锦宏教育微信公众号：jh985211　　锦宏教育客服微信：18117901643

2026~2027学年度上期高2029届半期考试

英　语

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

3. 考试结束后，只将答题卡交回。

第一部分　听力（共两节，满分20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分，满分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。每段对话读两遍。

1. What will the man probably do next?

A. Take some painkillers.

B. Get his temperature taken.

C. Have his blood pressure measured.

2. Where is the bookstore?

A. Opposite a bank.　　B. Beside a post office.　　C. Near a bridge.

3. What does the man do on Saturday mornings?

A. He goes hiking.　　B. He plays tennis.　　C. He runs in a park.

4. How much will the man pay in total every month?

A. About $790.　　B. About $850.　　C. About $910.

5. What does the man try to do?

A. Give advice.　　B. Make a complaint.　　C. Express his worries.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

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

听第6段材料，回答第6至7题。

6. What does the man say about the weather?

A. It is getting warmer.　　B. It is cooler than usual.　　C. It feels hotter than it is.

7. Which place does the woman prefer?

A. A beach by a lake.　　B. A beach by the sea.　　C. A swimming pool.

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听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Why is the man going to Sydney?

A. To chair a meeting.　　B. To go on a wildlife tour.　　C. To attend a charity event.

9. What does the man want to do with his booking?

A. Keep it.　　B. Cancel it.　　C. Change it.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.　　B. Colleagues.　　C. Teacher and student.

11. What does Meg think of baking?

A. Relaxing.　　B. Tiring.　　C. Simple.

12. What do Meg and her mother have in common?

A. Their love of sweets.　　B. Their baking skills.　　C. Their eating habits.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the man doing?

A. Hosting a program.　　B. Attending a meeting.　　C. Conducting a survey.

14. What does the woman complain about at first?

A. The bus was too fast.

B. The bus was too crowded.

C. The bus was behind schedule.

15. When does the woman usually use the car?

A. When she goes to work.

B. When she goes shopping.

C. When she goes to the golf club.

16. What prevents the woman from getting a bicycle?

A. She doesn't like cycling.

B. She has nowhere to keep it.

C. She is worried about road safety.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the talk mainly about?

A. How to prepare for a speech.

B. How to speak with confidence.

C. How to improve your body language.

18. What should you do before starting a speech?

A. Take deep breaths.　　B. Photograph the audience.　　C. Remember the intention.

19. What does the speaker say about small mistakes?

A. They are noticed easily.　　B. They need correcting.　　C. They are soon forgotten.

20. What does the speaker think of body language?

A. It requires regular practice.　B. It helps reduce nervousness.　　C. It deserves more attention.

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第二部分　阅读理解（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

Game, Set, Match! Tennis Clubs & Courts in London

Don't just watch the tennis stars from your couch. Take advantage of the many courts across the city to embrace your desire to play the sport! It's high time you grabbed your rackets and hit the courts to work up a good sweat.

Islington Tennis Centre & Gym

You'll find six indoor and two outdoor courts at this North London tennis centre, as well as a gym, a fitness studio, a steam room – perfect for a post-match reset. Whether you're looking to enhance your skills, up your fitness, or enjoy an occasional game with friends, the club offers a number of tennis courses, as well as affordable court hire, with no membership required.

Price: Court hire costs £14.85 per hour at any time.

Tower Hamlets Tennis, Victoria Park

This isn't a tennis club, exactly. But with four outdoor courts open to everyone of any ability, Victoria Park's tennis courts are the ideal place for East London players to start their tennis journey. You will also see coaching sessions on the website, which are available for all ages and abilities.

Price: Court hire costs £5 per court for off-peak times and £9 per court for peak times.

Brockwell Park Tennis Courts, Brixton

Duck pond, clock tower, running track – there's plenty to enjoy at Brockwell Park. Games can be booked on any of the six courts on a pay-as-you-go basis, making this a flexible option for everyone from beginners looking to try their hand at tennis to experienced players seeking a convenient game. However, bookings can only be made up to seven days in advance.

