

2020 年 4 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. Animals.

B. Weather.

C. Clothes.

2. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Professor and student.

B. Employer and employee.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

3. What does the man mean?

A. His work is personal.

B. He doesn't earn much.

C. The woman should quit her job.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a restaurant.

B. In a meeting room.

C. At the man's home.

5. What does the man have to do?

A. Find a new flat.

B. Create a website.

C. Make more friends.

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. What is the man interested in?

A. A study tour.

B. A summer camp.

C. An English course.

7. How much should the man pay?

A. \$764.

B. \$1,146.

C. \$1,337.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Whose birthday is it tomorrow?

A. Mary's.

B. Ann's.

C. John's.

9. What did the woman suggest at first?

A. Something to eat.

B. Something to use.

C. Something to wear.

10. What will the speakers probably do next?

A. Choose a ring.

B. Buy chocolate.

C. Ask about dresses.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What day is it today?

A. Monday.

B. Tuesday.

C. Sunday.

12. Why had the man wanted to come earlier?

A. To settle in.

B. To find a job.

C. To look around.

13. What will the woman do on Wednesday?

A. Borrow some books.

B. Attend psychology lectures.

C. Sign up for economics classes.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What has happened to the flight?

A. It is delayed.

B. It is canceled.

C. It has a major problem.

15. What is the man?

A. A film director.

B. A host for a conference.

C. A leader of an organization.

16. What has to be weighed?

A. The bag.

B. The laptop.

C. The carry-on bag.

17. What seat will the man take?

A. A seat in front of the TV screens.

B. A seat four rows back TV screens.

C. A seat three rows back TV screens.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why do some people want to be thin?

A. To keep healthy.

B. To stay in shape.

C. To remain energetic.

19. What may eating disorders bring?

A. Health problems.

B. Improper behaviors.

C. Emotional disturbance.

20. What is the speaker's opinion?

A. Thin is in.

B. Weight indicates health.

C. Health matters more than weight.

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

One afternoon while preparing dinner in her kitchen, Anne Peters, a 32-year-old American housewife, suddenly had severe pains in her chest accompanied by shortness of breath. Frightened by the thought that she was having a heart attack, Anne screamed for help. Her husband immediately rushed Anne to a nearby hospital where her pains were diagnosed (诊断) as having been caused by panic, and not a heart attack.

More and more Americans nowadays are having panic attacks like the one experienced by Anne Peters. Studies discover that approximately 1.2 million adult individuals are currently suffering from severe and recurrent (重复发作) panic attacks.

There have been a lot of explanations as to the causes of panic attacks. Many claim that psychological stress could be a logical cause, but as yet, no evidence has been found to support this theory. Recent reports have shown there are at least three signs that indicate a person is suffering from a panic attack rather than a heart attack. The first is age. People between the ages of 20 and 30 are more often victims of panic attacks. The second is sex. More women suffer from recurrent panic attacks than men. The third is the variety of symptoms. A heart attack victim often experiences only pain and shortness of breath while a panic attack victim usually suffers more symptoms than the two mentioned.

It is generally agreed that a panic attack does not directly endanger a person's life. All the same, it can negatively affect a person's life by making him or her so afraid of having a panic attack in a public place that he or she may refuse to leave home. Dr. Crocker's advice to anyone who thinks he is suffering from a panic attack is to consult a doctor for a medical examination to rule out the possibilities of physical illness first. Once it has been confirmed that he or she is, in fact, suffering from a panic attack, the victim should turn to psychologists and doctors.

21. What happened to Ann?

- A. Her heart failed.
- B. She hurt her chest.
- C. She had a panic attack.
- D. Her breath stopped.

22. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?

- A. Panic attacks go hand in hand with heart attacks.
- B. Old people are more likely to have panic attacks.
- C. Panic attacks involve a wider range of symptoms.
- D. It is psychological stress that causes panic attacks.

23. What is Dr. Crocker's advice to victims of panic attack?

- A. To have a thorough medical check.
- B. To rule out the possibilities of illness.
- C. To examine the symptoms on their own.
- D. To seek psychological and medical help.

B

In any given week, about four dozen kids visit Dr. David Abramson's preschool-like clinic at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City. And while most of them are barely old enough to speak, because of Dr. Abramson and the groundbreaking medical procedure he has created for a rare and potentially deadly eye cancer called retinoblastoma, they can see.

In the past, if the cancer didn't respond well to then-available treatments, survival required removing the cancerous eye. The parents, however, will often choose to let their children die with their eyes intact rather than live without them.

"This was a transformational change in our field," says Dr. Abramson, who began using the technique in 2006. "Overnight, we went from taking out children's eyes to not taking out children's eyes."

But there's an aspect of the technique that Dr. Abramson doesn't talk about much, even though it is as inspirational as the technique itself. He refused to patent it. Pursuing a patent, he feared, would have meant the technique would be kept secret for a long period of time while the paperwork was approved by the U.S. Trademark and Patent Office. In the meantime, untold numbers of children would have suffered and perhaps died.

