

2017届高三第一阶段教学调研

英语试卷

(试卷满分140分，考试时间120分钟)

I. 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. A. Excited. B. Dissatisfied. C. Bored. D. Exhausted.

2. A. 7:00. B. 7:10. C. 9:00. D. 9:10.

3. A. A cook. B. A shop assistant. C. A saleswoman. D. A waitress.

4. A. At a gas station. B. In a work shop. C. At an art gallery. D. In a department store.

5. A. He hasn't had a chance to meet Kathy yet. B. Kathy had already told him the news.
C. He didn't know that Kathy was being moved. D. His new office will be located in New York.

6. A. The woman wants to go to Toronto. B. The man wants to go to Vancouver.
C. There are no flights to Toronto. D. There are two direct flights to Toronto.

7. A. She should do more careful work. B. She is not concerned about George's remarks.
C. George does not care about her. D. George shouldn't have said much about her.

8. A. She can't afford that much for a trip.
B. She is fortunate to have made a lot of money.
C. She doesn't think 15,000 dollars is enough for the trip.

D. She considers 15,000 dollars only a small sum of money.

9. A. Playing tennis. B. Writing a term paper. C. Gathering materials. D. Holding a meeting.

10. A. The man was seriously injured in the car accident.

B. The man had poor imagination because of the car accident.

C. The man wasn't wearing the seat belt when the accident happened.

D. The man's daughter advised him to wear the seat belt before he left home.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one conversation. You will be asked three questions on each of the passages and four questions for the conversation. The passages and conversation 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. Future researchers. B. College students.

C. Company employees. D. Successful artists.

12. A. To teach the listeners how to work hard. B. To enable the listeners to get better salaries.

C. To prepare the listeners to get better jobs. D. To encourage the listeners to seize opportunities.

13. A. Kindness. B. Diligence. C. Willingness. D. Interest.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. The benefits of walking. B. The importance of keeping fit.

C. The way of forming a habit. D. The possibility of exercising regularly.

15. A. Because it needs much thinking. B. Because people can improve their memory.

C. Because it is suitable for everyone. D. Because people needn't concentrate on it.

16. A. It is the easiest way to lose weight. B. It can be made part of people's life.

C. It can make people's hearts stronger. D. It prevents people suffering from cancers.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. He has just been back from South America. B. He has been burnt for a few hours.

C. He has been surfing the Internet for long. D. He has been doing school work all night.

18. A. To look for something interesting for pleasure. B. To meet new friends in the net chatroom.

C. To release pressure from heavy work. D. To look for information for his project.

19. A. Quite a few sites are just old event calendars. B. It's a waste of time to surf the Internet.

C. A lot of information can be found. D. A lot of friends can be made on the Internet.

20. A. People spend much time talking about other interests.

B. It takes long to find things because of many useless sites.

C. It is hard to start chatting with others in the chatroom.

D. It's hardly the best source of information available.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage 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.

From classics to movies

He can recite Shakespeare's Hamlet from memory. His favorite ancient myth is The Odyssey. Tom Hiddleston, 32, could have been a popular professor teaching English Literature at (21) _____ university, but the well-educated British man chose to do something that he loves even more: acting.

He's well-known around the world as the villain Loki from the Hollywood films Thor (2011), The Avengers (2012) and now Thor: The Dark World, which will come out in China on Nov 8. Hiddleston's role as Thor's evil brother has led his fans — "Hiddlestoners" — (22) _____ (refer) to him as "the most charming villain" in cinema.

(23) _____ his charm, Hiddleston had a tough time (24) _____ (persuade) his scientist father that acting was a worthwhile job. As a student at Eton, a private school for upper-class kids in England, Hiddleston performed in a lot of school plays. At 18, he appeared on stage at the Edinburgh International Festival. "It was the first time that people I knew and loved and respected came up to me after the show and said: 'You could really do this (25) _____ you wanted to'," Hiddleston told the Daily Mail.

He said that as a teenager he didn't have much self-esteem, but acting gave him confidence. "It was when they started saying I could do it (26) _____ I really committed to it as a possibility," he continued. However, his father did not approve, believing his polite and bright son should be using his brains for (27) _____ else. "You've been educated, so why do you want to spend your life pretending to be someone else when you could be your own man?" the father told the son.

