

2025年9月

绵阳南山中学高2023级高三第一次教学质量检测

英语试题

本试卷满分150分, 考试用时120分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚, 将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
2. 选择题必须使用2B铅笔填涂; 非选择题必须使用0.5毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写, 字体工整, 笔记清楚。
3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效; 在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。
4. 保持卡面清洁, 不要折叠、不要弄破、弄皱, 不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. What might the woman be?
A. A doctor. B. A nurse. C. A patient.
2. What does the woman want to do?
A. Sell her furniture.
B. Find a roommate.
C. Rent a furnished apartment.
3. How did the woman feel about the lecture?
A. Interested. B. Bored. C. Confused.
4. What is the man's problem?
A. He's out of cash.
B. He has lost his credit card.
C. He can't find a gas station.
5. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a restaurant. B. At home. C. In a stadium.

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 is the party held for?
 A. Maria's birthday. B. Maria's promotion. C. Maria's retirement.
 7. Where was the party originally scheduled to take place?
 A. In the office. B. In the garden. C. In the conference room.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What do we know about John?
 A. He has been working overtime.
 B. He was fired by the company.
 C. He is tired from work.
 9. When does the conversation probably take place?
 A. In the morning. B. At noon. C. In the evening.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What are the speakers talking about?
 A. A new technology.
 B. A tomato-shaped timer.
 C. A time management approach.
 11. What is the first step to write an essay?
 A. Break the task into jobs.
 B. Write a clear to-do list.
 C. Set the time limit.

12. What is said about the boy?

- A. He is a top student.
 B. He grew some tomatoes.
 C. He is good at writing.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. For whom is the woman renting the car?
 A. For herself. B. For her husband. C. For her family.
 14. When will the woman return the car?
 A. On March 21st. B. On March 24th. C. On March 25th.
 15. Why can't the woman choose other cars except a Toyota or a Nissan?
 A. They are too expensive.
 B. They are not big enough.
 C. They are not available now.

16. What should the woman do before she returns the car?

- A. Clean it. B. Check it. C. Fill it up.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. How long did the speaker stay in the hotel?
 A. 2 days. B. 3 days. C. 4 days.
 18. What does the speaker think of the hotel?
 A. The service is unreliable.
 B. The facilities are outdated.
 C. The room rate is unreasonable.

19. What did the hotel assure the speaker of?

- A. Quiet surroundings. B. A smoking room. C. Russian speaking staff.

20. What will the speaker probably do?

A. Tell the press.

B. Contact his lawyers.

C. Write a negative review.

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

How to Travel Sustainably on a Budget

The idea that sustainable travel is always expensive is just not true. Making choices that are better for the environment often fit well with traveling on a budget, greatly reducing your effect on the environment while saving money. Here's how to achieve both goals:

Choose Local Accommodations

Avoid luxury resorts using a lot of resources. Choose instead locally-owned guesthouses, homestays, B&Bs, or hostels. This direct spending keeps money within the community, builds real connections, and avoids hidden resort fees. First look for places with clear ways to help the environment (like recycling or solar power) after checking they are safe.

Shop at Farmers Markets & Local Eateries

Buying fresh, seasonal food directly from farmers supports the local economy, offers healthier meals, and is usually cheaper than tourist restaurants or imported supermarket goods. Importantly, it greatly reduces the large carbon emissions created by long-distance food transportation, making your diet better for the planet.

Travel in Less Busy Times Between Peak and Off-Season

Target the times between the busiest and very quiet seasons (e.g., late spring or early fall). You avoid the extremely high prices and huge crowds of peak season, while escaping the often-unpleasant weather of the true off-season. Enjoy lower costs on flights and lodging, more pleasant conditions, and you provide important income to local businesses during quieter times without overloading local services and facilities.

Bring Reusable Items You Need

Carry a strong water bottle (refill for free!), a coffee cup, reusable utensils, and a foldable tote bag. This stops you having to buy throwaway plastic items all the time and saves you money every day. Get reusable bottles for soap, shampoo, etc. — they avoid small plastic bottles you throw away, reduce luggage weight (potentially saving baggage fees), and last for many trips. These simple items significantly cut down your trash output and, with time passing, save you money.

