

10. A. Having confidence in her son. B. Teaching her son by herself.
C. Asking the teacher for extra help. D. Telling her son not to worry.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. He ran a village shop. B. He worked on a farm.
C. He was a gardener. D. He worked in an advertising agency.
12. A. It was boring. B. It was colorful. C. It was stressful. D. It was peaceful.
13. A. The crisis in his family life. B. His desire to start his own business.
C. The decline in his health. D. His dream of living in the countryside.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. Monitor students' sleep patterns. B. Help students concentrate in class.
C. Record students' weekly performance. D. Ask students to complete a sleep report.
15. A. Declining health. B. Lack of attention. C. Loss of motivation. D. Improper behavior.
16. A. They should make sure their children go to school regularly.
B. They should ensure their children grow up in a healthy environment.
C. They should help their children accomplish high-quality work.
D. They should see to it that their children have adequate sleep.

Section C

Directions: In Section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Emergency Call Record

Name:	Susan Brown
Telephone number:	__ 17 __
Address:	27 Redpoint Road, West Linton.
Description of the incident:	Bumped the __ 18 __. Looked __ 19 __.
First Aid needed:	Put a __ 20 __ over the child.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Who releases the advertisement in the newspaper?	A <u>21</u> .
What's the purpose of the advertisement?	To seek <u>22</u> .
Where can the donations be made?	In a <u>23</u> .
What will Mark donate?	<u>24</u> .

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

(A)

Joseph used to be a salesman. He 25 (work) 30 years for the same company and now he had to retire. As a sign of gratitude, the company held a dinner in 26 honor. "Joseph," announced the boss, "it is my great honor 27 (present) a gift as a *souvenir* (纪念品) to you on behalf of the company."

Sam walked down to the front of the table and accepted 28 gift with pride. It was a gold watch and on it was written "To faithful Joseph for 30 years of service." Joseph wept. "I am lost for words to describe 29 happy I am right now!"

At home, Joseph showed his wife the watch. "For this you worked 30 years — a cheap gold-plated watch?" his wife asked, 30 (look) at the watch critically. "It's the thought that really matters," answered Joseph. "The important thing is that I am not working any more." His wife held the gold watch to her ear and said, "31 is your watch."

(B)

Human males living with their moms may not expect to have much luck hooking up this Valentine's Day. 32 that isn't the case with other species. Among the northern muriqui monkeys, males that spend the most time around their mothers seem to get an added boost 33 mating time rolls around.

The findings, 34 (publish) in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, suggest that females in some species may have evolved to play a critical role 35 their sons' reproductive success. Karen Strier, the paper's lead author and a professor of anthropology at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, says the paper "extends" the so-called grandmother hypothesis, a concept in which human females evolved to spend more time 36 (help) *offspring* (后代).

The research team visited a protected reserve in Brazil's Atlantic Forest 37 team members observed and collected genetic data from a group of 67 wild monkeys. They found that six out of the 13 adult males they studied spent 38 (much) time in close *proximity* (接近) to their mothers than would be expected by chance. These same six monkeys, on average, *sired* (繁殖) the greatest number of offspring.

The investigators 39 (puzzle) about the reason. "It's not like we see moms intervening and helping their sons out," Strier says. "Maybe they just get more familiar with other females." Strier also found that there was no inbreeding among sons and their close female relatives, a process that might also be mediated by mothers. "Mating may be less random 40 their mothers' influence is there," she says.

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. restricted	B. raising	C. distinct	D. various	E. application	
F. reading	G. given	H. typically	I. doubt	J. superior	K. dramatically

Are organic foods more nutritious than conventionally raised ones? Stanford University scientists cast 41 on that concept last year in a widely publicized report. But the secret is that whether your apples and spinach are organic or not, nutrient levels can vary 42 depending on growing conditions, such as soil type and quality, temperature, and days of sun versus rain. As a consumer, you have no independent way of confirming that you have chosen a 43 *batch* (批次). But what if you had a handheld scanner that would allow you to check nutrient density? Professor Dan Kittredge, executive director of the Bionutrient Food Association, is 44 the funds to research such a device.

