2014 北京朝阳高三（上）期末

英　　语

（考试时间 120 分钟　满分 150 分）

本试卷共 12 页，共 150 分。考试时长 120 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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. Where is the man?

A. At a repair shop.　　B. At the cleaner's.　　C. At the post office.

2. What is the woman trying to do?

A. Get some small change.　　B. Find a shopping center.　　C. Find a parking center.

3. What is the man doing?

A. Asking for permission.　　B. Offering information.　　C. Making an invitation.

4. How does the man feel about the news?

A. Pleased.　　B. Uninterested.　　C. Doubtful.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A vacation abroad.　　B. An exciting experience.　　C. An imaginary situation.

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 a school. B. In a hotel. C. In a bank.

7. What will the woman do at 3 o'clock tomorrow?

A. Make an appointment. B. Take a test. C. Fill out some forms.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Which part of the woman's bike doesn't work?

A. The brake. B. One of the wheels. C. The chain.

9. Where can the woman find a repairman?

A. About 15 meters away.

B. Opposite the post office.

C. At the corner of the street.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man like about his present job?

A. The position and the fresh air.

B. The good pay and the position.

C. The good pay and the fresh air.

11. Which of the following jobs is the man interested in?

A. Doctor. B. Teacher. C. Lawyer.

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

A. Close friends.

B. Waitress and customer.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. Where will Carole Berg give a talk?

A. In the Green Room. B. In the Lecture Hall. C. In the Campus Corner Cabaret.

14. What can students do in the Union Theatre?

A. Attend a dance. B. Watch a film. C. Enjoy a show.

15. What should students do to hear the recording again?

A. Press one. B. Press the pound key. C. Dial again.

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。

Customer Order Form

Item number: YS107D

Name:	16 Holland
Address:	Apartment No. 52, No. 2 17 Street
Telephone No.:	18
Goods ordered:	a pair of black leather 19 shoes
Size:	20
Price:	$ 82.95

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. Those _____ have six or more close friends are described as “very happy”.

A. who　　B. whose　　C. which　　D. when

22. She didn’t know _____ she could express her ideas clearly when she was invited to speak at the meeting.

A. how　　B. where　　C. why　　D. what

23. —Your e-mail address again? I _____ quite catch it.

—It’s tracy@163.com.

A. don’t　　B. didn’t　　C. won’t　　D. wouldn’t

24. You know, I _____ for a job for three months, but I haven’t had any luck.

A. have been looking　　B. have looked

C. had been looking　　D. had looked

25. They regard it as their duty _____ the best service to the customers.

A. provided　　B. providing　　C. provide　　D. to provide

26. _____ how to deal with the trouble with the car, Lily had to ask her friend for help.

A. Not know　　B. Not known　　C. Not knowing　　D. Not to know

27. Since there are five managers giving reports, the meeting _____ for at least two hours.

A. lasts　　B. lasted　　C. will last　　D. would last

28. Many things _____ impossible in the past have already come true today.

A. considering　　B. to consider　　C. being considered　　D. considered

29. —The football match was amazing!

—Really? How I wish I _____ to the stadium with you yesterday!

A. went　　B. had gone　　C. could go　　D. would go

30. What Alex really means is _____ he disagrees with us.

A. how　　B. why　　C. what　　D. that

31. —Why did you buy two pairs of shoes?

—It was so hard to choose which was the better, so I took them _____.

A. all　　B. both　　C. either　　D. each

32. All the preparations for the task _____, and we're ready to start.

A. have completed　　B. have been completed

C. had completed　　D. had been completed

33. —Are there still any English dictionaries in the school library?

—I hear there _____ be a few copies left.

A. may　　B. must　　C. can　　D. should

34. _____ you are all back, we'd better start our class right away.

A. Even though　　B. If only　　C. Now that　　D. In case

35. The weather at this time is really too warm _____ January in Beijing.

A. in　　B. on　　C. during　　D. for

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。

More Than One Way to the Square

We were standing at the top of a church tower. My father had __36__ me to this spot in a small town not far from our home. I wondered __37__.

