2014 北京朝阳高三二模

英　　语

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

例：What is the man going to read?

A. A newspaper.

B. A magazine.

C. A book.

答案是 A。

1. What color trousers does the woman like?

A. Brown.　　B. Blue.　　C. Gray.

2. What will the two speakers do?

A. Book air tickets.　　B. Have a holiday.　　C. Move to Florida.

3. When will the next bus for Chicago leave?

A. At 8:00.　　B. At 8:10.　　C. At 8:15.

4. What will the man probably do this evening?

A. Finish the term paper.

B. Go to the football match.

C. Make a plan for tomorrow.

5. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student.　　B. Roommates.　　C. Classmates.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Where are the two speakers?

A. In the hospital.　　B. In the police office.　　C. In an ambulance.

7. Who was injured in the accident?

A. The black dog.

B. The driver in the white car.

C. The driver in the black car.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is the woman doing?

A. Checking in.　　B. Shopping.　　C. Booking a room.

9. How would the woman like to pay?

A. In cash. B. By credit card. C. By cheque.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How can parents prevent children from falling down the stairs?

A. By using mats.

B. By fitting safety gates.

C. By leaving them in the bath.

11. Which is the most dangerous room according to the woman?

A. The kitchen. B. The bathroom. C. The living room.

12. What is the man's job?

A. A writer. B. A TV host. C. A radio host.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. Which show are famous people invited to take part in?

A. *The News*. B. *Nighttime*. C. *The Children's Room*.

14. When does the show *The Children's Room* begin?

A. At 3:30 pm. B. At 6:00 pm. C. At 11:30 pm.

15. On which channel can people answer questions and get money?

A. Channel 11. B. Channel 6. C. Channel 3.

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面一段对话，完成第 16 至 20 五道小题，每小题仅填写**一个词**。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

Book Club Membership Form

Name	John Williams
Job	A __16__
Telephone No.	__17__
Preferred book type	__18__ stories
Book being read now	*Flight Behavior,* a __19__
Annual membership fee	$ __20__

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从每题所给的 A、B、C、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。

例：It's so nice to hear from her again. _____, we last met more than thirty years ago.

A. What's more B. That's to say C. In other words D. Believe it or not

答案是 D。

21. You can smoke here _____ you leave a window open to let the smoke out.

A. even though B. so that C. in case D. as long as

22. —Can we play on the football field now?

—No, the grass _____.

A. will be cut B. is being cut C. was cut D. has been cut

23. It hasn't been announced _____ the plane is to take off.

A. where B. when C. how D. why

24. The problem is _____ his ability and I don't think he can solve it.

A. beyond B. to C. against D. within

25. _____ around the school, the retired teachers were impressed by its new look.

A. Showing B. To be shown C. Having shown D. Shown

26. Travelling abroad is a great way to find out _____ life is like in another part of the world.

A. what B. how C. where D. that

27. —You seem to be familiar with the school.

—I _____ here for three years. It's great to be back.

A. studied B. have studied C. had studied D. study

28. The goals _____ he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.

A. after which B. with which C. for which D. at which

29. The agreement _____ between the two companies last week will come into effect soon.

A. to sign B. to be signed C. signed D. signing

30. —What kind of food do you prefer?

—_____ but Japanese.

A. Something B. Anything C. Everything D. Nothing

31. Sir Denis has made it known that he _____ much of his collection to the nation after his death.

A. has left B. left C. would leave D. will leave

32. —What's the matter with Coco?

—She has a headache because she _____ too long; she ought to stop working now.

A. has been reading B. was reading C. reads D. had read

33. I saw them whispering to each other; obviously they did not want _____ by others.

A. to hear B. to be heard C. hearing D. being heard

34. —Mom, I'm going to Diana's birthday party tomorrow.

—OK, but you _____ stay there too late. Be sure to get home before 10 pm.

