

## 高二年级考试

## 英语试题

2021.07

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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,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。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并收回。

### 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How does the woman feel now?  
A. Relaxed. B. Excited. C. Tired.
2. Where does this conversation take place?  
A. In a classroom. B. In a hospital. C. In a museum.
3. Why did the man cut the tree down?  
A. It was dying. B. He didn't like it. C. He hated to clean up the leaves.
4. What does the man want?  
A. His change. B. Another waiter. C. A copy of the order form.
5. What can we know about his vacation?  
A. It was very exciting.  
B. It was dangerous.  
C. It wasn't very enjoyable.

#### 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至7题。

6. What sport are they talking about?

- A. Basketball.                      B. Volleyball.                      C. Tennis.

7. What will the man do?

- A. Work.                      B. Play sports.                      C. Go home.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. A couple.                      B. Classmates.                      C. Neighbours.

9. What do we know about the woman's house?

- A. Susan likes it.  
B. It will be put on sale.  
C. It will be sold at a high price.

10. What does the man ask the woman to do this evening?

- A. Help him prepare supper.  
B. Look at a house with him.  
C. Have dinner together and persuade Susan.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Salesperson and customer.  
B. Old school friends.  
C. Fellow workers.

12. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She is fond of her work.  
B. She is tired of traveling.  
C. She is interested in law.

13. What does the man do?

- A. A businessman.                      B. A lawyer.                      C. An engineer.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. Why is the woman going to the United States?

- A. To see her grandma.  
B. To see her parents.  
C. To find a job there.

15. When will the woman leave for America?

- A. This Friday.  
B. This weekend.  
C. Next Saturday.

16. How long will the woman stay there?  
A. Seven months.                      B. Half a year.                      C. Fifteen weeks.
17. Which is the cheapest way to travel in America?  
A. By bus.                      B. By car.                      C. By train.
- 听第10段材料,回答第18至20题
18. How often do the old people sit on the sofa watching TV or doing nothing for a long time?  
A. Seldom.                      B. Never.                      C. Sometimes.
19. What will the old people do if something makes them angry?  
A. They will do some exercise.  
B. They try to forget about it.  
C. They try to eat something nice.
20. What is the fourth piece of advice mentioned in Dr. Smith's article?  
A. Never worry too much.  
B. Never get angry.  
C. Exercise more.

## 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, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中, 选出最佳选项

#### A

#### Several tourist attractions in the UK

##### Lundy Island, Devon

The global pandemic has brought a big blow to many scenic spots, including Lundy Island. Thanks to 2, 271 supporters, Lundy Island has collected an incredible £ 214, 000 fund which helps safeguard the island's future. As a tiny island off the coast of Devon, it is home to less than 30 people and dotted with historic buildings.

A four-night stay: £ 123 per person.

##### Snowdonia, Wales

No one wants to be queuing to reach the top of Snowdon (the highest mountain in Wales), but there are other ways to explore this National Park, and its surrounding countryside. You can spend the night in a tent suspended above the waves, which gives you an extraordinary sea view. Or push your heart rate up by taking a rock-climbing course.

Cliff camping: £ 200 per person per day (a 20% discount for a group of at least two people).

Climbing: £ 60 per person per day.

### Norfolk

You can keep social distance in Norfolk: this wide, flat county feels vast and wonderfully empty even in the height of summer. Head to Holkham Beach for sandy space, rent a canal boat and explore the Broads in daytime and book yourself for a night in the new hotel, The Harper in Langham, which was just opened up in this spring.

A one-night stay in The Harper: £ 75 per person.

### Salford, Manchester

A big city might not seem like the best place to head for if you're after the beauty of nature, but Manchester will be just the place thanks to the opening of RHS Bridgewater. The fifth Royal Horticultural Society garden is a grand 154-acre masterpiece in the grounds of Salford's Worsley New Hall. Visit to discover an ancient walled garden and acres of woodland.

A one-night stay in Salford: £ 85 per person.