"Look down, Elsa," Father said. I gathered all my __38__ and looked down. I saw the square in the centre of the

village. And I saw the crisscross (十字形) of twisting, turning streets leading to the __39__.

"See, my dear," Father said gently. "There is more than one way to the square. Life is like that. If you can't get to the place where you want to go __40__ one road, try another."

Now I understood why I was there. Earlier that day I had __41__ my mother to do something about the awful school lunches. But she __42__ because she could not believe the lunches were as __43__ as I said.

When I turned to Father, he would not help. Instead, he brought me to this high tower to give me a __44__—the value of an open, searching mind. By the time we reached home, I had a __45__.

At school the next day, I __46__ poured my lunch soup into a bottle and brought it home. Then I talked the cook into serving it to Mother at dinner. Everything went on smoothly. She swallowed one __47__ and spat it out. Quickly I told her what I had done, and Mother stated __48__ that she would take up the matter of lunches at school the next day!

In the years that followed I often remembered what Father taught me. I began to work as a fashion (时装) designer two years ago. I was busy getting ready to show my winter fashions. But just 13 days before the presentation the sewing girls all stopped working. I was as __49__ as my models. "We'll never make it," one of them cried.

Accept the failure? __50__ use wisdom to find another road to my goal? Then a great idea flashed through my mind—why not __51__ the clothes unfinished?

And, exactly 13 days later, our showing turned out to be so __52__ that it was a great success. Our different showing caught the __53__ of the public, and orders for the clothes __54__ in.

Father's wise words had __55__ me once again, "There is always more than one way to the square."

36. A. sent	B. brought	C. directed	D. welcomed
37. A. who	B. how	C. what	D. why
38. A. thoughts	B. strength	C. courage	D. spirits
39. A. square	B. tower	C. town	D. village
40. A. in	B. on	C. by	D. across
41. A. persuaded	B. begged	C. encouraged	D. ordered
42. A. failed	B. agreed	C. promised	D. refused
43. A. bad	B. expensive	C. delicious	D. hot
44. A. lesson	B. chance	C. shock	D. ride
45. A. goal	B. result	C. plan	D. choice
46. A. skillfully	B. actively	C. carelessly	D. secretly
47. A. cupful	B. spoonful	C. handful	D. bagful
48. A. thoughtfully	B. simply	C. firmly	D. repeatedly
49. A. positve	B. cheerful	C. calm	D. hopeless

50. A. Or	B. And	C. But	D. So
51. A. show	B. buy	C. change	D. sell
52. A. famous	B. poor	C. unusual	D. ordinary
53. A. notice	B. attention	C. desire	D. impression
54. A. turned	B. handed	C. stepped	D. poured
55. A. suggested	B. guided	C. corrected	D. defeated

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

Wikipedia: The Online Know-It-All

If you want to find out a piece of information about anything, the best place to search for it is Wikipedia. The name "Wikipedia" is from the Hawaiian word *wiki*, meaning "quick". This online encyclopedia (百科全书) is written by thousands of people around the world. Anyone with Internet access can write, add or make changes to Wikipedia articles if he or she finds it incorrect or not well written. In this way, people who know a lot about a certain subject can write about it even if they are not university professors. But contributions cannot damage Wikipedia because many experienced editors are watching pages and techies (技术专家) can write editing programs to keep track of or correct bad edits. Where there are disagreements on how to present facts, editors work together to arrive at an article that fairly represents current expert opinion on the subject.

Wikipedia is quite different from paper-based reference sources in important ways. Unlike printed encyclopedias, it is continually created and updated, with articles on historic events appearing within minutes, rather than months or years.

What's more, Wikipedia includes articles written in about 285 languages. This fact makes it one of the few websites on the Internet that are truly international. It was started in 2001 by Larry Sanger and Jimmy Wales, as a free online English-language encyclopedia project. Since its creation, it has grown rapidly into one of the largest reference websites, attracting nearly 500 million unique visitors monthly. There are more than 77,000 active contributors working on more than 22,000,000 articles in different languages. As of today, there are 4,396,866 articles in English.

