# 高三阶段性抽测一

# 英　语

2020.10

**注意事项：**

1. 本调研卷分为第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题），满分 150 分。答题时间 120 分钟。
2. 请将第 I 卷的答案填涂在答题卡上，第 II 卷请直接在答题卡上规定的地方作答。答题前，务必将自己的学校、姓名、调研序列号等相关信息写在答题卡上规定的地方。

## 第 I 卷 选择题（共 95 分）

**第一部分：听力 (共两节，满分 30 分)**

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

**第一节 (共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)**

听下面 5 段对话，每段对话后有一个小题。从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What did Cindy do at the weekend?

A. She went boating.

B. She prepared for a speech..

C. She attended a competition.

2. How did the man get to the place?

A. By car.　　B. By train.　　C. By subway.

3. What does the woman say about the shoes?

A. Too soft.　　B. Quite long.　　C. A bit tight.

4. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Boss and employee.

B. Salesman and customer.

C. Teacher and student.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A prize.　　B. A dinner.　　C. A TV show.

**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 rental money for a Santana?

A. ¥400 a day.　　B. ¥300 a day.　　C. ¥200 a day.

7. Which of the following is true according to the conversation?

A. The man is on business in the city.

B. The man has decided to hire a Jetta for 3 days.

C. Jettas are the most popular.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the woman need now?

A. Towels.　　B. Sheets.　　C. Lamps.

9. When will the woman get back?

A. In the morning.　　B. In the afternoon.　　C. In the evening.

10. Where does this conversation take place?

A. In a laundry.　　B. In a restaurant.　　C. In a hotel room.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where will they start the trip?

A. From San Francisco.　B. From Portland.　　C. From Seattle.

12. How long will it take them to drive to Vancouver?

A. 12 hours.　　B. 15 hours.　　C. 18 hours.

13. Why does the man want to fly to Vancouver?

A. It saves time.　　B. It costs less.　　C. It's fun.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. How does the man get information about the apartment?

A. From TV advertisements.

B. From advertisements in the newspapers.

C. From radio advertisements.

15. How many bedrooms has the apartment got?

A. One.　　B. Five.　　C. Four.

16. How much will the man pay for the rent per month if he wants to include management and parking as well?

A. $500.　　B. $450.　　C. $550.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why was the lake famous over the past decade?

A. Text books introduced it.

B. A sports game was held here.

C. A Chinese singer sang a song about it.

18. How long is the journey on the lake?

A. About 42 kilometers.

B. About 150 kilometers.

C. About 2005 kilometers.

19. What attracts people to the journey on the lake?

A. The wide space.

B. The cold climate.

C. The beautiful landscape.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. Extreme weather in Siberia.

B. The best time to visit Lake Baikal.

C. The loneliest marathon in the world.

**第二部分：阅读理解 (共 20 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 分)**

**第一节 (共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)**

请阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

Looking for confirmed reviews of Travelocity in Mexico? Well, look no further and you can find Travelocity reviews in 2019 from like-minded travelers to find out more about the best travel agency that you can trust.

**Signature Taco Day Tour**

To avoid tourist traps and dive deeper into Mexican culture, our Signature Taco Tour is for you! Our Foodie Guides will show you the best Mexican cuisine, tell you the best stories, and do their very best to keep you eating until you explode. Not only will you go "behind the scenes" and see the deliciousness made for tourists, you'll also learn about Mexican culture and history.

**Las Caletas Beach Hideaway**

Spend a relaxing day at Las Caletas Beach. The use of diving gear, canoe, and stand-up paddle boards is all available, as well as a scenic nature walk and admission to Kids Adventure Park for the young ones. Away from the beach, you can seek out plenty of other fun activities including cooking classes and jungle walks.

**Jungle Zipline (索道) Tour**

Cheer and scream as you zip across the Rio Cuale and above the jungle along 11 lines that run from treetop to treetop. The ziplines get progressively longer and allow plenty of time to take in the tropical scenery from the air. When you reach the Tom and Jerry lines, prepare to race against a friend as you will be able to fly at speeds up to 60 miles per hour.

