

高二英语

本试卷共 10 页。满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、座号、考生号等填写在答题卡上。
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，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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。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. When will the woman's mother get to London?

- A. On August 15th. B. On August 16th. C. On August 17th.

2. How will the woman probably go to the cinema?

- A. By car. B. By taxi. C. By subway.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A celebrity. B. A museum. C. A province.

4. What advice does the woman need?

- A. How to lose weight. B. How to jog properly. C. How to balance the diet.

5. What happened to the woman?

- A. She got a flat tire.
B. She was knocked over.
C. She lost control of her bike.

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。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 和第 7 题。

6. Where does Mark probably work?

- A. In a hospital. B. In a nursing home. C. In a restaurant.

7. What does Mark think of his job?

- A. It's easy. B. It's comfortable. C. It's enjoyable.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What kind of rooms does the center offer?

- A. Single rooms. B. Family rooms. C. Double rooms.

9. Where is breakfast served?

- A. In the Thai restaurant.
B. In the Italian restaurant.
C. In the Chinese restaurant.

10. Which sport might be offered by the center?

- A. Yoga. B. Swimming. C. Badminton.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. Answer some questions. B. Join his team. C. Watch a competition.

12. What subject is the woman good at?

- A. Math. B. History. C. Geography.

13. Where will the competition be held?

- A. In the gym. B. In the library. C. In the cafeteria.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the woman like to do in holidays?

- A. Do water sports. B. Take photographs. C. Paint pictures.

15. Where does the man prefer to spend a holiday?

- A. On the coast. B. In old cities. C. In libraries.

16. What does the man think of camping at night?

- A. Uncomfortable. B. Expensive. C. Interesting.

17. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Holiday plans. B. Summer activities. C. Travel experience.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What might the speaker be?

- A. An architect. B. A tour guide. C. A businessman.

19. What was the Hill House made of?

- A. Wood. B. Brick. C. Concrete.

20. What does the speaker think of the Hill House?

- A. Well-preserved. B. Well-decorated. C. Environment-friendly.

高二英语试题 第 2 页 (共 10 页)

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

With brand new products constantly emerging, it can be hard to keep track of what things to sell in 2023. The secret to selling new popular products is to find winning products before they become mainstream. So if you're looking for the best new products of 2023 before your competitors discover them, read on.

Smart temperature sensors

With most countries having four seasons in a year, smart temperature sensors will surely attract customers from around the globe. People can use the sensor to check the temperature, humidity level, etc. Then, they can share this data with other smart devices that regulate the temperature in their room (smart heaters, curtains, etc.). The rich functionality makes it one of the best products to sell in 2023.



Biomagnetic ear stickers



We'd never imagined a day when earrings would help you improve blood circulation (循环), but that day has come. Biomagnetic ear stickers put pressure on your ears and stimulate blood flow. It's said that magnets can also help with weight loss. However, be sure not to make any claims about how much weight your customers will lose. Not making definitive claims is a common practice in fitness and health care to avoid legal action.

Reusable straws

Reusable straws make a great product, especially if you have an eco-friendly product store. You can position the product as good for the environment while protecting marine life from plastic waste. Remember: a business that makes the world a better place is the best kind of business.



21. What makes smart temperature sensors get popular?
- A. Being self-operating. B. Being eco-friendly.
C. Being multi-functional. D. Being money-saving.
22. Why might people choose biomagnetic ear stickers?
- A. To monitor health. B. To boost blood flow.
C. To sharpen hearing. D. To lower blood pressure.
23. Who is the text intended for?
- A. Product designers. B. Storekeepers.
C. Fashion customers. D. Environmentalists.

B

NASA has put Uranus front and center according to its latest report. Its top priority for the next decade of space exploration in solar system is spending several billion dollars on a new important mission to the outer planet.



Uranus deserves a closer look. Only one spacecraft, Voyager 2, has ever visited the seventh planet from the sun in 1986. The visit was short: Uranus was one stop on the 1986 tour of the solar system, and the spacecraft made its observations while on the move. What scientists are recommending now is a mission specifically designed to study everything about the Uranian system, including the planet, its moons and its rings.

