around our house. He took great pains to ensure that the surface of the path was 39 and level and that the path would take me past the garden areas that I 40 and had missed so much. His 41

surprise turned my daily walking routine into something I could actually 42 because there was always 43 new going on somewhere for me to see and enjoy.

The 44 changed and the gardens started to shut down for the winter. I 45 where I would walk when there was snow on the ground, but my husband told me he had 46 thought about that, and he was 47 that he could keep the path open and cleared of snow. Despite the many snowstorms we had that winter, my path always was cleared and 48 for me to walk on.

One day after another snowstorm, we 49 our journey down the path, and as I turned the first corner I was 50 to see a little snowman waiting to say hello. I thought about how my husband had 51 the time on that cold day to give me something cheerful to see on my walk.

That day each time we 52 again to that point of the path, seeing the snowman made me feel so 53 for my husband's thoughtfulness.

Every day when I headed out for a walk on my path, I was 54 of how much I am loved. Showing you the heart that really count. 55 doesn't require expensive gifts or showy gestures. It's the simple things from

36.A. change B. leave C. work D. recover

37.A. rest B. walk C. try D. run

38.A. build B. find C. beat D. choose

39.A. smooth B. hard C. thick D. rough

40.A. expected B. abandoned C. loved D. cleaned

41.A. thoughtful B. careful C. skillful D. thankful

42.A. put up with B. make use of D. look forward to C. live up to

43.A. anything B. something D. everything C. nothing

44.A. times B. ways C. plans D. seasons

45.A. imagined B. wondered D. suspected C. realized

46.A. sometimes B. never C. always D. already

47.A. shocked B. curious C. lucky D. confident

48.A. right B. ready C. close D. new

49.A. arranged B. finished C. started D. continued

50.A. satisfied B. embarrassed C. surprised D. confused

51.A. changed B. taken C. lost D. freed

52.A. looked out B. turned down C. came around D. held on

53.A. grateful B. anxious C. guilty D. hopeful

54.A. cured B. informed C. reminded D. warned

55.A. care B. joy C. pride D. interest

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英语试题 第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。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。

Would you like to find a comfortable job or start your own business? Would you choose to study science or art? These hard choices may cause many of us 56(break) out in a cold sweat. For most of us, we may respond with anxiety, misery, and fear. 57 that is not a good way to look at hard choices.

There are advantages and disadvantages to each alternative. In the case of tough choices, they're of different 58(type), so the alternatives are hard to weigh. How do you compare the benefit of being close 59 your childhood friends with the possible financial payoff of that new job on the opposite coast? The problem 60 (lie) in your imperfect knowledge of your preferences and your lack of foresight about how options will play out. The natural response is to struggle for 61(much)information. However, the result of this fruitless search is a whole lot of 62(unhappy) and sure enough you will end up 63(choose) the safer option.

So when you face your next hard choice, don't beat your head against the wall trying to find the “right” answer. There is no best alternative. Just treat them as 64 opportunity to write your own identity, assert your values, and 65 (active)shape your life.

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，两周前你在国外某网站购买的商品有问题，请给该网站负责人写一封邮件，要求退货退款，内容包括：

1.商品信息；

2.退款原因。

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)

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。

After dinner, Mrs. Quimby told the family that Grandma, who lived on a farm, had sent in a lot of pumpkins for jack-o'-lanterns (空心南瓜灯) for the neighborhood children. There was one in the basement waiting to be carved, she added. Ramona sprang to her feet and dashed down to bring it up, but it was too heavy for a second-grader. Finally Mr. Quimby gave a hand.

"Let's make it smile like last year," exclaimed Ramona.

"Hmm. Let's see." Mr. Quimby studied the pumpkin, turning it to find the best side for the face. With a pencil he sketched (素描) a nose-shaped nose, not a triangle. Then the mouth turned up on both sides. "smiling!" Ramona clapped her hands.

Mr. Quimby nodded with a smile, cut a circle around the top of the pumpkin and lifted it off for a lid. Without being asked, Ramona found a big spoon for scooping out the seeds. Picky-picky, the Quimbys' shabby old cat, came into the kitchen to see if something had been put in his dish. When he found that it had not, he paused, sniffed the pumpkin smell and angrily walked out with his tail twitching.

Mr. Quimby began to whistle as he carved with skill and care, first a mouthful of teeth, each one neat and square, then eyes and eyebrows. He was working on two ears shaped like question marks when Mrs. Quimby announced it was bedtime for Ramona. Unwillingly Ramona ran, took a shower and quickly returned. Now, Mr. Quimby had just carved a few C-shaped curls (卷发) around the hole in the top of the pumpkin. He reached inside and dug a candle holder in the bottom.

"There," he said, putting down his knife. "A work of art." Mrs. Quimby found a candle stub (残根), inserted it in the pumpkin, lit it and set the lid in place. Ramona turned off the light. The jack-o'-lantern was smiling with a flickering flame. "Wow!" Ramona threw her arms around her father before going to bed with great satisfaction.

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:

In the middle of the night Ramona awoke to a noise.

Paragraph 2:

On the table their jack-o'-lantern no longer had a whole face.

1-5ABCBA 6-10BAABA 11-15CCBA 16-20ACBCC

21-23BAD 24-26DCB 27-30ADBC

31-35GACEF

36-45 DBAAC ADBDB 46-55DDBCC BCACA

56. to break 57. But/Yet 58. types 59. To 60.lies 61. more 62.unhappiness 63.choosing 64. an
65.actively

应用文参考范文

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm writing to complain about the product bought from your online store.

Two weeks ago, I ordered a set of 20 English novels "I Survived" and paid a total amount of \$40. However, when I opened the package, I found some pages of the books are missing. Worse still, colors of the pictures were faded inside. Thus, I'll return the novels and claim a full refund. Attached is my proof of purchase.

I do hope you'll give due attention to it. Looking forward to your earliest reply.

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua [9 0]

Paragraph1:

In the middle of the night Ramona awoke to a noise. Tense, she listened hard. There it was again, a sort of thumping noise. Silence. Then again in the kitchen. Something was moving. All the ghost stories she had ever heard flew through her mind. Ramona sat up in bed, shrieking, “Daddy!” Within seconds, Mr. Quimby rushed in, asking what was the matter. Pointing to the kitchen, Ramona sobbed something was moving there. Mr. Quimby *smiled* and assured her calmly they went to have a look. [75 words]

Paragraph2:

On the table their jack-o'-lantern no longer had a whole face. Part of its forehead and one eye were gone. Picky-picky was crouched in guilt under the kitchen table. “Bad cat! Bad cat!” shrieked Ramona, angrily stamping her bare foot on the floor. The old cat fled out of the kitchen. Mr. Quimby laughed a small laugh, “Maybe he’s starving.” He put his arms around Ramona, who now burst into tears. “Don’t worry. We’ll get another pumpkin and make another cool jack-o’-lantern.” [75 words]