A. couldn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. might not

35. If Nina _____ that her husband would go to the bus stop to meet her, she wouldn't have walked back home.

A. knows B. knew C. has known D. had known

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Go for the Gold

Diana Golden was 12 years old when she found she had bone cancer. Doctors recommended __36__ her right leg above the knee.

__37__ Diana heard the news, she asked the first question that came into her mind, "Will I still be able to __38__?"

"When the doctors said yes," she later said, "I thought it wouldn't be too __39__."

That was Diana's __40__ to life. Losing a leg would cause most children to lose __41__, but Diana refused to think about the __42__ side. "Losing a leg?" she'd say. "It's nothing. A body part."

Most of all, Diana didn't want to let cancer stop her from doing what she loved—skiing. She had been on ski since five.

After the operation, Diana worked hard to get back to the __43__. "I always skied, and I intended to keep on skiing. There was never any question in my mind about that," she __44__. Seven months after losing her leg, Diana met her __45__. She was back out on the slopes (斜坡).

Skiing wasn't quite the same with just one leg, but Diana made the best of it. She __46__ to go faster on one leg than most people could go on two. When she was just 17, she became a member of the U.S. Disabled Ski Team.

After high school, Diana went on to Dartmouth College. There she saw how top two-legged skiers trained. __47__ not to be left behind, Diana began training with the Dartmouth team. When they ran up and down the steps of the football stadium, she went up and down the steps too—by __48__. "I had to __49__," she later explained. "I was an athlete. I had one leg, which meant I had to do it __50__."

Her constant efforts finally paid off. In 1987, Diana placed 10th in a race __51__ some of the best nondisabled skiers in the country. And in 1988, the magazine *Ski Racing* selected her "Skier of the Year", breaking the __52__ of electing able-bodied World Cup athletes.

As a result of her __53__ and determination, Diana has changed the way the world looks at __54__ athletes. People have begun to see them as strong and competent. "Everyone has some kind of 'disability'," Diana says, "It's what we do with our abilities that __55__."

36. A. pulling	B. losing	C. removing	D. breaking
37. A. Until	B. When	C. Once	D. Since
38. A. run	B. walk	C. train	D. ski
39. A. bad	B. strange	C. difficult	D. dangerous
40. A. answer	B. attitude	C. attention	D. challenge
41. A. memory	B. interest	C. confidence	D. patience
42. A. serious	B. practical	C. positive	D. negative
43. A. mountain	B. field	C. track	D. court
44. A. responded	B. commented	C. declared	D. introduced
45. A. goal	B. requirement	C. approval	D. standard
46. A. offered	B. agreed	C. expected	D. learned
47. A. Determined	B. Ashamed	C. Anxious	D. Cautious
48. A. climbing	B. running	C. jumping	D. walking
49. A. adapt	B. perform	C. survive	D. transform
50. A. properly	B. immediately	C. differently	D. deliberately
51. A. between	B. against	C. to	D. for
52. A. reality	B. system	C. promise	D. tradition
53. A. wisdom	B. experience	C. behavior	D. courage
54. A. top	B. disabled	C. young	D. international
55. A. pushes	B. matters	C. helps	D. contributes

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Proper Care and Use of a Microscope

A microscope is a useful instrument for observing small objects. It shows people the details that are undetectable when

they observe with their own eyes. Before using the microscope, please read the instruction below.

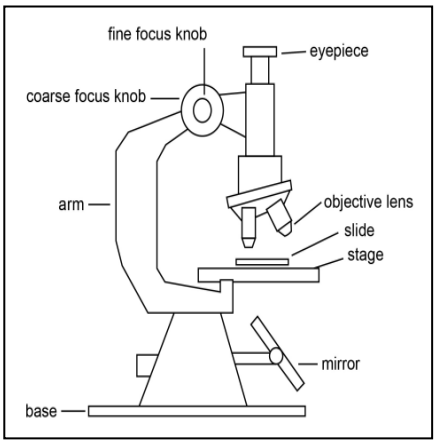
Caution:

Microscopes are both delicate and expensive, and must be handled with care.

