

# 2018 北京 101 中学高二（上）期末

## 英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分

### 第 I 卷（共 90 分）

#### 第一部分：听力理解（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

##### 第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. How many students attended the lecture?  
A. 18.                                      B. 80.                                      C. 160.
2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?  
A. At a hospital.                                      B. At a gas station.                                      C. At a school.
3. What is most probably the man's job?  
A. A policeman.                                      B. A salesman.                                      C. A postman.
4. On which day does the conversation take place?  
A. Monday.                                      B. Tuesday.                                      C. Wednesday.
5. What's wrong with the woman's last order?  
A. It arrived late.  
B. It was damaged due to the packaging.  
C. It was of low quality.

##### 第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. When did they meet last time?  
A. A long time ago.                                      B. A moment ago.                                      C. Not long ago.
7. What do we know about the man?  
A. He's getting much heavier.  
B. He's started exercising again.  
C. He's going to join a health club.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is the girl worrying about?  
A. Her work.                                      B. Her exams.                                      C. Her health.
9. What does the man advise the girl to do?  
A. To have enough sleep.                                      B. To try to work harder.                                      C. To take fewer exams.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the woman suggest eating at McDonald's?  
A. Because it's cheap.                                      B. Because it's special.                                      C. Because it's convenient.
11. How does the man like McDonald's?  
A. Not at all.                                      B. Very much.                                      C. Just so-so.

12. How many hamburgers have McDonald' s sold?  
 A. Over 100 billion.            B. Over 11,000.            C. Over 8,000.

听第9段材料，回答第13至15题。

13. When do people usually start shopping before Christmas?  
 A. On December 1.            B. On November 29.            C. Before Thanksgiving.
14. Where did the idea of "Buy Nothing Day" start?  
 A. In America.            B. In Britain.            C. In Canada.
15. Where did people get food on "Buy Nothing Day" in Albuquerque?  
 A. From their neighborhood.  
 B. From restaurants nearby.  
 C. From shops everywhere.

**第三节（共5小题；每小题1分，共5分）**

听下面一段对话，完成第16至第20五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有20秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有60秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

**Renting an apartment**

Name	Kate <u>  16  </u>
Location	Near Sunny <u>  17  </u>
Rent	Not more than 150 pounds a month
Requirements	An air conditioner and <u>  18  </u> system.
Renting time	A year and a half, from <u>  19  </u> .
Telephone number	<u>  20  </u> .

**第二部分：知识运用（共两节，共30分）**

**第一节 单项填空（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）**

21. In the movie, Mr. Bean always gets into awkward and absurd situations, \_\_\_\_\_ greatly amuses audiences around the world.  
 A. where            B. what            C. that            D. which
22. —Would you like to go cycling with me?  
 —I' d love to, but I need to have my bike \_\_\_\_\_ first.  
 A. fixed            B. to fix            C. being fixed    D. fixing
23. —Where are the children? The school bus is leaving.  
 — I wish they \_\_\_\_\_ always late.  
 A. aren' t            B. weren' t            C. wouldn' t be    D. hadn' t been
24. The manager got to the company in a hurry, only to find that he \_\_\_\_\_ his laptop back at home.  
 A. would leave    B. was leaving            C. has left            D. had left
25. Why not stay at home \_\_\_\_\_ the road is so slippery after the heavy snow?  
 A. in case            B. as long as            C. now that            D. even if

26. \_\_\_\_\_ nearly all our money, we couldn' t afford to stay at a hotel.  
 A. Having spent B. To spend C. Spent D. To have spent
27. —Is Jack still in hospital?  
 —Yes. He \_\_\_\_\_ the bad food.  
 A. wouldn' t eat B. shouldn' t eat  
 C. wouldn' t have eaten D. shouldn' t have eaten
28. When Alice woke up, she didn' t know how long she \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
 A. was lying B. lay C. has been lying D. had been lying
29. If you had brought your swimming suit with you, we \_\_\_\_\_ swimming in the lake now.  
 A. can go B. could go C. have gone D. could have gone
30. It was the culture, rather than the language, \_\_\_\_\_ made it hard for him to adapt to the new environment abroad.  
 A. where B. why C. that D. what

## 第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

### A Faithful Father

My husband kissed me goodbye, stroke the baby' s cheek and then rushed out of the door, into his busy day. With the cold of the morning fading, I fed my baby and it fell fast asleep. Usually I would place it in bed and quickly have the house somewhat in 31.

