

# 宁波市 2019 学年第二学期高考适应性考试

## 英 语

2020. 5

### 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. Where will the boy probably go next?  
A. To his bedroom.                      B. To the classroom.                      C. To the bathroom.
- ( ) 2. When was Janet supposed to give her presentation?  
A. On Tuesday.                              B. On Wednesday.                              C. On Thursday.
- ( ) 3. What is Chase's hobby?  
A. Writing books.                              B. Skiing outside.                              C. Collecting stamps.
- ( ) 4. What does the man want to know?  
A. Where the sign-up sheet is.                              B. When he can take the field trip.  
C. Whether the woman will go on the field trip.
- ( ) 5. What does the woman think of Facebook?  
A. It isn't very reliable.                              B. It is a respectable news source.  
C. It tries to provide too much news.

#### 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. According to the woman, what do most people forget about Coke?  
A. It has caffeine.                              B. It's full of sugar.                              C. It makes them thirsty.
- ( ) 7. What was the original function of Coke?  
A. Helping digestion.                              B. Replacing tea.                              C. Treating headache.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~10 题。

- ( ) 8. Where are the speakers going to sleep?  
A. In a cabin.                                      B. By the water.                                      C. At the meeting point.
- ( ) 9. Who introduced the man to the location?  
A. His father.                                      B. His uncle.                                      C. His brother.
- ( ) 10. How will the speakers get water?  
A. From the other guys.                              B. From the car.                                      C. From the river.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11~13 题。

- ( ) 11. Why is the man so nervous?  
A. He will take a driver's test.                              B. He will drive a different route.  
C. He will be driving for the first time.
- ( ) 12. Who is the man probably talking to?  
A. His mother.                                      B. His classmate.                                      C. His driving coach.
- ( ) 13. What is so difficult about Blue Mountain Road?  
A. It's a narrow mountain road.                              B. The speed limit changes here.  
C. The entire road is a school zone.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14~17 题。

- ( ) 14. Why does Vivian turn up the music so loud?  
A. It helps her study.                                      B. She feels a bit down.  
C. The sound outside is hard to tolerate.
- ( ) 15. What does Vivian do at first when her father asks about the loud music?  
A. She turns it off.                                      B. She turns down the volume.  
C. She plugs in her headphones.

- ( )16. Why does Vivian's father want her to be careful about the volume?  
A. He can't concentrate on his work. B. He thinks it is bad for her hearing.  
C. It will be better to listen to music with a hearing aid.
- ( )17. How does Vivian feel about her father's warnings in the end?  
A. Annoyed. B. Amused. C. Surprised.
- 听第 10 段材料,回答第 18~20 题。
- ( )18. According to the talk, what is the Great Wall Marathon known for?  
A. Its difficulty. B. Its long distance. C. Its endless scenery.
- ( )19. How far must a half marathon runner go before the first water station?  
A. One kilometer. B. Four kilometers. C. Eight kilometers.
- ( )20. What should runners be very careful about?  
A. Fast runners. B. Cars on the road. C. Getting too thirsty.

**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。

**A**

Do you have a job? If you do, you'll know the world of work can be tough—long hours, boring tasks and stress. But it can bring benefits too, such as a regular salary. Maybe that's why more of us are now taking on a side hustle—another name for a second job.

For some having two jobs is a necessity—a way to make ends meet and provide extra income. But it now seems that more people want to put their skills and passions into practice to make money. These tend to be entrepreneurial young people who want to work on their own projects alongside their main source of income.

According to Henley Business School, around one in four workers run at least one side hustle business, half of which were started in the past two years. Those aged 25 to 34 are most likely to be involved, with 37 percent thought to run a sideline of some kind. It calculates that the average side hustler makes about 20 percent of their income through their second job.

But what's interesting is that many millennials(千禧一代) are turning their hand to new jobs not just for money and security. Research has found that almost three-quarters of people are following a passion or exploring a new challenge. Becci Mai Ford, who works some of the time for a telecommunications company to pay the bills, spends the rest of her time developing her craft company. She says going full-time is “not financially worth it right now but it fuels my creative soul and makes me happy”.

Of course having a side hustle means you are self-employed, which can give you flexibility to work when you like, but it can be risky. You sometime work on a zero-hours contract and may not get offered enough work. Or what was originally your passion may become more of a chore. However, this could be the best way to try out a new career or follow a passion while not giving up the day job.