One might assume that we are pretty familiar with our neighbor. However, even with the best space telescopes, it is difficult to study a planet that is twice as far from Earth as is Saturn, and much smaller than Saturn. Name any aspect of the Uranian system, and planetary scientists can give you a list of unanswered questions about it. Unlike the other planets, Uranus spins (高速旋转) on its side, possibly the result of a crash with an Earth-sized object long ago. This unique tilt (倾斜) causes the most extreme seasons in the solar system.

By getting to know Uranus, planetary scientists can learn about a class of planets called ice giants, one of the most common planets beyond our solar system. In order to know more about ice giants, scientists should examine more closely one of our own. They picked Uranus over Neptune for practical reasons. For example, Neptune, which since 2006 has had the distinction of being the outermost planet in our solar system, is farther. With the rocket systems currently in operation, Uranus is easier to reach.

Planetary scientists saw the mission as a breakthrough because little is known about ice giants. It's sure there are going to be lots of surprises once man gets there.

24. What can we learn about the 1986 visit to Uranus?
 - A. It was costly but fruitful.
 - B. Uranus' moons were found.
 - C. It was specially designed.
 - D. Uranus was observed on the move.
25. What does the underlined "our neighbor" in paragraph 3 refer to?
 - A. Moon.
 - B. Earth.
 - C. Saturn.
 - D. Uranus.
26. What makes the Uranus mission so important?
 - A. More will be known about ice giants.
 - B. Uranus is a ringed planet like Neptune.
 - C. Uranus is the farthest planet that can be reached now.
 - D. The cause of Uranus' extreme seasons will be explained.
27. What is the main purpose of the text?
 - A. To reveal the mysteries of Uranus.
 - B. To introduce an exploring focus of NASA.
 - C. To stress scientists' efforts at space exploration.
 - D. To discuss the possibilities of exploring Uranus.

高二英语试题 第4页 (共10页)

C

When storms come rolling in across the ocean, they struck coastlines with tremendous force. Luckily, for thousands of miles of tropical coastlines, nature has provided a remarkable form of protection: coral reefs.

These colorful wonders are best known for their diversity of life, their plentiful seafood, and their draw to scuba-diving tourists. But they are also astonishingly durable and firm structures, built by tiny animals with calcium carbonate skeletons (碳酸钙骨架), which provide an important service to the coastlines standing behind them — they can absorb up to 97% of wave energy.

A new study estimates that reefs offer protection to up to 5.3 million people and \$109 billion in gross domestic product (GDP) per decade. The maps in the study scientists generated are at a much finer resolution (分辨率) than previous analyses, which allows users to view coral reefs with more details and see where reefs provide the highest degree of protection for people, GDP and infrastructure (基础设施). “This level of detail means we can use this information in practical ways, like in the marine spacial planning we do to inform conservation strategies around the world,” says Dr. Spalding, the co-author of the study. More accurate data on where reefs protect people and infrastructure from destructive waves can help improve decision-making about which reefs to protect.

We have already lost half of the world’s reefs, and scientists predict we could lose up to 90% if actions are not taken to protect them. Effective management strategies are vital to supporting reef health and recovery.

Coral reefs are often selected for conservation based on their ecological significance, which may mean they are located in remote places, away from the more direct effects of human pressures like development and pollution. “We are failing ourselves as well as nature if we don’t also consider protecting the reefs that are located closer to humans,” says Spalding. “These are the reefs that protect us and provide for us in abundance. Let’s look after them.”

28. Which function of coral reefs is mainly discussed in the text?

- A. Nurturing diverse living things.
- B. Offering plentiful seafood.
- C. Attracting scuba-diving tourists.
- D. Reducing the forces of waves.

29. To which field can the findings be applied?

- A. Eco-tourism.
- B. Urban planning.
- C. Reef recovery.
- D. Deep-sea exploration.

30. Why should we protect the reefs near to humans according to Spalding?

- A. Because they protect and provide for humans.
- B. Because they are more beautiful than remote reefs.
- C. Because they are of higher ecological significance.
- D. Because they provide better habitats for marine life.

31. What may be the best title of the text?

- A. Coral Reefs as Coastal Defenders
- B. The Secrets of Coral Reefs
- C. New Ways of Coral Reef Conservation
- D. Coastlines behind Coral Reefs

D

Zara is now one of the world's hottest fashion chains. The secret to its success is that Zara stands out in supply chain management. In fact, Zara succeeds by first breaking and then rewriting industry rules.