However, this morning, I stayed seated, just 32, with the baby in my arms. The thoughts ran into 33 of the mornings with my husband, a father rushing out of the door to meet the obligations of life. It was only a small jump to thoughts of my own 34.

My mother passed away when I was ten, and as I looked 35, I could see how much of a family man my dad was. He went to work every morning and 36 to his family every evening. He 37 food, clothing, warmth, and protection. He was a faithful father.

Setting the baby down, I dialed the 38 number. I had just realized the 39 of the ordinary — the daily life going on around us that we often took for granted, and that it needed to be 40.

“Hi, Dad.” I said, 41 back tears.

“Hey, Bud. How are you?” 42 was in his voice.

“Fine, I' m just calling to say ... thank you.” I got it out before my throat 43 too much for me to speak.

“What for?”

“For getting up and going to work every morning of my life. Now that I have my own 44 and I see my husband doing the same, I just wanted to thank you for being 45 .”

There was 46 for a moment as my dad composed himself, and with a small 47 in his voice

he said, "You're welcome, Bud."

I don't remember much of the rest of the call, 48 that moment of revelation (显露) about my father, I will never forget. There are those who are known for their heroic 49, and also those who are known for their fortunes and fame, but it is the 50 everyday fathers who are the true heroes. I'm thankful that my father was one of them.

- |                      |                 |                |              |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 31. A. use           | B. line         | C. order       | D. fashion   |
| 32. A. thinking      | B. dreaming     | C. imagining   | D. praying   |
| 33. A. conversations | B. struggles    | C. incidents   | D. memories  |
| 34. A. baby          | B. husband      | C. mother      | D. father    |
| 35. A. out           | B. away         | C. back        | D. around    |
| 36. A. moved         | B. returned     | C. escaped     | D. walked    |
| 37. A. provided      | B. collected    | C. sought      | D. bought    |
| 38. A. popular       | B. relative     | C. regular     | D. familiar  |
| 39. A. difference    | B. significance | C. balance     | D. absence   |
| 40. A. recognized    | B. arranged     | C. reduced     | D. achieved  |
| 41. A. sending       | B. pushing      | C. holding     | D. putting   |
| 42. A. Sympathy      | B. Stress       | C. Doubt       | D. Concern   |
| 43. A. cleared       | B. hurt         | C. ached       | D. tightened |
| 44. A. child         | B. duty         | C. life        | D. career    |
| 45. A. inspiring     | B. faithful     | C. considerate | D. admirable |
| 46. A. peace         | B. calm         | C. silence     | D. rest      |
| 47. A. tremble       | B. hesitation   | C. passion     | D. sigh      |
| 48. A. and           | B. but          | C. or          | D. nor       |
| 49. A. ideas         | B. deeds        | C. remarks     | D. words     |
| 50. A. outstanding   | B. patient      | C. ordinary    | D. honest    |

### 第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

第一节 阅读下列短文，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

#### A

I passed all the other courses that I took at my university, but I could have never passed botany. This was because all botany students had to spend several hours a week in a laboratory looking through a microscope at plant cells, and I could never once see a cell through a microscope. This used to make my professor angry. He would wander around the laboratory pleased with the progress all the students were making in drawing the structure of flower cells, until he came to me. I would just be standing there.