The basic technology has existed for decades. NIR *spectroscopy* (光谱学) — the modality that Kittredge is currently focusing on — has found 45 in manufacturing, medicine, agriculture and astronomy. NIR works on the principle that different *molecules* (分子) vibrate in slightly different ways. When *infrared light* (红外线) is transmitted through or reflected from a 46 sample, certain wavelengths are absorbed more than others. By measuring the fraction of near-infrared light absorbed at each wavelength, scientists can obtain a 47 fingerprint that is characteristic of the sample. The results are precise — and fast.

Until recently, NIR and related forms of vibrational spectroscopy were 48 to the laboratory, where they required large benchtop instruments that only skilled scientists could operate. Now, with miniaturization, they are being packaged in simple handheld devices that a worker without a Ph.D. in chemistry can use in a warehouse or in the field.

Still, NIR has one major limitation as far as a supermarket scanner is concerned, which is that it cannot give an accurate 49 for *compounds* (化合物) at a concentration of less than 0.1 percent. To solve this problem, Kittredge is now working with others to run thousands of assays on key foods to establish the *algorithms* (算法) needed to develop a workable scanner since plants develop certain types of compounds in specific *ratios* (比例) to 50 minerals.

III. Reading Comprehension**Section A**

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Some people think lost memories are impossible to regain, but, 51, that is not true. A new research reveals that even facts “forgotten” by people during a busy day may be retrieved if this is followed by a good night’s sleep.

In the study, researchers from the University of Chicago asked 52 to remember simple words. Researchers, writing in the journal *Nature*, said the brain could “rescue” lost memories during the night. Many found their memories 53 towards the end of the day, but the following morning, as the experiment has shown, those who had had a 54 sleep could recall much more.

The 12 people tested in the experiment were played words created through a speech *synthesizer* (合成器) which were purposely 55 to understand. Initially, the written version of the word was available, but afterwards the volunteers were asked to identify the word from the 56 version only. Tests revealed that as the day ended the ability to recall the right word tended to tail off. But in 57, when the volunteers were retested after a good night's sleep, they were able to recall some words that they had "forgotten" the previous evening.

Dr Daniel, one of the study authors, explained, "When the brain is first asked to remember something, that memory is laid down in an 'unstable' state, meaning that it is possible that it could be 58. At some point, the brain *consolidates* (巩固) important things into a 59 state. However, it was possible for a "stable" memory to be made "unstable" again. This would mean that memories could be modified then filed away again 60 new experiences."

"But, according to the experiment results, sleep consolidates memories and 61 them against subsequent interference or *decay* (衰退)," he added. "62, sleep also appears to 'recover' or restore memories. If performance is reduced by decay, sleep might actively recover what has been lost."

Dr Karim Nader, from the Department of Psychology in McGill University in Montreal, said: "Memory research is undergoing a 63 — no longer is memory thought to be a hard-wiring of the brain. 64, it seems to be a process of storage and clearance. Sleep helps some memories 'mature' and also 65 other unimportant memories."

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 51. A. probably | B. actually | C. suddenly | D. generally |
| 52. A. volunteers | B. sleepers | C. scholars | D. authors |
| 53. A. putting them off | B. turning them down | C. getting them over | D. letting them down |
| 54. A. long | B. restless | C. sound | D. light |
| 55. A. complicated | B. simple | C. easy | D. designed |
| 56. A. printed | B. audio | C. copied | D. sight |
| 57. A. reality | B. contrast | C. trouble | D. depth |
| 58. A. employed | B. regained | C. altered | D. lost |
| 59. A. lasting | B. limited | C. dangerous | D. critical |
| 60. A. in memory of | B. in terms of | C. in face of | D. in pursuit of |
| 61. A. protects | B. facilitates | C. declares | D. measures |
| 62. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Besides | D. Otherwise |
| 63. A. transmission | B. transformation | C. transplant | D. transportation |
| 64. A. In other words | B. Instead | C. At the same time | D. In one word |
| 65. A. corrects | B. stores | C. releases | D. deletes |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

When I boarded an Amtrak train this summer, I had no idea what kind of ride I was in for.

