

2021 年 1 月浙江省普通高校招生学考科目考试英语试题及答案

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纸上。

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 did the woman do yesterday?

A. She played football.

B. She watched a game.

C. She worked in the lab.

2. What will the weather be like tomorrow evening?

A. Cloudy.

B. Rainy.

C. Windy.

3. What will Jack do this weekend?

A. Go on a school trip.

B. Have a family picnic.

C. Prepare for an exam.

4. Why does the man make the call?

A. To arrange a meeting.

B. To cancel a visit.

C. To ask for assistance.

5. How does the man feel now?

A. Refreshed.

B. Anxious.

C. Sleepy.

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 is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Hostess and guest. C. Chef and customer.

7. What is the man most likely to have for dinner?

- A. French fries. B. Ham sandwiches. C. Fish and vegetables.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where will George go after the business trip?

- A. Milan. B. Rome. C. Florence.

9. What is banned in Florence?

- A. Eating in the street.
B. Dressing up as soldiers.
C. Singing on public transport.

10. What does George think of the new rules?

- A. They're effective. B. They're timely. C. They're reasonable.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why does Ms. McDaniel talk to Frank?

- A. He missed a speech.
B. He failed to pass a test.
C. He wanted to drop a class.

12. How would Ms. McDaniel's students react if a speaker made a mistake?

- A. laugh at the speaker.
B. Sympathize with the speaker.
C. Persuade the speaker to try again.

13. How does Ms. McDaniel sound?

- A. Optimistic. B. Humorous. C. Encouraging.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What makes the man surprised?

- A. The number of job applicants.
B. The experience of employees.
C. The candidates' language skills.

15. How many candidates are the speakers going to meet?

- A. 2. B. 12. C. 20.

16. What do the speakers talk about at the end of the conversation?

- A. Job description.
B. Interview procedure.
C. Candidates' background.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did Gallo receive yesterday?

- A. A call from her sister.
B. A bottle from her aunt.
C. A letter from a stranger.

18. Where did the fisherman find the bottle?

- A. On Monhegan Island.
B. At Cumberland.
C. In Spain.

19. How old was Gallo when she threw out the bottle?

- A. Eight. B. Eleven. C. Fourteen.

20. Where is the bottle now?

- A. In the ocean. B. At Gallo's home. C. With the fisherman.

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 ID 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

More than 25 years ago, Saroo Brierley lived in rural（农村）India. One day, he played with his brother along the rail line and fell asleep. When he woke up and found himself alone, the 4-year-old decided his brother might be on the train he saw in front of him-so he got on.

That train took him a thousand miles across the country to a totally strange city. He lived on the streets, and then in an orphanage（孤儿院）. There, he was adopted by an Australian family and flown to Tasmania.

As he writes in his new book, A Long Way Home, Brierley couldn't help but wonder about his hometown back in India. He remembered landmarks, but since he didn't know his town's name, finding a small neighborhood in a vast country proved to be impossible.

Then he found a digital mapping program. He spent years searching for his hometown in the program's satellite pictures. In 2011, he came across something familiar. He studied it and realized he was looking at a town's central business district from a bird's-eye view. He thought, "On the right-hand side you should see the three-platform train station"—and there it was. "And on the left-hand side you should see a big fountain"—and there it was. Everything just started to match.

When he stood in front of the house where he grew up as a child, he saw a lady standing in the entrance. "There's something about me," he thought—and it took him a few seconds but he finally remembered what she used to look like.

In an interview Brierley says, "My mother looked so much shorter than I remembered. But she came forth and walked forward, and I walked forward, and my feelings and tears and the chemical in my brain, you know, it was like a nuclear fusion (核聚变). I just didn't know what to say, because I never thought seeing my mother would ever come true. And here I am, standing in front of her."

21. Why was Brierley separated from his family about 25 years ago? ()

- A. He got on a train by mistake.
- B. He got lost while playing in the street.
- C. He was taken away by a foreigner.
- D. He was adopted by an Australian family.

22. How did Brierley find his hometown? ()

- A. By analyzing old pictures.
- B. By travelling all around India.
- C. By studying digital maps.
- D. By spreading his story via his book.

23. What does Brierley mainly talk about in the interview? ()

- A. His love for his mother.
- B. His reunion with his mother.
- C. His long way back home.
- D. His memory of his hometown.

B

At the start of the 20th century, an American engineer named John Elfreh Watkins made predictions about life today. His predictions about slowing population growth, mobile phones and increasing height were close to the mark. But he was wrong in one prediction: that everybody would walk 10 miles a day.

Today, in Australia, most children on average fall 2, 000 steps short of the physical activity they need to avoid being overweight. In the early 1970s, 40 per cent of children walked to school, while in 2010, it was as low as 15 per cent.

The decline is not because we have all become lazy. Families are pressed for time, many with both parents working to pay for their house, often working hours not of their choosing, living in car-dependent neighborhoods with limited public transport.

The other side of the coin is equally a deprivation: for health and well-being, as well as lost opportunities (机会) for children to get to know their local surroundings. And for parents there are lost opportunities to walk and talk with their young scholar about their day.

