2017 北京东城高三二模

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 would the woman like to have?

A. Chocolate cake.　　B. Lemon juice.　　C. Apple pie.

2. When will the woman attend the conference?

A. On Monday.　　B. On Tuesday.　　C. On Wednesday.

3. What is the woman doing?

A. Giving advice.　　B. Offering help.　　C. Asking for permission.

4. What problem does the girl have?

A. Homework takes her too much time.

B. Nobody helps her with her lessons.

C. She dislikes her new class.

5. Why does the woman like going to Forest Park?

A. To meet people.

B. To go boating.

C. To go hiking.

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. What will the woman probably do tomorrow?

A. Go to work late.　　B. See a dentist.　　C. Attend a meeting.

7. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Boss and employee.　　B. Doctor and patient.　　C. Husband and wife.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What has the woman decided to do?

A. Buy a nice apartment.

B. Move to a new place.

C. Rent a cheap house.

9. Where does the woman expect to live?

A. In the city centre.

B. Next to the park.

C. Near the school.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A celebration plan.　　B. A basketball match.　　C. A community concert.

11. What are the two speakers going to do tomorrow?

A. Meet some friends.

B. Do some shopping.

C. Enjoy some music.

12. Where will the speakers probably be next Wednesday?

A. At the community centre.

B. At the city stadium.

C. In a big restaurant.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. When does the course meet on Tuesday?

A. From1:00 to 2:30.　　B. From 2:20 to 3:50.　　C. From 3:30 to 5:00.

14. Where will the students have the first half of the course?

A. In the lecture room.　　B. In Room 307.　　C. In the research lab.

15. When will the textbook**s** be available?

A. Today.　　B. Tomorrow.　　C. The day after tomorrow.

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。

Taxi Order Form	
Name	___16___ West
Time	7 o'clock on ___17___ morning
To	the ___18____
From	Regent ___19____ downtown
Phone No.	___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. The young man has _____ experience. He probably can't do that job.

A. few　　B. little　　C. some　　D. any

22. He couldn't make his voice _____ above the noise of the traffic.

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

23. I ordered a drink while I_____ for my friends to come.

A. will wait　　B. am waiting　　C. would wait　D. was waiting

24. ---Where are you going to hang the picture?

---I haven't decided yet. I _____ hang it in the dining room.

A. might　　B. must　　C. need　　D. would

25. The store_____ I bought my textbooks is having a sale this week.

A. that　　B. where　　C. which　　D. why

26. Their flight _____ due to bad weather. They would like to know when the flight will take off.

A. had been delayed　　B. was delayed　　C. has been delayed D. will be delayed

27. Reading is a good way _____ a child's imagination at an early age.

A. to develop　　B. developing　　C. develop　　D. developed

28. Agatha didn't tell me _____ she would pick up her son from school.

A. which　　B. when　　C. where　　D. what

29._____ a book in front of your face, you'll feel the air moving against your face.

A. Waved　　B. Wave　　C. To wave　　D. Waving

30. We packed all the books in the wooden boxes_____ they wouldn't get damaged.

A. as long as　　B. as if　　C. in case　　D. so that

31. You'll recognize me when you get out of the station. I_____ jeans and a white T-shirt.

A. will be wearing　　B. had worn　　C. was wearing　　D. have worn

32. It is well known _____Confucius was born in the city of Qufu in Shandong province, China.

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

33. If you were to have a few minutes free, I_____ the opportunity to ask you one more question.

A. would appreciate　　B. would have appreciated

C. were to appreciate　　D. had appreciated

34. If you can do what you're weakest _____, you can handle any challenge.

A. for　　B. at　　C. with　　D. to

35. Nobody can go back and start a new beginning, _____ anyone can start now and make a new ending.

A. for　　B. and　　C. but　　D. so

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。

Love Is Blind: The Magic of Tabby

In October, 2003 I started my work at my local animal shelter's Adoption Department. Over the years, more than 50,000 animals have ___36___ the doors of the shelter. Most of them, I do not remember. But occasionally there are ___37___ animals, who touch me so deeply that I could never possibly ___38___ them. Tabby was one such animal.