"I can't see anything," I would say. He would begin patiently enough, explaining how anybody can see through a microscope, but he would always end up angrily, claiming that I could see through a microscope but just pretended that I couldn't. "It takes away from the beauty of flowers anyway." I used to tell

him. "We are not concerned with beauty in this course," he would say. "We are concerned with the structure of flowers." "Well," I'd say. "I can't see anything." "Try it just once again," he'd say, and I would put my eye to the microscope and see nothing at all, except now and again something unclear and milky. "You were supposed to see a clear, moving plant cells shaped like clocks." "I see what looks like a lot of milk." I would tell him. This, he claimed, was the result of my not having adjusted the microscope properly, so he would readjust it for me, or rather, for himself. And I would look again and see milk.

I failed to pass botany that year, and had to wait a year and try again, or I couldn't graduate. The next term the same professor was eager to explain cell-structure again to his classes. "Well," he said to me, happily, "we're going to see cells this time, aren't we?" "Yes, sir," I said. Students to the right of me and to the left of me and in front of me were seeing cells; what's more, they were. Of course, I didn't see anything.

So the professor and I tried with every adjustment of the microscope known to man. With only once did I see anything but blackness or the familiar milk, and that time I saw, to my pleasure and amazement, something like stars. These I hurriedly drew. The professor, noting my activity, came to me, a smile on his lips and his eyebrows high in hope. He looked at my cell drawing. "What's that?" he asked. "That's what I saw," I said. "You didn't, you didn't, you didn't!" he screamed, losing control of himself immediately, and he bent over and looked into the microscope. He raised his head suddenly. "That's your eye!" he shouted. "You've adjusted the microscope so that it reflects! You've drawn your eye!"

51. Why couldn't the writer see the flower cells through the microscope? .
- A. Because he had poor eyesight.
  - B. Because the microscope didn't work properly.
  - C. Because he was not able to adjust the microscope properly.
  - D. Because he was just playing jokes on his professor by pretending not to have seen it.
52. What does the writer mean by "his eyebrows high in hope" in the last paragraph?
- A. His professor hoped he could perform his task with attention.
  - B. His professor expected him to have seen the cells and drawn the picture of them.
  - C. His professor wished him to learn how to draw pictures.
  - D. His professor looked forward to seeing all his students finish their drawings.
53. What is the thing like stars that the writer saw in the last paragraph?
- A. His own eye.
  - B. Real stars.
  - C. Something unknown.
  - D. Milk.
54. In what writing style did the writer write the passage?
- A. Realistic.
  - B. Romantic.
  - C. Serious.
  - D. Humorous.

*Below is a housing guide for students going to London.*

### **University accommodation (住所) offices**

Many university accommodation offices have their own list of registered landlords. Others also provide information on accommodation agencies and other housing organization. The advantage of using your university accommodation is that you can get support if you have a problem. The disadvantage is that they are unlikely to have enough registered landlords to house all their students.

### **Property papers: Loot and Renting**

Loot is an important source of information about private housing for co-renters. The offers are from private landlords, agencies and individuals looking for other co-renters. They also have a website: [www.loot.com](http://www.loot.com). The advantage of using Loot is that there are some excellent bargains. The disadvantage is that there is no quality control over the offers.

Renting is another useful paper. The offers in this paper are mainly from accommodation agencies. Their website is at [www.renting.co.uk](http://www.renting.co.uk).

### **Accommodation agencies**

The majority of rented accommodation in London is probably advertised through accommodation agencies. The advantage of using accommodation agencies is that you will have a large number of accommodations to choose from. A good agent will listen to your requirements and can save you time in looking for the right accommodation. The disadvantage is that they will make a range of charges to potential renters.

### **Noticeboards**

Around the universities you will find a number of noticeboards where offers of accommodation will be posted. These will either be from landlords or from students. Some universities will also have online noticeboards where students can advertise to other students. Advertisements from students can be an excellent way to find accommodation. However, advertisements from landlords can be problematic.

### **Word of mouth**

Some of the best housing in London is never advertised but is passed on from one group of students to another by word of mouth. It might be that you can find out about good offers from final year students. However, don't suppose that just because you have found out about housing from a friend, it is necessarily going to be better than that found through any other source.

