

## 石家庄市2021届高中毕业班教学质量检测（二）

# 英语

（时间 120 分钟，满分 150 分）

### 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。

### 第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. What is the woman dissatisfied with about the boots?

A. The size.

B. The length.

C. The leather.

2. How much is a medium cup of coffee in Green Café?

A. \$3.

B. \$1.

C. \$2.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A spy.

B. A book.

C. A film.

4. What are the speakers doing?

A. Cooking.

B. Shopping.

C. Planting.

5. Where are the two speakers?

A. In an office.

B. In an apartment.

C. In a lift.

#### 第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项，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。

英语 第1页（共10页）

听第6段材料，回答第6至8题。

6. Where is the woman from?  
A. Australia. B. Brazil. C. England.
7. What will the man do next?  
A. Pay a visit to the university.  
B. Return to the company.  
C. Go for the interview.
8. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?  
A. Colleagues. B. Strangers. C. Schoolmates.

听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。

9. What is the woman doing?  
A. Reserving a room.  
B. Tending a garden.  
C. Meeting a friend.
10. Who might the man be?  
A. A receptionist. B. A travel agent. C. A guide.
11. What do we know about the museum?  
A. It opens 5 days a week. B. It closes at 5 p.m. C. Cameras are allowed in it.

听第8段材料，回答第12至14题。

12. What place is the man interested in?  
A. The coffee houses. B. The second street. C. The gas station.
13. What is opposite the shopping center?  
A. A school. B. A hotel. C. A park.
14. How far is the central park from the hotel?  
A. 100 meters. B. 400 meters. C. 200 meters.

听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。

15. When does the conversation take place?  
A. At the beginning of a term. B. In the middle of a term. C. At the end of a term.
16. Why does the man look worried?  
A. He has a paper to write. B. He did badly in chemistry. C. He failed a physics test.
17. What does the woman suggest the man do?  
A. Join a physics study group.  
B. Withdraw from the physics class.  
C. Turn to Professor Smith after school.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. Who are invited to the Wilsons' yearly dinner?  
A. Relatives. B. Colleagues. C. Neighbours.
19. How did the Wilsons deal with the accommodation problem?  
A. They bought a bigger house.  
B. They added some small tables.  
C. They limited the number of children.
20. What's the main purpose of the talk?  
A. To appeal for family reunion.  
B. To tell a couple's warm story.  
C. To introduce Thanksgiving Day.

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 all the traffic blocks on our roadways, we forget that some of the world's busiest transportation routes aren't on dry land but in waterways that play a crucial economic role in the development of civilization. Here are four of the most important:

**Panama**

Opened in 1914, this 48-mile-long waterway through the Isthmus of Panama finally linked the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It also forever changed the way we travel, as ships were no longer required to sail the long, hard journey around the tip of South America. A major expansion was completed in 2016.

**Suez**

Stretching more than 100 miles, the Suez Canal creates a crucial route between the Mediterranean and Red Seas. Construction started in 1859; the gateway opened 10 years later with a promise to accommodate ships from all countries. Its narrowness, however, has forced its closure five times, including one lasting eight years until the 1975 agreement between Egypt and Israel.

**Kiel**

Wilhelm I laid the first stone for this important canal in 1887; his successor (继承者) set down the final one eight years later. Thus, the Baltic and North Seas were finally connected. The canal, extending for 61 miles, is the safest, most convenient, shortest, and cheapest shipping route between the two seas.

**Beijing-Hangzhou Grand**

The world's oldest and longest man-made waterway is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Covering more than 1,100 miles and 2,500 years of history, the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal connects five of the major rivers in China. It also courses through one of the country's richest agricultural regions, making its importance in China's development second only to the Yangtze River.

21. Which canal is the shortest?  
A. Panama.                      B. Suez.                      C. Kiel.                      D. Beijing-Hangzhou Grand.
22. When was the Kiel Canal completed?  
A. In 1859.                      B. In 1887.                      C. In 1895.                      D. In 2016.
23. What can we learn about the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand?  
A. It links five great rivers in China.  
B. It is the narrowest canal in the world.  
C. It is the most important waterway in China.  
D. It accommodates ships from all over the world.

B

If you dream of a world where neighbors share with each other and you don't have to spend money at a store every time you need something, then your local Buy Nothing Group might be the perfect fit. This clever idea began in July 2013, when two friends, Rebecca Rockefeller and Liesl Clark, from Bainbridge Island, Washington, wanted to try something new. They liked the idea of developing a local gift economy as a way to challenge the consumerist mindset and reconnect neighbors. The Buy Nothing Project has grown rapidly since then, with 6,000 groups now in 44 countries.