So, if you are looking for some information, why not try Wikipedia? It's free, multilingual，and informative.

56. According to the passage, what is Wikipedia?

A. A free website encyclopedia.　　B. A computer game.

C. A free encyclopedia in book form. D. An online university.

57. From the passage we know that _____.

A. Wikipedia catches a wide audience

B. Wikipedia only charges users a small fee

C. incorrect editions might do great harm to Wikipedia

D. it will take long to update the information on Wikipedia

58. Where can we probably read the passage?

A. In a story book. B. In a research report.

C. In a science magazine. D. In a travel brochure.

B

Sixteen-year-old Karlos Dearman's future is looking much brighter than he might previously have imagined. "I love bikes, but I've never thought I'd end up with working with them," he says. "This program has changed my life."

Karlos is learning to refurbish (翻新) old bicycles in the workshop (车间) of ReCycle Bikes, an independent non-profit bike project in Sheffield. It provides training chances for young people aged 14 to 16 with the help of the local government, particularly those struggling in mainstream education or rejected from school.

"It's about engaging young people with education and youth training by teaching them work and life skills," explains Des Pearce, workshop training manager. "These young people have so much potential, but often don't realize it."

Founded in 2001, ReCycle Bikes repairs bicycles donated by the public, which are sold for £20 after refurbished. Abandoned bikes supplied by the government make sure a steady flow of bikes, but a recently formed partnership with Sheffield University should improve the further development.

"The student population presents a large and ready market," says Pearce. "So we approached the university last year and offered to host bike sales on the campus (校园) . They thought it was a great idea, and agreed to provide us with more support. This means we can train young people to repair extra 500 bikes over three years."

Having set up ReCycle Bikes on his own, Pearce now has the staff and resources to track the profession development of those who have passed through his workshop. "But we are planning exit interviews with the young people to make sure what they plan to do, and these will allow us to check on their progress," says Pearce.

That most of the teenagers enjoy the work is, according to Pearce, easily explained. "Most kids have ridden a bike and know how to oil a chain or mend a flat tyre. As low-cost transport, cycling gives the young and old a sense of freedom and independence, and the effect on their well-being is big. Add to that a growing concern for the environment, and it's no surprise that bike sales are on the increase."

59. From the passage, we know ReCycle Bikes _____.

A. is a popular brand of bikes

B. provides training chances for young people

C. is a training project offered by the government

D. aims at making money by selling refurbished bicycles

60. How did ReCycle Bikes run at the beginning?

A. By working together with Sheffield University.

B. By selling bicycles supplied by the government.

C. By getting money from teenagers aged between 14 and 16.

D. By repairing bicycles donated by the public and selling them.

61. ReCycle Bikes has formed a partnership with Sheffield University because _____.

A. students at Sheffield University can be their potential customers

B. Sheffield University donates a lot of money to ReCycle Bikes

C. teenagers at ReCycle Bikes can study at Sheffield University

D. Sheffield University offers to host bike sales on the campus

62. According to Pearce, why do most of the teenagers enjoy the work?

A. They'd like to change their lives.

B. They want to learn how to repair bikes.

C. They don't have enough money to buy cars.

D. They are familiar with bikes and interested in them.

C

Men are spending more and more time in the kitchen encouraged by celebrity (名人) chefs like Gordon Ramsay and Jamie Oliver, according to a report from Oxford University.

The effect of the celebrity role models, who have given cooking a more manly picture, has combined with a more general drive towards sexual equality and men now spend more than twice the amount of time preparing meals than they did in 1961.

According to the research by Prof. Jonatahn Gershuny, who runs the Centre for Time Research at Oxford, men now spend more than half an hour a day cooking, up from just 12 minutes a day in 1961.

Prof. Gershuny said, "The man in the kitchen is part of a much wider social trend. There has been 40 years of sexual equality, but there is another 40 years probably to come."