Industry rule number one: *Avoid stock-outs* (缺货). From Zara's point of view, stock-outs are a good thing, since occasional shortages contribute to a shopper's urge to "buy now". At Zara, items sell out fast, with new products arriving at stores twice a week. By giving just a short window of opportunity to purchase a limited quantity of products, Zara's customers are motivated to visit the stores more frequently.

Rule number two: *Outsource* (外包) *for cheaper production*. In contrast to traditional outsourcing production, Zara has developed a super-responsive supply chain by concentrating more than half of its production in Spain (the birthplace) and its nearby countries. This means it can design, produce, and deliver a new item of clothing to its stores in a quarter of the normal time. Also, outsourcing may not necessarily be "low cost". Errors in trend prediction can easily lead to unsold inventory (库存), forcing their retail stores to offer bigger discounts (打折). Zara's ability to design and make new clothes quickly means shorter lead times and an ever-changing inventory. So it sells more at full price.



Rule number three: *Go for efficiency through mass production*. By producing products in large quantities, as is the industry norm, companies can benefit from it. Zara, however, intentionally deals in small numbers. Because of the greater flexibility and speed this approach affords, Zara does not worry about **missing the boat** when it comes to trends. When new trends emerge, Zara can react quickly. Also, it runs its supply chain with a fast but predictable rhythm: Every store places orders on Tuesday/Wednesday and Friday/Saturday. Both store staff and regular customers know exactly when shipments will arrive.

Certainly, Zara has no shortage of competitors. But few have successfully copied its fast fashion and flexible business model yet.

32. Why do customers visit Zara stores more frequently?

- A. Because of its regular huge discounts.
- B. Because of its wide variety of clothing.
- C. Because of the high quality of its products.
- D. Because of limited availability of its items.

33. How has Zara developed a super-responsive supply chain?

- A. By predicting future fashion trends accurately.
- B. By designing and making new clothes quickly.
- C. By making most of goods in or near its headquarters.
- D. By having factories in different countries around the world.

34. Which can best explain the underlined phrase?

- A. Being too late for delivery.
- B. Working on a tight schedule.
- C. Failing to take advantage of a chance.
- D. Producing products in large quantities.

35. What's the text mainly about?

- A. Ups and downs of Zara.
- B. Secrets to Zara's success.
- C. Rules of the fashion industry.
- D. Competition in the fashion industry.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

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

It can feel good to be right, but when we find new information that makes us feel good about something we already believe, how can we be sure we aren't just engaging in confirmation bias (确认偏误)?

Confirmation bias is our tendency to seek out information that confirms our existing beliefs. 36 These ways are aimed at supporting, rather than challenging, pre-existing beliefs. This is especially true for information about things that feel very important to us. People usually don't engage in confirmation bias on purpose. But research has found that it is real. 37

For example, if an actor you support was caught in a scandal (丑闻), you might be more likely to believe explanations that make him look less guilty. 38

So what can we do to avoid confirmation bias? One thing we can do is to try to look for strong evidence that actually contradicts (相矛盾) our beliefs. This can help us check if we only believe certain things instead of considering other possibilities. 39 Even if we don't agree with them, we might learn why someone thinks the way they do. It can help us understand that there may be other ways to see the same issue.

40 The thing we most want to believe might not be true. We should try to learn more before deciding how we feel about something, even if it's very important to us. But that's often easier said than done.

- A. And it influences people's judgment.
- B. Unfortunately, it can be very difficult to spot.
- C. We tend to ignore information that contradicts it.
- D. It can also be helpful to talk to people who don't share our beliefs.
- E. Most importantly, we have to be careful not to jump to conclusions.
- F. It also describes our attempt to find ways of explaining unclear information.
- G. Meanwhile, people who dislike him would probably believe what makes him look worse.

高二英语试题 第 7 页（共 10 页）

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。

Part of my youth remains in China, in the suburbs of Hangzhou where people lived a leisurely life. The roads were barely 41 enough for one car to pass through, not that very many people knew how to 42. My grandpa owned a bicycle to pedal me to wherever I wanted to go.