Tabby was an ancient Cocker Spaniel, probably 14 years old. What's more, she was blind and deaf. Tabby's chances at adoption seemed ___39___ at best. After all, we didn't have many adopters coming in ___40___, "Can you show me all of your really old dogs who are also ___41___ ?" We had all thought that Tabby would live out the rest of her life at the ___42___.

One day a woman named Loretta came to the shelter. Her son, Gary, had ___43___ Tabby's picture and stories on the shelter's website at home. They were interested in meeting her! It was the only ___44___ we ever received about Tabby. What could a young child possibly see in a 14-year-old dog who was both blind and deaf? Most boys would want a dog who could grow with them and ___45___ through grassy fields on summer days. Tabby would ___46___ be able to do that. But after meeting her, Loretta and Gary decided that she was the right dog for their family. They adopted Tabby!

If Tabby's story had simply ended with her ___47___ adoption, it would still have been something very special indeed. ___48___, it was what happened after her adoption that people might regard as "magic". Gary __49___ from seizures(癫痫). Since Gary and Tabby met they became ___50___. They did everything together. They became so "in tune" with one another that Tabby began to telegraph Gary's seizures ___51___ they occurred, giving his family ___52___ that one was about to strike. What's more, Gary seemed to be having fewer and fewer seizures since Tabby's ___53___.

How could it be? Nobody could explain __54___ Tabby did it. But those of us who were fortunate enough to know her and her family had ___55___ the magic, the kind that has its roots in love.

36.A. broken	B. passed	C. painted	D. locked
37.A. strange	B. active	C. wild	D. special
38.A. recall	B. leave	C. forget	D. abandon
39.A. remote	B. great	C. fair	D. potential
40.A. wondering	B. stating	C. seeking	D. asking
41. A. stubborn	B. active	C. disabled	D. patient
42. A. hospital	B. shelter	C. farm	D. roadside
43.A. posted	B. taken	C. seen	D. drawn
44.A. letter	B. donation	C. call	D. enquiry
45.A. get	B. run	C. look	D. break
46.A. often	B. possibly	C. never	D. generally
47. A. successful	B. normal	C. temporary	D. early
48. A. However	B. Moreover	C. Therefore	D. Otherwise
49. A. learnt	B. suffered	C. heard	D. differed
50 A. indifferent	B. uncomfortable	C, unfortunate	D. inseparable
51. A. since	B. unless	C. before	D. though
52. A. explanation	B. notice	C. suggestion	D. warning
53. A. arrival	B. birth .	C. return	D. recovery
54 A. where	B. how	C. when	D. whether
55. A. witnessed	B. created	C. achieved	D. performed

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

Finding a New Spring

A tradesman was leading a caravan(商队) to another country to sell his goods. Along the way they came to the edge of a severe hot-sand desert. They learnt that during the daytime the sun heats up the fine sand until it's as hot as charcoal, so no one can walk on it -- not even bullocks(小公牛) or camels! So the caravan leader hired a desert guide, one who could follow the stars, so they could travel only at night when the sand cools down. They began the dangerous night-time journey across the desert. A couple of nights later, after eating their evening meal, and waiting for the sand to cool, they started out again.

Later that night, the desert guide, who was driving the first cart, saw from the stars that they were getting close to the other side of the desert. He had also overeaten, so that when he relaxed, he fell asleep. Then the bullocks who, of course, couldn't tell directions by reading the stars, gradually turned to the side and went in a big wide circle until they ended up at the same place they had started from! By then it was morning, and the people realized they were back at the same spot. They lost heart and began to cry about their condition. Since the desert crossing was supposed to be over by now, they had no more water and were afraid they would die of thirst. They even began to blame the caravan leader and the desert guide.

However, the leader himself didn't lose courage. He began walking back and forth, trying to think out a plan. Remaining alert, out of the corner of his eye, he noticed a small clump of grass. He thought, "Without water, no plant could live in this desert." So he asked his fellow travelers to dig up the ground on that very spot. They dug and dug, and after a while they got down to a large stone. He got down into the hole, put his ear to the stone, and heard the sound of flowing water.