21. How did Lundy Island get through the hard time?

- A. By limiting the number of tourists.
- B. By restoring its historical buildings.
- C. By raising donations from the public.
- D. By inviting supporters to come to the island.

22. How much should a couple pay if they intend to camp on the cliff for a day?

- A. £ 320.
- B. £ 260.
- C. £ 120.
- D. £ 400.

23. Which of the following is the best place for garden lovers?

- A. Lundy Island.
- B. Snowdonia.
- C. Norfolk.
- D. Salford.

### B

If you need one more reason to be thankful, here it is. More and more researchers have found that gratitude could bring a lot of benefits to our body.

"Our clinical trials indicate that the practice of gratitude can have dramatic and lasting effects on a person's health," said Robert Emmons, a professor at UC Davis. "It can lower blood pressure, improve immune function and help fall asleep more efficiently."

Emmons said there was even more evidence. People who keep a gratitude journal have a reduced fat intake — as much as 25 percent lower. Stress hormones like cortisol (皮质醇) are 23 percent lower in grateful people. And having a daily gratitude practice could actually reduce the effects of aging on the brain. "Being thankful has such a big effect because of the feelings that go along with it," Emmons said. Gratitude works because it restores other positive emotions that have direct physical benefits, most likely through the immune system."

Research shows that when we think about what we appreciate, the calming part of the nervous system will be triggered. That can have protective effects on the body, including decreasing cortisol and perhaps increasing oxytocin, the bonding hormone involved in relationships that make us feel good.

Experts say gratitude is something you can learn. "Some people may not be grateful by nature but it is a habit you can get accustomed to," said Dr. Norman Rosenthal, a doctor and the author of *Winter Blues*. Norman says all you have to do is think about being grateful. "Some people say they don't have anything to be grateful for," a researcher said. "If you teach such people to find one little thing to be grateful for and focus on that, you will find that the feeling of gratitude can transform the way they see their life over time."

24. What is the purpose of Emmons' clinical trials?

- A. To restore positive emotions.
- B. To study the immune system.
- C. To analyze the reason for gratitude.
- D. To study gratitude's influence on people.

25. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?

- A. Being grateful helps fat intake.
- B. Gratitude contributes to one's physical health.
- C. Gratitude can help fall asleep faster.
- D. Being grateful can make a person successful.

26. What does the underlined word "triggered" probably mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Activated.
- B. Limited.
- C. Checked.
- D Exposed.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. How we express gratitude.
- B. How gratitude affects emotions.
- C. Why we need to be grateful.
- D. What we should be grateful for.

### C

My phone is no longer mine. Has this happened to anyone else? Remember those old days when we all shared one telephone. Perhaps this is how my own mother felt when she picked up the telephone in the house, only to hear my voice chatting with a friend. Sadly, even though I'm now a woman in my thirties, I'm still waiting to use my phone.

My husband and I are Generation Xers fighting our way through a world filled with TikTok, Snapchat, and Twitter. They allow us to reach the world, and they also allow the world to reach us. Moreover, I think my children shouldn't be allowed to use my phone or their own phones, definitely not in their bedroom, not after 10 pm or to chat with anyone we don't know.

We've tried to search through the latest parenting advice from experts and medical research available on the use of screens by young children. Finally, we settled on age 13 as a good age to allow our children to use these technological wonders. However, the age restriction hasn't stopped them from using my phone all the time.

Then COVID-19 hit. The world changed, and so did my phone. During lockdown, my phone acquired Zoom, Marco Polo, and other apps that allowed my children to connect with their friends. All of our family, my husband and I included, were longing for meaningful connections with friends. So I arranged Zoom meetings for my kids, then my phone began to disappear for hours as they shared Marco Polo videos back and forth with their friends.

Even though I'm frequently annoyed because my phone has "walked off" again, my heart is very full. My kids and I are sharing. We're learning to co-exist, to set boundaries, and to think of each other first. Because of my phone, I'm involved in my kids' lives. I know their friends and their habits, their favorite apps and photos they have taken. Sharing my phone may be difficult, but it's rewarding; it builds another layer of connection between us.