So, instead of going to drama school, Hiddleston went to Cambridge, (28) _____ he studied classics. There, he continued to appear in student plays and even landed some roles on TV and in local theaters. He managed to balance his acting and his studies so well that he (29) _____ (graduate) with a first-class degree.

But Hiddleston's international breakthrough came when he auditioned for the 2011 film Thor. He was desperate to play the title superhero, but the director decided that he was (30) _____ (suitable) for the part of the villain, Loki.

In the end, his dark and powerful performance won over his father. It also earned him some important fans in the film industry: Steven Spielberg and Woody Allen. The two world-famous directors asked him to star in their award-winning films War Horse (2011) and Midnight in Paris (2011), respectively.

Section B

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used

only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. boast B. underrepresented C. shared D. participation E. pursuit F. launched
G. confirmed H. female I. barriers J. agreements K. advancing

Gender equality has powerful potential to improve the economy, security and the overall well-being of a population.

“If the world closed the gender gap in workforce 31, global [Gross Domestic Product] would increase by 28 trillion dollars by 2025... That’s about a quarter of the world’s current GDP, and almost half of the world’s current debt,” said U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women’s Issues Catherine Russell in a recent speech. She also noted that “studies have found that countries with less gender inequality are more secure, and peace 32 last longer when women are at the negotiating table.”

Nonetheless, no country in the world can 33 that it has achieved full gender equality.

“Around the world, women are vastly 34 in politics and the workforce, particularly in leadership positions and other high-paying jobs,” said Ambassador Russell. At the same time, women make up the majority of the poor. “I’ve heard people say that poverty has a 35 face, and that makes sense when you consider that women control just one-fifth of global wealth,” said Ambassador Russell.

World leaders are beginning to recognize that everyone benefits from 36 gender equality, she said. This is why gender equality is part of U.S. foreign policy. A key part of U.S. efforts focus on educating and empowering girls. In the past 18 months, the United States 37 its global strategy to empower adolescent girls, as well as Let Girls Learn, which is a Presidential initiative that focuses on educating girls.

We are also working with numerous countries to remove 38 that keep women from inheriting or owning property, entering the formal job market or accessing banking services.

“Gender equality sometimes looks like an impossible task — a 39 without an end,” said Ambassador Russell. “But...we can make progress, and that progress is worth making. Little by little, discussion by discussion, step by step, we can improve the lives of women and girls, men

and boys all around the world. And in doing so, we can reach our 40 goals of peace, prosperity, and security.”

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.

“Achievement Gap” Closing Slightly for Young Students in U.S.

Within many education systems, wealthier students often test better than poorer ones, which, to education experts, is often called the “achievement gap.”

Sean Reardon is a professor of poverty and 41 in education at Stanford. He studied children and how they prepare for kindergarten classes. He also looked at how their preparation has changed since the 1990s. He found 42 that from 1998 to 2010 the achievement gap closed a little.

One way to reduce the gap is to offer pre-kindergarten 43 to very young children.

Education experts and some politicians have long 44 for pre-kindergarten classes for all young children. In fact, it has been a 45 heard on the political campaign trail —universal pre-kindergarten classes for all 3- and 4-year-olds.

Such classes are already being offered in some areas around the United States, including the U.S. capital, Washington, D.C. 46, education reformers may want to look to Washington as a role model.

Vincent Gray, former mayor of the District of Columbia, wrote the legislation for universal pre-K when he was chairman of the D.C. Council. His 47 gave parents of all children in Washington the choice to begin school at either age 3 or 4. The pre-K programs are not a 48 in the city. Parents can still choose what is best for their family. But many parents are choosing education.

However, there are theories that say a child does not need schooling at the age of 3 and 4. If we are looking at test results, Finland 49 the United States and most other countries in mathematics, reading and science. Yet Finnish children do not start school until age 7.

Perhaps there is not a one-size-fits-all answer. Perhaps different children need school at different times. Generally, wealthier parents have more 50 resources to help their children. Educated parents — wealthy or not — may know how to use the resources that are available to them. For example, they may take their children to free events at a public library or recreation center. Washington, D.C. also has many museums with free 51.

