

义乌市 2021 届高三适应性考试

英语试卷

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、座位号、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡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。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

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卡上。

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。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 does the man intend to do?
A. Leave work early. B. Get his eyes tested. C. Take his son to school.
2. How much did the woman pay for the computer?
A. £300. B. £400. C. £500.
3. What did the woman plan to do?
A. See a movie. B. Go to the beach. C. Have a boat trip.
4. Who is the woman speaking to?
A. Her brother. B. Her friend. C. Her father.
5. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a car. B. In a house. C. In a grocery store.

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。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 have the speakers found?
A. A house. B. A road. C. A car.
 7. How do the speakers feel?
A. Alarmed. B. Upset. C. Surprised.
- 听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。
8. Where are the speakers going?
A. To a hotel. B. To a museum. C. To a bus station.
 9. When did the speakers arrive in the city?
A. On Monday. B. On Tuesday. C. On Saturday.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What is the woman's native language?
A. English. B. Russian. C. Chinese.
11. Why does the man mention Samantha?
A. To introduce a friend.
B. To show a writing technique.
C. To talk about his favorite writer.
12. How many stories does the woman have to finish?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Who is the man?
A. A passenger. B. A pilot. C. A flight attendant.
14. How long has the woman been doing the job?
A. For nine years. B. For ten years. C. For eleven years.
15. What does the woman like most about the job?
A. Fantastic pay.
B. Travel opportunities.
C. The chance to meet people.
16. What will the woman do first?
A. Serve food.
B. Have a drink.
C. Give a safety demonstration.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. How long does it take to prepare the ingredients?
A. 10 minutes. B. 15 minutes. C. 20 minutes.
18. What is the first thing you need to do to make a pizza?
A. Making the base. B. Cooking the sauce. C. Boiling the noodles.
19. What should you pay attention to while preparing the sauce?
A. Avoiding olive oil.
B. Choosing a sharp tool.
C. Picking tomatoes with many seeds.
20. What's the talk mainly about?
A. Ingredients for Italian dishes.
B. Procedures to make certain Italian food.
C. Differences between American and Italian food.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Some of the world's most important scientists think the idea of people living on Mars will come true one day. Stephen Hawking believed humans must move into space to survive. "Once we spread out into space and establish independent colonies, our future should be safe," he said.

However, scientists will need to terraform Mars for people to be able to live. One of the main goals of terraforming Mars is to warm it up because the average temperature there is about -60°C . One idea for warming Mars is to build factories there that produce greenhouse gases. This could take many centuries. However, it should lead to rainfall and the growth of plants, resulting in more air that people can breathe.

Another big concern for scientists is whether humans can move to Mars and still stay healthy in mind and body. As a test, six people lived in a Mars-like environment in Hawaii for a year before “returning to Earth” recently. It was a 1, 200-square-foot room that was on the side of a volcano and used the sun for energy. Christiane Heinicke, one of the people who lived there, said that one of the biggest issues was feeling bored. So humans on Mars would always need to keep themselves busy with various activities. Another important finding was that the people living together should all be able to get along and work together.

One particular organization based in Europe is planning to send the first humans to Mars before 2030. The organization believes that its project is giving people worldwide the chance to be part of the first human crew ever to live on Mars for good. However, many experts think the project’s cost of US\$6 billion is too low for it to be successful. The American space agency NASA believes that sending people to Mars would cost about US\$100 billion, although this estimate is based on bringing them back to Earth, too. Regardless, it seems that humans living on Mars may well happen a lot sooner than most people believe.

21. What’s Stephen Hawking’s opinion about settling on Mars?
- A. It makes sense to live on Mars.
 - B. There is no need to spread out into space.
 - C. Moving into space is a dream impossible to fulfill.
 - D. Our future will not be secure unless independent kingdoms are built.
22. What does the underlined word “terraform” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Warm up Mars.
 - B. Make Mars more like Earth.
 - C. Build more factories on Mars.
 - D. Accelerate the growth of plants on Mars.
23. What does the author think about moving to Mars?
- A. Living on Mars is boring but good.
 - B. It is too costly to send humans to Mars.
 - C. Humans’ health will be greatly affected.
 - D. Moving to Mars is expected in the near future.
24. Which can be the best title of the passage?
- A. Safe on Mars?
 - B. Boring on Mars?
 - C. Homes on Mars?
 - D. Challenges on Mars?

