

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,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,不能答在本试卷上。
3. 非选择题答案必须写在答题卡指定区域,否则不予计分。

### 第一部分 听力(共三节,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。

1. What will the speakers buy?  
A. A cake. B. Ice creams. C. Chocolates.
2. What will the woman do on Friday night?  
A. Have a class. B. Watch a movie. C. Go to a concert.
3. Why didn't the man have a good holiday?  
A. It only lasted three days.  
B. The plane didn't take off in Spain.  
C. The weather was not good.
4. What does the woman mean?  
A. The bus is always late.  
B. She wants to drive herself.  
C. She takes this bus three times a week.
5. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. Food with fat and sugar.  
B. A good health food store.  
C. Food in the school cafeterias.

#### 第二节 (共 11 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 16.5 分)

听下面 4 段对话,每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前,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。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. History travels. B. A teacher. C. Their homework.
7. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. The man thinks Mr. Smith is serious.  
B. The woman is not interested in history classes.  
C. The woman didn't study hard in the first few weeks.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How does the man feel?  
A. Excited. B. Confident. C. Nervous.
9. What will the man probably talk about first with his girlfriend's father?  
A. TV shows. B. The weather. C. Soccer.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the matter with the woman?  
A. She has got a fever.  
B. She was injured when walking.  
C. She took the wrong medicine.
11. What does the man do to keep in shape?  
A. He walks to work.  
B. He takes exercise every day.  
C. He works in a health club.
12. What does the man think is the most important to the woman?  
A. Having a good rest.  
B. Keeping on doing exercise.  
C. Joining a health club at once.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Workmates. B. Relatives. C. Teacher and student.
14. Where does the woman work now?  
A. In Chicago. B. In New York. C. In San Francisco.
15. What does the man suggest the woman do?  
A. Visit museums with him. B. Go to art galleries. C. See her parents regularly.
16. What do we know about the woman?  
A. She works in Chicago.  
B. She lives with her parents.  
C. She likes classical music.

第三节 (共 4 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 6 分)

听下面一段材料,完成第 17 至 20 题。根据录音内容判断这些陈述是否符合所听内容,如果符合,选择 A;如果不符合,选择 B;如果材料中没有提及,选择 C。听材料前你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题,听完后你将有 20 秒钟的作答时间,这段材料读两遍。

17	Mr. Li and his workmates cleaned and repaired the Hubble telescope.	A B C
18	The spacesuits are not heavy so that astronomers fly fast.	A B C
19	Mr. Li moved about in space using small engines.	A B C
20	Mr. Li learned to cook in space and the food tasted delicious.	A B C

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 16 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 40 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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Look at the receipt(收据) last month and add up how much you spent on food. Don't forget to add in all the money spent on eating out and fast food. This is your starting line and we are going to use that number to see how we can save. You can use the extra money to pay off bills or take a vacation.

No more fast food or eating out. That sounds extreme, but cut it back to once a week or less. Divide a big dinner with your family, because most meals are more than enough. Drink a glass of water with your meal, because drinks are big ticket items on your meal ticket. Two glasses of wine could easily cost you ten dollars or more.

Instead of eating out, you can easily make a romantic dinner at home.

Save money on fresh food and produce at the farmer's market. Know the times that the farmers operate. If it's from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., show up at 7:55 p.m. and bargain with the farmers. If they were selling tomatoes 5 for a dollar then offer them 8 for a dollar and see if they accept. Most of them will. Most people would rather sell for less than take it back home. The folks that sell sweet corn on the side of the road will make a bargain with you and all you need to do is ask for a low price. Buy a bunch of sweet corn at the harvesting season, and place it into freezer bags for meals in all other seasons.

Grow your own food. Plant a garden in your backyard. You can even grow food indoors. If you like eating sprouts(幼芽), then any health food or organic market usually has the supplies to get started.