A spring was found. All the people were overjoyed. They drank and bathed and washed the animals and cooked their food and ate. Before they left, they raised a high flag so that other travelers could see the new spring in the middle of the hot-sand desert. Then they continued on safely to the end of their journey.

56. Why did the tradesman and his caravan have to travel during the night?

A. To use less water while crossing the desert.

B. It was too hot to walk on the desert in the daytime.

C. They might be able to find the spring in the quiet night.

D. The guide could find a short way by following the stars.

57. Why did the group feel so desperate when they were back to the starting point?

A. They were in danger of dying of thirst.

B. They were running out of food.

C. Their guide had lost the way.

D. Their leader had lost heart.

58. What is the moral of the story?

A. Never give up too easily.

B. Don't mind what others think of you.

C. Don't forget sorrow follows extreme joy.

D. Never refuse to offer help when you are needed.

B

One man who sold tickets on the train from 1959 to 1965 Clive Codrington, pointed out that the tracks which passed through Knolly's Tunnel and the area of Tabaquite were not originally intended for passenger trains. "They were really used for the transport of cocoa and coffee," he said.

Construction on Knolly's Tunnel began in 1896, and it was opened on August 13th,1898 by the man it was named after---Sir Clement C. Knolly, Acting Governor of Trinidad. It linked Rio Claro with Port of Spain. Its architecture is still admired and studied today, and many are amazed that Knolly's Tunnel has stood up to the earth's movement over so many years. Much research is being done on the tunnel. At the top of Knolly's Tunnel are cottages covered with leaves, where visitors can sit and enjoy the beauty of nature. Standing at the beginning of Knolly's Tunnel, you can see nothing but the tiny light at the end. The train tracks have been removed and replaced with small stones. Visitors can drive through the tunnel or walk through, but should do so in groups for safety. In the old days, there were no lights, but now there are street lights on the way to the tunnel, though not inside.

On your way in, you may notice some manholes on the walls of the tunnel. These were there for individuals to step into for safety as the train passed. Knolly's Tunnel can be accessed through Tabaquite and through Mitchell Gap. The road was recently improved, but is better when you enter from Tabaquite, and there are signs on the road directing you to Knolly's Tunnel.

On the drive to Knolly's Tunnel there are two other cottages where visitors can sit and just enjoy nature. At the **site** itself, there is nothing to purchase to eat or drink, but in Tabaquite there are several bars, a restaurant, and food outlets. A gas station and a health centre are also close by.

For those who admire architecture, Knolly's Tunnel is a must-see when visiting Trinidad. For the nature lovers, there is no better place for them to be and for the historians, they can walk or drive through Knolly's Tunnel knowing that many of our ancestors toiled on its structure. So when you visit Trinidad, don't forget to take a look at Knolly's Tunnel! 396

59. Knolly's Tunnel is special in _____.

A. its environment B. its function

C. its location D. its architecture

60. If you are visiting Knolly's Tunnel, you can _____.

A. drive through it

B. buy your meals in it

C. take a train tour through it

D. walk along the track through it

61. The underlined word "site" in the last paragraph refers to_____.

A. Trinidad B. Tabaquite C. Mitchell Gap D. Knolly's Tunnel

62. What is the purpose of the passage?

A. To suggest a visit to Knolly's Tunnel.

B. To tell the history of Knolly's Tunnel.

C. To evaluate the value of Knolly's Tunnel.

D. To witness the change of Knolly's Tunnel.

C

In the face of the tensions and pressures we all face every single day, a sense of humor can be helpful. The ability to laugh is very important to our fullest development and to our "mental health". And if we can laugh at ourselves, we're even further along the road to self-fulfillment. Consider the following example.

Gordon is hoping to become a professional singer. He has a good voice, and has performed in public many times. But he's very sensitive about his abilities. For instance, if his voice coach suggests he practice a particular song a few more times until he gets it right, Gordon **falls apart**, absolutely certain that the coach is implying that he isn't any good and he has no future in music.