**Rhythms of the Night-Sunset Cruise (游船)**

As a blanket of stars covers the sky, enjoy authentic Mexican cuisine by candlelight. The

buffet-style menu offers a wide variety of items such as freshly grilled steak, tender chicken, grilled fish, pasta salad, and a mixture of fresh fruit and vegetables. And more importantly, watch the lively performance of ancient ceremony and learn historical and religious stories. Book a place in advance and enjoy your night.

21. In which tour can the tourists experience a sense of flying?
    A. Signature Taco Day Tour.
    B. Las Caletas Beach Hideaway.
    C. Jungle Zipline Tour.
    D. Rhythms of the Night-Sunset Cruise.
22. What is the feature of Signature Taco Day Tour?
    A. Serving large groups.
    B. Enjoying Mexican food.
    C. Visiting the industry area.
    D. Learning rural Mexican culture.
23. How does Rhythms of the Night-Sunset Cruise differ from the other tours?
    A. It needs reservation.
    B. It provides Mexican food.
    C. It offers some history classes.
    D. It allows visitors to take part in the play.

**B**

I visited Elba last June, joining Mary and John on a bicycling vacation. They made the arrangements for the car, hotel and bicycles. I studied the history of the island, which of course particularly features Napoleon.

Napoleon (now I know) picked Elba as a place for peace when he was forced to give up the throne (王权) as Emperor of France in 1814. Far from being a prison island, Elba is beautiful with towering mountains, thick forests and sweeping bays and beaches.

It is also an island filled with treasure. Very early on this island, the locals discovered rich deposits of iron. Soon outsiders, too, discovered the iron and 150 other valuable minerals on this little piece of land. Long before Etruscans and other Greeks set foot on it, Dorians had moved in by the tenth century B. C. and were mining the island. The Romans ruled next, obtaining the minerals and building grand houses overlooking the sea. From the twelfth century until the nineteenth, the island was traded back and forth and was passed to France in 1802. Then came Napoleon, the new ruler of Elba.

I was eager to visit his house in Portoferraio. The Emperor lived with his court and his mother, but his wife, Marie Louise had **ensconced** herself in the splendid Viennese palace of her father, Emperor of Austria. She lived safely there and showed little interest in visiting her husband in his mini-kingdom. Apparently, Napoleon wasn't troubled much by this. He was too busy riding everywhere on horseback, building roads, modernizing agriculture and, above all,

sharpening his tiny army and navy into readiness for his escape.

In the formal gardens behind the house, it seemed to me that I could imagine the exiled (流亡的) conqueror's anxious thoughts. He might gaze over where I stood now, toward the lighthouse of the Stella fort, the sandy bay, and across it, the green mountains of the Tuscan coast. Napoleon spent only ten months here before making his victorious return to France and the throne.

24. What did the author do for the visit to Elba?

A. He did research on its past.

B. He arranged transportation.

C. He planned bicycling routes.

D. He booked accommodation.

25. Who might be the earliest outsiders to Elba according to the text?

A. Napoleon and his army.　　B. Etruscans and other Greeks.

C. Dorians.　　D. Romans.

26. What does the underlined word "ensconced" probably mean?

A. Settled.　　B. Locked.　　C. Cured.　　D. Controlled.

27. What came to the author's mind during his visit to Napoleon's gardens?

A. Beautiful views on Elba.

B. Terrible living conditions on Elba.

C. Napoleon's ambition to regain power.

D. Hardship of Napoleon's return to France.

## C

I read somewhere that we spend a full third of our lives waiting. But where are we doing all of this waiting, and what does it mean to an impatient society like ours? To understand the issue, let's take a look at three types of "waits".

The very purest form of waiting is the Watched-Pot Wait. It is without doubt the most annoying of all. Take filling up the kitchen sink as an example. There is absolutely nothing you can do while this is going on but keep both eyes fixed on the sink until it's full. During these waits, the brain slips away from the body and wanders about until the water runs over the edge of the counter and onto your socks. This kind of wait makes the waiter helpless and mindless.

A cousin to the Watched-Pot Wait is the Forced Wait. This one requires a bit of discipline. Properly preparing packaged noodle soup requires a Forced Wait. Directions are very specific. "Bring three cups of water to boil, add mix, simmer (炖) three minutes, remove from heat, let stand five minutes." I have my doubts that anyone has actually followed the procedures strictly. After all, Forced Waiting requires patience.

