

25. What did the author do at the age of 15?
A. She studied Kenya's ivory stockpile.
B. She set her goal to be a field scientist.
C. She worked in museums to make a living.
D. She participated in a running competition.
26. How did Kenya's 1989 statement influence the author?
A. It attracted people to praise her life's work.
B. It guided her to readjust global ivory markets.
C. It inspired her devotion to elephant conservation.
D. It made her realize the promise of the ivory trade.
27. How is the text mainly developed?
A. By making comparisons.
B. By following time order.
C. By answering a few questions.
D. By analyzing some phenomena.

C

Consumers in the US spend more money when doing the grocery shopping online, but spend less on sweets and desserts than when they shop in physical stores.

In recent years, online grocery shopping has grown massively. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the amount consumers spend through online shopping has more than doubled in the US.

Laura Zatz at Harvard University and her colleagues have looked at how people's habits change when they're spending in-store compared with shopping online. They hired 137 participants, who were regular consumers of two supermarkets in the US state of Maine. Each participant was the key shopper for their household, and they also had experience in shopping both online and in-store.

The researchers studied each participant for a total of 44 weeks and tracked what items they purchased. They collected data from a total of 5,573 transactions(交易), 1,062 of which were made online and 4,511 in-store. "They purchased more items when shopping online, both in terms of overall number of items but also a greater variety of unique items," says Zatz. On average, participants spent 44% more per transaction when shopping online than in-store.

The results show that people spent more money on sweets and desserts when shopping in-store, spending on average \$2.50 more per transaction. However, there was no difference in spending on sugary drinks.

It seems that in-store shopping attracts shoppers to healthier food choices. "When you're shopping in-store, you're facing all sorts of stimuli(刺激) that could make you more willing to buy unhealthy food groups when you might not have otherwise planned to," says Zatz. Unhealthy food choices are often placed in supermarkets at the end of aisles(走道) and at checkouts, where you can easily see, touch or even smell the food.

"The findings could help consumers reflect on how to avoid unhealthy food purchasing choices, especially as complex marketing is coming online," says Zatz. "Besides offering seemingly appealing discounts, online stores may follow physical stores in many ways. You can never be too careful when shopping online."

28. According to the text, the participants of the study are _____.
- A. experienced regular shoppers
B. unlucky COVID-19 patients
C. working in large supermarkets
D. uninterested in online shopping
29. Which of the following is the focus of the study?
A. The time spent on shopping online and in-store.
B. The amount of the money spent on healthy food.
C. The consumers' attitudes towards unhealthy food.
D. The types of food people buy online and in-store.
30. Why do consumers tend to buy unhealthy food in physical stores?
A. They have easier access to checkouts.
B. They are offered appealing discounts.
C. They are exposed to sensory stimuli.
D. They consume energy while shopping.
31. What is Laura Zatz's attitude towards shopping online?
A. Ambiguous.
B. Favorable.
C. Uncaring.
D. Cautious.

【高三9月质量检测·英语 第4页(共8页)】

D

I'm a big believer in mind-wandering now and then—especially when I'm out for a walk. There's something about being in nature that helps me let go of daily worries and allows my mind to wander where it will go, which makes me feel great.

I admit, though, I've been perplexed by previous studies showing how mind-wandering can make me less productive or upset. But it turns out this contradiction between my personal experience and science may best be explained by the latest study.

Previous research suggests a wandering mind is an unhappy mind—we tend to be less happy when we're not focused on what we're doing. That's likely true if mind-wandering keeps you from achieving your goals. However, when people find their wandering thoughts more interesting, their moods(心情) actually improve. Similarly, thinking about people you love produces positive results.

In the latest study, participants were reminded randomly via cell phone over three days to report how they were feeling and how much their thoughts were freely moving and related to what they were doing. After analyzing the data, the researchers found that when people's thoughts were off-task, they generally felt more negative(消极的)—similar to what earlier studies showed. But if their thoughts were free-moving, it had the opposite effect, helping people feel happier.

People aren't built to be “on” all of the time. Taking a mind-wandering break might be good for our creativity, happiness and even productivity. And, as long as it's employed during times when complete focus isn't required, it may improve our well-being without damaging performance.

“My hope is that people will explore the limits of mind-wandering a bit more and try to mind-wander in a way that is bigger, more fantastical, more personally meaningful, and further into the future,” says Claire Zedelius, formerly of the University of California, Santa Barbara. “If people just really allowed themselves to freely use this tool, they might be able to focus on creative solutions to big problems.”