Perhaps children who grow up with these types of activities don't need to start attending school at age 3. However, children who are growing up in what Vincent Gray calls socio-economically 52 situations may not have access to such activities. For some families, he says, starting school at age 3 can be a game changer.

Pre-kindergarten classes do more than 53 the child. They also bring parents and caregivers into the schools. This point of contact, explains Gray, is a valuable time to educate families.

A federal study found that, 54, parent involvement increased with such contacts. But it increased even more among 55 parents. It shows schools offer a place where conversations with these parents can happen.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 41. | A. efficiency | B. inequality | C. convenience | D. independence |
| 42. | A. critically | B. terribly | C. firmly | D. surprisingly |
| 43. | A. projects | B. actions | C. programs | D. materials |
| 44. | A. desired | B. pushed | C. demanded | D. promoted |
| 45. | A. promise | B. potential | C. possibility | D. proportion |
| 46. | A. In fact | B. For example | C. As a result | D. On the contrary |
| 47. | A. figure | B. measure | C. feature | D. portrait |
| 48. | A. freedom | B. option | C. requirement | D. need |
| 49. | A. beats | B. wins | C. conquers | D. overcomes |
| 50. | A. economical | B. political | C. natural | D. financial |
| 51. | A. permission | B. admission | C. expression | D. impression |
| 52. | A. rich | B. secure | C. challenging | D. dangerous |
| 53. | A. support | B. entertain | C. excite | D. educate |
| 54. | A. generally | B. especially | C. definitely | D. rarely |

55. A. well-paid B. highly-cultivated C. well-educated D. low-income

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)

Science not always so serious

Did you know that if you attach a weighted stick to the back of a chicken, it walks like a dinosaur?

No, you did not know (or care to know) such things, but now you do! Thanks to this year's winners of the Ig Nobel Prizes! Now in its 25th year, the Ig Nobel is the **goofy** younger cousin of the honored Nobel Prize. It applauds achievements in the fields of medicine, biology, physics, economics, literature, etc. Every September at Harvard University, awards are presented in 10 categories that change year to year, depending on — according to the organization — what makes the judges “laugh, then think”.

The ceremony officially begins when audience members launch paper airplanes at an assigned human target on the stage, then speakers only have 60 seconds to present their research. In previous years, the one-minute rule was imposed by a young girl — nicknamed Miss Sweetie Poo — who would go up to the platform and repeat the words: “Please stop, I’m bored,” in a sharp tone until the speaker left the stage.

Fortunately for candidates though, the Ig Informal Lectures are held afterwards on Saturday to give presenters more time to explain the crazy things they’re working on.

The research can seem more like the brainchildren of teenage boys than of respectable adults. Justin

Schmidt won the physiology Ig for creating the “Sting Pain Index,” which rates the pain people feel after getting stung (螫) by insects. Smith pressed bees against 25 different parts of his body until they stung him. Five stings a day for 38 days, Smith concluded that the most painful sting locations were the nostril (鼻孔) and the upper lip. Ouch.

As silly as they sound, not all of the Ig awards lack scientific applicability. A group of

scientists from 12 different countries won in the medicine category for accurately diagnosing patients with appendicitis (阑尾炎) based on an unusual measurement: speed bumps (减速带). They found that patients are more likely to have appendicitis if they report pain during bumpy car rides.

All these weird experiments have just one thing in common. They're improbable. It can be tempting to assume that "improbable" implies more than that — implies bad or good, worthless or valuable, trivial or important. Something improbable can be any of those, or none of them, or all of them, in different ways. And what you don't expect can be a powerful force for not only entertaining science, but also for the boundary-pushing science we call innovation.