Plant fruit trees, apples, plums, pears. Grow your own strawberries in hanging baskets. Grow grapes on vines. Not only are they food but also provide shade from the summer sun.

21. According to the author, what is the starting line for saving money?
- A. To calculate all the money spent on holidays last month.  
B. To calculate all the money spent on soft drinks last month.  
C. To calculate all the money spent on food last month.  
D. To calculate all the money spent on cooking at home last month.
22. What does the author intend to tell us in Paragraph 2?
- A. Food in the restaurant is not delicious.  
B. We'd better go out for dinner twice a week.  
C. We can save money by cutting down eating out.  
D. We should have less food to reduce the cost of meals.
23. How can you save money when you buy produce at the farmer's market?
- A. By ordering the produce with the farmers there.  
B. By buying the produce as early as possible.  
C. By going to the market after lunch.  
D. By bargaining with the farmers.
24. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. How to collect receipts.  
B. How to save money on food.  
C. How to prepare meals at home.  
D. How to plant your own garden.

**B**

One day, a traveler was walking near the top of a hill. He saw a little shepherd (牧羊人) boy

with a group of sheep feeding round him. As he came nearer he saw that the boy held a charred (烧焦的) stick in his hand, with which he was drawing something on the rock. The boy did not notice the stranger. The stranger bent over him and looked at his picture. It was the picture of a sheep, and it was drawn so well that the stranger was filled with amazement.

The stranger's name was Cimabue. He was the most famous Italian painter of the time. He offered to take this little boy to Florence and teach him to be a good painter. The boy's face shone with delight. "I should like to learn to do that," he answered. "But I must do as my father says."

"Let's go and find him," Said Cimabue. The boy was called Giotto Bondone. He worked for a rich man by taking care of the sheep. Giotto's father was working in the field. "I know that the boy can draw pictures wonderfully well," he said, feeling surprised at Cimabue's offer. "He does not like to do anything else. Yes, you may take him. Perhaps he will do well with you."

In the city of Florence little Giotto learned so fast that he could soon paint as well as Cimabue himself. One day, Cimabue was painting a picture of a man's face. Night came on before he had finished it. "I'll leave it till tomorrow," he said. The next morning, when he looked at the picture, he saw a fly on the man's nose. He tried to brush it off, but it remained there. It was only a painted fly. "Who has done this?" he cried. Little Giotto came out from the corner, shaking. "I did it, master," he said. He expected to be punished. But Cimabue only praised him for his great skill. "There are few men who can draw so good a picture of a fly," he said.

25. What did Giotto's father do when hearing Cimabue's offer?
- A. He accepted it immediately.  
B. He showed little interest in it.  
C. He felt doubtful about Cimabue.  
D. He let Giotto decide for himself.
26. How did Cimabue feel about the fly in the picture?
- A. Scared.                      B. Surprised                      C. Angry.                      D. Sad.
27. What can we learn from the story of the painted fly?
- A. Cimabue was a strict teacher.  
B. Cimabue treated Giotto badly.  
C. Giotto was highly talented.  
D. Giotto had been a very naughty boy.
28. What is the main purpose of the text?
- A. To show Cimabue's influence on Giotto.  
B. To introduce two famous Italian painters.  
C. To persuade readers to take every chance to learn.  
D. To tell us stories about Giotto and Cimabue.

In 1812, the year Charles Dickens was born, there were 66 novels published in Britain. People had been writing novels for a century — most experts date the first novel to Robinson Crusoe in 1719 — but nobody wanted to do it professionally (职业地). The steam-powered printing press was still in its early stages; the literacy (识字) rate in England was under 50%. Many works of fiction appeared without the names of the authors, often with something like “By a lady.” Novels, for the most part, were looked upon as silly, immoral or just plain bad.

