



绝密★启用前

大联考
2020—2021 学年高三年级上学期期末考试

英 语

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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交回。

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2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。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. How does the man feel after the test?

- A. Relaxed. B. Happy. C. Disappointed.

2. What does the woman think of the black shirt?

- A. It is in a wrong size. B. Its color is not suitable. C. Its material is not good.

3. What is the probable relationship between Susan and the woman speaker?

- A. Teacher and student.
B. Colleagues.
C. Classmates.

4. What contest did Susan win the first place in?

- A. An English speaking contest.
B. An English writing contest.
C. An English singing contest.

5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a library. B. In a bookstore. C. In a shop.

英语试题 第1页(共8页)



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 8 题。

6. How long has the man lived in Beijing?

- A. For a month.
- B. For a year.
- C. For two years.

7. How many Chinese characters has the man learned?

- A. Only 500.
- B. Less than 500.
- C. Over 500.

8. Where have many Americans seldom been before?

- A. Guizhou Province.
- B. The great sites.
- C. Beijing.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. How do Peter's parents come?

- A. By car.
- B. By train.
- C. By plane.

10. When do Peter's parents arrive?

- A. At 5:30.
- B. At 5:20.
- C. At 5:00.

11. How often does the bus run?

- A. Every 10 minutes.
- B. Every 20 minutes.
- C. Every 30 minutes.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What kind of room does the man want?

- A. A non-smoking double room.
- B. A non-smoking single room.
- C. A smoking double room.

13. When is breakfast served?

- A. From 6 to 7.
- B. From 6 to 9.
- C. From 6 to 11.

14. How much does the man pay for the room?

- A. \$150.
- B. \$100.
- C. \$50.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Where is the price printed on a taxi?

- A. On the back window.
- B. On the front window.
- C. On the side windows.

16. What should the taxi driver do after he starts driving?

- A. Turn on the meter.
- B. Greet the passenger.
- C. Ask the passenger for money.

17. What should the passenger do before he gets out of a taxi?

- A. Set down the driver's phone number.
- B. Get things back.
- C. Ask for a receipt.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How do people feel in spring?

- A. Excited.
- B. Relaxed.
- C. Satisfied.

19. Which is the most colorful season?

- A. Spring.
- B. Summer.
- C. Autumn.

20. Where is the Ice and Snow Festival held?

- A. In the south of China.
- B. In the north of China.
- C. In the east of China.



第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

New York Botanical Garden

The 250-acre New York Botanical Garden is the biggest in the United States. It has 50 speciality gardens that house over one million plants. There is a rose garden, a native plant garden that shows off North America's diversity of plants, and trees that are over 200 years old.

Price

The all-garden pass includes current garden exhibitions, the conservatory, the rock garden and native plant garden, the tram tour, garden grounds, and the art gallery. On weekends it costs \$28 for adults, \$25 for seniors and students, \$12 for children aged 2-12, and children under 2 free. You can save money by visiting on a weekday. Prices Monday through Friday are \$23 for adults, \$20 for seniors and students, \$10 for children aged 2-12, and children under 2 free.

Special Events

The New York Botanical Garden is known for its programming for visitors of all ages. Every few months it puts on a special exhibit and then has evenings themed to it. For example, when the garden showed Georgia O'Keeffe's paintings of Hawaii and planted what was portrayed in them in the greenhouse, it held Hawaiian nights with special food, dance, and music. The garden also holds a series of lectures and classes for children and adults.

The grandest holiday events of the year in New York City is the Train Show. The garden builds model trains that journey through hundreds of New York landmarks all made from plants. The set is spectacular, and many locals go there to see it every year.

Know Before You Go

The garden is vast, and you might be doing a lot of walking. Plan your clothes accordingly. Also remember that you will be outside.

Selfie sticks(自拍杆), and pets are not allowed.

Strollers(散步者) are allowed everywhere except the Conservatory, Discovery Center, Ross Hall, and Art Gallery. There is strolling checking in these locations.