56. The underlined word "goofy" in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.

A. timid B. funny C. glorious D. warm-hearted

57. According to the passage, what can we know about the awarding ceremony of Ig Nobel?

A. It is held at a fixed place.

B. Candidates should know how to fold paper planes.

C. Miss Sweetie Poo is one of the hostesses.

D. Ig Informal Lecture gives presenters 60 seconds to finish their speeches.

58. The example in Paragraph 6 is used to illustrate that Ig Nobel _____.

A. celebrates the diligent work of researchers

B. offers another opportunity to those who miss the Nobel Prizes

C. serves as a platform for the creative and practical achievements

D. amuses the audience

59. Among the four candidates below, who is most likely to win an Ig Nobel?

A. A chemist who invents a chemical method to partially un-boil an egg.

B. A novelist who criticizes social injustice severely.

C. A physicist who studies the origin of the universe.

D. An economist who achieves a breakthrough in the study of international trade

(B)

All aboard: try these out

Here are new card games popular in the Western geek circle that offer much brain work. Give them a try if you fancy testing your limits.

Mysterium

In this game, the players are to solve a murder mystery in order to put rest the soul of a wrongly-accused man who dies in prison.

Mysterium allows one player to be the ghost itself, who offers hints to other players in the way of “dream cards”. The dream cards will then lead players to the cards with details about the murder weapon, location and suspects. Figuring out the connections between these elements will help them find the murderer.

Playing the ghost can be fun, as Tony Mastrangeli, a game reviewer, puts it, “For me, some of the most fun comes from playing the ghost role. I like steering the ship and handing out cards.”



Pandemic: Legacy

In this game, you and your friends play a team of doctors and scientists, who can help to prevent four deadly diseases from wiping out humanity. This is a cooperative game, which means you and your teammates either live together or die together.

By drawing an instruction card, teammates will be able to move, treat diseases or build a research station. If they draw one of the five “epidemic” (流行病) cards, the city will suffer a disease outbreak. If handled wrong, outbreaks might lead to a chain reaction and cause things to crash down.

Pandemic: Legacy requires you to look at the bigger picture before making any decisions. Finding the balance between treating diseases and seeking more permanent cures is a constant challenge.



60. Playing the ghost in *Mysterium* offers you a lot of fun because _____.

- A. you can bring the poor man back to life
- B. you can solve the murder mystery by yourself
- C. you can dominate the whole game
- D. you can select your partners

61. In *Codenames*, what clue may the Spymaster give for the cards bearing “agency”, “climate” and “fountain”?

- A. “architecture, 3” B. “tourism, 3” C. “location, 3” D. “geology, 3”

62. Which of the following is NOT true about *Pandemic: Legacy*?

- A. It’s a role-play game.
- B. Its players need to beat one another.
- C. It provides fun and mental challenge.
- D. It calls for carefulness and comprehensive thinking to win the challenge.

(C)

The MacArthur Foundation late last month announced its latest crop of “genius grants”, and once again you thought maybe, just maybe, this was your year.

And why not? These days, we’re all geniuses. We might be “marketing geniuses” or “cooking geniuses” or “TV geniuses”. We have so weakened “genius” that it’s fast joining the company of “natural” and “mindful” (留心), words left inactive through overuse and misuse.

Admittedly, the word is tough to nail down. Sometimes we assume genius equivalent to raw intelligence. But many of humanity’s greatest breakthroughs were achieved by those with only modest IQs.

Sometimes we think of the genius as someone extremely knowledgeable, but that definition also falls short. During Albert Einstein’s time, other scientists knew more physics than Einstein did, but history doesn’t remember them. That’s because they didn’t make use of that knowledge the way Einstein did. They weren’t able to, as he put it, “regard old questions from a new angle”.

The genius is not a know-it-all but a see-it-all, someone who, working with the material

available to all of us, is able to make surprising and useful connections. True genius involves not merely an extra advance, but a conceptual leap. As philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer put it: Talent hits the target no one else can hit; genius hits the target no one else can see.

We've lost sight of this truth, and too often grant the title of genius on talented people hitting visible targets. A good example is the much-boasted announcement earlier this year that scientists had, for the first time, recorded the sound of two black holes bumping, a billion light-years away. It was a remarkable discovery, no doubt, but it did not represent a dramatic shift in how we understand the universe. It merely confirmed Einstein's general theory of relativity.

As Plato observed, "What is honored in a country is cultivated there." What do we honor? Digital technology, and the convenience it represents, so naturally we get a Steve Jobs or a Mark Zuckerberg as our "geniuses", which, in point of fact, they aren't.

