

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。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。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A failed contract B. An annoying client C. A financial problem.

7. How does the woman feel now?

- A. Annoyed. B. Disappointed. C. Relieved.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. Why did the woman turn around in chemistry class?

- A. To put out the fire.
B. To respond to John.
C. To ask John for help.

9. What happened during the experiment?

- A. The woman was criticized.
B. The tubes were knocked over.
C. Some smoke was produced.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What will Thomas mainly discuss on the show?

- A. How to reuse unwanted items.
B. How to find recyclable materials.
C. How to conduct everyday recycling.

11. What can we learn about upcycling?

- A. It needs specific materials.
B. It has become a recent trend.
C. It requires professional tools.

12. What will be shown next?

- A. A sponsor's talk.
B. Some upcycling activities.
C. A few advertisements.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who inspired Ben to be a shoemaker?

- A. His friend B. His wife. C. A dancer.

14. What did Ben first work as?

- A. A builder. B. A shopkeeper. C. A deliveryman.

15. What is the hardest part for Ben?

- A. High physical demands.
B. Pressure from customers.
C. A lot of repetitive work.

16. How does Ben feel when people come to see him work?

- A. Excited. B. Proud. C. Uneasy.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do we know about the castle for the winner to visit?

- A. It appeared in some films.
B. It was created by Walt Disney.
C. It has a history less than 100 years

18. What is probably Don Leek?

- A. An artist. B. A tour guide. C. A reporter.

19. What should people do to win the awards?

- A. Draw pictures of the old castle.
B. Submit the required answers.
C. Introduce their favourite towns.

20. Why does the speaker give the talk?

- A. To promote a competition.
B. To introduce a castle.
C. To advertise a film.

第二部分 阅读 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 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。

A

A Guide to our Editorial Process

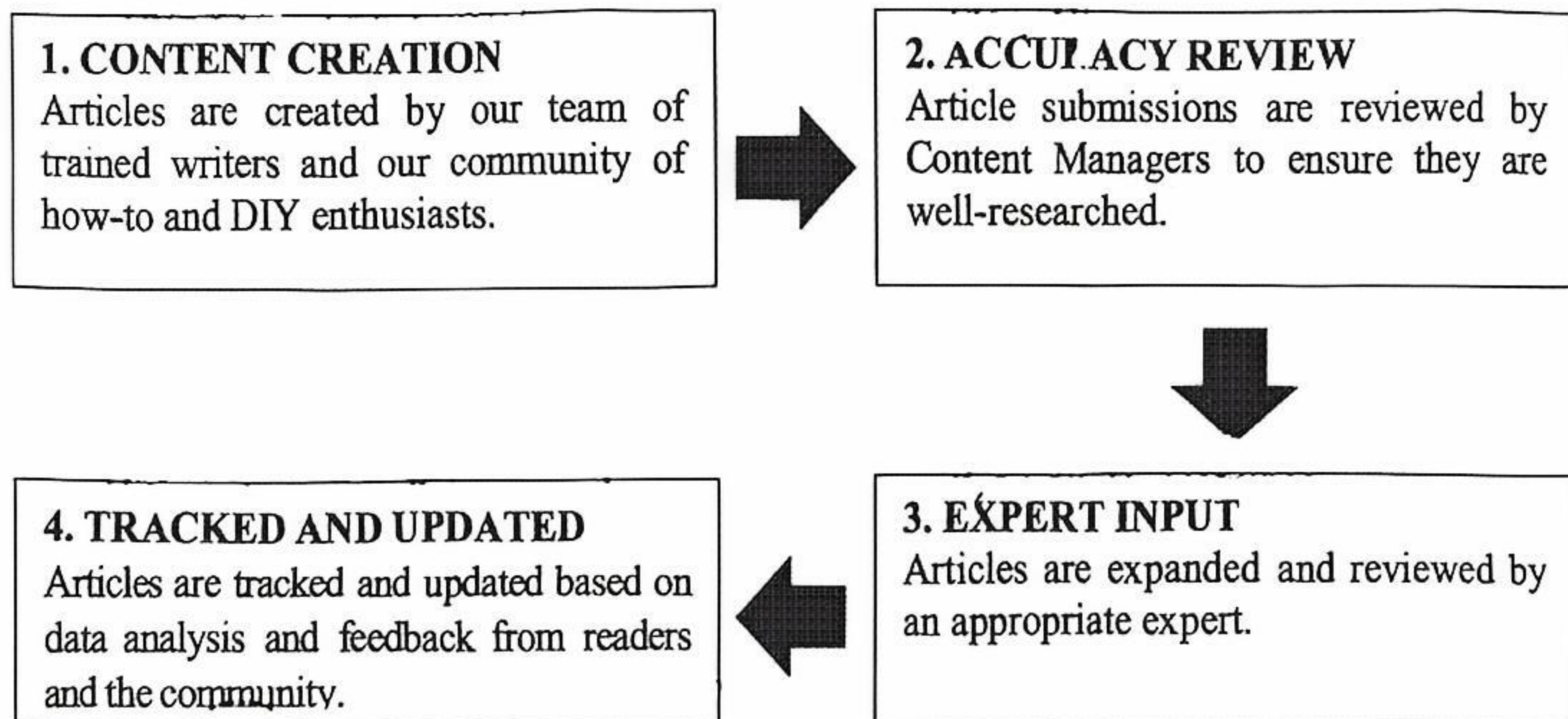
Our goal at wikiHow is to deliver trustworthy articles that engage our readers and meet their informational and emotional needs. We've committed to our step-by-step teaching model, and continued to create the best how-to experience on the Internet.