32. What does the word “perplexed” underlined in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Confused. B. Convinced. C. Created. D. Rejected.

33. What similar conclusion does the latest study share with the previous ones?

- A. A wandering mind remains unhappy. B. Free-moving wandering is common.
C. Wandering thoughts are interesting. D. Off-task thoughts lead to negativity.

34. What does Claire Zedelius try to talk about?

- A. The significant roles of mind-wanderers. B. Advice on being a better mind-wanderer.
C. Benefits of free-moving mind-wandering. D. Plans for future studies on mind-wandering.

35. What might be a suitable title for the text?

- A. How Mind-wandering Shapes Your Future B. Mind-wandering Is the Root of Happiness
C. How Mind-wandering Can Do Good to You D. Mind-wandering Is Beneficial to Creativity

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Moving your body regularly and often is a key to good health. But for people who don't feel the urge to exercise, sitting can become a habit that hurts the body and the brain. Here are some easy tips that will invite more movement into your routines.

Budget in some mobile breaks.

36 For example, for every hour that you're sitting, you might expect yourself to get up for 10 minutes and move around. Schools and workplaces can be creative about building those breaks into the day.

【高三9月质量检测·英语 第5页(共8页)】

Give yourself prompts(提示).

Are you forgetting to get up? 37 Let it remind you to “break up” an hour of sitting with short breaks for something simple, says Aaron Kandola at University College London. For example, you might use the short break to empty the dishwasher or pick up the dog’s toys.

38

“If it’s nice weather, you should surely get out for a walk,” says Tatiana Warren of Just TATI in Baltimore. If the weather is bad, plan for other options. You can dance around the room or jog in place a bit.

39 For example, the Lake County YMCA in Ohio has free 8- to 12-minute kids’ yoga videos. Their themes include Star Wars, dinosaurs and the jungle.

Use the partner system.

Work with friends to remind each other to stand up and stretch. Or remind each other to stand when you’re on the phone. Get your family involved, too. Warren says her cousins’ family likes to play board games. But they often stand to reach for something or even jump during the games. 40

- A. Seek for challenges.
- B. Work with what you have.
- C. Set an alarm clock if you have to.
- D. Or try short online exercise videos.
- E. No one sits still for long, she says.
- F. Make a conscious effort and set simple goals.
- G. Exercise videos help them to realize their health goals.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The urge for most of us is to throw something away, even if it means we have to buy a new one for more money. Most people think it’s often 41 than finding a shop that will fix it, taking it there and picking it back up, all with the chance that it might 42 again in the future. But the residents (居民) of one Glasgow neighborhood are taking on that important 43.

After a repair shop opened in the neighborhood, hundreds of residents began 44 broken electronics and clothes to be repaired, 45 the urge to rid themselves of the 46 by going on Amazon and getting a new one.

The shop is called Remade, and it’s looking to change the way Britain 47. A team of technicians, general repairmen and tailors work to 48 every electronic product, jewelry and even toy. Apart from mending broken items, Remade also works to 49 unneeded laptops or other Internet-connected products with homes that 50 them. So far they’ve supplied 1,000 second-hand computers to people in need after receiving 51 from those who no longer need them.

One regular customer said she had a changing moment when an extension cable (扩展电缆) she owned 52 working. “My 53 response was that I had to go to an online retailer like Amazon and buy another one,” she said. “Then I thought—hang on, there’s absolutely no 54 to do that—I know this shop is 55 just down the road.” It’s not easy these days to see that 56 through to the end. But it’s the 57 thing to do for the planet, as old electronics are causing too much landfill waste, which is a 58 for the environment.

59, the Remade staff has grown to eleven employees to keep up with the demand of people 60 to have their old items fixed up.