The iPhone and Facebook are wonderful inventions. In many ways, they make our lives a bit easier, a bit more convenient. If anything, though, a true genius makes our lives more difficult, more unsettled. William Shakespeare's words provide more anxiety than relief, and the world felt a bit more secure before Charles Darwin came along. Zuckerberg and Jobs may have changed our world, but they haven't yet changed our worldview.

We need to recover genius, and a good place to start is by putting the brakes on Genius Flooding.

63. The key factor that sets geniuses and talents apart is that _____.

- A. geniuses have a larger range of knowledge
- B. geniuses have access to far more resources
- C. geniuses can see visible targets
- D. geniuses approach things differently

64. The reasons why people naturally regard Steve Jobs & Mark Zuckerberg as geniuses include all the following EXCEPT that _____.

- A. their achievements bring people convenience
- B. they have extraordinary intelligence
- C. they are native to the country where digital technology is highly valued
- D. they satisfy people's needs in the age of high technology

65. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. We should stop the improper use of “natural” and “mindful”.
- B. The first recording of two black holes bumping each other is a genius breakthrough.
- C. Charles Darwin is hardly a genius.
- D. More geniuses remain to be found in our life.

66. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Get a new word, genius. B. Learn from a new model, genius.
- C. Join in a new group, genius. D. Make a new friend, genius.

Section C

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box.

Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. It all depends on the airline.
- B. Premium economy is always worth the money.
- C. In the end, it all comes down to money and how much you think it’s worthwhile to pay more.
- D. Just as with business class and even regular coach, the seats and product vary significantly from one airline to the next.
- E. That couldn’t be further from the truth.
- F. Delta’s Comfort +, gives you slightly more space and a chance to board early.

5 Fictions about Premium Economy (豪华经济舱)

If the sight of your fellow passengers relaxing in premium economy has you filled with envy, you’re not alone. It seems like every airline is providing a few rows of seats that offer just that much more legroom and space. But is it worth the price? Here are five fictions about premium economy class.

1. Premium economy is pretty much the same on every airline.

“_____ (67)”, says Zach Honig, editor-in-chief of the *The Points Guy*. Benefits can include anywhere from 5 to 7 inches of extra legroom, a slightly wider seat and slightly more seat recline (向后倚靠). Other conveniences can include adjustable head rests, leg rests on some

carriers, larger personal TV screens, power ports and a better level of food. But frankly, nothing is standardized.

2. You get a meal and free drinks with a premium economy seat.

Not on most domestic flights that offer a semblance (表象) of international service. _____(68). But when it comes to meals, you'll get a few more bags of free peanuts than they offer in coach and the opportunity to purchase pre-packed in-flight meals before economy-class passengers do.

3. There are others benefits, like free Wi-Fi.

You might find furrrier pillows and larger blankets, but add-ons like in-flight Wi-Fi usually come along with an additional charge. "_____(69)", says DiScala of Johnny Jet, who adds, "Some do, so always ask. I made the mistake of buying Wi-Fi on my SAS flight in June. I later learned that premium passengers get it for free."

4. You get a lot more space.

A "lot more space" is very relative. Don't expect a huge seat, just one that's somewhat larger than those in economy on the same aircraft. Honig says that "You can expect to find roughly as much space as you'll get in the domestic first-class cabin on a U.S. airline, or in JetBlue's 'Even More Space' section. It's definitely more than you'll have in coach."

5. _____ (70)

"Just as with business class, it's worth checking the price of premium economy," says Leff of ViewfromtheWing.com. "The addition may not be very high. Last weekend, I wrote about premium economy on Virgin Atlantic being cheaper than coach. But it may also be much more expensive. Airfares vary dramatically, and that's as true for premium economy as it is for coach."

IV. Summary Writing

Directions: Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

A Father's Influence Makes for Better Grades

Adolescents from low-income families in particular are more likely than their middle-class peers to underachieve and to drop out of school. Studies have shown that a positive attitude

towards school work and the support and encouragement from their parents can help at-risk youngsters to overcome the economic barriers and lack of resources they face. Most of the evidence about the effects of parental involvement comes from research on mothers. Little is known, however, about how adolescents experience their fathers' warmth and the beliefs and behaviors that are most affected by it.