The bicycle only had room for one 43, so I walked with my grandparents whenever we three went downtown to buy our groceries in the 44. My grandparents only bought the 45 vegetables, especially so when it came to purple corn. They knew which corn was the most tender just by taking a 46 at the husks (壳).

Once back home, grandparents went to cook, and within half an hour, steaming purple corns were laid out on the table. I was not a(n) 47 granddaughter and often burned my fingers picking up the corn, but my 48 were forgotten after the first bite. The kernels (玉米粒) stuck to my teeth and filled my mouth with 49. I chewed the corn until my jaw 50 and my teeth were stained purple, leaving a sweet aftertaste on my 51.

Two years later, I flew back to America. The streets here were loud and dogs barked all day long. The corn in American grocery stores was pale yellow, small and watery. I didn't 52 my fingers when I ate it, nor did I 53 it for very long.

My mother eventually found frozen purple corn at a Chinese supermarket. When 54, the corn softened to a chewy texture (口感), but I could no longer 55 Hangzhou summers in this purple corn.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. flat | B. wide | C. long | D. straight |
| 42. A. relax | B. change | C. cycle | D. drive |
| 43. A. dog | B. rider | C. basket | D. passenger |
| 44. A. spring | B. summer | C. fall | D. winter |
| 45. A. freshest | B. biggest | C. sweetest | D. cheapest |
| 46. A. look | B. bite | C. guess | D. smell |
| 47. A. quiet | B. helpful | C. patient | D. outgoing |
| 48. A. fears | B. promises | C. complaints | D. expectations |
| 49. A. water | B. warmth | C. honey | D. happiness |
| 50. A. ached | B. dropped | C. slimmed | D. trembled |
| 51. A. mind | B. hand | C. face | D. tongue |
| 52. A. use | B. cross | C. burn | D. wash |
| 53. A. like | B. hold | C. chew | D. remember |
| 54. A. eaten | B. boiled | C. mixed | D. unpacked |
| 55. A. taste | B. miss | C. share | D. picture |

高二英语试题 第 8 页（共 10 页）

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。

David Leffman, a photojournalist and travel writer, has been visiting China for almost 40 years. As someone who 56 (travel) extensively and written about various locations around the world, China holds 57 unique place in Leffman's heart.

In China, Leffman's favorite areas remain in the south and southwestern regions, particularly the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. He explains that he loves the landscapes, the distinctive history of the area, and the diverse peoples 58 live there.

One of the most significant changes that Leffman has witnessed in China 59 (be) the rapid modernization and development of the country. He recalls visiting cities that were once small and 60 (relative) undeveloped but have now become prosperous modern cities.

As a writer, Leffman has published several books on China, "The Silk Road" "China's Southwest" and "The Great Wall of China" 61 (include). His work has helped to introduce readers 62 the beauty and complexity of China. Through his work, he has also helped to promote sustainable tourism and conservation efforts in China.

Despite his many years of travel in China, Leffman says he still has much 63 (learn) about the country. He is continually fascinated by the 64 (rich) and diversity of Chinese culture and history and looks forward to continuing his exploration of the country in the 65 (come) years.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华。你校拟开展英文名著阅读活动，现就阅读原版英文名著还是改写版向学生征求意见。请你写一篇短文向校英文报投稿，内容包括：

1. 你的选择；
2. 你的理由。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右，开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 参考词汇：原版 original version；改写版 adapted version

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。

Dude

The first time my husband Bart told me about his horse, Dude, I knew their bond had been something special.

Growing up on a family farm, Bart loved all animals. But Dude, a birthday gift Bart received when he turned nine, became his favorite. Years later when Bart's father sold Dude,

Bart grieved (悲痛) in secret.

One evening, as we took a walk, Bart suddenly asked, “Did I ever tell you Dude won the World Racking Horse Championship?”

“Rocking?” asked I.

“Racking, it’s a kind of dancing horses do.” Bart corrected, smiling gently. “Dude was the greatest and most intelligent racking horse ever. Whenever I whistled (吹口哨), he would run at me and dance.”

“Then why’d you let your dad sell him?” I asked.

Bart explained, “When I found a job away from home, Dad figured I wouldn’t be riding anymore, so he sold Dude without even asking me. Running a horse farm means you buy and sell horses all the time.”

