

2021 学年第一学期期中杭州地区（含周边）重点中学

高三年级 英语学科试题

第 I 卷

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节：（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman need to do today?

A. Attend a competition.

B. Recite a composition.

C. Collect some material.

2. What is the weather probably like now?

A. Hot.

B. Cold.

C. Warm.

3. When will the man leave for Sweden?

A. Today.

B. Tomorrow.

C. The day after tomorrow.

4. How does the woman finally decide to go home?

A. By bus.

B. In the man's car.

C. In her father's car.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A book.

B. A song.

C. An album.

第二节：（共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6、7 题。

6.How did the woman get the books?

A. From her neighbor.

B. From her husband.

C. From the bookstore.

7.What does the woman hope to do?

A. Work for Amazon.

B. Earn a lot of money.

C. Write great books.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8、9 题。

8.What did the man lack when he was young?

A. His own space.

B. The family's love.

C. Chances to play with siblings.

9.What does the woman have?

A. An elder sister.

B. An elder brother.

C. A younger brother.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why is Anna absent from school these days?

A. She is sick.

B. She travels to America.

C. She does a project on depression.

11. What percentage of the US population battle the issue of depression?

A. 3.4%.

B. 5%.

C. 9%.

12. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At school.

B. At home.

C. At a hospital.

听下面一段对话， 同答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man think of visiting art galleries?

A. Costly.

B. Worthwhile.

C. Disappointing.

14. Where did the woman go recently?

A. Washington.

B. Seoul.

C. Paris.

15. How old is the woman now?

A. 22 years old.

B. 26 years old.

C. 28 years old.

16. Which art gallery does the man want to visit again?

A. Musee d'Orsay in Paris.

B. Centre Pompidou in Paris.

C. the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

听下面一段独白， 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When does Black Friday date back to?

A. The 1950s.

B. The 1990s.

C. The 2000s.

18. What does Black Friday refer to now?

A. An event within stores.

B. An event only for online sales.

C. An online and offline shopping festival.

19. What kind of goods is usually sold on Cyber Monday?

A. Small parts.

B. Technology items.

C. Home devices.

20. How much did Singles Day earn last year?

A. \$7.16 billion.

B. \$38.4 billion.

C. \$9.4 billion.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节：（共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）

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

A

Though the Tokyo Olympic Games drew to a close on August 8, 2021, the public is still watching the athletes. Their outfits and the technologies that helped them in the competition have aroused people's interest.

Su Bingtian, the first Chinese sprinter to reach an Olympic 100m final, has ascribed his breakthrough to scientific training. "It takes Su 47 steps to run 100 meters. Each step counts," Liang Dong, a member of Su's training team, told Shenzhen Evening News. "Randy Huntington, Su's American coach and a biomechanics expert in track and field, has collected a lot of data on outstanding sprinters and built a database. He put in all of Su's data and got a near-optimal model. When Su is training, the team uses high-speed cameras to record his training and compares it with the model to find out his weaknesses."

Technology has also brought a new boost to table tennis. On July 27, the semifinal match between China's Sun Yingsha and Japan's Mima Ito was in full swing at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium. You wouldn't have guessed that besides players, referees and audiences, a powerful AI platform was monitoring the match.

Every serve, swing and movement of Mima Ito was captured by this AI cloud platform deployed in Tokyo. At an average speed of 100 Mbps, the data was transmitted to the technical team of the Zhejiang University Table Tennis Intelligent Big Data Analysis Platform, 2,442 kilometers away from the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, according to The Paper.

The Tokyo Olympic Games have seen not only scientific support in training, but many high-end technologies in athletes' devices. For example, the Kenya women's volleyball team's GPS devices fed data on each player's strength, heart rate and so on to coaches, who used the information to prevent injury and personalize training plans for each individual, South China Morning Post reported.

21. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “ascribed” in Paragraph 2?

- A. attached
- B. owed
- C. adapted
- D. devoted

22. Which event in the Tokyo Olympics isn't mentioned in the passage?

- A. Table tennis.
- B. Sprint.
- C. Women's volleyball.
- D. Archery.

23. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Enhancing Sports with Technology
- B. A report about the Tokyo Olympic Games
- C. An AI platform monitoring the Tokyo Games
- D. Devices and Training Determine Athletes' Competition

B

Parents and kids today dress alike, listen to the same music, and are friends. Is this a good thing?

Sometimes, when Mr. Ballmer and his 16-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, listen to rock music together and talk about interests both enjoy, such as pop culture, he remembers his more distant relationship with his parents when he was a teenager.

“I would never have said to my mom, 'Hey, the new Maroon 5 album is really great. How do you like it?'" says Ballmer. “There was just a complete gap in taste.”

Music was not the only gulf. From clothing and hairstyles to activities and expectations, earlier generations of parents and children often appeared to move in separate orbits.

Today, the generation gap has not disappeared, but it is getting narrow in many families. Conversations on subjects such as sex and drugs would not have taken place a generation ago. Now they are comfortable and common. And parent-child activities, from shopping to sports, involve a feeling of mutual trust and friendship that can continue into adulthood.

But family experts warn that the new equality can also result in less respect for parents. “There's still a lot of strictness and authority on the part of parents out there, but there is a change happening,” says Kerrie, a psychology professor at Lebanon Valley College. “In the middle of that change, there is a lot of confusion among parents.”

Family researchers offer a variety of reasons for these evolving roles and attitudes. They see the 1960s as a turning point. Great cultural changes led to more open communication and a more democratic (民主的) process that encourages everyone to have a say.

“My parents were on the 'before' side of that change, but today's parents, the 40-year-olds, were on the 'after' side." explains Mr. Ballmer. “It's not something easily accomplished by parents these days, because life is more difficult to understand or deal with, but sharing interests does make it more fun to be a parent now.”

24. Which of the following indicates that the generation gap is disappearing?

- A. Parents share more interests with their children.
- B. Parents and children talk more about sex and drugs.
- C. Parents and children get involved in the same activities.
- D. Parents believe in their children's abilities more than before.

25. What is the change in today's parent-child relationship?

- A. More confusion among parents.
- B. Less gratitude to parents from children.
- C. New equality between parents and children.
- D. More strictness and expectations of parents.

26.What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean according to the author?

- A. Today's parents can set a limit to the change.
- B. Today's parents follow the trend of the change.
- C. Today's parents don't take the change seriously.
- D. Today's parents can hardly adjust to the change.

27.What is the passage mainly about?

- A. A description of difficulties today's parents meet with.
- B. Predictions of the parent-child relationship in the future.
- C. Suggestions on how to handle the parent-child relationship.
- D. A discussion on the development of the parent-child relationship.

C

Losing your ability to think and remember is pretty scary. We know the risk of dementia (痴呆症) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr.Kirk Daffner of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow.

Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie, for example, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, that's far more concerning, Daffner says.

When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's “a red flag that something more serious may be involved.” Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic. There are many things that can cause confusion and memory loss, including health problems like temporary stoppage of breathing during sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, as well as medications like antidepressants.

You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory. And the best defence

against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive (认知的) reserve, Daffner says.

“Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways,” he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain promotion.

28. Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips?

- A. All of them are just age-related.
- B. They exist among fifty-year-olds.
- C. Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.
- D. They occur only among certain groups of people.

29. What happens as we become aged according to the passage?

- A. Our interaction skills worsen.
- B. Our whole brain starts shrinking.
- C. Most parts of our brain stop functioning.
- D. Communication within our brain weakens.

30. What is Dr. Daffner's advice for fighting against memory loss?

- A. Having regular physical checkups.
- B. Turning to a professional for assistance.
- C. Staying active both physically and mentally.
- D. Taking medicine that helps promote one's brain.

第二节：（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Shyness is normal and it is not considered as a mental problem. All people have been shy at one time or another. Even the most confident people experienced being shy. 31.

You probably are wondering why you are shy. It may be because of the environment you were used to or the way you were brought up. Certain events or incidents in the past may also lead to the reason why you are shy now. 32 Most shy people have shy parents and relatives and it is not surprising to find out that they too have become shy persons.