It is important to protect the environment, so walking on the grass, picking flowers, or touching any plant or tree is strictly forbidden.

21. How much should Tom with his 9-year-old son pay for a visit on Friday?

- A. \$43. B. \$40. C. \$33. D. \$23.

22. What behavior of visitors is welcome in the garden?

- A. Strolling with a dog. B. Caring for trees and flowers.
C. Taking a walk in the Art Gallery. D. Having a selfie when sitting on the grass.

23. What can we know about the New York Botanical Garden?

- A. Everyone can enjoy themselves in the garden.
B. It is the biggest botanical garden all over the world.
C. The garden holds lectures especially for music lovers.
D. The garden has a better view of New York landmarks.

B

Two-year-old Samantha Savitz is deaf and loves interacting with her neighbors, so they all learned sign language in order to communicate with her better. The little girl is just so charming and adorable that it's hard not to want to be able to have simple conversations with her.

In the United States, about two to four of every 1,000 people are functionally deaf—about 2 million people. Around 28 million Americans, 10% of the population, have some degree of hearing loss. Around 500,000 deaf



people in the country use American Sign Language (ASL), and it's the third most commonly used language in the US; many hearing people are also fluent in ASL. With so many people using ASL, it's only right that Savitz's neighbors learn the language, not only for her but also to be able to communicate with other deaf people.

Located at the end of Islington Road in Newton, Massachusetts, this little neighborhood is absolutely charmed by one little girl. Savitz is a super engaging girl, and she loves interacting with people in her community. She is delighted when they are able to sign with her. However, she gets really sad when they can't understand her when she tries to communicate with them. Because of this, Savitz's neighbors collectively hired an instructor for ASL classes. With the help of their instructor, Rhys McGovern, the neighbors are able to help Savitz feel a sense of belonging.

What the neighbors did for this little girl is wonderful because she will grow up being well-adjusted in society. Instead of feeling separated because no one outside of her family will understand her, Savitz will be accustomed to constantly interacting with different people. Her family is so thankful that they are fortunate to have such caring and compassionate neighbors. Savitz calls her neighbors "friends," and accurately so.

Other than speaking with the darling of their neighborhood, the residents of Islington Road will also be able to communicate with any other deaf person they encounter. "We are really enjoying the whole process, not only the learning of ASL, but the learning together," says McNeil, one of Savitz's neighbors. "It's made our neighborhood a closer place."

24. Why does the author present the figures in paragraph 2?

- A. To recommend people to learn ASL.
- B. To show why the ASL class is appealing.
- C. To stress how terrible the life of the deaf is.
- D. To account for Savitz's neighbors' learning ASL.

25. How does little Savitz feel when her neighbors are able to communicate with her?

- A. Proud.
- B. Pleased.
- C. Confused.
- D. Surprised.

26. What does Rhys McGovern do for Savitz?

- A. He teaches her neighbors ASL.
- B. He guides her to interact with her neighbors.
- C. He hired an instructor for her neighbors.
- D. He called on her neighbors to help her.

27. What lesson can we learn from the story?

- A. Many heads are better than one.
- B. Help others and be happy with yourself.
- C. You can't hide the world from your next neighbor.
- D. The poor are good to themselves and the good for the world.

C

When music comes on, some people are toe-tappers or head-bobbers, others shake their hips, and then there are those who let the rhythm move them to a full-body boogie (布吉舞). But, whatever it is, the way we dance to a beat is so noticeable to an individual that a computer can now identify us by our unique dancing "fingerprint".

Researchers at the Centre for Interdisciplinary Music Research at Finland's University of Jyväskylä have been using motion capture (动作捕捉) technology to study what a person's dance moves say about his or her mood, personality, and ability to sympathize. They recently made an accidental discovery while trying to see if an ML machine, a form of artificial intelligence, would be able to identify which kind of music was playing based on how the participants of the study were dancing. In their study, the researchers motion captured 73 participants with the AI technology while they danced to eight different music genres: electronica, jazz, metal, pop, rap, reggae, country, and blues. The only instruction the dancers were given was to move in a way that felt natural.