Perhaps the most powerful type of waiting is the Lucky-Break Wait. This type of wait is unusual in that it is for the most part voluntary. Unlike the Forced Wait, which is also voluntary, waiting for your lucky break does not necessarily mean that it will happen.

Turning one's life into a waiting game requires faith and hope, and is strictly for the optimists among us. On the surface it seems as ridiculous as following the directions on soup mixes, but the Lucky-Break Wait well serves those who are willing to do it. As long as one doesn't come to rely on it, wishing for a few good things to happen never hurts anybody.

We certainly do spend a good deal of our time waiting. The next time you're standing at the sink waiting for it to fill while cooking noodle soup that you'll have to eat until a large bag of cash falls out of the sky, don't be desperate. You're probably just as busy as the next guy.

28. While doing a Watched-Pot Wait, we tend to _____.
    A. keep ourselves busy
    B. get absent-minded
    C. grow anxious
    D. stay focused
29. What is the difference between the Forced Wait and the Watched-Pot Wait?
    A. The Forced Wait requires some self-control.
    B. The Forced Wait makes people passive.
    C. The Watched-Pot Wait needs directions.
    D. The Watched-Pot Wait engages body and brain.
30. What can we learn about the Lucky-Break Wait?
    A. It is less voluntary than the Forced Wait.
    B. It doesn't always bring the desired result.
    C. It is more fruitful than the Forced Wait.
    D. It doesn't give people faith and hope.
31. The author supports his view by _____.
    A. exploring various causes of "waits"
    B. describing detailed processes of "waits"
    C. analyzing different categories of "waits"
    D. revealing frustrating consequences of "waits"

**D**

After years of observing human nature, I have decided that two qualities make the difference between men of great achievement and men of average performance: curiosity and discontent. I have never known an outstanding man who lacked either. And I have never known an average man who had both. The two belong together.

Together, these deep human urges (驱策力) count for much more than ambition. Galileo was not merely ambitious when he dropped objects of varying weights from the Leaning Tower at Pisa and timed their fall to the ground. Like Galileo, all the great names in history were curious and asked in discontent, "Why? Why? Why?"

Fortunately, curiosity and discontent don't have to be learned. We are born with them and need only recapture them.

"The great man," said Mencius (孟子), "is he who does not lose his child's heart." Yet most of us do lose it. We stop asking questions. We stop challenging custom. We just follow the crowd. And the crowd desires only the calm and restful average. It encourages us to occupy our own little corner, to avoid foolish leaps into the dark, to be satisfied.

Most of us meet new people, and new ideas, with hesitation. But once having met and liked them, we think how terrible it would have been, had we missed the chance. We will probably have to force ourselves to waken our curiosity and discontent and keep them awake.

How should you start so as not to become discouraged? I think of one friend who couldn't arrange flowers to satisfy herself. She was curious about how the experts did it. Now she is one of the experts, writing books on flower arrangement.

One way to begin is to answer your own excuses. You haven't any special ability? Most people don't; there are only a few geniuses. You haven't any time? That's good, because it's always the people with no time who get things done. Harriet Stowe, mother of six, wrote parts of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* while cooking. You're too old? Remember that Thomas Costain was 57 when he published his first novel, and that Grandma Moses showed her first pictures when she was 78.

However you start, remember there is no better time to start than right now, for you'll never be more alive than you are at this moment.

32. In writing Paragraph 1, the author aims to _____.

A. propose a definition

B. make a comparison

C. reach a conclusion

D. present an argument

33. What does the example of Galileo tell us?

A. Trial and error leads to the finding of truth.

B. Scientists tend to be curious and ambitious.

C. Creativity results from challenging authority.

D. Greatness comes from a lasting desire to explore.

34. What can we learn from Paragraphs 6 and 7?

A. Gaining success helps you become an expert.

B. The genius tends to get things done creatively.

C. Lack of talent and time is no reason for taking no action.

D. You should remain modest when approaching perfection.

35. What could be the best title of the passage?

A. Curious Minds Never Feel Contented.

B. Reflections on Human Nature.

C. The keys to Achievement.

D. Never too Late to Learn.

第二节 （共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

**Anxiety Disorders**

Everybody worries or feels nervous from time to time. __36__ But for people with anxiety disorders, those fears and worries aren't temporary. Their anxiety persists, and can even get worse over time.