One of the negative sides of being shy is having the tendency to be passive. Most of the time shy people can't stand up for themselves and what they believe is right.³³ This apparently influences their social life as well as work, family and other aspects of their life.

While shyness has negative aspects, it has positive sides. Shy people are usually good observers and do not get themselves into too much trouble because they try to observe their environment or any situation before they act.³⁴ They can also make great friends. Since they have difficulties in social scenes, making friends seems to be a must. Therefore, they value their friends wholeheartedly and have proven to be loyal and thoughtful friends.

³⁵ Some of them born with shy parents have successfully battled against being shy. This contributes to their constant self-improvement, developing self-esteem and trying to be exposed to new environments.

- A. But in most cases, shyness proves to be genetic.
- B. They are sensitive and accustomed to getting suspicious.
- C. Because some people are born to be shy, they let it go hang.
- D. So if you're feeling shy, don't worry because you are not alone.
- E. They are not hot-headed and think twice before making any decisions.
- F. Although shyness is something from birth, it can be improved over time.
- G. They avoid crowds by nature and stay away from groups and social interactions.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Jinghong is a city in Southwest China's Yunnan Province. The city will soon open a food source ³⁶ especially developed for Asian elephants, in an effort to reduce ³⁷ between humans and the animal.

The project, with investment of 1 million yuan (\$154,686), ³⁸ in December and was completed in May. The base, which ³⁹ three townships across 67 hectares, has grown some of the elephants' favorite ⁴⁰, including 38,000 musa basjoo trees, a species of banana. Construction workers also built several ponds and ⁴¹ 2 metric tons of salt to meet the elephants' mineral ⁴².

“The project is meant to improve the quality of Asian elephants' habitat, enrich their food sources and provide them with more to ⁴³” said Cha Wei, an official from the bureau, “After the ⁴⁴ of the project, elephants will be able to eat in the food source base, which can stop them from foraging (觅食)

in 45 and damaging farmers' crops." Obviously, the increasing number of Asian elephants is closely linked to the growing awareness of people to protect 46

Cha explained that elephants are very 47 and understanding of each other. When their population reaches a certain number, a herd will 48 to reduce crowding and 49 interbreeding (异种交配). "The elephants'trek (长途跋涉) earlier this year also 50 the rising number of herds" Cha said, 51 a herd of 15 elephants that 52 their habitat in Xishuangbanna and started migrating (迁徙) north in March last year, with their 53 attracting global attention.

54 ongoing wildlife protection efforts, the number of wild Asian elephants in the province has increased from 170 in 1980 to 300 today. Jinghong is home to about 185 elephants, and their habitat 55 into about 350,000 hectares.

36. A. project B. base C. factory D. company
37. A. contact B. barriers C. conflicts D. cooperation
38. A. kicking off B. taking up C. setting out D. putting off
39. A. witnesses B. costs C. benefits D. covers
40. A. flowers B. vegetables C. plants D. fruits
41. A. reduced B. added C. raised D. brought
42. A. needs B. preferences C. wishes D. habits
43. A. learn B. play C. sleep D. cat
44. A. completion B. start C. launch D. point
45. A. cities B. towns C. villages D. counties
46. A. forests B. wildlife C. nature D. crops
47. A. active B. intelligent C. lovely D. sensitive
48. A. unite B. gather C. die D. divide
49. A. start B. avoid C. select D. deserve
50. A. results from B. heads for C. brings about D. contributes to
51. A. pointing out B. showing off C. referring to D. looking into
52. A. entered B. spoiled C. left D. forgot
53. A. journey B. mind C. diet D. purpose
54. A. As for B. According to C. Due to D. Apart from

55.A breaks B. expands C. falls D. goes

第 II 卷

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节：（共 10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

UBC Professor Simard explains how trees are much 56 (complex) than most of us ever imagined. Although Charles Darwin 57 (think) that trees are competing for survival of the fittest, Simard shows just how wrong he was. In fact, 58 opposite is true: trees survive through their co-operation and support, passing around necessary nutrition “depending on who needs it”.

