

决胜新高考——2024 届高三年级大联考

英语

注意事项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，请用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题纸卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题纸卡一并交回。

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。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 will the man probably give the woman next?
A. A new fork. B. Extra steak sauce. C. A different knife.
2. What is the man going to do next week?
A. Repair his laptop.
B. Attend a business meeting.
C. Go shopping in the city center.
3. When will the speakers meet?
A. At 11:00 a.m. B. At 9:00 a.m. C. At 1:00 p.m.
4. What can the speakers definitely agree on?
A. What they want to eat.
B. When they need to go to sleep.
C. Which movie they will watch.
5. What is the man probably playing?
A. Football. B. Golf. C. Tennis.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。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. How will a woman give the lucky money to William?
A. By WeChat Pay. B. By bank transfer. C. In cash.
7. What will William probably do during the holiday?
A. Attend classes.
B. Join his family for dinner.
C. Travel to his grandparents' house.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student. B. Classmates. C. Co-workers.

9. Which type of book does the woman probably most prefer?

- A. Classic American novels. B. Fantasy fiction. C. Sport books.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When did the speakers last see each other?

- A. During middle school. B. During high school. C. During college.

11. Who did the man see at the grocery store?

- A. A current principal. B. A former teacher. C. An old classmate.

12. How did the woman feel about their old gym class?

- A. Frightened. B. Interested. C. Amazed.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the woods. B. At their home. C. In the classroom.

14. What is the woman looking for?

- A. Rubbish. B. Mushrooms. C. Bamboo grass.

15. What does the woman want to do with what she finds?

- A. Take pictures. B. Cook a meal. C. Do a drawing.

16. What is the main topic of the conversation?

- A. Several pictures. B. A school project. C. Some plants.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which TV show is Viola mostly known for?

- A. Central Falls. B. Everybody's Ruby. C. How to Get Away with Murder.

18. When did Viola receive her first major award?

- A. In 1993. B. In 1999. C. In 2001.

19. Which film did Viola win an Academy Award for?

- A. Fences. B. Doubt. C. The Help.

20. What have Viola and her husband done recently?

- A. They have run their own firm.
B. They have acted together in a movie.
C. They have showed up in a ceremony.

第二部分 阅读 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Estimated to have appeared around 200m years after the events of the big bang, the first stars of the universe suddenly came into being, shedding light in the darkness. These stars produced the essential building blocks for entire galaxies (银河系), for planets, and for the creation of life in the universe.

In this fascinating masterclass with Dr Emma Chapman, the author of *First Light: Switching on Stars at the Dawn of Time*, she will attempt to fill in the missing first one billion years from the timeline of the universe, by revealing more about the earliest stars — how they were formed and

why they were so unusual.

Emma will also discuss recent discoveries in astrophysics, including what the James Webb space telescope is revealing to us about the origins of the universe, and what the next big missions in space exploration will be.

Course content

- How the universe began: the big bang and the first stars
- How stars created the building blocks for our universe
- Finding the first stars: the latest research in [stellar archaeology](#)
- The future of looking back: space exploration and the next big space missions
- Q&A

Course Details

Thursday 26 October 2023, 6.30pm-8.30pm BST

£65 plus £3.56 booking fee

This ticket includes your online class plus access to a 14 day catch up recording. If you live in the UK, you can purchase a ticket with a copy of *First Light: Switching on Stars at the Dawn of Time* at checkout for the combined price of £74.52 including postage and packing.

21. What does the masterclass with Dr Emma Chapman focus on?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Travelling in space. | B. Creating an unusual planet. |
| C. Understanding the universe. | D. Revealing the secrets of life. |

22. What's the price of a booked ticket?

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| A. 3.56. | B. 65. | C. 68.56. | D. 74.52. |
|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|

23. Where is the text probably taken from?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. A science report. | B. An examination paper. |
| C. An academic article. | D. A livestream website. |
- B

It is September and the beginning of the rainy season in Uganda, when roads become flooded with clay waters. In spite of these conditions, 21-year old Florence Nakaggwa is out training in the outskirts of Kalagala. She cycles between 30-60 miles each day.

