

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, 从每题所给的 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 woman complaining about?
A. Her musical instrument.
B. The quarrel of her neighbors.
C. The loud TV noise from next door.
7. What did the woman do in her apartment yesterday?
A. She played the piano. B. She watched TV. C. She visited her neighbor.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where is the railway station?
A. Across from a supermarket.
B. In the southwest of the city.
C. Around Xinhua Bookstore.
9. Which bus goes to Rose Restaurant?
A. No. 4 bus. B. No. 8 bus. C. No. 15 bus.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the woman conducting?
A. A study about successful men.
B. A program about businesswomen.
C. A program about successful business.
11. What was Maria's first job after graduating from university?
A. A coffee bar manager. B. A politician. C. A teacher.
12. How many coffee bars did Maria open in 1996?
A. 10. B. 80. C. 85.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where is the man's mother from?
A. Beijing. B. California. C. Los Angeles.
14. What does the woman say about her family?
A. Her mother is a college professor.
B. Her grandparents were born in Veracruz.
C. Her father is a third-generation Mexican American.
15. Why can the woman speak very good Spanish?
A. She was born in Spain.
B. She learned it at college.
C. She speaks it at home most of the time.
16. What is the man busy doing now?
A. Teaching in China.
B. Learning to write Chinese.
C. Learning to speak Chinese.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker?
A. A doctor. B. A lawyer. C. A guide.
18. Why was the speaker sent to prison?
A. He organized an illegal organization.
B. He broke human rights in South America.
C. He pushed blacks to fight against the government.
19. How was the speaker after he left prison?
A. He got sick. B. He felt well. C. He became happier.
20. What do many people think of the speaker?
A. Clever. B. Brave. C. Patient.

第二部分 阅读理解（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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

A One-Day Tour of Chengdu

Destination:

Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding, the People's Park, Kuaizhai Alley

Prices (per person in US \$)

1 Person	2-5 Persons	6—9 Persons	≥10 Persons
260	190	90	70

Price includes:

- ★ English speaking guide service
- ★ Private transfer between hotels and attractions
- ★ Entrance fees to attractions listed in the brochure

What to expect

- ▶ Flexible private tour
- ▶ Chinese lunch with traditional Sichuan food
- ▶ Professional English-speaking local guide service
- ▶ Pick-up and drop-off from hotels in the city center of Chengdu
- ▶ Feel the locals' leisure life by having a cup of tea at the People's Park
- ▶ Meet the adorable giant panda at Panda Breeding and Research Center

Some tour details

In the early morning, pick up from your hotel and transfer to visit Panda Breeding and Research Center which is about 10 km from downtown Chengdu. This beautiful park is the home of about 80 giant pandas and some other rare animals. Walking along the excellently de-signed walkways, you could have a good angle through the open enclosures (围场) of giant pandas.

The best time to visit the park is the morning when the pandas are most active in the day. Depart from the hotel early, and arrive at the center before 9:00 am. Then you could have a chance to see the pandas feeding at around 9:30 am. After the feeding time, you could choose to visit the Panda Museum and watch a 20-minute video to learn more about the pandas. Besides, you could also choose to deliver a postcard or other panda souvenirs from the Panda Post to yourself or your family and friends.

21. How much should you pay if you take the trip with your parents?
A. \$210. B. \$270. C. \$570. D. \$780.
22. What can tourists expect to do during the trip?
A. Enjoy certain shuttle services.
B. Play with giant pandas in person.
C. Eat traditional food at three meals.
D. Feel local work and life from every aspect.
23. Why is the video arranged in the Panda Museum?
A. To let tourists choose panda souvenirs.
B. To offer a chance to watch the pandas' feeding.
C. To help tourists understand the pandas better.
D. To monitor the pandas' feeding in the open enclosures.

B

Giuseppe Paternò achieved the dream of a lifetime: He got a university degree when he was 97.

Mr. Paternò's graduation has inspired news coverage around the world, partly because of his age. Mr. Paternò has seemed to get around the many difficulties he has faced in his lifetime. Studying had been his passion since he was a small child, he said, "but unfortunately life betrayed me."