But what it could do was more shocking. The computer was able to correctly identify which music one of the participants was dancing to 94 percent of the time, regardless of what kind of music was playing, based on the pattern of a person's dance style. It was the movement of participants' heads, shoulders and knees that were



important markers in distinguishing between individuals. "It seems as though a person's dance movements are a kind of fingerprint. Each person has a unique movement signature that stays the same no matter what kind of music is playing," said Pasi Saari, a co-author of the study, in a release.

It's possible that dance-recognition software could become something similar to face-recognition software, but it doesn't seem as practical. For now, researchers say that they are not as interested in possible surveillance(监视) uses of this technology, but rather what the results of this study say about how humans respond to music. So don't worry about being identified at nightclub by an AI via your signature dance moves yet.

28. What did the researchers expect to do with the ML machine?
- A. Test the dancers' flexibility.
 - B. Make dancers accustomed to the beat.
 - C. Identify the music using dancers' moves.
 - D. Check the accuracy of motion capture technology.
29. What might not help the AI technology determine a dancer's identity?
- A. Head movement.
 - B. Foot movement.
 - C. Knee movement.
 - D. Shoulder movement.
30. What do researchers want to use the results for?
- A. Putting it on the application market.
 - B. Programming it to work at nightclub.
 - C. Learning about the human response to music.
 - D. Developing a software like face-recognition.
31. What can be the best title of the text?
- A. A music style matters less than its beat.
 - B. New AI can generate your next dance move.
 - C. A dance-recognition software will become more popular.
 - D. New AI can identify you by your dancing "fingerprint".

D

Many wildflowers of spring in eastern North America bloom thanks to ants. The tiny six-legged gardeners have partnered with those plants and about 11,000 others to spread their seeds. The plants, in turn, "pay" for the service by attaching a calorie-loaded appendage(附属物) to each seed, much like fleshy fruits remunerate birds and mammals that desert seeds or poop(排泄) them out. But there's more to the ant-seed relationship than that exchange, researchers reported last week at the annual meeting of the Ecological Society of America, which was held online.

Many ants eat seeds. Certain plants attach a nutritive globe called an elaiosome to their seed coats, which serves as a favorite lunch for the ants' young and gives ants a handle on seeds that can be bigger than their heads. Until now, researchers assumed the ants simply carry the seeds to their nests, feed the elaiosome to their young, and deposit the seed either outside or inside at the colony's "garbage dump", which provides a rich environment for shooting.

In both the field and the lab, Chelsea Miller presented ants with seeds from various trillium(延龄花) species and found the ants were quick to pick up some species' seeds while leaving others to rot, Miller said. To find out how ants make their choices, Miller and Susan Whitehead at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) used techniques to analyze the chemical makeup of elaiosomes. They found that ants pick seeds based on the specific combination and concentrations of acid and other compounds(化合物) made by the plant, 20 of which are unique to trilliums. The ants' tastes may affect plant species' distributions, says Kirsten Prior, an ecologist at Binghamton University: "Widespread trillium species are preferred by seed-dispersing ants compared to rare trillium species."

Melissa Burt, an ecologist at Virginia Tech, hopes these studies bring ants new respect. "Many people that I



talk to about ants only know them as insects that are taking over their kitchens, but many ants perform important functions in ecosystems," she says. "Seed dispersal is just one of those."

32. What does the underlined word "remunerate" probably mean?

- A. Attract. B. Track. C. Free. D. Reward.

33. What does the text say about elaiosome in paragraph 2?

- A. It's a tasty treat for young ants.
B. It's no smaller than ants' heads.
C. It is used as young ants' new nest.
D. It can be used as a weapon to protect ants.

34. Why did Miller and his team figure out the chemicals of some seeds?

- A. To analyze the specific combination affecting the plant growth.
B. To find out the reason for ants preferring some seeds to others.
C. To prove the accuracy of their lab techniques applied in the field.
D. To understand the way of ants distributing different plant species' seeds.