Earlier this year, Nakaggwa became Uganda's first female rider to receive a professional cycling contract, signing with Team Amani. Her signing came as a surprise to her home village of Kalagala, where neighbours had derided (嘲讽) her ambitions. "I tend to ignore them. This is my chosen career — not working in a hair salon, as many in my culture would expect."

In 2015, a social worker and cycling fan called Miuro Michael noticed an increasing number of young boys racing bicycles they would normally use to fetch water. So he formed the cycling club. In 2019 Nakaggwa became the first woman to join the cycling club. Michael recognized her leadership qualities and appointed her captain. Since then, nine more girls have joined. "I tell the girls not to sit on their talents. When you sit on a bike you are not a boy or a girl, you are just a being — and you need to keep up with everyone in the race no matter who they are," she says.

After coming first in local community races, one of her first challenges on the big stage was the Kintu Trial in western Uganda last year, a tough 500km of mountain biking over five days, competing against European and African men and women. On day one she came first, and was held aloft(高高地) in amazement by those at the finish line.

Her next race is the Rhino Run this month, an expedition that crosses 1,700 miles of mountain ranges, forests and towering sand dunes(沙丘). competitors self-navigate(导航), carrying all their

camping equipment and food. Completing it will be another first for this young pioneer. “I have to reach the level of the Tour de France ... that is the best place for a professional cyclist to show their tactics (策略) and their spirit,” she says.

24. Why did Nakaggwa’s signing with Team Amani surprise her neighbors?

- A. It was a shame to the village.
- B. Boys failed to win the contract.
- C. Girls aren't expected to go cycling.
- D. She created a new channel of success for girls.

25. What can we learn about Nakaggwa?

- A. She desired to get out of poverty.
- B. She trained herself competitively.
- C. She had to fetch water for her family.
- D. She relied on her talent for success.

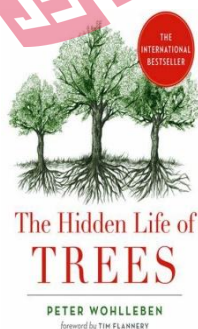
26. What features the Rhino Run?

- A. Amazing sights.
- B. Modern technical aid.
- C. Adventurous routes.
- D. Sufficient daily necessities.

27. What can we learn from Nakaggwa’s story?

- A. It's never too late to learn.
- B. A good beginning is half done.
- C. Failure is the mother of success.
- D. Dreams can come true with hard work.

C



Elon Musk has offered a prize of \$100m for the best carbon capture proposal. I can save his committee a lot of time. The money should go to Peter Wohlleben, whose book *The Hidden Life of Trees* was the most encouraging blockbuster (一鸣惊人) of 2015. Wohlleben's idea is this: do nothing about trees. Stop fiddling (乱作为) with them, thinking that we can deal with climate change better than nature. If we fiddle, our Romes will burn.

The Hidden Life of Trees argued that trees are social. It shows that they can be our saviours, But it's terribly hard to let ourselves be saved. We think we can be the authors of our salvation (拯救). Of course, there are things we could and should be doing, but in terms of forestry practice, often what's billed as part of the solution is part of the problem.

Anyone who has planted a tree in their garden knows that it has a far-reaching effect — it makes your garden cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Forests cool by transpiring (蒸发). If there's no water, there's no cooling. Drought can kill trees fast, but trees have many ways of dealing with it, and Wohlleben sets them out. As a species, we have survived many climatic changes by changing our behaviour — and that's how trees survive, too. Trees learn from their past harms and produce younger ones programmed with those lessons. They regulate their growth by changing the rate at which they drip (点滴)-feed them with sugar solution through root networks.

Deciduous (落叶的) forests in particular remove greenhouse gases effectively as long as they live. Cut them down and burn them and you're releasing carbon dioxide not just from the wood, but also from the forest floor. Deciduous trees are not “harvest-ready” at 200 years: they are

teenagers. We must interrogate comforting expressions such as “renewable energy”, and learn the real cost of our toilet paper.