Our Expert Team

WikiHow partners with over 2000 experts to ensure our content is accurate and based on well-established research and factual proof.

Our Editorial Process

Our editorial process was designed to meet the needs of readers. Our content is created and edited by real and seasoned professional writers, not robots or text programs, so that our users are served the most original, helpful, and accurate information possible.



Our Editorial Values

Centered around trustworthiness and effectiveness, our articles stick to a strict set of editorial requirements to ensure accurate and accessible information to a diverse audience.

- **Comprehensive**

We structure articles with multiple methods, so our readers can tackle a problem in the best way for your unique situation.

- **Relatable**

We consider readers' emotional state for the topic, and aim to keep our readers at ease with our empathetic and honest tone.

Our Impact

No matter the topic, wikiHow allows you to find comfort in the fact that the pursuit of knowledge is common ground — we all have something to learn, and we can all learn together.

21. What is wikiHow's aim according to the text?

- A. To become the best platform. B. To offer useful articles.
C. To promote their teaching model. D. To attract more experts.

22. What do we know about wikiHow's editorial process?

- A. It begins with accuracy review. B. It employs text programs.
C. It centers around readers' feedback. D. It follows a specific work flow.

23. Which of the following reflects editorial values?

- A. Pursuing fun experiences. B. Caring for readers' feelings.
C. Providing unique materials. D. Stressing strict writing rules.

B

A key moment in the career of Zhu Bingren, a seasoned copper (铜) artist, came after a fire in 2006 at a project he was involved in. The fire consumed part of a pagoda in a temple. Rushing to the site, Zhu found the melting copper dripping (滴落) onto the ground and assuming a distinctively carefree quality in form. This incident inspired his signature technique, showing the free-flowing grain of copper, which has since become a trademark of his copper art.

Recently, Zhu donated 10 such works to the National Museum of China, including *Wave*, which shows a huge ocean breaker's peak. The uneven molten copper surface brings the wave to life.

Zhu was born in 1944. Though his family's generations-old copper workshop was forced to close for a time, the craft survived and decades later, Zhu restarted the business. He aimed to combine his inherited craft with a strong artistic sense of modernism, appealing to audiences both at home and abroad. The molten copper method became the key to this goal.