Price: Court hire costs £8 per hour at any time.

After all, you don't have to be a tennis star to enjoy a great game!

21. What do Islington Tennis Centre & Gym and Tower Hamlets Tennis have in common?

A. They both charge fixed prices.　　B. They both have indoor courts.

C. They both have fitness facilities.　　D. They both offer tennis lessons.

22. Which statement is correct about Brockwell Park Tennis Courts?

A. It requires club membership.　　B. It welcomes players of different levels.

C. It offers the lowest court hire price.　　D. It requires booking at least a week ahead.

23. Where is this passage most likely taken from?

A. A guide to sports facilities.　　B. A report on sports trends.

C. A review of tennis matches.　　D. A brochure about London parks.

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B

Few people expect to find wildlife photographs in a bank's annual report. Yet in 2023, Guardian Bank featured impressive images of Kenya's wild animals taken by Lorraine Carneiro, praising them for reminding readers of the importance of conservation. A banker by profession and a photographer at heart, Lorraine sees her camera as more than a tool for capturing beautiful moments. She hopes her photographs will make people look more closely at the natural world – and care about its future.

That hope grew out of a lifelong love of nature. Raised in Kenya, Lorraine spent her childhood in the midst of golden savannahs and vast plains alive with wildlife. These landscapes filled her with a sense of wonder long before she received her first digital camera, which sparked her interest in photography. As concerns about climate change grew, so did her desire to use her lens (镜头) for conservation. She believes images can touch people in ways facts and figures alone cannot, turning admiration into a willingness to act. Nor does her commitment end with taking pictures. She has also worked with environmental organisations on tree-planting projects.

For Lorraine, however, this connection with nature is also rooted in family history. Her ancestors left Goa, India, crossing the ocean to build new lives in East Africa. Watching the great migration across Africa, she is reminded of her ancestors' journeys. Both tell stories of courage, survival and the search for a place to thrive. Through her lens, animal migration becomes more than a natural event: it also reflects her family's past.

This sense of connection also shapes her approach to wildlife photography. She puts animals' well-being before the perfect shot, taking care never to disturb wildlife for the sake of an image. As she writes on her website, "Nature is not merely something to admire. It is something to cherish, respect and safeguard."

24. Why does the author mention Guardian Bank's annual report?

A. To stress Lorraine's success in banking.

B. To explain the bank's environmental efforts.

C. To describe how Lorraine began photography.

D. To illustrate the influence of Lorraine's photos.

25. How does Lorraine support conservation beyond photography?

A. By caring for injured animals.　　B. By collecting data on climate change.

C. By taking part in greening projects.　　D. By raising money for wildlife protection.

26. What can be inferred from Lorraine's reflections on animal migration?

A. Both journeys were caused by environmental changes.

B. Animal migration helped her discover her family's roots.

C. Her family's past gives animal migration personal meaning.

D. Her ancestors' journeys inspired her interest in photography.

27. Which of the following best describes Lorraine?

A. Caring and responsible.　　B. Brave and adventurous.

C. Passionate and competitive.　　D. Creative and independent.

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C

Two friends meet at a restaurant. One asks, "So, how are you?" The other smiles and answers, "I'm fine. How are you?" The conversation continues, but the question has gone unanswered in a deeper sense. Is she really fine, or has she simply given the answer she always gives?

For many people, saying "I'm fine" is an automatic response rather than a carefully chosen answer. Like pulling a hand away from a hot surface, the words can come out before we consider how we actually feel. This can be useful. It helps protect our privacy and keep everyday interactions running smoothly.

However, a habit that protects us in one situation may limit us in another. "I'm fine" is not always a deliberate lie. Sometimes, it is simply an easy answer when feelings are difficult to identify or explain. We may feel disappointed, worried, or lonely without knowing how to put those emotions into words. When this becomes our usual response, we may end up hiding our feelings not only from others but also from ourselves.