Patent experts wouldn't make a guess on exactly how much money Dr. Abramson left on the table by not patenting his procedure. But the purpose of a medical procedure patent is that it allows a doctor to profit by teaching others to perform the procedure.

"I want people to know that when I do something, it's from my scientific heart, not because I have any financial benefit," he says. "And ultimately, our goal is to help children. Our driving force in this is not to make money."

24. What does the underlined word "them" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Eyes. B. Parents. C. Children. D. Treatments.

25. Why didn't Dr. Abramson get the technique patented?

- A. He feared that the technique might be kept secret forever.
B. He didn't like the idea of teaching others about the technique.
C. The application process meant many sufferings and even deaths.
D. The application process would require too much money and time.

26. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?

- A. To introduce an eye cancer.
B. To give credit to Dr. Abramson.
C. To recommend an evolutionary cure.
D. To show the difficulty of a patent application.

C

Before the end of the year, employees at Ubiquitous Energy, a company in Redwood City, Calif., will gather in a window-lined conference room to stare toward the future. That's because their new glass windows will offer more than an amazing view of the North California landscape. They will also be able to power the company's lights, computers and air conditioners.

Several years in the making, Ubiquitous's energy-producing glass is a remarkable technological achievement. Its power lies in the layers of organic polymers (聚合物) between sheets of glass. As light enters the window, the flow of electrons between the polymer layers creates an electric current, which is then collected by tiny wires in the glass.

"It's sort of like a transparent computer display run in reverse (反过来)," says Veeral Hardev, director of business development at Ubiquitous Energy. "Instead of electricity being shuttled to different points in a display to light them up, light is producing electricity to be shuttled out of different points in the window."

Right now the windows produce about a third as much electricity from a given amount of sunlight as the typical solar cells used in roof panels(板). These windows, about half as transparent as ordinary glass, don't work as well as transparent ones. Hardev says the company is likely to improve

the transparency significantly. As for the lower output of electricity, he notes that windows can cover a much greater surface area than a roof, so numerous windows will produce a surprisingly larger amount of electricity than the production from a rooftop full of higher-efficiency solar panels. "You could do both," says Hardev. "But you'll get more from the windows." The biggest challenge, he adds, is increasing the windows from less than two square feet currently to about 50 square feet.

27. What makes the new glass windows special?

- A. They can offer an amazing view.
- B. They are controlled by computers.
- C. They can power the conference room.
- D. They can help stare toward the future.

28. What is Hardev trying to explain in Paragraph 3?

- A. The source of light.
- B. The significance of different points.
- C. The similarity of computer and glass.
- D. The working principle of energy-producing glass.

29. What can affect power production according to the passage?

- A. The transparency of the glass.
- B. The quality of the rooftop.
- C. The height of the solar panels.
- D. The thickness of the glass.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Windows: A New Challenge of Technology
- B. Windows: No Longer Just for Letting in the Light
- C. Power: A Pressing Problem in the Near Future
- D. Power: Not Enough from Rooftop Solar Panels

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。

Many healthcare workers know that washing hands is important to prevent the spread of infectious disease. 31 During a study conducted by Nicas and Best at Berkley University, they counted the number of times people touched their face with their hands. 32 Whether we are aware of our actions or not, most of us can agree that we touch our face with our hands frequently enough.

Imagine that you are able to record a full day of your actions. Better yet, reflect on what you did when you woke up yesterday morning. Let me give you an idea of my previous morning. I was woken by the alarm clock at 6 am. 33 Then I checked my phone for messages, turned on the TV for my morning news, started making my coffee and finally hit the shower. It wasn't even 5 minutes from the

time I awoke and I already touched 5 different objects. The point of this is to be aware that even in our homes we are exposed to germs in places we don't realize.

Luckily, the human body has amazing defense against harmful germs. 34 Our white blood cells are like soldiers coming to the rescue. Unfortunately, there are a lot of areas on our face that do not have the protection of skin such as the eyes and mouth. There's a reason to every wise proverb and our parents annoying us to wash our hands before dinner is not for nothing.

35 If you have children, it is even more important to set the example because children are known to learn from adults. Let's start a good habit of washing hands. As for your friends, don't be shy about checking to make sure their hands are clean. Asking someone if they have washed their hands is caring. Checking to see if someone has washed their hands will benefit not only that person, but you and your family.

- A. Our skin is the first line of defense.
- B. Several minutes later, I turned off the alarm clock.
- C. It is easy for us to admit that we wash our hands regularly.
- D. They are more self-aware that hand washing should be practiced as needed.
- E. Most importantly, it is our duty to set the right example for friends and family.
- F. They found that the subjects touched their face 15.7 times per hour on average.
- G. Do the rest of your family members, especially children, wash their hands regularly?

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 woke up without much enthusiasm, rolled out of bed and 36 there not wanting to believe I had to go to work again. This must just be a bad dream that never seemed to 37. I picked myself up to a standing position and 38 slowly around back towards my comfortable and warm bed and had to 39 the very last ounce of strength not to head back into its hug. What a 40 it was to get dressed and head out of the door!