### **Family**

Faced with the very high rents charged in London, some students and their parents will consider buying as an alternative. In some cases this might be a good choice.

55. What is the advantage of using *Loot*?

- A. It has more offers from accommodation agencies than Renting.
- B. It gives you personal information about other co-renters.
- C. Their website is designed mainly for students.

- D. There are some good bargains.
56. A good agent can help you \_\_\_\_.
- A. know more people
  - B. find cheap accommodation
  - C. get the right accommodation quickly
  - D. get free information about most accommodations
57. The information passed on by word of mouth is important because \_\_\_\_.
- A. it is better than that found through any other source
  - B. it helps you find some of the best housing never advertised
  - C. the final year students always offer better information
  - D. the landlords have little valuable information

C

The unquestioned role of a student is to learn as much as possible through whatever means it takes to acquire knowledge. Teachers and professors are human beings and are therefore not perfect. No one knows the correct answer to every question even when you limit the questions to a certain field of study. Having certain skepticism (质疑) about what they are being taught can help students to make the teachers even better by correcting mistakes and misinformation.

Students certainly have a huge role in their own abilities to learn. Teachers should act more as guides along the way rather than try to force each student to learn. The best teachers in the world cannot teach an unmotivated student. If the teacher, for whatever reason, cannot motivate the student, then the student must somehow find a way to motivate himself or herself.

One method of doing this is by becoming an active rather than a passive student. The more the student involves himself or herself in the act of studying, the better he or she can learn. One of the best ways to become more active is simply to ask the teacher or professor questions. Students who passively sit in a classroom and take everything that the teacher says for granted are not fully using their mental capacities to learn.

Better education comes from teachers who are able to get their students to think about a subject rather than merely absorb a certain amount of information. Having a healthy skepticism can improve a student's ability to both think and absorb knowledge in a learning situation.

Teachers are human beings and no one is one hundred percent right all of the time, even in a classroom situation. Perhaps a teacher would simply unconsciously say the wrong word or pass on some misinformation that the teacher truly believed was correct. A student's question could prevent an entire classroom from becoming confused or misinformed.

There is of course a fine balance between a student having a healthy skepticism and just being a downright (完全的) skeptic. But with the proper attitude toward learning and a little skepticism, both the students and teachers can improve upon the learning process and maximize learning efficiency.

58. Which of the following is the author's main argument?

- A. Passive learning results from passive teaching in class.
  - B. A healthy skepticism and proper attitude contribute to effective learning.
  - C. A healthy skepticism fully depends on students' motivation and ability.
  - D. A student's ability plays a huge role in the learning process.
59. Being passive learners, the students\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. use little of their mental ability while studying
  - B. simply ask their teachers questions without thinking
  - C. can hardly tell the right from the wrong in class
  - D. seldom involve themselves completely in learning
60. According to the passage, a good teacher should\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. help the unmotivated students patiently
  - B. instruct students in the learning process
  - C. make no mistakes in the teaching process
  - D. answer all the questions raised by students
61. The author will most probably agree that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. keeping skepticism to a certain degree is important
  - B. having a good attitude can ensure the learning process
  - C. taking everything for granted makes a student learn nothing
  - D. a teacher's ability can be improved by encouraging doubt

D

### Benefits of Cross-Country Skiing

Cross-country skiing can be enjoyed by a wide range of students, from the youngest kindergartners to those secondary students. It is really a fun activity, providing students a gentle workout outside in winter. While having fun, students can gain physical and mental benefits.

The physical benefits of cross-country skiing are well known. If we look at Olympic cross-country skiers, we can see the positive effects on the body that result from training for cross-country skiing. The average best female cross-country skier carries 11 percent body fat, and best male skiers carry 5 percent. These percentages are well below the average for people who are considered to be athletic --17 percent for females and 10 percent for males. The high number of calories burned while skiing helps to keep skiers slim in a healthy and attractive way.