Born in Palermo in 1923, he was the first of seven children in a very poor family. His dad worked at a job on a farm, and his mother took care of these children at home. Mr. Paternò began working soon after finishing primary school. "The family was large, there was only one paycheck, we were under fascism (法西斯主义), and times were tough," he said. Eventually he ended up at a publishing house, where the boss persuaded his father to send him back to school for a three-year vocational degree. Mr. Paternò then worked for an insurance agency while he took private classes to become a telegraph operator. The job also opened doors to the State Railways company, where he worked for more than four decades.

In 1951, with a wife and two small children at home, he earned a high school degree as a surveyor, which led to an office job at State Railways. It was only after he retired, in the mid-1980s, that he returned to his books, taking theology courses through the Archdiocese of Palermo after a chance meeting with a professor of history who urged him to follow his passion.

英语(实验班)试题 (第 4 页, 共 10 页)

Mr. Micari, the president of the University of Palermo, congratulated Mr. Paternò on finishing his degree with a near-perfect grade point average. "A graduate at this age, who has all this passion, this enthusiasm, and this talent is certainly an extraordinary spokesman for our university," Mr. Micari told reporters later.

24. What did Giuseppe Paternò do after primary school?
- A. He took care of children at home.
B. He worked to support his family.
C. He helped his father with his work.
D. He managed a publishing house.
25. Which word best describes the boss of the publishing house?
- A. Creative. B. Good-tempered. C. Cautious. D. Far-sighted.
26. What made Giuseppe Paternò get an office job at State Railways?
- A. Working for an insurance agency.
B. Taking private classes in telegraph.
C. Receiving his high school degree.
D. Working there for over forty years.
27. What message does the story convey?
- A. It's never too late to learn.
B. Rome wasn't built in a day.
C. Education is the key to success.
D. Ups and downs make one strong.

C

While traditional wisdom tells us that we should eagerly catch every opportunity that comes our way, playing a little hard to get has its advantages. Studies have shown that opportunities are seen to be more valuable as they become less available, according to Robert Cialdini, a leading expert on influence, who said "What the scarcity (稀缺) principle says is that people are more attracted to rare opportunities."

Appearing available can work against you, according to Jeremy Nicholson, a social psychologist. If you're excited about a work opportunity, it indicates that you are in low demand. "Making something harder to get," Dr. Nicholson said, "tends to increase at least the perception (感知) of value." If you are meeting with hiring managers or potential clients, Dr. Nicholson recommends that responding in a way that respects their interest without being too eager. Dr. Nicholson advises, with responses like: "I do have a couple of other projects to deal with. However, I could do this for you if you want."

"It's easy to become excited when an opportunity presents itself," Ms. Ryan, founder of Human Workplace, said, "but remember that your power in any negotiation is related to your ability to walk away. Don't accept an offer before fully considering the opportunity." Once you have interest, turn that into diligence. Ms. Ryan recommends reading up on the organization from third-party perspectives, and checking out job-search websites to see what employees and ex-employees say about it. Keep in mind: The goal is to approach any negotiation cautiously and with a clear head.

Appearing less available isn't about limiting our enthusiasm, but about trusting in our own self-worth so we can be **proactive**, experts say. This means mindfully transforming our excitement into strategy. "Emphasizing the uniqueness of your resources and your cooperative approach can help you more quickly advance your goals," said Shirli Kopelman, a professor at the Ross School of Business at the University of Michigan.

28. Why is it necessary for us to appear scarce when we face opportunities?
- A. Because we should strictly follow the principle about scarcity.
B. Because we should eagerly grasp opportunities coming our way.
C. Because we should value opportunities in the competitive society.
D. Because we should show rare opportunities to increase our advantages.
29. What does the underlined word "**proactive**" mean?
- A. Accessible. B. Strategic. C. Enthusiastic. D. Limited.
30. Which of the following statements is the suggestion given by Ms. Ryan?
- A. Being eager enough and ready.
B. Being cautious and clear headed.
C. Being confident and interested.
D. Being skilful and accomplished.
31. According to Shirli Kopelman, which is the best way to help us achieve our goals?
- A. Not being too hard on our career.
B. Noting controlling our enthusiasm.
C. Applying excitement to negotiations.
D. Stressing scarcity and cooperation ways.