Upon arrival at my home stop, I realized that my mobile phone was missing. I still had hope, though. A free service can use GPS information to locate lost phones on a map. After a couple of days, the service e-mailed me with a map revealed it to be at a house in Seat Pleasant, Md.

But how was I going to retrieve a phone five states away? On a whim, I posted a note to my blog followers about my lost phone. And I included a map showing the green locator dot over a satellite image of a nondescript house.

It did pay off. Using the address, local police got involved. The homeowner confessed to stealing the phone — no doubt baffled as to how the police had known exactly how to find him. And a day later I had the phone back.

But, to my surprise, not everyone is as happy as I am. Lots of people were disturbed by the affair. They saw my posting the thief's address as _____.

My initial thought was: "Are they expressing sympathy for the *thief*? When you steal something, don't you risk giving up some rights? How was my blog post any different from the "wanted" posters of suspects' photographs that still hang in post offices?"

Of course, the difference in this case is that I, not law enforcement, posted the map and began the chase. Does that constitute a breach of the thief's rights?

Those are tricky questions. Even when the government or law-enforcement agencies want to get cell location information, the law is not always *clear-cut*. Sometimes the police require a *warrant* (许可证) to obtain such information from cell phone companies; in other instances, they do not. In my case, there's not even much law to guide us. Yet combining the powers of geotracking and social networking seemed such an obvious tactic that, at the time, I hardly gave it a second thought.

In the end, maybe what society really needs is an app called Find My Moral Compass.

66. To get his phone back, the author _____.
 A. turned to the police for help directly B. posted the image of his phone online
 C. used a service known as geotracking D. asked the followers to contact the thief
67. Which of the following is most likely the missing part in Paragraph 5?
 A. a dishonest way of revenge B. an unpleasant violation of privacy
 C. a demonstration of modern technology D. a misinterpretation of the law
68. The underlined word "*clear-cut*" in Paragraph 8 probably means _____.
 A. definite B. cut through C. understandable D. unacceptable
69. Which of the following statements FAILS to describe author's thoughts?
 A. Before the journey he never thought his phone could be lost.
 B. He never thought that his phone could be regained.
 C. He never thought that people would disagree on his way of getting the phone back.
 D. He originally thought it to be ridiculous to highlight the rights of the thieves.

(B)

LIPITOR atorvastatin calcium tablets**WHO IS LIPITOR FOR?****Who can take LIPITOR:**

- People who cannot lower their *cholesterol* (胆固醇) enough with diet and exercise
- Adults and children over 10

Who should NOT take LIPITOR:

- Women who are pregnant, may be pregnant, or may become pregnant. LIPITOR may harm your unborn baby. If you become pregnant, stop LIPITOR and call your doctor right away
- Women who are breast-feeding. LIPITOR can pass into your breast milk and may harm your baby
- People with liver problems or *allergic* (过敏的) to anything in LIPITOR

BEFORE YOU START LIPITOR**Tell your doctor:**

- If you have muscle aches or weakness
- If you drink 2 alcoholic drinks a day
- If you have diabetes or kidney problems

HOW TO TAKE LIPITOR**Do:**

- Take LIPITOR at any time of day, with or without food
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. But if it has been more than 12 hours since your missed dose, wait. Take the next dose at your regular time

Don't:

- Do not change or stop your dose before talking to your doctor
- Do not give your LIPITOR to other people. It may harm them even if your problems are the same

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF LIPITOR**Serious side effects in a small number of people:**

- Muscle problems that can lead to kidney problems, including kidney failure. Your chance for muscle problems is higher if you take certain other medicines with LIPITOR

- Liver problems. Your doctor may do blood tests to check your liver before you start LIPITOR and while you are taking it

Call your doctor right away if you have:

- Unexplained muscle weakness or pain, especially if you have a fever or feel very tired
- Allergic reactions including swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and/or throat that may cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing which may require treatment right away
- Nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain
- Feeling more tired than usual
- Your skin and the whites of your eyes turn yellow
- Allergic skin reactions

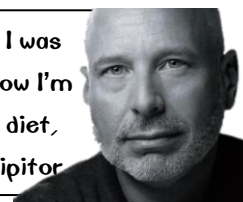
Common side effects of LIPITOR are:

- Diarrhea
- Muscle and joint pain
- Upset stomach
- Changes in some blood tests

NEED MORE INFORMATION?

- Ask your doctor or health care provider
- Go to www.lipitor.com

It was a horrible feeling. I was having a heart attack. Now I'm exercising, watching my diet, and trust my heart to Lipitor.



70. LIPITOR is a medicine _____.
 A. specially designed for young kids B. to cure serious liver problems
 C. for mothers-to-be to lower cholesterol D. that can lower the risk for heart attack
71. Which of the following is most likely to be a bad sign for LIPITOR takers?
 A. Drinking alcohol twice a day. B. Changes in medical tests.
 C. Discomfort and ache in muscles. D. Feeling tired after a day's work.
72. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the text?
 A. LIPITOR should never be taken with other food at the same time.
 B. Skipping is the best choice for those who have missed one dose.
 C. People can consult the professionals for details of the medicine.
 D. Recommendation is encouraged if one feels LIPITOR to be good.

(C)

Therapists have long known that men and women experience their blues differently. Yet when clinicians designed the guidebook they use to *diagnose* (诊断) psychiatric maladies, they made the descriptions gender-neutral. Today, evidence is mounting that in turning a blind eye to gender, they are actually doing their patients a disservice. As more researchers investigate sex differences in depression, the inescapable conclusion is that gender influences every aspect of these disorders.

More recently, researchers have started to study the deeper dissimilarities. Perhaps the most important of these, and the one most frequently misunderstood by people of both genders, is the difference in symptoms expressed by women and men. For women, the primary emotion of depression is usually sadness. For men, it is more typically anger or irritability, often coupled with *recklessness* (不顾一切). As a result, many women and men, including depressed men, mistake male depression for general frustration and restlessness rather than a serious disorder in desperate need of intervention. Depressed men are also much less likely to seek help than depressed women, and they are much more likely to hurt themselves.

The big question is whether the variations are a matter of nature or *nurture* (后天养育). Some researchers believe the brain chemistry of depression is the same in men and women but that social norms do not let men express sadness, so they often have difficulty articulating their symptoms. "They'll say, 'I'm not getting as much done,' or 'I keep getting into fights with my girlfriend,' rather than 'I'm sad,'" says Sam Cochran, director of counseling at the University of Iowa. "But once we get past that, the symptoms are pretty much the same as for the female patients."

Cochran and others who emphasize the importance of cultural influences are increasingly in the minority. An ever growing body of evidence suggests that biology sets men and women apart in ways that have real consequences for mood and behavior. Not surprisingly, these differences emerge from the very substances that define gender in the first place: sex *hormones* (激素).

Understanding the effects of these hormones on the brain may be the only way to make sure that every depressed patient gets the right treatment. The biochemistry of sex hormones in the brain, however, is difficult to study because the hormones themselves are hard to measure and their effects are so widespread. But the evidence is strong for a primary role in gross brain physiology. The male brain tends to be larger than the female brain and matures more slowly. Although scientists have not yet pinpointed the mechanism behind the delay, animal research has shown that one main *component* (组成部分) of the male hormones can increase brain size by stimulating the production of a protein that contributes to *neuron* (神经元) development. The additional growth may mean that the male brain needs more time to reach full maturity.