Women, who a generation ago spent nearly two hours a day cooking, now spend just one hour and seven minutes—a

great fall, but they still spend far more time in the kitchen than men.

Some experts have named these men in aprons as “Gastrosexuals (men using cooking skills to impress friends)”, who have been inspired to pick up a kitchen knife by the success of Ramsay, Oliver as well as other male celebrity chefs such as Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall, Marco Pierre White and Keith Floyd.

“I was married in 1974. When my father came to visit me a few weeks later, I was wearing an apron when I opened the door. He laughed,” said Prof. Gershuny. “That would never happen now.”

Two-thirds of adults say that they come together to share at least three times a week, even if it is not necessarily around a kitchen or dining room table. Prof. Gershuny pointed out that the family meal was now rarely eaten by all of its members around a table—with many “family meals” in fact taken on the sofa in the sitting room, and shared by family members. “The family meal has changed a lot, and few of us eat—as I did when I was a child—at least two meals a day together as a family. But it has survived in a different format.”

63. What is one reason behind the trend that men spend more time cooking than before?

A. The improvement of cooks’ status.

B. The influence of popular female chefs.

C. The change of female’s view on cooking.

D. The development of sexual equality campaign.

64. What does the author think about the time men and women spend on cooking?

A. Men spend more time cooking than women nowadays.

B. Women spend much less time on cooking than before.

C. It will take 40 years before men spend more time at the stove than women.

D. There is a sharp decline in the time men spend on cooking compared with 1961.

65. How did Prof. Gershuny see the family meal according to the passage?

A. It has become a thing of the past.

B. It is very different from what it used to be.

C. It shouldn’t be advocated in modern times.

D. It is beneficial to the stability of the family.

66. Which is the best title for the passage?

A. The Changes of Family Meals B. Equality between Men and Women

C. Cooking into a New Trend for Men D. Cooking—a Thing of the Past for Women

D

Teaching is more than leadership. Some of the teacher's time and effort is directed toward instruction, some toward evaluation. But it is the teacher as a group leader who creates an effective organizational structure (结构) and good working environment so that instruction and evaluation activities can take place. A group that is totally disorganized, unclear about its goals, or constantly fighting among its members will not be a good learning group. The leadership pattern includes helping to form and maintain a positive learning environment so that instruction and evaluation activities can take place.

On the first day of class, the teacher faces a room filled with individuals (个体). Perhaps a few closely united groups and friendships already exist. But there is no sense of group unity, no set of rules for conduct in the group, no feeling of belonging. If teachers are successful leaders, they will help students develop a system of relationships that encourages working together.

Standards and rules must be set to keep order, make sure of justice and protect individual rights, but do not contradict school policy. What happens when one student hurts another's individual rights? Without clear regulations agreeable to the students and teachers, the classroom can become chaotic. Students may break rules they did not know existed. If standards are set without participation from the class, students may spend a great deal of creative energy in destroying the class environment or finding ways to break rules.

No matter how skillful the teacher is in uniting students and creating a positive atmosphere, the task is never complete. Regular maintenance is necessary. Conflicts arise. The needs of individual members change. A new kind of learning task requires a new organizational structure. Sometimes outside pressures such as holidays, upcoming tests or sport competitions, or family troubles cause stress in the classroom. One task for the teacher is to recreate a positive environment by helping students deal with conflict, change, and stress.

67. The underlined word "maintain" in Para.1 probably means_____.

A. conserve B. build C. recreate D. evaluate

68. According to the author, the teacher should _____.

A. free students from outside pressures

B. set the standards and rules on his own

C. be responsible for a well-organized class

D. focus more on instruction and evaluation

69. From the passage we can learn that _____.

A. rules cannot be changed once they're formed

B. outside pressures may not cause tension among students

C. if the teacher well unites his students, he then will finish his task

D. if rules are not acceptable both to students and teachers, the classroom can be a mess

70. What is the author's main purpose of writing the passage?

A. To provide information for teaching.

B. To show the importance of teaching a class.

C. To study the teacher's behavior in the classroom.

D. To compare the teacher's behavior with the students' in class.

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。

Why Do We Forget Things?