D

On a daily basis, and perhaps without realizing it, most of us are in close contact with advanced AI methods known as deep learning. Deep learning algorithms (算法) change whenever we use Siri or Alexa, when Netflix suggests movies and TV shows based upon our viewing histories, or when we communicate with a website's customer service chatbot.

However, the rapidly developing technology, one that has otherwise been expected to serve as an effective weapon against climate change, has a disadvantage that many people are unaware of—sky high energy consumption.

In response to the problem, two students at the University of Copenhagen, Lasse F. Wolff Anthony and Benjamin Kanding have developed a software programme Carbontracker, which can calculate and predict the energy consumption and CO₂ emissions (释放) of training deep learning models.

Deep learning training is the process during which the mathematical model learns to recognize patterns in large datasets. One of the biggest deep learning models developed thus far is the advanced language model known as GPT-3. In a single training session, it is estimated to use the equivalent (相等) of a year's energy consumption of 126 Danish homes, and emit the same amount of CO₂ as 700,000 kilometers of driving.

"Should the trend continue, artificial intelligence could end up being a significant contributor to climate change. Stopping technological development is not the point. These developments offer fantastic opportunities for helping our climate. Instead, it is about becoming aware of the problem and thinking: How might we improve?" explains Benjamin Kanding.

The idea of Carbontracker is to provide the field with a foundation for reducing the climate impact of models. Among other things, the programme gathers information on how much CO₂ is used to produce energy in whichever region the deep learning training is taking place. Doing so makes it possible to change energy consumption into CO₂ emission predictions.

32. What do people ignore about the deep learning?
- A. It leaves little amount of carbon footprint.
 - B. It seems to rule the daily activities in life.
 - C. It fights against climate change effectively.
 - D. It consumes a large quantity of energy.
33. What do we know about GPT-3?
- A. It's a mathematical deep learning model.
 - B. It can consume as much CO₂ as 700,000 kilometers of driving.
 - C. It's used to analyze algorithms' complex problems.
 - D. It can help to learn advanced languages.
34. What does Kanding consider important for AI?
- A. The trend of AI's development.
 - B. The AI's effect on climate change.
 - C. The urgent need to improve AI.
 - D. The significance of AI's contribution.
35. What can Carbontracker be used for?
- A. Recording the CO₂ emission in the world.
 - B. Predicting the carbon footprint of deep learning.
 - C. Improving the effect of the deep learning's training.
 - D. Gathering information about climate change.

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, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Diversity comes in many forms: gender, race, age, culture, etc. All of these contribute to an individual's unique experience of the world. Here are some reasons why it is significant in all aspects of our lives.

1. Productivity

Bringing together people of various backgrounds lead to new ideas. 36 When tackling an issue, wouldn't it be better to have more than one understanding approach, rather than everyone contributing the same thoughts and conclusions?

2. Becoming a World Citizen

If you experience diversity in your everyday life, you will be regularly exposed to people, cultures, traditions, and practices that are unlike your own. Not only will you improve your social development, but you will also increase your understanding of the world. 37

3. Growing Acceptance

Promoting diversity is the first step to true acceptance. Through growing contact with, and communication between new people, individuals may see that they may have more in common than they thought. 38 And that is okay, too! Increasing familiarity with these differences can facilitate acceptance.

4. Richer Life Experience

Diversity is colorful! What if everyone who surrounded you was exactly like you, in every way? 39 We need new ideas, views, and practices to stimulate and inspire us, to show us the way others eat, celebrate, and love!

We must not forget to spread the word about the importance of diversity and to face the world with a love and a celebration of our differences. 40

- A. Where is the fun in that?
- B. Or, they may still be remarkably different.
- C. Everyone has their own way of viewing a problem.
- D. This will prepare you to be a part of a global society.
- E. Is diversity something we should fight for in all aspects of our lives?
- F. Hearing about another's experience can provide you a different idea.
- G. Together, our differences make a strong and beautiful world community.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (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。

There once was an ordinary street in the suburbs where no one cared much for their gardens. The lawns were overgrown, the weeds were 41 and the hedges (树篱) desperately needed to be cut back. It looked very 42. But when the neighbors saw their 43, they just looked at each other and laughed.

