

# 高三英语参考答案、提示及评分细则

## 听力部分录音稿

(Text 1)

M: Mary, would you like to go to a movie with me tonight?

W: I wish I could, Joe. But my boss is treating us to dinner tonight.

(Text 2)

W: You will have to wait for two hours, that is, until about 11:30, when the medical report will come back.

M: Thank you, Doctor Hawkins.

(Text 3)

M: Don't you want to leave? It's seven thirty. Everyone's gone home.

W: I have to wait for a customer to call. He said there was something wrong with his order.

(Text 4)

W: There just aren't enough opportunities in this field if you don't have a graduate degree. So I've decided to go back to school this fall.

M: I also want to do that. Maybe we can choose the same school.

(Text 5)

M: Laura, if I were you, I'd ride a bike to work. Taking a crowded bus during rush hours is really terrible.

W: Thank you for your advice, Jimmy. But my bike has got a flat tire.

(Text 6)

W: Why are you driving so fast?

M: I have to, because I will be fired if I'm late for work.

W: I don't want to die in a traffic accident.

M: Relax. I am a good driver.

W: A good driver doesn't drive extremely fast.

M: We haven't even hit anything yet.

W: I think you're going to get a ticket.

M: That's impossible.

W: If I guess it right, you'll have to let me take your place to drive.

M: If not, you'll have to shut up whenever I drive.

(Text 7)

W: Dad, why do you like fishing so much?

M: Fishing is a good way to have a clearer mind.

W: Is that because everything is so quiet?

M: That's exactly why.

W: Don't you get bored just sitting and waiting?

M: There is more to fishing than just sitting and waiting.

W: What do you mean?

M: To be a good fisherman, you have to read nature.

W: The same way you read a book?

M: Almost the same way. You'll learn in time.

W: Is that what you like most about fishing?

M: No. I like fishing together with you the most.

(Text 8)

M: Have you got any information about your husband from Philippines?

W: Yes, he phoned me yesterday.

M: Could you tell me why he went there?

W: Sure. He went there together with his seven members, helping the people suffering from the floods.

M: Do you know when he will be back?

W: He said he would be back the next week.

M: How long has he stayed there?

W: Two weeks, but he told me that he would stay there another two days.

M: I will see him when he is back.

W: OK. I will inform you.

(Text 9)

W: I saw you get to the library at 8:00 am.

M: Yeah, I've been there all day. I've been writing the paper that we'll have to hand in on Thursday.

W: What's your paper about?

M: It's about the environmental damage in Yucatan, a state in Southeast Mexico.

W: So what's happening there?

M: Agriculture is having a harmful impact on the environment. Farmers are doing too much farming. It's destroying the forests and ruining the soil.

W: How did you learn about this? I don't recall Dr Schnee saying anything about it in his lectures.

M: Well, my brother went there last month, you know, to look at the old cities. He told me how few trees there were now and how much empty ground that grew almost nothing. So I started looking for materials in the library. Here, look at this magazine.

W: What's in it?

M: It includes interviews with tourists who've been there in the past few years. The conditions there are pretty bad.

(Text 10)

W: Good evening, everyone! Here we are at the beginning of a new television season. Let's look at the best of the new and the old shows. First, let's talk about the daily shows. I think the best show is *News Today* on Channel Six from 6:00 to 7:00 every evening. Johnson has read the news on this show for many years. He and his team always do their difficult job well. The same channel is good for late night watching. At 11:30 every night, Ted talks with famous people on his 90-minute show, *Nighttime*. He always has interesting people on. This week, three beautiful movie stars are going to talk about their new films. In the afternoons, only Channel Eleven has a good children's show, *The Children's Room* at 3:30. This show has educational cartoons. They keep children happy and entertained for hours. Channel Three has the best game shows, and then watch this one. They ask interesting questions and give away a lot of money. It's a good way to learn about the world, too.