21. What is a key benefit of choosing locally-owned guesthouses?

A. Creating deeper cultural interactions.

B. Ensuring maximum safety for travelers.

C. Offering resort-style services at low cost.

D. Keeping financial resources in the community.

22. How do farmers' markets help protect the environment?

A. Selling imported goods at lower prices.

- B. Cutting down pollution from food miles.
 - C. Guaranteeing all products are organic.
 - D. Supporting tourist restaurants financially.
23. What can we conclude about reusable items?
- A. They save travelers money over time.
 - B. Their use depends on free water availability.
 - C. They require extra luggage space frequently.
 - D. They initially cost more than disposable ones.

B

Late one night in July 2020 in Reykjavik, Haraldur Thorleifsson—known as simply Halli— was wandering around the city's main shopping street with his wife and two kids. During their walk, his three-year-old son was thirsty and wanted a drink from the corner store. But Thorleifsson soon discovered he couldn't help with the simple request: A 20-centimetre step blocked his access to the store.

The barrier was all too familiar. Born with muscular dystrophy, which causes progressive weakness and loss of muscle, Thorleifsson, now 46, has been using a wheelchair since he was 25. As he waited outside, he recalled, "I thought about how strange it is that we separate families in this way. I thought about all the times I wasn't able to join my friends at restaurants, pubs and stores that are inaccessible."

Living all over the world as a creative director and digital designer in cities such as San Francisco and Tokyo, Thorleifsson had witnessed first-hand how different cities consider and plan for accessibility, from ramps(斜坡) and sidewalks to public transportation.

Having recently sold his digital creative agency, Ueno, to a big company, Thorleifsson now had the financial means to make a difference in his hometown. He decided to start with a project to make Iceland wheelchair accessible, one ramp at a time. Ramp Up Reykjavik was launched as a non-profit in 2021 with a goal to build 100 ramps, mostly in the city's downtown, within a year. Unlike portable and temporary solutions in other cities, these ramps are permanent structures that match the aesthetic(美学) of the buildings, making them appear as if they've always been there. It's a design detail that helps provide a sense of inclusivity.

With the help of government funding and other sponsors, the Ramp Up team finished ahead of schedule and has broadened its scope to all of Iceland, with the goal of building 1,500 ramps countrywide by 2026.

24. What inspired Thorleifsson to build the ramps?
- A. His childhood experience.
 - B. His inconvenience in life.
 - C. A request from his wife.
 - D. His desire to make a fortune.
25. What made it possible for Thorleifsson to start the project?
- A. Great donations from society.
 - B. Full support from the government.
 - C. Money from sale of his company.
 - D. A wealth of experience in management.
26. What is special about Thorleifsson's project?
- A. It is non-profit.
 - B. It highlights the details.
 - C. It fits in with the surroundings.
 - D. It solves the problem temporarily.

27. Which of the following words can best describe Thorleifsson?

- A. Generous and helpful.
- B. Selfless and confident.
- C. Flexible and thoughtful.
- D. Modest and considerate.

C

As anybody who has ever taken a standardised test will know, racing to answer an essay question(论述题) in 20 minutes or less takes serious brain power. Having access to artificial intelligence (AI) would certainly lighten the mental load. But as a recent study by researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) suggests, that help may come at a cost.

Over the course of a series of essay-writing sessions, students working with (as well as without) AI were hooked up to electroencephalograms (EEGs, 脑电图仪) to measure their brain activity as they struggled. Across the board(测试), the AI users exhibited markedly lower neural activity in parts of the brain associated with creative functions and attention. Students who wrote with the AI's help also found it much harder to provide an accurate quote from the paper that they had just produced.

The findings are part of a growing body of work on the potentially detrimental(负面的) effects of AI use for creativity and learning. This research, which strengthens the findings of two other high-profile studies on the relationship between AI use and critical thinking, points to important questions about whether the impressive short-term gains afforded by generative(生成式) AI may bring a hidden long-term debt.

However, whether AI will leave people's brains weak in the long term remains an open question. Researchers for all three studies have stressed that further work is needed to establish a definitive causal link between elevated AI use and weakened brains.