Anxiety disorders can severely impair a person's ability to function at work, school and in social situations. __37__ Fortunately, though, there are effective treatments for anxiety.

In some cases, medications have a role in treating anxiety disorders. Yet research shows behavioral treatment, alone or in combination with medication, is a highly effective treatment for most people with an anxiety disorder.

Understanding Anxiety

Anxiety disorders are common in both adults and children. About 18 percent of U.S. adults and 25 percent of adolescents age 13 to 18 will experience anxiety, according to the National Institute of Mental Health. __38__

There are several major types of anxiety disorders: generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, phobias, social anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, etc.

Seeing a Psychologist About Anxiety Disorders

Though many types of anxiety disorders exist, research suggests that most are driven by similar underlying processes. People with anxiety disorders tend to become easily overwhelmed by their emotions, and they tend to have particularly negative reactions to those unpleasant feelings and situations.

__39__ Unfortunately, avoidance can backfire and actually feed the anxiety.

Psychologists are trained in diagnosing anxiety disorders and teaching patients healthier, more effective ways to cope. A form of psychotherapy known as cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) is highly effective at treating anxiety disorders. Through CBT, psychologists help patients learn to identify and manage the factors that contribute to their anxiety.

Psychotherapy for Anxiety Disorders: What to Expect

Psychotherapy is a collaborative process, where psychologists and patients work together to identify specific concerns and develop concrete skills and techniques for coping with anxiety. __40__ However, psychologists won't push patients into such scenarios until they're sure they have the skills they need to effectively confront their fears. Psychologists sometimes use other approaches to treat anxiety disorders in addition to CBT, among which group psychotherapy and family therapy are two effective ways.

A. Anxiety is a normal human reaction to stressful situations.

B. Anxiety disorders are very treatable.

C. Anxiety can also interfere with a person's relationships with family members and friends.

D. About 4 percent of adults, and nearly 6 percent of teens, have anxiety disorders classified as severe.

E. Often, people try to cope with those negative reactions by avoiding situations or experiences that make them anxious.

F. People with anxiety worry about a number of concerns, such as health problems or finances, and may have a general sense that something bad is going to happen.

G. Patients can expect to practice their new skills outside of sessions to manage anxiety in situations that might make them uncomfortable.

**第三部分：完形填空 (共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)**

请阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In India, almost all marriages are arranged. Even among the educated middle classes in modern urban India, marriage is as much a concern of the families as it is of the __41__. So customary is the practice of __42__ marriage that there is a special name for it: a "love match".

On my first trip to India, I met many young men and women whose parents were in the process of "getting them married". In many cases, the bride and groom would not meet each other before the marriage. __43__ they might meet for a brief conversation, and this meeting would take place only after their parents had decided that the match was __44__. Parents do not force their children to marry a person who either marriage partner finds unacceptable. But only after one match is refused will another be sought.

As a young American woman in India for the first time, I found this custom of arranged marriage __45__. How could any intelligent young person __46__ to such a marriage without great reluctance? It was __47__ to everything I believed about the importance of romantic love as the only basis of a happy marriage. It was also in conflict with my strongly held beliefs that the choice of such a close and permanent relationship could be made only by individuals __48__. If anyone had tried to arrange my marriage, I would not have been __49__!

Sita, one of my young friends, was a college graduate with a degree in political science. She had been __50__ for over a year while her parents were arranging a match for her. I found it difficult to accept the obedient (顺从的) manner in which this well-educated young woman awaited the outcome of a process that would __51__ her spending the rest of her life with a man she hardly knew, a total stranger, __52__ by her parents.

In frustration and distress, I asked her, "Don't you __53__ who you marry?" "Of course I care," she answered. "This is why I must let my parents choose a boy for me. My marriage is too important to be arranged by such a(n) __54__ person as myself. In such matters, it is better to have my parents' __55__".