28. How does the author introduce the topic of the text?

- A. By listing several facts.
- B. By presenting a problem.
- C. By describing her family tradition.
- D. By recalling her childhood experience.

29. What is the author's attitude towards the modern social networking services?

- A. Contradictory.
- B. Critical.
- C. Indifferent.
- D. Approval.

30. What probably made the author consider age 13 as a good age?

- A. Her own parenting skills.
- B. Her arguments with her husband.
- C. Her seeking professional information from others.
- D. Her parents' advice.

31. What benefit did the author get during lockdown?

- A. A deeper connection with her children.
- B. A new link with the outside.
- C. Taking to exploring new apps.
- D. Making a lot of online friends.

#### D

Many studies have suggested that playing music for plants may have a certain influence on their growth. So, can plants really hear sounds? Do they actually like music? Are these true or just another popular story?

Since 1962, an Indian scientist has done several experiments on music and plant growth. He found that certain plants grew an extra 20 percent in height and weight when “listening” to music regularly. Later, he played music through loudspeakers placed around the field, and he found similar results for agricultural crops, such as peanuts, rice, and corn, which produced more products at harvest time.

A Colorado greenhouse owner experimented with several types of plants and various types of music. She discovered that plants “listening” to rock music became dry gradually as if they had been a lack of water and then went to their end within a couple of weeks, while plants grew well when “listening” to classical music.

When it comes to understanding the effects of music on plant growth, it appears that it isn't so much about the “sounds” of the music, but more to do with the vibrations (震动) created by the sound waves. In simple terms, the vibrations produce movements in the plant cells which help plants produce more nutrients. When plants don't respond well to rock music, it isn't because they “like” classical music better, but the vibrations produced by loud rock music create greater pressure that isn't beneficial to plant growth.

Researchers at the University of California weren't so quick to jump to conclusions about the effects of music on plant growth. They said that so far there had been very limited scientific evidence that playing music for plants helps them grow, and that more scientific tests were needed with strict control over factors such as light, water, soil, and so on.

32. What did the Indian scientist discover about crops listening to music?

- A. They were lack of water.
- B. They became dry gradually.
- C. They grew more productive.
- D. They tasted better than before.

33. What does the author intend to tell us about plants in Paragraph 4?

- A. They may prefer quiet and soft music.
- B. Vibrations from music can affect their growth.
- C. Musical sounds help produce new plant cells.
- D. They respond positively to different kinds of music.

34. In which section of the newspaper can we read the text?

- A. Entertainment.
- B. Music.
- C. Social Activity
- D. Scientific Research.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Can plants really hear music?
- B. Can music improve plant growth?

- C. Some ways to help plants grow fast.
- D. Some types of music good for plants.

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。

**The right way to give children money**

If you want your children to learn the right way to handle money, they need to have some money to handle first. Many gifts have limited usefulness, and many toys are quickly replaced by new ones. 36

Before giving money, you should understand why you want to do it. You might intend to fund a future goal like college or teach a child how to invest. You might want to see the joy in your child's face when they realize they have cash of their own to spend. 37 Each of these reasons should be handled in different ways. Make sure the child you're giving money knows what the additional conditions are.

You might accidentally let a seven-year old grandchild at Christmas down by putting a check in their stocking. Younger children generally don't understand the concept behind a check, and won't react too much when receiving it. 38 But it needs to be in a form that the receiver can understand. All bills appear to be the same to younger children, so you need to communicate to them that they may not get to hold on to it—even those kids who do understand the differences should know that they won't get to hang onto a \$100 bill.

39 Break it down into pieces a child can easily understand to help them learn to handle money. For young children, consider coins, provided that they are not so young that coins lead to a choking hazard (危险). For teenagers, you could give bills with a letter that explains the gift. One method of communicating the use of the money to your children is to explain why they are receiving it. 40

- A. Cash works better.
- B. Want to give a gift of cash?
- C. Many gifts cost too much money.
- D. Then give them a few suggestions on its use.
- E. Or perhaps you know your child lacks money.
- F. Or perhaps you have no idea what to buy for your child.
- G. The gift of money gives your children the benefit of making choices.