This new study is part of a larger one focusing on low-income families conducted in four middle schools in the southwestern United States. Data were analyzed from questionnaires completed by 183 sixth-graders about how optimistic and motivated they were about their schoolwork, and how they experienced their fathers. The questionnaires were completed primarily by respondents of Mexican American, African American and European American descent. Their maths and language arts grades were also obtained.

Their findings show how fathers can support their teenagers in ways that result in greater optimism, self-efficacy, and, ultimately, higher achievement at school.

These positive effects extend to both sons and daughters, while in different ways. Experiencing their father's warmth first influences daughters' sense of optimism, and then spills over into their feeling more determined and certain about their academic abilities. This in turn leads to better math grades. There is a more direct link between their fathers' involvement and teenage boys' belief in their ability to succeed on the academic front. This heightened self-confidence increased their success in English language arts classes.

Suizzo suggests that counselors and educators should encourage fathers to communicate warmth and acceptance to their children, because of the positive influence these emotions have on their well-being.

V. Translation

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

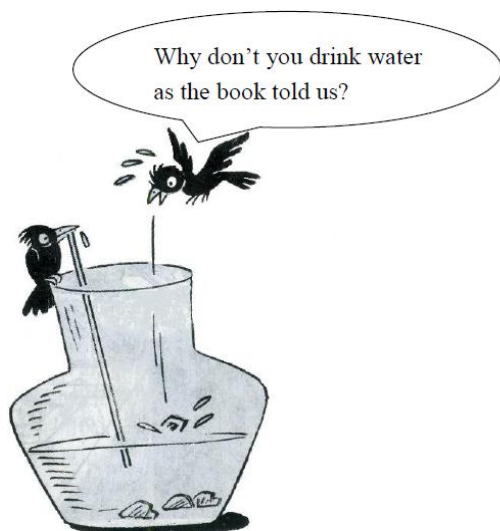
71. 没什么比读这本历史小说更能吸引我的了。(appeal)
72. 真正荣获2016校园歌手大赛冠军的是一位男生。(It)
73. 他半年前转到一所寄宿制学校, 但发现自己难以适应那里的新环境。(transfer)
74. 暑假期间, 他参加了各种志愿者活动, 为地震中的幸存者筹集善款, 这使他受益匪浅。(which)

VI. Guided Writing

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

请简要描述图片内容，并联系生活实际谈谈你的感想。

相关词汇: **crow** (乌鸦)



2017届高三第一阶段教学调研英语试卷

答案

I. Listening

1-5: BDDCC 6-10: ABACD

11-13: BCC 14-16: ADD 17-20: CDCB

II. Grammar & Vocabulary

21. a 22. to refer 23. Despite 24. persuading 25. if

26. that 27. something 28. where 29. graduated 30. more suitable

31-35: D J A B H 36-40: K F I E C

III. Reading Comprehension

41-45: BDCBA 46-50: ABCAD 51-55: BCDAD

56-59: BACA 60-62: CBB 63-66: DBAA

67-70: DFAB

IV. Summary Writing

A possible version:

Evidence shows that mothers can help children overcome difficulties, but a recent study finds that fathers also have positive influences. (Point 1) They can help children feel more optimistic and self-confident, (Point 2) which boosts the math scores of teenage girls (Point 3) and the language abilities of boys (Point 4). Therefore, fathers should be encouraged to convey care and recognition to their children. (Point 5) (56 words)

P.S. 如果学生把第三点和第四点进行合并，做出类似improves children's academic performance的表述，可以给一半分数。

评分标准

档次	内容	语言
A	5	5
B	4	4
C	3	3
D	2	2
E	1	1
F	0	0

评分标准:

1. 本题总分为10分，其中内容5分，语言5分。
2. 评分时应注意的主要方面: 内容要点、信息呈现的连贯性和准确性。

3. 词数超过 60，酌情扣分。

各档次给分要求：

内容部分

- A. 能准确、全面地概括文章主旨大意，并涵盖主要信息。
- B. 能准确概括文章主旨大意，但遗漏个别主要信息。
- C. 能概括文章主旨大意，但遗漏部分主要信息。
- D. 未能准确概括文章主旨大意，遗漏较多主要信息或留有过多细节信息。
- E. 几乎不能概括文章的主旨大意，未涉及文中有意义的相关信息。
- F. 完全未作答或作答与本题无关。