Most parents will have eagerly asked their child about their day, only to meet with a “good”, quickly followed by "I'm hungry". This is also my experience as a mother. But somewhere over the daily walk more about my son's day comes out. I hear him making sense of friendship and its limits. This is the unexpected and rare parental opportunity to hear more.

Many primary schools support walking school-bus routes (路线), with days of regular, parent-accompanied walks. Doing just one of these a few times a week is better than nothing. It can be tough to begin and takes a little planning-running shoes by the front door, lunches made the night before, umbrellas on rainy days and hats on hot ones-but it's certainly worth trying.

24. Why does the author mention Watkins' predictions in the first paragraph? ()

- A. To make comparisons.
- B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To support her argument.
- D. To provide examples.

25. What has caused the decrease in Australian children's physical activity? ()

- A. Plain laziness.
- B. Health problems .
- C. Lack of time.
- D. Security concerns.

26. Why does the author find walking with her son worthwhile? ()

- A. She can get relaxed after work.
- B. She can keep physically fit.
- C. She can help with her son's study.
- D. She can know her son better.

C

Researchers say they have translated the meaning of gestures that wild chimpanzees (黑猩猩) use to communicate. They say wild chimps communicate 19 specific messages to one another with a "vocabulary" of 66 gestures. The scientists discovered this by following and filming groups of chimps in Uganda, and examining more than 5,000 incidents of these meaningful exchanges.

Dr Catherine Hobaiter, who led the research, said that this was the only form of intentional communication to be recorded in the animal kingdom. Only humans and chimps, she said, had a system of communication where they deliberately sent a message to another group member.

"That's what's so amazing about chimp gestures," she said. "They're the only thing that looks like human language in that respect. "

Although previous research has shown that apes and monkeys can understand complex information from another animal's call, the animals do not appear to use their voices intentionally to communicate messages. This was a significant difference between calls and gestures, Dr Hobaiter said.

Chimps will check to see if they have the attention of the animal with which they wish to communicate. In one case, a mother presents her foot to her crying baby, signaling: "Climb on me. " The youngster immediately jumps on to its mothers back and they travel off together. "The big message from this study is that there is another species (物种) out there. that is meaningful in its communication, so that's not unique to humans," said Dr Hobaiter.

Dr Susanne Shultz, an evolutionary biologist from the University of Manchester, said the study was praiseworthy in seeking to enrich our knowledge of the evolution of human language. But, she added, the results were "a little disappointing".

"The vagueness of the gesture meanings suggests either that the chimps have little to communicate, or we are still missing a lot of the information contained in their gestures and actions," she said. "Moreover, the meanings seem to not go beyond what other animal convey with non-verbal communication. So, it seems the gulf remains. "

() 27. What do chimps and humans have in common according to Dr Hobaiter?

- A. Memorizing specific words. B. Understanding complex information.
C. Using voices to communicate. D. Communicating messages on purpose.

() 28. What did Dr Shultz think of the study?

- A. It was well designed but poorly conducted.
B. It was a good try but the findings were limited.
C. It was inspiring but the evidence was unreliable.

D. It was a failure but the methods deserved praise.

() 29. What does the underlined word "gulf" in the last paragraph mean?

A. Difference. B. Conflict. C. Balance. D. Connection.

() 30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Chimpanzee behaviour study achieved a breakthrough
- B. Chimpanzees developed specific communication skills
- C. Chimpanzees: the smartest species in the animal kingdom
- D. Chimpanzee language: communication gestures translated

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。

You run into the grocery store to pick up one bottle of water. You get what you need, head to the front, and choose the line that looks fastest.

You chose wrong. People who you swear got in other lines long after you are already checked out and off to the parking lot. 31

It turns out, it's just math working against you; chances are, the other line really is faster.

Grocery stores try to have enough employees at checkout to get all their customers through with minimum delay. 32 Any small interruption - a price check, a chatty customer-can have downstream effects, holding up an entire line.

If there are three lines in the store, delays will happen randomly at different registers. Think about the probability: 33 So it's not just in your mind: Another line probably is moving faster.

Researchers have a good way to deal with this problem. Make all customers stand in one long, snaking line-called a serpentine line - and serve each person at the front with the next available register. 34 This is what they do at most banks and fast-food restaurants. With a serpentine line, a long delay at one register won't unfairly punish the people who lined up behind it. Instead, it will slow down everyone a little bit but speed up checkout overall.

35 It takes many registers to keep one line moving quickly, and some stores can't afford the space or manpower. So wherever your next wait may be: Good luck.

- A. Why does this always seem to happen to you?
- B. So why don't most places encourage serpentine lines?
- C. Some of the may have stood in a queue for almost an hour.