### 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, 掌握其大意, 然后从41—55各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出最佳选项。

It was a stormy evening. Neil had thought he could get home on time, but his busy work was again 41 him from spending quality time with his family. The bus stop on the way provided a small 42 where Neil was increasingly worried with every minute passing. His wife and the seven-year-old son had 43 told him to come home early. He didn't want to let them down.

"Sir, why don't you buy a packet of peanuts from me?" said a man in a(n) 44 coat standing by his side. "Oh, no. I'm not interested right now." "Fried peanuts will do you a(n) 45 of good now. You can also take some for your 46," the groundnut seller said, filling a bag with the remaining peanuts and offering Neil at an unexpectedly low price. But Neil still 47 to buy it.

Suddenly, Neil heard a 48 of a kid. "Dad, sold out the peanuts? Mum told me that we would have money to buy me 49 then." He saw a ten-year-old boy, totally wet from top to bottom. The groundnut seller quickly 50 his torn coat to wrap it around his son and said with a 51 smile. "Yes, yes. Let's go home soon. Your mother will be worried."

Neil turned to the man. When they both made eye 52, Neil noticed a look of what it was to be a 53 father. He found the man in front of him was so 54. He pulled a note from his wallet, placed it in the man's hand, told him to keep the 55, and then walked away with the bag of peanuts.

- |                    |                  |                |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. preventing  | B. protecting    | C. prohibiting | D. permitting   |
| 42. A. station     | B. space         | C. shelter     | D. place        |
| 43. A. anxiously   | B. particularly  | C. happily     | D. specifically |
| 44. A. new         | B. torn          | C. old         | D. cotton       |
| 45. A. apart       | B. earth         | C. world       | D. chance       |
| 46. A. relatives   | B. family        | C. friends     | D. colleagues   |
| 47. A. urged       | B. promised      | C. wanted      | D. refused      |
| 48. A. sound       | B. noise         | C. voice       | D. whisper      |
| 49. A. books       | B. toys          | C. foods       | D. drinks       |
| 50. A. picked out  | B. took up       | C. picked up   | D. took off     |
| 51. A. sweet       | B. big           | C. forced      | D. satisfied    |
| 52. A. connection  | B. contact       | C. encounter   | D. approach     |
| 53. A. hardworking | B. heartbreaking | C. committed   | D. determined   |
| 54. A. considerate | B. admirable     | C. misfortuned | D. respectable  |
| 55. A. wallet      | B. change        | C. cheque      | D. list         |

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。

*Perseverance*, successfully landed on Mars Thursday after a seven-month trip. The six-wheeled explorer, or rover (探测器), is on a NASA mission 56 (collect) Martian soil and rocks as part of the search for signs of ancient life. It took 11.5 57 (minute) for the confirmation signal to reach Earth. Ground controllers cheered after receiving confirmation of the landing on Mars. Moments 58 (late), controllers received the rover's first pictures of Mars.

*Perseverance* has 19 cameras, two microphones 59 a two-meter-long robotic arm. A machine 60 (connect) to the arm will dig into the ground to gather rock and soil. The rover 61 (equip) with X-ray and imaging systems. It also has a small experimental flyer called *Ingenuity*. 62 NASA says will attempt its first flight in the coming months.

The successful landing marked the third recent visit to Mars. Last week, spacecraft from the United Arab Emirates and China 63 (successful) entered the planets orbit. All three of the missions were launched in July to take advantage 64 the shorter distance between Earth and Mars at the time. This closeness between the planets happens every two years.

*Perseverance* is NASA's fifth rover to explore Mars. With previous missions all yielding 65 (value) information about the Red Planet, NASA says *Perseverance* aims to take the next step in searching for signs of ancient microbial life.