语言部分

- A. 能用自己的语言连贯、正确地表述。
- B. 能用自己的语言较连贯、正确地表述，但有个别语言错误。
- C. 基本能用自己的语言连贯、正确地表述，但连贯性较差，且有少量不影响表意的语言错误。
- D. 基本能用自己的语言表述，但连贯性较差，且严重语言错误较多。
- E. 几乎不能用自己的语言连贯、正确地表述。
- F. 完全未作答或作答与本题无关。

IV. Translations

71. Nothing can appeal to me more than reading the/ this historical fiction/ novel.

1分 1分 1分

Nothing can hold/have more appeal to me than reading the/this historical fiction /novel.

1分 1分 1分

72. It was a boy (student) who / that won the championship of the 2016 Campus/School Singer

1分 1分 1分

Competition.

It is a boy (student) who / that has been the champion of the 2016 Campus/School Singer

1分

1分

1分

Competition.

73. He transferred to a boarding school half a year ago, but he found it hard to adapt (himself) to

1分

分

1分

the new environment there.

1分

适应的其他翻译方式如：adjust (himself), become accustomed to, be used to等都可以给分

74. During the summer holiday(s) /vacation, he took part/participated in all kinds of / various / a

1分

1分

1分

variety of volunteer activities to raise money for the survivors of the earthquake, which benefited him a lot.

1分

1分

VI. Guided Writing

略

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. 评分时应注意内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性以及上下文的连贯性。
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，只能加0—3分。
4. 词数少于70，总分最多不超过10分。
5. 如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

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

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，严重离题。

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。
- 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。
- C.** 有一些语法结构和词汇方面的错误，但不影响对内容的理解。
- D.** 语法结构与词汇错误较多，影响了对内容的理解。
- E.** 语法结构与词汇的错误很多，影响了对内容的理解。

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。句子结构多样，词汇丰富。
- B.** 能使用语句间连接成分，全文流畅结构紧凑。句子结构多样，词汇较丰富。
- C.** 能使用简单的语句间连接成分，全文内容连贯，句子结构有一定的变化，词汇使用得当。
- D.** 尚能使用语句间连接成分，语言连贯性较差。句子结构单调，词汇较贫乏。
- E.** 缺乏语句间的连接成分，语言不连贯。词不达意。

听力文字

I. 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. W: Sorry, sir. We are working on your order right now and we'll be delivering it soon.

M: Soon? How soon?

Q: How does the man feel? (B)

2. W: Could you tell me the starting time for both performances?

M: The first begins at 7:00 o'clock, and it lasts two hours. The second follows immediately after a ten-minute break.

Q: At what time does the second show start? (D)

3. M: I must say, Miss, the food was great and I've never had better service.

W: Well, thank you, Sir. I'll pass your praise on to the cook and the manager. And thanks too for the tip.

Q: What is the woman's job? (D)

4. M: Excuse me, can you tell me the title of this oil painting?

W: Sorry, I don't know for sure. But I guess it's an early 18th century work. Let me look it up in the catalogue.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place? (C)

5. W: Did you hear? They are moving Kathy to the New York office?

M: They are? That's news to me.

Q: What does the man mean? (C)

6. W: Excuse me, would you please tell me when the next flight to Toronto is?

M: Sure. The next direct flight to Toronto is two hours from now, but if you don't mind transferring in Vancouver, you can board now.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation? (A)

7. M: Have you heard what George has been saying about your work?

W: Yes, I have. But to be honest, I couldn't care less.

Q: What does the woman mean? (B)

8. M: Do you want to go on a trip with us to Australia this spring? It will cost about 15,000 dollars a person.

W: 15,000? Do you think my father has just left me a large fortune?

Q: What can be inferred about the woman? (A)

9. W: Jack, would you like to join the school tennis club? It's wonderful.

M: I should say I envy you. I just turned in my term paper and now I am collecting information for the school conference which is to begin next week.