The basic idea is that anyone can ask for what they need and anyone can give it. The official rules are simple: "Post anything you'd like to give away, lend, or share among neighbors. Ask for anything you'd like to receive for free or borrow. Keep it legal. No buying or selling, no trades, we're strictly a gift economy."

All participants have equal standing. Gifts and requests can be large or small, items or services (though they must be legal). Lending and borrowing are allowed, too. Things must be given freely, with no expectation of a gift in return. There are no rules about how to post, though people are encouraged to share personal stories about themselves, their gifts and requests, as this helps to build community.

When asked why the Buy Nothing Project has been met with such enthusiasm, the founders suggest it's because of the human desire to feel connected with others around us. Besides, this is truly a great way to take a stand against over-consumption, to clear out our homes, to save items from landfill and prolong their lifespan (寿命), and to keep valuable resources in the ground. The more sharing and reusing we can do, the better off we'll all be for both climate and human well-being.

24. What has made the Buy Nothing Project grow rapidly?

- A. The need to build social ties.
- B. The consumerist mindset.
- C. The desire to boost local economy.
- D. The strong sense of community.

25. Which of the following agrees with the rules?

- A. Sharing others' stories.
- B. Asking for a gift in return.
- C. Lending or borrowing legal items.
- D. Trading with the neighbors.

26. What's the advantage of the project?

- A. It fuels local consumption.
- B. It reduces the waste of resources.
- C. It extends people's lifespan.
- D. It changes the climate of the earth.

27. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To promote the idea of recycling.
- B. To introduce the Buy Nothing Project.
- C. To tell stories about two environmentalists.
- D. To persuade people to make friends in the community.

英语 第4页 (共10页)

C

I stood in front of my entire lab and told them I had made zero progress in the last year. At the graduate program's annual presentation, highlighting students' successes, Michelle and I were taking a different approach, sharing our most painful failures. The audience sat in silence, apparently shocked. But we weren't ashamed. Quite the opposite — we were proud to be sharing our full selves and building a foundation for relationships.

Setbacks are an unavoidable part of graduate school, but too often we try to hide them. By sharing our whole selves, including our failures, we went on to build a deep, meaningful relationship. And we wanted others to experience that openness and support.

We began the workshop by presenting our stories onstage. Then we invited the participants to turn to one another and share their own significant failures. An awkward silence followed, as we had expected, but it only lasted a few seconds. Soon the students jumped into engaged and enthusiastic conversation. Students even formed larger groups as they realized how many of their colleagues shared the exact struggles they did. Even after the session ended, whispered conversations continued until the next speaker took the stage.

From that point forward, every presentation included some mention of the failures that led to the results. It reminded us that behind every impressive result is a person who is just trying his best. Since the workshop, we have noticed a sustained change in our classmates. The answers to questions like "How are you doing?" are more sincere and less perfunctory, and several students have mentioned they feel closer to their classmates.

It's hard to relate to someone when all you know about them is their accomplishments. Talking about failure normalizes it and proves it's nothing to be ashamed of.

28. What do most graduate school students emphasize in their presentation?

- A. Their complaints.
- B. Their achievements.
- C. Their failures.
- D. Their experiments.

29. How does sharing failures benefit students?

- A. It stops them from feeling ashamed.
- B. It contributes to their school courses.
- C. It helps them bond with their classmates.
- D. It reduces their fear of presentation.

30. What does the underlined word "perfunctory" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Rude.
- B. Casual.
- C. Detailed.
- D. Direct.

31. What can we know about the participants?

- A. They were active for most of the workshop.
- B. They kept silent all through the workshop.
- C. They whispered softly during others' speech.
- D. They felt shocked by others' failures.



D

An international team led by scientists at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST) has recently developed the world's first 3D artificial eye with capabilities that even outperform those of the human eyes, bringing vision to humanoid robots and new hope to patients with visual damage.

Scientists have spent decades trying to produce the exact copies of the structure and clarity of a biological eye, but vision provided by existing artificial eyes with external wires are still in poor resolution (分辨率) with 2D flat image sensors. The Electrochemical Eye (EC-Eye) developed at HKUST, however, may actually offer sharper vision than a human eye, with extra functions such as the ability to see things in darkness.