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41. A. classes | B. individuals | C. society | D. country |
| 42. A. matched | B. decided | C. concerned | D. arranged |
| 43. A. After all | B. In addition | C. At most | D. On average |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44. A. comfortable | B. imperfect | C. suitable | D. dissatisfying |
| 45. A. acceptable | B. amazing | C. depressing | D. strange |
| 46. A. agree | B. turn | C. exchange | D. devote |
| 47. A. customary | B. remarkable | C. similar | D. contrary |
| 48. A. involved | B. present | C. informed | D. available |
| 49. A. ambitious | B. proud | C. pleased | D. puzzled |
| 50. A. fighting | B. protesting | C. waiting | D. dreaming |
| 51. A. profit from | B. hold back | C. act out | D. result in |
| 52. A. picked out | B. picked up | C. taken up | D. taken out |
| 53. A. encounter | B. favor | C. care | D. love |
| 54. A. intelligent | B. unfortunate | C. inexperienced | D. careless |
| 55. A. blessing | B. guidance | C. fortune | D. promise |

# 第II卷 非选择题（共 55 分）

**第四部分：语法填空 (共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入适当的词，如有括号提示，请以提示词的正确形式填空。请将答案的完整形式写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。

For those who travel to China, the scenic spots and ancient civilization are __56__ (attract) things, and so is Chinese food and drink. Like music, dance and painting, eating is also an art in China and Chinese cuisine __57__ (list) as one of the top in the field of world cuisines.

Nobody could tell exactly how many restaurants a specific city has, let alone the roadside eateries (饭馆) __58__ (distribute) in streets and back lanes. Wherever you would like to eat, in the restaurants __59__ the roadside eateries, make sure that the restaurant is clean and the food has been __60__ (fresh) prepared and is hot.

Chinese regard eating as an art, __61__ is a comprehensive combination of sight, smell, touch, taste and even sound. Chinese cuisine is an important branch from the Chinese culture and the core is taste while the purpose is __62__ (preserve) health.

It is a perfect combination of color, shape, __63__ (appear) and flavor. Delicious and nutritious food has been regarded the basics of ordinary life.

Chinese cuisine has a long history and is famous worldwide __64__ its rich tastes and delightful colors. The difference in local climate, history and eating customs in each region has produced local dishes and snacks with their own __65__ (characteristic).

**第五部分：词汇检测 (共 10 小题；每小题 0.5 分，满分 5 分)**

请认真阅读下列各小题，并根据上下文语境和所给首字母或中文的提示，写出下列各句空格中的单词，注意保持语义和形式的一致。请将答案的完整形式写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。

66. Hard work and persistence are f__▲__ to success. No one can taste the sweet fruit without them.

67. The Foreign Secretary's remarks clarify an a___▲___ statement issued earlier this week.

68. According to the survey, Xi'an is second only to Beijing as the most popular tourist d___▲___ in China.

69. Some people hold the belief that reading paper books is s___▲___to reading e-books in many ways while others argue that reading e-books is much better.

70. After he was o___▲___ announced the world's oldest man by the government, he offered his simple way of living a long and happy life.

71. They refuse to ___▲___(妥协), which will inevitably invite more friction.

72. An ___▲___(评估) by an educational psychologist was essential, based on which they can give proper treatment to the boy.

73. To Tom's surprise, he was the youngest___▲___(候选人) who applied for the job.

74. Efforts to prevent illegal ___▲___(移民) in the U.S. today are ignored and openly violated, making the situation worse.

75. Have you come to ___▲___(注册) at the school or have you done it online? The deadline is the day after tomorrow.

**第六部分：写作（共两节，满分 40 分）**

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假如你是苏华，打算给校报的栏目"英语天地"供稿，以 My Favourite Outdoor Activity 为题，分享你最喜欢的户外活动，内容包括：

1. 说明是哪种户外活动；
2. 喜欢这种活动的原因；
3. 呼吁人们积极参加户外活动。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

**My Favourite Outdoor Activity**

▲

▲

▲

▲

第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使其构成一篇完整的短文。

Tom appeared on the sidewalk with a bucket of whitewash and a long-handled brush. He stopped by the fence in front of the house where he lived with his Aunt Polly. He looked at it, and all joy left him. The fence was long and high. He put the brush into the whitewash and moved it along the top of the fence. He repeated the operation. He felt it was difficult for him to continue and sat down.