In 1870, when Dickens died, the world mourned him as its first professional writer and publisher, famous and beloved, who had led an explosion in both the publication of novels and their readership and whose characters — from Oliver Twist to Tiny Tim — were held up as moral touchstones (道德标准). Today Dickens' greatness is unchallenged. Removing him from the pantheon (名人堂) of English literature would make about as much sense as the Louvre selling off the *Mona Lisa*.

How did Dickens get to the top? For all the feelings readers attach to stories, literature is a numbers game, and the test of time is extremely difficult to pass. Some 60,000 novels were published during the Victorian age, from 1837 to 1901; today a casual reader might be able to name a half-dozen of them. It's partly true that Dickens' style of writing attracted audiences from all walks of life. It's partly that his writings rode a wave of social, political and scientific progress. But it's also that he rewrote the culture of literature and put himself at the center. No one will ever know what mix of talent, ambition, energy and luck made Dickens such a famous writer. But as the 210th anniversary of his birth approaches, it is possible — and important for our own culture — to understand how he made himself a lasting one.

29. Which of the following best describes British novels in the 18th century?
- A. They were difficult to understand.
  - B. They were popular among the rich.
  - C. They were seen as nearly worthless.
  - D. They were written mostly by women.
30. Dickens is compared with the *Mona Lisa* in the text to show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his truth in France.
  - B. his interest in modern art
  - C. his success in publication.
  - D. his importance in literature
31. What is mainly talked about in the last paragraph?
- A. The reason for Dickens' success.
  - B. The writing style of Charles Dickens.
  - C. Readers' opinions on Dickens' works.

D. People's love for Dickens' novels.

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

A. To remember a great writer.

B. To introduce an English novel.

C. To encourage studies on culture.

D. To show values of the Victorian age.

## D

Many scientists believe our love of sugar may actually be an addiction. "When we eat or drink sugary foods, the sugar enters our blood and affects parts of our brain that make us feel good. Then the good feeling goes away, leaving us wanting more. All tasty foods do this, but sugar has a particularly strong effect. In this way, it is in fact an addictive drug, one that doctors suggest we all cut down on.

"It seems like every time I study an illness and trace a path to the first cause, I find my way back to sugar," says scientist Richard Johnson. One-third of adults worldwide have high blood pressure, and up to 347 million have diabetes (糖尿病). Why? "Sugar, we believe, is one of the reasons, if not the major reason," says Johnson.

Our bodies are designed to survive on very little sugar. Early humans often had very little food, so our bodies learned to be very efficient in storing sugar as fat. In this way, we had energy stored for when there was no food. But today, most people have more than enough. So the very thing that once saved us may now be killing us. So what is the solution? It's obvious that we need to eat less sugar. The trouble is, in today's world, it's extremely difficult to avoid. From breakfast cereals (谷物) to after-dinner desserts, our foods are increasingly filled with it. Some producers even use sugar to replace taste in foods that are advertised as low in fat.

But there are those who are fighting back against sugar. Many schools are replacing sugary desserts with healthier options like fruit. Other schools are growing their own food in gardens, or building equipment like walking tracks so students and others in the community can exercise. The battle has not yet been lost.

33. What can we learn about sugar from the first two paragraphs?

A. It is of benefit to our health.

B. It is less addictive than drugs.

C. It causes us a lot of troubles.

D. It should be banned completely.

34. Why is it hard to avoid sugar according to the text?

A. We like it too much.

B. We will die without it.

C. It gives us much needed energy.

D. It lies in too many foods and drinks.

35. What does the underlined word "options" mean in the last paragraph?

A. causes

B. choices

C. desserts

D. exercises

36. What is the best title for the text?

A. Our Addiction to Sugar and Solution

B. How to Avoid Sugar in Our Daily Life?

C. What Illnesses are Caused by Sugar?

D. Good Sugar vs. Bad Sugar

## 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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### How to Study in Three Simple Steps

Developing good study skills is very important. You spend so much of childhood learning, and being tested on what you've learned. Because of this, one of the most important subjects in education should be how to study, but it's seldom taught. 37, so it's worth spending a little time getting the right learning methods.