1. Always carry the microscope with two hands—one supporting the base and the other on the arm.
2. Keep the stage clean and always use a glass slide for specimens, the things tested or examined.
3. To avoid pressing the glass slide when focusing, begin with the lens (镜头) close to the specimen and gradually back off to focus.
4. Keep the microscope covered to prevent the buildup ofdust while it is being stored.

How to Use the Microscope:

1. Plug in the lamp.
2. Place a specimen on a slide.
3. Adjust the mirror so it reflects light from the room up into the objective lens.
4. Place your slide with the specimen directly over the center of the glass circle on the stage. If it is a wet slide, be sure the bottom of the slide is dry.
5. With the LOW POWER objective lens placed over the slide, use the coarse focus knob to lower the lens to the lowest point.
6. Look through the eyepiece with one eye while closing the other eye. Slowly raise the lens until the focus is relatively clear.
7. Use the fine focus knob to make very small changes to the focus.
8. Without changing the focus knobs, switch to the HIGH POWER objective lens. Once you have switched to HIGH POWER, use only the fine focus knob to make the image sharper.



56. When using a microscope, you should use a glass slide for specimens to _____.

A. keep the stage clean

B. avoid pressing the lens

C. prevent the buildup of dust

D. support the base and the arm

57. When observing onion cells on a slide, which of the following should you do first?

A. Lower the lens.

B. Adjust the mirror.

C. Turn the fine focus knob.

D. Look through the eyepiece.

58. What is the main purpose of this passage?

A. To show the reader the various parts of a microscope.

B. To persuade the reader to buy this type of microscope.

C. To instruct the reader how to use a microscope with care.

D. To show the reader some advantages of using a microscope.

B

When I first entered college, I was afraid that I was not “up to it”. I was afraid of being away from my family for the first time. Here I would have to make friends with strange people and perhaps also compete with them for grades in courses I would take. Were they smarter than I was? Could I keep up with them? Would they accept me?

I soon learned that my life was now up to me. I had to set a study program if I were to succeed in my courses. I had to regulate the time I spent in my study and socializing. I had to decide when to go to bed, what to eat, and with whom to be friendly. These questions I had to answer for myself.

At first, life was rough. I made mistakes in how I used my time. I also made mistakes in how I chose my first friends in college. Shortly, however, I had my life under control. I managed to get myself to class on time, do my homework and hand them in, and pass my first exams with satisfying grades. In addition, I developed a circle of friends with whom I felt comfortable and could share my fears. I set up my own routine, one that really met my needs.

As a result, I began to look upon myself from a different perspective (视角). I began to see myself as a person responsible for myself and responsible for my friends and family. It felt good to make decisions and see them turn out to be wise ones. I guess this is what people call “growing up”.

What did life have in store for me? At that stage in my life, I was really uncertain where I would go and what I would do with the years ahead of me. But I knew I would be able to handle what was ahead because I had successfully overcome the major problem in my life: I had made the change from a person dependent on his family to a person who was responsible for himself.

59. The author was anxious about his college life at first because _____.

A. he hated to get on with strangers

B. he lacked some specialist knowledge

C. he was at a loss in the new surroundings

D. he was afraid of making mistakes in front of others

60. We can learn from the author’s early experience at college that _____.

A. he got used to the new life without much trouble

B. he lost the ability to handle things independently

C. he came to realize he should be in charge of his own business

D. he was a failure in many aspects except in school performance

61. The author’s college life finally brought him a sense that _____.

A. he became a person caring for others

B. he was smarter than his fellow students

C. he brought confidence back in making decisions

D. he could deal with his personal matters independently

62. Which is the best title for the passage?

A. Memories of My Time in College　　B. College: A Turning Point in My Life

C. My Colorful College Life　　D. College Life Brings Me Pressure

C

How Much Exercise Do I Need?