He knew that his friends would walk past him and laugh. They would make jokes about his having to work on a beautiful summer Saturday. No one would remain to help. He felt discouraged at this thought.

At this dark and hopeless moment, a wonderful idea came to him—to make a man or a boy want a thing, it is only necessary to make the thing difficult to get. Calmly he picked up the brush and started again to whitewash the fence.

While Tom was working, Ben Rogers appeared, eating an apple as he walked along the street. When he came to Tom, he stopped.

Ben said, "Say—I'm going swimming. Don't you wish you could? But of course you'd rather work, wouldn't you? Of course you would."

Tom looked at the boy a bit, and said "Why do you call work?"

"Why, isn't that work?"

"Well, maybe it is, and maybe it isn't. All I know is, it suits me." Tom went back to his whitewashing, and answered carelessly.

"Oh come, now, you don't mean to say that you like it?" The brush continued to move.

"Like it? Well, I don't see why I shouldn't like it. Does a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day?"

Tom moved his brush back and forth, looked at the result with the eye of an artist and added a touch here and there. Ben watched every move and got more and more interested. Soon he stopped eating his apple and said, "Say, Tom, let me whitewash the fence a little."

注意:1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;

2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

**Paragraph 1:**

Tom thought for a moment and was about to agree, but he changed his mind._____

▲_____

▲_____

▲_____

▲_____

▲_____

**Paragraph 2:**

While Ben worked at the fence in the hot sun, Tom sat under a tree, eating the apple, and planning how to get more help.▲_____

▲_____

▲_____

▲_____

▲_____

# 高三阶段性抽测一

## 英语参考答案

2020.10

第一部分：听力理解 (共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分、满分 30 分)

1—5 BACAC　6—10 ABACC　1—15 ACABA　16—20 CBABC

第二部分：阅读理解 (共 20 小题；每小题 2.5 分、满分 50 分)

第一节：(共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分、满分 37.5 分)

21—23 CBA　24—27 ACAC　28—31 BABC　32—35 DDCC

第二节：(共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

36—40 ACDEG

第三部分： 完形填空 (共 15 小题；每小题 1 分、满分 15 分)

41—45 BDCCD　46—50 ADACC　51—55 DACCB

第四部分：语法填空 (共 10 小题；每小题 1 分、满分 10 分)

56. attractive　57. is listed　58.distributed　59. or　60. freshly

61. which　62. to preserve　63. appearance　64. for　65. characteristics

第五部分：词汇检测 (共 10 小题；每小题 0.5 分、满分 5 分)

66. fundamental　67. ambiguous　68. destination　69. superior　70. officially

71. compromise　72. assessment　73. candidate　74. immigration　75. register

第六部分：写作（共两节、满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

Possible version:

**My Favourite Outdoor Activity**

Among various outdoor activities, going climbing with my friends is my favourite. While climbing the mountain, I can appreciate the beauty of nature, talking and laughing with my friends. It gives me a sense of freedom and relaxation, especially when I stand on top of the mountain. Besides, climbing mountains regularly keeps me fit both mentally and physically, which can strengthen my willpower.

So much does mountain climbing benefit me that I invite my friends to do it as long as we can spare time. I hope everyone can join in such beneficial outdoor activities actively.

第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）

Possible version:

Tom thought for a moment and was about to agree, but he changed his mind. "I can't, Ben. You know Aunt Polly wants the fence to be perfect. It has to be done very carefully. I don't think you can do it well enough." He said to Ben, who looked a little discouraged. "Oh, Tom, I'll be careful. Please let me have a try. I would like to give you my apple if you agree," requested Ben. In the end, Tom gave up the brush with unwillingness on his face, but joy in his heart.

While Ben worked at the fence in the hot sun, Tom sat under a tree, eating the apple, and

planning how to get more help. Many of his other friends walked past him. Each one came to laugh, but remained to whitewash the fence because they all got interested in it. One by one, they whitewashed the fence, each giving Tom a reward, big or small. If he hadn't run out of whitewash, Tom would have owned everything belonging to his friends. He had a most wonderful and idle Saturday, sitting in the shade and enjoying the rewards that his friends gave him.