73. What did the author say of the action of describing the symptoms gender-neutral?
- It is quite reasonable for the clinicians to make it gender-neutral.
 - Clinicians are unaware of the different responses male and female make.
 - Therapists should have made the real conditions known to the public.
 - It is better if patients could learn the truth from the researchers.
74. According to the passage, when it comes to depression, men _____.
- would share his own sorrows with his friends
 - actually call for immediate help from others
 - are less likely to express his anger than women
 - are mistaken because of their frustration
75. For those believing in nurture theory, men would have these responses because _____.
- men are normally expected to be stronger than women are
 - sex hormones have a bigger impact on men than on women
 - men are less likely to be influenced by traditional beliefs
 - men's shyness prevent themselves from expressing their emotions
76. Which of the following is TRUE according to the last two paragraphs?
- More scientists believe it is nurture that leads to the variations in symptoms.
 - Different elements of sex hormones may result in different depression symptoms.
 - It takes men far more time to get matured than women.
 - Scientists did experiments on animal reactions because it was hard to measure hormones.
77. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?
- Sex matters in understanding depression reactions
 - How different people suffer from depression
 - Reasons for our blues
 - Different theories in explaining depression symptoms

Section C

Directions: Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

In a few years you will be able to order a transcript of your entire genetic code for less than \$1,000. Adults cannot do much to alter their biological lot, but what if parents could examine their unborn child's genome? Two different university laboratories have developed tests that will reveal the entirety of a baby's genetic code using just a blood sample from the mother plus a drop of *saliva* (唾液) from the father.

Prenatal (出生前的) whole-genome sequencing will provide volumes of information beyond the currently available tests exclusively for genetic disorders such as Down's syndrome or Tay-Sachs disease. The three billion units of code furnished in the new tests will also dwarf the relative *trickle* (零散) of information provided by consumer gene-testing services such as *23andMe*, which currently look only at perhaps about one million locations in the genome.

Attitudes toward child rearing might change along with the new technology. Without careful planning, the new prenatal genetics might rob a child of the chance to make decisions best left until adulthood — whether or not to learn, for instance, if a *mutation* (突变) predicts the inevitability of Huntington's disease 20 years hence.

Another fear is that a customer without conferring with a genetics counselor can receive information via the Internet about a multifold greater risk of breast cancer. Similar *laissez-faire action* to prenatal whole-genome testing could *portend* (预示) tragedy.

Ultimately certain agency will need to develop a comprehensive policy on prenatal whole-genome testing. Bioethics scholars wrote an analysis last summer that calls on the medical community to develop a guide to the most relevant genomic data for future parents. Unfortunately, there aren't nearly enough trained genetics counselors to handle the coming upsurge in demand for this type of information. Without access to a much higher level of refined expertise, the secrets of our offspring's genetic code will continue to remain an unnerving cipher — or worse.

(**Note:** Answer the questions or complete the statement in **NO MORE THAN TEN WORDS.**)

78. _____ is / are needed to complete a prenatal whole-genome testing.
79. In which two ways is the new testing better than the current one?
80. Under the influence of the new testing, when will decisions concerning the child be probably made according to the passage?
81. "Similar *laissez-faire action* to the testing" in Paragraph 5 probably refers to _____.

第 II 卷 (共 47 分)

I. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

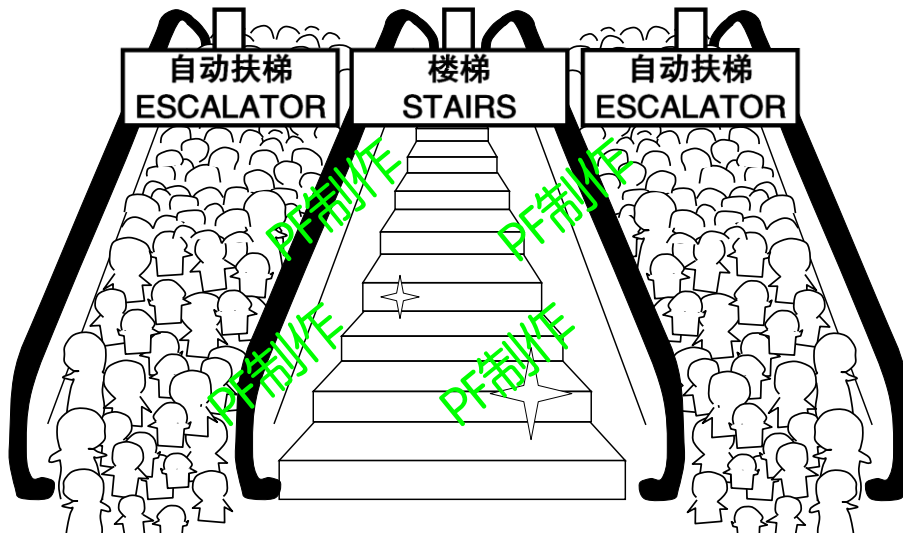
1. 他来参加你的生日聚会让你很惊喜, 是吗? (surprise)
2. 人们排队等着打电话的日子一去不复返。(Gone)
3. 据说他们在中国逗留期间参观了几十个旅游景点。(It)
4. 为了让自己的发明能有一日为全人类的进步做出贡献, 她夜以继日地工作。(contribute)
5. 虽然汤姆或许还年轻, 但他却会在空余时间帮助母亲做一些力所能及的家务。(as)

II. Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

下面是发生在地铁站的一幕, 据此写一篇作文。你的作文必须包括:

- 对图片内容的描述;
- 产生这种现象的原因;
- 你的看法。



2014 届上海英语高考新题型十月练习卷

参考答案

第 I 卷

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

1~5 ACBCD 6~10 DBBDA

Section B

11~13 DCA 14~16 CBD

Section C

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 17. 62066489 | 18. head |
| 19. pale | 20. blanket |
| 21. public service group | 22. financial assistance |
| 23. volunteer service | 24. School supplies |

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 25. had worked | 26. his | 27. to present | 28. the |
| 29. how | 30. looking | 31. Neither | 32. But |
| 33. when | 34. published | 35. in | 36. (in) helping |
| 37. where | 38. more | 39. are puzzled | 40. if |

Section B

41~45 IKJBE 46~50 GCAFD

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

51~55 BADCA 56~60 BBDAC 61~65 ACBBD

Section B

66~69 CBAB 70~72 DCC 73~77 CBABA

Section C

78. Blood from the mother and saliva from the father
79. New testing looks at more locations and provides more information.
80. Before adulthood.
81. action taken without conferring with a genetics counselor

第 II 卷

I. Translation

- You are surprised at his attending your birthday party, aren't you?
- Gone are the days when people waited in a queue to make a phone call.
- It is said that they have visited dozens of tourist attractions during their stay in China.
- She worked day and night in order that her invention could contribute to the progress of all mankind one day.
- Young as Tom might be, he would help his mother (to) do some housework that he is capable of in his spare time.

II. Guided Writing

评析见教师版或博客

评分标准

听力填空题

1. 17~24 题，每小题 1 分。
2. 17、18、19、20 题，每拼错一个单词扣 1 分。
3. 21、22、23、24 题，每拼错 / 漏写 / 误写一个单词扣 0.5 分。
4. 24 题首字母大小写均可。

语法填空题

1. 25~39 题，每小题 1 分。每一题正确得 1 分，否则得 0 分。
2. 31、32 题首字母大小写均可。
3. 提供关键词的空格，未使用关键词适当形式填空，得 0 分。未提供关键词的空格，只能填入一个词，超出字数过多，得 0 分。

阅读简答题

1. 内容正确，语法基本正确，得 2 分。
2. 内容基本正确，语法正确或虽有错误，但不影响理解，得 1 分。
3. 即使语法正确，但是内容错误，得 0 分。
4. 答案超过规定字数过多，得 0 分。

翻译题

1. 1~3 题，每题 4 分。4~5 题，每题 5 分。
2. 在每题中，单词拼写、标点符号、大小写错误累计每两处扣 1 分。
3. 语法错误每处扣 1 分。每句同类语法错误不重复扣分。
4. 译文没有用所给单词，扣 1 分。