This habit develops through repeated experiences. A child with easily upset parents may learn that talking about difficult feelings leads to tension. Another may discover that adults ask questions without really listening. Over time, these experiences can make honest expression seem uncomfortable or pointless. Saying "I'm fine" becomes a way to avoid an unwanted reaction.

The good news is that automatic responses can change once we learn to notice them. The next time "I'm fine" comes to mind, pause for a moment and ask yourself how you are actually feeling. Instead, begin by recognising the difference between your automatic answer and your real feelings. With someone you trust, try a more honest response. "I've had a difficult day, but I'm not ready to talk about it yet." The goal is not to stop saying "I'm fine," but to make it a choice rather than an automatic reaction.

28. What does the comparison in paragraph 2 suggest about saying "I'm fine"?

A. It helps people avoid difficult questions.　B. It can come out without much thought.

C. It often hides feelings of emotional pain.　D. It develops through repeated experiences.

29. What is a possible hidden cost of repeatedly saying "I'm fine"?

A. Becoming less aware of our own feelings.

B. Misreading the feelings of people around us.

C. Growing more fearful of unwanted reactions.

D. Developing stronger feelings of worry and loneliness.

30. What can be inferred from the childhood examples?

A. Children may mistake questions for concern.

B. Adults may misunderstand children's emotions.

C. Unexpressed feelings may cause family tension.

D. Adults' reactions may discourage honest expression.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

A. What our routine answers may hide.

B. Why we rely on familiar social replies.

C. Why automatic replies deserve a second thought.

D. How childhood experiences shape habitual replies.

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D

Elephants communicate in many ways, from body language and gestures to loud calls. They also make low-pitched rumbles (发出低鸣) – some below human hearing – that travel through the air and ground, often overlapping (重叠) in choruses (群体鸣叫). A study published in *Scientific Reports* suggests these choruses are more than a mixture of overlapping calls.

Scientists used a form of artificial intelligence called machine learning to analyse 902 recordings of single and chorused rumbles from wild African elephants in Amboseli National Park. Collected between 1986 and 2022, the recordings allowed researchers to examine entire choruses without separating the overlapping voices.

The calls occurred in six social contexts: "coo" rumbles from females to calves; "contact" rumbles between separated individuals; "let's-go" rumbles to encourage group movements; "cadenced" rumbles while eating, resting or moving slowly; "little-greeting" rumbles between closely bonded individuals; and "greeting" rumbles during reunions. Choruses account for around 60% of elephant rumbles and are especially common during intense social interactions such as greetings.

The AI model predicted the elephants' social contexts from their rumbles better than chance, though it still made plenty of mistakes. Interestingly, those trained on single rumbles could also recognise the contexts of choruses, suggesting that the two types of calls share certain features. Yet in some cases, choruses may carry additional information that cannot be **gleaned** from individual rumbles alone.

Another finding was vocal convergence: during some exchanges, individual rumbles gradually became more alike, rather as people begin to match each other's speech patterns in conversation. This occurred during cadenced, contact and greeting calls, but not the other three types. Researchers suspect such similarity may help elephant families organise their group activities, especially when deciding what to do next. However, they did not test how elephants respond to these changing sounds, so the idea remains unconfirmed.

African elephants aren't the only animals whose sounds scientists are studying with AI. Similar tools have helped researchers explore sperm whale calls and learn that marmoset monkeys call one another by name. Yet AI's ability to discover patterns does not guarantee understanding animal messages.

32. What is the main difference between "contact" and "greeting" rumbles?

A. Whether the callers are adults or calves.

B. Whether the callers are apart or together.

C. Whether the callers are moving or resting.

D. Whether the callers have strong or weak ties.

33. What does the underlined word "gleaned" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Obtained.　　B. Predicted.　　C. Explained.　　D. Separated.