While Zhu has brought a modern sensibility into his copper art, bridging traditional Chinese handicrafts and the world, his son Zhu Junmin, also an intangible cultural heritage inheritor, has pioneered a different path. He found inspiration in the *qinggong* tradition, originally referring to Buddhist ceremonial offerings. Later it developed into

everyday aesthetic (审美的) objects. He says that today, *qinggong* art reflects ordinary people's wishes for prosperity and peace. Zhu Junmin has donated four such *qinggong*-themed copper sculptures to the National Museum of China.

The father and son have sourced methods from historical fine arts and crafts, integrating them into their work to turn objects into representations of both copper art and Chinese culture as a whole.

Zhu Bingren says when learning from forerunners, "people today also need to learn from the world, to innovate, and to leave some wisdom for future generations."

24. What stimulated the ^{creation} ~~creation~~ of Zhu Bingren's new technique?

- A. Molten copper's special feature.
- B. The unexpected ^{fire} ~~fire~~ outbreak.
- C. Traditional handicrafts.
- D. The damaged pagoda.

25. What did Zhu Bingren intend to do with his copper craft?

- A. To inherit techniques and wisdom.
- B. To pursue reputation and appreciation.
- C. To integrate tradition and modernity.
- D. To revive workshops and family craft.

26. What qualities do Zhu Bingren and his son have?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Hardworking and modest. | B. Ambitious and confident. |
| C. Talented and adventurous. | D. Innovative and devoted. |

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

- A. When metal melts, art awakens.
- B. Where flames fall, creation rises.
- C. Shaped by fire, sustained by inheritance.
- D. Bound by tradition, driven by affection.

Satellites can now track ocean garbage from space, marking a potential "game changer" for tracking the annoying problem of marine litter, new research suggests. The study, published in *Nature Communications*, suggests that even satellites that haven't been specially designed to detect floating garbage may be useful in the battle against a rising tide of ocean pollution.

Thirty million tons of plastic pollution have already piled up in the world's oceans, research suggests, with the number projected to rise in coming years. But tracking litter

as it floats on the sea surface has historically proved difficult for scientists because the garbage covers a relatively small part of Earth's surface, making it almost impossible to accurately monitor from space.

In an attempt to find another way to track ocean garbage, an international group of researchers analyzed 300,000 satellite images of the Mediterranean Sea. They were on the hunt for litter windrows (长条带) that, researchers suspected, might be a good indicator of litter concentration in a given ocean area.

Between July 2015 and September 2021, the satellites took images of 14,374 litter windrows covering about 36 square miles of sea surface. The longest were up to 14.3 miles. The researchers used the imagery to calculate the concentration of the litter in windrow areas, identifying hot spots near Algeria, Libya, southwest Italy and the northern Adriatic Sea. Thickly populated areas had higher nearby litter concentration, they found.

The analysis suggests "much of the litter remains near its land-based source," the researchers write, though ocean currents and winds affect the litter, and floods and rainstorms in particular pushed the litter farther out to sea. These "pulses" of litter caused concentration to peak in the spring and autumn and decline during winter.

Though the satellites weren't designed to track garbage, they helped identify the location and magnitude (规模) of waste while "opening new prospects" for litter tracking and considering litter windrows' potential roles as habitats for marine life, the researchers write. The researchers propose that future satellite missions include litter-specific tracking devices.

28. Why is it hard to track ocean litter from space?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. It piles up underwater. | B. It breaks down too fast. |
| C. It occupies limited area. | D. It moves with currents. |

29. What did the researchers discover with satellites?

- A. Causes of marine pollution.
- B. Distribution rules of ocean waste.
- C. Ways to tackle litter concentration.
- D. Link between climate and ocean life.

30. What does the underlined word "pulses" probably mean in paragraph 5?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Periodic bursts. | B. Slight changes. |
| C. Natural forming. | D. Long-term spread. |

31. What does the author stress in the last paragraph?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A. Threats to marine life. | B. Value of ^{satellites} satellites ' litter detection. |
| C. Concerns on waste tracking. | D. Prospects for marine observation. |

D

Raindrops are not only a source of fresh water, they also carry unused energy. Scientists have long sought to harvest it, but traditional droplet generators face challenges like low efficiency, heavy construction, and limited potential of scaling up.