Moreover, generative-AI tools clearly seek to lighten people's mental loads, as many other technologies do. As long ago as the 5th century BC, Socrates was quoted as complaining that writing is not "a potion(灵药) for remembering, but for reminding". Calculators spare cashiers from computing a bill. Navigation(导航) apps remove the need for map-reading. And yet few would argue that people are less capable as a result.

28. What do we know about MIT's study?

- A. It was the first study in negative effects of AI in the history.
- B. The participants had to answer an essay questions in 20 minutes .
- C. EEGs were used to measure academic scores in the writing tasks.
- D. The AI users seemed to act less well than others in critical thinking.

29. What is the negative effects of AI discovered by researchers?

- A. Students can retell their papers correctly in every detail.
- B. The short-term gains from AI may weaken some abilities.
- C. Generative AI make people owe many debts to the bank.
- D. There is no relationship between AI use and critical thinking.

30. What does the underlined word "elevated" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. High.
- B. Low.
- C. Fast.
- D. Slow.

31. Why does the writer say AI's negative effects have no clear answer?

- A. Navigation apps lower the need for map-reading.
- B. AI increases people's mental burden.
- C. AI eases burden and its brain impact is unproven.
- D. Socrates thought writing was just a tool.

D

A number of well-known factors, including exposure to UV radiation, genetics, and

aging, can lead to cataracts (白内障), a condition affecting roughly 94 million people, in which the lenses of the eyes become cloudy, causing blurry vision. But in recent years, researchers have found another causative (成为原因的) factor for cataracts and other eye disorders: climate change.

Climate change is increasing risks to eye health in multiple ways. First, it is making the planet hotter. Body temperatures reaching 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) can cause heatstroke, a condition that disrupts biological processes throughout the body. In the eyes, heatstroke damages the natural defense systems that normally fight against the buildup of harmful molecules called reactive oxygen species, explains Lucía Lucas, an ophthalmologist at Hospital of La Axarquía in Spain's Málaga province.

Another way global warming is contributing to eye disorders is by increasing our exposure to UV radiation, according to Lucas and study co-author José María, a geographer at the University of Málaga. Some of this exposure is driven by behavior — people tend to spend more time outdoors when it's warm. But in some places, such as Southern California and the Costa del Sol in Spain, hot, dry winds decrease the water vapor in the air that would normally absorb UV radiation, resulting in greater UV exposure. UV radiation also generates reactive oxygen species that damage the eye lens and can directly damage the DNA of lens cells, Lucas adds.

There are ways to protect the eyes from climate-driven damage. First and foremost, outdoor workers should be given sufficient shade and frequent breaks to cool down, says Jesús Rodrigo, a geographer at the University of Granada and a co-author of the Spanish study. He also recommends wearing a hat with a visor (遮阳帽舌) that shields the eyes, as well as UV-filtering sunglasses: Sunglasses offer nearly 38 percent more protection than wearing nothing, Rodrigo says.

32. How does heatstroke damage eyes?

- A. By accelerating aging of eye lenses.
- B. By raising body temperature to 104°F.
- C. By directly clouding the eye's lens structure.
- D. By weakening defenses against harmful molecules.

33. Why do some regions have increased UV exposure?

- A. Clouds fail to block UV radiation.
- B. Hot winds reduce UV-absorbing water vapor.
- C. People outdoors neglect UV protection.
- D. Higher temperatures increase UV intensity.

34. What can be inferred about eye protection?

- A. Combining strategies offers better protection.
- B. Hats with visors block more UV than sunglasses.
- C. Sunglasses alone prevent most climate-related damage.
- D. Outdoor workers with frequent breaks face higher risks.

35. Which title best summarizes the text?

- A. Global Crisis: Climate Change Blindness
- B. UV Radiation's Role in Cataract Formation
- C. Fighting Reactive Oxygen in Eye Disorders
- D. Climate Change: An Emerging Eye Health Threat

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Need to Solve a Problem? Try a Power Nap

Stuck on a difficult task? New research suggests a 20-minute nap might spark creative solutions. 36

Scientists asked 90 healthy adults to complete a computer task involving moving dots. Unknown to them, the dots' direction was secretly linked to colors. 37 The remaining 75 participants then took a 20-minute nap while their brain activity was monitored.