34. Why couldn't the researchers confirm the role of vocal convergence?

A. It appeared in only three call types.

B. Its effects lacked experimental evidence.

C. It caused different responses among elephants.

D. Its pattern was similar to that in human speech.

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35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Elephant Calls: Shaping Group Behaviour

B. AI and Wildlife: Understanding Animal Sounds

C. Elephant Choruses: Discovering New Patterns with AI

D. Elephant Rumbles: Uncovering Signals in Single Calls

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。选项中有两项多余选项。

We all know that our dogs have feelings, and that they can be happy or sad. But do dogs actually cry real tears when they get sad? Dogs are highly sensitive pets, and they experience varied emotions, just like humans. __36__ Sometimes, what looks like crying may simply be watery eyes.

Dogs do "cry" when they're sad. However, they use sound rather than tears to express their feelings. They begin doing this at a young age by crying out for their mothers when in trouble. __37__ As they get older, dogs may continue to communicate through whining (哀鸣).

Being separated from their mothers can make young dogs anxious. As they grow older, they often form strong bonds with their human owners, whom they may see as parent-like figures. __38__

__39__ Dogs may also whine when they are sad, in pain, uncomfortable, or attempting to get something they want. They may also howl, another way of communicating through sound. Howling can sometimes express distress, but it may serve other purposes as well.

But why do dogs sometimes have watery eyes? The answer may have little to do with emotions. __40__ A dog's tear ducts normally carry tears away from the eyes. When these ducts fail to work properly, tears may collect around the eyes.

A. This is because dogs are social animals.

B. Separation anxiety isn't the only cause of dogs whining.

C. Some dogs naturally make sounds more often than others.

D. However, it is still unclear whether sadness makes dogs shed tears.

E. Sometimes, unusually watery eyes can be a sign of an eye problem.

F. Their mothers can usually recognise these cries and respond to them.

G. Similarly, adult dogs may whine when they are separated from their owners.

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第三部分　英语运用（共三节，满分 40 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。

"*Makan already*?" Do you understand what I am saying?

I live at the __41__ of two worlds: one distinctly American, shaped by my upbringing here, and the other rooted in my Malaysian heritage.

Every few summers, I spent three weeks in Malaysia, and each visit was the __42__ of that summer. After all, what more could I ask for than time with family in a food paradise? Yet beyond the family, food, and escape that Malaysia offered, I got a taste of what it meant to be a(n) __43__ in a culture that was also my own. I often felt like a girl lost in translation, hearing unfamiliar __44__ around me as vendors (小贩) called out to customers from their stands in the wet market, and quietly __45__ along during conversations at my grandparents' large family dinners.

In America, though, I am a __46__ person. As a native English speaker, I rarely think about grammar when I speak. I don't __47__ with words or worry that my stories won't __48__. In Malaysia, however, I become much more __49__ whenever I join a conversation. I might pass for a Malaysian local at first glance, but once I open my mouth I am so clearly not.

In the country I'm __50__ to call home, the confidence and control I take for granted in America gradually __51__. Even when I hear people around me use Malaysian expressions, I __52__ say "Have you eaten?" before "*Makan already*?" even comes to mind. Such moments remind me that family roots and everyday speech do not always __53__. This difference can feel __54__ at times, but I have gradually come to accept it. After all, Malaysia, where my family roots lie, remains an important part of my __55__.