Nitrogen (氮) and carbon are shared through miles of underground fungi (真菌) networks, making sure that all trees in the forest ecological system give and receive just the right amount 59 (keep) them all healthy. This hidden system works in a very similar way to the networks of neurons (神经元) in our brains, and when one tree 60 (destroy), it affects all.

Simard talks about “mother trees”, usually the largest and oldest plants on 61 all other trees depend. She explains how dying trees pass on the wealth to the next generation, 62 (transport) important minerals to young trees so they may continue to grow. When humans cut 63 “mother trees” with no awareness of these highly complex “tree societies” 64 the networks on which they feed, we are reducing the chances of survival for the entire forest.

“We didn't take any notice of it,” Simard says sadly, If we could put across the message to the forestry industry, we could make a huge difference to our 65 (environment) protection efforts for the future.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假设你是李华。你的英国笔友 Tom 来信说计划来杭州旅游并了解中国文化。你们学校将在 12 月份开展为期一周的“中国文化冬令营活动”。请你用英文写一封回信向他介绍这次冬令营活动并邀请他参加。内容包括：

1.写信目的；

2.活动时间；

3.活动内容。

注意：

1.词数 80 左右;

2.可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

第二节: 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

Maybe we all live in each other's spaces. Perhaps this is what the photo I took during a summer holiday is for. If you treat others with patience and tolerance, then you'll likely be repaid in another space.

Fifteen years ago, I took a trip in Lecce in southern Italy that summer. Lecce is an important stage for art and culture lovers. Walking in the city center is a dive into the past, between churches and antique buildings that keep precious details and decorations. More importantly, it's an ideal place for photographers.

One morning, I got up early enough for a panoramic (全景的) view of the sunrise, the blue sea, white buildings and green olive trees. After climbing up a hill, I paused to catch my breath and then positioned myself to take the best photo of this panorama.

Unluckily, I was about to take out my camera when suddenly a woman approached from behind, and planted herself right in front of my view. Like me, I thought, this woman was here to stop for a short rest, and enjoy the scenery. Beyond my expectation, she stood still as if something caught her eye, not noticing anyone else's presence around her.

Patient as I was, after about 10 minutes, with my camera scanning the sun and reviewing the shot I would eventually take, I got bored. Was it too much to ask her to move aside so that I could take just one picture of the landscape? Of course, I could have asked her, but something prevented me from doing so. She seemed so content in her observation that I didn't have the heart to mess with that.

Another 10 minutes passed. However, the woman was still there. I grew frustrated. I decided to take the photo anyway. With an unwilling touch of the shutter, I left in low spirits.

注意:

1.所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;

2.至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;

3.续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好:

4.续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

On my arrival home, I had the film developed as usual.

Paragraph 2:

Now this photo hangs on a wall in my bedroom.

2021 学年第一学期期中杭州地区(含周边)重点中学

高三年级英语学科参考答案

第一部分：听力部分（满分 30 分）

1~5 CBACC

6~10 BCABA

11~15 CABAC

16---20 AACBB

第二部分：阅读部分（满分 35 分）

21~25 BDAAC

26~30 BDCDC

31~35 DAGEF

第三部分：语言运用（满分 45 分）：

36~40 BCADC

41~45 BADAC

46~50 BBDBA

51~55 CCACB

56. more complex

57. thought

58. the

59. to keep

60. is destroyed

61. which

62. transporting

63. down

64. or

65. environmental

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

One possible version:

Dear Tom,

Knowing that you plan to visit Hangzhou and learn more about Chinese culture, I'd like to invite you to join in a camp called "2021Chinese Winter Camp" in our school.

During the camp lasting a week from December 19th to 25th, we will offer two courses Everyday Chinese and Chinese Calligraphy. We'll also introduce Yue Opera and Chinese paintings. Moreover, you'll have the chance to learn and taste our Chinese cooking. As for sightseeing tours, the Lingyin Temple and the West Lake are included.

I'm convinced that your trip to Hangzhou will be a feast for your eyes. Your coming will be warmly welcomed!