After napping, participants retried the task. Results showed 85.7% who reached N2 sleep (a deeper non-REM stage) discovered the hidden pattern. Only 63.6% in lighter N1 sleep succeeded. Merely 55.5% of non-sleepers figured it out. 38 N1 is characterized as light sleep, typically lasting under 10 minutes, whereas N2 represents a deeper non-REM stage from which waking is more challenging, often spanning 30 to 60 minutes in duration.

Though the exact brain mechanism is unclear, researchers believe naps make the brain "more open to new ideas." 39 This might explain why naps trigger "aha!" moments.

Great minds like Thomas Edison used similar techniques. He napped holding steel balls — if he slept too deeply, the clatter(哐当声) woke him. 40 Modern science now confirms deeper N2 sleep benefits complex problem-solving.

While naps aren't a universal solution, this study proves targeted rest can unlock hidden insights. Next time you're stuck, try a power nap!

- A. He likely only reached light N1 sleep.
- B. This proves specific sleep stages matter.
- C. Strategic naps may fuel daily innovation.
- D. Earlier no-nap tests had lower success rates.
- E. Brainwaves showed deep sleep before insights.
- F. 15 participants spotted the pattern early and left.
- G. REM sleep(快速眼动睡眠) involves dreams but wasn't studied.

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, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When you are living a fully-scheduled life, every minute counts. No matter how many ways you divide your 41, there's never enough time in a day to catch up.

Six years ago, I was 42 with a care-free, stop-and-smell-the-roses type of 43. When I needed to rush out, she was taking her sweet time picking out a purse and a shining crown. When I needed to have a 44 lunch, she'd stop to speak to the elderly woman who looked like her grandma. Whenever my child caused me to deviate(偏离) from my main 45, I thought to myself, we don't have time for this. 46, the two words I most commonly spoke to my little lover of life were: "47 ! "

Then one day, things 48. We'd just picked up my older daughter from kindergarten and were getting out of the car. Seeing her little sister not going fast enough for her liking,

my older daughter said, "You are so slow. " When the older one crossed her own arms, it dawned on me that her annoyed look 49 that of mine. I saw the 50 my hurried existence was doing to both of my children.

From that day on, my younger daughter is my living 51 of why I must keep trying. In fact, she reminded me once again the other day. When I thought my little child was going to eat the last 52 of an ice cream, she held out a spoonful of it. "I saved the last for you," she said. At that moment, I 53. I'd just got the deal of a lifetime. I gave my child a little time, and unexpectedly, in return, she reminded me that things taste 54 and love comes easier when you stop 55 through life.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. memory | B. experience | C. love | D. attention |
| 42. A. bored | B. blessed | C. content | D. patient |
| 43. A. sister | B. grandma | C. daughter | D. son |
| 44. A. big | B. nutritious | C. quick | D. joyful |
| 45. A. hobby | B. responsibility | C. interest | D. schedule |
| 46. A. Frankly | B. Consequently | C. Surprisingly | D. Unusually |
| 47. A. Cheer on | B. Pull aside | C. Shut away | D. Hurry up |
| 48. A. proved | B. changed | C. appeared | D. worsened |
| 49. A. mirrored | B. silenced | C. linked | D. encouraged |
| 50. A. favor | B. honor | C. damage | D. good |
| 51. A. reminder | B. memory | C. image | D. example |
| 52. A. half | B. bucket | C. cup | D. bite |
| 53. A. wondered | B. realized | C. recognized | D. valued |
| 54. A. sweeter | B. softer | C. sourer | D. hotter |
| 55. A. going | B. rushing | C. getting | D. enjoying |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读短文内容, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The 31st International University Sports Federation (FISU) Summer World University Games kicked off in Chengdu, southwest China's Sichuan province on July 28, 56 (mark) a new chapter of the story of youth 57 (write) by young people across the world.

Chengdu is striving to deliver an international sporting spectacle(盛大活动) with distinct Chinese characteristics, embodying the spirit of the era, 58 demonstrating the charm of Sichuan province. The people of Chengdu have had a diverse range of sports hobbies since ancient 59 (time). During the Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 220), popular sports in Chengdu included weiqi (Go) and cuju (an ancient Chinese football game). The urban sports history of Chengdu 60 (date) back to the ancient kingdom of Shu in the 12th century BC.