41. A. backstreet	B. landmark	C. playground	D. crossroads
42. A. highlight	B. surprise	C. secret	D. challenge
43. A. resident	B. outsider	C. professional	D. translator
44. A. songs	B. tongues	C. warnings	D. stories
45. A. clapping	B. singing	C. nodding	D. wandering
46. A. unique	B. modest	C. shy	D. different
47. A. experiment	B. fight	C. struggle	D. communicate
48. A. break through	B. draw attention	C. get around	D. make sense
49. A. indifferent	B. nervous	C. curious	D. comfortable
50. A. supposed	B. forced	C. advised	D. allowed
51. A. increase	B. return	C. disappear	D. remain
52. A. carefully	B. slowly	C. naturally	D. politely
53. A. change	B. match	C. grow	D. compete
54. A. awkward	B. frightening	C. unfair	D. tiring
55. A. language	B. lifestyle	C. confidence	D. identity

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第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 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。

The Long March has greatly influenced Chinese literature and art, inspiring works to commemorate its historic journey and the spirit of the Red Army. Edgar Snow's *Red Star Over China* appeared earlier

__56__ many other works that introduced the Long March to the world. Since the book came out in the 1930s, it __57__ (bring) the Red Army's strong will and great ideals to readers outside China.

Chinese writers and artists have created classic works about the Long March. Mao Zedong's poem

__58__ (write) on Liupan Mountain is widely known, celebrating revolutionary ideals. Shen Yaoyi's collection of engravings and oil paintings is admired for __59__ (document) the historic journey. It shows vivid scenes of the Red Army's __60__ (strong) and final victories.

Similarly, Li Keran's painting *Long March*, inspired by Mao Zedong's poetry, __61__ (consider) a masterpiece of Chinese ink art today. The national opera *Long March* mixes Western operatic traditions with Chinese folk music to tell the story of key __62__ (event) such as the crossing of Luding Bridge.

Today, the Long March is __63__ important part of patriotic education in China. Schools organize visits to revolutionary museums and memorial sites, allowing students to experience history firsthand. Students can participate in these activities and learn a lot. It is such a valuable treasure __64__ it should be preserved for future generations. There are also many cultural parks __65__ main purpose is to pass on the Long March spirit to younger generations. The spirit of perseverance and unity will continue to inspire Chinese people for years to come.

第三节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

根据首字母和中文提示，用单词的正确形式完成句子。

66. A powerful storm s_____ (袭击) the coastal town last night, causing serious damage to buildings and leaving hundreds of families without electricity.
67. The rescue team was close to giving up the search after several unsuccessful attempts; f_____ (幸运), a faint signal from the missing hikers suddenly appeared on the screen.
68. After a heated a_____ (争论) with his parents about his future career, David began to realise the importance of understanding different points of view.
69. The school provides a wide v_____ (多样性；种类) of activities to meet students' different interests and encourage their personal development.
70. Every a_____ (申请人) for the summer exchange programme is required to write a personal statement explaining why they are suitable for the position.
71. During yesterday's presentation, David r_____ (参考) to his notes several times to make sure that the information he shared was accurate.
72. The runner was d_____ (取消资格) from the competition after officials discovered that he had broken the rules.

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73. Through years of dedication and hard work, the scientist finally gained international r_____ (认可) for her achievements in environmental protection.
74. Despite the committee p_____ (推迟) the publication of the report several times, the researchers remained confident that their findings would eventually be recognised.
75. What made the disappearance particularly m_____ (神秘) was that the room had been locked from the inside and there was no sign of forced entry.
76. The local community was deeply moved by her g_____ (慷慨), especially when she donated most of her savings to help children from disadvantaged families.
77. D_____ (决心；坚定) to achieve her dream of becoming a doctor, Emily devoted most of her spare time to studying biology and chemistry.
78. Only after discovering how much his careless remarks had hurt his classmate did he feel a_____ (难为情的) of what he had said.
79. Since he had made an a_____ (预约) with the dentist for Friday afternoon, he had to leave school earlier.
80. Moving to a new city can be challenging because it often takes time to become familiar with unfamiliar s_____ (周围环境) and develop a sense of belonging.