Q: What is the man doing now? (C)

10. W: Thanks to the seat belt, otherwise you would have been seriously injured in the car accident.

M: Yes. I can hardly imagine what would happen if I hadn't taken my daughter's advice before leaving home?

Q: What can be learned from the conversation? (D)

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one conversation. You will be asked three questions on each of the passages and four questions for the conversation. The passages and conversation 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.

On this graduation ceremony I'd like to offer my sincere congratulations to you all. Well done, everyone. I've got three tips to share with you, hoping to make a direction for the future life after your graduation from college.

Tip one: There are few things that get you over your own crop more than working hard. Do you want to know how to work hard? It's not difficult. All you have to do is to listen. Listen to

what's going on around you. Learn how the project you are working on fits into the big picture. Learn how you fit in. When you truly understand how the big picture works, you start being able to expect changes and change your behavior.

Tip two: Be kind to everyone. I can't stress this enough, but it remains true. Kindness will pay back invaluable rewards. Don't you believe me? I'm sure that at some point you'll have the opportunity to work for someone who used to be your assistant, or hire someone who used to be your boss.

Tip three: Stay interested. Is there anything you can't stop thinking about? Keep doing it. Interest is the better part of success. You will be great at the things that you are willing to do.

Remember that you have time to figure out what you want to do. You have time to try again. Just have courage to do it so long as you're willing to work hard.

Questions:

11. Whom is the speech aimed at? (B)
12. Why does the speaker give the speech? (C)
13. Which of the following is NOT a tip the speaker share? (C)

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

Left foot, right foot, left foot, right foot ... you can travel fast or slow. The movement of your feet gets you where you need to go. But it also gets you so much more! Walking is a basic, simple exercise that's suitable for almost everyone.

Walking helps you in many ways. First it makes you heart stronger. Studies show regular walking reduces your chance of heart disease. Walking quickly for 30 minutes a day also helps control high blood pressure. It can reduce your chance of developing some cancers, too.

Want to lose weight? You need to burn 600 more calories each day than you eat. Walking is the easiest way. As people age, their brains don't work as well. One in 14 people over 65 suffers from memory loss. Older people who walk six miles or more per week keep their brains in better shape.

Walking helps your mental health, too. Putting one foot in front of the other isn't difficult. You don't have to think about it, so you can concentrate on other things.

You can make walking part of your day. Instead of parking near your house, park a distance away and walk. Instead of taking the elevator, walk. Make walking a habit, and see how it makes you feel.

Questions:

14. What's the topic of the passage? (A)

15. Why is walking good for people's mental health? (D)

16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about walking in the passage? (D)

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: Hi, Bryan. How are you doing? You look tired.

M: Oh, I'm a little burned out. I've been surfing the Net for the last few hours.

W: Were you doing schoolwork, or was it just for pleasure.

M: Well, I wanted to get some information on South America for a project I have, but I found a really interesting chat site with people from there and started chatting.

W: Well, did you get the information you needed?

M: Yes, but then we spent lots of time chatting about other interests.

W: I see. The Internet is a wonderful place. There is so much information available. Sometimes I find myself looking for one piece of information, but by the time I have finished, I have lot of more than I started off looking for.

M: I know. One thing I really don't like about it, though, it takes so much longer to find things, because many sites are useless.

W: Yes, there is that, and also, I often find the same site over and over again in a search. That definitely wastes lots of my time.

M: And of course, there are sites that offer little to no relative information on the topic you are searching for. In my search today, I found quite a few sites that were nothing more than old event calendars.

W: Well, I'm sure they were useful to someone at some time, but they should be removed when they're no longer of use to anyone.

M: I agree. With all the time I spend on it, I still find it to be the best source of information available. And speaking of information, I really should read though what I got on the Internet and

start working on my subjects.

W: Okay. Good luck. It's funny we had this chat, as I was just on my way home to surf the Net myself.

M: Well, it was nice talking to you, and maybe I'll meet you in a chat room later tonight.

Questions:

17. Why does the man look tired? (C)

18. Why did the man surf the Internet? (D)

19. What's the woman's opinion about surfing the Internet? (C)

20. What does the man NOT like about the Internet? (B)