Researchers at Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics have now developed a floating droplet electricity generator using natural water in its design. It offers a lightweight, affordable, and eco-friendly path toward renewable energy. Their findings appear in *National Science Review*.

Conventional generators rely on solid bases and metal electrodes (电极), making them heavy and costly. The new design floats on water, which acts as both the supporting base and the conductive electrode. This integration with nature cuts the weight by about 80% and the cost by roughly 50%, while maintaining similar electrical output.

When raindrops fall down onto the surface of the device, water's incompressibility (不可压缩性) and surface tension provide mechanical stability. Ions in the water serve as charge carriers, making it a dependable electrode. Together, these features enable peak voltages (电压) of around 250 volts per droplet, matching traditional designs. To further enhance stability, the team employed water's high surface tension to design drainage holes, a self-regulating system, to avoid water buildup and maintain output.

Scalability powers the future of the floating droplet electricity generator. A 0.3-square-meter device powered 50 LEDs at the same time and charged the energy storage device within minutes. Such systems could be placed on lakes or coasts, harvesting renewable electricity without occupying land. "By letting water itself play both structural and electrical roles, we've unlocked a new strategy that is lightweight, cost-effective, and scalable," said Prof. Wanlin Guo, a corresponding author of the study. "This opens the door to land-free water-based energy generator systems."

The researchers note that while the laboratory results are promising, challenges remain. Real raindrops vary in size and speed, affecting performance. And ensuring the durability in dynamic outdoor conditions will require further engineering. Still, the new model marks an important step toward practical applications.

32. What contributes to the new device's advantages over traditional ones?
- A. Broad scaling potential. B. Raised energy efficiency.
C. Water as core structure. D. Eco-friendly production way.
33. What does paragraph 4 mainly talk about?
- A. The science behind the device. B. The secret to high voltages.
C. The wisdom in traditional models. D. The limitations of the design.
34. What does Prof. Wanlin Guo's think of the device?
- A. Lasting. B. Pioneering C. Advanced. D. Customized
35. What will researchers likely focus on next concerning the device?
- A. Cutting down on costs. B. Expanding to new sites.
C. Bettering real-world strength. D. Boosting energy generation.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

At 5 am, social media fills with proof that the early risers have already won the day. Cold bathing. Journals. Sunrise runs.

Productivity experts insist this is the routine that separates high performers from everyone else. 36 But the science tells a more complicated story. For many people, a 5 am routine conflicts with their biology and can lower both health and productivity. Much depends on your individual biological rhythm, or “chronotype”.

37 Morning types tend to report better academic outcomes. Evening types show higher rates of burnout and are more likely to report poorer mental and physical health.

A common belief is that adopting an early routine will deliver the same benefits seen in natural morning types. However, chronotypes are not easily changed. 38 Trying to reset your natural clock abruptly can lead to tiredness, poor concentration and even sleep disorders. The key point is: early rising itself does not create success. People tend to perform best when their daily schedules are in line with their biological rhythms.

Changing chronotype is difficult, but small adjustments may help. Instead of waking earlier straight away, try going to bed slightly earlier, including at weekends. Stick to this gentle routine. 39

Rather than forcing early routines, the more useful question is how to identify your own rhythm and work with it. 40 The real productivity advantage lies not in waking earlier, but in designing routines that match how the brain and body actually function.

- A. They are shaped by genetics and natural rhythm.
- B. Studies often find differences between chronotypes.
- C. The message is simple: wake earlier, perform better.
- D. Studies suggest that morning types have an advantage in their careers.
- E. You will soon wake up at 5 am and follow the high performers' routine.
- F. Your body will slowly adapt and start shifting toward an earlier rhythm.
- G. This means skipping blind “early bird” routines and focusing on your own needs.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Leslie Shogren visited Semicolon Books in Chicago for her birthday. At checkout, she asked the woman at the register if she was Danielle Moore, the bookstore owner.