【高三 9 月质量检测·英语 第 6 页(共 8 页)】

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. greener | B. funnier | C. cheaper | D. easier |
| 42. A. change | B. expand | C. break | D. grow |
| 43. A. performance | B. responsibility | C. explanation | D. expense |
| 44. A. bringing in | B. showing off | C. mixing up | D. taking apart |
| 45. A. accepting | B. finding | C. resisting | D. assessing |
| 46. A. habit | B. fear | C. choice | D. problem |
| 47. A. consumes | B. communicates | C. travels | D. relaxes |
| 48. A. throw | B. fix | C. sell | D. collect |
| 49. A. exchange | B. replace | C. connect | D. compare |
| 50. A. promote | B. decorate | C. destroy | D. lack |
| 51. A. comments | B. donations | C. invitations | D. requirements |
| 52. A. stopped | B. kept | C. continued | D. risked |
| 53. A. controversial | B. challenging | C. immediate | D. permanent |
| 54. A. permission | B. ability | C. way | D. need |
| 55. A. open | B. shut | C. silent | D. ruined |
| 56. A. advice | B. thought | C. worry | D. promise |
| 57. A. improper | B. hard | C. right | D. illegal |
| 58. A. potential | B. symbol | C. blessing | D. burden |
| 59. A. Strangely | B. Fortunately | C. Similarly | D. Particularly |
| 60. A. desiring | B. failing | C. regretting | D. pretending |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

In an effort to fight against global warming, Purdue University engineers have created the whitest paint that can keep surfaces cooler than the formulation(配方) that the researchers had 61 (previous) shown.

The new whitest paint formulation reflects up to 98.1% of sunlight compared with the 95.5% of sunlight 62 (reflect) by the researchers' previous white paint and sends heat away from a surface at 63 same time.

Two features give the paint its extreme whiteness. One is the 64 (paint) high concentration of a special chemical, 65 is used to make photo paper white as well. And the second feature is that the barium sulfate particles(硫酸钡粒子) are all different 66 size in the paint. How much each particle scatters(散射) light 67 (depend) on its size, so a wider range of particle sizes allows the paint to scatter more of the light from the sun.

The extreme whiteness also means that the paint is the 68 (cool) on record. Using high-accuracy temperature reading equipment, the researchers have shown that the paint can keep surfaces 19°F cooler than their surroundings at night and cool surfaces 8°F below their surroundings under strong sunlight during noon hours. The researchers hold a firm 69 (believe) that coating buildings with this paint will one day cool them off enough 70 (reduce) the need for air conditioning.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

【高三 9 月质量检测·英语 第 7 页(共 8 页)】

2021~2022 学年高三 9 月质量检测·英语
参考答案、提示及评分细则

听力部分录音稿

(Text 1)

W: They've got three types of T-shirts—a picture like this one with boats on it, or some with words on it, and this type has shapes on it. Which do you prefer?

M: Well, I don't really like writing, and those pictures are awful, so I'll take the one with shapes on.

(Text 2)

M: What exactly is missing in your house, madam?

W: I think the thieves have taken the computer and some of my jewelry, because they aren't in their usual place.

M: Right, madam. Can you tell me more about your computer?

(Text 3)

W: How many orders do we still need to pack? It's time to go home.

M: About ten more.

W: Maybe we can finish it tomorrow.

M: Why not? These orders are not urgent. We could do it first thing tomorrow morning.

(Text 4)

M: How about going on an outing with us next week? We're planning on rock climbing and boating in the national park.

W: Sounds good. But I'd better warn you, I've never been in a boat and I'm not much of a swimmer, either.

(Text 5)

M: What does your mother do now?

W: She'd dreamed to be a teacher, but she had to help her mother with shops. When she was 30, she had to work as a waitress. Several years later, she finally got the job she'd always wanted and she's done it ever since.

(Text 6)

W: What on earth has happened to you?

M: I tripped up when I was running in the park. I fell on a bit of tree or something.

W: Let me see. It's quite a deep cut. You'd better wash it in the bathroom.

M: Yeah, I will.

W: You know, if I were you, I'd go down to an emergency room in a hospital.

M: I'm not going all the way to a hospital about a cut.

W: If it doesn't stop bleeding, I'll give the doctor a ring.

M: OK. Please look at in our first-aid box and get me some bandages.

(Text 7)

W: Excuse me. I have a ticket to Seattle. How can I board the plane?

M: I'm sorry, but I can't help you here. You have to go to the ticket counter. Follow this passage to the end, turn left and go three hundred yards, and you'll see a sign that says "Check In". Then look for the airline you want.

W: Can you repeat that, please?

M: Sure. Go down this hall till you reach the end. Go left till you see the big sign overhead that says "Check In". There will be lots of counters for different airlines. You go to the one you have your ticket for.

W: Go down this hall to the end. Then go left?