When it comes to exercise, less is not more—but it’s certainly better than none. Physical inactivity accounts for as

many as 23 percent of all deaths from major chronic (慢性的) diseases, yet almost one of every three Americans is sedentary (spending a lot of time sitting down). According to the Centers for Disease Control, 29.4 percent of those surveyed (调查) report they have no free-time physical activity at all. City people tend to be more active than country folks, with 27.4 percent saying they are sedentary, compared with 36.6 percent of those in rural areas.

Light activity can improve physical and mental well-being. While light activity is good, moderate (not very large or very small) activity is even better, and health experts encourage everyone to have at least 30 minutes a day of moderate physical activity. But you don't have to head to a gym. As recent studies have confirmed, "lifestyle" activities, such as walking, house cleaning and gardening, are as effective as a structured exercise program in improving heart function, lowering blood pressure and keeping or losing weight.

In one study, overweight, sedentary middle-aged men and women who learned behavioral skills to make them more physically active, such as walking around airports or train stations while waiting for a departure, reduced their body fat percentage and improved their blood pressure and heart function as much as individuals participating in structured programs at a fitness center. In another study, fat women ranging in age from 21 to 60 who adopted a more active lifestyle lost as much weight as women in a low-impact aerobics (有氧健身) program—and regained fewer pounds in the following year.

Recognizing the value of different levels and types of activity, the American College of Sports Medicine has changed its recommendations on quantity and quality of exercise to include flexibility as well as aerobic and muscle exercise and to acknowledge that multiple short periods of exercise during the day are nearly as beneficial as one long session.

63. By saying that almost one third of Americans are sedentary, the author means _____.

A. they take proper exercise to be healthy

B. they know nothing about light activity

C. they are very fond of physical activity

D. they take little free-time physical activity

64. We can learn from the passage that _____.

A. light activity is especially good for the middle-aged people

B. people like light activity because it won't make them feel tired

C. people only need to do light activity three times a week to keep fit

D. light activity promotes people's well-being physically and mentally

65. What do health experts suggest about moderate activity?

A. No less than half an hour's moderate activity daily can do us good.

B. Moderate activity is no better than light activity to people.

C. "Lifestyle" activities don't belong to moderate activity.

D. People may go to the gym to take moderate activity.

66. According to the passage, which of the following belongs to a structured exercise program?

A. Doing gymnastics at a gym.　　B. Taking outdoor activities.

C. Walking.　　D. Gardening.

D

Is Positive Thinking Powerful?

The $11 billion self-help industry is built on the idea that you should turn negative thoughts like "I never do anything right" into positive ones like "I can succeed". But was the positive thinking advocate Norman Vincent Peale right? Is there power in positive thinking?

Researchers in Canada just published a study in *Psychological Science* that says trying to get people to think more positively can actually have the opposite effect: it can simply stress how unhappy they are. The study's authors, Joanne Wood and John Lee of the University of Waterloo and Elaine Perunovic of the University of New Brunswick, begin by using older research showing that when people get feedback (反馈) which they believe is overly positive, they actually feel worse, not better. If you tell your friend who is not very clever that he has the potential of an Einstein, you're just underlining his faults. In the 1990s, a team including psychologist Joel Cooper of Princeton conducted an experiment. The participants were asked to write essays opposing financial support for the disabled, expressing little sympathy for them. When these participants were later praised for their sympathy, they felt even worse about what they had written.

In this experiment, Wood, Lee and Perunovic measured 68 students' self-respect. The participants were then asked to write down their thoughts and feelings for four minutes. Every 15 seconds, one group of students heard a bell. When it rang, they were supposed to tell themselves, "I am lovable." Those with low self-respect didn't feel better after the forced self-approval. In fact, their feelings turned significantly worse than those of members of the control group, who weren't urged to think positive thoughts.

The study provides support for newer forms for psychotherapy (心理治疗) that urge people to accept their negative thoughts and feelings rather than fight them. In the fighting, we not only often fail but can make things worse. Meditation (静思) techniques, on the contrary, can teach people to realize their shortcomings from a larger, more realistic perspective. Call it the power of negative thinking.