- ( )21. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the reason for people to take on a side hustle?  
A. To make money. B. To obtain job satisfaction.  
C. To have the flexibility to work. D. To enjoy a risky lifestyle.
- ( )22. The author explains the study from Henley Business School by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. describing the process B. making a comparison  
C. presenting research findings D. analyzing cause and effect
- ( )23. What is the author's attitude towards having a second job?  
A. Critical. B. Indifferent. C. Neutral. D. Favorable.

**B**

With Chinese consumers hit by quarantine(隔离期) and travel restrictions as well as just cautious about going out to the shops due to the coronavirus epidemic(流行病), companies in China are experimenting with new tricks to make sales.

Oil giant Sinopec—keen to get customers back in their cars and help farmers due to roadblocks—launched a new project last month called “zero-touch” vegetable sales at its 6,000

gas stations in 147 Chinese cities. Consumers place and pay for orders on the app and when they drive up, gas station employees put the vegetables into their car trunk, **eliminating** any need for human-to-human contact.

“The coronavirus outbreak has made it difficult for people to shop as before,” said Li Hong, vice president of Sinopec’s convenience store sales division. “Travel demand has been falling, but demand for food is pretty rigid.”

Mengniu Dairy, China’s dairy producer, is racing to add more vending machines to the 10,000 it currently has, saying the epidemic has driven unexpectedly strong demand for the sales channel. Its system allows customers to order products like milk and yoghurt online which can then be picked up from their local vending machine. “The virus outbreak has decreased consumption for dairy products as people are unwilling to go to the supermarket,” said Meng Fanjie, head of the company’s Communist Party committee.

Luckin Coffee, a competitive rival to Starbucks, now also offers the sanitizer(消毒) products (e.g. hand soap) besides coffee. Liu Xingliang, an independent retail analyst, said, however, that Luckin’s strategy would have only a modest impact. “At best some users will place an order when they buy coffee, but nobody is deliberately choosing the Luckin app just to buy sanitizer.”

- ( )24. According to the passage, why did some companies adopt new selling methods?
- A. Citizens were not allowed to go out.
  - B. The demand for travel and food declined sharply.
  - C. The coronavirus epidemic changed people’s way of life.
  - D. Companies desired to grasp the chance to defeat their competitors.
- ( )25. What does the underlined word “eliminating” in Paragraph 2 most probably refer to?
- A. meeting
  - B. removing
  - C. decreasing
  - D. limiting
- ( )26. The passage is written mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. illustrate the difficulty caused by the coronavirus epidemic
  - B. explain the changes made by some companies in the epidemic
  - C. describe the challenges some companies met during the epidemic
  - D. reveal the intelligence people showed in the coronavirus epidemic

C

People may set an alarm on the phone or clock that sounds like this: beep beep beep. That hard, unpleasant sound may be making it harder to shake off the sleepy feeling in the morning known as grogginess. So, is there a better way to wake up? A recent study says yes. The answer is music.

The study, carried out by researchers in Australia, involved 50 people. The researchers found that people who wake up to musical alarms reported feeling more awake and alert. Stuart McFarlane, a lead writer of the study stated, “We are very surprised by these findings as one might expect a harsh beeping sound to be more successful,” at waking up a person.

Sleep inertia is another term for grogginess. It means a person has a heavy feeling when waking up, and has trouble getting moving again after sleeping. McFarlane said people need to better understand sleep inertia’s harmful effects on human performance later in the day.

Not everyone will experience the full effect. But for those who do, “care should be taken” when performing duties that require a top performance within this period, he said. This includes “dangerous tasks like driving or riding our bikes” shortly after waking up. The same is true for people who work in dangerous situations shortly after they wake, including firefighters and pilots.

So, what makes musical alarms better for waking up? The researchers think the music may be more successful in reducing sleep inertia because it has several tones, compared to the single tone of a “beeping” alarm. McFarlane said that the changes over time between the music tones may help increase a person’s attention when waking from sleep.

And is there a kind of music that is best to wake up to? There may be, McFarlane said. “We could suggest alarm sounds that are tune full and easy to hum or sing along with. The current sounds I have been using include ‘Close to me’ by the Cure and ‘Borderline’ by Madonna.”

No matter how you wake up, experts say, the amount of sleep you get also matters—a lot.