M: That's right. Here, I'll draw you a map. Sometimes it's confusing.

(Text 8)

W: Hi, Mark. How was the camping?

M: It was great in the end but we had a terrible time at the beginning.

W: Why?

M: First, we left the house early on Saturday morning but after only half an hour my car broke down.

W: Oh, no!

M: Fortunately, there was a garage nearby and the repairman fixed the problem. But when we arrived at the forest, it was getting dark. We drove around the forest for about an hour and finally found the campsite but it was completely dark by then. Unfortunately, it started raining so we drove down the road for two hours and found a hotel.

【高三 9 月质量检测·英语参考答案 第 1 页(共 4 页)】

W: That was lucky!

M: Yes, it was a great hotel and in the end we stayed there for the whole weekend.

W: Sounds great.

(Text 9)

M: I've received your letter of application. And I see your current job is as a sales assistant at Raystone's Bookshop. Why have you applied for this position?

W: Well, I've really enjoyed my work at Raystone's. I've always been interested in books and usually the customers are really nice. And I like trying to find books for them.

M: So, why do you want to leave?

W: Because it's quite a small independent bookshop but EI Books is a much bigger company. I read on your website you have over fifty branches now and you're still growing. And I see you also have a website where people can order books.

M: Well, it's true that we've grown quickly in recent years. And it's nice to see you've found out about the company. So would you describe yourself as ambitious?

W: Um, I don't think so. But I'd like to be successful.

M: And what are some of your main strengths?

W: Err, I work hard and I enjoy working with other people. And, er, I can solve problems. You can always put your trust in me.

M: That's good.

(Text 10)

W: Welcome to this edition of Science. Today I'll tell you about some important moments in space history.

On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union sent Sputnik I into space and a new age in history began—the Space Age. The world's first artificial satellite was about the size of a beach ball, 58cm tall, weighed about 84kg, and took about 98 minutes to orbit the Earth on its path. The Soviets sent up more man-made satellites like Sputnik I in the fifties and by 1961 they had put the first man into space. Eight years later, an American walked on the moon and during the early seventies the US led the Soviet Union in the space race. In 1975 astronauts from both countries met in space. Afterwards, one astronaut said that the Soviet Union and America could work together. Nearly two decades later, leaders from both countries said they had agreed on plans for a new international space station and by the turn of the century the ISS had started orbiting the Earth. Dennis Tito is the first official space tourist in history. In 2001, he paid twenty million dollars and told the world he loved space as he spent eight days on the ISS. Since then, space tourism has developed with plans for regular tours and floating hotels.

参考答案

1~5 BCABA 6~10 CBABC 11~15 BCCAA 16~20 ACBCB

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四个网络学习平台。

21. D 细节理解题。根据 Udacity 中“The programs of the platform mainly refer to web development, programming, cloud computing and data science.”可知, Udacity 侧重计算机技术。
22. C 细节理解题。根据 EdX 中“The big selling point for EdX is that the majority of their courses are free. . . If you're just taking the class for your own learning experience, the free version will probably work. . .”可知, 你有可能可以在 EdX 免费学习大部分课程。
23. B 数字计算题。根据 Pluralsight 中“Regardless of how many classes you want to take, the price is about \$30 per month for a personal plan (you can enjoy a 10% discount for a complete year).”可知, 一年的花费大约是“ $30 \times 12 \times 90\% = 324$ 美元”。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者是如何亲近自然、对动物产生兴趣及最终致力于保护大象的故事。

24. A 推理判断题。根据第二段“Just then Richard Leakey drove by, who was our neighbor. We excitedly pointed to the animal and he told us that it was a tree hyrax (树蹄兔). He told us so much about hyraxes and invited us to visit him to learn about other animals.”可推断, Richard Leakey 对动物颇有研究和了解。
25. B 细节理解题。根据第三段“When I was fifteen. . . I loved the experience and knew I wanted to become a field scientist.”可知, 作者在十五岁的时候树立了想要成为野外科学家的目标。
26. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段“The statement led to a crash in ivory markets and an international ban on trade. It was amazing that my small country could have such a huge impact on the global trade in ivory. That was why I studied elephants for my Ph. D and made it my life's work to save elephants.”可推断, 肯尼亚 1989 年的声明鼓舞了作者致力于保护大象。
27. B 篇章结构题。通读全文可知, 本文主要是按照时间的顺序讲述了作者是如何亲近自然、对动物产生兴趣及最终致力于保护大象的故事。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。美国消费者在网上购物时花的钱更多, 但在糖果和甜点上的花费比在实体店购物时要少。消费者在实体店更倾向于买不健康的食物是因为实体店的食物会对消费者产生感官刺激。