Cross-country skiing is also an efficient way to exercise a large number of muscles at once. Because skiers use ski poles as a means of propulsion, the force that drives skiers forward, the upper body gets much more of workout. Of course, the leg muscles also do their fair share. People who use cross-country skiing as a workout over several weeks will discover that the muscles of their entire body increase in strength.

Cross-country skiing on a regular basis has a tremendous effect on a person's cardiovascular system. In addition to gaining strength in the muscles of the upper and lower body, people who use cross-country



skiing as a workout method over several weeks will also discover that their heart is stronger. A strong heart pumps more efficiently, sending out more blood to the muscles with each contraction(收缩). Through weeks of skiing, people often discover that their resting heart rate has decreased. Highly trained Olympic cross-country skiers have resting heart rates between 28 and 40 beats per minute. Compare that to the resting heart rate of the average person, which is 60 to 80 beats per minute!

The benefits of cross-country skiing extend beyond overall general health. A lot of evidence exists indicating that regular physical activity increases the release of mood-lifting endorphins (内啡肽) in the body. After one of the energetic and fun skiing lessons, students will be smiling and laughing; they will be relaxed and in a better mood than when they started class. Students will leave class with a sense of accomplishment, knowing that they have developed new skills in a fun activity.

Cross-country skiing is a great way to work the total body. Now more and more students are taking part in this exercise outside during the winter months. They are enjoying it and benefiting from it!

62. The underlined word “workout” means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. manner
- B. opportunity
- C. application
- D. exercise

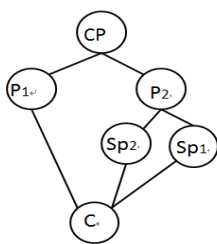
63. According to the passage, we can learn that cross-country skiing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can balance out the skiers’ increased calories
- B. requires the use of most muscle groups
- C. can increase the athletes’ resting heart rates
- D. offers students a unique way to keep fit

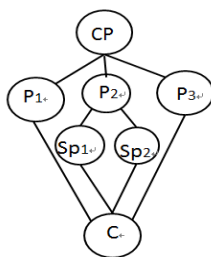
64. How does the author prove the benefits of skiing in the fifth paragraph?

- A. By giving explanations.
- B. By giving data.
- C. By making comparisons.
- D. By giving comments.

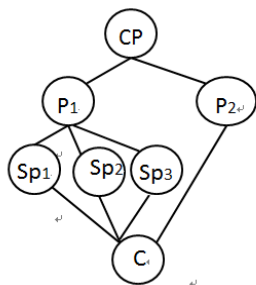
65. Which of the following shows the development of ideas in the passage?



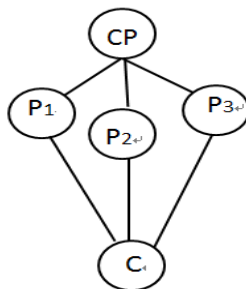
A



B



C



D

CP: Central point    P: Point    Sp: Sub-point (次要点)    C: Conclusion

**第二节** 根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。(E=AB, F=AC, G=AD)

E

For over one hundred and fifty years, Americans of all social classes have worn blue jeans. \_\_\_66\_\_\_ Whether they are worn for work or for fashion today, Strauss' invention continues to be popular not only among Americans but also among people around the world.

Levi Strauss was born in Germany in 1829. \_\_\_67\_\_\_ He grew up in Kentucky before moving to New York in 1847. Before becoming an American citizen and moving to the West in 1853, Strauss worked in his brother's dry goods business. This gave him a chance to produce his famous invention. After the gold rush of 1949, Strauss decided to move to the West to seek his fortunes.

Strauss did not want to be a person who searched an area for minerals. Instead, he knew he could make a good living by selling supplies to the miners. At first, he planned to sell sewing supplies and cloth. \_\_\_68\_\_\_ When he heard miners complaining that their clothes were easily broken or they usually tore their pockets during mining, he decided to use a special fabric to make pants for the miners. These pants proved so popular that he quickly ran out of materials to make more.