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, 得知你的新西兰好友Mike对中国传统音乐很感兴趣, 你特意为他买了一本关于中国传统音乐的书籍, 并打算近期寄给他, 请给他写封信告知此事。内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 简介这本书的内容;
3. 你的期待。

注意:

1. 词数80左右, 信的格式已经为你写好;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答

Dear Mike,
_____
_____
_____
Yours, Li Hua

## 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

"Do you forget to bring your homework to school?" my math teacher asked. I nodded my head and said in a low voice, "Yes, sir." What a mistake I had made! I had completed my math homework. But when I headed for school, I forgot to put it into my schoolbag. Now my homework is still lying on the desk at home.

"You will have to get a zero then," my math teacher said. I was shocked. I had never received a zero in a math class before. But the school had rules, and the teacher had to let everyone follow them. I was immediately worried about my final math average, which was based on my homework and the tests. Would I get a C or even a D at the end of the term? If so, what should I do?

My next class was a gym class. As I walked down the hall with my classmates, all those feelings rushed out in hot tears. I wiped them away as quickly as I could. But when we entered the gym and sat down on the floor, it was clear to everyone around me that I had been crying.

My gym teacher, Ms. Brown, was an athletic teacher, often with a smile on her face. Ms. Brown was nice and compassionate (有同情心的). She loved her students and often came to help if the students were in trouble.

During that gym class, my mind was affected by the math homework and I was worried about my final math average. So I failed to devote my attention to Ms. Brown's direction. And clearly, I was sad. I guessed that Ms. Brown found there was something wrong with me. When it was near the end of the gym class, she walked to me.

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。

Paragraph 1:

*She sat down to comfort me.* \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

*I felt relaxed and decided to work harder at math.* \_\_\_\_\_

## 高二年级考试

### 英语试题参考答案及评分标准

2021.07

#### 第一部分 听力(共20小题,满分30分)

1—5 CBAAC      6—10 CBCBC      11—15 BABBA      16—20 BAABA

#### 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)

21—23 CAD      24—27 DBAC      28—31 DACA      32—35 CBDB

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

36—40 GFABD

#### 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)

41—45 ACDBC      46—50 BDCAD      51—55 CBADB

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

56. to collect      57. minutes      58. later      59. and      60. connected

61. is equipped      62. which      63. successfully      64. of      65. valuable

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

评分原则:

1. 本题总分为15分,按三个档次给分。
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. 评分时应考虑:内容是否完整,条理是否清楚,交际是否得体,语言是否准确。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时,应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于70,从总分中减去2分。

#### 第三档(11-15分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

• 内容完整,条理清楚;

• 交际得体,表达时充分考虑到交际的需求;体现出较强的语言运用能力。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

#### 第二档(6-10分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

- 内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求；
  - 所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求；
  - 语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解
- 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

#### 第一档(1-5分)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务

- 内容不完整；
  - 所用词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。
- 未能清楚地传达信息。

0分

未能传达任何信息；写的内容与要求无关。

#### 第二节(满分25分)

##### One possible version:

##### Paragraph 1:

*She sat down to comfort me. "Are you okay?" she asked. I told her about my trouble. Then Ms Brown said to me, "We all make mistakes. "* She told me what happened to her several days ago. I was surprised that she also made mistakes since I had thought she was perfect. She told me the world didn't end because I got a zero in a math class and encouraged me to study hard.

##### Paragraph 2:

*I felt relaxed and decided to work harder at math.* In math classes, I paid more attention to the teacher's lectures. After reaching home after school, I would do the math homework more carefully. And I left notes to remind me not to bring my homework to school again. At the end of that term, based on my good daily performances and test scores, my final math average was an A. This experience taught me a lesson: as long as we learn from mistakes, we are making progress.

#### 各档次的给分范围和要求:

##### 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. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右(词数少于130的,从总分中减去2分)。
4. 阅卷评分时,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)故事发展的合理性和上下文的连贯性。

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、美拼写和词汇用法均可。

6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

**各档次给分范围及要求:**

**第五档(21-25分)**

- 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分)**

- 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,但完全不影响意义表达;
- 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

**第三档(11-15分)**

- 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,但不影响意义的表达;
- 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

**第二档(6-10分)**

- 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分)**

- 与所给短文和开头语的衔接较差;
- 产出内容太少;
- 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。

附:听力原文

Text 1

M: How did your dancing lesson go today?