When it comes to having perfect memories, it is apparent that we humans must have had some faults in our blueprints（蓝图）! Why don't we remember everything that we want to remember? It makes us feel upset and get discouraged. __71__ However, it's true that we are all forgetful.

__72__ These are stored in what we call our "long-term memory". What about before age three? Sigmund Freud, a doctor of Vienna, discovered the fact that we forget most of our early childhood. __73__ They have different opinions. A very good theory, born from the results of experimentation with babies, is that absence of language ability at the time of an event stopped us from describing it to others.

__74__ Experts say that you can keep about seven things in your memory at once for up to three days. During that time, you may forget something in order to put something else in its place, or you put it into long-term memory. What goes into short-term memory are things you've learned about recently, in the past day or two. __75__ For example, you may have met your favorite star last week, and this week you can tell all the details to a friend. A simple example to explain your short-term memory is to look at a list of twenty words for a minute or two. You will discover that you cannot remember more than about seven of them and that they are the ones in the beginning and at the end of the list because your mind has judged them to be more important than those in the middle.

A. Scientists now know that it may take longer to remember things for the old.

B. However, it is widely recognized that short-term memory can be improved.

C. Sometimes, it even causes us to lose self-respect or others to think less of us.

D. Psychologists have been studying what causes this forgetfulness since Freud's time.

E. Most of us have vivid memories of our lives from about age three to our present ages.

F. Only if something really unusual happens does it stay in your short-term memory for longer.

G. The other type of memory, the "short-term memory", is what we are usually referring to

when we say, “I forgot.”

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节 （15 分）

假设你是红星中学高三（1）班的学生李华，寒假期间你将参加学校组织的赴美国一所中学的进行短期交流活动。活动期间，你将住在美国中学生 Eric 家。临行前，请根据以下信息给 Eric 写一封电子邮件，简单介绍自己的基本情况。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50。

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

3. 邮件的开头和结尾已写好，不计入总词数。

姓名：李华	性别：男
年龄：18 岁	学校：北京红星中学
性格：活泼，健谈	爱好：看英文小说，绘画，打篮球

Dear Eric,

I’m very happy to hear that I’ll stay with you while I’m in America. Thank you for being my host.

_____.

Looking forward to seeing you!

Best regards,

Li Hua

第二节 （20 分）

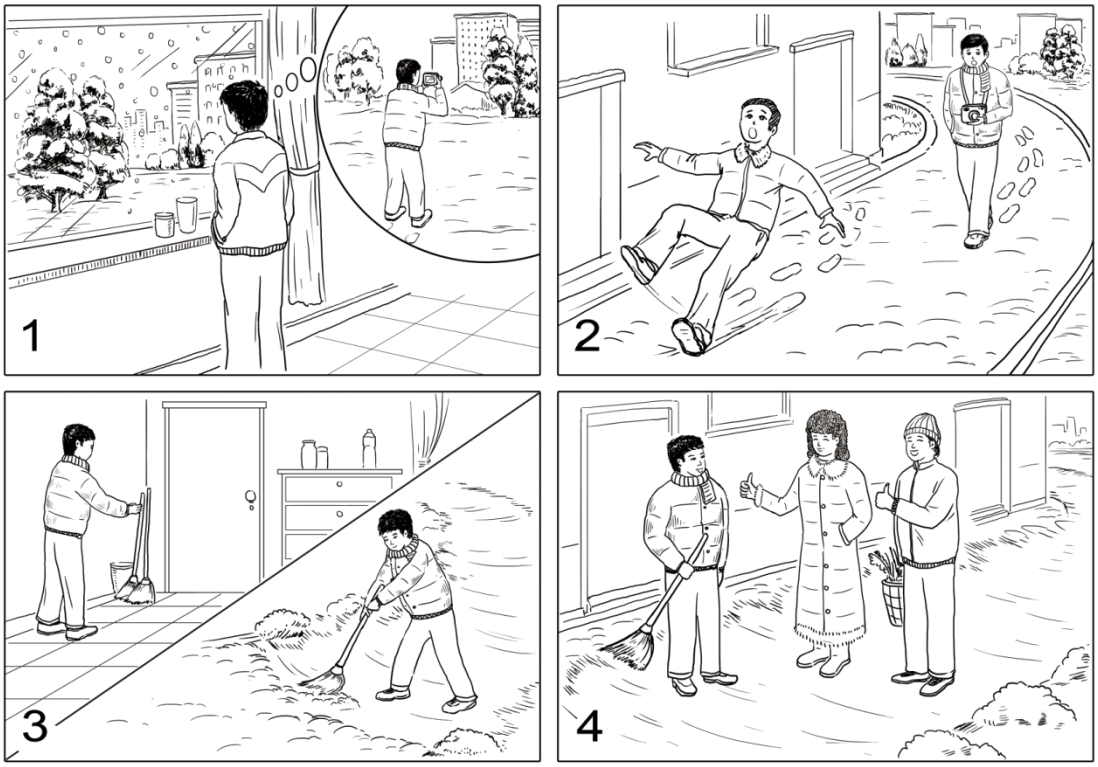
假设你是红星中学高三（1）班的学生李华，请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，用英语写一篇日记，记述你周日在小区里扫雪的过程。