第四部分　任务型阅读（共两节，满分 20 分）

阅读下面短文，并按要求完成相应任务，将答案写在指定的位置。

Eva spent the first week of high school trying to keep her head above water. One of the major headaches for her was finding her way in the huge school building. It was a six-story building. On each floor, hallways stretched in four directions, leading to classrooms, laboratories, and teachers' offices. Somewhere in the building, there was also a library, a cafeteria (食堂), and a gym.

Having a poor sense of direction, Eva found it impossible to get around in such a huge building. All the different hallways and rooms were too much to think about, let alone commit to memory. She decided that she would memorise where her classes were and then pretend that the rest of the place didn't exist.

In her first PE class, Eva was shocked when Coach Pitt announced that everyone had to run one mile around the track outside. She searched the faces of her classmates for signs of panic. There was nothing she feared more than having to run a whole mile. To Eva, "a mile" was used to describe long distances. It was ten miles from her home to her grandfather's, and that always seemed like a long way, even in a car!

When Coach Pitt blew his whistle (哨子), Eva figured she would be left in the dust. However, while some of her classmates edged ahead, others actually fell behind. "It's just the beginning," she thought. "I'll come in last for sure."

Soon Eva began to breathe hard, with her heart pounding and legs shaking. Feeling desperate, Eva started using a mind trick on herself. She stopped thinking about the word "mile". Instead, she focused on reaching the shadow cast on the track by an oak tree up ahead. Then she concentrated on jogging to the spot where the track curved (拐弯). After that, she tried to see if she could complete

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her first lap (圈). One lap turned into two, then three, then four. Before she knew it, Eva had reached the finish line, where Coach Pitt greeted her with a cheerful "Nice work!" Much to her surprise, she had completed the whole mile.

第一节 从方框中选择恰当的单词，并用正确的形式填空。每词限用一次，有两词为多余选项。（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

convince	focus	direction	manage	frighten	ignore
struggle	explore	progress	confuse	compete	desperate

With so many floors and hallways, the school building had a(n) 81. _____ layout.

Because of her poor sense of 82. _____, she chose to remember only where her classes were, 83. _____ the rest of the building.

In her first PE class, the thought of running a mile 84. _____ Eva.

Although some classmates had fallen behind, Eva was still 85. _____ that she would finish last.

As her heart pounded and her legs shook, Eva 86. _____ to keep running.

Feeling 87. _____, she turned to a mind trick.

Instead of 88. _____ on the entire mile, Eva concentrated on reaching one nearby place at a time.

As Eva turned her attention to what lay ahead, the run gradually became more 89. _____. Each completed lap was a sign of her 90. _____.

第二节 根据文本内容回答下列问题。（满分 10 分）

91. What problem did Eva have with the school building? (3 分)

_____

92. Why did Eva expect to finish last during the run? (3 分)

_____

93. How might Eva use what she learned from running to find her way around the school? (4 分)

_____

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第五部分　写作（满分 20 分）

假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 Alex 来信，提到自己最近因使用手机的问题经常与父母发生争执，为此感到十分苦恼。请你给他回一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 表示理解；
2. 提出建议。

注意：

1. 写作词数为 100 个左右；
2. 请按照如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Alex,

Yours,
Li Hua

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2026~2027 学年度上期高 2029 届半期考试

英语参考答案及评分标准

第一部分　听力（满分 20 分）

1~5 CBACA　　6~10 CBCCB　　11~15 AACCB　　16~20 BBACC

评分标准：1~20 小题，每小题 1 分。

第二部分　阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（满分 37.5 分）

21~23 DBA　　24~27 DCCA　　28~31 BADC　　32~35 BABC

评分标准：21~35 小题，每小题 2.5 分。

第二节（满分 12.5 分）　36~40 DFGBE

评分标准：36~40 小题，每小题 2.5 分。

第三部分　英语知识运用（共三节，满分 40 分）

第一节　（满分 15 分）

41~45 DABBC　　46~50 DCDBA　　51~55 CCBAD

评分标准：41~55 小题，每小题 1 分。

第二节（满分 10 分）

56.than	57. has brought	58. written	59. documenting	60. strength
61. is considered	62. events	63. an	64. that	65. whose