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节：读后续写（满分 25 分）

One possible version:

Paragraph 1: On my arrival home, I had the film developed as usual. When appreciating photos, I came across the photo with the woman who once "ruined" it. I felt without reason that the woman's presence is exactly what makes the image come to life and breathe. That casual move taught me a lesson: we all appreciate beauty, and that we all share a common desire for pleasure, for connection, for something that is even greater. There seems to be an unspoken conversation between two women, so I kept the photo in a frame.

Paragraph 2: Now this photo hangs on a wall in my bedroom. For one thing, it can be a reminder for me to be patient when meeting with something annoying. For another thing, I can feel its unique beauty. However, what would she think if she knew her figure is frozen on the wall of a stranger's bedroom? I guess she would be bored and annoyed. A bedroom, after all, is a very private space. But for me, she lives with me in a way, being a member in my family.

应用文写作

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 和多于 100 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (13—15)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 —覆盖所有内容要点。 —应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。 —语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。 —有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 (10—12)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 —虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。 —应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。 —语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或学科网词汇所致。 —应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。 达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (7—9)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 —虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。 —应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。 —有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。 —应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。 整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 (4—6)	未适当完成试题规定的任务。 —漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。 —语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。 —有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。 —较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档 (1—3)	<p>未完成试题规定的任务。</p> <p>—明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。</p> <p>—语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。</p> <p>—较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。</p> <p>—缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。</p> <p>信息未能传达给读者。</p>
0	<p>未能传达给读者任何信息：内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。</p>

三、该题具体要求

(一) 内容要点

1. 写信目的；
2. 活动时间；
3. 活动课程与内容。

(二) 应用词汇和语法结构的情况

1. 按语义表达的需要恰当选择与使用相应时态；
2. 使用与主题相关的词汇及表达；
3. 能够使用恰当的语法结构。

(三) 上下文的连贯性

按照内容要点展开写作，使用恰当的连接词或表达使文章内容连贯。

读后续写

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求衡量、确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 130 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时，应主要从以下四个方面考虑：
 - (1) 与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度；
 - (2) 内容的丰富性和对所标出关键词语的应用情况；
 - (3) 应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性；
 - (4) 上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (21—25)	<p>—与所给短文融洽度高，与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。</p> <p>—内容丰富，应用了 5 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。</p> <p>—所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但完全不影响意义表达。</p> <p>—有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所续写短文结构紧凑。</p>

第四档 (16—20)	—与所给短文融洽度较高，与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理。 —内容比较丰富，应用了 5 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。 —所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但完全不影响意义表达。 —比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所续写短文结构紧凑。
第三档 (11—15)	—与所给短文关系较为密切，与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。 —写出了若干有关内容，应用了 4 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。 —应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求，可虽有一些错误，但不影响意义表达。 —应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。
第二档 (6—10)	—与所给短文有一定的关系，与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。 —写出了一些有关内容，应用了 3 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。 —语法结构单调，词汇项目有限，有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误，影响了意义的表达。 —较少使用语句间的连接成分，全文内容缺少连贯性。
第一档 (1—5)	—与所给短文和开头语的衔接较差。 —产出内容太少，很少使用短文中标出的关键词语。 —语法结构单调，词汇项目有限，有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误，严重影响了意义的表达。 —缺乏语句间的连接成分，全文内容不连贯。
0	白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

听力录音原文

Text 1

M: It seems you're very busy today.

W: Yes. I want to take part in a writing competition next week. I need to write a composition of about 1,000 words. **But before writing I need to search for a lot of material.**

Text 2

W: Ted, I heard you're ill. Why are you outdoors standing in the wind?

M: You must have heard it wrong. It's my brother Tim who has a fever. I work out while he doesn't, you know.

W: I see. **But don't you think you wear too little on such a day?**

Text 3

W: So when are you going to Sweden, tomorrow or the day after tomorrow?

M: Neither. **Don't you see I'm packing now? My train leaves in just five hours.**

W: I thought you were just going to do your laundry.

Text 4

W: Oh, no. I missed the bus home. It's already half past ten now. I don't think there will be another bus to come.

M: Don't worry. I can take you home.