注意：1. 日记的开头已经为你写好；

2. 词数不少于 60。

Sunday, January 12 Snowy

This morning, _____.


1
2
3
4

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 BACBC

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

6—10 ABACC　11—15 AABCB

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．Willa　　17．Green　　18．86623094　　19．flat　　20．8/eight

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 AABAD　26—30 CCDBD　31—35 BBACD

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

36—40 BDCAC　41—45 BDAAC　46—50 DBCDA　51—55 ACBDB

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 AACBD　61—65 ADDBB　66—70 CACDA

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

71—75 CEDGF

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，严重影响了对写作内容的理解。
0 分	未传达任何信息；写的内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

Dear Eric,

I'm very happy to hear that I'll stay with you while I'm in America. Thank you for being my host.

My name is Li Hua, a boy of eighteen, presently attending Beijing Hongxing Middle School. I'm active and outgoing. I enjoy talking with new people. In my spare time, I like reading English novels and drawing pictures. What's more, I'm crazy about the NBA and I often play basketball after school with my friends.

Now I'm very excited about visiting America and meeting you because I love to learn and experience new things. I think it's going to be great!

Looking forward to seeing you!

Best regards,

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	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
18 分－20 分	·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	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
15 分－17 分	·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	基本完成了试题规定的任务。

12 分－14 分	·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	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
6 分－11 分	·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	未完成试题规定的任务。
1 分－5 分	·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, January12 *Snowy*

This morning, when I looked out of the window, I excitedly found it was snowing heavily. Attracted by the beautiful sight, I decided to go out to take some photos. The snow finally stopped at noon, and I couldn't wait to go outside with my camera. As I walked on the path in front of our building, I saw a boy suddenly slip on the snow-covered ground. It was at that moment that I realized what I should do. Immediately, I ran back home to get a broom and started to sweep the path. I worked so hard that I sweated a lot. An hour later, the thick snow was cleared away. Looking at the clean path, my neighbors all smiled and gave me thumbs up.

I felt very happy that I did something for my neighborhood.

听力原文：

第一节：

Text 1

M: How soon do you think this shirt can be cleaned?

W: We have same day service, sir. You can pick up your shirt after five o'clock.

Text 2

W: Excuse me, sir. Do you have a change for a ten-dollar note? I need to pay the parking center.

M: I'm sorry, but I think you can get it through the money changer in the shopping center across the street.

Text 3

M: Let's go to a movie tonight.

W: Sorry, I've got to work hard for a test tonight. I haven't had a chance to study before now.