Off I went to 41 arriving just in time. Then, 42, my boss said there was a(n) 43 job to do right now. I 44 that anybody could do this job and that 45 else would have to do it if I waited long enough. But, nobody else 46 up to the job and this left me with a sinking feeling.

That's the same problem with your 47. Many people use up a lifetime trying to 48 somebody else to do all the hard work to improve their life. There is a lot of discomfort with actually 49 your very own life while it is much 50 to let others do it. The real problem, however, is

that it takes a lot of 51 to find somebody who will do anything for you. Your life won't change 52 you are willing to grab hold of your life and 53 that nobody else will ever create the life you want. So, stop 54 anybody to do something for you. 55, get your own body going and get it done now.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 36. A. sat | B. stood | C. lay | D. went |
| 37. A. begin | B. end | C. make | D. share |
| 38. A. glared | B. talked | C. glanced | D. walked |
| 39. A. lack | B. lose | C. test | D. use |
| 40. A. struggle | B. surprise | C. shock | D. mess |
| 41. A. school | B. work | C. bed | D. hospital |
| 42. A. as a result | B. in either case | C. what was worse | D. in the end |
| 43. A. good | B. first | C. special | D. urgent |
| 44. A. knew | B. explained | C. regretted | D. promised |
| 45. A. everybody | B. anybody | C. somebody | D. nobody |
| 46. A. lived | B. stayed | C. looked | D. stepped |
| 47. A. life | B. job | C. goal | D. belief |
| 48. A. refuse | B. trust | C. search | D. find |
| 49. A. getting rid of | B. taking charge of | C. looking forward to | D. thinking much of |
| 50. A. harder | B. longer | C. earlier | D. easier |
| 51. A. effort | B. courage | C. advantage | D. action |
| 52. A. if | B. unless | C. because | D. while |
| 53. A. forget | B. explain | C. accept | D. wonder |
| 54. A. staring at | B. looking for | C. attending to | D. caring about |
| 55. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Instead | D. Otherwise |

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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。

For those lacking sleep at night, a nap (小睡) can often be the perfect solution. Naps improve your performance, which is why you feel 56 (refresh) after taking one. The length of your nap 57 (determine) the benefits. A 20-minute nap is the most 58 (suit) to improve moving skills and attention, while an hour to 90 minutes of napping helps solve creative problems. Just set an alarm 59 (get) the right amount of sleep.

Regular, short naps can help relieve tension, which decreases your risk of heart disease. Get the most health benefits 60 your nap by doing it right. Stick to a regular napping schedule during right 61 (hour), between 1:00 pm and 3:00 pm. The time is right for a nap as it is usually after lunch, 62 your blood sugar and energy starts to dip. So, keep shut-eye short and nap in a dark room as soon as possible during this period.

As anyone suffering from 63 sleepless night knows, it's hard to be happy the next day. Napping can help erase the bad mood for lack of sleeping. A short nap is a 64 (wise) choice than drinking black coffee, since 65 (take) caffeine in the afternoon or evening can badly affect your nighttime sleep.

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，下个月要参加某外国语大学入学英语面试，发邮件向你校外教 Chris 请教，内容包括：

1. 口语表达；
2. 面试技巧；
3. 注意事项。

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。

At Dana's yard sale, Tim chose a baseball from the toys spread on the card table and asked about the price. Dana told him everything was a quarter except Nezumi, a cotton toy rat. It was gray with some cotton sticking out from the hole where an ear had been torn off. "Nezumi is extra special, so he's ten dollars. He needs a safe new home." Dana sighed.

Tim laughed saying he didn't have ten dollars. Dana laughed, too and gave Nezumi to Tim as a free gift because he was her friend. When Tim whispered it was sort of old, Dana said old toys were the best. She then invited Tim to her birthday party the next evening, adding that her parents were giving her a real rat for her birthday. Tim was amazed and asked if it was a live rat. "Of course," Dana said.

At home, Tim's mother showed him the gift she had bought for Dana. It was a knitting spool (编织线轴) shaped like a mushroom. Mom said Dana could knit a scarf for her doll. Tim sighed that Dana wasn't a knitting kind of person but a rat kind of person. Mom laughed after knowing what'd happened. Together they drove to the pet store, where Tim searched and searched and selected a clear plastic ball, one in which the rat could run around on the floor safe from cats and dogs. Tim thought of Nezumi's ear and decided Dana's new rat would need this ball.

The next day, Dana brought cupcakes to class. When she handed a cupcake to Tim, she asked if Tim brought Nezumi to school as Nezumi liked to ride in backpacks. Tim was at a loss because Nezumi was at home on his bed. Then Dana asked what gift he was giving her. Tim replied it was a surprise. In silence they sat for a while before he heard Dana say her parents were giving her a new bike for her birthday instead of a live rat because they thought rats would bite things.

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:

At home that afternoon, Tim stared at the plastic rat ball. _____

Paragraph 2:

All of a sudden, he had an idea. _____