35. What do most people think of ants according to Melissa?

- A. Annoying. B. Greedy. C. Creative. D. Hardworking.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

It's no secret that sugar can cause serious consequences if you're treating yourself to a little too much of the sweet stuff. 36 The harmful effects it can have on your physical health are well studied which is why we talk so much about reducing sugar intake to lower the risk of these effects, like chronic(慢性的) disease.

1. 37

You've probably heard of the term "sugar rush"—and have maybe even turned to a small cake or soda for an extra lift during a long day. Yet sugar may not be such a positive pick-me-up after all. Recent research indicates that sugary treats have no positive effect on feelings.

2. It can reduce your ability to deal with stress.

If your idea of coping with stress involves some beers, you're not alone. Lots of people turn to sugary sweets when they feel anxious. 38

3. Withdrawing from sweets can feel like a panic attack.

39 Withdrawing from sugar can actually cause side effects, such as: anxiety, confusion, tiredness. When someone misuses a substance(物质) for a period of time, like cocaine, their body goes into a physiological state of withdrawal when they stop using it. Naidoo, a mood-food expert at Harvard Medical School, says that people who are consuming high amounts of sugar in their diets can similarly experience the physiological sensation of withdrawal if they suddenly stop consuming sugar.

4. Sugar kills your brain power.

Your stomach may be telling you to dive in and drink your way out of that huge cherry ice. 40 A recent study has found that diets high in sugar can weaken cognitive(认知) functioning, even in the absence of extreme weight gain or unnecessary energy intake.

- A. Sugar can affect what you feel.
B. But your brain has a different idea.
C. Sugar increases your risk of heart disease.
D. Still, most people are eating too much sugar.
E. Quitting processed sugar might not be as simple as you think.
F. Sugar and processed junk foods change the function of the brain.
G. That's because sugary foods can weaken the body's ability to respond to stress.



第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30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。

It was a sunny Friday afternoon. I, however, was 41 sitting in the mentor's(导师) office, staring at the spreadsheet(电子数据表) on which we had 42 our goals for the week. I shaded my cells red; I had not been able to 43 any of them. My mentor, Tristan, gave me a reassuring smile, reminding me not to 44 myself too much. "It's OK to be 45, but make sure your three weekly goals are workable and measurable," he 46.

Halfway through my grad school, I was 47 with a sea of experimental failures and lost without the structure I was 48 to as an undergrad. When my mentor Tristan saw that I was struggling, he suggested an 49 from his experience in a sport, which is called Three to Thrive(T2T), referring to three goals set each week to help 50 progress.

We set up a shared spreadsheet where we would plan our goals, which can be 51 and academic. At the end of the week, we would meet and 52 our progress in the "Friday Finish." Then we realized the 53 themselves were the problem. It was 54 for me to see where I wanted to be in one year, or five, but I had a hard time figuring out what weekly 55 would get me there. 56, I was setting goals too high to achieve in a week. Since then, Tristan has helped me learn to 57 my big-picture goals into smaller tasks that are challenging but 58.

With T2T, I have been able to regain some 59 of my life. T2T has also helped Tristan and me develop a much more honest and 60 mentor-mentee relationship, connecting on everything from professional techniques to tips for not eating too much ice cream.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. curiously | B. hopefully | C. unhappily | D. sleepily |
| 42. A. outlined | B. reached | C. uplifted | D. overlooked |
| 43. A. enjoy | B. complete | C. recognize | D. remember |
| 44. A. praise | B. tease | C. blame | D. sacrifice |
| 45. A. ambitious | B. talkative | C. sensitive | D. optimistic |
| 46. A. declared | B. evaluated | C. recommended | D. discovered |
| 47. A. impressed | B. overcome | C. trained | D. equipped |
| 48. A. opposed | B. grateful | C. accustomed | D. equal |
| 49. A. experiment | B. attitude | C. association | D. approach |
| 50. A. form | B. guide | C. list | D. share |
| 51. A. personal | B. athletic | C. traditional | D. scientific |
| 52. A. imagine | B. introduce | C. postpone | D. discuss |
| 53. A. goals | B. records | C. rules | D. games |
| 54. A. fair | B. lucky | C. easy | D. rare |
| 55. A. tests | B. steps | C. information | D. help |
| 56. A. By the way | B. All of a sudden | C. On the contrary | D. As a result |
| 57. A. break up | B. turn down | C. put aside | D. make out |
| 58. A. flexible | B. changeable | C. practical | D. official |
| 59. A. facts | B. control | C. questions | D. dignity |
| 60. A. primitive | B. standard | C. potential | D. authentic |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