It seemed too hard to 44 all the gardens and no one could be bothered to make them better because everyone's garden was 45 terrible. No one felt it was urgent to 46 anything. Then a gardener named Bill moved in. Bill was a 47, hard-working and patient man who started working in the garden as soon as he 48 in the street. He took his lawn mower (割草机) out to cut back the grass and pulled out all of the weeds. Finally, he took up his gardening and started 49 his hedges, making them look like flowers, plants, stones, balls, etc.

Attracted by the 50, the neighbors walked by and admired the newly manicured (修整的) garden. Over some time, something interesting happened. One by one, the neighbors started to put in more 51 in their own gardens and the sounds of lawn mowers could be heard again. After a few months, the street was 52 from a dirty, unappealing collection of houses to a beautiful avenue that wouldn't be out of place in a stylish magazine.

One person's action showed everyone what could be achieved with a little 53 work. It's easy for us to 54 the environment around us because no one else cares about it. Remember what you positively do not only 55 yourself, but also results in a change to the whole world.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. taking over | B. dying out | C. giving in | D. falling off |
| 42. A. tidy | B. delicate | C. familiar | D. awful |
| 43. A. gardens | B. doors | C. roofs | D. farms |
| 44. A. purchase | B. guard | C. clear | D. build |
| 45. A. scarcely | B. invisibly | C. slightly | D. equally |
| 46. A. keep | B. change | C. reach | D. defeat |
| 47. A. proud | B. casual | C. neat | D. selfless |
| 48. A. settled | B. stepped | C. performed | D. stood |
| 49. A. planting | B. picking | C. watering | D. shaping |
| 50. A. office clerk | B. fashion designer | C. landscape gardener | D. street cleaner |
| 51. A. furniture | B. staff | C. effort | D. heat |
| 52. A. transformed | B. moved | C. enlarged | D. passed |
| 53. A. mental | B. hard | C. corporate | D. optional |
| 54. A. observe | B. mind | C. overlook | D. pollute |
| 55. A. traps | B. benefits | C. defends | D. admires |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

"There is a long, long story 56 Tai Chi and me," says Jose Gago, 61, a Spanish man who has taught Tai Chi in his hometown for almost 36 years.

Although the first martial arts school 57 (found) in 1982 in Ourense, Spain, Jose did not make the trip to Yongnian, China until 1994 58 (further) his study of Tai Chi. Since then, he 59 (travel) to China over 20 times. For Jose, Tai Chi is not 60 (simple) a sport. 61 attracts him most is the Taoist philosophy rooted in Tai Chi, of which the main elements consist in the principles of "softness, slowness, balance and rootedness".

His martial arts school, which provides introductory programs for 62 (begin), has approximately 150 students, 63 (range) from children under the age of 5 to senior citizens over 70. He has trained thousands of students in Spain, many of 64 have won awards in a number of tournaments.

Jose's hometown has hosted a number of free Tai Chi community classes and Tai Chi is acting as an important bridge for 65 (culture) exchange.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

中国首个火星探测器(Mars Probe)“天问一号”(Tianwen 1)于 2020 年 7 月 23 日成功发射; 2021 年 5 月, “天问一号”将抵达火星。请你以“China sends up first Mars Probe”为题, 为校报英文版写一篇英文报道, 内容包括:

1. “天问一号”成功发射;
2. 发射的影响;
3. 你的感想。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

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。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

It's quite impressive to see Canada geese flying into the clouds. They live to be around 25 years old and are very loyal. They never forget their first home. No one knows this more than my family.

In 2000, when I was seven, my parents and I came back from a T-ball game one late spring afternoon. To our surprise, two adult geese and a baby goose were in our driveway (车库前的私人车道). The adults were shocked by us and flew away, but their baby was too young to fly and couldn't follow. We are no strangers to the ways of wildlife, so we knew to avoid contact with the baby, hoping he could join his parents.

Hours passed, and night fell. The tiny little thing was wandering around our yard, unaware of what could happen. It was clear that the baby needed protection, warmth, and food to make it to the morning, so we brought him onto our back porch (门廊) and set up a wire fence to enclose and protect him.