#### 参考答案

1~5 CACBA 6~10 ABCCA 11~15 BCABB 16~20 ABACC

#### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要说明 Alt University 有关住宿饮食方面的费用以及该大学提供的设施和申请方式等。

21. C 计算题。根据表格中的 \$ 2,250 和 **Meal Plans** 下面的 \$ 1,620 可得答案。

22. A 细节理解题。根据广告最后 **HOW TO APPLY?** 下面的 "Overseas students, students living in distance in the city and students with disability will be given priority (优先权) over the others" 可知答案。

23. D 推理判断题。根据表格下面的 "The room fee includes accommodation, electricity, heating and water, WiFi, cleaning services and laundry" 可知答案。

#### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍奥地利籍美国人海蒂·拉玛不但是好莱坞的名演员,而且在科技方面也有所建树。她有许多重要的发明创造,有的与现代科技息息相关。

24. B 代词指示题。根据第一段中的 "However, as Lamarr once said, 'The brains of people are more interesting than the looks'" 可得答案。

25. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 "Such achievement has led Lamarr to be named the mother of Wi-Fi and other wireless communications like GPS and Bluetooth" 可推出答案。

26. D 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句 "In 1953, she became an American citizen" 可知答案。

27. D 推理判断题。根据海蒂·拉玛不但投身演技事业而且在科技方面也有卓越的成就,尤其从第一和第三段可推出答案。

#### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇科普文。主要介绍德国学者已经创建了一种全球语言数据库,文章介绍了其创建灵感和主要作用。

28. A 细节理解题。文章根据第一段中的 "The Lexibank project's goal is to provide new insights into the evolution (演变) of words and sounds in today's languages spoken around the world" 可知答案。

29. A 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 "Our inspiration came from Genbank, a large database where biologists all over the world have deposited genomic (基因组的) data" 可得答案。

30. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中都提到两者都是处理相关数据的项目,还有第一和第二段等可知答案。

31. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 "It turns out that this pattern can be found in many languages around the world and in very different regions" 可得答案。

#### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了德国最后一个大型连锁百货店由于资金和亏损原因将关闭更多的店铺,将造成四千多员工失业的情况。

32. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 "The Galeria Karstadt Kaufhof chain, which currently employs around 17,400 people across 97 German towns and cities" 可得答案。

33. B 词义猜测题。根据该词后的 "with the first at the end of June and the rest at the end of January" 可知该词是 "阶段,时期" 的意思。

34. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的 "... citing a downturn in confidence, high inflation (通胀) and rising energy prices" 可得答案。

35. A 标题判断题。根据全文,如第一段中的 "Germany's last major department store chain intends to shut 40 percent of its remaining branches" 可知答案。

#### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇调查报告。文章主要说明了欧洲一些司机的一些不良驾驶习惯以及可能造成的危险。

36. F 根据前面的句子 "97% 的欧洲人说他们是好司机" 和后面句子 "但 79% 的人对与他们同路的其他司机持关系可得答案。

37. E 根据后面的句子 "调查还询问了他们自己的不良驾驶习惯。" 和前面的句子 "该调查询问了参与者对其



关和并列可知答案。

38. A 根据前面的句子“调查发现,82%的欧洲人有时会将日光从道路上移开超过两秒钟”和根据该句“在那段时间你开的车子会行驶 72 米”,可知答案。
39. B 根据前面的句子“他们已经或几乎发生了事故,因为他们开车时累了”中提到“tired”,后面的句子是“26%的人说他们甚至在开车时睡着了”而“睡着”与此相关可得答案。
40. C 根据前一句“四分之三的欧洲人在开车时出于各种原因使用智能手机,包括 GPS 导航等”和后一句“66%的人说他们在开车时打电话”该句前后都与使用手机有关可知答案。

### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要叙述作者遭遇昆虫的经历和感受,最后呼吁读者要保护昆虫。

41. B 嗯,给你一个清晰的概念(concept)并不容易,所以我会给你讲两三个故事。
42. A 几秒钟后,我浑身都覆盖了(covered in)蚂蚁。
43. C 我迅速站起来,把它们掸掉(brushed off)。
44. D 这是一次奇怪的(strange)经历,但我很快就忘记了。
45. C 就在那时,我看到某个东西从我的眼(eye)角移开。
46. D 我尖叫(screamed)起来。
47. A 我拿了一罐杀虫剂,喷了(sprayed)三分之一在蟑螂身上。
48. D 它冲出厨房(kitchen),躲到附近的厕所门下面。
49. B 我花了三天时间才鼓起勇气(courage)打开厕所门,看看他是否还活着(alive)。
50. A 解析见上题。
51. C 为什么我对一只昆虫反应如此强烈(violently),而与数百只蚂蚁的亲密切接触几乎没有影响(affected)到我?
52. B 解析见上题。
53. C 心理学家给出了许多解释(explanations)。
54. A 有人说这是对可能的威胁的反应(reaction to)。
55. D 他们的想法是,这些昆虫在许多代以前就对我们有害(harmful)。
56. B 有人解释说,我们把它与肮脏和疾病(disease)联系在一起。
57. C 科学家希望我们能欣赏(appreciate)昆虫的好处。
58. A 举(name)一两个例子,比如害虫控制(control)和废物分解。
59. C 解析见上题。
60. D 想想这个星球,你要抵制(resist)这样做。

### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明中国风筝的起源和发展以及潍坊和南通风筝节的壮观场面和风筝特点等。

61. annually 考查词形转换。此处 annually 修饰动词 happens,表示“每年;一年一次地”的意思。
62. where 考查定语从句。根据先行词是 a city,在后面的定语从句中作地点状语,可知此处应该用关系副词,是“风筝节举办的一个城市”的意思。
63. were invented 考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。根据主语 Kites 与动词 invent 之间是动宾关系而且发生在过去,所以应该用一般过去时的被动语态,此句是“风筝是在 2,000 多年前在中国发明的,被认为是人类创造的最早的会飞的物体”的意思。
64. development 考查词形转换。根据该词在介词 of 之后,而且又有形容词 gradual 修饰,所以此处应该用名词作介词的宾语,表示“发展”的意思。
65. regarded 考查非谓语动词。根据被修饰词组 The city of Weifang 与动词 regard 之间是动宾关系,可知此处应该用过去分词短语作非限定性定语,表示“被认为是……”的意思。
66. to represent 考查非谓语动词。根据固定句式 be made to do something 可知此处是不定式 to represent 作关系代词 which 的主语补足语,表示“在今天的潍坊,风筝的形状和大小几乎没有限制,可以代表人们的理想和愿望”的意思。
67. diverse 考查词形转换。此处是形容词作定语修饰名词 kinds,表示“多种多样的”的意思。
68. forms 考查名词复数。根据该词后的 that are likely to be seen 可知此处应该用名词复数形式,表示“形状,形式”的意思。
69. and 考查连词。根据 heaven, earth 和 humans 之间是并列关系,可知应该用连词 and,表示“天、地、人和谐相处”的意思。
70. with 考查介词。根据短语 be associated with “与……有关”可知此处是“例如,六边形与‘水’相关联,而八边形属于‘木’元素”的意思。

### 短文改错

With the college entrance examination draw near, we senior three students are under great pressure. It is acknowledged, a certain degree of stress is also so benefit to us. However, too much stress is certainly harmful. As

As for me, there was a period when I had great pressure, which badly influenced on my life and study. I couldn't fall asleep at night but I often woke up suddenly at midnight. As the result, it disturbed me a lot.

and Pressure can't be avoiding in our daily life. If dealt with properly, the problem can be settled. We can tell our pressure to others. When talking with others, we may get a number of practical solution. We are supposed ∧ believe in us any problem. solutions to ourself

## 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm a resident living in the community and I'm writing to reveal some problems.

Firstly, there are limited parking spaces for so many cars. As a result, some cars park here and there in disorder. Some even block the way to and from the community, bringing much inconvenience to us. Secondly, sometimes the garbage can't be removed in time. As the temperature is rising, the rubbish not only gives off a terrible smell but also pollutes our environment. Thus, I suggest you provide more parking spaces and have the car owners follow the rules. Besides, cleaners should work according to the timetable that you have made.

I hope you can help us create a nice living environment. Thank you for your time!

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

## 评分标准

### (一)语法填空评分原则

形式正确,拼写无误,大小写无误,方可得分。

### (二)短文改错评分原则

格式规范,拼写无误,大小写无误,方可得分。

### (三)书面表达评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。

2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。

3. 词数少于 80 或多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 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. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

书面表达各档次的给分范围和要求

#### 第五档(21~25 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——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。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

#### 第四档(16~20 分)

完成了试题规定的任务。

——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。

达到了预期的写作目的。

#### 第三档(11~15 分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

——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。

基本达到了预期的写作目的。

#### 第二档(6~10 分)

未适当完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

——词法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——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。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

#### 第一档(1~5 分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

——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,词汇知识有限。

——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。

信息未能传达给读者。

#### 不得分(0 分)

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