- ( ) 27. Which of the following might be the best title for the text?  
 A. What is grogginess? B. Why are musical alarms better?  
 C. Which music is the best? D. How can we overcome grogginess?
- ( ) 28. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?  
 A. Sleep inertia is another cause for grogginess.  
 B. How long a person sleeps is of great importance.  
 C. The 'beeping' alarm is not effective mainly because of its noisy tone.  
 D. It is dangerous for everyone to drive or ride bicycles shortly after waking up.
- ( ) 29. The paragraph following this passage is likely to focus on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. examples of good musical alarms  
 B. more findings of the application of music  
 C. explanations about why music is more helpful  
 D. suggestions on how to sleep well and feel fresh each morning
- ( ) 30. In which section of a magazine may you find the passage?  
 A. Health. B. Fiction. C. Technology. D. Entertainment.

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。

There are hundreds of thousands of publishers across the world, and millions of books get printed every year. Moreover, a book can be printed by several publishers. 31

To overcome the problem of identifying books, publishers have come up with a unique numbering system. For instance, if 50,000 copies of *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* are printed by a publisher at one time(called an edition), all of them are identified by one number code. 32 Your address begins with your house number, street, locality, state and ends with a statement of the country where you live. An ISBN book number achieves a similar aim of identifying and tracing a book.

If you pick up any book, turn it around you will see a number which looks something like this—ISBN 90-70002-34-5. This is called the ISBN number. ISBN stands for International Standard Book Numbering. 33 The ISBN number is divided into four groups that are separated by a space or a hyphen.

The first part of the ISBN identifies the country and is called the Group Identifier. 34 The second part is called the Publisher Prefix. The Publisher Prefix is used to identify the publisher of the book. The publisher prefix may contain up to seven digits.

The third part identifies the title and the edition of the book and so is called the Title Identifier, which may consist of up to six digits. 35 Since you can have the same book from the same publisher but with different editions, the Title Identifier helps to differentiate between them.

The fourth and the final part is called the Check digit, a single digit(from 0 to 9) used to check whether the given ISBN number is correct or wrong. If an ISBN number is incorrect, this means that the book is a version printed illegally.

- A. It may consist of up to five digits.  
 B. So what can the ISBN number do for you?  
 C. This makes the task of identifying a book very difficult.  
 D. It is a numbering system that is used to describe the book.  
 E. Book publishers often come out with newer and updated versions of earlier books.  
 F. This number code is like your home address that can only be shared by your parents and siblings.  
 G. The ISBN numbering system helps book stores and book publishers to handle, categorize, store and identify books easily.

31. \_\_\_\_\_ 32. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_  
 35. \_\_\_\_\_

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。

When it comes to parenting his three children, the Microsoft mogul, Bill Gates admits his wife has done more than her share of raising the kids. "My wife does 80%," Gates told a 36 of Harvard students. He said they have been quite deliberate about the model they've used to 37 their children.

The couple followed a 1970s "Love and Logic" parenting model. The idea of their philosophy is 38 the idea that using emotional control, essentially minimizing 39 reactions like shouting or scolding kids.

"One of the greatest 40 of applying Love and Logic is that it helps us learn how to keep a tighter leash(缰绳) on our emotions and on our 41," co-founder Charles Fay wrote in a blog post about his model.

42 controlling hot-blooded parent tempers, the love and logic model also 43 the importance of not leaning into rewards for kids, 44 instead demonstrating unconditional love and 45 kids for who they are, not 46 they do(or don't) achieve, like a poor test score or a bad grade.

"Many successful people 47 with grades as children," Fay wrote. "What's most important is that children 48 good character, curiosity, and problem-solving skills."

Gates says it wasn't the only way he 49 boundaries for his children while they were 50. None of his kids owned a cell phone 51 they were 14 years old. The children also attended church 52 with their parents.

"We want to strike a balance 53 they have the freedom to do anything, but not a lot of money 54 on them so they could go out and do 55," Gates once told TED.