If we don't learn to do nothing about trees, they will eventually be alone anyway — but without us. Wohlleben brilliantly and readably shows us how urgent and how hard it is to do nothing.

28. What does Wohlleben suggest for carbon capture?

- A. Fight climate change.
- B. Leave trees alone.
- C. Save the earth.
- D. Change forestry species.

29. How do trees survive the drought?

- A. They slow their growth.
- B. They lose all their leaves.
- C. They stop absorbing water.
- D. They get help from humans.

30. What does the underlined word “interrogate” in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Understand.
- B. Question.
- C. Translate.
- D. Accept.

31. What is the text?

- A. A book review.
- B. A science report.
- C. An introduction to a writer.
- D. A proposal for a reward

D

The term “beer goggles” is said to have been coined by male North American university students in the 1980s. Yet despite unconfirmed evidence for the phenomenon, the link between alcohol intoxication (醉酒) and physical attraction has not been systematically studied.

Prof Bowdring of the University of Pittsburgh invited 18 pairs of male friends into the laboratory to rate the attractiveness of men and women they viewed in photos and videos. On one occasion, both men were given enough cranberry juice to raise their blood alcohol concentration to about 0.08% - the legal limit for driving in England — and on the other occasion, they both received a non-alcoholic drink. After providing attractiveness ratings for the photos, they were asked to select which of these individuals they would most like to interact with in a future experiment.

The research, published in the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, did not find that alcohol increased people's perceptions of others' attractiveness. “But we did find that people were more likely to select to interact with the people they perceived to be most attractive after consuming alcohol,” Bowdring said.

Indeed, drunk participants were 1.71 times more likely to select one of their top four attractive candidates to potentially meet in a future study, compared with when they were sober (清醒的).

Given alcohol's effects on visual processing and cognitive (认知) function, it was also possible that the results would change as alcohol levels rise in a person's system, Bowdring said. To move on, the field needs larger studies to see if they can be replicated (复制).

Assuming alcohol does enhance the likelihood of a person interacting with someone they find attractive. Bowdring believes her findings could reveal one process supporting the rewarding yet potentially dangerous nature of alcohol - including its impact on risky behaviour.

“If you're going to consume alcohol, I think it is worth reflecting on how can you do it in a way that's safe and consistent with your goals,” Bowdring said. “People may benefit by recognizing that valued social motivations and intentions change when drinking, in ways that may be appealing in the short term but possibly harmful in the long term.”

32. What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?
- The comparison of two experiments.
 - The process of Bowdring's experiment.
 - The underlying logic of beer goggles effect.
 - The methods of appreciating attractiveness.
33. What did Bowdring's research find about alcohol intoxication?
- It increases people's liquid courage.
 - It makes people better looking.
 - It stops people ignoring attractive faces.
 - It helps understanding others better.
34. What will the follow-up studies focus on?
- The encounter in real situation.
 - Risky behaviour of intoxication.
 - Drunk people's visual processing.
 - The result of higher levels of intoxication.
35. What does Bowdring mainly talk about in the last paragraph?
- The significance of her research.
 - Reflection on her previous research.
 - The negative effects of drinking.
 - Social morality and standards.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Healing From Negative Childhood Experiences

Relaxed Control

It feels great to know that our lives are in control: physically, emotionally, mentally, socially, spiritually, and temporally. An optimistic attitude pushes us to take constructive actions in these areas and to enjoy the resulting sense of control. 36 There will most certainly be circumstances that we simply can't control. When this happens, relaxed control says, "I'll accept what is beyond my control to change or fix right now."