Follow these three simple steps and you'll find it much easier to study — and you'll get much more information, making the whole process less tiring. 38!

#### Memory

It helps to know how your memory works. 39, which is the key to memory in any learning. Whatever you try to remember, you'll find yourself recalling the beginning and the end, with less clear memories of the middle. You can't change this — it's how our brains work — so don't fight it. Instead, use this fact to your advantage by organizing your study so the most important bits are at the beginning and end of your learning.

#### Method

40. However big or complex your task may look at first sight, with a plan you can always find a way to manage it.

When studying, break your biggest goal into smaller chunks or tasks. It's best if each of these chunks consists of a single topic. Often, you'll discover one or two key elements that stand out and get fixed in your mind. You can then use those as building blocks.

Classic tricks used by memory professionals include 'the house of memory' where you place everything you want to remember in unique locations in the house. It's also useful to use humor — play with your key words and make them funny or unusual. You'll be surprised at how much easier they are to memorize.

#### Mind maps

A mind map is a rough diagram that you can make to outline information. You can create a mind map by starting with the primary word or phrase of a topic in the center, with related branches out from it. Your mind map can consist of anything you think is important. 41 — whatever you need to help you study or organize the information.

- A. It's always good to have a plan
- B. People seldom forget the last thing
- C. You might even come to enjoy studying
- D. A plan does not always play an important part
- E. People remember the first and last things best
- F. They can be important terms, ideas, or tasks to complete
- G. How well you study can make a huge difference in your success

### 第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分35分)

#### 第一节 完形填空(共20小题;每小题1分,满分20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,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

One day there was a lady and a boy on a plane. At first it was 42 when the plane took off from the airport. But when the plane was at the middle of its 43, thunder, lightning and heavy winds began. Great 44 of the plane were felt inside. Passengers were afraid and 45. The lady then quickly hung on to her seat belt. 46, the boy was calm and still playing his games. The lady was 47 why the boy was just calm and wasn't afraid of what would happen next. The boy suddenly 48, went to the restroom and then happily went back to his 49. She asked the boy, "Aren't you afraid what will happen next?" The boy 50 answered her, "No, I'm not."

The lady was 51. Then she asked him, "We are in 52. Why aren't you afraid?" The boy then answered the lady 53 with a smile on his face, "I should not be afraid and will not be afraid, 54 the one who is driving the plane is my father."

Sometimes in life we are afraid of what will happen to us and we often 55 that someone is in control of all the 56 that we experience. We sometimes lose our 57 in the one who is the great designer and the one who 58 us life, our parents. We don't believe in the one who can 59 all that is happening. We need to be like the boy in the story. We should stop 60 because everything is under control. We should not lose our faith in the person who can make things 61 for us.

- |                 |            |          |              |
|-----------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 42. A. cloudy   | B. sunny   | C. snowy | D. rainy     |
| 43. A. business | B. journey | C. task  | D. adventure |

- |                     |               |                |               |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 44. A. shakes       | B. concerns   | C. joys        | D. scenes     |
| 45. A. angry        | B. nervous    | C. moved       | D. tired      |
| 46. A. Anyway       | B. Therefore  | C. However     | D. Luckily    |
| 47. A. relieved     | B. encouraged | C. surprised   | D. annoyed    |
| 48. A. came up      | B. stood up   | C. made up     | D. took up    |
| 49. A. parents      | B. books      | C. pictures    | D. games      |
| 50. A. just         | B. even       | C. ever        | D. hardly     |
| 51. A. disappointed | B. hurt       | C. excited     | D. shocked    |
| 52. A. charge       | B. action     | C. rags        | D. trouble    |
| 53. A. sadly        | B. helplessly | C. calmly      | D. curiously  |
| 54. A. when         | B. because    | C. so          | D. if         |
| 55. A. forget       | B. remember   | C. lose        | D. pass       |
| 56. A. positions    | B. traditions | C. results     | D. situations |
| 57. A. pride        | B. spirits    | C. faith       | D. face       |
| 58. A. gave         | B. lent       | C. showed      | D. worked     |
| 59. A. share        | B. interrupt  | C. get         | D. control    |
| 60. A. worrying     | B. crying     | C. quarrelling | D. sighing    |
| 61. A. worse        | B. nice       | C. rough       | D. clear      |