“I’ve always wondered if that horse missed me as much as I’ve missed him. I’ve never had the heart to try to find him. I couldn’t stand knowing if something bad. . . .” Bart’s voice trailed off (减弱).

My heart ached for him. I didn’t know what to do. Then one day while walking through the pasture (牧场), a strange thought came to me — finding Dude for Bart. How absurd! I thought. I knew nothing about Dude, certainly not how to find him. The harder I tried to dismiss the thought, the stronger it grew.

One morning after that first “find Dude” thought, I met with our new neighbor, Mr. Parker, and started a friendly conversation. When he mentioned he’d once bought a horse from Bart’s dad, I interrupted. “You remember the horse’s name?” I asked.

“Sure do.” Mr. Parker said. “Dude. Paid twenty-five hundred dollars for him.”

I went wild with joy, barely catching my breath. “Do you know what happened to him?”

“I sold him for a good profit years ago.”

“Would you be willing to try to help me find him?” I asked. And then I explained the situation.

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。

Mr. Parker agreed to join the search, promising not to say anything to Bart.

Getting out of the car, I asked Bart to whistle as he used to do to Dude.

高二英语参考答案

第一部分 听力 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

1~5 CCBAB 6~10 BCCCB 11~15 BCAAB 16~20 AABCA

第二部分 阅读 (每小题 2.5 分, 满分 50 分)

21~25 CBBDD 26~30 ABDCA 31~35 ADCCB 36~40 FAGDE

第三部分 语言运用 (30 分)

第一节: 完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

41~45 BDDBA 46~50 ACCBA 51~55 DCCBA

第二节: 短文填空 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

56. has travel(l)ed 57. a 58. who/that 59. is 60. relatively
61. included 62. to 63. to learn 64. richness 65. coming

第四部分 写作 (满分 40)

第一节: 应用文 (满分 15 分)

(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来衡量、确定或调整档次, 最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60, 从总分中减去 2 分。

(二) 评分要点

写作要求: 1. 明确表明个人的选择;

2. 合理陈述自己的理由, 言之有物, 具有说服力;

3. 行文连贯, 句式合理, 表达地道。

档次	描述
五档 13-15	紧扣主题, 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。
四档 10-12	紧扣主题, 内容较充实, 行文较流畅。语言有少许错误, 但基本不影响意思表达。
三档 7-9	紧扣主题, 语言错误已经影响到部分意思的表达, 但多数句子基本正确, 基本能够达到预期的写作目的。
二档 4-6	语言错误较多, 尚能够写出与内容相关的可读句子。
一档 1-3	只能写出与内容相关的词语, 只能看到与主题相关的只言片语拼凑起来的支离破碎的语言, 完全没有句子的架构能力, 基本没有有意义的句子表达。

高二英语答案第 1 页 (共 6 页)

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不能传达给读者任何信息；抄写其他的文章，或只能写出与作文无关的内容。

Possible versions:

[1]

Dear Editor,

I am writing to share my view on the upcoming English Classics Reading activity in our school. I believe it is best to read the original versions of the literary works.

Reading the originals allows us to appreciate the authors' authentic language, providing a deeper understanding of the cultural and historical context. Studying originals can also foster critical thinking skills and language proficiency. Complex structures and vocabulary challenge students, promoting intellectual growth and linguistic development.

In conclusion, prioritizing original English literature ensures a richer and more authentic experience. Let's embrace the power of the originals in our reading activity.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

[2]

Dear Editor,

As to reading classics, reading the adapted versions is a reasonable choice, especially for those who may struggle with English.

As a student, I understand the challenges that come along with the complexity and language barriers in originals. Adapted versions maintain the essence of the story with simplified languages and sentence structures. Moreover, the adapted versions help bridge the gap between different levels of language proficiency. Adapted versions make great works more accessible to all students, regardless of their proficiency level.