He mentioned his sensitivity in his paper for a psychology class. The psychology professor called him in, outwardly to talk about the paper, but hoping to give the boy a chance to open up about the problem. The teacher rarely told her students what they ought to do, but she felt Gordon should know that such extreme sensitivity would make it difficult for him in the entertainment field, where stage personnel, and fellow performers often are very hard on new talent. She asked Gordon if he felt he had made necessary preparations to follow through in such a competitive and difficult business.

Gordon got angry with the teacher, pointing a brave finger at her, and told her she was "dead wrong" about him. Further, Gordon asked what she could possibly know about music and the pressures of the profession. The teacher stood up and turned Gordon around, right in the middle of a sentence, asking him to continue, but to watch himself in the mirror on the back of the office door as he talked. Gordon tried to go on, pointing and gesticulating, but suddenly he saw his expression in the mirror, then when he turned to face the psychologist, he noticed a smile beginning to form on the teacher's face. At the very top of his "outburst," Gordon burst out laughing. He stopped his aggressive talk and asked the teacher if he looked that ridiculous all the time.

Seeing himself "objectively" made Gordon realize that how ridiculous it was to take himself so seriously. In our everyday life, the ability to catch ourselves being so serious, bearing all the burdens of the world, and trying to save the human race helps us relieve some built-up tension through laughter.

Laughter is a necessary part of mental health. Laughter is one of the ways in which we relax and recreate the selfhood. The things we find in humor may vary, but the experiences of humor, pleasure, and enjoyment are extremely important and must be fostered.

63. From the first two paragraphs, we can learn that Gordon _____.

A. has broken up with his coach

B. has failed to be a professional singer

C. keeps practicing and hopes for the best

D. feels very sensitive to other people's comments

64. Why did the psychologist talk with Gordon?

A. To discuss his paper with him.

B. To help him realize his problem.

C. To point out his rude behaviors.

D. To offer advice on reducing pressure.

65. How does the author support his ideas?

A. By offering analyses. B. By providing research results.

C. By giving an example. D. By stating an argument.

66. What is mainly discussed in the passage?

A. Means of laughter. B. Benefits of humor.

C. The cause of sensitivity.　　D. The importance of health.

D

Can Training Your Working Memory Make You Smarter?

We would all like to increase our cognitive(认知的) ability beyond the limits set by Mother Nature. So it's no wonder that brain-training programmes – which typically focus on training our working memory – are a multibillion-dollar industry. But can this kind of training really make us smarter?

Cognitive training sees the brain as a kind of muscle that can be made stronger with the right kind of practice. It consists of tasks or games carried out on computers or smart phones. Despite much research, there has so far been no agreement about its effectiveness. Some think that cognitive training increases a broad range of cognitive abilities, while others less optimistic.

Yet we do know that some cognitive skills, such as working memory and intelligence, tend to go together and are predictors of real-life skills such as work performance. Thus, training one cognitive skill might lead to an improvement in many other cognitive and non-cognitive skills. That is exactly the underlying hypothesis(假设) on which working-memory training is based.

To test this hypothesis, we examined all the studies about working-memory training we could find with normally developing children: 26 experiments and 1,601 total participants. Children represent an ideal test group: during childhood, skills are still at the beginning of their development. Thus, cognitive training is more likely to succeed with children than adults.

The results were very clear. Working-memory training did not show any effect on children's fluid intelligence, a person's ability to solve new problems and adapt to new situations. It didn't influence their academic achievement or other cognitive abilities, either. The only reliable effect was that children got better at what they trained to do. No more, no less. So performing working-memory tasks does seem to make you better at doing them. Nonetheless, the fact that participants got better at such tasks does not necessarily mean that their working-memory ability increased. They may just have learnt how to perform that particular type of task.

The results do indicate that the use of working-memory training programs as an educational tool is fruitless. More generally, together with other research, the results contribute to disproving cognitive training companies' promises of a better brain.

The results have even more important implications theoretically. They question the hypothesis that training general cognitive mechanisms can affect other cognitive or real-life skills. Beyond working-memory training, other recent studies have shown the limitations of different types of cognitive training. For example, music training fails at improving cognitive skills outside music – including academic skills.