- |                         |                 |               |                |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| ( ) 36. A. set          | B. series       | C. crowd      | D. kind        |
| ( ) 37. A. have         | B. raise        | C. possess    | D. produce     |
| ( ) 38. A. held on      | B. moved on     | C. carried on | D. centered on |
| ( ) 39. A. emotional    | B. physical     | C. typical    | D. traditional |
| ( ) 40. A. suggestions  | B. preparations | C. benefits   | D. resources   |
| ( ) 41. A. hands        | B. heads        | C. ears       | D. tongues     |
| ( ) 42. A. Apart from   | B. Because of   | C. As well as | D. But for     |
| ( ) 43. A. criticizes   | B. stresses     | C. attracts   | D. reminds     |
| ( ) 44. A. and          | B. so           | C. yet        | D. but         |
| ( ) 45. A. imagining    | B. persuading   | C. admiring   | D. proving     |
| ( ) 46. A. that         | B. what         | C. why        | D. when        |
| ( ) 47. A. struggled    | B. protected    | C. improved   | D. challenged  |
| ( ) 48. A. inspire      | B. allow        | C. develop    | D. influence   |
| ( ) 49. A. shared       | B. motivated    | C. connected  | D. set         |
| ( ) 50. A. depending on | B. growing up   | C. turning up | D. working out |
| ( ) 51. A. until        | B. after        | C. once       | D. when        |
| ( ) 52. A. bravely      | B. nervously    | C. simply     | D. regularly   |
| ( ) 53. A. how          | B. where        | C. that       | D. which       |
| ( ) 54. A. adjusted     | B. presented    | C. showered   | D. expanded    |
| ( ) 55. A. nothing      | B. everything   | C. something  | D. anything    |

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。

Two pals from Florida received the most 56 (expect) reward for tidying up in the aftermath of the state's flooding.

Skyle Thompson's land in Tampa, Florida was flooded by the Pratte River nearby. 57 (thank), the cabin that Thompson built on the land was saved from the waters. He and his friend Guy Steven spent their entire Sunday 58 (clean) up the debris.

Exhausted from their day of labor, they were ready to get back to their car 59 Steven saw what looked like a refrigerator. Steven hiked the 50-foot distance between him and the fridge and was shocked 60 (find) that it was filled with beers. Not only that, there were ice cold.

"It was a gift sent from the heavens," Thompson said in disbelief. The two men could hardly believe their luck, but they drank a few beers as rewards and posted their 61 (luck)

find online. The 62 (photo) were shared thousands of times within hours and eventually appeared on the newsfeed of Burns Harvey, the refrigerator's owner, who recognized it immediately.

In addition 63 surviving a cabin fire, the brave fridge somehow managed to survive the floodwaters as well. Harvey and Thompson 64 (be) in contact with each other ever since, and Thompson has promised to return the fridge so that 65 can live to fight another day in the future.

56. \_\_\_\_\_ 57. \_\_\_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_\_\_ 59. \_\_\_\_\_  
60. \_\_\_\_\_ 61. \_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_\_  
64. \_\_\_\_\_ 65. \_\_\_\_\_

**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,你们学校的外教 Mr. James 想找一个人教他 8 岁的儿子中文。请你写信推荐你的朋友王明,内容包括:1. 写信目的;2. 推荐理由。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Mr. James,

Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua

**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。

Emily White was born seventeen years ago with so many birth problems in her body. Some of her organs, bones and muscles were out of shape. No one expected her to survive. She did make it but with her strange body figure, everyone could recognize her, even from a distance.

In Emily White's hometown, there was a yearly outdoor performance in the school auditorium (礼堂). It had been performed for so many years and actually had become one of the most important events of the Christmas season for many of the town's people.

Many people tried out each year for it, but so many were turned away. It can only include the most excellent people in the field.

Emily had a beautiful singing voice. Last year she went to Mrs. Owens—her music teacher to ask to join in the performance. Without letting her sing, Mrs. Owens took a look at Amy's body and said, "Child, you just don't fit. Everyone would stare at you and that would make you uncomfortable. It would make them uncomfortable, too."

Without singing a single note, Emily was sent back through the door of the choral room. Hurt and upset, she decided never to try out again. But Mrs. Owens then retired.

This year, there came a new music teacher, Mr. Buttler. He heard about Emily and suggested that she have a try.

Emily didn't want to be rejected again, so she hesitated a little about it. As Emily struggled, the door was pushed open and Mr. Buttler called, "Emily, you're next." Although kind of nervous, Emily did as Mr. Buttler told her to do. Mr. Buttler sat by the piano to keep Emily company. When Emily finished her testing performance, she thanked Mr. Buttler and knew the result would be posted on the door of the choral room the next day.

Emily couldn't sleep that night. She was suffering from the feelings that she didn't fit and the great need to be accepted. By the next morning, her stomach was even in pain because of stress.

- 注意:1. 所续写短文的词数应为 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:**

*The next day, Emily nervously glanced at the list on the door of the choral room. \_\_\_\_\_*

**Paragraph 2:**

*Finally, the day of performance came. \_\_\_\_\_*