People in China have been paying cash for things for thousands of years, long before other civilizations. Now, increasingly, they're paying with their cellphones. Chinese consumers are 61 (basic) jumping across plastic.



and going straight from cash to mobile payments. Chinese spent \$5.5 trillion through mobile payment platforms last year, about 50 times the amount in the U. S. , according to reports.

Nowhere 62 (be) the cashless trend more obvious than in the eastern Chinese city of Hangzhou, which is home to Alibaba, the world's 63 (large) online shopping platform. Its mobile payment app, Alipay, and WeChat Pay, 64 belongs to the country's leading social messaging platform, together hold a commanding 90 percent of the market, leaving Apple Pay struggling to make inroads.

I recently spent a day in Hangzhou to see 65 easy it was to go cashless, and I found it somewhat ahead of other 66 (city), including Beijing. I rode buses and subways, which all accept Alipay.

I even listened to the mournful tunes of a woman 67 (perform) music on the street for change—or for a scan of a QR code(二维码) 68 (place) beside the change box. Over a bowl of noodles, a restaurateur told me that about half of his customers pay for 69 (they) meals with cellphones, and that he uses his to pay most of the time too. “I don't have to worry about getting counterfeit(伪造的) money, 70 having to make change,” he explained.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

My favorite place is my grandmother's old yard, which stands near the river. As a child, I not only had a sense of safe in my grandmother's yard but feel free. I often went after a couple of ducks, make them quack loudly. He would tease the dog and it'd bark. On dusk, the river would witness me as well my little fellows catching fish. Those days are which I can't enjoy now. The vividly pictures of life in my grandma's yard always crowd in when I think of the happiest days I have been spent.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校英语社团将组织一场英文戏剧表演迎接 2021 年的到来,请你在校英语报上发布一则通知。内容包括:

1. 演出时间和地点;
2. 介绍该剧及其主要演员。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

NOTICE

The English Club



2020—2021 学年高三年级上学期期末考试

英语 · 答案

听力原文

Text 1

W: You must be relaxed now that the final test is over.

M: Relaxed? Before you say that, you'd better see my grade.

Text 2

W: How can you wear in black, Peter?

M: What's the matter? Every man has a black shirt.

W: It isn't fit for the party.

Text 3

M: Who's the girl in red over there?

W: Susan, an excellent student in our class. Her seat is just in front of mine.

Text 4

W: Have you heard the news? Susan has won the first place in the English speaking contest.

M: Oh, that's great. I'll go to congratulate her.

Text 5

M: Good morning, Madam. Would you please advise me what kind of English novels I should read?

W: You had better borrow some easy books first. You will enjoy them more and be able to read fast.

M: It sounds a good idea. Thank you for your advice.

Text 6

W: What do you think of your first year in Beijing? Was it good?

M: Yeah, it was wonderful. Now that I think about it, I really did a lot. I've learned a lot of Chinese. I can read more than 500 Chinese characters now.

W: Have you ever visited lots of new and interesting places?

M: Yes, of course. I've seen all of the great sites in and around Beijing, plus I visited Guizhou Province. Not too many people from America have been there before!

Text 7

W: Hi, Peter. Where are you going?

M: I'm going to the airport to meet my parents.

W: Oh, when does their flight arrive?

M: It's five now and there is only half an hour left!