写作题

档次	内容	语言	组织结构
A	9~10	9~10	4~5
B	7~8	7~8	3
C	5~6	5~6	2
D	3~4	3~4	1
E	0~2	0~2	0

评分标准：

1. 本题总分为 25 分，其中内容 10 分，语言 10 分，组织结构 5 分。
2. 评分时应注意的主要方面：内容要点，应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
3. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定所属档次，然后对照相应的组织结构档次给予加分。其中，内容和语言两部分相加，得 15 分或以上者，可考虑加 4~5 分，15 分以下者只能考虑加 0, 1, 2, 3 分。
4. 词数少于 70，总分最多不超过 10 分。

各档次给分要求：

内容部分

- A. 内容充实，主题突出，详略得当。
- B. 内容较充实，能表达出作文要求。
- C. 内容基本充实，尚能表达出作文要求。
- D. 漏掉或未能写清楚主要内容，有些内容与主题无关。
- E. 明显遗漏主要内容，严重偏题。

语言部分

- A. 具有很好的语言表达能力，语法结构正确或有些小错误，主要因为使用了较复杂结构或词汇所致。句子结构多样，词汇丰富。
- B. 具有较强的语言表达能力，语法结构和词汇的应用基本正确，错误主要是因为尝试较复杂结构或词汇所致。句子结构多样，词汇较丰富。
- C. 有一些语法结构和词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。句子结构有一定的变化，词汇使用得当。
- D. 语法结构与词汇错误较多，影响了对内容的理解。句子结构单调，词汇较贫乏。
- E. 语法结构与词汇的错误很多，影响了对内容的理解。词不达意。

组织结构部分

- A. 自然地使用了语句间的连接成分，全文流畅结构紧凑。
- B. 能使用语句间连接成分，全文较流畅，结构较紧凑。
- C. 能使用简单的语句间连接成分，全文内容连贯。
- D. 尚能使用语句间连接成分，语言连贯性较差。
- E. 缺乏语句间的连接成分，语言不连贯。



听力文字

Listening Comprehension**Section A**

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. M: I'd like two tickets to Vancouver.
W: You'd better hurry. The flight takes off in just one hour.
Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?
2. W: Mr. Watson, I wonder whether it's possible for me to take a vacation early next month.
M: Did you fill out a request form?
Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
3. W: Wow! I do like this campus: all the big trees, the green lawns, and the old buildings with tall columns. It's really beautiful.
M: It sure is. The architecture of these buildings is in the Greek style. It was popular in the eighteenth century here.
Q: What are the speakers talking about?
4. M: Nancy, why were you late for class this morning?
W: I overslept and missed the bus.
Q: Why was Nancy late?
5. M: If you are in a hurry, you can take the subway. If you want to go sightseeing, take the bus.
W: Actually, I don't have to be at the conference before noon.
Q: What would the woman probably do?
6. W: I don't understand why this book for self study doesn't have answers to the questions.
M: But it does. You can find them at the back of the book.
Q: What does the man say about the self study book?
7. M: Did it cost very much to stay overnight at the hotel?
W: More than you would believe.
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. M: Prof. Kennedy has been very busy this semester. As far as I know, he works until mid-night every day.
W: I wouldn't have troubled him so much if I had known he was so busy.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
9. W: Oh, it's so cold. We haven't had such a severe winter for so long, have we?
M: Yes, the forecast says it's going to get worse before it warms up.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
10. W: What would you do if you were in my place?
M: If David were my son, I'd just not worry. Now that his teacher is giving him extra help and he is working hard himself, he's sure to do well in the next exam.
Q: What's the man's suggestion to the woman?