28. A 细节理解题。根据第三段“*They hired 137 participants, who were regular consumers of two supermarkets in the US state of Maine. Each participant was the key shopper for their household, and they also had experience in shopping both online and in-store.*”可知,研究的参与者都是有经验的经常购物者。
29. D 细节理解题。根据第五段的内容可知,在网上和实体店所购商品的类型是研究中的一个重点。
30. C 细节理解题。根据第六段的内容,尤其是“*Unhealthy food choices are often placed in supermarkets at the end of aisles(走道) and at checkouts, where you can easily see, touch or even smell the food.*”可知,消费者在实体店购物时更倾向于购买不健康的食物是因为实体店的食物会对他们造成感官上的刺激。
31. D 观点态度题。根据最后一段的内容,尤其是“*You can never be too careful when shopping online.*”可知,Laura Zatz 指出这个研究会让我们思考我们应该如何让自己避免购买不健康的食物,我们要能够抵挡住刺激和诱惑,尤其要注意网购推出的复杂的营销(比如看似诱人的折扣)。由此可推断,Laura Zatz 对网购的态度是“谨慎的”。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了神游是如何给我们带来益处。

32. A 词义猜测题。根据第一段及画线词后“*But it turns out this contradiction between my personal experience and science may best be explained by the latest study.*”可知,作者个人的感受是神游对自己是有益的,而之前的研究却表明神游会使人效率低下或心烦意乱。由此可推断,画线词的意思与 Confused 的意思最为接近。
33. D 细节理解题。根据第四段“*After analyzing the data, the researchers found that when people's thoughts were off-task, they generally felt more negative(消极的)—similar to what earlier studies showed.*”可知,最新的研究跟之前的研究得出的相似结论是:当你工作的时候神游会带来消极的影响。
34. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段可推断,Claire Zedelius 主要是建议人们如何充分利用神游,成为更好的神游者。
35. C 标题判断题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了神游是如何给我们带来益处。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。久坐不利于身体健康,因此我们应该多运动。本文主要介绍了四条如何在日常生活中多动少坐的建议。

36. F 根据空后“*For example, for every hour that you're sitting, you might expect yourself to get up for 10 minutes and move around.*”可知,F项“有意识地努力并设定简单的目标”符合。
37. C 根据本段的小标题“**Give yourself prompts(提示).**”及空后“*Let it remind you to 'break up' an hour of sitting with short breaks for something simple...*”可知,C项“如果有必要的话,你可以设置一个闹钟”符合。
38. B 根据本段的内容,尤其是“*If the weather is bad, plan for other options.*”可知,本段主要讲述在现有的条件下尽可能运动,故B项符合。
39. D 根据空前“*You can dance around the room or jog in place a bit.*”及空后“*For example, the Lake County YMCA in Ohio has free 8- to 12-minute kids' yoga videos. Their themes include Star Wars, dinosaurs and the jungle.*”可知,D项“或者可以尝试网上的运动短视频”符合。
40. E 根据空前“*Warren says her cousins' family likes to play board games. But they often stand to reach for something or even jump during the games.*”可知,E项“她说没有人长时间一动不动地坐着”符合。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。如果我们的东西坏了,我们通常会选择将它们丢弃,然后购买新的。然而有一个街区的居民给我们作出了不一样的榜样,这是因为他们街区开了一间修理铺。

41. D 大多数人认为重新买一个东西更简单(easier)。
42. C 即使坏的东西修好了,它未来也可能会再次坏掉(break)。
43. B 但是格拉斯哥的一个街区的居民现在开始承担起了重要的责任(responsibility)。
44. A 数以百计的居民开始把坏掉的电子产品和衣服拿来(bringing in)修理,他们抵制(resisting)住了亚马逊买东西来摆脱这个问题(problem)的冲动。
45. C 见上题解析。
46. D 见第44题解析。
47. A 这家商店名为 Remade,它希望改变英国的消费(consumes)方式。
48. B 一个由技术人员、普通修理工和裁缝组成的团队要修理(fix)每一件电子产品、珠宝甚至玩具。
49. C 除了修理坏了的东西,Remade 还把不需要的笔记本电脑或其他联网产品与缺少(lack)这些东西的家庭联系(connect)起来。
50. D 见上题解析。
51. B Remade 收到了很多捐赠(donations),到目前为止,他们向有需要的人提供了1000台二手电脑。
52. A 她的扩展电缆停止(stopped)工作了。
53. C “我的即刻(immediate)反应是,我必须要去像亚马逊这样的网上零售店再买一根电缆。”
54. D “然后我想——稍等一下——我完全没必要(need)那样做,因为我知道那个修理商店就开(open)在这条路上。”
55. A 见上题解析。
56. B 如今把那样的想法(thought)坚持到底是不容易的。