W: Thanks, but we go in different directions. **I'll just call my dad to pick me up.**

Text 5

W: **Henry, it seems you really love the songs in *Workbook*.**

M: Yes. **Of all the albums I've owned**, none has taught me more about mood, story, lyric, and melody than this one. It was my favorite and remains my favorite.

Text 6

M: Ann, didn't you say you wanted to buy some new books last week?

W: Yes. Why did you ask?

M: The bookstore in our neighborhood is celebrating its tenth anniversary. There is a forty percent discount on all books.

W: Thanks, but I don't want to buy any new books now. **My husband bought me more than twenty books on Amazon last weekend.** They were at half price. We really saved a lot of money.

M: Why did you buy so many books?

W: **Well, in order to write popular books, I need to read more books to learn how to write.**

Text 7

W: Mr. Brown, you have two younger brothers and one elder sister. Did you like growing up with so many siblings (兄弟姐妹)?

M: When I was young, I didn't like it at all. **I had no space of my own.**

W: You must have faced a lot of competition in the family.

M: You're absolutely right. As we grew into teenagers, our mutual competitiveness drove us to get good grades. And all of us ended up going to a very good university.

W: What do you think of having so many siblings now?

M: Now I really appreciate this. My kids have many cousins and I've many nieces and nephews. They bring us great joy. So do you have any siblings?

W: Yes. **I have a brother who is two years older than me.** We get along very well. We often played together when we were little.

Text 8

W: Richard, do you know why Anna didn't come to school these days?

M: **She's suffering depression. She's receiving professional help now. And she was advised to spend a few days at home.**

W: I'm so sorry to hear that. But I'm not surprised. It seemed to me that Anna wasn't happy at all. I just didn't know it was so serious.

M: But I knew she was suffering depression. And I know she isn't alone.

W: What do you mean?

M: Depression is something millions of people across the world struggle with on a daily basis. According to the World Health Organization, 350 million people around the world suffer from depression. **In America alone, 9 percent of the country battles the issue**, with 3.4 percent suffering from a major case of depression.

W: That's really a common problem. I do hope people can find good ways to overcome depression.

M: Me, too. **Oh, my class will begin soon.** Talk to you later. Bye.

W: Bye.

Text 9

W: Sam, it seems you really love visiting art galleries.

M: That's true. **I think art galleries provide the perfect background to admire and appreciate works of art by great artists of different eras across the globe.**

W: I agree. Visiting an art gallery cannot only be fun but also exciting as you experience the first-hand look of many amazing masterpieces altogether.

M: So do you like visiting art galleries, too?

W: Yes. **I just came back from Washington the other day.** I visited the National Gallery of Art there. It has one of the biggest collections of masterworks in the world. So have you also visited it?

M: Yes. It's amazing. So what other art galleries have you visited?

W: **I visited Centre Pompidou when I was in Paris last year and the National Museum of Korea in Seoul when I was 22 years old. Though it was 6 years ago, I remember that experience very well.**

M: Didn't you visit Musee d'Orsay when you were in Paris?

W: No. **I didn't have a long stay in the city.** But I look forward to visiting it next year. I bet you must have visited it.

M: You're right. It's one of the world's richest, greatest and most exciting art galleries. I can't wait to revisit it.

Text 10

W: Hello everyone! Welcome to our program. So, today I'll talk about some big shopping events and their history. **The first one is Black Friday. This one dates back to the 1950s** and falls on the Friday after Thanksgiving. Originally, it started as an event within stores. **But now it's an online and offline shopping festival.** Cyber Monday is the Monday after Black Friday, and it's only for online sales. It began in 2005. Now it's more successful than Black Friday, earning a record \$9.4 billion last year. **Sales tend to be on expensive technology items, like computers.**

We're all familiar with Singles Day. It dates back to the 1990s but didn't become a shopping event until 2009. Since then, it's become the biggest 24-hour sales event in the world. **Last year, this shopping event earned \$38.4 billion**, beating out Black Friday and Cyber Monday. Prime Day is basically the North American version of Double 11. It was started in 2015. For shoppers like me that love small parts and home devices, Prime is a great time. But it still falls far behind Singles Day and only earned \$7.16 billion last year.