M: Well, how about going to the late show?

W: No, I'm going to need a good night's sleep. I want to make sure that I'm ready for the test.

Text 4

W: Bill, have you heard the latest news? It appears that we two won't lose jobs after all.

M: Oh, I'm a little bit tired of working here. I've been wondering whether I should resign. Anyway, the news seems to be good for you.

Text 5

M: Jane, suppose you lost all your money while taking a vacation abroad, what would you do?

W: Well, I guess I'd sell my watch or computer or do some part-time jobs till I could afford a return plane ticket.

第二节:

Text 6

W: Excuse me.

M: Yes?

W: Do I need to make an appointment to register for an ESL class?

M: No, but you first have to take a test.

W: A test?

M: We need to find out what your ESL level is.

W: Oh, Okay. Where do I go to take the test?

M: We will be giving the test tomorrow at 3 o'clock in Room 303. Can you come then?

W: Yes.

M: Good. Now, let me give you some forms to fill out so we can begin the registration process. Please write your name and address here, and your ID number here.

W: Okay. What do I write under teacher and section?

M: You can leave those blank. We'll fill them in tomorrow.

W: Thank you.

Text 7

W: Can you please help me, Andy?

M: What seems to be the trouble?

W: There is something wrong with my bike.

M: Oh. The brake seems to have become loose. That's dangerous. Without a good brake, you can't control your speed. You'd better have it repaired as soon as possible.

W: Where can I find a repairman?

M: There is one at the corner of the street near the post office. It is about 150 meters away.

W: Will it take long to get it fixed?

M: Just 15 minutes.

Text 8

W: Why don't you get another job for a change?

M: But I like my job.

W: Look, digging gardens is not a job for a university graduate.

M: But the money's not bad and there's plenty of fresh air.

W: If I were you, I'd take some kind of direction, like teaching law.

M: Teaching? It's so boring.

W: Come on, you really must think of the future.

M: I'll tell you what. I'd like to be a doctor.

W: Well, you should think very seriously about that. It means a lot of study and working long hours.

M: Yes, maybe. But the idea sounds interesting.

W: Well, then, you ought to get more information about it as soon as possible.

Text 9

You have reached the Student Union Activity Hotline. The following is a list of information for Thursday.

Professor Carole Berg will be speaking on the topic "Equal Pay for Women: It's Still Not Here". She

will speak in the Lecture Hall from 9 o'clock until 10 o'clock. The Student Union members will meet in Room 27 from noon until 1:30. Elections will be held for all major offices. All students are welcome. The folk dance club meets in the Green Room in the afternoon. All are welcome to attend. Bette Milder will be performing live in the Campus Corner Cabaret. The show begins at 8 o'clock. All seats are $7.00. Tonight's movie, *Gloomy Sunday* will be shown in the Union Theatre at 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. A ticket for the movie is $5. If you have missed anything on this recording, please press the pound key for the message to repeat. Thank you for calling.

第三节:

Text 10

M: The Gonif Company. Can I help you?

W: Yes, I'm interested in ordering the leather shoes on page 27 of your latest catalogue. Its item number is YS107D.

M: Do you want the flats or the heels?

W: I want the flats. I think they'll be more comfortable.

M: OK. So, that's one pair of YS107D. And what size will you need?

W: I usually wear a size 7. Do these shoes run smaller or larger?

M: They tend to be a little on the small side, so you should order a size 8 to be safe.

W: OK. Can I return them if they don't fit?

M: Absolutely. We have a money-back guarantee. What color do you want?

W: Black, please.

M: OK. So, that's one pair of black simple leather flats in size 8 at $82.95. And may I have your name and telephone number, please?

W: It's Willa Holland. W-i- l-l-a, Willa. And my telephone number is 86623094.

M: And your address?

W: My address is Apartment No. 52, No. 2 Green Street.

M: Would you like the shoes sent by standard or express delivery?

W: Oh, there's no rush. Just send it standard.

M: OK, got it.

W: Thanks a lot.

M: My pleasure.