“Yeah, are you Leslie?” Moore replied, 41 her a birthday card signed by all the staff. Shogren was surprised: sure, she had 42 the bookstore on the Instagram, asking its hours and 43 mentioning she’d be visiting for her birthday. “Moore didn’t need to do that,” she says. “When people show hospitality (好客) above and beyond, it just sticks with you.”

Since 2019, Moore has been adding her personal 44 to Semicolon. Inside, books are displayed like art and comfortable sofas 45 reading. “I want the store to feel warm and full of love,” she says, “a place with a sense of connection, not home or work, but a ‘third space’ for 46.” She welcomes local kids to 47 what they want for free. “She makes the whole street feel like a neighbourhood and brings a good 48 to the block,” said the owner of a neighbouring barbershop.

The store’s name reflects Moore’s 49 spirit. In 2019, she was diagnosed with cancer. That’s how she 50 on “Semicolon.” “A semicolon is where an author could stop but chooses to 51,” she explains.

Moore had to 52 the store for a time due to unexpected challenges. Fortunately, her community gathered to help reopen it. “That’s human connection, that’s community 53,” she said at the reopening, where customers brought books to 54.

Fittingly, the bestselling book at the store is *All About Love*. “That is absolutely our spirit,” Moore said. “We believe in moving in love and 55 above all.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. waving | B. slipping | C. awarding | D. promising |
| 42. A. managed | B. monitored | C. messaged | D. marked |
| 43. A. formally | B. casually | C. publicly | D. personally |
| 44. A. information | B. advice | C. touch | D. comment |
| 45. A. demand | B. guide | C. signal | D. invite |
| 46. A. belonging | B. courage | C. living | D. safety |
| 47. A. figure out | B. pick out | C. point out | D. give out |
| 48. A. business | B. service | C. spirit | D. income |
| 49. A. unbeatable | B. independent | C. selfless | D. competitive |
| 50. A. relied | B. insisted | C. focused | D. landed |
| 51. A. continue | B. start | C. skip | D. pause |
| 52. A. leave | B. rent | C. close | D. decorate |
| 53. A. trust | B. building | C. custom | D. honor |
| 54. A. sell | B. lend | C. return | D. share |
| 55. A. peace | B. luck | C. society | D. community |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

For centuries, the Tea Horse Road was a crowded corridor for caravans (商队) trading tea for horses. Today, the bells of the horse caravans have faded into history, but this ancient route in Southwest China is reinventing 56 (it) as a top destination for "slow travel" and cultural immersion, 57 (breathe) new life into its long-standing heritage.

In Ning'er Hani and Yi autonomous county, 58 starting point of many ancient caravan routes, tourism is becoming hands-on. Visitors can spend their vacations at local tea workshops, 59 ~~they~~ learned the traditional steps of making tea.

In 2023, the Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er became UNESCO's first tea-themed World Heritage site. This has raised global 60 recognize) of the ancient road even more.

Tea is at the heart of daily life on Jingmai Mountain, drawing a new wave of travelers, who are staying for months, picking tea in the morning 61 watching the sea of clouds from hillside cafes in the afternoon.

The province's "residential tourism" 62 (bring) new life to over 800 villages to date, creating numerous local jobs and 63 (ic) raising local farmers' monthly income. Thanks to China's extended visa-free policies, the ancient road also draws more international tourists. 64 (suit) international tastes, villagers are adding Western breakfast items to their traditional tea service.

As the ancient path turns into a place for "slow life", it keeps telling a story of connection, linking the past to the present, and China 65 the world.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华。为响应“全民阅读”号召, 你校开展了以 Reading Lights Up Campus 为主题的项目式学习活动。请你为你校英文报 Project Showcase 栏目写一篇活动报道, 内容包括:

1. 项目目标和实施过程
2. 项目成果。

注意:

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Reading Lights Up Campus

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

In the burning heat, I watched an elderly woman struggle with a walker and heavy grocery bags. I'd seen her before, each time feeling guilty for not offering a lift. Today, that guilt got to me. I slowed down, and called out, "Need a ride?" She looked exhausted, so I helped her into the car. "Bless you, child," she said softly.