We all pretty much slept with one eye open till morning. And then another morning. And another. Each day, we tried eagerly to get the baby back to his parents, who kept coming to our yard. He wouldn't go to them, though, and they wouldn't come close enough to claim him. The baby goose had clearly decided we were his new family and we gave him a name - Peeper, because he would follow us around the yard making a peeping (唧唧叫) noise, nonstop.

Days turned into weeks, and weeks turned into months, until almost a year passed. Peeper slept on our back porch in typical goose fashion. Every day, my dad would clear his droppings with water and throw him up into the air, so he could fly a loop around the house, coming back again once the porch was clean.

Paragraph 1:

One evening, my uncle was over, and my dad wanted to show him Peeper's loop. _____

Paragraph 2:

It came as a shock 20 years later when an aging adult goose made his way back to my yard.

长郡中学 2021 届高三月考试卷（七）

英语参考答案

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案	C	A	A	C	B	C	A	B	C	B	C	A	A	B	C
题序	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	B	B	C	A	B	C	A	C	B	D	C	A	D	B	B
题序	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案	D	D	A	C	B	C	D	B	A	G	A	D	A	C	D
题序	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
答案	B	C	A	D	C	C	A	B	C	B					

【短文填空】

56. between 57. was founded 58. to further 59. has travel(l)ed 60. simply
61. What 62. beginners 63. ranging 64. whom 65. cultural

【书面表达】

One possible version:

Hello everyone!

Hearing that the first Chinese Mars Probe Tian Wen 1 launched on July 23th, 2020 aims to land on Mars around May,2021, it's a great honor for me to be here to congratulate beforehand on the success. Without doubt, had it not been for the hard work, we Chinese couldn't have gain such great achievements. As a student of my generation, I firmly believe it is a time with both challenges and opportunities, when we could achieve whatever we fight for if we spare no effort to attain the goal. At the same time, the more I know about my country, the deeper love I have for her. Wish China, my motherland, all the best.

That's all. Thanks for your listening.

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 和多于 100 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时，应注意的主要内容：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。
6. 如书写较差，以致影响交际，可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）：完全完成了试题规定的任务，完全达到了预期的写作目的。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——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。

——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）：完全完成了试题规定的任务，达到了预期的写作目的。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——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。

——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）：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。

——虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。

——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）：未恰当完成试题规定的任务，信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。

——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

——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。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。

第一档（1—3）：未完成试题规定的任务，信息未能传达给读者。

——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。

——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。

不得分（0）：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。

【读后续写】

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

One evening, my uncle was over, and my dad wanted to show him Peeper's loop. But this time, Peeper just flew off. Everyone was very, very sad. It was dark, and we were worried. We looked for him for days calling his name, but he didn't come back. We hoped he went off on his natural way. Again, days turned into weeks and weeks turned into months, then years. I missed Peeper. I would call for him every time I saw a group of geese flying by in V-formation. Twenty years passed, and Peeper became a happy memory for family.

Paragraph 2:

It came as a shock 20 years later when an aging adult goose made his way back to my yard. At first, I thought it was just another goose. And yet, something about him seemed strangely familiar to me. The goose came back repeatedly. He did all of the same things Peeper used to, like trying to come in through the front door and sleeping in our back porch. Besides this goose responded to the name Peeper. Much to my surprise my old friend returned, 20 years later.

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为25分，按5个档次给分。

2. 评分时，先根据所续写短文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 130 的, 从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时, 应主要从以下四个方面考虑:
 - (1) 与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
 - (2) 内容的丰富性;
 - (3) 应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
 - (4) 上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面, 评分时, 应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际, 可将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档 (21—25)

- 与所给短文融洽度高, 与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。
- 内容丰富。
- 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。
- 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)

- 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。
- 内容比较丰富。
- 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。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)

- 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。
- 写出了若干有关内容。
- 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。
- 应用简单的语句间连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。

第二档 (6—10)

- 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。
- 写出了一些有关内容。
- 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。
- 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)

- 与所提供短文开头语的衔接较差。
- 产出内容较少。
- 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。
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分, 全文内容不连贯。

不得分 (0)

- 白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。



听力材料

(Text 1)

W: These books are too heavy for me to move.