## 第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

In the summer of 1930, sailing home, Henry, a San Francisco businessman, found himself carried out to sea by a strong wind and was 62 (spot) by a ship before giving up. It was the ship that brought him to London. Hungry and alone, he was wandering in the streets when he was 63 (unexpected) invited into a large house by two rich 64 (brother). Henry told his experience to them. As a matter of fact, he was penniless. He 65 (earn) his passage by working as an unpaid hand, 66 accounted for his appearance. To his surprise, the two brothers asked him to be 67 (patience). They gave him an envelope and told him not 68 (open) it until two o'clock of the day. Henry was puzzled at what they did.

Not 69 (know) there was a million pound bank note in it, Henry went into a cheap restaurant to stuff his stomach. Everybody was rude to him 70 he was in rags and looked depressed. When it was two o'clock Henry opened the envelope. Then to the surprise of every body, Henry handed the owner a million pound bank note to pay for the meal. He was so sorry that he didn't have anything 71 (small). On seeing the note, everybody in the restaurant became polite and tried their best to please Henry.

## 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

### 第一节 词汇和短语考查(共 10 小题;每题 1 分,满分 10 分)

结合句意,根据首字母或汉语提示使用恰当的单词或短语的正确形式完成句子。

72. I have such a good eye-sight that I can see the small things in the d \_\_\_\_\_.
73. Many people s \_\_\_\_\_ to death in the past for lack of food.
74. This kind of plants has been in e \_\_\_\_\_ (存在) for millions of years.
75. It is generally accepted that smoking is h \_\_\_\_\_ (有害的) to our health.
76. I must make an \_\_\_\_\_ (道歉) to him for not going to his party.
77. Students should aim to become more \_\_\_\_\_ (独立的) of their teachers.
78. People are grateful because their food is g \_\_\_\_\_ for the winter and the agricultural work is over.
79. The river is so polluted that every day we can see a lot of things \_\_\_\_\_ (漂浮) on the water.
80. After they married, they \_\_\_\_\_ down(定居) in a small village, leading a quiet life.
81. I think I'd like to just stay at home \_\_\_\_\_ than (而非) go anywhere.

### 第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整故事。

#### The doll and the white rose

I was walking around in a store, when I saw an assistant hand a little boy some money back. The boy couldn't have been more than 5 or 6 years old. The assistant said, "I'm sorry, but you don't have enough money to buy this doll." Then the little boy turned to the old woman next to him: "Granny, are you sure I don't have enough money?" The old lady replied: "You know that you don't have enough money to buy this doll, my dear." Then she asked him to stay there for just 5 minutes while she went to look around. She left quickly.

The little boy was still holding the doll in his hand. Finally, I walked toward him and asked him who he wished to give this doll to. "It's the doll that my sister loved most and wanted so much for Christmas. She was sure that Santa Claus would bring it to her." I replied to him that maybe Santa Claus would bring it to her after all, and not to worry. But he replied to me sadly. "No, Santa Claus can't bring it to her where she is now. I have to give the doll to my mommy so that she can give it to my sister when she goes there."

His eyes were so sad while saying this. "My sister has gone to heaven. Daddy says that Mommy is going there very soon too, so I thought that she could take the doll with her to give it to my sister." My heart nearly stopped. The little boy looked up at me and said: "I told Daddy to tell Mommy not to go yet. I need her to wait until I come back from the mall." Then he showed me a very nice photo of him where he was laughing. He then told me "I want Mommy to take my picture with her so she won't forget me." "I love my mommy and I wish she wouldn't have to leave me,

but Daddy says that she has to go to be with my little sister." Then he looked again at the doll with sad eyes, very quietly.