However, these negative results must not discourage us from training our cognitive and non-cognitive skills. We just have to be aware of the actual limitations of such practice in areas outside what we are actually training. But that doesn't mean we shouldn't do it – the most efficient way to develop a skill is, after all, to train that skill.

67. According to the passage, cognitive training is likely to _____.

A. uncover the secrets of human minds

B. make one's brain stronger through practice

C. bring much profit to the training companies

D. earn a good reputation for the training company

68. To find out the effect of working memory training, the author _____.

A. made some scientific studies

B. compared different test groups

C. reviewed the previous research

D. got some children involved in the experiment

69. Children taking part in the experiments were able to_____.

A. adapt to new situations quickly

B. gain greater academic achievements

C. do better in the field that they are trained in

D. succeed when they deal with real life problems

70. What is the author's attitude toward the cognitive training?

A. Uninterested. B. Objective. C. Disapproving. D. Optimistic.

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。

Community Service

Nowadays high schools are faced with a very controversial issue whether or not community service hours are needed to graduate. High schools are arguing that 40 hours of community service are needed to graduate, but many upset students are voicing protests(反对) to this demand.

Supporters of the community service project argue that while high school students are participating in community service, they will become better aware of what the real world is like. Students will learn valuable life lesson by doing community service. ___71___ They feel that if high school students are forced to do community service they will begin to see it as a punishment and as something that they have to do because it is required instead of something that they want to do. Students will in the future look back at the community service projects that they were forced to do throughout high school. ___72___

Another idea that the protestors give about this community service issue is time restriction. When a student goes to school full time, he is involved in after-class activities and also works. ___73___ Supporters argue back that high school students only need to fulfill 40 hours of community service throughout 4 years. If students well manage their time and start the community service in their first year in high school, all they need to do is an hour every other week.

___74___ The protestors argue that high school students do not have their driver's license, so how are they expected to get to their community service site when their parents or friends are at work or just too busy to give them a ride. ___75____ .The supporters argue that students can find community service projects close to home or if they live in the country find another student to car pool with.

In my opinion, community service is a wonderful thing that everyone should be required to do at some point in their life, but are high school students mature and responsible enough to take on community service projects at this stage in their life?

A. Protestors have struck back with a very solid argument.

B. A final controversial issue that appears is transportation.

C. Students will feel good about themselves for helping others in need.

D. They will continue to carry a negative attitude towards community service for their lifetime.

E. Both sides have solid arguments about why community service should or should not be forced upon students.

F. Unless the school offers a means of transportation for the students there really is no solution to this problem.

G. The time that is needed to participate in a community service project may place quite a burden on the student.

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

假设你是红星中学学生会主席李华，你校交换生 Jim 在给你的 email 中提到他对学生会组织的活动感兴趣，并希望你给他提供一项适合他参加的活动。请你给 Jim 回邮件，内容包括：