评分标准：56~65 小题，每小题 1 分。有任何错误，包括用词错误、单词拼写错误（含大小写）或语法形式错误，均不给分。

第三节（满分 15 分）

66. struck	67. fortunately	68. argument	69. variety	70. applicant
71. referred	72. disqualified	73. recognition	74. postponing	75. mysterious
76. generosity	77. Determined	78. ashamed	79. appointment	80. surroundings

评分标准：66~80 小题，每小题 1 分。有任何错误，包括用词错误、单词拼写错误（含大小写）或语法形式错误，均不给分。

第四部分　任务型阅读（满分 20 分）

第一节　（满分 10 分）

81. confusing	82. direction	83. ignoring	84. frightened	85. convinced
86. struggled	87. desperate	88. focusing	89. manageable	90. progress

评分标准：81~90 小题，每小题 1 分。有任何错误，包括用词错误、单词拼写错误（含大小写）或语法形式错误，均不给分。

第二节（满分 10 分）

91. Eva had trouble finding her way around the huge school building because she had a poor sense of direction.

评分标准：Eva 方向感差，**难以找到路线**（2 分）；语言准确性（1 分）。

92. Because she thought a mile was a very long distance and lacked confidence in her running ability.

评分标准：她认为**一英里很长**（1 分）；对自己的跑步能力**缺乏信心**（1 分）；语言准确性（1 分）。

93. Eva might explore the school step by step instead of avoiding unfamiliar areas. She could learn one floor or hallway at a time, remembering key places before moving on to other areas.

评分标准：将跑步中的**分步策略**迁移到校园导航中（2 分）；提出**具体、合理的实施方法**（1 分）；语言准确性（1 分）。

第五部分　写作（满分 20 分）

一、评分标准

档次	要点分	语言要点表达情况划档根据
第五档	17~20	语言基本无误,行文连贯，表达清楚
第四档	13~16	语言有少量错误，行文基本连贯，表达基本清楚
第三档	9~12	语言有一些错误，尚能表达
第二档	5~8	语言错误很多，影响表达
第一档	0~4	只能写出与要求内容有关的一些单词

二、内容要点认定及计分参考标准

1. 表达理解（阐述清楚，表达正确，计 6 分）；
2. 提出关于手机使用和与父母沟通的合理建议（阐述清楚，表达正确，计 10 分）；
3. 恰当的结尾（阐述清楚，表达正确，计 4 分）。

三、扣分参考依据

1. 其表达未能达成正确句意的，不给分，如：写出了主语或谓语等关键词，但未能达成符合要点要求、意义正确的句子；
2. 句子结构完整，但关键点出现错误或漏掉部分关键词，扣半个要点分，如：主谓一致错误，或关键词拼写错误（如主语、关键性名词等），或谓语动词时态、语态错误等；
3. 凡使用铅笔答题，或答题中使用了涂改液或不干胶条，一律不给分；
4. 凡多次出现非关键性单词拼写错误或其它同类错误，原则上每 4 处扣 1 分；
5. 文章内容要点全面，但写出了一些多余内容（连接或过渡词句不在此列），原则上不扣分；凡书写超出规定的答题区域，全卷不给分；
6. 书写潦草凌乱，但基本不影响阅卷的，酌情扣卷面分 1~3 分。

四、参考范文

略

附：听力原文

Text 1

M: I've had this headache for three days, and it's getting worse.

W: Do you have a fever?

M: No, I don't think so. I took some painkillers, but they didn't help.

W: OK. ①**I'll check your blood pressure first.**

Text 2

W: Excuse me, is there a bookstore near here?

M: ②**Yes, there's one on Bridge Street, next to the post office.** Turn left at the corner, then go straight past a bank. You can't miss it.