B

Most people recognize the music John Williams wrote for the film *Jaws*. As soon as you hear it, you begin thinking that a shark will attack. And that is exactly what you are meant to think. On the big screen, *Jaws* is a scary film. However, if you watch it without the music, it becomes boring. The music tells you to be frightened about what you are seeing. Good film scores always signal how to feel about what is happening on the screen.

No one can talk about film scores without talking about Hans Zimmer. He did the music for

many films, such as *The Dark Knight* and *The Lion King*. Zimmer and Williams have very different styles and ideas for film scores. There are people who do not like Williams' scores for the Harry Potter films because they stand out too much, while some people do not like Zimmer's scores because they sometimes do not stand out enough. Of course, in many ways, that is not the point. When you leave a film, you should not be saying, "Wow! Great music!" Instead, you should be saying, "Wow! Great film!"

A third, very different kind of film composer is Tan Dun, who has a classical music background, unlike many film composers. Tan started out as a musician for the Peking Opera. However, he fell in love with Western classical music, and started writing classical Western operas that show a strong touch of Chinese music. Like his operas, the scores for *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*, and *Hero* use Chinese musical instruments and styles in a Western classical music score. The music follows all of the rules of most film scores—the purpose is to tell you how to feel about the action in the film, and to help tell the story. However, perhaps because of Tan's background in classical music, his scores can stand alone as works of art without needing a film to support them.

Film scores are almost always a form of classical music. However, unlike most classical music, they have never been considered high art. Perhaps with Tan Dun, this will begin to change.

25. According to the passage, music scores can _____.
- A. signal a great film
 - B. make the film frightening
 - C. attract more people to see the film
 - D. inspire the audience's emotional response to movie scenes
26. Why are John Williams and Hans Zimmer mentioned in Paragraph 2?
- A. To show the differences in their styles.
 - B. To explain the role of musical scores in films.
 - C. To advertise the films with their musical scores.
 - D. To inform the readers of their achievements in film scores.
27. What can be learned about Tan Dun?
- A. He has made musical scores a form of high art.
 - B. His music breaks all of the rules of most film scores.
 - C. His musical scores feature a combination of Chinese and western music.
 - D. He got well-known for his scores for *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*.

C

My fellow Americans, earlier this year I announced my candidacy for president of our house, 347 Elm Street. My goal was simple: unseat my wife—Mommy, who I believed had grown careless in how she handled the affairs of our home.

My qualifications to take this house-hold of three in the right direction were evident. I was and remain the only one in the family who can open pickle jars. I was and remain the only one who can remember the Amazon Prime password. I was and remain the only one who doesn't scream when he sees small bugs. I was and remain the Best Dad—see my coffee cup.

It was a close contest where I pressed my opponent on the hottest topics of the day. On the issue of transportation, I questioned my rival's refusal to make left-hand turns. And on health care, I fought the lonely battle against buying a dog, reminding everyone, "I'm allergic!"

But tonight, the votes have been cast, the people of this great house have spoken, and I respect their decision. And while I take great pride in how close the election was—two votes to one—it is

clear that I will not be your next president. As contentious (有争议的) as this campaign has been, it is now time to unite our home around the winner. I call for all my supporters, namely myself, to fall in line to ensure a smooth transition from the previous Mommy administration to the next Mommy administration, which will mark her 21st term in office. Although I will not be serving as your president and commander-in-chief, I will continue to fight for the things that my campaign stood for.

Now, as I prepare to end my campaign and take our new dog for a walk, I thank each and every voter, no matter whom you recklessly voted for. And may God bless 347 Elm Street.

28. What was the author's purpose of participating in the election earlier this year?

- A. To take the place of his wife.
- B. To run for President of America.
- C. To solve their household problems.
- D. To help his wife to be more careful.