57. C 但这是为地球做的正确的(right)事情,因为旧电子产品造成了太多的垃圾填埋,这对环境来说是一种负担(burden)。
58. D 见上题解析。
59. B 幸运的是(Fortunately), Remade 的员工已经增长到 11 名,以满足想要(desiring)修复他们的旧物品的人的需求。
60. A 见上题解析。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了新开发出来的一种反光性极强的涂料。

61. previously 考查词形转换。此处用所给形容词的副词修饰动词 shown。
62. reflected 考查非谓语动词。分析句子成分可知,此处用所给动词的非谓语动词,reflect 与其逻辑主语 sunlight 存在逻辑上的动宾关系,故此处用所给动词的过去分词,表示被动;reflected by the researchers' previous white paint 是过去分词短语作后置定语。
63. the 考查冠词。at the same time 意为“与此同时”,为固定短语。
64. paint's 考查名词所有格。所给词与空后的 high concentration of a special chemical 是所属关系,故此处用所给名词的所有格。
65. which 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,该空引导的是一个非限制性定语从句,从句缺少主语,先行词是 a special chemical,故此处用关系代词 which。
66. in 考查介词。此处指“在大小方面不同”,故此处用介词 in。
67. depends 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。本段是一般性陈述,时态为一般现在时,主语是 How much each particle scatters light,故此处用所给动词的第三人称单数。
68. coolest 考查形容词的最高级。根据空前的修饰词 the 及空后 on record 可知,此处用所给形容词的最高级。
69. belief 考查词形转换。根据空前的修饰词 a firm 可知,此处用所给动词的名词。
70. to reduce 考查非谓语动词。enough to do sth 意为“足以做某事”,为固定用法。

短文改错

Our class organized the outdoor activity last Sunday. Forty students participated in them. At 8:00 am, we gathered at the foot of
an it
Fu Mountain and set out for the top in high spirit. Along the way, we were chatting, singing and laughing, enjoy the fresh air and
spirits enjoying
the beautiful scenery. When someone fell behind, and a few students would walk back to offering help. About two hours late, we all
offer later
reached the top. Bathed in the sunshine, we jumped and cheered with greatly joy.
great

We benefited a lot of the activity. Not only it get us close to nature and reduce our stress, but it also promoted the
from did
friendship among us.

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Peter,

The Mid-Autumn Festival is drawing near, so I'm planning to hold an evening party to celebrate the festival. To allow us students to enjoy the festival, we will arrange some activities, such as singing, dancing as well as poetry recitation. After that, all the students will gather together to make mooncakes by hand.

What do you think of my plans? Actually, I'm wondering if you have any suggestions. Do you want to know anything particular about the festival or are you curious about any sort of relevant activities?

I'm looking forward to your brilliant ideas. Please reply to me soon.

Yours,
Li Hua

评分细则:

优秀(22—25):紧扣主题,覆盖所有要点,内容充实;语法结构多样,词汇丰富,行文流畅,显示出较强的语言运用能力,允许有个别语言错误,但不影响意思表达。

良好(18—21):紧扣主题,覆盖所有要点,内容较充实,行文较流畅,语言有少量错误,但基本不影响意思表达。

一般(15—17):紧扣主题,基本覆盖所有要点,语言错误已影响了部分意思的表达,但多数句子基本正确;基本达到预期写作目的。

较差(11—14):要点不全,内容不完整,行文不够连贯;语言错误较多,半数句子基本正确。

差(6—10):内容混乱或主要内容偏离主题,尚能够写出少数与内容相关的可读句。

极差(0—5):只能写出与内容相关的词语,没有有效信息;抄写其他文章,或只是写出与作文无关的内容。

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