The key feature allowing such breakthroughs is a 3D artificial retina (视网膜), made of nanowire light sensors which are like the photoreceptor in human retinas. The scientists connected the nanowire light sensors to some liquid-metal wires serving as nerves behind the human-made retina during the experiment, and successfully carried out the visual signal transmission to reflect what the eye sees onto the computer screen. In the future, those nanowire light sensors could be directly connected to the nerves of the visually damaged patients. Apart from that, the artificial retina can receive more light signals and potentially attain a higher image resolution than human retina.

With further adjustment, the EC-Eye can be a self-powered image sensor, so there is no need for external power source, which will be much more user-friendly as compared with the current technology. "The current artificial eyes are still of no match to the human eyes. A new technology is in urgent need, and it gives me a strong motivation to start this unconventional project. In the next step, we plan to further improve the performance of our device. Animal and clinical trials are now being planned. I think if everything is on track, perhaps in five years, the technology will become practical," said Prof. Fan, whose team has spent nine years to complete the current study.

32. What's the feature of the EC-Eye?
  - A. It uses 2D flat image sensors.
  - B. It performs better at night than in the day.
  - C. It is attached with external wires.
  - D. It provides a clearer vision than human eyes.
33. What's the function of nanowire light sensors?
  - A. To send computer signals.
  - B. To serve as nerves behind the retina.
  - C. To receive visual signals.
  - D. To connect nerves of patients to the wires.
34. What can we infer about the EC-Eye from Dr. Fan's words?
  - A. It is of no match to human eyes.
  - B. It has been improved by the team.
  - C. It will be in clinical trials in five years.
  - D. It is different from the previous devices.
35. What can be the best title for the text?
  - A. EC-Eye will become popular in the near future.
  - B. Nanowire light sensors help people see in darkness.
  - C. 3D technology helps to cure people of their eye diseases.
  - D. Scientists have developed first artificial eye with 3D retina.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

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

A favorite musical tune can fuel positive memories, boost your mood, and create a relaxing setting. 36 Here are some ways to dig into the power of music.

Having trouble staying motivated during workout? 37 Research in the November 2019 Psychology of Sport and Exercise found that upbeat music can make a workout seem less challenging and more enjoyable. In the study, people performed high-intensity interval training (HIIT). The exercisers in the music group reported enjoying their workout more than those in the slow or non-music groups.

38 But waking up to a pleasant tone instead of a sharp alarm can reduce morning sleepiness and improve efficiency, suggests a study published online Jan. 28, 2020, by PLoS One. Set your smart phone alarm to play soft, harmonic sounds or a relaxing tune.

Music helps to relieve stress in a medical procedure. An analysis of 72 trials involving almost 7,000 patients found that patients who listened to music before, during, and after surgery reported less pain. Earlier studies had found that listening to music during dental work lowered people's anxiety levels. Music produces a calming effect by stimulating the brain's pleasure region. The right choice of music also appears to be necessary. 39 "Music that is predictable can promote feelings of control and calm," she says.

Many studies have shown that students who listen to slow and peaceful sounds have less anxiety. According to Diaz-Falcon, these sounds provide a calming environment and block distractions in your thought process. She says, "Peaceful music is also believed to activate areas in your brain responsible for analytically thinking and creativity, as well as increasing the brain's ability to absorb and store information." 40

- A. Try some relaxing music.
- B. Turn up some music with a fast beat.
- C. Music has long served as a sleep aid.
- D. Professor Diaz-Falcon says music can increase your energy.
- E. Try listening to such sounds the next time you face a complex task.
- F. People respond best to familiar music, according to Professor Diaz-Falcon.
- G. Used in specific ways, music is also a valuable tool for supporting your health.

英语 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Last night I was walking on the beach to enjoy the sunset and watch the whales playing lively and happily right offshore. Their blow spouts (水柱) can be seen three miles away, which looked like those 41 at the Bellagio in Vegas.

So I was 42 and thoroughly enjoying myself when I saw an elderly man get knocked down by a 43. It happened very suddenly. Realizing the next waves could drag him 44, I just started 45 towards him. Finally, I got to him and lifted him onto his 46 from his underarms. He was 47 like a leaf, and couldn't even take the smallest steps away.

Some men arrived right behind me, maybe alerted (警觉) to the 48 by my running. Together, we got him to a sand dune (沙丘), where he could sit down and 49.

Those men left and I started to walk away, too. But it 50 me that if he were my parent I wouldn't leave him alone. So I 51 and said to him, "I want to make sure you get home 52. I'm going to 53 you home." And so I walked him very 54 back to his house. As we waved goodbye, I could see big smiles on his face that also 55 my day.