1. 活动名称及意图;
2. 活动具体安排;
3. 邀请他参加。

注意：1．词数不少于 50；

2．开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

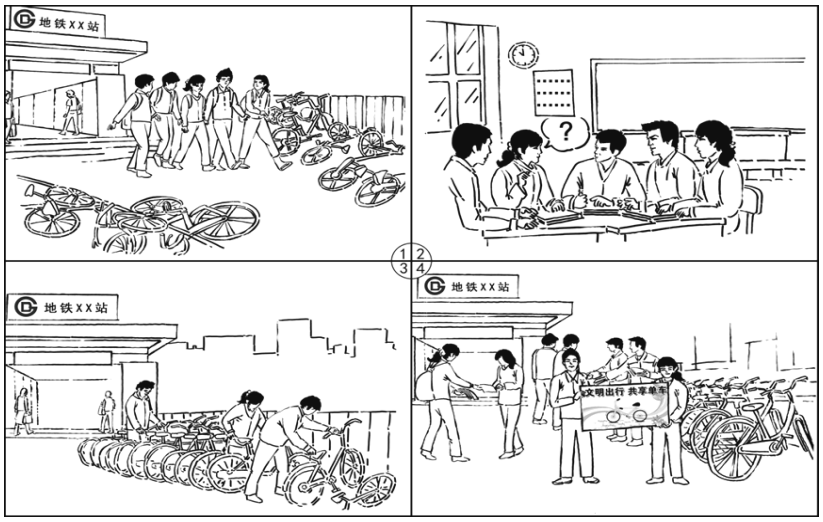
Li Hua

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三（1）班学生李华。最近你和同学组织了“文明使用共享单车”的活动，请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，给校刊“英语角”写一篇稿件介绍你们的活动过程。注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：1.civilized 文明的

2. leaflets 宣传单



_____

_____

_____

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．B　　2．B　　3．C　　4．A　　5．C

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

6.C　　7．A　　8．B　　9．C　　10．A

11．B`　　12．A　　13．B　　14．A　　15．C

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．Cameron/CAMERON　17．Sunday　18．airport　19．Hotel /HOTEL

20．　793-6826

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．B　　22．C　　23．D　　24．A　　25．B

26．C　　27．A　　28．B　　29．D　　30．D

31．A　　32．C　　33．A　　34．B　　35．C

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

36．B　　37．D　　38．C　　39．A　　40．D

41．C　　42．B　　43．C　　44．D　　45．B

46．C　　47．A　　48．A　　49．B　　50．D

51．C　　52．D　　53．A　　54．B　　55．A

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．B　　57．A　　58．A　　59．D　　60．A

61．D　　62．A　　63．D　　64．B　　65．C

66．B　　67．C　　68．C　　69．C　　70．B

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

71．A　　72．D　　73．G　　74．B　　75．F

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：内容是否充实，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所写内容的理解。 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	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I am so happy to know that you are interested in the activities that the Students' Union will organize.

Next Saturday, there will be a field trip to the Olympic Forest Park. Students will be walking 5km there. We will meet at 8 at the gate of the park and start our walking. All students will wear the T-shirts with our special logo. At the end of the activity we will take a group picture.

I strongly recommend it. I believe it is good way to get close to nature, work out, have fun and promote the relationship. It will help you know more about your companions. What's more, it is wonderful to exercise while enjoying the great view.

Please join us!

Yours,

Li Hua

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、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、内容要点：

1． 问题　　2． 讨论　　3． 行动　　4． 宣传

三、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。 • 漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容； • 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。

四、One possible version

Recently, the increasing popularity of shared bikes has made our lives more convenient. However, my classmates and I often noticed some shared bikes placed messily everywhere. We felt upset and decided to make a change to the uncivilized behavior.

First, we had a heated discussion about the problem at our class meeting. We shared our ideas and came up with a great plan. After making full preparations, we started to take action.

On Saturday morning, we gathered outside the subway station near our school. Firstly, we began with those messy shared bikes there and tried to put them in order. People passing by all appreciated what we did. Seeing the bikes in rows on the pavement, we really felt excited. Then, in order to encourage people's civilized behavior, we put up a poster saying "PLEASE BE CIVILIZED WHILE USING A SHARED BIKE". Meanwhile, some of us helped to give out leaflets. Of course, we drew much attention from the passers-by.

Hopefully our action would make a difference.

This experience actually inspires me a lot. The idea of sharing requires people's awareness of civilization. When the uncivilized behavior occurs, it is our duty to do our best to stop it. I strongly believe that in this way our society will become better and better.

听力录音稿

Text 1

M: What would you like for dessert? I think I'll have apple pie and ice cream.

W: The chocolate cake looks great, but I have to watch my weight. I'll just have some lemon juice.

Text 2

M: Linda, what's your London schedule?

W: I arrive in London on Monday. I'm attending the conference on Tuesday. And then I'll fly back on Wednesday night.

M: Wow, it's really a busy schedule.

Text 3

W: Hi Jack, do you think I could use your cellphone for a moment?

M: Sure, no problem. Here you are.

W: Thanks. It will only be a minute or two.

M: Take your time. No rush.