In 1873, Strauss received a letter from a Jewish tailor named Jacob Davis who had invented a process of connecting pockets with copper rivets (铆钉). This made the pants last a long time. Because Davis did not have the money to patent his idea, he offered to share it with Strauss if Strauss would agree to pay for the patent. \_\_\_69\_\_\_.

By the time Strauss died in 1902, he had made a great contribution to American fashion. \_\_\_70\_\_\_ The business has been growing ever since and Levi Strauss' company is now one of the largest clothing companies in the world.

- A. He did and Levi jeans have been made with metal rivets ever since.
- B. Nobody knew what kind of material was suitable.
- C. As a young boy, he moved with his family to the United States.
- D. However, he did not get much business for those products.
- E. Since they were invented by Levi Strauss, they have become a symbol of American consumer culture.
- F. He also made a great contribution to America's clothing industry.
- G. As the business grew, Strauss got much money from it.

## 第 II 卷 (共 30 分)

### 一、单词拼写: 每空一词 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. It suddenly o\_\_\_\_\_ to me that I had left my most important textbook in the library.
2. People in that mountain area had no a\_\_\_\_\_ to education, so few children can go to school.
3. Despite the fact that he \_\_\_\_\_ (缺乏) experience, he is the right person for the job because he

is very devoted and careful.

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ (生动的) pictures in the book attracted the attention of children.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (坦率地) speaking, it is difficult for me to make out what he is saying.
6. After watching the thriller, she felt s\_\_\_\_\_ and didn' t dare to go home alone.
7. Charlie Chaplin is one of the famous \_\_\_\_\_ (喜剧演员) in the world.
8. Having c\_\_\_\_\_ the police of her innocence, she was able to get back home.
9. On Christmas Eve the band gave us a performance w\_\_\_\_\_ of being remembered forever.
10. Scientists have made a \_\_\_\_\_ (突破) in the treatment of this disease.

## 二、短文填空 (共 10 空, 每空 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

### American High School Life

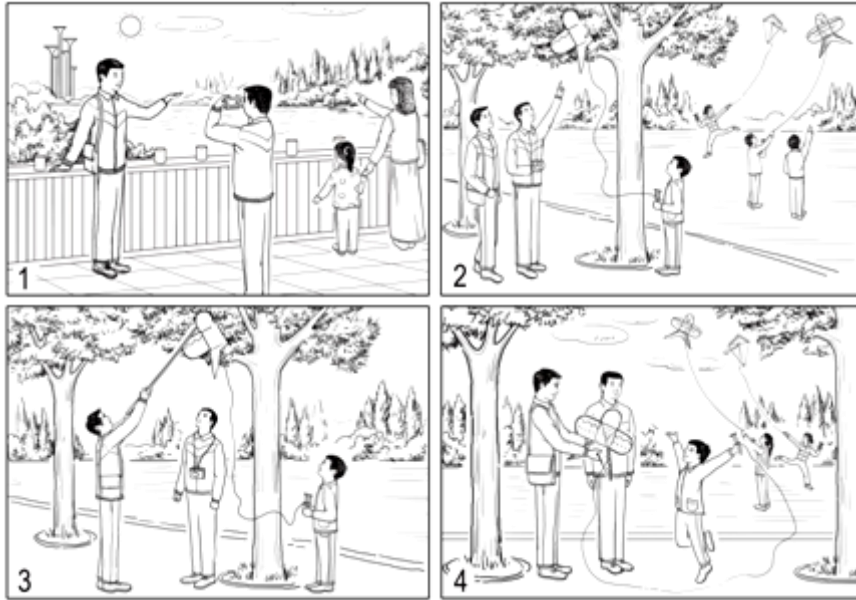
On August 26, 2016, I was a\_\_1\_\_ to begin my freshman year in an American high school. G\_\_2\_\_ up in Beijing, I needed to deal with and overcome several difficulties. Fortunately, there are detailed instructions for students to follow step by step, from enrollment (登记注册) to the academic program.