In conclusion, including adapted versions in our reading activity would make it more engaging and inclusive.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节：读后续写（满分 25 分）

（一）评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分，按五个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时，应主要从内容、语言表达和篇章结构三个方面考虑，具体为：
 - （1）续写内容的质量、完整性以及与原文情景的融洽度。
 - （2）所使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性。
 - （3）上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。
3. 评分时，应先根据作答的整体情况确定其所属的档次，然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

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4. 评分时还应注意:

- (1) 词数少于 120 的, 酌情扣分;
- (2) 书写较差以致影响交际的, 酌情扣分;
- (3) 单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面, 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。

(二) 评分要点

内容要点: 第一段描述寻找马的经过及结果, 并为丈夫与马的重逢做铺垫。

第二段描述丈夫与马重逢的场景。

(三) 各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
五档 21-25	1. 创造了丰富合理的内容, 富有逻辑性, 续写完整, 与原文情境融洽度高。 2. 使用了多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构, 可能有个别小错, 但完全不影响理解。 3. 有效地使用了语句间衔接手段, 全文结构清晰, 意义连贯。
四档 16-20	1. 创造了比较丰富合理的内容, 比较有逻辑性, 续写比较完整, 与原文融洽度较高。 2. 使用了比较恰当并且有效的词汇和语法结构, 有些许语法错误, 但不影响理解。 3. 使用了比较有效的语句间的连接, 全文结构比较清晰, 意义比较连贯。
三档 11-15	1. 创造了基本合理的内容, 基本具有逻辑性, 续写内容基本完整, 与原文情境基本一致。 2. 使用了基本恰当的词汇和语法结构, 可能有一些语法错误, 但基本不影响理解。 3. 基本有效地使用了语句间衔接手段, 全文结构基本清晰, 意义基本连贯。
二档 6-10	1. 内容和逻辑上有一些重大问题, 续写不够完整, 与原文有一定程度脱节。 2. 所用的词汇有限, 语法结构单调, 错误较多, 影响理解。 3. 未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段, 全文结构不够清晰, 意义不够连贯。
一档 1-5	1. 内容和逻辑上有较多重大问题, 或有部分内容抄自原文, 续写不完整, 与原文内容基本脱节。 2. 所使用的词汇有限, 语法结构单调, 错误很多, 严重影响理解。 3. 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段, 全文结构不清晰, 意义不连贯。
0	未作答, 所写内容太少或者无法看清以致无法评判, 所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求不相关。

Possible versions:

[1] *Mr. Parker agreed to join the search, promising not to say anything to Bart.* For nearly a year, there was no result to our secret search and we almost lost hope. One morning, Mr. Parker phoned me. "Hard work paid off! Dude's been found!" he shouted, "It is on a farm in Georgia and Dude is well." I couldn't wait to contact the family and tried to persuade them to sell Dude to me. When I shared with them our story, they agreed. On that very weekend, I invited Bart to drive to Georgia,

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promising to give him a surprise. Three hours later, we finally parked on a beautiful farm.

Getting out of the car, I asked Bart to whistle as he used to do to Dude. Bart hesitated but whistled. Nothing happened. He whistled again, and we heard a sound in the distance. Suddenly, a horse at a gallop came into sight. Before I could speak, Bart leapt over the fence. “Dude!” he yelled, running towards his beloved friend. I watched the horse and Bart meet like one of those slow-motion reunion scenes on television, moved to tears. Later that evening, we got Dude back home. The moon cast a warm light over us and Bart hugged me and thanked for my surprise, smiling with tears in his eyes.

[2]

Mr. Parker agreed to join the search, promising not to say anything to Bart. We sprang into action. Mr. Parker managed to make contact with the former buyer and got some information about Bart. We then spent weeks searching and making phone calls. No good news came until one day, we finally got a lead. We found out that Dude was living on a farm in the south. I then told Bart I wanted a trip to the south. And he agreed. On the appointed day, we set off. Not knowing the purpose of the trip, Bart looked calm, while I was excited, picturing their reunion. With the mixed feelings, we arrived at the destination.

Getting out of the car, I asked Bart to whistle as he used to do to Dude. He was a little confused at my request, but did as told. Then came the sound of horse hooves. Eyes wide open, I saw a horse galloping towards us. Bart’s face lit up, and tears streamed down his cheeks as he embraced his long-lost friend. As I watched the two friends reconnecting, it was evident that the bond they shared had never been broken. That day, we came back with Dude. Along the way, Bart shared with me their stories and his planning arrangements for Dude. And I knew, the return of Dude had given him more than just a horse.

Tape scripts:

Text 1

M: When will your mom arrive in London? It’s already August 15th.