Since 2018, Chengdu has aimed 61 (build) itself into an international hub for sports events. The organizer of the event 62 (praise) by delegations(代表团) since their arrivals.

Today the FISU World University Games is more like a grand gathering of the young people that builds a platform 63 they communicate with and learn 64 each other, and establish friendship. People believe that it's 65 (important) to nurture(培养) the young generation's global vision and vitality(活力) for competition than to only pursue athletic performance at the FISU World University Games.

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, 将代表南山中学赴英国参加中国文化推广节(the Chinese Culture Promotion Festival), 要耽搁外教老师Bill的口语课。请你用英语给他写一封电子邮件, 应包含以下要点:

1. 请假详情;

2. 弥补措施。

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。

Dear Bill,

I'm Li Hua.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

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。

It is the last day of fourth grade. Outside of my classroom I fearfully opened the envelope that held my academic report card. "Please, I just want to pass." I prayed in my heart. "Promoted to fifth grade," the report read. I was letting out a loud sigh of relief when my eyes went to the words on the bottom. "Teacher: Mrs. Walitt."

"What?" I looked closer, certain I'd misread, but now the name seemed to jump off the page in 3D. This wasn't possible. Mrs. Walitt taught first grade. My one comfort about school was that this woman—literally my least favorite teacher on the planet—would never teach me. I was no favorite of hers either.

I was self-conscious about my stutter (口吃), and tried to make up for it by speaking and reading out loud. That past year I'd been frequently pulled from my regular class for special tutoring in a room shared with Mrs. Walitt's first graders. One day early on, Mrs. Walitt called me out from across the room. "Quiet down," she said. "You're interrupting us."

I instantly responded. "Oh, just leave me alone!" I said.

"You'd better be glad you're not in my class, young man. I'd put you in your place."

I'd been taught by my parents to respect my teachers. But all my frustration came pouring out of me. I said, "You will never be my teacher." No matter how badly I did in school, I was sure I wouldn't have to repeat first grade.

For the rest of the year, Mrs. Walitt and I didn't have much communication.

Now Mrs. Walitt was having the last laugh. On the first day of fifth grade, I sat unhappy in the last row. "Welcome to fifth grade," she announced once we were settled. "I expect students to come to school ready to learn..." She went on and on, talking about the orders. I felt quite bored.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为150左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

But the moment she began teaching, an entirely different Mrs. Walitt appeared.

With Mrs. Walitt's constant encouragement, my grades improved beyond belief.

**绵阳南山中学高2023级高三第一次教学质量检测
英语参考答案**

1. 听力

1-5 BCAAB 6-10 CBBAC 11-15 AACBC 16-20 CBACB

2. 阅读理解

21-23 DBA 24-27 BCCA 28-31 DBAC 32-35 DBAD 36-40 CFBEA

3. 完形填空

41-45 DBCCD 46-50 BDBAC 51-55 ADBAB

4. 语法填空56.marking; 57.written; 58.and; 59.times; 60.dates; 61.to build; 62.has been praised;
63.where; 64.from; 65.more important**写作·第一节**Dear Bill,

I'm Li Hua. I'm writing to ask for leave from your oral English classes from July 25th to 30th, as I'll represent Nanshan High School at the Chinese Culture Promotion Festival in the UK.

I feel sorry for the inconvenience this may cause. To make up for it, I'll ask my classmates for the class notes and review them carefully. I'll also practice the missed speaking tasks with a partner and show you my progress upon my return.

I apologize for any inconvenience. Thank you for your understanding.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua**1. 范文**

But the moment she began teaching, an entirely different Mrs. Walitt appeared. I had to admit she could be funny and engaging. Through her vivid descriptions, the boring knowledge came to life. I hung on Mrs. Walitt's words so much that at one point, I forgot myself and shot up my hand. Instead of feeling bothered, she was interested in what I said. Mrs. Walitt always had the power to keep us on the edge of our seats. Gradually, I got used to participating in her class with her praise and encouragement.