She directed me south, explaining she was a bagger in the grocery store nearby and had missed her last bus. After a few blocks, she asked me to pull over under a bridge where homeless people lived. I hesitated, hoping this wasn't where she lived. Thankfully she just yelled to a couple, "Come for spaghetti tonight!"

We continued south, chatting along the way. Her name was Ida, warm and delightful. Soon I realized we were on the "wrong side of town." It was getting dark, and I felt uneasy. We arrived at an old apartment building where several young men had gathered, looking threatening. Some were on motorcycles, and one, wearing a hoodie (连帽衫) over his thick long hair, stared at me intently, smiling. I grew more uncomfortable, but Ida seemed fine. She directed them to help with her groceries. In the faint light, I unloaded things for her. After she got out, I hurried away.

As I drove home, I suddenly heard the loud roar of a motorcycle behind me. Nervous, I recognized the biker — the one in the hoodie. He didn't pass me but continued to drive at the same speed as me. I realized he was waving for me to stop.

No way was I stopping for a stranger on a deserted street, especially for someone who looked like trouble. I tried to speed away, but he kept racing beside me. Panicked, I tried to search for the phone to call the police. But it wasn't there! Meanwhile, the biker stayed close to me and even tried to get in front of me.

Then I noticed out of the corner of my eye that he was waving something, signaling me to stop.

Filled with shame and gratitude, I took out some cash to reward his kindness.

龙岩市 2026 届高中毕业班适应性练习

英语试题参考答案

第一部分 听力

1-5 CCABB 6-10 ACBCA 11-15 BCBCA 16-20 CAABA

第二部分 阅读

21-23 BDB 24-27 ACDC 28-31 CBAB 32-35 CABC 36-40 CBAFG

第三部分 语言运用

第一节

41-45 BCBCD 46-50 ABCAD 51-55 ACBDD

第二节

56. itself 57. breathing 58. the 59. where 60. recognition

61. and 62. has brought 63. dramatically 64. To suit 65. to

第四部分 写作

一 内容要点: 项目目标和实施过程; 项目成果

Reading Lights Up Campus

To promote nationwide reading, our school has recently launched a project-based learning activity themed "Reading Lights Up Campus".

First, we launched a book-donation drive, collecting hundreds of classics and bestsellers to set up book corners in each classroom. Then, we held weekly reading salons, where we exchanged insights on favorite books and discussed writing skills. Additionally, we invited famous authors to give online lectures, guiding us to form good reading habits.

Not only has the project created a strong reading atmosphere, but it has also generated numerous outstanding reviews and works, encouraging students to become lifelong readers. (97 words)

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 虽漏掉一、二个次重点, 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

	<p>虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容</p> <p>应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求</p> <p>有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解</p> <p>应用简单的语从句连接成分，使全文内容连贯。总体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的</p>
第二档 (4—6)	<p>未适当完成试题规定的任务</p> <p>漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容</p> <p>语法结构单调，词汇项目有限</p> <p>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</p> <p>较少使用语从句的连接成分，内容缺乏连贯性，信息未能清楚地传达给读者</p>
第一档 (1—3)	<p>未完成试题规定的任务</p> <p>明显漏掉主要内容，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>缺乏语从句的连接成分，内容不连贯，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>

第二节 读后续写

一 文本分析

阶段	内容	作用
起	主角帮助老妇人 Joe 上车	建立悬念开端，引出“内疚”“行动”的心理线索
承	Joe 回家，主角帮忙，抵达废旧公寓	展示 Joe 的生活环境，引出“社区互助”暗示，“危险街区”
转	遇到摩托车青年，尤其 roodie 男子，引发关注，主角匆忙离开	制造紧张氛围，埋下“这街人可怕”的伏笔 (problem)
合 (待续写)	手机丢失，摩托车手追来并挥手示	悬念升级，与“反转”提供空间 (solution)

二 续写要点

第一段:

- 1. 看到对方手中物品，靠边停车。
- 2. 弄清事情原委，交回手机。
- 3. 情绪变化

第二段:

- 1. 拒绝现金，传递“善色不求回报”的价值观。

4. 独处反思 与情感升华做准备

② 题升华

三 参考范文

Paragraph 1

Then I noticed out of the corner of my eye that he was waving something, signaling me to stop. Still panicked, I hesitated and slowed down, eventually recognizing that what he held was exactly my phone. So I quickly pulled over on the quiet roadside and rolled down the window. He rode his motorcycle up to my side, handed my phone through the window with a smile, and explained that I'd left my phone on Ida's groceries when rushing away earlier. This time, his smile no longer seemed threatening, but simply warm and sincere. My face burned as I realized how unfairly I had judged him. (87 words)

Paragraph 2

Filled with shame and gratitude, I took out some cash to reward his kindness. He shook his head gently and refused my offer without hesitation. "Don't worry about it," he said softly, adding that I'd already done enough by giving Ida a ride. Then he waved goodbye and rode off into the night. Sitting alone in the car, I was overwhelmed by a mixed feeling. True goodness doesn't lie in outward appearance, but in one's heart and actions. I promised myself never to let my first impressions or prejudices cloud my judgment again. (79 words)

四. 各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档 (21-25分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. 创造了丰富、合理的内容，富有逻辑性，字与完整，与原文情境融洽度高。2. 使用了多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构，表达流畅，语言错误很少，且完全不影响理解。3. 自然有效地使用了段落间、句间衔接手段，全文结构清晰，前后呼应，行文连贯。
第四档 (16-20分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. 创造了比较丰富、合理的内容，比较有逻辑性，字与比较完整，与原文情境融洽度较高。2. 使用了比较多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构，表达比较流畅，有个别错误，但不影响理解。3. 比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段，全文结构比较清晰，行文比较连贯。
第三档 (11-15分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. 创造了基本完整的故事内容，但有的情节不够合理或逻辑性不强，与原文情境基本相关。2. 使用了简单的词汇和语法结构，有部分语言错误和不恰当之处，个别部分影响理解。3. 尚有语句衔接的意识，全文结构基本清晰，行文基本连贯。
第二档 (6-10分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. 内容和逻辑上有一些重大问题，字与不够完整，与原文有一定程度脱节。2. 所用的词汇有限，语法结构单调，错误较多且比较低级，影响理解，未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段，全文结构不够清晰，行文不连贯。
第一档 (1-5分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. 内容和逻辑上有较多重大问题，或有部分内容抄自原文，字与不完整，与原文情境基本脱节。2. 所使用的词汇非常有限，语法结构单调，错误很多，严重影响理解。3. 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段，全文结构不清晰，行文不连贯。

0分

未作答：填写内容太少或无法看清以致无法识别；填写内容全部抄录原文或
与题目要求完全不相关

英语听力原文录音稿

这是高一英语模拟试题 听力部分 该部分分为第 一 第 二 两节

注意：回答听力部分时，首先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

停录 00'5

现在是听力试音时间

停录 00'7

M: Hello. International Friends Club. Can I help you?

W: Oh, hello. I read about your club in the paper today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.

M: Yes, certainly, well, we're a sort of social club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club we have about 50 members at the moment, but we're growing all the time.

W: That sounds interesting.

试音到此结束 听力考试正式开始

停录 00'5

请看听力部分第 一 节

第一节

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。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。每段对话读两遍。现在，你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第一小题的有关内容。

(Text 1)

W: How are your car mechanics classes going, Jake?

M: Actually, I stopped learning it.

W: Ah, did you decide to do the cookery class?

M: No, I got a new camera for my last birthday, so I decided to learn how to use it properly.

(Text 2)

W: This is crazy. I've looked everywhere.

M: I can't believe you've lost your keys again. Why don't you keep them in your bag?

W: I haven't lost the keys. Well, can you call me? I might be able to hear it.

(Text 3)

W: What made you decide to become a civil engineer?

M: Well, I've always wanted to do something practical. Civil engineers build roads and bridges.

W: Why do you want to work with this company?

M: Um, your company is well known, and hopefully I'll have opportunities to develop my skills.