Compassion

Compassion is sorrow for a person's suffering coupled with a desire to relieve that suffering. Compassion brings healing (治愈) kindness to each moment of life. We can feel compassion, rather than condemnation (谴责), toward offenders, who suffer for their weakness. We can feel compassion, rather than cruel judgments, towards ourselves, who haven't yet learned all that life has to teach us. 37

The Long View of Suffering

Franklin taught, "That which hurts instructs." 38 It can help us to realize, and take pride in knowing, that we can survive very difficult circumstances. Hard times can lead us to have compassion for ourselves and empathy (移情) for those who are similarly suffering. All experience can be profitable. Though most tough survivors say that they would not choose the suffering they endured, they also would not trade the lessons gained from their suffering.

Sense of Humor

Humor is the ability to amuse or be amused; to be playful; to find the fun in any situation.

39 ____ We can notice the absurd (荒谬), the incongruities (不协调) of life and people. To laugh at ourselves kindly is to think, "I'm more than my imperfections and weaknesses." Laughing along with others says, "We're in this together; we're not alone; it'll be okay."

The healing attitudes are chosen. They help us heal and live a happier, more satisfying life. 40 ____ But they don't fall in our lap without effort. Like a beautiful plant, they are patiently, relentlessly cultivated. Looking back, the effort will seem enormously worthwhile.

- A. Suffering is not all bad.
- B. However, life is uneven.
- C. Mentally step out of your negative experience.
- D. Doing so provides you with choices as to how to act.
- E. We can laugh at the funny things we all do sometimes.
- F. It is liberating to realize that they are within everyone's reach.
- G. Compassion toward self and others can indeed soften our battles in life.

第三部分 第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题: 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I've been barefoot in London every day since March last year. Living in a city, I love the element of the ____ 41 ____ . It was as though I'd discovered an extra sense. Travelling on the tube barefoot was a ____ 42 ____ at first because there are so many different surfaces. It's as if I've reached a new dimension most people ____ 43 ____ never experience.

I took early retirement with a good pension in 2009. These days, I do a lot of ____ 44 ____ work. When I was ____ 45 ____ pharmacy prescriptions (药房处方) across south-east London during the pandemic (疫情), I went to a block of 50s flats in Peckham Rye. They'd ____ 46 ____ all the walkways, which felt absolutely amazing on my bare feet.

Many people offered me ____ 47 ____ during the cold spell. I always stay calm and tell them it's a ____ 48 ____ choice. It certainly starts interesting ____ 49 ____ and at least people are curious, even if they think it's weird (怪异的) behaviour.

Being outside, being barefoot, ____ 50 ____ people—I'm sure it's all connected. I've been diagnosed with depression. I ____ 51 ____ that being involved with the community and being in nature really assisted with my ____ 52 ____ .

Being barefoot makes me feel more ____ 53 ____ and helps with my wellbeing. Hardly anyone else seems to have an idea how ____ 54 ____ it feels and it's most interesting when done in a city. I'll never go back to ____ 55 ____ shoes again.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. danger | B. routine | C. unexpected | D. unidentified |
| 42. A. novelty | B. success | C. relief | D. must |
| 43. A. originally | B. normally | C. gradually | D. secretly |
| 44. A. paper | B. gardening | C. community | D. rescue |
| 45. A. reading | B. giving | C. seeking | D. delivering |
| 46. A. removed | B. resurfaced | C. blocked | D. marked |
| 47. A. food | B. shelter | C. shoes | D. clothes |
| 48. A. lifestyle | B. career | C. health | D. transport |
| 49. A. arguments | B. games | C. hobbies | D. conversations |
| 50. A. attracting | B. greeting | C. helping | D. watching |
| 51. A. discovered | B. suspected | C. feared | D. predicted |

52. A. identity B. recovery C. growth D. study
 53. A. behaved B. learned C. stuck D. grounded
 54. A. hard B. uneasy C. incredible D. painful
 55. A. wearing B. fixing C. selling D. making

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。

Flames in kilns (窑) around China _____ 56 _____ (burn) since the Xia and Shang dynasties. Along the way, porcelain (瓷器) was born.

Porcelain is made by heating raw materials, often a mix between China stone _____ 57 _____ clay, in a kiln at a temperature as high as 1,200 degree Celsius. Temperature is key _____ 58 _____ making porcelain. Going through the fire of reinvention at a high temperature bestows (给予) porcelain with greater strength and a feast of colors.