29. How did the author feel after the result of the election was known?

- A. Agreeable and optimistic.
- B. Angry and disappointed.
- C. Delighted and satisfied.
- D. Desperate and helpless.

30. What can be inferred about the author from the passage?

- A. It was an unfair campaign.
- B. His family was united and harmonious.
- C. He took an absolute advantage over his wife in the election.
- D. Compared to his wife, he could always drive in the right direction.

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。

Humans have little difficulty recognizing one another. Each human face is truly unique, which makes seeing someone's face a great way to confirm their identity. And now we've invented machines that are able to recognize faces, which they are doing daily for countless purposes at lightning speed.

Governments, financial institutions employers, border security and police services are increasingly using facial recognition technology. 31 Systems are becoming so competent that a wanted criminal can instantly be picked out of a crowd of thousands of people. All that's required is an image in a database to compare with the image of any number of people in a crowd.

Ordinary people, too, are using facial recognition to unlock their phones, their computers and other devices. 32 According to Apple, for example, there is only one chance in a million that a face other than your own could unlock your iPhone.

33 It is instantaneous(即刻的), and it relieves us of the need to memorize passwords or PINS. However, a device will require a pass-code in the rare event it doesn't, for whatever reason, recognize the user's face.

Is there a downside to the rapid spread of facial recognition technology? There are numerous concerns about the use of facial recognition. 34 The installation of more and more cameras is now a part of everyday life. This means people can be observed and recognized wherever they go. Cameras on every lamppost may make public spaces safer, but keeping law-abiding citizens under constant watch is disturbing to many.

In the age of the corona-virus and the widespread wearing of masks, facial recognition

systems are having some difficulty. A mask covers many of the facial data points used by recognition software to confirm a person's identity. 35 That could affect how dependable it is as a method of identity detection and authentication.

- A. Such systems are generally quite secure.
- B. Primarily, the concern is that it weakens privacy.
- C. Personal facial recognition protection has several benefits.
- D. This allows them to quickly confirm an individual's identity.
- E. We may not recall a name, but we usually remember if we have seen a face.
- F. In response, facial recognition systems are being trained to use less facial data.
- G. Facial recognition has become a hugely controversial subject over the last couple of years.

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。

Every man wants his son to be somewhat of a clone, not in features but in footsteps. You may probably 36 your son to accomplish what you have hoped for, in your footsteps. But footsteps can be muddled and he can go off in 37 directions.

I've been a newspaperman all my adult life. But my son Jody has 38 school since day one in kindergarten. Book reports weren't written until the 39 threat. Science projects waited until the last moment. 40 he entered the tenth grade he became a "vo-tech" student(技校学生). They're 41 referred to as "motorheads" by the rest of the student body.

When a secretary in my office first called him "motorhead", I was 42. "Hey, he's a good kid," I wanted to say. "And smart, really."

I learned later that motorheads are, 43 different. They usually have dirty hands and wear dirty work clothes. And they don't often 44 school honor rolls.

But being the parent of a motorhead is itself a(n) 45 in education. We who labor in clean shirts in offices don't have the 46 that motorheads have. I began to learn this when I had my car 47. The cost to repair it was 48 at \$800. "Hey, I can 49 it," said Jody. I doubted it, but let him 50, for I had nothing to lose. My son, with other motorheads, did the repairs. 51, the cost was \$25 rather than \$800.

Since that first repair job, neighbors and co-workers have 52 their car repairs to him. These kids are 53 when doing repairs. They joke and laugh and are living in their own relaxed world. And their minds are bright 54 their dirty hands and clothes.