67. What is the finding of the Canadian researchers?

A. There can be no simple solutions to psychological problems.

B. Encouraging positive thinking may do harm to people.

C. The power of positive thinking is limited.

D. Unhappy people cannot think positively.

68. The underlined part in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.

A. you are pointing out the mistakes he has made

B. you are not taking his mistakes seriously enough

C. you are stressing the fact that he is not intelligent

D. you are not trying to make him feel better about his faults

69. What do we learn from the experiment of Wood, Lee and Perunovic?

A. Self-approval can bring a positive change to one's feelings.

B. People with low self-respect seldom write down their true feelings.

C. It is important for people to continually improve their self-respect.

D. Forcing people to think positive thoughts may lower their self-respect.

70. It can be learned from the last paragraph that _____.

A. people can avoid making mistakes through meditation

B. different people tend to have different ways of thinking

C. meditation may prove to be a good form of psychotherapy

D. the effects of positive thinking differ from person to person

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

Different Cultures

The cultures of the East and the West really distinguish each other a lot. __71__

The origin of the eastern cultures is mainly from two countries: China and India. Both of the two cultures are fostered by rivers—the Yellow River in China and the Hindu River in India. __72__

Then in Tang Dynasty of China, the Chinese culture gradually went overseas to Japan, mixed into the Japanese society and shaped the Japanese culture nowadays. Though a bit different from the Chinese one, it belongs to the same system.

When the two mother rivers gave birth to the Eastern culture, another famous culture was brought up on the Mesopotamian Plain—the Mesopotamian Civilization. This civilization later on developed into the cultures of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. __73__ Like the Chinese culture, the European one also crossed waters. When the British settled down in America, their culture went with them over the Atlantic Ocean. So the American culture doesn't distinguish from the European one a lot.

__74__ Take the language system for example. In the East, most languages belong to the pictographic language while the Western languages are mostly based on the Latin system. Other causes like human race difference counts as well. But what's more, due to the far distance and the steep areas between the East and West, the two cultures seldom communicate until recent centuries. So they grew up totally in their own ways with almost no interference (干扰) from the other.

The differences are everywhere. __75__ But different cultures make the world of 21st century more colorful. The cultural gap should not be the obstacle (障碍) to the civilization of human being. It ought to be the motivation of our going farther.

A. Let us work together to keep a variety of culture.

B. One important thing is to learn about other cultures.

C. And these two are well-known as the base of the European culture.

D. At the same time, some other differences add to the cultural differences.

E. This is because the culture systems are two separate systems on the whole.

F. They helped the two cultures develop for centuries and form their own styles.

G. They are obvious and affect people's ways of thinking and their views of the world.

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节 （15 分）

假设你是英语科代表，请根据以下提示，通知你班美国学生参加学校为交换生举办的一次讲座。

1. 时间：周三下午 4 点；
2. 地点：图书馆；
3. 内容：我校历史张老师讲授中国传统节日；
4. 提示：准时到场；做好记录；欢迎提问。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Boys and girls,

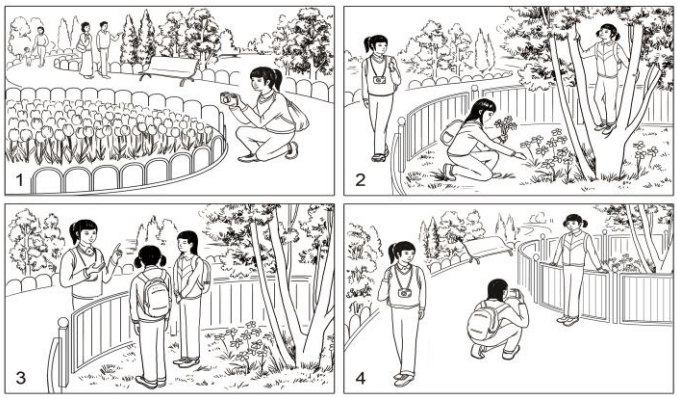
May I have your attention, please? _____

_____.

That's all. Thank you!