Celadon produced in Longquan, Zhejiang province, a technique passed down for more than 1,600 years, _____ 59 _____ (be) a typical example of craftsmen's pursuit of the perfect green glint (闪耀). It takes 72 steps _____ 60 _____ (produce) Longquan celadon's jade-like green. Plum green and light green, or tianqing, are two colors of the best quality.

Porcelain has also been a carrier for cultural exchanges. Along with China's silk and tea, porcelain was one of the commodities _____ 61 _____ (trade) worldwide. As it travelled around the globe through the ancient Maritime Silk Road, porcelain enjoyed great _____ 62 _____ (popular) among royal families and upper classes in Europe.

Porcelain began as a practical utensil and _____ 63 _____ (grow) into pieces of art. Even when shattered (打碎) into pieces and buried deep in mud, _____ 64 _____ (culture) values attached to porcelain would never dissipate.

As a memory _____ 65 _____ can be felt with both hands, porcelain is touchable history.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

学校英文报组织同学们分享自己在暑假中参加的一个有意义的活动, 请你以此为主题写一篇短文投稿。内容包括:

1. 简要描述:
2. 体验和感受。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右:
2. 题目已为你写好。

A Meaningful Activity in the Summer Vacation

第二节 (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, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I was eating breakfast at home in Hampshire in March this year, scrolling through social media on my phone, when a story caught my eye. It was about a nine-year-old dog, Charlie, dubbed (称为) the loneliest in Britain. He had been in a rescue centre in Somerset for more than 500 days.

For some reason, nobody wanted to adopt him. I clicked on the link and straight away these huge, sad eyes stared back at me. I was emotional. I turned to my husband, Sam, and said: "We've got to have him." He read the article over my shoulder and felt exactly the same way. We wanted

to give Charlie a happy home and a new lease of life.

Over the past few years we have tried to adopt a few different dogs, but we haven't had any luck — we were never top of the list. Sam and I got used to filling in forms and not hearing anything. We'd almost given up hope.

But Charlie is an older dog and we felt we'd be suited—even older dogs have a lot of love left to offer. So we took our time with the application, sent photographs of our house and garden. We explained why Charlie would be happy with us, and then forgot all about it.

A few days later we received an email from Brent Knoll animal centre, saying we'd been shortlisted. We were thrilled. They asked us to visit Charlie to be interviewed and to see if he liked us.

When we arrived we were taken to the staff room. We didn't know what to expect. We hadn't been told much about Charlie's circumstances, but as he had been given up for adoption and hadn't been placed with a new owner for so long, we thought there might be issues. But the dog that bounded (蹦跳) in was full of joy and charisma.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

He came straight over to us.

We feel proud that we've given Charlie a new home and a second chance.

决胜新高考——2024 届高三年级大联考

英语

参考答案及听力原文

1-5 CBAAC 6-10 BACBC 11-15 BAABC 16-20 CCBAA
21-25 CCDCB 26-30 CDBAB 31-35 ABADA 36-40 BGAEF
41-45 CABCD 46-50 BCADC 51-55 ABDCA
56. have burnt(burned) /have been burning 57. and 58. to 59. is 60. to produce
61. traded 62. popularity 63. grew 64. cultural 65. that/ which
应用文

A Meaningful Activity in the Summer Vacation

During the summer vacation, I volunteered in the counseling room in my community, providing counseling and children's psychology for various households. I earned the certification after training and then participated in practice sessions. I taught parents and their children how to analyze their problems and find their own solutions, since each family has a different background.

I'm very glad that many parents have applauded the counseling project because they get useful suggestions to resolve problems. I have also accumulated life experience through this activity.

读后续写

He came straight over to us. As soon as he saw Sam, he jumped on his lap as if they'd been best friends for ever. That day, we gave him treats and played ball. The staff at the centre became teary when it was time to say goodbye. They had looked after him brilliantly for almost two years. The drive back took a few hours but Charlie was well behaved. When he got to our house, he immediately made himself at home.