Each semester, the school holds an orientation (培训) for transfer students. We thought that would be the p\_\_3\_\_ time for us to learn more about the school. The a\_\_4\_\_ we take part in included getting to know your campus, finding your classrooms and learning how to read the bulletin board. The biggest difference is that the students change classrooms for each subject. From Monday to Friday, the schedule also changes. Every student has different classes from the o\_\_5\_\_ depending on their electives. Do you think that' s c\_\_6\_\_? I had thought it might be difficult, but actually I had no problem after the first week. Each day, students a\_\_7\_\_ seven classes. They have five minutes to get from one class to another. Because the hallways are so packed, they often push one another o\_\_8\_\_ of their way to make it in time.

At first I k\_\_9\_\_ avoiding attention, but I realized that I' d been anxious for no reason. High school was anything b\_\_10\_\_ a horrible place. Now I am finding my way despite the language barrier and looking forward to a great school year.

## 三、书面表达 (15 分)

假设你是红星中学高三(1)班的学生李华, 请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序, 为校刊“英语园地”写一篇短文, 记述你和朋友上周日去北京奥林匹克森林公园(Beijing Olympic Forest Park)游玩时发生的一件事。词数不少于 60。



Last Sunday, I went to Beijing Olympic Forest Park with my friend Chris. \_\_\_\_\_

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# 英语试题答案

## 第 I 卷 (共 90 分)

第一部分 听力理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

第一、二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

1-5 CAABB 6-10 AABAC 11-15 AABCB

第三节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

16. Murphy 17. Street 18. heating 19. July 20. 9532816

第二部分: 知识运用 (共两节, 共 30 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 10 题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

21-25 DABDC 26-30 ADDBC

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

31-35 CADDC 36-40 BADBA 41-45 CDDAB 46-50 CABBC

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 20 题; 每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

A 篇 51-54 CBAD B 篇 55-57 DCB C 篇 58-61 BDBA

D 篇 62-65 DBAC

E 篇 66-70 ECDAF

## 第 II 卷 (共 30 分)

一、单词拼写: 每空一词 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. occurred 2. access 3. lacks 4. vivid 5. Frankly  
6. scared 7. comedians 8. convinced 9. worthy 10. breakthrough

二、短文填空 (共 10 空, 每空 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

1. about 2. Growing 3. precious/perfect 4. activities 5. others  
6. complicated/complex/confusing 7. attend 8. out 9. kept 10. but

三、书面表达 (15 分)

**Possible version:**

Last Sunday, I went to Beijing Olympic Forest Park with my friend Chris. As soon as we got there, we were so attracted by the breathtaking scenery that we couldn't help taking many photos to record the beautiful moments. As we walked on, we noticed a kite hanging up on a branch, but its owner, a little boy, was too short to get it down. The boy looked worried and we decided to help him. Unluckily, the kite was also beyond our reach. Then we looked around and found a stick, with which we got the kite down. We gave the kite back to the boy. He was very delighted and thanked us for what we did. We also felt very happy and it made our outing more enjoyable.

## 书面表达评分参考：

### 1. 第一档：（15~13分）（很好）

完全完成试题规定的任务。运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇，语法或用词方面有个别错误，但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；体现了较强的语言运用能力。全文结构紧凑，逻辑清楚、合理。

### 2. 第二档：（12~11分）（好）

完成试题规定的任务，运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求，语法和用词基本准确，少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致。使用了简单的语句间连接成分，内容连贯，逻辑清楚、合理。

### 3. 第三档：（10~9分）（及格）

基本完成试题规定的任务。运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求，语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。内容基本连贯，逻辑清楚、合理。

### 4. 第四档：（8~4分）（较差）

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。所用句式和词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

### 5. 第五档：（3~1分）（差）

未完成试题规定的任务。句式单调，词汇贫乏，语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。信息未能传达给读者。

### 6. 0分

未能传达任何信息；写的内容与要求无关。

7. 书写或标点符号不规范在4处以上（含4处），或字迹潦草，在得分中再扣除1分（第四、五档文不扣此项分数）。重复错误只扣一次分数。