- |                   |              |                  |                  |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. rapids     | B. fountains | C. waterfalls    | D. streams       |
| 42. A. worried    | B. scared    | C. thrilled      | D. shocked       |
| 43. A. wave       | B. car       | C. whale         | D. person        |
| 44. A. back       | B. further   | C. around        | D. harder        |
| 45. A. jumping    | B. looking   | C. shouting      | D. running       |
| 46. A. stomach    | B. side      | C. feet          | D. knees         |
| 47. A. shaking    | B. floating  | C. falling       | D. flying        |
| 48. A. discovery  | B. mistake   | C. crisis        | D. possibility   |
| 49. A. negotiate  | B. reflect   | C. chat          | D. rest          |
| 50. A. upset      | B. struck    | C. surprised     | D. comforted     |
| 51. A. sped up    | B. came up   | C. turned around | D. walked around |
| 52. A. safe       | B. alive     | C. early         | D. alone         |
| 53. A. carry      | B. guide     | C. drive         | D. accompany     |
| 54. A. casually   | B. slowly    | C. quietly       | D. proudly       |
| 55. A. brightened | B. started   | C. ruined        | D. saved         |



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。

In my entire life, I have never witnessed an environmental disaster like the 56 (disappear) South Aral Sea in Central Asia. As I drove on the deserted road, away from the town of Moynaq and toward the sea, I felt a deep and 57 (continue) sadness. This area was once home 58 a large and busy fishing community. Over the past 40 years, however, it 59 (become) a ghostly desert. There was no greenery anywhere. The only things I could see on the horizon were the old 60 (abandon) ships sitting on the dry sea floor. I stared at the rusted and rundown structures for what felt like hours. I do not know how long they had been there, but 61 sight of them filled me with sorrow. How could a place that once thrived (繁荣) on fishing and other 62 (activity) become so dry? My guide told me that I would have to walk dozens of kilometers on the cracked soil to 63 (eventual) see the blue water that used to flow to 64 I was standing. I breathed deeply and tasted the salty remains of the ocean. The environmental disaster of the South Aral Sea will stay with 65 (I) forever.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

你校正在组织英语演讲比赛。请以“我最喜欢的季节”为题, 写一篇短文参赛。内容包括:

1. 喜欢的季节;
2. 喜欢的原因。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为80左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡上的相应位置作答。

My Favorite Season

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，使之构成一个完整的短文。

It was 1995, when people used fixed-line telephones instead of mobile phones for communication and people asked ways instead of depending on navigation systems to get around. I was in China for the first time. I was to meet a friend, Bruce, who had come to China a few months before to work in Jingzhou. I had never heard of the place, so I guessed it must be small. Before I left for China, Bruce had told me his address over the phone. Now, I was confident that I could find the place with the address written on a piece of paper in my pocket.

It was not until I arrived at the airport in Wuhan and went to get the bus for the “small town” that I realized the address note I wrote in English was useless. At the information desk of the bus service outside the airport, I spent as long as 5 minutes trying every possible American pronunciation of the word “Jingzhou” with him repeating every single word with a confused inflection (音调变化). Finally, his eyes widened and it clicked. He turned to me and said something I didn’t understand. I was not sure what he said, but he said it with confidence.

He ran outside gesturing for me to follow and put me on a bus. He did everything for me. I handed him some money and he took the proper amount and gave me the change. Then he told the bus driver where I was going. When the bus took off, I assumed we were heading to Jingzhou...but how could I know?

I was informed via hand signals that I had now arrived at my desired city and now I just had to simply get to my friend’s place. So I walked off to a stand of taxis and one driver greeted me ready to go. But when I handed him the address, it was apparent that he didn’t know where it was. After some discussion with other taxi drivers, he turned to put me in his taxi as if he had found a way out.

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。

Soon he pulled up at a building on which I was overjoyed to see my familiar English word: Hotel.

Bruce told me not to worry and asked me to wait for him to get a Chinese friend on the phone.

## 石家庄市 2021 届高中毕业班教学质量检测 (二)

### 英 语 参 考 答 案

听力 (20×1.5=30): 1—5 ABCBC 6—10 ACBAA 11—15 BAACB 16—20 CACBB

阅读 (20×2.5=50): 21—23 ACA 24—27 ACBB 28—31 BCBA 32—35 DCDD 36—40 GBCFE

完形填空 (15×1=15): 41—45 BCABD 46—50 CACDB 51—55 CADBA

语法填空 (10×1.5=15): 56. disappearing 57. continuous/continuing 58. to 59. has become  
60. abandoned 61. the 62. activities 63. eventually 64. where 65. me

写作 (满分 15+25=40 分):

参考例文:

第一节

#### My Favorite Season

Hi, everybody. Among the four seasons, I like autumn most. Not only is it beautiful, but also it's an enjoyable time when people enjoy their fruits of labor.