- D. The chances of your line being the fastest are only one in three.
- E. How high is the probability that you are in the fastest waiting line?
- F. With three registers, this method is much faster than the traditional approach.
- G. But sometimes, as on a Sunday afternoon, the system gets particularly busy.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（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。

Last year I decided to do some volunteer work. I began to 36 on the Internet and discovered Volunteer USA. Three months later I 37 myself on a plane to phoenix, Arizona. I was 38 at the thought of living with loads of new people for three months. However, within fifteen minutes of 39, my worries had gone. Everyone was so 40 and like-minded that it was very 41 to feel at home.

I was sent to the Coronado National Forest for my first 8-day 42. We had to 43 everything we needed and walk three miles to where we worked. It may not seem like a 44 way but in 35°C heat and with a heavy pack, my legs were on fire.

My job was to 45 a stairway out of rock. This 46 climbing up and down the side of a mountain inhabited (栖息) by mountain lions, although I should say they were only heard. never 47.

Three days later, a beautiful stairway came into being. The 48 of knowing that my 49 will be on that mountainside for years to come is massive.

But on the last night we were 50 in a thunderstorm. I woke up at midnight to find a swimming pool in my tent. The temperature was close to 51. I had to spend the rest of the night trembling in the only 52 part of my tent.

53, I suffered a lot. But I know whatever I have to face in my life I was there and I 54. I think I am much 55 for having taken part in the project.

- () 36. A. calculate B. negotiate C. advertise D. research
- () 37. A. imagined B. introduced C. enjoyed D. found
- () 38. A. annoyed B. surprised C. scared D. excited
- () 39. A. arriving B. Sleeping C. thinking D. walking
- () 40. A. confident B. friendly C. energetic D. curious
- () 41. A. funny B. good C. lucky D. easy

- () 42. A. tour B. project C. campaign D. course
- () 43. A. drop B. make C. carry D. buy
- () 44. A. nice B. safe C. long D. quick
- () 45. A. build B. test C. clean D. guard
- () 46. A. helped B. ended C. allowed D. meant
- () 47. A. hunted B. trained C. seen D. fed
- () 48. A. satisfaction B. ambition C. expectation D. intention
- () 49. A. work B. memory C. record D. story
- () 50. A. left B. caught C. attacked D. separated
- () 51. A. boiling B. average C. normal D. freezing
- () 52. A. tidy B. dry C. new D. soft
- () 53. A. By the way B. Regardless of that C. Needless to say D. In either case
- () 54. A. survived B. resisted C. escaped D. recovered
- () 55. A. smarter B. stronger C. happier D. busier

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。

In a study of 33 years of trends in Body Mass Index (体重指数) across 200 countries, the scientists found that people worldwide are getting heavier 56 that most of the rise is due to gains in BMI in rural areas.

BMI is an internationally recognized measurement tool 57 gives an indication of whether someone is a healthy weight. It is calculated by dividing a 58 (person) weight in kg by their height in meters squared. and a BMI of between 19 and 25 59 (consider) healthy.

The study found that between 1985 and 2017, average rural BMI increased 60 2.1 in women and men. In cities, however, the gain 61 (be) 1.3 in women and 1.6 in men. The researchers described “striking changes” in the geography of BMI. In 1985, urban men and women in more than three quarters of the countries 62 (study) had higher BMIs than men and women in rural areas. But 30 years later, the BMI difference between urban and rural people in many countries had narrowed 63 (sharp).

This may be due to some disadvantages for people 64 (live) in the countryside, including 65 (low) levels of income and education, higher costs of healthy foods, and fewer sports facilities.

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，下周有新西兰学生访问你校，你将作为学生代表致欢迎辞。请为此写一篇 发言稿，内容包括：

1. 表示欢迎；
2. 介绍活动安排；
3. 表达祝愿。

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。

Pumpkin (南瓜) carving at Halloween is a family tradition. We visit a local farm every October. In the pumpkin field, I compete with my three brothers and sister to seek out the biggest pumpkin. My dad has a rule that we have to carry our pumpkins back home, and as the eldest child I have an advantage-I carried an 85-pounder back last year.

This year, it was hard to tell whether my prize or the one chosen by my 14-year-old brother, Jason, was the winner. Unfortunately we forgot to weigh them before taking out their insides, but I was determined to prove my point. All of us were hard at work at the kitchen table, with my mom filming the annual event. I'm unsure now why I thought forcing my head inside the pumpkin would settle the matter, but it seemed to make perfect sense at the time.

With the pumpkin resting on the table, hole uppermost, I bent over and pressed my head against the opening. At first I got jammed just above my eyes and then, as I went on with my task, unwilling to quit, my nose briefly prevented entry. Finally I managed to put my whole head into it, like a cork (软木塞) forced into a bottle. I was able to straighten up with the huge pumpkin resting on my shoulders.

My excitement was short-lived. The pumpkin was heavy. "I'm going to set it down, now," I said, and with Jason helping to support its weight, I bent back over the table to give it somewhere to rest. It was only when I tried to remove my head that I realized getting out was going to be less straightforward than getting in. When I pulled hard, my nose got in the way. I got into a panic as I pressed firmly against the table and moved my head around trying to find the right angle, but it was no use. "I can't get it out!" I shouted, my voice sounding unnaturally loud in the enclosed space.

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。