注意:

1. 所续写短文词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

*Paragraph 1:*

I quickly reached for my wallet and said to the boy, "Suppose we check again, just in case you do have enough money for the doll?"

*Paragraph 2:*

Then I remembered a local newspaper article two days ago, which mentioned a drunk man in a truck, who hit a car in which there was a young woman and a little girl.



## 英语试题参考答案及评分标准 2019.4

第一部分:听力(共三节,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1-5 BACAC 6-10 BACCA 11-15 BBABB 16-20 CABAC

第二部分:阅读理解(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 16 小题,每小题 2.5 分,满分 40 分)

21-25 CCDBA 26-30 BCD CD 31-36 AACDBA

第二节 (共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共满分 10 分)

37-41 GCEAF

第三部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

42-46 BBABC 47-51 CBDAD 52-56 DCBAD 57-61 CADAB

第二节 短文填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

62. spotted 63. unexpectedly 64. brothers 65. earned 66. which  
67. patient 68. to open 69. knowing 70. because/as/for 71. smaller

第四部分:写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 词汇和短语考查(共 10 小题;每题 1 分,满分 10 分)

72. distance 73. starved 74. existence 75. harmful 76. apology  
77. independent 78. gathered 79. floating 80. settled 81. rather

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

*one possible version*

I quickly reached for my wallet and said to the boy, "Suppose we check again, just in case you do have enough money for the doll?" "OK" he said, "I hope I do have enough." I added some of my money to his hand and we started to count it. There was enough for the doll and even some spare money. The little boy looked at me and said: "Thank you very much for giving me enough money! Now I can buy this doll. I can also buy the white rose for my mommy. My mommy loves white roses."

I remembered a local news paper article two days ago, which mentioned a drunk man in a truck, who hit a car in which there was a young woman and a little girl. The little girl died right away, and the mother was left in a critical state. Was this the family of the little boy? Two days after this encounter with the little boy, I read in the newspaper that the young woman had passed away. I couldn't stop myself as I bought a bunch of white roses and I went to the funeral home where the young woman was lying, holding a beautiful white rose in her hand with the photo of the little boy and the doll placed over her chest.

读后续写评分标准

第五档

(21-25 分)

与所给短文融合度高,与所提供的各段落开头语衔接合理。

内容丰富,应用了 5 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。

所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意思表达。

有效地使用了词语间的连接成分,所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档

(16-20 分)

与所给短文融合度较高,与所提供的各段落开头语衔接较为合理。

内容比较丰富,应用了 5 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。

所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意思表达。

比较有效地使用了词语间的连接成分,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,与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度衔接。

写出了若干有关内容,应用了 4 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。

应用语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意思表达。

应用简单的句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档

(6-10 分)

与所给短文关系有一定关系,与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度衔接。

写出了一些有关内容,应用了 3 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。

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,影响了意思的表达。

较少使用句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。

第一档

(1-5 分)

与所给短文和开头语衔接较差。

产出内容太少,很少使用短文中标出的关键词语。

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,严重影响了意思的表达。

缺乏句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

0 分 白卷,内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

## 听力试题原文

## Text 1

W: Look, there are ice creams you like!

M: Yes, Mum. But why don't we have this cake instead?

W: I've already made a big chocolate cake. The ice creams would be nice with a cake.

M: Good idea!

## Text 2

M: Would you like to go to the movies with me on Friday night?

W: I'd like to, but I have an English class that day. Hey, how about going to the concert in the park on Saturday? I'm free then.

## Text 3

W: Michael, did you have a good holiday?

M: No, not really. The weather was bad. It rained non-stop for three days. Next year, I'll go somewhere warm like Spain!