W: Don’t worry. She was supposed to get here tomorrow. But she changed her flight. She will arrive the day after tomorrow.

Text 2

W: I’d like to drive to the cinema, but my sister is using the car tonight.

M: Haven’t you thought of the subway?

W: Good idea. Then, there’s no need to call a taxi.

Text 3

W: Peter, do you know the Confucius Museum in Shandong?

M: Sure! It’s China’s first museum about Confucius and has attracted many people since it opened.

Text 4

W: I feel like I’m gaining weight. Any advice?

M: Maybe jogging can keep your weight down. And you’d better control your diet.

Text 5

W: Hey, watch where you're going!

M: Oh, no! Are you all right?

W: Well, nothing serious.

M: I'm so sorry! I didn't mean to knock you over. My tire just exploded, and I lost control of my bike.

Text 6

W: What's it like working with aged people all day, Mark?

M: It's difficult because many of them need a lot of care.

W: Oh, how can you manage this?

M: Love and patience are what I need to nurse the old people.

W: What are the things you do every day?

M: I help them with meals and to some, I help them take medicine.

W: Anything else?

M: Sometimes I also accompany them to the hospital when their relatives are not available. It's hard work, but I really enjoy it because I love helping people.

Text 7

M: Can you tell me about the accommodation, please?

W: Yes, of course. All the rooms are doubles. Some of them have a mountain view.

M: I see. Are there any family rooms?

W: No, I'm afraid not. But they can put extra beds in your room for children.

M: And what restaurants are there?

W: There are five different restaurants--Italian, Chinese, Thai, India and America. You can eat lunch and supper in any of them, but I'm afraid you can only have breakfast in the Chinese restaurant.

M: It's said that the center offers water sports. Can I play other sports, badminton, for example?

W: I'm sorry. I'm afraid you can't. They only have water sports at the center.

Text 8

M: Maria, would you like to be on my team in next week's general-knowledge competition? All of the teams will be given a set of questions to answer, and the team that gets the most correct answers wins.

W: Sure, I guess I could play. But why do you want me on your team?

M: Well, our team already has members who are interested in history and math. But we're not good at geography. We need someone strong in it--like you!

W: Well, geography is my favorite subject. You can count me in! Should I study for this?

M: Hmm... It's hard to study for this kind of competition. But if you want, I have examples of questions from last year's contest. A list like that would give you a general idea of what to expect.

W: That would be great. So will it be held in the library?

M: Not this time. This year it'll be held in the gym. A lot more teams are signing up to play this time, so they have to move it to a place with more space. Even the cafeteria isn't big enough.

Text 9

M: Hi, Jane. The summer holiday is around the corner. Where would you like to go?

W: Oh, the coast definitely! I love swimming and sunbathing.

M: That sounds awful. I'd be bored within a day!

W: Would you? But there's so much to do by the ocean, you know, all sorts of water-sports-- sailing, water-skiing and diving.

M: Sorry, it's not my idea of a holiday. I like visiting old cities, you know, where you can try out a new hobby, like painting or photography.

W: Cities? But you live in a city and work in a library.

M: Hey, there are usually some fantastic old buildings in cities. And people are always interesting.

W: Well, I love meeting new people too. But I'd hate to spend my holiday in a city-- the noise and dirt and crowds. And where do you stay? Cities can be pretty expensive.

M: Too right! But there are usually some nice and affordable bed and breakfast accommodations on the Internet. And what about you?

W: Oh, I'll be camping.

M: You're joking! It might be cheap, but...but I like my comfortable and warm bed at night.

Text 10

Welcome to the tour of the Hill House. Built in 1904, this house is one of the most well-known works of Charles Hill, a famous architect. It was designed and built for a local businessman and his family. Now, please allow me to introduce it briefly. Before beginning his design, the architect spent some time in the owner's old home, observing their life and studying their habits. After learning that the owner's main desire was to have a home that could be one in a million, the architect came up with a special design. The style of the building was different from that of the period. Instead of wood and brick, the house was made of concrete, a new material in those days. Inside the house were pieces of furniture originally built to the design and you will see they are still in good condition. However, those pieces in the children's bedrooms have been destroyed. Luckily, except those, all the designs for the building and its other contents have been well preserved, so we've been able to enjoy this remarkable house. Now, let's begin with the living room.

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