We feel proud that we've given Charlie a new home and a second chance. Charlie gets two walks a day and is getting better at walking on a lead: when we first got him, he pulled a lot. He's always so happy to see us when we come through the door. Our daughter is in love with him as well. She brings him presents every time she comes round. He's spoiled and we enjoy him so much. Charlie was once the loneliest dog in Britain. But he's not alone any more.

录音原文:

Text 1

M: Is everything all right, ma'am? Do you need any extra steak sauce?

W: The steak is fine, but how am I supposed to cut it?

M: **Oh, I'm sorry. I gave you a butter knife with your fork by mistake. Let me change that for you. (1)**

Text 2

M: **I need to get my laptop fixed before I go to a business conference next week. (2)** Can you recommend anyone?

W: I know a guy working in the city center. He was very nice and did it very quickly. Here's his number if you want to call him.

Text 3

W: **My first class starts at 9:00 a.m. It's a two-hour lecture, so I can meet you after at the gym. (3)**

M: OK, but hurry, because I have a lesson at 1:00 p.m. that I can't be late for.

Text 4

M: These are the films recommended by my movie APP.

W: They're all scary movies! Can't we watch something else?

M: Fine. Choose a movie that you like, instead. I'll make us some popcorn.

W: **Perfect! I'm starved. I need to eat something before bed. (4)**

Text 5

W: **Is this your ball?**

M: **Yes, sorry Mrs. Jones. I didn't realize how powerful this new bat is.**

W: It's OK. I used to play tennis myself. (5) By the way, I found a football and some golf balls in my garden. Any idea who they belong to?

Text 6

W: **Good morning, William. I wanted to wish you a happy Lunar New Year. (7)** What time is it there?

M: Thanks, Mom. It's 9:00 a.m. I wish I could be there to join the family celebration.

W: **Well, we still have some lucky money for you. Can I send it on WeChat? (6)**

M: **That's inconvenient to use that here. Can you send it to my US account? (6)**

W: **I'd love to give you a red envelope as usual, but that'll work, instead. (6)**

M: **Thanks, Mom. I still have school these weeks. (7)** Unfortunately, I won't have much time off.

W: I'm sorry. We'll call you from your grandma's house when we get there!

Text 7 (第 8 题为推断题)

W: I'm including more reading assignments in this year's academic plan.

M: Great idea! If only my childhood English teachers offered me an introduction to great novels.

W: Yes. But now, some students only get access to classic American novels. Can our school offer more variety?

M: I see. Those are excellent books, but they may have already been recommended to them by their parents. What do you suggest?

W: **My students will have the option to find a type that they love, like you with books about sports or me with fantasy stories. (9)** Then, they can explore reading things besides history books and traditional novels.

M: When we were young, we didn't have cellphones or Internet, so wanting to read for fun was an obvious decision.

W: Yes. We'll show them that they can do the same.

Text 8

M: Oh my! You haven't changed at all. You still look the same as you did in high school actually.

W: **You haven't changed much either since the last time we saw each other. Let's see...that was when we were still in university, wasn't it? (10)**

M: **Yes, that's right! (10)** It really has been such a long time. We need to catch up. Did you end up becoming a teacher?

W: Yes, I'm teaching science at a middle school now. What about you?

M: I actually own a restaurant back in our hometown. Our old principal is actually a regular. He comes to my place every week.

W: No way! I bet you see a bunch of our old classmates there too.

M: Sometimes. **But you'll never guess who I ran into at the grocery store last week! (11)**

W: **Oh, it can't be...Mrs. Winters? (11)**

M: **Yes! Remember how she would shout at you whenever you were late for class, or forgot your gym shoes? (11) (12)**

W: **To this day I still have nightmares about that scary P.E. class. I think it's why I don't enjoy exercise. (12)**

Text 9 (第 13 题为推断题)(第 16 题为总结题)

M: What are you looking for all over the ground? Are you looking for rubbish to pick up?