When autumn approaches, the beauty of nature is breathtaking with leaves turning into diverse colors of red, orange and purple. I'm always fascinated by its scenery. Besides, autumn provides us with an opportunity to feel the sweetness of laboring together with farmers. The thought of tasty fruits and fresh vegetables makes my mouth water.

So autumn is my favorite season. What is yours?

(95 words)

第二节

Soon he pulled up at a building on which I was overjoyed to see my familiar English word: Hotel. Surely a building with such English letters would have an English speaker. After the driver explained my situation, the check-in lady brought the hotel manager in, who could speak some English. I told her I was lost and needed to telephone my friend. She led me to a phone, where I gave her Bruce's number, which she dialed. When Bruce answered in English, she handed it to me. However, I had no way of describing where I was.

Bruce told me not to worry and asked me to wait for him to get a Chinese friend on the phone. I returned the receiver to the hotel manager and some time later she passed it to the taxi driver. While the two Chinese were talking, the driver's face lighted up, giving me the message that the problem was finally solved. We were soon on our way to meet my friend. The taxi driver whistled a song, feeling proud of being able to help. I was excited to be able to see Bruce soon who was preparing a big Chinese dinner for me!

(164 words)

评分细则

(一) 应用文写作评分参考标准

参考要点:

1. 喜爱的节日; 2. 喜爱的原因; 3. 恰当结语。

各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档 (13-15 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

—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 (10-12分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

- 虽漏掉1、2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 (7-9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。
- 整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。

#### 第二档 (4-6分)

未恰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。
- 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。
- 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

#### 第一档 (1-3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。
- 信息未能传达给读者。

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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。

#### (二) 读后续写评分参考标准

评分时关注以下方面：

1. 与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度；
2. 续写内容的丰富性、合理性；
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。

各档次的给分范围和要求

#### 第五档 (21~25分)

- 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。
- 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。
- 有效地使用了语句间衔接手段，全文结构清晰，意义连贯。

#### 第四档 (16~20分)

- 创造了比较丰富、合理的内容，比较有逻辑性，续写比较完整，与原文情境融洽度较高。
- 使用了比较多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构，可能有些许错误，但不影响理解。
- 比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段，全文结构比较清晰，意义比较连贯。

#### 第三档 (11~15分)

- 创造了基本合理的内容，有一定的逻辑性，续写基本完整，与原文情境相关。
- 使用了简单的词汇和语法结构，有一些错误或不恰当之处，但基本不影响理解。
- 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。

第二档 (6~10 分)

- 内容或逻辑上有一些重大问题，续写不够完整，与原文情境有一定程度脱节。
- 所使用的词汇有限，语法结构单调，错误较多，影响理解。
- 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。

第一档 (1~5 分)

- 内容或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，与原文情境基本脱节。
- 所使用的词汇有限，语法结构单调，错误很多，严重影响理解
- 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。

零分：所写内容太少或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完全不相关，未作答。

附：听力材料

(Text 1)

M: Those boots look good on you. How do they feel?

W: They're a bit tight across the toes. Maybe I need a different size.

M: Well, the length is fine and the leather is soft, but you may need something wider.

(Text 2)

M: A while ago I paid almost \$3 for a large cup of coffee.

W: Terrible! And look how cheap it is here in Green Cafe — only \$1.

M: Well, actually, you're looking at the price for a medium, but even at \$2 which they charge, that is way cheaper than the coffee shop I went to before.

(Text 3)

M: I told you what! I'm pretty sure that the lady who helped Dr. Nelson is a spy.

W: How could you possibly figure that out? You probably read this book or watched the film before.

M: No, I didn't. I'm just good at guessing the ending of films.

(Text 4)

M: OK. So, what do we need?

W: Let's look at the vegetables. We need some potatoes.

M: How about tomatoes? Do we need any tomatoes?

W: Yes, we do. They're on the list.

(Text 5)

M: What floor would you like me to press?

W: Thirty-six, please.

M: We're on the same floor. I'm in the Williams Company.

W: Me too. I'm new here.

(Text 6)

M: Nice to meet you. I'm Daniel and I'm a student at university.