# 应用文评分细则

**一、评分细则**

1. 本题总分 15 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 或多于 120 的，从总分中减去 1 分。
4. 评分要点为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的多样性、准确性和高级程度、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性等。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑，但英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差，以致影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

**二、内容要点**

1. 说明是哪种户外活动；
2. 喜欢这种活动的原因；
3. 呼吁人们积极参加户外活动。

**三、说明**

1. 以上提供的要点配分仅供参考，不宜死扣；
2. 表达的方式和顺序可以不同，并允许有所发挥；
3. 句子语法结构、时态、语态错误为大错；介词、冠词、单词拼写、大小写、标点符号等方面的错误为小错；3 处小错相当于 1 处大错；相同错误只扣一次。

**四、各档次的给分范围和要求**

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|---|---|
| 第五档<br>（很好）<br>13～15 分 | 完全完成了试题规定的任务。<br>● 覆盖所有内容要点。<br>● 语法结构和词汇有个别小错误，但为尽量使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。<br>● 有效地使用了衔接手段，全文结构紧凑，内容连贯。<br>完全达到了预期的写作目的。 |
| 第四档<br>（好）<br>10～12 分 | 完成了试题规定的任务。<br>● 虽漏掉一、二个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。<br>● 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。<br>● 语法结构和词汇方面应用基本准确，少许错误主要是因为尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。<br>● 应用简单的语句间的衔接手段，全文结构紧凑，内容较连贯。<br>达到了预期的写作目的。 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 第三档<br>（中等）<br>7～9 分 | 基本完成了试题规定的任务。<br>● 虽漏掉一些内容，但基本覆盖主要内容。<br>● 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。<br>● 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。<br>● 应用简单的衔接手段，内容基本连贯。<br>整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。 |
| 第二档<br>（较差）<br>4～6 分 | 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。<br>● 漏掉或未清楚描述某些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。<br>● 语法结构单一，所用词汇有限。<br>● 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对所写内容的理解。<br>● 较少使用衔接手段，内容缺少连贯性。<br>信息未能清楚地传达给读者。 |
| 第一档<br>（差）<br>0～3 分 | 未完成试题规定的任务。<br>● 明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容。<br>● 语法结构单一，所用词汇不当。<br>● 有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响内容理解。<br>● 缺乏语句间的衔接手段，内容不连贯。<br>信息未能传达给读者，明显遗漏。 |

## 读后续写评分细则

本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。

**第五档（21-25 分）**

1. 与所给短文融洽度高，与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理；
2. 内容丰富，结构清晰，情节合理，语言流畅；
3. 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确；
4. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使所续写短文结构紧凑。

**第四档（16-20 分）**

1. 与所给短文融洽度较高，与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理；
2. 内容比较丰富，结构比较清晰，情节比较合理，语言流畅；
3. 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但完全不影响意义表达；
4. 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使所续写短文结构紧凑。

**第三档（11-15 分）**

1. 与所给短文关系较为密切，与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接；
2. 写出了若干有关内容，情节符合逻辑；
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求，虽有一些错误，但不影响意义的表达；
4. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

**第二档（6-10 分）**

1. 与所给短文有一定的关系，与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接；
2. 写出了一些有关内容，有一定的故事情节；
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限，有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误，影响了意义的表达；
4. 较少使用语句间的连接成分，全文内容缺少连贯性。

**第一档（1-5 分）**

1. 与所给短文和开头语的衔接较差；
2. 产出内容太少，故事情节不清晰；
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目很有限，有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误，严重影响了意义的表达；
4. 缺乏语句间的连接成分，全文内容不连贯。

**0 分**

白卷、内容太少无法判断或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

## 听力材料 【录音原文】

**Text 1**

M: Did you have something exciting during the weekend, Cindy?

W: No, not really. I was thinking of boating in the water park. But the English speech competition is coming up, so I stayed at home and prepared for it.

**Text 2**

W: Did you have problems finding this place?

M: Not at all, but it took me one hour to find a parking space.

W: Traffic has always been difficult these days. It would be much easier if a train or subway line went through here.

**Text 3**

M: Those shoes look good on you. How do you feel?

W: They are a bit tight across the toes. Maybe I need a larger pair.