W: Thanks!

Text 4

M: What do you think about the new class?

W: As a whole I like it, but I have to do a lot of homework till late into the night.

M: Who will you turn to if you need some help?

W: I'll ask my father for help. He's good at math.

M: You're lucky. I don't have anyone to help me.

Text 5

M: Do you like Portland?

W: Yes, it's a great city.

M: Why do you think it's great?

W: There are a lot of interesting people, nice shops, clear rivers and some beautiful parks.

M: Oh, really? Which park do you like going to?

W: I like going to Forest Park to take hikes.

M: I didn't know you like taking hikes. I often go hiking as well.

Text 6

W: Hello, Mr. Smith. Could I ask you a question?

M: Sure, what do you need?

W: Would it be too much trouble for you to let me arrive at 10:00 tomorrow morning?

M: Oh, that's a little bit difficult.

W: Yes, I know, but I have to go to the dentist.

M: I'm afraid you can't arrive in late tomorrow. We really need you at the company meeting.

W: OK, I just thought I'd ask. I'll get a different appointment.

M: Thanks, I appreciate it.

Text 7

M: Hello.

W: Hello, Roger? This is Ann.

M: Oh hi, Ann. How have you been? And how's your new apartment working out?

W: Well, that's what I'm calling about. You see, I've decided to look for a new place.

M: Oh, what's the problem with your place now? It's in the city centre with a park nearby. I thought you liked the apartment.

W: Oh, I do, but it's too far from school. Do you think you could help? I think you might know more about the housing situation near the school.

M: Okay, how much do you want to spend on rent?

W:Uh, somewhere under $200 a month.

M: Hmm. And anything else?

W:Yeah, I need a parking space.

M: Well, I know there's an apartment building around the corner near my place. I'll drop by there on my way to class today.

W: Hey, thanks a lot.

M: No problem.

Text 8

M: Hey, did you hear the good news? Our basketball team won the national championships last night! It's the first time we've won in 12 years!

W: Wow! That's great news! Congratulations. You must all be so happy!

M: Yeah, we're all over the moon. We're planning a big celebration. Would you like to come to the party?

W: Absolutely! I'd love to! Do you need any help organizing the party?

M: If you don't mind, that would be great. I was thinking of holding it at the community centre next Wednesday.

W: Perfect. There should be enough room for the entire basketball team and all of our friends!

M: Shall we meet up tomorrow? I'd love some help in buying decorations, food and drinks and also sorting out a music playlist.

W: Sounds like a plan to me! See you tomorrow.

Text 9

Hello, everyone. My name's Karl Roberts, and I'll be your teacher for this course, Intercultural Communication.

To begin with, uh, please look at the timetable in front of you. You should all have one by now, I think. This course meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2:20 to 3:50. We will be meeting in this lecture room for the first half of the course, but we will be using the research lab every other week from 3:30 to 5:00 on Thursday in Room 307 during the last two months of the course.

Uh, this is the textbook for the course, *Beyond Language*. Unfortunately, the books haven't come in yet, but you will be able to buy them at the bookstore the day after tomorrow.

My office hours are from 1:00 to 2:30 on Wednesdays, and you can set up an appointment to meet with me at other times as well. Okay, let me explain a little bit more about the course.

Text 10

M: Blue Line Taxi. May I help you?

W: Yes. I'd like to order a taxi for Sunday.

M: Where are you going?

W: I'm going to the airport.

M: May I know your name?

W: Cameron West.

M: C-A-M-E-R-O-N West. Could I have your phone number, please?

W: 793-6826.

M: All right. 793-6826. What about your address? Our drivers need to know where you're and where you're going.

W: I see. I'm visiting so I just stay in a hotel.

M: I understand. Which hotel do you stay in?

W: The Regent Hotel downtown.

M: When will you expect the driver to pick you up at the hotel for the airport?

W: At 7:00 on Sunday morning.

M: Okay Mr. West. I'll give your message to the driver. He should arrive at seven on Sunday morning at the Regent Hotel. Please wait in the hotel hall then.

W: Thank you.

M: You're welcome.