W: Exciting, but it was hard work. I really need a rest now.

M: Yeah, I can see that. Go and get relaxed.

Text 2

W: Excuse me, sir. Visiting hours are over now. Your wife must get some rest.

M: Oh, I'm sorry, doctor. I didn't hear the bell or I would have left earlier.

Text 3

W: You cut down my favorite tree! I can't believe it.

M: I'm sorry, honey. I know you like it but the poor tree was already dying.

Text 4

W: Are you ready to order now?

M: No, I just finished. I'm waiting for my change.

Text 5

W: How was your vacation?

M: Well, we went to the mountains. Unfortunately, it rained most of the time. It's too bad because I used to enjoy going there.

Text 6

M: I'm not very good at tennis, you know.

W: Don't worry! We're playing for fun. Just try and you'll see you can do it.

M: I haven't played tennis for a very long time.

W: That's all right! Let's enjoy it and don't think too much!

M: OK. I will play it.

Text 7

W: What are you going to do, Paul?

M: I'm not sure. Susan likes everything here and doesn't want to move. What about you?

W: Oh yes, we're leaving. We're putting the house up for sale tomorrow. I'm going to ask for a reasonable price. I'd rather lose a little now than a fortune later.

M: I think you're right. Are you and Brian doing anything this evening?

W: We're looking at a house in Aston Road at half past six. I don't think we're doing anything after that.

M: Why don't you come around for supper and we can talk about it? It might make Susan change her mind. I hope we can still live next door to each other.

W: Thanks very much. I'll do my best.

Text 8

M: Hello. This is Mike.

W: Oh, Mike. This is Amy. My goodness! I've got hold of you at last.

M: Nice to hear from you again after all these years. What have you been doing?

W: Well, I've tried many things since we left school. I'm now working for a food processing company in charge of sales. So I travel a lot.

M: Oh, that's great. You must really enjoy it.

W: Oh, I do. Yeah, it's interesting, but it's quit tiring. But... hmmm... What about you, Mike?

M: I work in a law firm, practicing business law.

W: Oh, that's challenging.

M: Yeah, but I like my job.

Text 9

M: Hello, Linda. I hear you're going to the United States.

W: Yes, I'm going with my grandma. We're going to see my parents in New Jersey.

M: When are you leaving, then?

W: This Friday evening. Our plane leaves at seven fifteen.

M: How long will you stay there?

W: Six months.

M: Six months! Are you going to travel to many places?

W: Of course, I am. I want to see as many places as I can. How can I travel when I get there?

M: Most people travel by car. The roads are very good.

W: But I don't have a car and I can't drive. Is there any other way to travel?

M: You can travel by bus. It's very cheap.

W: Can't I travel by train?

M: Yes, you can. The train is expensive in the United States, but it's fast.

W: Thank you very much. Well, I must be off now. See you when I get back.

M: Good luck and have a pleasant trip.

Text 10

W: In the past five years Dr. Smith has studied more than twenty people who are over 100 years old. Yesterday he published an article. The article tells about four pieces of advice from those old people on how to live a long life. The first piece of advice is: Always live an active

life. Dr. Smith has found that all those old people like working or doing physical exercise. They seldom sit on the sofa watching TV or doing nothing for a long time. The second piece of advice is: Never get angry with anybody or anything. If something or someone makes them unhappy, they always try to forget about it as soon as possible. The third one is: Never eat food that has too much fat. All the old people like to eat fresh fruit and vegetables. Most of them seldom or even never eat meat or fat from animals. And the last one is: Never worry too much about anything. When they have some difficulties, they can always find a good way to overcome them. At the end of his article, Dr. Smith writes, "If we do things like those old people, we might live a long life like them."