第二节 （20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三（1）班的学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，用英语写一篇日记，描述周日你在西山公园踏青过程中发生的故事。词数不少于 60。



Sunday, May 4　　Fine

_____.

参考答案

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

1—5 CBCAC

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

6—10 BCABB　11—15 ACBAC

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

每小题 1.5 分。如出现拼写错误不计分；出现大小写、单复数错误扣 0.5 分；如每小题超过一个词不计分。

16．lawyer　17．42832079　18．Short　19．novel　20．10

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

21—25 DBBAD　26—30 AACCB　31—35 DABCD

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

36—40 CBDAB　41—45 CDACA　46—50 DACAC　51—55 BDDBB

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

56—60 ABCCC　61—65 DBDDA　66—70 ABCDC

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

71—75 EFCDG

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

一、评分原则：

1．本题总分为 15 分，按 4 个档次给分。

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

3．评分时应考虑：内容是否完整，条理是否清楚，交际是否得体，语言是否准确。

4．拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

5．词数少于 50，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档 （13 分－15 分）	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 • 内容完整，条理清楚； • 交际得体，表达时充分考虑到了交际对象的需求； 体现出较强的语言运用能力。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档 （9 分－12 分）	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 • 内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求； • 所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求； • 语法或用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 （4 分－8 分）	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 • 内容不完整； • 所用词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对写作内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第四档 （1 分－3 分）	未完成试题规定的任务。 • 写了少量相关信息； • 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0 分	未传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

Boys and girls,

May I have your attention, please? I have something to tell you.

There will be a lecture in our library, at 4:00 on Wednesday afternoon. Our history teacher Mr. Zhang will be invited to talk about Chinese traditional festivals. I'm sure you'll learn more about Chinese culture and customs. Please be present on time and you might take a notebook and a pen with you. After the lecture, you are welcome to ask questions and I'm sure Mr. Zhang will be glad to communicate with you.

That's all. Thank you.

第二节（20 分）

一、评分原则：

1．本题总分为 20 分，按 5 个档次给分。

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

3．评分时应考虑：内容要点的完整性、上下文的连贯性、词汇和句式的多样性及语言的准确性。

4．拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

5．词数少于 60，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档 （18 分－20 分）	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 • 覆盖了所有内容要点； • 运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇； • 语法或用词方面有个别错误，但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；体现了较强的语言运用能力； • 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 （15 分－17 分）	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 • 覆盖了所有内容要点； • 运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求； • 语法和用词基本准确，少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致； • 使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。 达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 （12 分－14 分）	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 • 覆盖了内容要点； • 运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求； • 语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 （6 分－11 分）	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 • 漏掉或未描述清楚内容要点； • 所用句式和词汇有限； • 语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第五档 （1 分－5 分）	未完成试题规定的任务。 • 明显遗漏主要内容； • 句式单调、词汇贫乏； • 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0 分	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

Sunday, May 4 Fine

It was a sunny day today and I went to Xishan Park for a spring outing. The moment I entered the park, a variety of beautiful flowers and green trees came into sight. Attracted by the beauty, I couldn't stop taking photos. As I wandered along the path, enjoying the beautiful view, I noticed something unpleasant. Two schoolgirls jumped over the fence to pick flowers and climb the tree. Obviously they didn't realize that their behavior had done great damage to the beauty of the park. Without hesitation, I went up and stopped them politely. Quite embarrassed, the two girls came out immediately. Then they took pictures outside the fence. Seeing that, I smiled and everything looked nicer in my eyes.

听力原文：

第一节：

Text 1

M: Would you like to see those trousers in brown and navy blue? These two colors are coming in this season.

W: Oh, actually gray is my favorite color, and I prefer something made from cotton.