I have learned a lot from my motorhead: fathers don't need clones in 55 or anywhere else.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. remind | B. guide | C. force | D. expect |
| 37. A. different | B. uncertain | C. wrong | D. opposite |
| 38. A. abandoned | B. opposed | C. hated | D. criticized |
| 39. A. terrible | B. final | C. constant | D. mere |
| 40. A. When | B. If | C. Although | D. Since |
| 41. A. officially | B. heartily | C. jokingly | D. cautiously |
| 42. A. amazed | B. shocked | C. amused | D. puzzled |
| 43. A. somehow | B. instead | C. fortunately | D. indeed |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 44. A. make | B. give | C. receive | D. announce |
| 45. A. attempt | B. experience | C. effort | D. adventure |
| 46. A. spirits | B. abilities | C. brains | D. interests |
| 47. A. insured | B. parked | C. changed | D. crashed |
| 48. A. cut | B. estimated | C. paid | D. bargained |
| 49. A. fix | B. afford | C. take | D. accept |
| 50. A. go around | B. go away | C. go on | D. go ahead |
| 51. A. Obviously | B. Undoubtedly | C. Finally | D. Deliberately |
| 52. A. trusted | B. demonstrated | C. introduced | D. reported |
| 53. A. inspired | B. moved | C. honored | D. delighted |
| 54. A. because of | B. instead of | C. in spite of | D. in terms of |
| 55. A. achievements | B. features | C. footsteps | D. occupations |

第二节（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。

The Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, a charity that cares for historical sites related to Shakespeare's life, provides 56 (education) resources about this giant. This week the organization is sponsoring a celebration called Shakespeare Week. Events are aimed at primary school students, many of 57 will be reading his works for the first time.

Children around the world study Shakespeare and his plays in school, 58 their experience is often intended for exams. The purpose of Shakespeare Week is 59 (give) children a more positive experience with Shakespeare, starting at 60 early age. They do this using books, videos and activities that stimulate 61 (child) creativity.

In the last few years during Shakespeare Week, one of the best activities has been the Great Shakespeare Book Hunt. Each 62 (participate) school receives a free children's Shakespeare book donated by Walker Books. On the first day of Shakespeare Week, these books 63 (release) into the community. Children are encouraged to look for the books in places such as a supermarket, a park bench or a bus. Those who find a book are given 64 (instruct) to read it and place it in a new location for someone else to find. Clear, waterproof envelopes protect the books 65 damage.

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）

假如你是李华，将参加学校举行的以中国传统文化为主题的英文演讲比赛。现你已写好初稿，介绍某一习俗，发邮件给已回国的外教 George，请他帮助修改润色。主要内容包括：

1. 表示问候；
2. 求助意图；
3. 期待回复。

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 filling out fifty applications, going through four interviews, and winning one offer, I look what I could get—a teaching job at what I considered a distant wild area: western New Jersey. My characteristic optimism was alive only when I reminded myself that I would be doing what I had wanted to do since I was fourteen—teaching English.

School started, I was teaching English. I worked hard, taking time off only to eat and sleep. And then there was my sixth-grade class—seventeen boys and five girls who were only six years younger than me. I had a problem long before I knew it. I was struggling in my work as a young idealistic teacher. I wanted to make literature come alive and to promote a love for the written word. The students wanted to throw spitballs and whisper dirty words in the back of the room.

In college I had been taught that a successful educator should ignore bad behavior. So I did, confident that, as the textbook had said, the bad behavior would disappear as I gave my students positive attention. It sounds reasonable, but the text evidently ignored the fact that humans, particularly teenagers, rarely seem reasonable. By the time my boss, who was also my task master known to be the strictest, most demanding, most quick to fire inexperienced teachers, came into the classroom to observe me, the students exhibited very little good behavior to praise.

My boss sat in the back of the room. The boys in the class were making animal noises, hitting each other while the girls filed their nails or read magazines. I just pretended it all wasn't happening, and went on lecturing and tried to ask some inspiring questions. My boss, sitting in the back of the room, seemed to be growing bigger and bigger. After twenty minutes he left, silently. Visions of unemployment marched before my eyes. I felt mildly victorious that I got through the rest of class without crying, but at my next free period I had to face him.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数为 150 左右；
2. 至少使用 5 个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:

After class, I walked to his office, took a deep breath, and opened the door. _____

Paragraph 2:

Inspired by his advice, I walked towards the classroom, determined to make a change. _____