(Text 4)

W: My doctor says I need to drink more water, but I prefer juice.

M: Yeah, but water would be much better for you than all that sugary juice you always drink.

W: OK, I'm going to give it a shot and see if I get used to it.

(Text 5)

W: Could I see your confirmation email for the parcel, please?

M: Ah, I didn't know I needed it. Is it all right if I just show you my driving license?

W: I'm sorry, but I need the order number.

M: Well, I think I can find it on my phone.

第一节到此结束

第二节

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。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 和第 7 两个小题。现在，你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 6)

W: Have you heard that the contract has been canceled?

M: No, I had no idea. You must be really annoyed after all the work you put into it.

W: Yes, I was. I spent three weeks putting it all together, and the client was really positive about it. But then I found out that they were in some financial difficulty.

M: It was a huge contract, wasn't it? What are you going to do now?

W: Well, we've just had a big order from another client. So that's taken any pressure off.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。现在，你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 7) 110 做读文章

W: You won't believe what happened in chemistry class today, and it was all my fault.

M: What did you do?

W: Well, we were doing this experiment.

M: Let me guess. You mixed the wrong liquids and caused a big fire.

W: Not exactly. John said something to me, so I turned around to see what he wanted.

M: And you knocked the test tubes over.

W: Will you let me finish? I didn't hear what the teacher said, and I added the powder to the wrong liquid. Within seconds, the mixture started smoking a little. But our teacher quickly stepped in, and then she reminded everyone of the importance of following the steps.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。现在，你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(Text 8)

W: Next on the show, Thomas Ryan, our special guest. So, what have you got for us today, Thomas?

M: Recycling. I'm not talking about everyday recycling, but upcycling. Upcycling is recycling on a small, individual level. Taking an old, unloved, unwanted item and adding new life to it has become popular in recent years. So today I'm going to experiment with some of the most common techniques for bringing new life into old things.

W: What kind of things can be upcycled?

M: Almost anything! Whatever your item, I guarantee you'll leave the show today armed with the skills needed to make amazing things for your home.

W: OK, Thomas, before we all head straight for the materials table though, let's take a quick break for some ads from our sponsors and we'll be right back.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。现在，你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 9)

W: Good morning, Ben Whitaker. You make ballet shoes for dancers. How did you get into that?

M: Well, I might've gone into the building trade like my friend did if I hadn't met my wife. She worked in a dance shop and was always talking about shoes and who made them. I started off here in the workshop, packing up the ballet shoes and making sure every order got to the customer on time. One day, when I watched the makers, I asked if I could have a go. It came naturally to me!

W: Is it a challenging job?

M: You bet! People underestimate the strength required — sometimes I can't feel my hands at the end of the day. That's the toughest thing because you've got to get up and start all over again the next day.

W: I believe dancers come to watch you at work?

M: Yes, they do! Usually, they watched and talked and then started clapping. I just wanted to hide! I'd been warned it might happen, but I'm still uncomfortable with it. I'm just doing my job.

W: That sounds interesting.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20四个小题。现在，你有20秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 10)

W: Now, let's start with the first prize for this week's competition — a visit to a castle, but not just any old castle. It looks just like the fairy tale castle you see in Walt Disney films. And that's because it's the model Walt Disney used for the castles he put in films such as *Cinderella*. It's the castle at Neuschwanstein in Germany. King Ludwig of Bavaria created this amazing architectural wonder over a hundred years ago, in 1881.

And for the runners-up, we have prepared ten models of the castle. But these aren't just any old models — they've been made by Don Leek, who spent months researching, sculpting, and improving every detail of the castle. They're absolutely wonderful and will beautify any home.

So what do you have to do to win the holiday or the model castle? It's very simple, and it'll show how hard you've been listening to the program. For this program, our reporters visited ten towns in six countries. We want you to name the reporters and the towns and countries they visited, in the same order you heard them. We also want you to say which of those towns you would most like to visit and say why. Please put your answers on a postcard and send them to us here at the studio.

节目到此结束。现在，你有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

停顿02'00"

听力部分到此结束。