Text 2

M: They say there'll be a snowstorm tonight, and the cold weather will last quite a few days.

W: Oh! We're so lucky. We'll be getting away for a while, and having a holiday in Florida. But let's call right now to confirm our flight.

Text 3

W: Excuse me, when does the next bus to downtown Chicago leave?

M: Let's see. One just left at 8:00. The schedule says that bus leaves every fifteen minutes, so…

W: Uh-oh; it's already 8:10. I'd better hurry.

M: I hope you can make it.

Text 4

W: Are you going to be able to come with us to a football match this evening?

M: I'd love to. But my term paper is due tomorrow, and I still have two paragraphs unfinished.

W: Oh, what a pity!

Text 5

M: Let's exchange phone numbers. That way, if one of us is absent, we can call each other for the homework.

W: That's a great idea. My number is 555…

M: Wait a second, this pen just died. Let me get another one.

W: Here, take my pencil.

M: Thanks. Okay, what was it?

第二节:

Text 6

M: Excuse me, may I ask you some questions?

W: Sure, sir.

M: Do you know when the accident happened?

W: It was about 8:30 when I turned into the street and followed the black car. About 10 minutes later, I had to stop my car because of the accident.

M: What's the cause?

W: When I was driving my car along the road, I saw a black dog crossing the road. Unluckily, a white car was driving fast towards the dog in the other direction. So the two cars crashed in order to escape running over the dog.

M: And then?

W: After that, I called 911 immediately. About five minutes later an ambulance came and took the injured driver away, the

one driving the black car.

M: OK. Thank you.

Text 7

M: Good evening, ma'am. Welcome to our hotel. Can I help you?

W: Yes, please. I'd like a room for the night.

M: Would you like a single room, or a double room?

W: A single room, please. How much is the room?

M: It's $55 per night.

W: Can I pay by credit card?

M: Certainly. We take Visa, Master Card and American Express. Could you fill in this form, please?

W: Do you need my passport number?

M: No, just your signature.

W: Here you are.

M: Here's your key. Your room number is 416.

W: Thank you very much.

M: Thank you. If you need anything, dial 0 for the reception area. Have a good stay!

Text 8

M: Here with us is Marsha Ward, author of *Save Your Child*, which has been sold over ten thousand copies in Britain. Welcome, Marsha. Is there a lot to child safety in the home?

W: Certainly. Did you know that more than a million children in Britain every year require hospital treatment for accidents that happen in the home?

M: Really? I had no idea that the number was that high.

W: Yes. And almost all of those accidents could have been prevented. Parents can prevent children from falling down the stairs by fitting safety gates. They can use mats to prevent children slipping on floors, especially in the bathroom. However, children should never be left alone in the bath.

M: Is the bathroom the most dangerous room in the house?

W: No, the most dangerous room by far is the kitchen.

M: OK. Now is a good time to answer some of our listeners' questions. Hello, line 1 ....

Text 9

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

to learn about the world, too.

第三节：

Text 10

W: Hello. This is Amy speaking. May I help you?

M: Hello, Amy. I have just moved to this community and I know you have organized a wonderful book club and I am calling to ask if I could join in.

W: Of course. You should fill out an application form first. You are Mr. …?

M: John Williams.

W: OK, Mr. Williams. You work as …?

M: I am a lawyer. What can we do in the club?

W: We normally pick out one book together, everybody reads it and then we gather on Saturdays or Sundays and talk about it. What's your favorite type of book?

M: Short stories.

W: OK, we will take every member's preferences into consideration when choosing books.

M: And how about membership fees?

W: 10 dollars a year.

M: That's reasonable. By the way, what are you reading now?

W: A book named *Flight Behavior*. But it's nothing to do with airplanes. It's a novel.

M: Oh, really? I am reading that book too.

W: That's wonderful! May I have your telephone number, please? We'll gather here next Sunday and talk about it.

M: Sure. It's 42832079.

W: Thank you. See you next Sunday.