W: Hi, Daniel. My name is Susan. I'm from Australia. What about you?

M: I'm Brazilian, but my mother's home country is England. What do you do, Susan?

W: I work as a receptionist in a trading company...

M: Oh, it looks like it's my turn now for the interview. Excuse me. See you later, and good luck to you.

W: Thanks. You too.

(Text 7)

M: Can I help you, madam?

W: Do you have a room for five days?

M: A single or a double?

W: A double room, with a garden view, please.

M: OK, a double room with a garden view. Well, we have a free room. May I have your name, please?

W: My name is Michelle Didcock. And Dorothy Lazaore will be staying with me.

M: OK.

W: By the way, do you offer any travel service? I'd like to visit some museums and art galleries during my stay here.

M: OK, I see. I think the National Air and Space Museum is the best one to visit.

W: Do you happen to know what the opening hours are?

M: It opens every day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and it is free. But cameras are forbidden there.

W: Sounds good.

(Text 8)

W: Welcome to the famous Peace Block in the capital. Let me introduce you to the place so that you can have an easy and pleasant journey in the next few days.

M: Louise, I'd like to know where the coffee houses are.

W: Well, the place we are standing in is very near the coffee houses, just 200 meters down the second street. We are standing here at the south entrance of the second street. Left to us is a gas station. If you walk straightly along the second street and turn right, you will find a school after a 100-meter walk. And my ladies and gentlemen, pay attention! Right opposite the school is the famous shopping center of the capital. Anyway, the most important thing — our hotel! It's at the end of the second street in the north, about 400 meters farther than the school.

M: Excuse me. I hear the central park is very famous. Is it far from the hotel?

W: If you go out of the hotel and turn right, after about a 200 meters' walk, you will see the central park.

(Text 9)

W: Joe, you look worried? Is everything OK?

M: Honestly? Not really. I just got my grade on my physics, and I failed it horribly.

W: I'm sorry to hear that. But don't feel too bad. It was a pretty hard test, and there's still half the term left. I'm sure you can turn things around.

M: Thanks. But I don't know. All my classes are so hard this term. I just don't have enough time to study for it. I had my chemistry mid-term exam the day before. And I had to write a ten-page paper for my literature class over the weekend. By the time I got finished with all of the other tests and projects, I couldn't catch up on this class. I even thought about withdrawing from this class. But we're pretty far into the term now. If I withdraw, it'll show on my academic record.

W: Well, there's a study group for this class. You know, we meet after each class for about an hour. And I'm sure Professor Smith would be happy to help you out during his office hours. If you really need to pass, I think that would be helpful.

(Text 10)

W: Thanksgiving is one of America's most popular holidays. It is a day for expressing thanks for all the good things in life. It is also a day for family reunions. On that day many people travel long distances to get together with their families.

But not everyone can spend Thanksgiving with his or her family. Today we'll introduce a couple, Joan and Sandy Wilson, who could not afford to take time out to visit their parents, their uncles and aunts one year. They regretted not being able to celebrate Thanksgiving with all their family members. But soon they met other people who also were separated from their families. So the Wilsons began holding a yearly Thanksgiving dinner for what they called their "extended family". This included people in their community.

The group has grown over the years. To accommodate all the guests, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson now have to add small tables to their large one in the big dining room. At first, many of their friends brought their babies and young children. Now some of the first guests are grandparents. They often bring their grandchildren.

Like many other Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their visitors enjoy a long day of cooking, eating and talking. The traditional meal usually includes a turkey. Other traditional Thanksgiving foods served with turkey are sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pies.



## 关于我们

**自主选拔在线**（原自主招生在线）创办于 2014 年，历史可追溯至 2008 年，隶属北京太星网络科技有限公司，是专注于**中国拔尖人才培养**的升学咨询在线服务平台。主营业务涵盖：新高考、学科竞赛、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、高中生涯规划、志愿填报等。

自主选拔在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户达百万量级，网站年度流量超 1 亿量级。用户群体涵盖全国 31 省市，全国超 95% 以上的重点中学老师、家长及考生，更有许多重点高校招办老师关注，行业影响力首屈一指。

自主选拔在线平台一直秉承 “专业、专注、有态度” 的创办公念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供中学拔尖人才培养咨询服务，为广大高校、中学和教研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和全国数百所重点中学达成深度战略合作，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座千余场，直接或间接帮助数百万考生顺利通过强基计划（自主招生）、综合评价和高考，进入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力，2019 年荣获央广网 “年度口碑影响力在线教育品牌”。

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