#### Text 4

M: The bus is late again, isn't it?

W: It sure seems to be. Honestly, I've been late for work three times this week because of taking the bus.

#### Text 5

W: You don't see any fresh food here.

M: But there's lots of fat and sugar though. It's terrible.

W: Why is the food in the school cafeterias always so bad?

M: I don't know. You haven't seen a good health food place near here, have you?

#### Text 6

W: Our history teacher is so nice. He never gets angry or gives us any homework.

M: Are you talking about Mr. Smith? Aaaaah! I can't believe it! He gives us homework and never smiles in our classes. Why is that?

W: He was strict in the first few weeks of class. But after we told him that we thought he was interesting and knowledgeable, he stopped giving us homework! I guess he relaxed after he heard us say history class was fascinating.

#### Text 7

M: I'm having dinner with my girlfriend's family this Saturday night! But I'm just not good at talking to new people—I mean I don't know how I can start up the conversation.

W: Just start with light topics like "What do you think about weather" or you can ask what their favorite TV show is. Don't talk about politics because it's your first time to meet them. Wait, her father is a soccer coach, right? And you love soccer. That's definitely what you should talk about first.

#### Text 8

M: Hi, Susan. How are you doing? You aren't looking very well.

W: Oh, I'm feeling terrible. I've got a temperature and a really bad headache. It seems I'm even too weak to walk.

M: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Why don't you take some medicine?

W: I've tried that. Thank you, Bob. You are looking very good.

M: Yeah. I joined a health club to keep in shape.

W: Do you exercise everyday?

M: Yes. I've been running for over four months. At first I ached all over after running. But it went away a few days later.

W: Oh, how wonderful! People can't keep fit without exercising. I really should follow your example.

M: Yeah. What is the most important to you is that you'd better not stop exercising.

#### Text 9

M: Hi, you must be the new person.

W: Yes, that's right. I just started on Monday.

M: So, how do you like it here?

W: It's great, so far. It's a nice change from my last job.

M: Oh? Where did you work before?

W: I worked at Delta communications in marketing. It's in a small town close to Chicago.

M: Are you from Chicago?

W: Yes, I am. My family still lives there. Have you ever been to Chicago?

M: No, I haven't. I'm from San Francisco. But I've heard it's really nice, and I've heard there are some great museums there, too.

W: Yes, there are. The art museums are wonderful. I used to go all the time.

M: Well, there are some good art galleries here in New York. You should visit them when you have a chance.

W: Great! I will. Are you interested in art, too?

M: Yes, I like going to museums. But I am even more interested in music, especially jazz. I love going to concerts.

W: So do I! I love classical music, too.

#### Text 10

W: Mr. Li, would you please tell us about your space walk?

L: Yes. I would be very happy to. We cleaned and repaired the Hubble telescope.

W: Oh, and is that when you did your space walk?

L: Yes.

W: How did you prepare for it?

L: First we had to get into spacesuits. They're very thick and carry all the oxygen we need to breathe. The suit also has hot and cold water so it can warm us if it's too cold or cool us if it's too hot. So it's very heavy.

W: Is it dangerous to leave the spaceship?

L: Yes, indeed. When we leave, we go into a small room. We have to wear gravity boots to walk there. We close the door behind us and then we can open the door to space. Then our gravity boots stop working and we fly out of the door.

W: How do you move about in space?

L: We use small engines to move around. To go left we push the right engine and to go right we push the left one. We move very slowly because we don't weigh anything. We can fly around like feathers.

W: What does it feel like in space?

L: Very strange. There is no gravity so doing any job is very tiring.

W: What happens if you fly too far from the spaceship?

L: You'd never get back so we tie ourselves to the spaceship with a special rope.

W: How did you repair the Hubble telescope?

L: We used some special tools tied round our waists. That way we didn't lose them. We did a good job. The telescope works fine now.

W: Thank you very much, Mr. Li.