W: **I'm looking for some of our local mushrooms. (14)** I saw pictures recently of some really cool looking ones. They grow on the ground or on some trees.

M: **You're not going to try and cook them, are you? (15)**

W: **No. I think they would be a good subject for me to practice my ink drawing. I needed a subject for my next art school project. (15)**

M: That makes sense. There are probably a lot of them out during this time of year. I've never liked to eat mushrooms, though. My mother loves them. When I lived at home, she would always make mushroom soup.

W: I love mushrooms. They're so interesting. I learned that the mushrooms we see are often one single creature that is all connected underground. Not only that, but they are very good nutrition for the areas that they grow in.

M: That's interesting. I think bamboo grass is very similar in the way that it grows. Most bamboo is all connected by a single root system. This makes it very hard to get rid of if you wanted to plant something else.

W: I didn't know that, but it makes sense. I know bamboo can grow very fast. I think here in New Jersey, you need to get a permit in order to plant bamboo. It's probably because of how difficult it is to control.

Text 10

Viola Davis is an American actress best known for her role as a bitter lawyer called Annalise Keating in the TV show *How to Get Away with Murder*. (17) This show ran for six seasons from 2014 to 2020. Viola was born in St. Matthews, South Carolina, but moved to Central Falls, Rhode Island when she was two months old. She studied theater at Rhode Island College. **After that, she attended the famous Juilliard School and graduated in 1993. She won her first major award six years later for the stage play *Everybody's Ruby*. (18)** Two years later, she won a Tony Award for her role in the 2001 production of *King Hedley II*. At the same time, she started receiving larger roles in film and television. Eventually she got an Oscar nomination(提名) for Best Supporting Actress for the 2008 movie *Doubt*. She was nominated again in 2012, this time for Best Actress in the film *The Help*. **However, it was not until 2017 that she won an Academy Award for the film *Fences*. (19)** The film was a great success. **More recently, she has moved into producing as well as acting, setting up the production company JuVee Productions with her husband, Julius Tennon. (20)**

写作评分说明

第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

文章总共分两部分，包括（1）简要描述；（2）体验和感受。如两个部分都涵盖，文章段落分明，书写清楚，字数达到要求，表达无太多错误，得分则应在 10 分以上。

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，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衡量、确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 或多于 100 的，酌情扣分。
4. 评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
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。英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档（13-15 分） 完全完成了试题规定的任务。完全达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 覆盖所有内容要点。
2. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
3. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力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。
4. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

第四档（10-12 分） 完成了试题规定的任务。达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 虽漏掉一、二个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
3. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
4. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

第三档（7-9 分） 基本完成了试题规定的任务。整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
3. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。
4. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

第二档（4-6 分） 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

1. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
3. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。
4. 较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。

第一档（1-3 分） 未完成试题规定的任务。信息未能传达给读者。

1. 明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
3. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。
4. 缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。

不得分：（0 分）

未能传达给读者任何信息：内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）

一、评分说明

1. 评分原则：

本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。

给分公平、公正；宽严并济，不能过严或过松；得分有理，扣分有据。

2. 评分标准：立意积极、情节合理、语言水平及风格（语言风格与前文一致）、书写美观。

三个逻辑一致原则：续写部分与所给短文之间的逻辑；续写两段内容之间的逻辑；续写部分与所给开头语之间的逻辑。

3. 评分程序：

阅读第 1 遍：根据续写总体情节及重点内容描写，初步确定所属档次。

阅读第 2 遍：根据写作语言（修辞、句式、词汇等），确定或调整档次。

阅读第 3 遍：看词数（少于 130 个，从总分中扣 2 分）；

看书写（书写及卷面较差的建议降为三档或三档以下）。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (21—25)	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。 3. 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但完全不影响意义表达。 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)	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。 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，使所续写的短文结构紧凑。
第三档 (11—15)	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。 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，但不影响意义表达。 4. 应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。
第二档 (6—10)	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。 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)	1. 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。 2. 产出内容较少。 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	白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。