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

I am living in a small village in the country. My wife and I run a village shop. We have a very peaceful life, bore some I might say. But we love it. We know all the people in the village. They have plenty of time to stop and chat. I have plenty of time for my hobbies too--gardening, fishing, and walking in the country side. I love the outdoor life. It wasn't always like this though I used to have a really stressful job, working so late in the office every evening. I often bring work home at the weekends. The advertising world is very competitive. And when I look back, I can't imagine how I stood it. I have no private life at all. No time for the really important things in life. Because of the pressure of the job, I used to smoke and drink too much. The crisis came when my wife left me. She complained that she never saw me and I had no time for family life. This made me realize what is really important to me. I talked things through with her and decided to get back together and started a new and better life together. I gave up tobacco and alcohol and searched for new hobbies. Now I am afraid of looking back since the past life seemed like a horrible dream.

(Now listen again, please)

Questions:

11. What did the speaker do for a living in the past?
12. What did the speaker say about his past life?
13. What made the speaker change his life style?

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

Reducing the amount of sleep students get at night has a direct impact on their performance at school during the day. According to classroom teachers, elementary and middle school students who stay up late exhibit more learning and attention problems. This has been shown by Brown Medical School and Bradley Hospital research. In the study, teachers were not told the amount of sleep students received when completing weekly reports on students' performance, yet they rated the students who had received eight hours or less as having the most trouble recalling all the material, learning new lessons and completing high-quality work. Teachers also reported that these students had more difficulty paying attention. The experiment is the first to ask teachers to report on the effects of sleep shortage in children. Just staying up late can cause increased academic difficulty and attention problems, said Garharn Forlone, the study's lead author. So the results provide professionals and parents with a clear message: when a child is having learning and attention problems, the issue of sleep has to be taken into consideration. "If we don't ask about sleep, and try to improve sleep patterns in kids' struggling academically, then we aren't doing our job", Forlone said. For parents, he said, the message is simple, "getting kids to bed on time is as important as getting them to school on time".

(Now listen again, please)

Questions:

14. What were teachers told to do in the experiment?
15. According to the experiment, what problem can insufficient sleep cause in students?
16. What message did the researchers intend to tell parents?

Section C

Directions: In Section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you will be required to fulfill the task by filling in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

M: Emergency. Can I help you?

W: Yes, please. My son has fallen over and hurt his head. I don't know what to do.

M: Now calm down and give me the details. What is your name and telephone number?

- W: This is Susan Brown. Quick, quick! I think he's stopped breathing.
 M: The quicker you give the information, the quicker I will send the ambulance. Now what is your telephone number?
 W: Umm ... 62066489.
 M: Now tell me what happened?
 W: He was cycling round the kitchen on his little tricycle when he banged into a table, bumped his head and fell onto the floor. I left him there and rang you straight away. He isn't moving and he looks so pale. There's a large bump on his head!
 M: Thank you. Now we need your address.
 W: Oh, dear ... Er, Let me think ... Oh, yes. It's 27 Redpoint Road, West Linton. Please come quickly.
 M: The ambulance will be on its way in just a moment. Put a blanket over your son to keep him warm. Don't move him. We'll come as soon as we can.
 W: Thank you so much!

(Now listen again, please)

Complete the form. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

- W: Mark, have you seen this public service advertisement?
 M: Which one?
 W: The one on children in the mountainous regions. These children are dropping out of school or are unable to attend school because their families cannot afford the tuition.
 M: No, Laura. I don't believe I've seen it. Where did you find it?
 W: In the local newspaper. Apparently it's an advertisement by a public service group. It is seeking financial assistance to help these children.
 M: I had no idea this problem even existed. I wish there was something we could do to help.
 W: Well, look, the advertisement provides a telephone number and an address where donations can be made.
 M: I think I know where the location is. Yes...It's a large volunteer center.
 W: Yes. The advertisement says that they are looking for money donations as well as school supplies.
 M: I've got quite a few school supplies.
 W: Really?
 M: I bought them last year, like pencils, ball pens, sharpeners and some English children's books. I wish they would like them, especially those books. They would open their eyes to a new world.
 W: That's wonderful. And I would be willing to donate some money. Why don't you carry your things over to the volunteer center now?
 M: That sounds great. Let's go, Laura.

(Now listen again, please)

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

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