W: How often does the bus run?

M: Every twenty minutes. I missed a bus 5 minutes ago, and the next one hasn't come yet! May I borrow your car, Susan?

W: Sorry, Mike borrowed it this morning.

M: Oh, I have to take a taxi then.



Text 8

W: Good evening. What can I do for you, Sir?

M: Hello. We'd like a non-smoking double room, please.

W: OK. Let's see. Room 42. That's on the second floor.

M: All right. Do you offer breakfast?

W: Yes. Breakfast is served from 6 to 11 and it's included in the rate.

M: Perfect. How much is it?

W: \$50, please. Here's your key. If you need something, you can dial 100 to call the reception.

M: Thank you. Where's the lift, please?

W: It's at the end of the hall. Enjoy your stay.

Text 9

M: Hey Susan, is there anything I need to know about taking a taxi in Beijing?

W: Well, it's pretty easy. The first thing you have to do is to signal by holding your hand out. Next, you should find the right taxi. There are two kinds of taxis for which you should pay 1.2 yuan or 1.6 yuan per kilometer. The price is printed on the back window of each taxi.

M: Okay. So what do I do after I get in the taxi?

W: Of course, you should greet the driver and tell him where you want to go. After he starts driving, make sure he turns on the meter.

M: Got it! Then I guess all I have to do is pay the driver and say Good-bye, right?

W: Well, not quite. You should always ask for a receipt, which is printed out for every customer. That way, if you forget something in the taxi, you can get it back with no problem.

M: Thanks. That's a big help!

Text 10

Which season do you like best, spring, summer, autumn or winter? They are so different but they are all wonderful and beautiful. There are lots of interesting things to do in every season.

In spring, it gets warmer and warmer. It's often windy and sometimes it rains. The trees turn green and everything begins to grow. You can see the change every day. It makes people excited.

Summer is the best time to swim. People swim for exercise or for fun. It makes them relaxed. It's also the most colorful season. All kinds of colors are in this season.

In autumn, it gets a little cool. But as you know it's time to have harvest. You can see satisfied faces everywhere. It's traditional to climb the mountains in autumn in our hometown. You can imagine how interesting they are when climbing the mountains with families or friends.

The coldest is winter. You need to wear warm clothes. Don't stay in your house; go out to play with snow. Skating and skiing are good for you. There is even ice and Snow Festival in the north of China. People from all over our country go to enjoy themselves.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 CBCAA 6—10 BCACA 11—15 BACCA 16—20 ACABB

(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

21—25 CBADB 26—30 ABCBC 31—35 DDABA 36—40 DAGEB

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

41—45 CABCA 46—50 CBCDB 51—55 ADACB 56—60 DACBD



(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 61. basically | 62. is | 63. largest | 64. which | 65. how |
| 66. cities | 67. performing | 68. placed | 69. their | 70. or |

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

My favorite place is my grandmother's old yard, which stands near the river. As a child, I not only had a sense of a safe in my grandmother's yard but feel free. I often went after a couple of ducks, make them quack loudly. He would safety felt making I tease the dog and it'd bark. On dusk, the river would witness me as well ^ my little fellows catching fish. Those days At as are which I can't enjoy now. The vividly pictures of life in my grandma's yard always crowd in when I think of the what vivid happiest days I have been spent.

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

NOTICE

In order to welcome the coming new year, the English Club will put on a short English play in our school hall at 7:00pm this Saturday, which will last about one and a half hours. The play *Pygmalion* is adapted from our text and is directed and played by us students under the direction of our English teacher, Mr. Smith. Familiar to all of us is the leading actor, Li Hua, who is not only good at performing but won first place in the previous English competition. Please come on time and be ready to appreciate a visual feast.

The English Club

作文评分标准

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 和多于 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数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
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. 如因书写较差而影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档(很好):(21—25 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 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。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(好):(16—20 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。



2. 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 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。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(适当):(11—15分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(较差):(6—10分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 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。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(差):(1—5分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 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。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
6. 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;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

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（<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》