Text 3

M: ③**I was going to try tennis, but a friend asked me to join his hiking club. We go every Saturday morning.**

W: That sounds tiring. I used to run in the park, but now I just do yoga at home.

Text 4

M: How much is the rent for this apartment?

W:④**It's $850 a month, including water and gas. But electricity is extra – usually around $60.**

Text 5

W: Should I take this new job?

M: ⑤**Well, I think it's time for a change, don't you? I've been listening to you complain for over a year now. Trust me. Take the job.**

Text 6

M: ⑥**Today feels like summer. It's 27 degrees, feeling like 37.** By the way, are you a beach girl or a pool girl?

W: ⑦**I prefer the beach.**

M: So do you mean a Caribbean beach, or a lake beach in North America?

W: I guess the lakes can count as a beach, but that's not what I think of when I think of a beach. ⑦**You know, I think of the ocean, the Caribbean Sea or something.**

Text 7

M: Excuse me, is this the check-in counter for Jetstars Airlines? I'm flying to Sydney.

W: Sorry, sir. The flight has been held up due to a mechanical problem with the plane. The wait time is around 5 hours.

M: That's not good. ⑧**I have to make it to a fundraiser for a wildlife organisation in Australia this evening.** ⑨**Can you put me on the next flight?**

W: Of course. May I see your passport and ticket?

M: Here you go. ⑨**I prefer a flight that arrives before noon, with a business class seat.** Thanks!

W: Certainly. Just let me see what I can do.

Text 8

M: So Meg, I hear that you're quite the baker.

W: Well, I love to bake. Some people think it is tiring, but it's pretty relaxing for me, and kind of fun.

M: **⑩Well, everybody notices it in the office when we see you bringing cookies for your students, and we wish we were in your class. ⑪So what is it with baking? Like, is it just something you do to get away from pressure?**

W: **⑪Yeah.** Well, personally, I love sweets; I would eat only sweets if my body could handle it.

M: Right.

W: But I try to eat regular food, too. **⑫I think I got my sweet tooth from my mom. ⑪Because I love sweets so much, it ends up being really fun making something like brownies or cookies.**

Text 9

M: **⑬Excuse me, could you spare some time to answer a few questions?**

W: Sure, go ahead.

M: **⑭Do you have any complaints about the bus service?**

W: **⑭It's very convenient and quick when it's on time, but this morning it was late.** Only about 10 minutes, but still.

M: Yes, I understand that's annoying. Any comments about the timetable?

W: I mainly use the bus during the day, but in the evening, you have to wait a long time since there aren't that many.

M: OK, thanks. **⑮What about your car use?**

W: **⑮Well, I don't use the car that often, mainly for supermarket trips.** My husband uses it at the weekends for the golf club.

M: **⑯And what about a bicycle?**

W: I don't have one. But I'd like to get one for getting to work.

M: So why haven't you got one now?

W: **⑯Well, I live in a flat – on the second floor, and it doesn't have any storage.**

Text 10

Hello, everyone. **⑰Today I will focus on ways to control those butterflies in your stomach and help you give better presentations in the future.** When you give a speech on stage, the hardest part is trying to relax. Never rush straight into your speech. Begin slowly and address the audience first. **⑱In fact, even before you start, take a few deep breaths.** This will turn your nervous energy into enthusiasm. Using your imagination can be a great confidence booster. Picture yourself making the speech in the way that you intend. Imagine your voice sounding loud and confident, and picture the audience clapping for you. Remember, people want you to succeed. The audience wants to hear an interesting and insightful speech. They aren't hoping you make a fool of yourself. Whatever you do, avoid making unnecessary apologies. **⑲If you make a mistake or two, forget about it. Few will notice, and it will all be forgotten before too long. ⑳People often forget the importance of body language. Don't underestimate this.** Your words often carry far less meaning than your delivery. Be realistic and give yourself a chance. No one becomes the perfect speaker overnight. It takes time to improve your presentation skills.