With Mrs. Walitt's constant encouragement, my grades improved beyond belief. For the first time in my life, I was bringing home A's. Mrs. Walitt moved me from the lower reading and writing level to the advanced. I beamed with pride and worked even harder. More than that, Mrs. Walitt made me feel like I could accomplish anything with enough focus. Fifth grade had been my favorite year of school ever. On the last day, I opened my report card. "Promoted to the sixth grade," I read. "Advanced class." And I knew I owed it all to Mrs. Walitt.

[高分句型1] *Instead of feeling bothered, she was interested in what I said.* (运用了what引导宾语从句)

[高分句型2] I hung on Mrs. Walitt's words so much that at one point, I forgot myself and shot up my hand. (运用了结果状语从句)

听力录音稿

第一节

(Text 1)

M: Good morning, I have an appointment with Doctor Clark at 8:30.

W: Follow me to Room A please. Let me take your temperature and blood pressure first.

(Text 2)

W: Do you let only unfurnished apartments?

M: Yes, none of our apartments are furnished.

W: Oh, what a pity! But thanks anyway.

(Text 3)

W: I thought Mr. Hart touched on a lot of fascinating points in the lecture on drug abuse.

M: Did you notice that several people walked out halfway through the lecture?

W: I wasn't really paying attention. I was really occupied by what Mr. Hart was saying.

(Text 4)

W: Oh, we're running low on gas.

M: I'll pull over at the next service station. Do you have any money? All I have is my credit card.

W: Come to think of it, I don't have any on me.

M: I hope they accept credit cards. If not, I don't know what we're going to do.

(Text 5)

M: This is turning out to be a great game! It's pretty exciting, isn't it?

W: Yeah. I'm glad for the commercial, though. I'm getting hungry. Do you want to order pizza?

M: Sure. As a matter of fact, I'll make the call.

W: Good! The game is back on and I don't want to miss a thing.

第二节

(Text 6)

M: If the rain doesn't stop within the next two hours, we should consider postponing Maria's retirement party.

W: I think it's too late to postpone it. The food and flowers are set to arrive in an hour, so we'd better come up with an alternative to holding it in the garden.

M: Why don't we have them set up in the conference room instead? It's a shame to move it indoors, but what other choices do we have?

W: OK. I'll go to my office and call everyone to let them know that we're moving the party to the conference room.

(Text 7)

W: You look tired today. Have you been working over time?

M: Yeah, I've been working extra hours every day this week.

W: Wow. The manager just asked me to work this weekend, too.

M: The company is laying off employees, so now we have to do extra work.

W: I saw John packing up his things in the office. Sounds tough.

M: At least we still have a job. I can't wait till pay day. I need the extra money.

W: I should get back to work. I'll see you at lunch break.

(Text 8)

W: Today we're speaking to Peter, who is going to tell us about the Pomodoro Technique, a system to help manage your time. It was named after a tomato-shaped timer. And this tomato has helped Peter become an A-grade student. So, Peter, tell us about the Pomodoro Technique.

M: It's about getting maximum productivity from your available time.

W: Is it difficult to follow?

M: No. It's actually very simple. Take writing an essay as an example. You need to think about all the stages of the task and then write a clear to-do list on a piece of paper. When you are ready to start you set the timer to 25 minutes and you start working on the first item on the list. When the timer goes off you must take a short break of between 3 to 5 minutes. Then you go on with the next item ...

W: OK ... I get it. I think I'll give it a try. Thanks so much for coming in, Peter.

M: You're welcome. Thanks for inviting me.

(Text 9)

M: Good morning, Kiwi Motorhomes. How can I help you?

W: Good morning, I'd like to rent a car, please.

M: Sure. Is it just for yourself?

W: No, my husband and two children.

M: And how long would you like to hire the vehicle for?

W: Just four days from tomorrow morning. We want to go up to the Blue Mountains.

M: OK, we've got either a Toyota or a Nissan available but nothing else I'm afraid at such short notice.

W: That's OK. Which is cheaper?

M: The Nissan. That's just \$44 a day.

W: OK, we'll take that one.

M: Can I have your name, please?

W: Mrs. Dumas, D-U-M-A-S.

M: OK, I take it. And you'll pick the car up from here.