M: Here, I'll give you a hand with them.

(Text 2)

W: Are you sure you've corrected all the typing errors in this report?

M: Perhaps I'd better double check it.

(Text 3)

M: Bill asked me to go to Washington. But you know I hate traveling by bus and by car.

W: You can take the train there.

M: That's certainly not a bad idea.

(Text 4)

W: Have you always taught history since your graduation from college?

M: No, I've taught history only for two years. Before that, I taught literature for one and a half years and geography for three years. Anyway, I've been teaching after graduation.

(Text 5)

W: What's on Channel 4 tonight?

M: Oh, nothing much. A soap opera at eight.

W: Oh, I don't like that.

M: And at nine thirty, there's a football program.

(Text 6)

W: I was going mad over the noise in the apartment next door yesterday. They played their television loud enough for the whole building to hear. And they never turned it off until midnight.

M: So, what were you doing then?

W: I was playing the piano.

M: That's the problem.

(Text 7)

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me where the railway station is?

W: Certainly. It is in the southwest of the city.

M: How can I get there?

W: Let me see. Take the No. 8 bus here to Xinhua Bookstore, and change to the No. 4 bus to Hero Cinema. The station is around Hero Cinema.

M: Can I get there on foot?

W: Yes. Turn right at the crossroads and walk straight for about twenty minutes until you reach Rose Restaurant. The station is right across the street.

M: To tell you the truth, I'm already lost.

W: Then you'd better walk straight to a supermarket first and take the No. 15 bus to Rose Restaurant directly.

M: Good. Thank you.

(Text 8)

M: Hey, Jane. I've heard that you are conducting a study about successful women.

W: Yes, our study group is doing a program about women in business. This week, we are looking at the story of Maria Silvers.

M: Who is Maria Silvers?

W: She is the founder of a chain of coffee bars. She comes from Singapore, but later moved to London with her family. Her father, who was a factory manager, filed her with a belief in hard work.

M: What did she study at college?

W: She studied political science at university. After leaving university, she became a teacher. When her father died, she went to New York for a break.

M: Then how did she start her business?
W: Every morning, she'd go to a coffee bar. When she got back to London, she realized that there was nothing like those coffee bars. So she decided to give up her job and do something about it. She opened the first coffee bar in 1995, and her success was quick. She opened ten more the following year. Now she is proud of her success and plans to open eighty more besides the eighty-five she already has. And Maria is only 33 years old.

M: Wow, what a fantastic woman!

(Text 9)

W: Jack, tell me about yourself.

M: I was born in Los Angeles, but my family is from China. My father came to US to study. He got a PhD in computer science and he stayed on as a professor at college in California.

W: Is your mother from China, too?

M: Yes, my mom is from the capital of China. She is an Asian American. Her folks came to the US during the 19th century. In fact one of her great grandfathers actually helped build the first railroad across the United States in the 1860s. What about you?

W: Well, I'm a third generation Mexican American. My grandparents were born in Veracruz and they immigrated to this country a long time ago. We still have a lot of relatives in Mexico.

M: Do you keep in touch with them?

W: We visit them whenever we can.

M: By the way, how is your Spanish?

W: It's pretty good. We speak it at home most of the time. Do you speak Chinese?

M: Yeah, I'm quite fluent in it. And I am now busy learning to write it. I think someday I may go to China and take up my career there.

(Text 10)

M: I'm an advocate for equality. Like Nelson Mandela, I am a lawyer who believes that all mankind is created equally. I hate violence and try to use legal ways to help black people gain the right to vote. As I lived in South Africa, the officials did not agree with me. They attacked me for encouraging blacks to fight against the government and put me in prison. Nobody was allowed to talk to me for five years and I lost the ability to talk. Before I went to prison, I had been hopeful that things would change. After I was released, I found the condition of life for black people did not get better. I was worried about my future, and soon I fell ill. Although I am not as successful as Nelson Mandela, many people remember me for my courage as one of the active black fighters for human rights in South Africa.

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址：www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



微信搜一搜



自主选拔在线

关注后获取更多资料：

回复“答题模板”，即可获取《高中九科试卷的解题技巧和答题模版》

回复“必背知识点”，即可获取《高考考前必背知识点》