M: Well, the length is fine and it's soft, but you may need something wider.

**Text 4**

W: How are things coming along with our products?

M: I'm having difficulty figuring out which age group we should target at.

W: I think you should do some market research first.

**Text 5**

W: There was a new quiz show on TV last night, but we were just eating dinner when it was on.

M: I watched the show and it was great. The top prize is a new car.

**Text 6**

W: Good morning. This is Shanghai Car Rental.

M: Good morning, Miss. A friend of mine suggested I call you to hire a car.

W: Oh, yes. A lot of people do this these days.

M: Yes, we are just on holiday here for a few days and they said it would be a good idea to hire a car to get around the city.

W: Well, it certainly is. What kind of car do you want to hire?

M: What can you suggest?

W: We have a variety of choice, such as Xiali, which is the cheapest, 200 yuan a day, Citroen, Jatta, Elysee, but Santana sedans are the big favorite these days.

M: How much if I hire a Santana for three days?

W: Oh, that will be 1,200 yuan.

M: On, it sounds a bit too expensive. What about a Jetta?

W: It will be 300 yuan a day.

M: Then I'd better hire a Jetta tomorrow morning.

W: No problem.

**Text 7**

M: May I come in, Madam?

W: Yes, thanks for coming so quickly.

M: Certainly, Madam. How can I help you?

W: I'd like some more fresh towels in the bathroom now.

M: I'll get them immediately. Would you like me to change the bed sheets as well?

W: Yes, that would be nice. Thank you. Oh, one more thing: I can never find the light switch when I get back in the evening, so just leave the bedside lamp on after you finish cleaning up.

M: OK.

W: And could you also help me take out the plates of this morning's breakfast?

M: Yes, Madam. I'll take them with me when I've finished tidying up.

**Text 8**

W: So that's the plan. We leave San Francisco, then to Portland, then to Seattle and then to Vancouver.

M: What? Why are we driving all the way to Vancouver instead of flying?

W: Haven't you noticed all of the extra fees the airlines are charging in these days, like the additional luggage?

M: Okay, I don't like fees either, but I don't like that long driving to Vancouver. First, it takes about twelve hours to drive from San Francisco to Portland. Then a three-hour ride to Seattle and another three hours to get to Vancouver. It would be tiring.

W: Well, let me tell you about some of the other fees. They sometimes charge you for a pillow or a blanket now.

M: Okay, I don't think the cost is the problem here. It is the fact that I only have a week for vacation. As soon as we get to Vancouver, we will have to turn back.

**Text 9**

M: Hello, my name's David Parker . I'm calling about the apartment advertised in the paper. Can you tell me something about it?

W: Yes, it's a one-bedroom apartment, with a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom and a balcony.

M: Where is it located?

W: It's on Montreal Road.

M: Is it furnished?

W: Yes, it is furnished with sofas, a dining table, chairs and some appliances.

M: How much is the rent?

W: It's five hundred dollars per month, including utilities.

M: You mean gas, electricity and heat?

W: Yes, that's right.

M: Is there anything like management fee or parking fee?

W: The management fee is included in the rent. But parking is fifty dollars a month.

M: Can I come and have a look at it today?

W: Yes, how about one o'clock this afternoon?

M: One o'clock sounds fine. See you then.

W: See you.

**Text 10**

Many people know about Lake Baikal from textbooks or by listening to Chinese singer Li Jian's hit song, Lake Baikal. But over the past decade, the world's deepest freshwater lake has been paid much attention to because of an extreme sport. Each March since 2005, about 150 people from around the world sign up for the Baikal Ice Marathon. They come to explore the lake's breathtaking beauty and challenge themselves in unpredictable conditions. The 41.84-kilometer journey starts on the lake's eastern shore. In March, the ice is a meter thick and very hard. Runners cross this frozen surface, finishing on the western side of the lake. Known as the "blue eye of Siberia", Lake Baikal has clear water. Seen from above, a runner on the ice looks as if he or she were jogging through space. The landscape might be beautiful, but it's a tough test. However, runners say the cold climate is what draws them. They want to test their limits. When runners start their marathon, they don't have cars around them, and you don't have the noise around. They are alone on Baikal. All they need to do is to defeat themselves.