W: Yes. As early as possible.

M: We open at nine. Right, tomorrow's the March 21st. And do you know where you'll be dropping it off?

W: We'll bring it back here, end of the afternoon if that's all right.

M: Fine, and you'll need to top up the tank with petrol. We give you a full tank when you pick up the car.

(Text 10)

M: Hello. My name is Sokolov. I have been trying to speak to the hotel owner for a couple of days now with no success. I have to say, this is truly disappointing for a five-star hotel, especially with the amount of money we spent during our stay with you. My family and I stayed at the Hotel Chandelier from May 25th to 27th and the whole experience was just absolutely awful. None of your waiters could speak Russian, even though I have an email from you assuring us that there would be a minimum of two Russian speaking staff on every shift. You had noisy kids' activities and competitions by the pool non-stop. It made it really difficult to relax. When expressing our concerns to the manager, Mr. Lewis, not only was he unable to provide us with a space where we could relax and read our books, but he also told us that smoking was not allowed in the hotel, although again, we checked this before our stay and you told us that smoking outdoors was permitted. Please get back to me as soon as possible or I will take these matters to my legal team.

高三(上)入学考试写作评分说明(学生版)

第一节 应用文: 请假邮件

高三(上)入学考试英语答案 第3页 共4页

(一) 内容要点和给分点:

- 1.请假的详情(阐述具体清楚、表达正确,计7分):①代表南山中学参加活动(the Chinese Culture Promotion Festival), 1分;②去的地点, 2分, 写到UK, England, 或英国著名的城市London等, 都算写出了, 否则不得分;③请假时间, 4分, 必须写出具体起止日期(星期几到星期几也可以), 否则不得分, 时间不具体到某天(例如只笼统写个下周)得1分。
- 2.弥补措施(措施要具体可执行, 阐述具体清楚、表达正确, 计7分)。只要有具体的弥补措施都算要点正确, 措施的数量多少与给分无关, 但是只是说“我会弥补”, 却没有措施只能得2分;如果有措施, 但不明确, 不合理(例如, 喊老师给他补课的)或者可执行性不强, 得一半的分。
- 3.向老师(长辈)请假时应有的交际礼貌, 1分。
- 4.如果文体不当, 则视为内容相关性存在严重问题, 降到三档起评。

(二) 注意事项:

- 1.在作文的写作过程中夹杂了一些与试题要求无关的内容, 不给分, 不扣分。
- 2.如果书写严重影响阅读, 酌情扣1-2分。
- 3.字数不足60, 酌情扣1-2分。

第二节 读后续写

(一) 内容要点和给分点

第一段:

1. 对老师“不同”的叙述;
2. 我被吸引或对老师改观;
3. 我专心听课;
4. 老师的鼓励;
5. 我信心大增((且/或)写“我口吃减轻”也可以)。

第二段:

1. 我成绩提升后的具体行动、感受及反应等;
2. 老师的进一步(鼓励等帮助)行为;
3. 作者的收获(顺利升入下一个年级, 甚至高级班)和感悟。

基础分(情节分)18, 每段9分。语言丰富度, 流畅度, 准确性, 句间段间衔接5分。卷面美观度2分, 书写实在太差, 可以扣3分。最高分24分。时态错乱在原来基础上扣1-3分, 就只有1个疏忽的情况, 只扣1分。

注意: 考生应基本按照上述情节展开写作, 如果与上述情节有不一致但符合前后文逻辑的, 也正常给分。

但是以下情况要扣分: 1. 续写不能再有师生冲突, 文章已经奠定了基调, 再有冲突就是因为没有读懂原文, 这种情况最多得15分; 2. 应动作、语言、情感穿插, 两个主要角色之间有来有往, 过多的语言描写要酌情扣1-3分; 3. 书写不好的酌情扣1-3分, 但阅卷老师要在卷子上写上“书”或者“书写”字样, 让学生明白问题所在; 4. 只写一段的, 最高只能得10分。

(二) 评分原则

1. 本题总分为25分, 按五个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时, 应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑, 具体为:
 - (1) 创造内容的质量, 续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度。
 - (2) 使用词汇和语法结构准确性、恰当性和多样性。
 - (3) 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。